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THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES
TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1910

STATISTICS FOR
HAWAII

CONTAINING STATISTICS OF POPULATION,
AGRICULTURE, AND MANUFACTURES FOR
THE TERRITORY, COUNTIES,
AND CITIES



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STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS AND COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

Prepared under the supervision of Wm. C. HUNT, Chief Statistician for Population.

INTRODUCTION.

The territory of Hawaii has been included within the area of enumeration by the acts of Congress providing for the last two Federal censuses. The peculiar conditions prevailing in this insular territory necessitate a special adaptation of census methods, literature, and schedules, and in addition the remoteness of the territory from the mainland, as well as the remoteness of the several inhabited islands from one another and the infrequency of interisland communication, tend to complicate the organization and supervision of the field work. In certain sections it is difficult to find competent persons who can be induced to undertake this work by the offer of temporary employment at a comparatively low rate of remuneration. Moreover, among certain classes of the population, which for very considerable areas is predominantly Asiatic and non-English speaking, census taking has been popularly regarded with suspicion in the past, and in certain localities enumerators have even encountered violent opposition. Preliminary to the actual enumeration in 1910 it was therefore necessary to prepare and disseminate a considerable amount of literature explaining in oriental and in other languages the purposes and methods of the census. Lessons upon the schedules were given in the public schools, instructions and schedules were translated into Chinese, Japanese, and

other languages, and agents were specially trained in advance to supervise the actual work of enumeration. Every effort was made to select and train for this work in each district individuals entirely familiar with the local conditions within the districts to which they were to be severally assigned and able to speak the language prevailing therein. Wherever necessary, interpreters were employed to assist the enumerators. As a result of this preliminary work, it is believed that the Thirteenth Census was an accurate and complete enumeration of the population.

The tables interspersed throughout the text present for the territory statistics relating to number of inhabitants, increase and density of population, proportions urban and rural, race, nativity, parentage, sex, age, marital condition, place of birth, males of voting and militia ages, citizenship, year of immigration of the foreign born, school attendance, illiteracy, inability to speak English, and number of dwellings and families. All topics covered by the Thirteenth Census are included except occupations and ownership of homes. In the general table (Table 30) on pages 26-28 statistics as to the number, increase, density, and composition and characteristics of the population are given by counties and for Hilo and Honolulu separately.

TOTAL POPULATION, INCREASE, AND DISTRIBUTION.

Population of the territory.—The population of Hawaii in 1910 was 191,909. Compared with a population of 154,001 in 1900, this represents an increase during the decade of 37,908, or 24.6 per cent.

The first census of the Hawaiian Islands was taken in 1832, and was followed by censuses in 1836, 1850, 1853, and 1860. These censuses were very simple and rudimentary in character. A census taken at

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The territory of Hawaii is an archipelago of nine inhabited islands, Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, Kahoolawe, and Midway, besides a number of small uninhabited islands. The island first named is the largest, and was formerly the most important, and has thus given its name to the archipelago and to the territory.

It is probable that the first white men to reach the archipelago were the survivors of the crews of two Spanish vessels which were wrecked on the coast of one of the islands about the year 1527. Juan Gaetano, a Spanish navigator, seems to have visited the islands in 1542 or 1555. In 1778 they were definitely discovered by the English navigator, Capt. James Cook.

At the time of Cook's visit, the archipelago seems to have been divided into three distinct kingdoms, as follows: (1) Hawaii; (2) Oahu and Maui; and (3) Lanai and Molokai. On the death of the King of Hawaii in 1782 a period of civil war followed, which was brought to a close in 1791, when Kamehameha, the leader of one of the parties, had his rival assassinated. In 1795 he succeeded in establishing his sovereignty over the entire archipelago and founded a dynasty which governed the Hawaiian Islands until 1872.

Idolatry was overthrown by the King in 1819, and in the following year American missionaries began the work of educating the natives. In 1839 the King granted civil rights to the people and in 1840 promulgated a constitution. In 1846 the

hitherto prevailing system of feudalism was abolished by the Land Act, under which the crown lands were yielded up and provision was made for the people to become owners of the soil.

About 1840 French and British officers attempted to gain a foothold in the islands, but their acts were disowned by their respective governments. In 1842 the independence of the islands was recognized by the United States and two years later by France and Great Britain.

The dynasty established by Kamehameha I became extinct with the death of Kamehameha V in December, 1872, whereupon the legislature elected as king Lunalilo, who had received the unanimous nomination of the people. He died childless about a year later, and the legislature again elected a king, Kalakaua, who reigned until his death in January, 1891, when his sister, Liliuokalani, became queen. Her governmental policies were distasteful to the progressive element of the population, and in January, 1893, she was dethroned and a provisional government established. Negotiations for annexation to the United States were begun, but proved unsuccessful, whereupon the Republic of Hawaii was organized in July, 1894. Negotiations for annexation were renewed in 1897, and in August of the next year the archipelago passed into the possession of the United States. In June, 1900, the territory of Hawaii was organized, with its capital at Honolulu.

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

regular periods was not provided for until 1865, when the legislative assembly made it "the duty of the board of education, every sixth year, counting from the year 1860, to make a complete census of the inhabitants of the Kingdom, to be laid before the King and legislature for their consideration." Under the terms of this requirement a census of the Hawaiian Islands was taken every six years from 1866 to 1896, inclusive. The censuses of 1900 and 1910 were taken under the acts of Congress providing for the Twelfth and Thirteenth Federal Censuses, respectively.

The census of Hawaii in 1910 was taken as of April 15, the date of the census in the United States. The censuses from 1866 to 1900, inclusive, were taken as of different dates, as follows: 1866, December 7; 1872,

December 27; 1878, December 27; 1884, December 27; 1890, December 28; 1896, September 27; and 1900, June 1. No information is available concerning the corresponding dates for the censuses prior to 1866.

The population of Hawaii at each census from 1832 to 1910, inclusive, was as follows: 1832, 130,313; 1836, 108,579; 1850, 84,165; 1853, 73,138; 1860, 69,800; 1866, 62,959; 1872, 56,897; 1878, 57,985; 1884, 80,578; 1890, 89,990; 1896, 109,020; 1900, 154,001; and 1910, 191,909.

The following table shows the population of Hawaii at the Federal censuses of 1910 and 1900, and at the census of 1890, taken under the direction of the Hawaiian Government, together with the increase and percentage of increase during the two decades.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.	
		Number.	Per cent.
1910.....	191,909	37,908	24.6
1900.....	154,001	64,011	71.1
1890 ¹	89,990		

¹ Figures derived from the census taken as of December 28, 1890, under the direction of the Hawaiian Government.

During the decade 1890-1900 the growth of Hawaii was very rapid, its population in 1900 being over one and two-thirds times as great as in 1890, while during the last decade, 1900-1910, the growth was slower, the absolute increase being less than three-fifths and the percentage increase not much over one-third as great as in the preceding decade.

Counties.—In 1910 the territory of Hawaii was divided into five counties. The population of these counties ranged from 785 in Kalawao County to 82,028 in Honolulu County. Prior to 1905 the territory was not divided into counties, but a comparison of the total population in 1910 of each county with the population in 1900 of the corresponding areas shows for four counties an increase in population during the last decade. The rates of increase ranged from 11.3 per cent in Maui County to 40.2 per cent in Honolulu County, and the absolute increases from 3,019 in Maui County to 23,524 in Honolulu County. The population of Kalawao County in 1910, namely, 785, compared with the population of the same territory in 1900, shows a decrease of 392, or 33.3 per cent. (See Table 30, on page 26, and the first map on page 8.)

Minor civil divisions.—The political divisions into which counties are subdivided are collectively termed "Minor civil divisions." Of these minor civil divisions those which rank next to the county as political units are termed primary divisions; these in turn may be divided into smaller political units referred to as secondary divisions.

Table 2 shows the population of Hawaii in 1910, distributed according to counties and minor civil divisions, and, so far as possible, in comparison with the population in 1900 and 1890. The arrangement of counties and of the primary divisions in each county is alphabetical. The changes in boundaries, name, or form of organization that have taken place since 1900 are indicated in the footnotes to the table. County totals for Hawaii and Maui as they are given in Table 2 for 1900 and 1890 somewhat exceed the aggregate population of the minor civil divisions constituting the counties as shown in the table. In Hawaii County this is due to territorial changes that have been made in the minor civil divisions of the county since 1900. In Maui County the population of two islands included in the county was returned by districts in 1910 but was not so returned in 1890.

In Hawaii the counties are divided into 27 primary divisions, comprising 26 election districts (which are also administrative and judicial divisions) and 1 island. There is also 1 secondary division, Hilo town, which is formed from parts of North and South Hilo districts in which it is located. In 1910 this town had a population of 6,745. Honolulu district, in the island of Oahu, is to all intents and purposes a city. In 1890 it had a population of 22,907. During the following decade, 1890-1900, the population increased to 39,306, a growth of 16,399, or 71.6 per cent; while during the last decade, 1900-1910, the growth of the city, though substantial, was slower, the population in 1910 being 52,183, an increase of 12,877, or 32.8 per cent.

POPULATION.

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

[District means election district. The figures given for 1890 are derived from the census taken as of December 28, 1890, under the direction of the Hawaiian Government.]

Table 2	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
	Hawaii County ¹	55,382	246,843	226,754	Kalawao County ²	785	71,177	(8)
	Hamakua district.....	9,037	6,919	5,002	Kalaupapa district (leper settlement).....	785	1,177	.....
	Kau district.....	4,078	3,854	2,577	Kauai County ³	23,952	20,734	11,859
	North Hilo district, ⁴ including part of Hilo town	12,941			Hanalei district.....	2,457	2,630	2,472
	Hilo town (part of).....	2,506			Kawaihau district.....	2,580	3,220	2,101
	Total for Hilo town in North and South Hilo				Koloa district.....	5,769	4,504	1,765
	districts.....	0,746			Lihue district.....	4,951	4,434	2,792
	North Kohala district.....	5,398	4,366	4,303	Waimea district.....	8,195	5,886	2,739
	North Kona district.....	3,377	3,819	1,753	Maui County ¹⁰	29,762	26,743	11 20,183
	Puna district.....	6,834	5,128	834	Hana district.....	3,241	5,276	3,270
	South Hilo district, ⁵ including part of Hilo town	9,604			Lahaina district.....	4,918	4,951	15 2,113
	Hilo town (part of).....	4,439			Makawao district.....	8,855	7,236	5,206
	South Kohala district.....	922	600	538	Molokai district.....	1,006	13 1,327	
	South Kona district.....	3,191	2,372	1,812	Waialuku district.....	11,742	7,953	6,708
	Honolulu County ⁴	82,028	58,504	31,194				
	Ewa district.....	14,627	9,689	2,155				
	Honolulu district ⁶	52,183	39,306	22,907				
	Koolauloa district.....	3,204	2,372	1,444				
	Koolaupoko district.....	3,251	2,844	2,499				
	Waialua district.....	6,770	3,285	1,285				
	Waianae district.....	1,958	1,008	903				
	Midway Island.....	35						

¹ Organized from Hawaii Island in 1905.
² County totals include population (19,785 in 1900; 9,935 in 1890) of Hilo district, taken to form North and South Hilo districts since 1900.
³ Organized from part of Hilo district in 1909.
⁴ Organized as Oahu County from Oahu Island in 1905; name changed to "City and County of Honolulu" in 1907.
⁵ Generally considered as Honolulu city.
⁶ Organized from part of Molokai Island in 1905.
⁷ Population of that part of Molokai Island in Kalawao County.

⁸ Not returned separately.
⁹ Organized from Kauai and Niihau Islands in 1905.
¹⁰ Organized from Kahoolawe, Lanai, and Maui Islands and part of Molokai Island in 1905.
¹¹ County total includes population (2,826) of Molokai and Lanai Islands, not returned separately in 1890.
¹² Exclusive of population of Lanai Island.
¹³ Population of territory now constituting Molokai district.

Islands.—Table 3 shows the population of Hawaii, by islands, for 1910, with comparative figures where available for 1900 and 1890. A substantial increase in population during the last decade is shown for the

four larger islands. The small island of Molokai shows a decrease of 713, or 28.5 per cent. Oahu Island, containing Honolulu city, shows the largest increase in population, namely, 23,489, or 40.1 per cent.

POPULATION OF ISLANDS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

Table 3	ISLAND.	1910	1900	1890	ISLAND.	1910	1900	1890
	Hawaii	191,909	154,001	89,990	Midway.....	35		
	Hawaii.....	55,382	46,843	26,754	Molokai.....	1,791	2,504	2,826
	Kahoolawe.....	2			Niihau.....	208	172	(1)
	Kauai.....	23,744	20,682	11,859	Oahu.....	81,993	58,504	31,194
	Lanai.....	131		(2)				
	Maui.....	28,623	25,416	17,357				

¹ Niihau Island returned with Kauai Island in 1890.

² Lanai Island returned with Molokai Island in 1890.

Density of population.—The total land area of the territory is 6,449 square miles. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 was 29.8; in 1900 and 1890 it was 23.9 and 14, respectively.

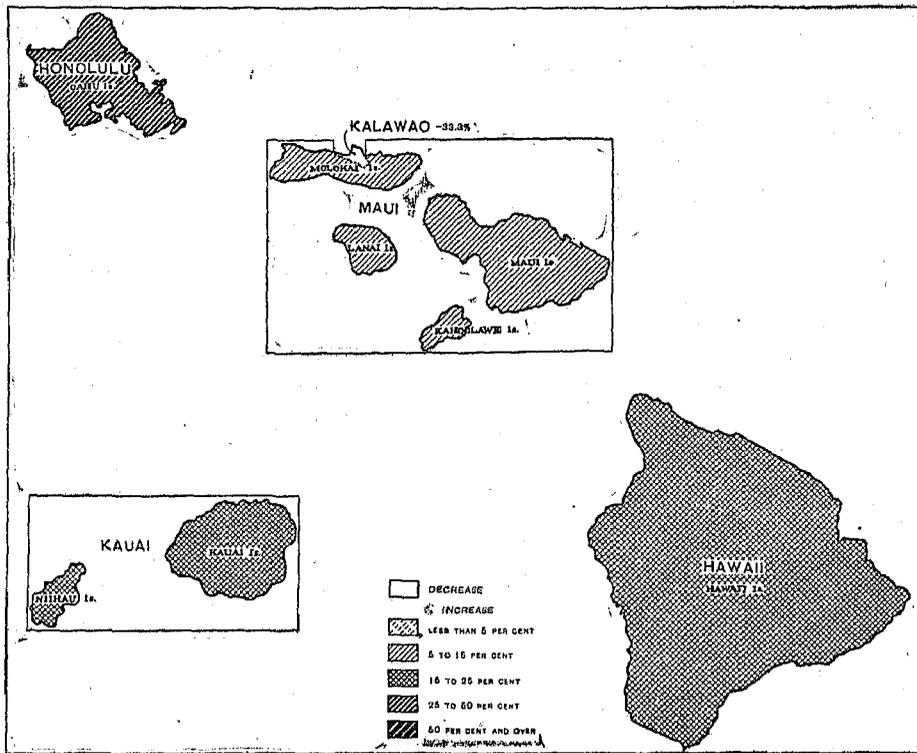
The density of population is given by counties in Table 30 and in the second map on page 8.

Hawaii County, with 4,015 square miles, has the largest area, and Kalawao County, with 11 square miles, the smallest area. Honolulu County, containing the city of Honolulu, has the highest density of any county, namely, 136.7 persons per square mile, while Hawaii County, with 13.8 persons per square mile, has the lowest density.

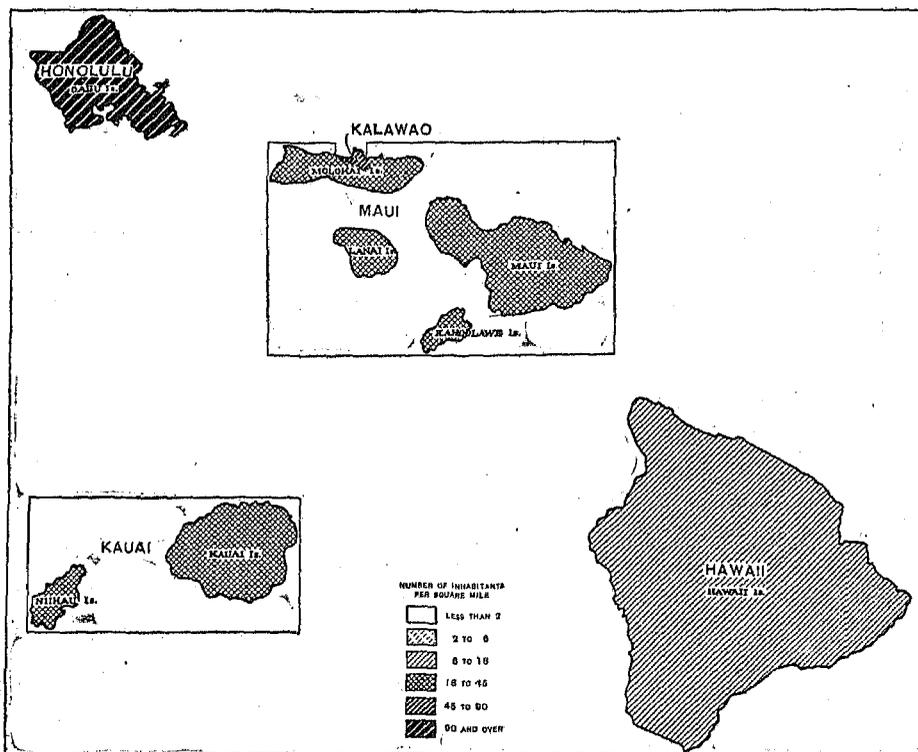
Urban and rural population.—The census definition of the terms urban and rural—namely, urban, as embracing the population of all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and rural, as embracing the population of smaller places and of country districts—does not provide a satisfactory basis of classification

when applied to the data for Hawaii. Although Honolulu district is, as previously noted, strictly an urban area, it is not incorporated as a city, and outside of this district no urban area except Hilo town can be defined within the minor civil divisions of the counties. If the population of these two areas be classified as urban, and the remainder of the population as rural, the aggregate urban population in 1910 was 58,928 and the aggregate rural population 132,981, the proportions urban and rural being, respectively, 30.7 and 69.3 per cent. As these aggregates are based upon a more or less arbitrary classification, the distinction between urban and rural population has not been generally made in tabulating the population data for Hawaii, although the two classes are distinguished in certain tables. To cover the urban element in the population, statistics are given in Table 30 for the district of Honolulu and for the town of Hilo in the same detail as for the counties.

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION OF HAWAII, BY COUNTIES: 1900-1910.



DENSITY OF POPULATION OF HAWAII, BY COUNTIES: 1910.



RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND SEX.

Race.—The racial composition of the population of Hawaii is shown in detail for 1910 in Table 4, which gives also data for 1900 and 1890, as far as they were returned separately, together with the increase by race during each of the two decades 1890-1900 and 1900-1910.

Racially the population of the territory is extremely heterogeneous. In 1910 the pure Caucasian element numbered 44,048, constituting 23 per cent, or a little over one-fifth, of the total population. Of this class, which is itself composed of diverse racial elements, 22,301, or slightly more than one-half, were Portuguese, 4,890 were Porto Rican, 1,990 were Spanish, and 14,867 were of other Caucasian descent. The Japanese, numbering 79,675, constituted 41.5 per cent, or more than two-fifths, of the total population, while the Chinese, Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans combined numbered 105,882,

or 55.2 per cent, of the total population. Persons of pure native Hawaiian stock numbered 26,041 and constituted 13.6 per cent of the population. There were 12,506 part Hawaiians, of whom 8,772 were of Caucasian-Hawaiian and 3,734 of Asiatic-Hawaiian descent. Persons of other races, comprising 2,361 Filipinos, 695 negroes, and 376 included under the head of "all other," numbered in the aggregate 3,432 and constituted 1.8 per cent of the population. The race classification of Table 4 does not segregate from the "other Caucasian" group either the American element or the several European and other nationalities which are more or less distinct racially. The native American element is shown in the classification by state of birth (Table 16), and the nationality of the foreign born is the basis of the classification by country of birth (Table 17).

Table 4

RACE.	NUMBER.			INCREASE. ¹				PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	1910	1900	1890	Number.		Per cent.		1910	1900	1890
				1900-1910	1890-1900	1900-1910	1890-1900			
Total population.....	191,909	154,001	89,990	37,908	64,011	24.6	71.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian.....	26,041	29,799	34,436	-3,758	-4,037	-12.6	-13.5	13.6	19.3	38.3
Part Hawaiian.....	12,506	7,857	6,186	4,649	1,071	59.2	27.0	6.5	5.1	6.9
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	8,772							4.6		
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	3,734							1.9		
Caucasian.....	44,048	28,810	18,939	15,229	9,880	52.8	52.2	23.0	18.7	21.0
Portuguese.....	22,301							11.6		
Porto Rican.....	4,890							2.5		
Spanish.....	1,990							1.0		
Other Caucasian.....	14,867							7.7		
Chinese.....	21,674	25,767		-4,093		-15.9		11.3	16.7	
Japanese.....	79,675	61,111		18,564	57,510	30.4	195.9	41.5	39.7	32.6
Korean.....	4,533			4,533				2.4		
Filipino.....	2,361			2,361				1.2		
Negro.....	695	233		462	233	108.3		0.4	0.2	
All other.....	376	415	1,067	-39	-652	-9.4	-61.1	0.2	0.3	1.2

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Includes 15,301 foreign-born Chinese, 12,360 foreign-born Japanese, and 1,701 Hawaiian-born Chinese and Japanese not returned separately.

In the decade 1900-1910 the number of Caucasians in the population increased 15,229, or 52.8 per cent, the percentage of increase for this race being practically the same in this as in the preceding decade. The increase of the Japanese in the decade 1900-1910 was 18,564, or 30.4 per cent. In the same period the Chinese decreased 4,093, or 15.9 per cent.

The number of pure Hawaiians decreased from 34,436 in 1890 to 26,041 in 1910, the decrease in the decade 1900-1910 being somewhat less than that in the preceding decade—3,758, or 12.6 per cent, as compared with 4,637, or 13.5 per cent. In each of these decades, however, the number of part Hawaiians increased, from 6,186 in 1890 to 7,857 in 1900, and to 12,506 in 1910, the increase in this element during the decade 1900-1910 being 4,649, or 59.2 per cent. The increase in the part Hawaiians should be taken into account in considering the decrease in the Hawaiians of pure stock. It is obvious that the intermarriage of pure Hawaiians with other

racers will tend to lower the rate of increase for Hawaiians of pure stock, since the children of such marriages will be classified as part Hawaiians.

As a consequence of the rapid increase of other population elements, and of their own decrease, the pure Hawaiian element constituted a much smaller proportion of the total population in 1910 than it did in 1900 or in 1890, the proportion being 13.6 per cent in 1910, as compared with 19.3 per cent in 1900 and 38.3 per cent in 1890. The proportion of Caucasians, which decreased from 21 per cent in 1890 to 18.7 per cent in 1900, had increased to 23 per cent in 1910. The proportion of Japanese did not change materially between 1900 and 1910, the percentage being 41.5 in 1910 as compared with 39.7 in 1900.

The number and proportion urban and rural in 1910 are shown by race in Table 5. Of the Japanese, who constitute the largest race group, 18.7 per cent lived either in Honolulu district or in Hilo town, the two areas classified as urban territory; of the Hawaiians,

the second largest group, one-third, or 33.3 per cent; of the Portuguese, very nearly the same proportion, 32.7 per cent; and of the Chinese, 46.2 per cent. The highest percentage urban, 66.4, is that for the "other Caucasian" element, that is, Caucasians exclusive of Portuguese, Porto Ricans, and Spaniards; the second highest percentage, 53, is that for the Caucasian Hawaiians.

Table 5

RACE.	POPULATION: 1910				
	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Per cent urban.	Per cent rural.
Total.....	191,909	68,928	132,981	30.7	69.3
Hawaiian.....	26,041	8,674	17,367	33.3	66.7
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	8,772	4,651	4,121	53.0	47.0
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	3,734	1,000	2,734	42.8	57.2
Portuguese.....	22,301	7,285	15,016	32.7	67.3
Porto Rican.....	4,890	496	4,394	10.1	89.9
Spanish.....	1,900	325	1,575	16.3	83.7
Other Caucasian.....	14,867	9,877	4,990	66.4	33.6
Chinese.....	21,674	10,009	11,665	46.2	53.8
Japanese.....	79,675	14,872	64,803	18.7	81.3
Korean.....	4,533	487	4,046	10.7	89.3
Filipino.....	2,361	163	2,198	6.9	93.1
Negro.....	695	333	362	47.9	52.1
All other.....	376	150	226	41.5	58.5

Nativity by race.—Slightly more than one-half (98,157, or 51.1 per cent) of the population in 1910 was native, and slightly less than one-half (93,752, or 48.9 per cent) foreign born, as shown in Table 6. The native element embraces all persons born in Hawaii, or in any state or outlying possession of the United States. Persons born in Porto Rico or in the Philippine Islands, whether of Porto Rican, Filipino, or other racial origin, are accordingly classified as native. In 1910 the percentage native for Hawaiians, part Hawaiians, Porto Ricans, and Filipinos was, in fact, 100, since no individual in any of these race classes returned as place of birth a foreign country. For the Japanese the percentage native was 25; for the Chinese, 33.2; for the Portuguese, 61.7; and for the "other Caucasian" element, 66.7.

Table 6

RACE.	POPULATION: 1910				
	Total.	Native. ¹	Foreign born.	Per cent native. ¹	Per cent foreign born.
Total.....	191,909	98,157	93,752	51.1	48.9
Hawaiian.....	26,041	26,041	.....	100.0	.....
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	8,772	8,772	.....	100.0	.....
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	3,734	3,734	.....	100.0	.....
Portuguese.....	22,301	13,766	8,535	61.7	38.3
Porto Rican.....	4,890	4,890	.....	100.0	.....
Spanish.....	1,900	357	1,543	17.9	82.1
Other Caucasian.....	14,867	9,917	4,950	66.7	33.3
Chinese.....	21,674	7,195	14,479	33.2	66.8
Japanese.....	79,675	19,889	59,786	25.0	75.0
Korean.....	4,533	362	4,171	8.0	92.0
Filipino.....	2,361	2,361	.....	100.0	.....
Negro.....	695	692	3	98.6	1.4
All other.....	376	271	105	72.1	27.9

¹ Born in the United States or in any of its outlying possessions, including Hawaii.

Parentage, by race and nativity.—The parentage of the native and of the foreign born in each racial

element in the population of Hawaii is given for 1910 in Table 7. Of the 98,157 natives, less than one-half—47,347, or 48.2 per cent—reported both parents native; 41,387, or 42.2 per cent, reported both parents foreign born; and 9,423, or 9.6 per cent, reported one parent native and one foreign born. Of the 9,423 natives reporting one parent foreign born, 8,323 reported foreign-born fathers and only 1,100 foreign-born mothers. The large proportion with foreign-born fathers among the part Hawaiians of mixed native and foreign-born parentage may be noted as specifically indicative of the process by which the native Hawaiian stock is being merged with other races. Of the 4,485 Caucasian and Asiatic Hawaiians returned as having one parent native and one foreign born, 4,743 had foreign-born fathers and native mothers and only 102 foreign-born mothers and native fathers. The Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans, who were partly native and partly foreign born, with few exceptions even among the natives, reported both parents foreign born. Only 268, or slightly less than 1 per cent of the 27,446 natives in these three races, reported both parents native.

Table 7

RACE AND NATIVITY.	POPULATION: 1910					
	Total.	Both parents native.	Both parents foreign born.	One parent native and one foreign born.		
				Total.	Father foreign, mother native.	Mother foreign, father native.
Native.....	98,157	47,347	41,387	9,423	8,323	1,100
Hawaiian.....	26,041	25,972	1	68	49	19
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	8,772	6,424	38	2,310	2,237	73
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	3,734	1,175	24	2,535	2,506	29
Portuguese.....	13,766	701	11,484	1,581	1,413	168
Porto Rican.....	4,890	4,893	3	19	16	3
Spanish.....	357	21	323	13	12	1
Other Caucasian.....	9,917	5,104	3,046	1,767	1,211	556
Chinese.....	7,195	237	6,119	339	616	223
Japanese.....	19,889	29	19,764	96	9	6
Korean.....	302	2	360	1	1	.....
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	3,234	2,819	221	194	172	22
Foreign born.....	93,752	.....	93,632	120	61	59
Portuguese.....	8,535	.....	8,532	3	2	1
Spanish.....	1,633	.....	1,629	4	2	2
Other Caucasian.....	4,950	.....	4,870	71	40	31
Chinese.....	14,479	.....	14,464	15	7	8
Japanese.....	59,786	.....	59,778	8	4	4
Korean.....	4,171	.....	4,162	9	4	5
Negro and all other.....	198	.....	188	10	2	8

Sex.—In the population of the territory in 1910, as shown by Table 8, there were 123,099 males and 68,810 females, the number of males to 100 females being 178.9. In 1900 the ratio was 223.3 males to 100 females. Among Hawaiians the number of males to 100 females in 1910 was 106.6; among the Portuguese, 107.8; among the Chinese, 378.9; among the Japanese, 220.1; and among those classified as "other Caucasian," 164.9. In each race group for which 1900 data are given, the proportion of females increased during the decade 1900-1910.

Table 8

RACE.	1910			1900		
	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.
Total.....	123,099	68,810	178.9	106,369	47,632	223.3
Hawaiian.....	13,430	12,602	106.6	15,642	14,157	110.5
Part Hawaiian.....	6,250	6,256	99.9	3,971	3,880	102.2
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	4,438	4,334	102.4			
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	1,812	1,922	94.3			
Caucasian.....	24,782	19,266	128.6	16,531	12,288	134.5
Portuguese.....	11,571	10,730	107.8			
Porto Rican.....	2,878	2,012	143.0			
Spanish.....	1,078	912	118.2			
Other Caucasian.....	9,255	5,612	164.9			
Chinese.....	17,148	4,526	378.9	22,296	3,471	642.4
Japanese.....	54,784	24,891	220.1	47,508	13,603	349.2
Korean.....	3,931	602	653.0			
Filipino.....	2,135	226	944.7			
Negro.....	415	280	148.2	158	75	(1)
All other.....	215	161	133.5	263	152	173.0

¹ Ratio not shown, the number of females being less than 100.

In the urban population in 1910, comprising that of Honolulu and Hilo, Table 9 shows that there were 144 males to 100 females, and in the rural 197.7, the

proportion of males being greater in the rural population than in the urban for each race group except the Spanish.

Table 9

RACE.	POPULATION: 1910					
	Urban.		Rural.		Males to 100 females.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Urban.	Rural.
Total.....	34,780	24,148	88,319	44,662	144.0	197.7
Hawaiian.....	4,338	4,336	9,101	8,266	100.0	110.1
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	2,218	2,433	2,220	1,901	91.2	116.8
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	751	849	1,061	1,073	88.5	98.9
Portuguese.....	3,594	3,691	7,977	7,039	97.4	113.3
Porto Rican.....	273	223	2,605	1,789	122.4	145.6
Spanish.....	178	147	900	765	121.1	117.6
Other Caucasian.....	6,009	3,868	3,246	1,744	155.4	186.1
Chinese.....	7,283	2,726	9,865	1,800	267.2	548.1
Japanese.....	9,358	5,514	45,426	19,377	169.7	234.4
Korean.....	378	109	3,553	493	346.8	720.7
Filipino.....	134	29	2,001	197	(1)	1,015.7
Negro.....	185	148	230	132	125.0	174.2
All other.....	81	75	134	86	(1)	(1)

¹ Ratio not shown, the number of females being less than 100.

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND MARITAL CONDITION.

Age.—Tables 10 and 11 give the age distribution of the population of Hawaii by race and sex. In Table 10 the distribution is by five-year periods, single years being shown for persons under 25; Table 11 gives the distribution and the sex ratio for specified periods.

Of the total population in 1910, 36.6 per cent were under 20 years of age. The proportion under 20, however, varied greatly in the different races. Of the Asiatic Hawaiians 70.9 per cent were under 20. The percentage was relatively high also among the Caucasian Hawaiians (63.8), the Portuguese (56.8), the Porto Ricans (48.6), and the Spaniards (58.6). It was relatively low among those classified as "other Caucasian" (29.3), the Chinese (28.9), the Japanese (28.3), and the Koreans (14.9), in which races the immigrant or foreign-born element is large. Among the pure Hawaiians the percentage under 20 was 39.9.

The movement of population to and from Hawaii accounts for certain peculiarities in the age distribution of different races. In the group "Filipino, negro, and all other" the number rises abruptly from 165 in the age group 10 to 14 years, to 1,106 in the group 15 to 19, and falls to 814 in the group 20 to 24 years. This is due to the immigration of many young Filipinos just above the age of school attendance to work on the plantations. On the other hand, among the Japanese it is customary to send children back to Japan to be reared and educated. During the five years immediately preceding the census enumeration, although the arrivals of Japanese adults exceeded the departures by over 1,100 per annum, the departures of Japanese children under 12 years of age exceeded the arrivals by nearly a thousand yearly. This movement must diminish appreciably the proportion of Japanese under 20 years of age, as compared with the proportion that would be found if the age distribu-

tion were determined naturally by births and deaths and were not affected by emigration and immigration.

In certain racial groups the age distribution of the males differed decidedly from that of the females. In each race, except among the part Hawaiians, a smaller proportion of the males than of the females were in the younger age periods. In the total population 29.9 per cent of the males and 48.7 per cent of the females were under 20 years of age. Among the Japanese 21.6 per cent of the males were under 20 and 42.7 per cent of the females; among the Chinese the corresponding percentages were 19.6 and 63.4. The disparity in the percentages was less among Caucasians, and was inconsiderable among pure Hawaiians.

Although a decidedly greater proportion of females than of males were under 20 years of age, the males outnumbered the females among those under 20 in each race except among the Asiatic Hawaiians. In the total population under 20 the number of males to 100 females was 109.7. In the population 20 years of age and over, however, the excess of males was much greater, the ratio being 222.7 males to 100 females among those aged 20 to 39, and 300.5 to 100 among those 40 and over. The excess of males was greatest among the Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans. Among Hawaiians, part Hawaiians (Asiatic and Caucasian), and persons of Spanish descent, females outnumbered males in the age group 20 to 39 years.

Of the population under 10 years of age, 55.8 per cent were under 5, the proportion being lowest among the Chinese, 46 per cent, and highest among the Porto Ricans, 65.5 per cent. Of the population under 5 years of age, 22.9 per cent were under 1, the proportion, which varied but little among the different races, being lowest among the Chinese, 20.5 per cent, and highest among the Asiatic Hawaiians, 25.2 per cent.

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION,

Table 10	AGE.	TOTAL POPULATION.			HAWAIIAN.			CAUCASIAN HAWAIIAN.			ASIATIC HAWAIIAN.			PORTUGUESE.		
		Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
1	All ages, number	191,909	123,099	68,810	25,041	13,429	12,602	8,772	4,438	4,334	3,734	1,812	1,922	22,301	11,571	10,730
2	Under 5 years	24,065	12,170	11,895	2,713	1,368	1,345	1,815	945	870	916	443	473	3,942	1,953	1,989
3	Under 1 year	5,515	2,784	2,731	597	316	281	399	214	185	231	113	118	912	457	455
4	5 to 9 years	19,055	9,642	9,413	2,509	1,253	1,256	1,498	767	731	659	337	322	3,220	1,618	1,611
5	10 to 14 years	13,537	7,109	6,428	1,307	628	679	1,194	633	561	561	293	268	2,750	1,407	1,343
6	15 to 19 years	13,650	7,865	5,785	2,657	1,343	1,314	1,088	539	549	517	250	267	2,736	1,404	1,332
7	20 to 24 years	20,076	13,608	6,468	2,267	1,129	1,138	815	363	452	386	171	215	2,168	1,113	1,055
8	25 to 29 years	20,446	13,451	6,995	2,213	1,123	1,090	639	291	348	266	124	142	1,710	856	854
9	30 to 34 years	21,524	15,071	6,463	1,784	837	947	434	219	215	130	66	64	1,246	690	556
10	35 to 39 years	19,666	14,257	5,409	2,049	1,043	1,006	415	209	206	128	52	76	1,071	583	485
11	40 to 44 years	14,009	10,593	3,416	1,468	734	734	247	130	117	56	21	35	684	367	317
12	45 to 49 years	9,856	7,520	2,327	1,575	841	734	233	131	102	54	29	25	700	376	324
13	50 to 54 years	6,225	4,635	1,590	1,242	638	604	177	84	93	38	18	20	601	304	297
14	55 to 59 years	3,604	2,648	956	1,049	611	438	112	74	38	13	5	8	463	250	204
15	60 to 64 years	2,902	2,296	606	651	407	244	36	16	21	2	1	1	498	333	165
16	65 to 69 years	1,504	1,073	431	456	270	186	33	23	10	5	1	4	245	155	90
17	70 to 74 years	851	567	284	340	202	138	18	5	13	3	1	2	140	84	56
18	75 to 79 years	473	295	178	237	149	88	14	8	6	1	1	1	79	45	34
19	80 to 84 years	205	119	86	139	81	58	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	6	10
20	85 to 89 years	122	84	38	87	62	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	8	3
21	90 to 94 years	52	35	17	32	22	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4	4
22	95 to 99 years	23	13	10	21	12	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	100 years and over	8	2	6	8	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Age unknown	50	37	19	16	5	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1
25	All ages, per cent.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
26	Under 5 years	12.5	9.9	17.3	10.4	10.2	10.7	20.7	21.3	20.1	24.5	24.4	24.6	17.7	16.9	18.5
27	Under 1 year	2.9	2.3	4.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	4.5	4.8	4.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	4.1	3.9	4.2
28	5 to 9 years	9.9	7.8	13.7	9.6	9.3	10.0	17.1	17.3	16.9	17.6	18.6	16.8	14.5	14.0	15.0
29	10 to 14 years	7.1	5.8	9.3	9.7	9.7	9.7	13.6	14.3	12.9	15.0	16.2	13.9	12.3	12.2	12.5
30	15 to 19 years	7.1	6.4	8.4	10.2	10.0	10.4	12.4	12.1	12.7	13.8	13.8	13.9	12.3	12.1	12.4
31	20 to 24 years	10.5	11.1	9.4	8.7	8.4	9.0	9.3	8.2	10.4	10.3	9.4	11.2	9.7	9.6	9.8
32	25 to 29 years	10.7	10.9	10.2	8.5	8.4	8.6	7.3	6.6	8.0	7.1	6.8	7.4	7.7	7.4	8.0
33	30 to 34 years	11.2	12.2	9.4	6.9	6.2	7.5	4.9	4.9	5.0	3.5	3.6	3.3	5.6	6.0	5.2
34	35 to 39 years	10.2	11.6	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	4.7	4.7	4.8	3.4	2.9	4.0	4.8	5.1	4.5
35	40 to 44 years	7.3	8.6	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.8	3.1	3.2	3.0
36	45 to 49 years	5.1	6.1	3.4	6.0	6.3	5.8	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	3.1	3.2	3.0
37	50 to 54 years	3.2	3.8	2.3	4.8	4.7	4.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.6	2.8
38	55 to 59 years	1.9	2.2	1.4	4.0	4.5	3.5	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.1	2.2	1.9
39	60 to 64 years	1.5	1.9	0.9	2.5	3.0	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.9	1.5
40	65 to 69 years	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.8	2.0	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.8
41	70 to 74 years	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5
42	75 to 79 years	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	1	1	1	0.4	0.4	0.3
43	80 to 84 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
44	85 to 89 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	(1)	0.1	(1)
45	90 to 94 years	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
46	95 to 99 years	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
47	100 years and over	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
48	Age unknown	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(2)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Year of age (1-24).															
49	1 year	4,659	2,378	2,281	540	259	281	364	200	164	171	85	86	799	385	414
50	2 years	4,695	2,368	2,327	517	230	287	342	186	156	181	84	97	771	398	373
51	3 years	4,685	2,391	2,294	509	276	233	356	169	187	168	82	96	760	377	383
52	4 years	4,511	2,249	2,262	550	287	263	354	176	178	165	79	86	700	336	364
53	5 years	4,327	2,218	2,109	512	255	257	320	164	156	165	96	69	712	374	338
54	6 years	4,129	2,124	2,005	516	258	258	309	162	147	124	62	62	704	352	352
55	7 years	4,037	2,059	1,978	539	287	252	314	167	157	129	60	69	661	324	337
56	8 years	3,884	1,954	1,730	478	219	259	267	138	129	126	62	64	599	301	298
57	9 years	3,178	1,587	1,591	464	234	230	288	146	142	115	57	58	553	267	286
58	10 years	3,115	1,626	1,489	529	255	274	269	147	122	113	69	44	564	289	275
59	11 years	2,640	1,364	1,276	413	219	194	227	114	113	100	43	57	501	257	244
60	12 years	2,745	1,450	1,295	530	280	250	233	123	110	114	63	51	572	293	270
61	13 years	2,562	1,370	1,192	516	275	241	238	124	114	120	66	54	561	300	261
62	14 years	2,475	1,299	1,176	540	278	262	227	125	102	114	52	62	552	268	284
63	15 years	2,469	1,327	1,142	502	266	236	232	116	117	120	62	58	533	280	253
64	16 years	2,362	1,236	1,126	512	264	248	223	108	115	87	62	49	567	279	286
65	17 years	2,366	1,320	1,066	516	274	242	210	102	117	97	45	52	531	269	262
66	18 years	3,137	1,906	1,231	578	287	291	217	116	101	106	49	57	572	268	274
67	19 years	3,296	2,076	1,220	549	252	297	197	98	99	107	56	51	533	278	255
68	20 years	3,633	2,317	1,316	510	242	268	174	72	102	102	41	61	450	217	233
69	21 years	3,581	2,438	1,143	413	226	187	161	66	95	79	36	43	390	204	186
70	22 years	4,422	3,056	1,366	431	201	230	156	75	81	83	39	44	438	237	201
71	23 years	4,448	3,137	1,311	437	225	212	155	70	85	67	30	37	444	226	218
72	24 years	3,992	2,660	1,332	476	235	241	189	80	89	55	25	30	446	220	217

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

POPULATION.

AND BY EACH YEAR OF AGE FOR PERSONS UNDER 25: 1910.

	PORTO RICAN.			SPANISH.			OTHER CAUCASIAN.			CHINESE.			JAPANESE.			KOREAN.			FILIPINO, NEGRO, AND ALL OTHER.		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
1	4,890	2,878	2,012	1,900	1,078	912	14,867	9,255	5,612	21,674	17,148	4,526	79,675	54,784	24,891	4,533	3,931	602	3,432	2,765	667
2	1,028	528	500	413	196	217	1,323	683	640	1,618	859	759	9,800	4,945	4,855	263	140	123	234	110	124
3	232	125	107	98	47	51	208	147	151	332	180	152	2,299	1,121	1,178	62	33	29	56	31	24
4	541	264	277	315	153	162	1,119	549	570	1,897	999	898	6,925	3,532	3,393	190	91	99	173	79	94
5	302	170	132	255	151	104	953	485	468	1,621	856	765	3,093	1,655	1,438	110	65	45	165	87	78
6	502	274	228	183	103	80	964	495	469	1,100	650	450	2,694	1,743	941	113	81	32	1,106	983	123
7	621	387	234	59	24	35	1,786	1,312	474	699	405	294	10,164	7,707	2,457	297	255	42	814	742	72
8	537	373	164	104	40	64	1,823	1,237	586	1,119	790	329	10,756	7,457	3,299	949	889	60	330	271	59
9	400	253	147	158	79	79	1,562	1,009	553	2,097	1,828	269	12,501	8,965	3,536	1,050	994	56	162	131	31
10	331	208	123	205	116	89	1,310	844	466	2,906	2,714	282	10,349	7,749	2,600	679	636	43	133	100	33
11	201	121	80	136	80	56	1,119	723	396	2,483	2,299	184	7,107	5,659	1,448	431	394	37	77	65	12
12	171	110	61	68	57	11	870	583	287	2,157	2,040	117	3,725	3,093	632	233	210	23	70	59	11
13	87	60	27	35	28	7	693	475	218	1,485	1,399	86	1,712	1,508	204	98	78	20	57	43	14
14	55	36	19	14	12	2	426	291	135	912	870	42	480	424	56	46	40	6	34	26	8
15	70	60	10	23	20	3	357	247	110	804	872	22	295	274	21	50	44	6	26	23	3
16	24	21	3	12	10	2	251	144	107	383	368	15	56	53	3	15	9	6	24	19	5
17	5	4	1	7	6	1	158	95	62	160	152	8	7	7	5	2	3	3	8	8	.....
18	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	98	52	46	33	30	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	.....
19	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	27	14	13	9	7	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....
20	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	12	6	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
21	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	10	7	3	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....
25	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
26	21.0	18.3	24.9	20.8	18.2	23.8	8.9	7.4	11.4	7.5	5.0	16.8	12.3	9.0	19.5	5.8	3.6	20.4	6.8	4.0	18.6
27	4.7	4.3	5.3	4.9	4.4	5.6	2.0	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.0	3.4	2.9	2.0	4.7	1.4	0.8	4.8	1.6	1.1	3.6
28	11.1	9.2	13.8	15.8	14.2	17.8	7.5	5.9	10.2	8.8	5.8	19.8	8.7	6.4	13.6	4.2	2.3	16.4	5.0	2.9	14.1
29	6.2	5.9	6.6	12.8	14.0	11.4	6.4	5.2	8.3	7.5	5.0	16.9	3.9	3.0	5.8	2.4	1.7	7.5	4.8	3.1	11.7
30	10.3	9.5	11.3	9.2	9.6	8.8	6.5	5.3	8.4	5.1	3.8	9.9	3.4	3.2	3.8	2.5	2.1	5.8	32.2	35.6	18.4
31	12.7	13.4	11.6	3.0	2.2	3.8	12.0	14.2	8.4	3.2	2.4	6.5	12.8	14.1	9.9	6.6	6.5	7.0	23.7	26.8	10.8
32	11.0	13.0	8.2	5.2	3.7	7.0	12.3	13.4	10.4	5.2	4.6	7.3	13.5	13.6	13.3	20.9	22.6	10.0	9.6	9.8	8.8
33	8.2	8.8	7.3	7.9	7.3	8.7	10.5	10.9	9.9	9.7	10.7	5.9	15.7	16.4	14.2	23.2	25.3	9.3	4.7	4.7	4.6
34	6.8	7.2	6.1	10.3	10.8	9.8	8.8	9.1	8.3	13.8	15.8	6.2	13.0	14.1	10.4	15.0	16.2	7.1	3.9	3.6	4.9
35	4.1	4.2	4.0	6.8	7.4	6.1	7.5	7.8	7.1	11.5	13.4	4.1	8.9	10.3	5.8	9.5	10.0	6.1	2.2	2.4	1.8
36	3.5	3.8	3.0	3.4	5.3	1.2	5.9	6.3	5.1	10.0	11.9	2.6	4.7	5.6	2.5	5.1	5.3	3.8	2.0	2.1	1.6
37	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.6	0.8	4.7	5.1	3.0	6.9	8.2	1.9	2.1	2.8	0.8	2.2	2.0	3.3	1.7	1.6	2.1
38	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.2	2.9	3.1	2.4	4.2	5.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2
39	1.4	2.1	0.5	1.2	1.9	0.3	2.4	2.7	2.0	4.1	5.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4
40	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
41	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	.....
42	(1)	0.1	.....	0.1	0.2	.....	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	.....
43	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	.....
44	(1)	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	0.1	0.1	.....
45	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	.....	0.1	0.2	.....
49	201	104	97	113	58	55	263	136	127	242	131	111	1,861	967	894	56	32	24	49	21	28
50	189	99	90	79	38	41	250	139	111	308	175	133	1,973	982	991	47	21	26	38	16	22
51	229	113	116	50	24	26	262	137	125	363	189	174	1,901	979	922	47	26	21	40	19	21
52	177	87	90	73	29	44	250	124	126	373	184	189	1,766	896	870	51	28	23	52	23	29
53	169	82	87	72	32	40	239	108	131	395	212	183	1,638	844	794	63	31	32	42	20	22
54	152	63	89	55	29	26	241	128	113	403	217	186	1,549	813	736	36	21	15	40	19	21
55	117	60	57	70	37	33	226	118	113	373	201	172	1,539	789	750	37	10	21	32	15	17
56	66	41	25	63	31	32	209	104	105	367	178	189	1,155	559	596	23	8	15	31	13	18
57	37	18	19	55	24	31	204	96	108	359	191	168	1,044	527	517	31	15	16	28	12	16
58	62	31	31	51	27	24	192	89	103	384	207	177	897	489	408	23	12	11	31	11	20
59	52	29	23	56	36	20	205	101	104	334	175	159	703	362	341	22	11	11	27	17	10
60	64	37	27	44	22	22	198	106	92	334	181	153	597	314	283	26	15	11	33	16	17
61	54	30	24	50	31	19	184	93	91	304	160	144	479	268	221	17	5	5	34	16	18
62	70																				

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS AND SEX RATIO FOR SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS: 1910.

Table 11

RACE.	POPULATION.						MALES TO 100 FEMALES.			POPULATION UNDER 10 YEARS.	POPULATION UNDER 5 YEARS.		POPULATION UNDER 1 YEAR.	
	Under 20 years.		20 to 39 years.		40 years and over.		Under 20 years.	20 to 39 years.	40 years and over.		Number.	Per cent of population under 10.	Number.	Per cent of population under 5.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
Total	36,786	33,521	56,387	25,325	29,889	9,945	109.7	222.7	300.5	43,120	24,065	55.8	5,515	22.9
Hawaiian.....	5,271	5,136	4,132	4,181	4,031	3,274	102.6	98.8	123.1	5,222	2,713	52.0	597	22.0
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	2,884	2,711	1,082	1,221	472	401	106.4	88.6	117.7	3,313	1,815	54.8	399	22.0
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	1,323	1,330	413	497	76	95	99.5	83.1	(1)	1,575	916	58.2	231	25.2
Portuguese.....	6,382	6,275	3,245	2,950	1,041	1,505	101.7	110.0	129.0	7,171	3,942	55.0	912	23.1
Porto Rican.....	1,236	1,137	1,221	668	418	205	108.7	182.8	203.9	1,569	1,028	65.5	232	22.6
Spanish.....	603	563	259	267	216	82	107.1	97.0	(1)	728	413	56.7	98	23.7
Other Caucasian.....	2,212	2,147	4,402	2,079	2,634	1,383	103.0	211.7	190.5	2,442	1,323	54.2	298	22.5
Chinese.....	3,364	2,872	5,737	1,174	8,042	480	117.1	488.7	1,675.4	3,515	1,018	46.0	332	20.5
Japanese.....	11,875	10,632	31,878	11,892	11,024	2,365	111.7	268.1	466.1	16,725	9,800	58.6	2,299	23.5
Korean.....	377	209	2,774	201	778	102	126.1	1,380.1	762.7	453	263	58.1	62	23.0
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	1,259	419	1,244	195	257	53	300.5	637.9	(1)	407	234	57.5	55	23.5

¹ Ratio not shown, the number of females being less than 100.

In Table 12 the age distribution of the total population by five-year periods in 1910 may be compared with the distribution in 1900.

Table 12

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL POPULATION.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
All ages	191,909	154,001	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	24,065	15,084	12.5	9.8
Under 1 year.....	5,515	3,431	2.9	2.2
5 to 9 years.....	19,055	11,149	9.9	7.2
10 to 14 years.....	13,537	8,438	7.1	5.5
15 to 19 years.....	13,650	10,844	7.1	7.0
20 to 24 years.....	20,076	21,070	10.5	13.7
25 to 29 years.....	20,446	26,541	10.7	17.2
30 to 34 years.....	21,524	19,478	11.2	12.6
35 to 39 years.....	19,066	14,404	10.2	9.4
40 to 44 years.....	14,009	9,797	7.3	6.4
45 to 49 years.....	9,856	5,811	5.1	3.8
50 to 54 years.....	6,225	3,626	3.2	2.3
55 to 59 years.....	3,604	2,146	1.9	1.4
60 to 64 years.....	2,902	2,473	1.5	1.6
65 to 69 years.....	1,504	1,183	0.8	0.8
70 to 74 years.....	851	697	0.4	0.5
75 to 79 years.....	473	365	0.2	0.2
80 to 84 years.....	205	244	0.1	0.2
85 to 89 years.....	122	77	0.1	(1)
90 to 94 years.....	52	65	(1)	(1)
95 to 99 years.....	23	22	(1)	(1)
100 years and over.....	8	24	(1)	(1)
Age unknown.....	56	563	(1)	0.4

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

This table shows that the proportion of the population under 5 years of age was greater in 1910 than it was

in 1900, 12.5 per cent as compared with 9.8 per cent. The proportion 5 to 9, 10 to 14, and 15 to 19 years of age, also, as well as the proportion in each of the five-year periods from 35 to 59, was somewhat greater in 1910, while the proportion in each of the five-year periods from 20 to 34, and in certain age periods over 60, was smaller in 1910. In the aggregate the proportion under 20 years of age in 1900 was 29.5 per cent, as compared with 36.6 per cent in 1910; the proportion 20 to 34 years of age was 43.5 per cent in 1900, as compared with 32.4 per cent in 1910; and the proportion 35 and over was 26.5 per cent in 1900, as compared with 30.8 per cent in 1910.

Data regarding the distribution by age in the two census years, 1910 and 1900, are given for five racial groups and for consolidated age periods in Table 13. The distribution of the Hawaiians and of the part Hawaiians was very nearly the same in 1910 as in 1900. The distribution of the Caucasians in 1910, as compared with 1900, shows a somewhat smaller proportion in the age periods 5 to 14 and 45 to 64, and a somewhat larger proportion in each of the other age periods. Of the Chinese and Japanese each, a smaller proportion were in the age periods 15 to 24 and 25 to 44 in 1910 than in 1900, and a larger proportion in each of the other age periods.

Table 13

AGE PERIOD.	ALL RACES.		HAWAIIAN.		PART HAWAIIAN.		CAUCASIAN.		CHINESE.		JAPANESE.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
All ages, number ¹	191,909	154,001	26,041	29,709	12,506	7,857	44,048	28,819	21,674	25,767	79,675	61,111
Under 5 years.....	24,065	15,084	2,713	3,176	2,731	1,692	6,706	4,125	1,618	1,730	9,800	4,259
5 to 14 years.....	32,592	19,587	5,037	6,155	3,912	2,580	9,464	7,050	3,518	1,887	10,023	1,827
15 to 24 years.....	33,720	31,914	4,924	5,625	2,806	1,675	9,019	5,078	1,799	4,205	12,848	15,163
25 to 44 years.....	75,645	70,220	7,514	8,316	2,315	1,535	12,597	8,187	8,695	13,649	40,713	33,298
45 to 64 years.....	22,587	13,956	4,517	4,457	665	325	5,131	3,733	5,448	3,848	6,212	1,494
65 years and over.....	3,238	2,677	1,320	1,828	76	33	1,113	506	591	216	70	12
All ages, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	12.5	9.8	10.4	10.7	21.3	21.5	15.2	14.3	7.5	6.9	12.3	7.0
5 to 14 years.....	17.0	12.7	19.3	20.7	31.3	32.8	21.5	24.5	16.2	7.3	12.6	3.0
15 to 24 years.....	17.6	20.7	18.9	18.9	22.4	21.3	20.5	17.6	8.3	16.7	16.1	24.8
25 to 44 years.....	39.4	45.6	28.9	27.9	18.5	19.5	28.6	28.4	40.1	53.0	51.1	62.7
45 to 64 years.....	11.8	9.1	17.3	15.0	5.3	4.1	11.6	13.0	25.1	14.9	7.8	2.4
65 years and over.....	1.7	1.7	5.1	6.1	0.6	0.4	2.5	2.0	2.7	0.8	0.1	(2)

¹ Includes a small number of persons of unknown age.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Marital condition.—In Table 14 statistics relating to marital condition in 1910 and in 1900 are shown for five racial groups. Among Hawaiians 15 years of age and over, both males and females, the percentage married, widowed, and divorced in the aggregate was slightly higher in 1910 than in 1900. Among part Hawaiians and Caucasians the corresponding percentage was

slightly lower in 1910 than in 1900. Among Chinese and Japanese the 1910 percentage for males was higher, and that for females lower than the corresponding percentage in 1900. The percentage single was generally lower for males, and higher for females, in 1910 than in 1900, the exception being, among males, part Hawaiians and Caucasians, and, among females, the Hawaiians.

Table 14

CENSUS YEAR AND RACE.	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.							FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.						
	Total.	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced.				Un-known.	Total.	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced.				Un-known.
			Total.	Married.	Wid-owed.	Di-vorced.				Total.	Married.	Wid-owed.	Di-vorced.	
1910														
All races, number.....	94,178	46,443	47,681	42,491	4,278	912	54	41,074	6,744	34,303	31,380	2,559	364	27
Hawaiian.....	8,511	3,074	6,431	5,050	1,245	136	6	8,780	1,490	7,283	6,133	1,038	112	7
Part Hawaiian.....	2,832	1,307	1,521	1,336	114	21	4	3,031	1,115	1,912	1,655	188	69	4
Caucasian.....	16,625	7,323	9,291	8,536	636	119	6	11,253	2,801	8,439	7,513	849	77	13
Chinese.....	14,434	8,093	6,331	5,674	612	45	10	2,104	421	1,683	1,555	125	3	.....
Japanese.....	44,662	23,102	21,627	19,746	1,204	577	23	15,200	812	14,385	13,968	317	100	3
All races, per cent.....	100.0	49.3	50.6	45.1	4.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	16.4	83.5	76.4	6.2	0.9	0.1
Hawaiian.....	100.0	32.3	67.6	53.1	13.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	17.0	82.9	69.9	11.8	1.3	0.1
Part Hawaiian.....	100.0	46.2	53.7	48.9	4.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	36.8	63.1	54.6	6.2	2.3	0.1
Caucasian.....	100.0	44.1	55.9	51.3	3.8	0.7	(1)	100.0	24.9	75.0	60.8	7.5	0.7	0.1
Chinese.....	100.0	56.1	43.9	39.3	4.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	20.0	80.0	73.9	5.9	0.1	.....
Japanese.....	100.0	51.7	48.2	44.2	2.7	1.3	0.1	100.0	5.3	94.6	91.9	2.1	0.7	(1)
1900														
All races, number.....	88,450	52,800	35,204	32,464	2,493	247	448	30,880	4,655	26,166	24,048	1,998	120	59
Hawaiian.....	10,319	3,709	7,035	5,703	1,271	61	75	9,649	1,807	7,809	6,577	1,173	59	33
Part Hawaiian.....	1,797	819	974	890	72	12	4	1,788	623	1,168	1,001	130	27	7
Caucasian.....	10,844	4,677	6,115	5,644	417	54	52	6,800	1,625	5,166	4,719	424	23	9
Chinese.....	20,297	14,707	5,387	5,146	227	14	203	1,803	229	1,571	1,409	158	4	3
Japanese.....	44,341	28,722	15,514	14,930	481	103	105	10,684	343	10,334	10,229	99	6	7
All races, per cent.....	100.0	59.7	39.8	36.7	2.8	0.3	0.5	100.0	15.1	84.7	77.9	6.5	0.4	0.2
Hawaiian.....	100.0	34.3	65.0	52.7	11.7	0.6	0.7	100.0	18.7	80.9	68.2	12.2	0.6	0.3
Part Hawaiian.....	100.0	46.0	54.2	49.5	4.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	34.8	64.8	58.0	7.3	1.5	0.4
Caucasian.....	100.0	43.1	56.4	52.0	3.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	23.9	76.0	69.4	6.2	0.3	0.1
Chinese.....	100.0	72.5	28.5	25.4	1.1	0.1	1.0	100.0	12.7	87.1	78.1	8.8	0.2	0.2
Japanese.....	100.0	64.8	35.0	33.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	3.2	96.7	95.7	0.9	0.1	0.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The statistics of marital condition for 1910 are given in Table 15, by race, sex, and age periods. In the total population 15 years of age and over, 49.3 per cent of the males and 16.4 per cent of the females were single; the percentage married was 45.1 among males and 76.4 among females; and the percentage widowed, 4.5 and 6.2, respectively. The number reported as divorced, comprising 1 per cent of the males and 0.9 per cent of the females, is believed to be too small, because of the probability that some divorced persons class themselves as single or widowed.

As explanatory of the higher percentage single among males, may be noted the great excess of males in the adult population, and the fact that, as compared with men, women marry younger. Of the females 15 to 19 years of age, 28.3 per cent were married and of the males 2.1 per cent; in the age group 20 to 24 years the percentage married was 79.4 for females and 18.8 for males; in the age group 25 to 34 it was 90.7 for females and 47.5 for males; and in the age group 35 to 44, 89.8 and 59.6, respectively. The disparity in the percentages is less marked in the age group 45 to 64, and

among persons 65 and over the percentage married is higher for males than for females.

For the principal races the percentage married, by sex, in the population 15 years of age and over was as follows: Hawaiian, 53.1 for males and 69.9 for females; Caucasian Hawaiian, 51.2 and 54, respectively; Asiatic Hawaiian, 42.6 and 56.1; Portuguese, 60.3 and 70.1; Porto Rican, 49.4 and 82; Spanish, 65.2 and 81.8; "other Caucasian," 42.9 and 55.9; Chinese, 39.3 and 73.9; and Japanese, 44.2 and 91.9.

Although the percentage widowed in the total population 15 years of age and over was only slightly higher for females than for males—6.2 per cent as compared with 4.5 per cent—it was materially higher for females than for males in the older age groups. Among the Hawaiian, Spanish, Japanese, and Korean elements the proportion widowed for males 15 years of age and over exceeded that for females.

The variation in the proportions married, widowed, and divorced among the several groups is largely accounted for by differences in the age and sex composition.

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION: 1910.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 15

RACE AND AGE PERIOD.	MALE.								FEMALE.									
	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
All races	123,999	75,362	61.2	42,493	34.5	4,278	3.5	612	54	68,810	34,473	50.1	31,387	45.6	2,559	3.7	364	27
Under 15 years	28,921	28,919	100.0	2	(1)					27,736	27,729	100.0	7	(1)				
15 years and over	94,178	46,443	49.3	42,491	45.1	4,278	4.5	612	54	41,074	6,744	16.4	31,380	76.4	2,559	6.2	364	27
15 to 19 years	7,365	7,678	97.8	168	2.1	5	0.1		14	5,785	4,104	70.9	1,640	28.3	15	0.3	20	6
20 to 24 years	13,608	10,955	80.5	2,554	18.8	60	0.4	33	6	8,468	1,224	18.9	5,136	70.4	54	0.8	50	4
25 to 29 years	13,522	14,198	49.3	13,553	47.5	524	1.8	228	14	13,448	843	6.3	12,198	90.7	258	1.9	136	13
30 to 34 years	13,451	7,380	55.3	5,896	42.3	191	1.4	79	5	9,995	515	7.4	6,292	89.9	105	1.5	81	2
35 to 39 years	15,071	6,718	44.6	7,382	52.2	333	2.2	149	9	6,453	328	5.1	5,906	91.5	153	2.4	55	11
40 to 44 years	24,550	8,589	34.6	14,821	59.6	1,070	4.3	360	10	8,825	316	3.6	7,921	89.8	497	5.6	90	1
45 to 49 years	17,108	4,607	26.9	10,347	60.5	1,877	11.0	271	6	6,479	211	3.9	4,067	74.2	1,135	20.7	64	2
50 to 54 years	12,164	3,243	27.5	7,541	62.0	1,078	8.9	197	5	3,917	158	4.0	3,072	78.4	635	16.2	51	1
55 to 59 years	4,944	1,284	25.6	2,806	56.8	769	16.2	74	1	1,562	53	3.4	995	63.7	500	32.0	13	1
60 to 64 years	2,188	395	18.1	1,032	47.2	739	33.8	20	2	1,050	42	4.0	409	39.0	594	56.6	4	1
Age unknown	37	21		11		3				19	4		9		6			
Hawaiian.	13,439	7,001	52.1	5,051	37.6	1,245	9.3	136	6	12,602	5,308	42.1	6,137	48.7	1,038	8.2	112	7
Under 15 years	3,928	3,927	100.0	1	(1)					3,822	3,818	99.9	4	0.1				
15 years and over	9,511	3,074	32.3	5,050	53.1	1,245	13.1	136	6	8,780	1,480	17.0	6,133	69.9	1,038	11.8	112	7
15 to 19 years	1,943	1,293	66.3	43	3.2	3	0.2		4	1,314	934	71.1	367	27.9	7	0.5	5	1
20 to 24 years	1,129	671	59.4	431	38.2	20	1.8		7	1,138	241	21.2	866	76.1	18	1.6	11	2
25 to 29 years	1,960	1,670	85.2	1,285	65.6	85	4.4	28	1	2,037	194	9.5	1,736	85.2	69	3.4	38	1
30 to 34 years	1,123	936	29.9	725	64.6	45	4.3	13	1	1,090	125	11.5	911	83.6	34	3.1	20	1
35 to 39 years	1,587	224	28.8	560	66.0	38	4.5	15		1,947	69	7.3	825	87.1	35	3.7	18	1
40 to 44 years	1,777	277	15.6	1,285	72.3	169	9.5	45	1	1,740	66	3.8	1,491	85.7	152	8.7	30	1
45 to 49 years	2,497	427	9.1	1,646	65.9	575	23.0	49		2,020	46	2.3	1,455	72.0	490	24.3	27	2
50 to 54 years	1,479	149	10.1	1,013	68.5	288	19.3	31		1,338	38	2.8	1,026	76.7	252	18.8	21	1
55 to 59 years	1,018	78	7.7	638	62.2	289	28.4	18		682	8	1.2	429	62.9	238	34.9	6	1
60 to 64 years	800	44	5.5	357	44.6	392	49.0	7		520	9	1.7	213	41.0	296	56.9	1	1
Age unknown	5	2		3						11			5		6			
Caucasian Hawaiian	4,438	3,253	73.3	1,071	24.1	95	2.1	15	4	4,384	2,958	68.1	1,173	27.1	152	3.5	52	4
Under 15 years	2,345	2,345	100.0	1	(1)					2,182	2,182	100.0						
15 years and over	2,093	908	43.4	1,071	51.2	95	4.6	15	4	2,172	791	36.4	1,173	54.0	152	7.0	52	4
15 to 19 years	1,539	629	98.1	8	1.5				2	1,540	475	80.5	64	11.7	2	0.4	6	2
20 to 24 years	363	223	61.4	133	36.6	5	1.4	1	1	452	192	42.5	249	55.1	5	1.1	5	1
25 to 29 years	510	110	21.6	381	74.7	13	2.5	5	1	563	88	15.6	437	77.6	23	4.1	14	1
30 to 34 years	291	73	25.1	208	71.5	8	2.7	1	1	348	64	18.4	266	76.4	11	3.2	6	1
35 to 39 years	219	37	16.9	178	79.0	5	2.3	4		215	24	11.2	171	79.5	12	5.6	8	
40 to 44 years	339	31	9.1	285	84.1	20	5.9	3		323	23	7.1	253	78.3	33	10.2	14	
45 to 49 years	304	15	4.9	289	78.6	45	14.8	5		254	11	4.3	165	65.0	67	26.4	11	
50 to 54 years	215	12	5.6	171	79.5	28	13.0	4		195	9	4.6	134	68.7	44	22.6	8	
55 to 59 years	89	3		68		17		1		59	2		31		23		3	
60 to 64 years	38			25		12		1		30			5		22		2	
Age unknown										1								
Asiatic Hawaiian	1,812	1,472	81.2	315	17.4	19	1.0	6		1,922	1,387	72.2	482	25.1	36	1.9	17	
Under 15 years	1,073	1,073	100.0							1,063	1,063	100.0						
15 years and over	739	399	54.0	315	42.6	19	2.6	6		859	324	37.7	482	56.1	36	4.2	17	
15 to 19 years	260	240	96.0	10	4.0					267	199	74.5	60	24.7	1	0.4	1	
20 to 24 years	171	99	57.9	69	40.4	2	1.2	1		215	83	38.6	127	59.1	3	1.4	2	
25 to 29 years	190	50	26.3	133	70.0	6	3.2	1		206	32	15.5	164	79.6	4	1.9	6	
30 to 34 years	124	46	37.1	78	61.3	2	1.6			142	23	16.2	111	78.2	3	2.1	5	
35 to 39 years	66	4		57		4		1		64	9		53		1		1	
40 to 44 years	73	7		62		3		1		111	7	6.3	88	79.3	11	9.9	5	
45 to 49 years	53	3		41		6		3		54	3		37		12		2	
50 to 54 years	47	3		37		5		2		45	1		34		8		2	
55 to 59 years	6			4		1		1		9	2		8		4		1	
60 to 64 years	2					2				6			5				1	
Age unknown																		
Portuguese	11,571	7,350	63.5	3,977	34.4	212	1.8	29	3	10,730	6,252	58.3	4,059	37.8	389	3.6	29	1
Under 15 years	4,978	4,978	100.0							4,943	4,942	100.0	1	(1)				
15 years and over	6,593	2,372	38.0	3,977	60.3	212	3.2	29	3	5,787	1,310	22.6	4,058	70.1	389	6.7	29	1
15 to 19 years	1,404	1,370	97.6	31	2.2	1	0.1		2	1,332	986	74.0	343	25.8	8	0.8	7	1
20 to 24 years	1,113	632	56.8	475	42.7	3	0.3	2	1	1,055	234	22.2	806	76.4	8	0.8	2	
25 to 29 years	1,546	258	16.7	1,292	81.6	18	1.2	8		1,410	68	4.8	1,303	92.4	30	2.1	9	
30 to 34 years	856	188	22.0	658	76.9	6	0.7	4		854	54	6.3	783	91.7	11	1.3	6	
35 to 39 years	690	70	10.1	604	87.5	12	1.7	4		556	14	2.5	520	93.5	19	3.4	3	
40 to 44 years	953	50	5.2	860	90.9	30	3.1	7		802	13	1.6	717	89.4	64	8.0	8	
45 to 49 years	1,272	51	4.0	1,116	87.7	96	7.5	9		990	6	0.6	782	79.0	199	20.1	3	
50 to 54 years	680	32	4.7	604	88.8	39	5.7	5		621	6	1.0	515	82.9	98	15.8	2	
55 to 59 years	592	19	3.2	512	86.5	57	9.6	4		359			267	72.4	101	27.4	1	
60 to 64 years	302	11	3.6	225	74.5	63												

POPULATION.

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION: 1910—Continued.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 15—Continued.

RACE AND AGE PERIOD.	MALE.								FEMALE.									
	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.
		Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.				Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.		
Spanish.....	1,078	668	62.0	377	35.0	32	3.0	1	.....	912	547	60.0	351	38.5	13	1.4	1	.....
Under 15 years.....	500	500	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483	483	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over.....	578	168	29.1	377	65.2	32	5.5	1	.....	429	64	14.9	361	81.8	13	3.0	1	.....
15 to 19 years.....	103	103	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	57	71.2	23	28.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years.....	24	20	83.3	4	16.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	4	11.4	30	85.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29 years.....	119	23	19.3	95	79.8	1	0.8	.....	.....	143	2	1.4	140	97.9	1	0.7	.....	.....
30 to 34 years.....	40	10	25.0	30	75.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	1	1.6	62	96.9	1	1.6	.....	.....
35 to 39 years.....	79	13	16.5	65	82.2	1	1.3	.....	.....	79	1	1.3	77	97.5	1	1.3	.....	.....
40 to 44 years.....	196	8	4.1	175	89.3	12	6.1	1	.....	145	1	0.7	140	96.6	4	2.8	.....	.....
45 to 49 years.....	117	11	9.4	92	78.6	14	12.0	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	17	74.3	6	26.3	.....	.....
50 to 54 years.....	85	9	10.6	69	81.2	7	8.2	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	16	88.9	2	11.1	.....	.....
55 to 59 years.....	32	2	6.2	23	71.9	7	21.9	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	20.0	4	80.0	.....	.....
60 to 64 years.....	32	2	6.2	23	71.9	7	21.9	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	20.0	4	80.0	.....	.....
65 years and over.....	19	3	15.8	11	57.9	5	26.3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	33.3	2	66.7	.....	.....
Age unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Caucasian.....	9,255	5,639	60.9	3,235	35.0	301	3.3	77	3	5,612	2,983	53.2	2,200	39.2	376	6.7	41	12
Under 15 years.....	1,717	1,717	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,678	1,678	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over.....	7,538	3,922	52.0	3,235	42.9	301	4.0	77	3	3,934	1,305	33.2	2,200	55.9	376	9.6	41	12
15 to 19 years.....	495	492	99.4	2	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	469	423	90.2	45	9.6	1	0.2	.....	.....
20 to 24 years.....	1,312	1,215	92.6	95	7.2	2	0.2	.....	.....	474	252	53.2	210	45.0	1	0.2	4	1
25 to 29 years.....	2,246	1,336	59.5	872	38.8	22	1.0	15	1	1,189	309	27.1	790	69.4	15	1.3	14	11
30 to 34 years.....	1,237	862	69.7	358	28.9	14	1.1	3	.....	585	159	27.1	417	71.2	4	0.7	6	.....
35 to 39 years.....	1,009	474	47.0	514	50.9	8	0.8	12	1	563	150	27.1	373	67.5	11	2.0	8	11
40 to 44 years.....	1,567	488	31.1	1,013	64.6	49	2.9	20	.....	862	164	19.0	628	72.9	59	6.8	11	.....
45 to 49 years.....	1,596	339	21.2	1,075	67.4	144	9.0	37	1	750	126	16.8	455	60.7	167	20.9	12	.....
50 to 54 years.....	1,058	240	22.7	721	68.1	74	7.0	22	1	505	94	18.6	320	63.4	80	15.8	11	.....
55 to 59 years.....	538	99	18.4	354	65.8	70	13.0	15	.....	245	32	13.1	135	55.1	77	31.4	1	.....
60 to 64 years.....	315	49	15.6	175	55.6	85	27.3	5	.....	237	29	12.2	65	27.4	143	60.3	.....	.....
Age unknown.....	7	3	42.9	3	42.9	1	14.3	.....	.....	3	2	66.7	1	33.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	17,148	10,807	63.0	5,674	33.1	612	3.6	45	10	4,526	2,843	62.8	1,555	34.4	125	2.8	3	.....
Under 15 years.....	2,714	2,714	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,422	2,422	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over.....	14,434	8,093	56.1	5,674	39.3	612	4.2	45	10	2,104	421	20.0	1,555	73.9	125	5.9	3	.....
15 to 19 years.....	650	637	98.0	10	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	342	76.0	108	24.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years.....	405	304	75.1	99	24.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	56	19.0	235	79.9	2	0.7	1	.....
25 to 29 years.....	2,618	1,046	39.9	952	36.4	18	0.7	2	.....	598	18	2.7	566	94.6	14	2.3	2	.....
30 to 34 years.....	790	464	58.7	319	40.4	7	0.9	.....	.....	329	9	2.7	311	94.5	7	2.1	.....	.....
35 to 39 years.....	1,828	1,182	64.7	633	34.6	11	0.6	2	.....	269	7	2.6	255	94.8	7	2.6	.....	.....
40 to 44 years.....	5,013	2,790	55.8	2,069	41.3	130	2.6	17	1	466	3	0.6	426	91.4	37	7.9	.....	.....
45 to 49 years.....	5,181	2,453	47.3	2,362	45.6	341	6.6	21	4	267	4	1.5	210	78.7	53	19.9	.....	.....
50 to 54 years.....	3,439	1,609	46.8	1,650	48.0	162	4.7	15	3	203	3	1.5	108	53.2	34	16.7	.....	.....
55 to 59 years.....	1,742	844	48.5	712	40.9	179	10.3	6	1	64	3	4.7	74	89.4	19	30.0	.....	.....
60 to 64 years.....	562	253	45.0	181	32.2	123	21.9	3	2	29	.....	.....	10	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Age unknown.....	6	4	66.7	1	16.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	54,784	33,234	60.7	19,745	36.0	1,204	2.2	577	23	24,891	10,501	42.2	13,970	56.1	317	1.3	100	3
Under 15 years.....	10,132	10,132	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,691	9,689	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over.....	44,652	23,102	51.7	19,745	44.2	1,204	2.7	577	23	15,200	812	5.3	13,968	91.9	317	2.1	100	3
15 to 19 years.....	1,743	1,728	99.1	14	0.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	941	531	56.4	403	42.8	1	0.1	4	2
20 to 24 years.....	7,707	6,760	87.6	925	12.0	12	0.2	16	4	2,457	135	5.5	2,294	93.4	11	0.4	17	.....
25 to 29 years.....	16,422	8,882	54.1	7,163	43.6	205	1.2	162	10	6,835	108	1.6	6,588	96.4	88	1.3	52	.....
30 to 34 years.....	7,457	4,735	63.5	2,605	34.9	60	0.8	54	3	3,299	66	2.0	3,187	96.0	29	0.9	36	1
35 to 39 years.....	8,965	4,147	46.3	4,558	50.8	145	1.6	108	7	3,536	42	1.2	3,419	96.7	59	1.7	16	.....
40 to 44 years.....	13,408	4,412	32.9	8,254	61.6	475	3.5	260	7	4,048	30	0.7	3,875	95.7	122	3.0	21	.....
45 to 49 years.....	5,209	1,308	24.7	3,303	63.5	490	9.2	138	.....	913	8	0.9	805	88.2	94	10.3	6	.....
50 to 54 years.....	4,601	1,141	24.8	2,973	64.6	375	8.2	112	.....	836	5	0.6	747	89.4	79	9.4	5	.....
55 to 59 years.....	698	167	23.9	390	55.9	115	16.5	26	.....	77	3	3.9	58	75.3	15	19.5	.....	.....
60 to 64 years.....	66	17	25.8	26	39.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	75.0	1	25.0	.....	.....
Age unknown.....	7	5	71.4	1	14.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korean.....	3,931	1,901	48.4	1,634	41.6	388	9.9	5	3	602	287	47.7	295	49.0	20	3.3	.....	.....
Under 15 years.....	296	295	99.7	1	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	267	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over.....	3,635	1,606	44.2	1,633	44.9	388	10.7	5	3	335	20	6.0	295	88.1	20	6.0	.....	.....
15 to 19 years.....	81	79	97.5	2	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	16	50.0	16	50.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years.....	255	202	79.2	47	18.4	6	2.4	.....	.....	42	1	2.4	39	92.9	2	4.8	.....	.....
25 to 29 years.....	1,883	881	46.8	873	46.4	120	6.4	3	1	116	2	1.7	113	97.4	1	0.9	.....	.....
30 to 34 years.....	889	470	52.9	387	43.5	30	3.4	2	.....	60	1	1.7	58	96.7	1	1.7	.....	.....
35 to 39 years.....	994	411	41.3	491	49.4	90	9.1	1	1	56	1	1.8	55	98.2	.....	.....	.....
40 to 44 years.....	1,030	348	33.8	525	51.0	156	15.1	1	.....	80	.....	.....	80	100.0	.....	.....	.....
45 to 49 years.....	372	94	25.3	176	47.3	99	26.6	2	1	55	1	1.8	45	81.8	9	16.4	.....	.....
50 to 54 years.....	288	76	26.4	138	47.9	71	24.7	2	1	43	1	2.3	36	83.7	6			

PLACE OF BIRTH AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION.

State of birth.—Table 16 shows, for 1910 and 1900, the distribution of the native population according to state of birth. In 1910, 86,483, or 88.1 per cent of the native population, were born in the territory of Hawaii; 3,510, or 3.6 per cent, were born in Porto Rico; 2,372, or 2.4 per cent, in the Philippine Islands; and 5,688, or 5.8 per cent, in the United States proper. Of those born in the United States, 1,319 were natives of California. In 1900, 93.2 per cent of the native population were born in Hawaii and 6.7 per cent in the United States. The number of persons born in the Philippine Islands, as returned at the census of 1910, exceeds the number of Filipinos shown in the classification by race (Table 4). This is, of course, easily explained by the fact that the basis of the classification in one case (Table 16) is place of birth, and in the other (Table 4) racial descent. A person born in the Philippine Islands, for example, may in Table 4 be classified as a Caucasian, and a person born in Hawaii be classified as a Filipino. As these classifications are independent of one another these tables do not show what proportion of the persons born in the Philippine Islands and living in Hawaii in 1910 were Filipinos, or what proportion of the Filipinos living in Hawaii were born in the Philippine Islands.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	NATIVE POPULATION.			
	Number.		Per cent of total.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	93,167	63,221	100.0	100.0
Hawaii.....	86,483	58,931	88.1	93.2
Porto Rico.....	3,510	.....	3.6	.....
Philippine Islands.....	2,372	.....	2.4	.....
United States, exclusive of outlying territory.....	5,688	4,238	5.8	6.7
California.....	1,319	1,217	1.3	1.9
New York.....	612	464	0.6	0.7
Illinois.....	371	186	0.4	0.3
Ohio.....	345	216	0.4	0.3
Massachusetts.....	317	260	0.3	0.4
Pennsylvania.....	310	195	0.3	0.3
Michigan.....	191	94	0.2	0.1
Missouri.....	165	69	0.2	0.1
Indiana.....	160	73	0.2	0.1
Iowa.....	135	98	0.1	0.2
Kentucky.....	133	46	0.1	0.1
Wisconsin.....	114	75	0.1	0.1
Other states ¹	1,516	1,245	1.5	2.0
All other ²	104	52	0.1	0.1

¹ Includes persons born in the United States, state not reported.

² Includes persons born in Alaska and Guam, and at sea under United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

Country of birth.—Table 17 shows, for 1910 and 1900, the distribution of the foreign-born population according to country of birth.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION.			
	Number.		Per cent of total.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	93,752	90,780	100.0	100.0
Atlantic Islands.....	913	1,156	1.0	1.3
Australia.....	150	130	0.2	0.1
Austria.....	170	225	0.2	0.2
Canada.....	354	351	0.4	0.4
China.....	14,486	21,741	15.5	23.9
England.....	629	739	0.7	0.8
Germany.....	905	1,154	1.0	1.3
Ireland.....	284	425	0.2	0.2
Japan.....	59,800	56,234	63.8	61.9
Korea.....	4,172	.....	4.5	.....
Norway.....	200	198	0.2	0.2
Pacific Islands ¹	216	598	0.2	0.7
Portugal.....	7,585	6,512	8.1	7.2
Russia.....	1,077	130	1.1	0.1
Scotland.....	.....	427	0.6	0.5
Spain.....	1,622	202	1.7	0.2
Sweden.....	103	140	0.1	0.2
All other.....	604	623	0.6	0.7

¹ Except Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

Of the 93,752 foreign-born residents of Hawaii, 59,800, or 63.8 per cent, were natives of Japan; 14,486, or 15.5 per cent, were natives of China; and 4,172, or 4.5 per cent, were natives of Korea. The aggregate for these three countries, 78,458, constituted 83.8 per cent, or approximately five-sixths, of the total foreign-born population. Natives of Portugal constituted 8.1 per cent of the foreign-born element, natives of Spain 1.7 per cent, natives of Russia 1.1 per cent, natives of Germany 1 per cent, and natives of the Atlantic islands 1 per cent. No other country contributed as much as 1 per cent to the foreign-born population. In 1900 the proportion of Japanese in the foreign-born population was somewhat less, and the proportion of Chinese greater, than it was in 1910.

Year of immigration of the foreign born.—In the distribution of the foreign-born population by year of immigration, as given in Table 18, the calendar year is the basis of the classification, and the date given is the year of immigration to the United States or to any of its possessions—not necessarily the year of immigration to Hawaii. Of the foreign-born residents very nearly one-half—46,364, or 49.5 per cent—immigrated to the United States during the period from January 1, 1901, to April 15, 1910, and of these, 11,936, or more than one-fourth, designated 1907 as the year of their immigration; 3,435 designated the year 1908; and 2,191, the year 1909.

RACE.	Total foreign born: 1910	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION.										
		1910, to April 15.	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1901 to 1904	1896 to 1900	1891 to 1895	1890 or earlier.	Year not reported.
Total.....	93,752	1,357	2,191	3,435	11,936	8,919	3,920	14,606	21,119	8,583	17,000	686
Portuguese.....	8,535	78	704	142	1,214	426	29	78	217	469	5,025	153
Spanish.....	1,633	.....	11	70	1,331	57	1	26	74	.....	40	23
Other Caucasian.....	4,950	397	328	94	113	105	98	351	568	353	1,903	110
Chinese.....	14,479	31	73	49	27	23	21	423	3,829	3,340	6,580	83
Japanese.....	59,786	329	1,068	3,067	9,203	8,237	3,182	10,347	16,391	4,342	3,330	290
Korean.....	4,171	6	7	12	48	69	587	3,361	28	36	1	16
Negro and all other.....	198	16	.....	1	.....	2	2	20	12	13	121	11

Of the foreign born who had come into the country subsequently to 1900, 35,433, or 76.4 per cent, were Japanese. Only 647 of the 14,479 foreign-born Chi-

nese designated a year subsequent to 1900 as the year of their immigration, but practically all of the Koreans have arrived since 1900.

MALES OF VOTING AND MILITIA AGES.

Voting and militia ages.—As enumerated in 1910 the number of males 21 years of age and over was 83,996, of whom 59,021, or 70.3 per cent, were Chinese, Japanese, or Koreans, 41,795, or nearly one-half, being Japanese; 13,900, or 16.5 per cent, were Caucasians; 7,926, or 9.4 per cent, were Hawaiians; and 3,149, or 3.7 per cent, were of other races. In 1900, males of voting age numbered 79,607, the number of such males having increased during the decade by 4,389. The number of Chinese males 21 and over, however, decreased 4,900 during the decade, and the number of Hawaiians 953, the aggregate increase for all other races combined being 10,242. Males of militia age—those from 18 to 44 years, inclusive—decreased in number from 72,596 in 1900 to 70,962 in 1910. The number of such males decreased among the Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiians, and increased among the Caucasians, the part Hawaiians, and the group "Filipino, negro, and all other."

The number of males of voting and of militia age is given by race for 1910 and 1900 in Table 19.

RACE.	MALES OF VOTING AGE—21 YEARS AND OVER.		MALES OF MILITIA AGE—18 TO 44 YEARS.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	83,996	79,607	70,962	72,596
Hawaiian.....	7,926	8,879	5,405	6,075
Part Hawaiian.....	1,930	1,222	1,965	1,294
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	1,482	.....	1,426	.....
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	448	.....	539	.....
Caucasian.....	13,900	9,250	11,404	7,055
Portuguese.....	4,972	.....	4,188	.....
Porto Rican.....	1,563	.....	1,496	.....
Spanish.....	468	.....	361	.....
Other Caucasian.....	6,897	.....	5,359	.....
Chinese.....	13,695	18,595	8,279	15,080
Japanese.....	41,795	41,343	38,616	42,297
Korean.....	3,531	.....	3,216	.....
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	1,219	318	2,077	195

Citizenship.—Of the total males 21 years of age and over in 1910, as shown by Table 20, 65,810, or 78.3 per cent, were foreign born. Of these foreign-born males of voting age, 2,562, or 3.9 per cent, were naturalized, 425 had taken out first papers, 62,491 were alien, and for 332 the status as to citizenship was not reported. Of the 7,385 foreign-born Caucasian males of voting

age, 2,394, or 32.4 per cent, were naturalized. Of the 41,718 foreign-born Japanese males 21 and over, only 11 were naturalized; and of the 13,025 Chinese, only 132 were naturalized.

RACE.	FOREIGN-BORN MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910				
	Total.	Naturalized.	Having first papers.	Alien.	Citizenship not reported.
Total.....	65,810	2,562	425	62,491	332
Portuguese.....	3,866	904	77	2,855	30
Spanish.....	437	17	15	399	6
Other Caucasian.....	3,082	1,473	327	1,252	30
Chinese.....	13,025	132	.....	12,843	50
Japanese.....	41,718	11	1	41,510	196
Korean.....	3,531	.....	.....	3,517	14
Negro and all other.....	151	25	5	115	6

There were 18,186 native males 21 and over in 1910, and if to these be added the 2,562 naturalized foreign-born males of that age, an aggregate is obtained of 20,748 native or naturalized male citizens 21 and over. Of this aggregate, which is distributed by race in Table 21, 42.9 per cent were Caucasians, 38.2 per cent were Hawaiians, 9.3 per cent were part Hawaiians, 3.9 per cent were Chinese, and 0.4 per cent were Japanese. Of all foreign-born males 21 and over not reported as naturalized, 91.9 per cent were Chinese, Japanese, or Korean.

RACE.	MALES OF VOTING AGE: 1910				PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.		
	Total.	Native born and naturalized foreign born.	Foreign born not naturalized. ¹		Total.	Native born and naturalized foreign born.	Foreign born not naturalized. ¹
			Number.	Per cent.			
Total.....	83,996	20,748	63,248	75.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian.....	7,926	7,926	.....	.....	9.4	38.2	.....
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	1,482	1,482	.....	.....	1.8	7.1	.....
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	448	448	.....	.....	0.5	2.2	.....
Portuguese.....	4,972	2,010	2,962	59.6	5.9	9.7	4.7
Porto Rican.....	1,563	1,563	.....	.....	1.9	7.5	.....
Spanish.....	468	48	420	89.7	0.6	0.2	0.7
Other Caucasian.....	6,897	5,288	1,609	23.3	8.2	25.5	2.5
Chinese.....	13,695	802	12,893	94.1	16.3	3.9	20.4
Japanese.....	41,795	88	41,707	99.8	49.8	0.4	65.9
Korean.....	3,531	.....	3,531	100.0	4.2	.....	5.6
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	1,219	1,063	126	10.3	1.5	5.3	0.2

¹ Includes 332 whose status as to citizenship was not reported.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, ILLITERACY, AND INABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

School attendance.—The statistics of school attendance are based upon the answers to the inquiry as to whether the person enumerated had attended any kind of school at any time between September 1, 1909, and the date of enumeration, April 15, 1910. Table 23 gives the number, as returned in 1910, and the percentage attending school in the population of school age. Persons of school age—that is, from 6 to 20 years, inclusive—numbered 45,548, of whom 27,912,

or 61.3 per cent, attended school. In addition to these, 879 children under 6 and 405 persons of 21 and over attended school. The percentage of school attendance was 60.3 for boys of school age, and 62.4 for girls; it was 75 for children from 6 to 9; 92.5 for children from 10 to 14; and 25.2 for the ages from 15 to 20. The percentage for Caucasian Hawaiian children aged 6 to 14 was 88.6; for Asiatic Hawaiian, 88.2; for Hawaiian, 87; for "other Caucasian," 84.2;

for Japanese, 83.7; for Portuguese, 82.3; for Chinese, 80.8; for Korean, 77.2; for Porto Rican, 55.8; and for "Filipino, negro, and all other," 72.3 (see Table 22). Details relating to school attendance, as returned at the census of 1910, are given in Table 24 by race, sex, and single years of age for the ages 6 to 20 years.

For purposes of comparison with 1900, the 1910 data are summarized in Table 25 for the ages 5 to 20 years. The percentage of school attendance for children 5 to 20 was materially higher in 1910 than in 1900, being 57.5 per cent in 1910 and 45.3 in 1900; the percentage for children from 5 to 9 was 62 in 1910 and 57.7 in 1900; for children from 10 to 14, 92.5 and 84.2, respectively; and for the ages from 15 to 20, 25.2 and 12.3. The percentage for Hawaiian children of 10 to 14 years had increased from 88.3 to 95.1; for part Hawaiian, from 91.6 to 96.9; for Caucasian, from 82.1 to 88.8; for Chinese, from 72.4 to 92; and for Japanese, from 70.7 to 94.2.

The number and the proportion of persons attending school in urban communities, as represented by the population of Honolulu and Hilo, and in rural communities, as represented by the population of the remainder of the territory, are given in Table 22 for persons 6 to 20 and 6 to 14 years of age, respectively.

The percentage of school attendance for the ages from 6 to 20, as shown by Table 22, was 66.4 in urban communities and 58.7 in rural communities; among the Hawaiians and the part Hawaiians, however, it was higher in the rural than in the urban population.

For children from 6 to 14 the percentage was 84.4 in the urban population, varying but little in the respective classes; and 82.8 in the rural, being lowest for the Porto Ricans (54).

Table 22

RACE.	AGGREGATE.			IN URBAN COMMUNITIES.			IN RURAL COMMUNITIES.		
	Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
PERSONS 6 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE: 1910									
Total.....	45,548	27,912	61.3	15,442	10,247	66.4	30,106	17,665	58.7
Hawaiian.....	7,692	4,893	63.6	2,356	1,470	62.4	5,336	3,423	64.1
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	3,634	2,692	74.1	1,920	1,421	74.0	1,714	1,271	74.2
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	1,674	1,191	71.1	622	423	68.0	1,052	768	73.0
Portuguese.....	8,453	4,800	56.8	2,677	1,572	58.7	5,776	3,228	55.9
Porto Rican.....	1,334	415	31.1	128	55	43.0	1,206	360	29.9
Spanish.....	694	412	59.4	99	63	(1)	595	349	58.7
Other Caucasian.....	3,039	2,112	69.5	1,961	1,370	69.9	1,078	742	68.8
Chinese.....	4,370	3,120	71.4	2,644	1,895	71.7	1,726	1,225	71.0
Japanese.....	12,567	7,647	60.8	2,702	1,798	66.5	9,865	5,849	59.3
Korean.....	380	232	61.1	59	39	(1)	321	193	60.1
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	1,711	398	23.3	274	141	51.5	1,437	257	17.9

PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1910

Total.....	28,265	23,558	83.3	9,418	7,947	84.4	18,847	15,611	82.8
Hawaiian.....	4,525	3,935	87.0	1,200	1,079	89.9	3,259	2,856	87.6
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	2,372	2,102	88.6	1,199	1,066	88.9	1,173	1,036	88.3
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	1,055	930	88.2	351	309	88.0	704	621	88.2
Portuguese.....	5,267	4,337	82.3	1,620	1,341	82.8	3,647	2,996	82.1
Porto Rican.....	674	376	55.8	67	48	(1)	607	328	54.0
Spanish.....	498	397	79.7	74	62	(1)	424	335	79.0
Other Caucasian.....	1,833	1,543	84.2	1,156	968	83.7	677	575	84.9
Chinese.....	3,123	2,522	80.8	1,769	1,460	82.5	1,354	1,062	78.4
Japanese.....	8,385	7,019	83.7	1,754	1,478	84.3	6,631	5,541	83.6
Korean.....	237	183	77.2	32	27	(1)	205	150	76.1
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	296	214	72.3	130	109	83.8	166	105	63.3

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE: 1910.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 23

RACE AND SEX.	Total number of persons attending school.	PERSONS 6 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 6 TO 9 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.			OTHERS ATTENDING SCHOOL.	
		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Under 6 years of age.	21 years of age and over.
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		
All races.....	29,196	45,548	27,912	61.3	14,728	11,040	75.0	13,537	12,518	92.5	17,283	4,354	25.2	379	405
Male.....	15,620	24,715	14,905	60.3	7,424	5,720	77.0	7,109	6,663	93.7	10,182	2,523	24.8	433	281
Female.....	13,576	20,833	13,006	62.4	7,304	5,320	72.8	6,428	5,855	91.1	7,101	1,831	25.8	446	124
Hawaiian.....	5,056	7,092	4,893	68.6	1,997	1,531	76.7	2,528	2,404	95.1	3,167	958	30.2	116	46
Male.....	2,593	3,890	2,513	64.6	998	749	75.1	1,307	1,253	95.9	1,585	511	32.2	54	26
Female.....	2,462	3,202	2,380	62.6	999	782	78.3	1,221	1,151	94.3	1,582	447	28.3	62	20
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	2,813	3,634	2,692	74.1	1,178	944	80.1	1,194	1,158	97.0	1,262	590	46.8	89	32
Male.....	1,426	1,847	1,373	74.3	603	480	79.6	633	606	95.7	611	287	47.0	39	14
Female.....	1,387	1,787	1,319	73.8	575	464	80.7	561	552	98.4	651	303	46.5	50	18
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	1,257	1,674	1,191	71.1	494	387	78.3	561	543	96.8	619	261	42.2	40	26
Male.....	645	825	613	74.3	241	182	75.5	293	285	97.3	291	146	50.2	22	10
Female.....	612	849	578	68.1	253	205	81.0	268	258	96.3	328	115	35.1	18	16
Portuguese.....	4,938	8,453	4,800	56.8	2,517	1,868	74.2	2,750	2,469	89.8	3,186	463	14.5	121	17
Male.....	2,556	4,272	2,487	58.2	1,244	946	76.0	1,407	1,296	92.1	1,621	245	15.1	56	13
Female.....	2,382	4,181	2,313	55.3	1,273	922	72.4	1,343	1,173	87.3	1,565	218	13.9	65	4
Porto Rican.....	435	1,334	415	31.1	372	176	47.3	302	200	66.2	660	39	5.9	18	2
Male.....	238	705	230	32.6	182	92	50.5	170	115	67.6	353	23	6.5	6	2
Female.....	197	629	185	29.4	190	84	44.2	132	85	64.4	307	16	5.2	12	.....
Spanish.....	430	694	412	59.4	243	193	79.4	255	204	80.0	196	15	7.7	18	.....
Male.....	233	382	225	58.9	121	99	81.8	151	116	76.8	110	10	9.1	8	.....
Female.....	197	312	187	59.9	122	94	77.0	104	88	84.6	86	5	.....	10	.....
Other Caucasian.....	2,225	3,039	2,112	69.5	880	634	72.0	953	909	95.4	1,206	569	47.2	44	60
Male.....	1,104	1,567	1,050	67.0	441	325	73.7	485	408	96.5	641	257	40.1	17	37
Female.....	1,121	1,472	1,062	72.1	439	309	70.4	468	441	94.2	565	312	55.2	27	32
Chinese.....	3,241	4,370	3,120	71.4	1,502	1,031	68.6	1,621	1,491	92.0	1,247	598	48.0	58	63
Male.....	1,924	2,582	1,846	77.5	787	604	76.7	856	826	96.5	739	416	55.3	29	49
Female.....	1,317	1,788	1,274	64.1	715	427	59.7	765	665	86.9	508	182	35.8	29	14
Japanese.....	8,109	12,567	7,647	60.8	5,287	4,100	77.5	3,098	2,919	94.2	4,182	628	15.0	358	104
Male.....	4,443	7,200	4,166	57.9	2,688	2,157	80.2	1,655	1,583	95.6	2,857	426	14.9	193	84
Female.....	3,666	5,367	3,481	64.9	2,599	1,943	74.8	1,443	1,336	92.6	1,325	202	15.2	165	20
Korean.....	273	380	232	61.1	127	87	68.5	110	96	87.3	143	49	34.3	8	33
Male.....	176	229	133	60.3	60	44	.....	65	57	.....	104	37	35.6	5	38
Female.....	97	151	99	62.3	67	43	.....	45	39	.....	39	12	.....	3	.....
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	420	1,711	398	23.3	131	89	67.9	165	125	75.8	1,415	184	13.0	9	13
Male.....	282	1,416	265	18.7	59	42	.....	87	58	.....	1,270	165	13.0	4	13
Female.....	138	295	133	45.1	72	47	.....	78	67	.....	145	19	13.1	5	.....

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF POPULATION 6 TO 20, BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE: 1910.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 24

PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL.

RACE AND SEX.	6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
	All races.....	1,973	47.8	3,096	76.7	2,981	88.1	2,990	94.1	2,976	95.5	2,532	95.9	2,590	94.4
Male.....	1,087	50.2	1,639	79.6	1,497	90.5	1,517	95.6	1,569	96.5	1,322	96.9	1,386	95.6
Female.....	906	45.2	1,457	73.7	1,484	85.8	1,473	92.6	1,407	94.5	1,210	94.8	1,204	93.0
Hawaiian.....	243	47.1	416	77.2	434	90.8	438	94.4	506	95.7	401	97.1	508	95.8
Male.....	116	44.6	220	76.7	195	89.0	219	93.6	245	96.1	216	98.6	269	96.1
Female.....	128	49.6	196	77.8	239	92.3	219	95.2	261	95.3	185	95.4	239	95.6
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	159	51.5	261	83.1	249	98.3	275	95.5	259	96.3	224	98.7	227	97.4
Male.....	85	52.5	127	80.9	129	93.5	139	95.2	139	94.6	112	98.2	117	95.1
Female.....	74	50.3	134	85.4	120	93.0	136	95.8	120	93.4	112	99.1	110	100.0
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	63	50.8	97	75.2	117	92.9	110	95.7	112	99.1	96	96.0	111	97.4
Male.....	27	.....	44	.....	55	.....	56	.....	68	.....	42	.....	62	.....
Female.....	36	.....	53	.....	62	.....	54	.....	44	.....	54	.....	49	.....
Portuguese.....	308	43.8	507	76.7	527	88.0	526	95.1	530	95.6	484	96.6	537	93.9
Male.....	156	44.3	258	79.6	275	91.4	267	96.3	280	96.9	249	96.9	282	96.2
Female.....	152	43.2	249	73.9	252	84.6	269	94.1	250	94.2	235	96.3	255	91.4
Porto Rican.....	39	25.7	64	54.7	42	.....	31	.....	54	.....	41	.....	47	.....
Male.....	18	.....	32	.....	27	.....	15	.....	28	.....	23	.....	28	.....
Female.....	21	.....	32	.....	15	.....	16	.....	26	.....	18	.....	19	.....
Spanish.....	25	.....	56	.....	58	.....	54	.....	45	.....	53	.....	38	.....
Male.....	15	.....	29	.....	31	.....	24	.....	25	.....	33	.....	18	.....
Female.....	10	.....	27	.....	27	.....	30	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....
Other Caucasian.....	111	46.1	159	70.4	178	85.2	186	91.2	183	95.3	199	97.1	190	96.0
Male.....	62	48.4	84	74.3	91	87.5	88	.....	86	.....	98	97.0	104	98.1
Female.....	49	43.4	75	66.4	87	82.9	98	90.7	97	94.2	101	97.1	86	.....
Chinese.....	107	41.4	248	66.5	298	81.2	318	88.6	362	94.3	310	92.8	309	92.5
Male.....	106	48.8	158	78.6	158	88.8	182	95.3	198	95.7	170	97.1	178	93.3
Female.....	61	32.8	90	52.3	140	74.1	136	81.0	164	92.7	140	88.1	131	85.6
Japanese.....	826	53.3	1,243	80.8	1,033	89.4	908	95.6	874	97.4	680	96.7	574	96.1
Male.....	463	56.0	666	84.4	516	92.3	512	97.2	482	98.6	354	97.8	304	93.8
Female.....	363	49.3	577	76.9	517	86.7	486	94.0	392	96.1	326	95.6	270	95.4
Korean.....	15	.....	27	.....	17	.....	28	.....	18	.....	20	.....	25	.....
Male.....	10	.....	12	.....	7	.....	15	.....	10	.....	10	.....	14	.....
Female.....	5	.....	15	.....	10	.....	13	.....	8	.....	10	.....	11	.....
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	17	.....	18	.....	28	.....	26	.....	24	.....	24	.....	24	.....
Male.....	10	.....	9	.....	13	.....	10	.....	8	.....	8	.....	10	.....
Female.....	7	.....	9	.....	15	.....	16	.....	16	.....	9	.....	14	.....

Table 24—Continued.

PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL.

RACE AND SEX.	13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years.		18 years.		19 years.		20 years.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
	All races.....	2,380	92.1	2,060	83.2	1,533	62.1	991	42.0	715	30.0	538	17.2	357	10.8	220	6.1
Male.....	1,291	94.2	1,095	84.3	862	65.0	537	43.4	411	31.1	334	17.5	224	10.8	155	6.7
Female.....	1,069	89.7	965	82.1	671	58.8	454	40.3	304	28.5	204	16.6	133	10.9	65	4.9
Hawaiian.....	495	95.9	494	91.5	373	74.3	247	48.2	148	28.7	88	15.2	71	12.0	31	6.1
Male.....	268	97.5	255	91.7	199	74.8	133	50.4	79	28.8	43	15.0	35	13.9	22	9.1
Female.....	227	94.2	239	91.2	174	73.7	114	46.0	69	28.5	45	15.5	36	12.1	9	3.4
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	223	95.8	220	96.9	190	81.9	148	66.4	116	53.0	84	38.7	36	18.3	16	9.2
Male.....	118	95.2	120	96.0	92	80.0	69	63.9	51	50.0	48	41.4	19	.....	8	.....
Female.....	110	96.5	100	98.0	98	83.8	79	68.7	65	55.6	36	35.6	17	.....	8	7.8
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	118	98.3	106	93.0	89	74.2	56	.....	44	.....	31	29.2	28	26.2	13	12.7
Male.....	64	.....	49	.....	53	.....	26	.....	23	.....	22	.....	10	.....	6	.....
Female.....	54	.....	57	.....	36	.....	30	.....	21	.....	9	.....	12	.....	7	.....
Portuguese.....	498	88.8	411	74.5	228	42.8	105	18.5	65	12.2	30	5.2	23	4.3	12	2.7
Male.....	275	91.7	210	78.4	129	46.1	50	17.9	33	12.3	12	4.0	14	5.0	7	3.2
Female.....	223	85.4	201	70.8	99	39.1	55	19.1	32	12.2	18	6.6	9	3.5	5	2.1
Porto Rican.....	39	.....	25	.....	22	.....	9	.....	4	.....	1	0.8	2	1.5	1	0.6
Male.....	21	.....	15	.....	14	.....	5	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female.....	12	.....	10	.....	8	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Spanish.....	44	.....	24	.....	7	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Male.....	26	.....	14	.....	4	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female.....	18	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Caucasian.....	175	95.1	162	93.1	168	80.8	114	67.9	106	59.0	91	41.2	51	26.8	39	16.1
Male.....	90	.....	90	.....	79	76.0	44	.....	48	.....	41	32.8	24	22.0	21	14.4
Female.....	85	.....	72	.....	89	85.6	70	.....	58	.....	50	.....	27	.....	18	.....
Chinese.....	277	91.1	293	87.9	192	75.6	147	63.4	101	50.2	78	34.8	49	25.9	31	21.1
Male.....	155	96.9	125	94.0	119	88.1	104	73.2	78	60.0	56	45.2	34	28.6	25	.....
Female.....	122	84.7	108	81.8	73	61.3	43	.....	23	.....	22	22.0	15	.....	6	.....
Japanese.....	444	92.7	347	82.2	228	55.9	127	34.4	94	25.3	72	18.1	61	6.2	46	3.1
Male.....	246	95.3	197	84.0	150	63.0	77	36.7	63	29.2	51	14.8	48	6.5	37	3.3
Female.....	198	89.6	150	78.9	78	45.9	50	31.4	31	20.0	21	10.3	13	5.1	9	2.3
Korean.....	20	.....	13	.....	15	.....	9	.....	8	.....	9	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Male.....	16	.....	7	.....	9	.....	6	.....	6	.....	8	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Female.....	4	.....	6	.....	6	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	28	.....	25	.....	21	.....	28	.....	25	18.1	53	10.8	31	8.8	26	8.4
Male.....	12	.....	13	.....	14	.....	22	.....	23	19.0	52	11.4	30	9.7	24	8.4
Female.....	16	.....	12	.....	7	.....	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF POPULATION 5 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE: 1910 AND 1900.

RACE AND SEX.	CENSUS YEAR.	PERSONS 5 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 5 TO 9 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.		
		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.	
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
All races.....	1910	49,875	28,695	57.5	19,055	11,823	62.0	13,537	12,518	92.5	17,283	4,354	25.2
	1900	33,774	15,284	45.3	11,149	6,433	57.7	8,438	7,103	84.2	14,187	1,748	12.3
Male.....	1910	26,933	15,296	56.8	9,642	6,110	63.4	7,109	6,663	93.7	10,182	2,523	24.8
	1900	19,028	8,210	43.1	5,701	3,360	58.9	4,484	3,847	85.8	8,843	1,003	11.3
Female.....	1910	22,942	13,399	58.4	9,413	5,713	60.7	6,428	5,855	91.1	7,101	1,831	25.8
	1900	14,746	7,074	48.0	5,448	3,073	56.4	3,954	3,256	82.3	5,344	745	13.9
Hawaiian.....	1910	8,204	4,985	60.8	2,509	1,623	64.7	2,528	2,404	95.1	3,187	958	30.2
	1900	9,918	5,349	53.9	3,237	2,030	62.7	2,918	2,577	88.3	3,763	742	19.7
Male.....	1910	4,145	2,557	61.7	1,253	793	63.3	1,307	1,253	95.9	1,585	511	32.2
	1900	5,134	2,811	54.8	1,866	1,037	55.6	1,528	1,354	88.6	1,940	420	21.6
Female.....	1910	4,059	2,428	59.8	1,256	830	66.1	1,221	1,151	94.3	1,582	447	28.3
	1900	4,784	2,538	53.1	1,571	993	63.2	1,390	1,223	88.0	1,823	322	17.7
Part Hawaiian.....	1910	5,793	3,993	68.9	2,157	1,441	66.8	1,755	1,701	96.9	1,881	851	45.2
	1900	3,724	2,289	61.3	1,464	921	62.9	1,116	1,022	91.6	1,154	346	30.0
Male.....	1910	2,932	2,040	69.6	1,104	716	64.9	926	891	96.2	902	433	48.0
	1900	1,877	1,163	62.0	733	465	63.4	569	525	92.3	575	173	30.1
Female.....	1910	2,861	1,953	68.3	1,053	725	68.9	829	810	97.7	979	418	42.7
	1900	1,857	1,126	60.6	731	456	62.4	547	497	90.9	579	173	29.9
Caucasian.....	1910	14,712	7,014	47.6	5,204	3,046	58.5	4,260	3,782	88.8	5,245	1,086	20.7
	1900	10,114	5,381	53.2	3,796	2,311	60.9	3,254	2,673	82.1	3,064	397	13.0
Male.....	1910	7,522	4,065	54.0	2,584	1,535	59.4	2,213	1,995	90.1	2,725	535	19.6
	1900	5,199	2,864	55.1	1,900	1,208	63.6	1,705	1,450	85.0	1,594	206	12.9
Female.....	1910	7,190	3,849	53.5	2,620	1,511	57.7	2,047	1,787	87.3	2,523	551	21.8
	1900	4,915	2,517	51.2	1,806	1,103	61.1	1,540	1,223	79.0	1,470	191	13.0
Chinese.....	1910	4,765	3,172	66.6	1,897	1,083	57.1	1,621	1,491	92.0	1,247	698	55.8
	1900	4,047	1,225	30.3	1,147	474	41.3	740	536	72.4	2,160	215	10.0
Male.....	1910	2,594	1,873	72.2	999	631	63.2	856	826	96.5	739	416	55.3
	1900	2,771	802	28.9	631	291	46.1	438	343	78.3	1,702	168	9.9
Female.....	1910	2,171	1,299	59.8	898	452	50.3	765	665	86.9	508	182	35.8
	1900	1,276	423	33.2	516	183	35.5	302	193	63.9	458	47	10.3
Japanese.....	1910	14,205	7,987	56.2	6,925	4,440	64.1	3,098	2,919	94.2	4,182	628	15.0
	1900	5,821	968	16.6	1,455	660	45.4	372	263	70.7	3,994	45	1.1
Male.....	1910	8,044	4,350	54.1	3,632	2,341	63.3	1,655	1,583	95.6	2,857	426	14.9
	1900	3,044	528	17.3	744	338	45.4	219	155	70.8	2,908	35	1.2
Female.....	1910	6,161	3,637	59.0	3,293	2,099	61.0	1,443	1,336	92.6	1,325	202	15.2
	1900	1,800	440	24.4	711	322	45.3	153	108	70.6	998	10	1.0

Illiteracy.—The Census Bureau classifies as illiterate any person 10 years of age or over who is unable to write, regardless of ability to read. Table 26 gives the number and percentage of illiterates among the population 10 years of age and over, as shown by the census of 1910, and Table 27 shows comparative figures for 1900. The number of illiterates in the population 10 years of age and over in 1910 was 39,892, the percentage of illiteracy among persons of this age being 26.8 in 1910, as compared with 33.1 in 1900. Among males 10 years of age and over the percentage in 1910 was 24; among females, 32.9. For the age period 10 to 14 it was 3.2; for the age period 15 to 19, 13; for the age period 20 to 24, 21.6. In the older age periods the percentage ranged from 30.7 to 35.2. The percentage was highest among the Porto Ricans

(73.2), and lowest among the Caucasian Hawaiians (1.3). Except among the Porto Rican and the Spanish elements and the group "Filipino, negro, and all other," it was low for all races among children of 10 to 14 years.

As shown by Table 27, the percentage of illiteracy for the Japanese decreased from 46.2 in 1900 to 35 in 1910; for the Chinese, from 40 to 32.3, respectively; for the Hawaiians, from 7.2 to 4.7; and for the part Hawaiians, from 1.8 to 1.4. Among Caucasians in the aggregate the percentage of illiteracy was slightly higher in 1910 than it was in 1900, 27.5 as compared with 26.5. Among males of voting age the percentage of illiteracy decreased from 34.3 in 1900 to 27.1 in 1910, and the lowest percentage shown in 1910 is for the Caucasian Hawaiians, 1.4 (see Table 30).

POPULATION.

ILLITERATES IN THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 26

RACE AND AGE PERIOD.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			RACE AND AGE PERIOD.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.			Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.	
		Num-ber.	Per-cent.		Num-ber.	Per-cent.		Num-ber.	Per-cent.			Num-ber.	Per-cent.		Num-ber.	Per-cent.		Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
All races.....	148,789	39,892	26.8	101,287	24,273	24.0	47,502	15,619	32.9	Spanish.....	1,262	626	49.6	729	295	40.5	533	331	62.1
10 to 14 years.....	13,537	427	3.2	7,109	178	2.5	6,428	249	3.9	10 to 14 years.....	255	33	12.9	151	22	14.6	104	11	10.6
15 to 19 years.....	13,650	1,773	13.0	7,865	949	12.1	5,785	824	14.2	15 to 19 years.....	183	104	56.8	103	52	50.5	80	52	65.0
20 to 24 years.....	20,076	4,331	21.6	13,608	2,434	17.9	6,468	1,897	29.3	20 to 24 years.....	59	39	66.1	24	13	54.2	35	26	74.3
25 to 34 years.....	41,970	12,864	30.7	28,522	6,904	24.2	13,448	5,960	44.3	25 to 34 years.....	262	161	61.5	119	47	39.5	143	114	79.7
35 to 44 years.....	33,675	11,612	34.5	24,850	7,321	29.5	8,825	4,201	48.6	35 to 44 years.....	341	200	58.7	196	94	48.0	145	106	73.1
45 to 54 years.....	16,081	5,482	34.1	12,164	3,958	32.5	3,917	1,524	38.9	45 to 54 years.....	103	61	59.2	85	40	47.5	18	15	83.3
55 to 64 years.....	6,506	2,293	35.2	4,944	1,760	35.6	1,562	533	34.1	55 to 64 years.....	37	18	48.6	32	13	40.6	5	5	100.0
65 years and over.....	3,238	1,094	33.8	2,188	757	34.6	1,050	337	32.1	65 years and over.....	22	10	45.5	19	8	42.1	3	2	66.7
Age unknown.....	56	16	28.6	37	12	32.4	19	4	20.5	Age unknown.....	22	10	45.5	19	8	42.1	3	2	66.7
Hawaiian.....	20,819	974	4.7	10,818	382	3.5	10,001	592	5.9	Other Caucasian.....	12,425	435	3.5	8,023	207	2.6	4,402	228	5.2
10 to 14 years.....	2,528	40	1.6	1,307	16	1.2	1,221	24	2.0	10 to 14 years.....	953	17	1.8	485	4	0.8	468	13	2.8
15 to 19 years.....	2,657	75	2.8	1,343	38	2.8	1,314	37	2.8	15 to 19 years.....	964	23	2.4	495	10	2.0	469	13	2.8
20 to 24 years.....	2,267	70	3.1	1,129	32	2.8	1,138	38	3.3	20 to 24 years.....	1,786	37	2.1	1,312	13	1.0	474	24	5.1
25 to 34 years.....	3,997	163	4.1	1,960	50	2.6	2,037	113	5.5	25 to 34 years.....	3,385	162	4.8	2,246	77	3.4	1,139	85	7.5
35 to 44 years.....	3,517	157	4.5	1,777	60	3.4	1,740	97	5.6	35 to 44 years.....	2,429	100	4.1	1,567	49	3.1	862	51	5.9
45 to 54 years.....	2,817	145	5.1	1,479	43	2.9	1,338	102	7.6	45 to 54 years.....	1,563	41	2.6	1,058	25	2.4	505	16	3.2
55 to 64 years.....	1,700	119	7.0	1,018	50	4.9	682	69	10.1	55 to 64 years.....	783	31	4.0	538	16	3.0	245	15	6.1
65 years and over.....	1,320	202	15.3	800	92	11.5	520	110	21.2	65 years and over.....	552	23	4.2	315	12	3.8	237	11	4.6
Age unknown.....	16	3	18.8	5	1	20.0	11	2	18.2	Age unknown.....	10	1	10.0	7	1	14.3	3	3	100.0
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	5,459	71	1.3	2,726	35	1.3	2,733	36	1.3	Chinese.....	18,159	5,871	32.3	15,280	4,614	30.2	2,869	1,257	43.8
10 to 14 years.....	1,194	9	0.8	633	7	1.1	561	2	0.4	10 to 14 years.....	1,621	61	3.8	856	8	0.9	765	53	6.9
15 to 19 years.....	1,088	15	1.4	539	7	1.3	549	8	1.5	15 to 19 years.....	1,100	99	9.0	650	13	2.0	450	86	19.1
20 to 24 years.....	815	7	0.9	363	2	0.6	452	5	1.1	20 to 24 years.....	699	139	19.9	405	23	5.7	294	116	39.5
25 to 34 years.....	1,073	9	0.8	510	5	1.0	563	4	0.7	25 to 34 years.....	3,216	660	20.9	2,618	580	22.2	598	380	63.5
35 to 44 years.....	662	12	1.8	339	4	1.2	323	8	2.5	35 to 44 years.....	5,479	2,006	36.6	5,013	1,632	32.6	466	374	80.3
45 to 54 years.....	410	7	1.7	215	4	1.9	195	3	1.5	45 to 54 years.....	3,642	1,431	39.3	3,439	1,262	36.7	203	199	98.3
55 to 64 years.....	148	8	5.4	89	5	5.6	59	3	5.0	55 to 64 years.....	1,806	850	47.1	1,742	706	40.5	74	54	73.0
65 years and over.....	68	4	5.9	38	1	2.6	30	3	10.0	65 years and over.....	591	323	54.7	562	298	53.0	29	25	86.2
Age unknown.....	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	Age unknown.....	5	2	40.0	2	2	100.0	3	60.0	200.0
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	2,159	38	1.8	1,032	19	1.8	1,127	19	1.7	Japanese.....	62,950	22,053	35.0	46,307	12,895	27.8	16,643	9,158	55.0
10 to 14 years.....	561	5	0.9	293	2	0.7	298	3	1.1	10 to 14 years.....	3,098	47	1.5	1,655	18	1.1	1,443	29	2.0
15 to 19 years.....	517	8	1.5	250	4	1.6	267	4	1.5	15 to 19 years.....	2,684	360	13.6	1,743	183	10.5	941	183	19.4
20 to 24 years.....	386	7	1.8	171	3	1.8	215	4	1.9	20 to 24 years.....	10,164	2,710	26.7	7,707	1,561	20.3	2,457	1,149	46.8
25 to 34 years.....	306	10	3.3	190	3	1.6	206	7	3.4	25 to 34 years.....	23,257	8,894	38.2	16,422	4,638	28.2	6,835	4,256	62.3
35 to 44 years.....	184	4	2.2	73	3	4.1	111	1	0.9	35 to 44 years.....	17,456	7,235	41.4	13,408	4,372	32.6	4,048	2,863	70.7
45 to 54 years.....	92	3	3.3	47	3	6.4	45	0	0.0	45 to 54 years.....	5,437	2,422	44.5	4,001	1,709	42.7	836	623	74.5
55 to 64 years.....	15	1	6.7	6	1	16.7	9	0	0.0	55 to 64 years.....	775	343	44.3	608	292	48.0	77	51	66.2
65 years and over.....	8	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	6	0	0.0	65 years and over.....	70	34	48.6	68	31	45.6	4	3	75.0
Age unknown.....	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	Age unknown.....	9	2	22.2	7	1	14.3	2	1	50.0
Portuguese.....	15,130	5,355	35.4	8,000	2,667	33.3	7,130	2,688	37.7	Korean.....	4,080	1,057	25.9	3,700	882	23.8	380	175	46.1
10 to 14 years.....	2,750	114	4.1	1,407	47	3.3	1,343	67	5.0	10 to 14 years.....	110	5	4.5	65	3	4.6	45	2	4.4
15 to 19 years.....	2,736	455	16.6	1,404	210	15.0	1,332	245	18.4	15 to 19 years.....	113	17	15.0	81	9	11.1	32	8	25.0
20 to 24 years.....	2,168	482	22.2	1,113	206	18.5	1,055	276	26.2	20 to 24 years.....	297	66	22.2	255	47	18.4	42	19	45.2
25 to 34 years.....	2,950	1,098	37.1	1,546	487	31.5	1,410	611	43.3	25 to 34 years.....	1,990	471	23.6	1,833	409	21.7	116	62	53.4
35 to 44 years.....	1,755	1,050	59.8	953	511	53.6	802	539	67.2	35 to 44 years.....	1,110	329	29.6	1,030	280	27.2	80	49	61.3
45 to 54 years.....	1,301	978	75.2	680	495	72.8	621	433	77.8	45 to 54 years.....	331	125	37.8	288	104	36.1	43	21	48.8
55 to 64 years.....	961	755	78.6	592	455	76.9	369	300	81.3	55 to 64 years.....	96	32	33.3	84	25	29.8	12	7	58.3
65 years and over.....	500	422	84.4	302	255	84.4	198	167	84.3	65 years and over.....	22	12	54.5	12	5	41.7	10	7	70.0
Age unknown.....	3	1	33.3	3	1	33.3	3	1	33.3	Age unknown.....	2	2	100.0	2	2	100.0	2	2	100.0
Porto Rican.....	3,321	2,431	73.2	2,086	1,465	70.2	1,235	966	78.2	Filipino, negro, and all other.....	3,025	981	32.4	2,576	812	31.5	449	169	37.6
10 to 14 years.....	302	77	25.5	170	37	21.8	132	40	30.3	10 to 14 years.....	165	19	11.5	87	14	16.1	78	5	6.4
15 to 19 years.....	502	306	61.0	274	162	59.1	228	144	63.2	15 to 19 years.....	1,106	305	27.6	933	261	28.0	123	44	35.8
20 to 24 years.....	621	500	80.5	387	299	77.3	311	201	64.6	20 to 24 years.....	814	274	33.7	742	235	31.7	72	39	52.8
25 to 34 years.....	937	747	79.7	626	469	74.9	311	278	89.4	25 to 34 years.....	492	189	38.4	402	139	34.6	90	50	55.6
35 to 44 years.....	532	437	82.1	329	252	76.6	203	185	91.1	35 to 44 years.....	210	82	39.0	165	64	38.8	45	18	40.0
45 to 54 years.....	258	217	84.1	170	133	78.2	88	84	95.5	45 to 54 years.....	127	52	40.9	102	44	43.1	25	8	32.0
55 to 64 years.....	125	107	85.6	96	82	85.4	29	25	86.2	55 to 64 years.....	60	29	48.3	49	25	50.0	11	4	36.4
65 years and over.....	39	36	92.3	31	28	90.3	8	8	100.0	65 years and over.....	46	23	49.9	41	27	65.9	5		

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

ILLITERATES IN THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910 AND 1900.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 27

RACE AND AGE PERIOD.	1910									1900								
	Population 10 years of age and over.			Males 10 years of age and over.			Females 10 years of age and over.			Population 10 years of age and over.			Males 10 years of age and over.			Females 10 years of age and over.		
	Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All races	148,789	39,892	26.8	101,287	24,273	24.0	47,502	15,619	32.9	127,768	42,340	33.1	92,934	29,578	31.8	34,834	12,792	36.6
10 to 14 years	13,537	427	3.2	7,109	178	2.5	6,423	249	3.9	8,438	301	3.6	4,484	154	3.4	3,954	237	6.0
15 to 19 years	13,650	1,773	13.0	7,865	949	12.1	5,785	824	14.2	10,844	2,279	21.0	6,633	1,366	20.6	4,211	913	21.7
20 to 24 years	20,076	4,331	21.6	13,608	2,434	17.9	6,468	1,807	29.3	21,070	8,116	38.5	15,007	5,356	35.5	6,003	2,700	45.0
25 to 34 years	41,970	12,804	30.7	28,522	6,904	24.2	13,448	5,960	44.3	45,019	17,754	39.6	35,115	12,416	35.4	10,904	5,398	49.0
35 to 44 years	33,675	11,612	34.5	24,850	7,321	29.5	8,825	4,291	48.6	24,201	8,317	34.4	19,095	6,345	33.2	5,100	1,972	38.6
45 to 54 years	16,081	5,432	34.1	12,164	3,958	32.5	3,917	1,524	38.9	9,337	3,053	32.5	6,990	2,243	32.1	2,347	795	33.9
55 to 64 years	6,506	2,293	35.2	4,944	1,760	35.6	1,562	533	34.1	4,619	1,528	33.1	3,436	1,153	33.6	1,183	375	31.7
65 years and over	3,238	1,094	33.8	2,188	757	34.6	1,050	337	32.1	2,677	781	29.2	1,744	463	26.5	933	318	34.1
Age unknown	56	16	.....	37	12	.....	10	4	.....	563	136	24.2	370	82	22.2	193	54	28.0
Hawaiian	20,819	974	4.7	10,818	382	3.5	10,001	592	5.9	23,386	1,690	7.2	12,347	743	6.0	11,039	947	8.6
10 to 14 years	2,528	40	1.6	1,307	15	1.2	1,221	24	2.0	2,918	48	1.6	1,628	36	2.4	1,390	12	0.9
15 to 19 years	2,067	75	2.8	1,343	38	2.8	1,314	37	2.8	3,096	117	3.8	1,619	62	3.8	1,477	55	3.7
20 to 24 years	2,267	70	3.1	1,120	32	2.8	1,138	38	3.3	2,529	101	4.0	1,160	37	3.2	1,369	64	4.7
25 to 34 years	3,997	163	4.1	1,960	60	2.6	2,037	113	5.5	4,472	205	4.6	2,208	91	4.1	2,264	114	5.0
35 to 44 years	3,517	157	4.5	1,777	60	3.4	1,740	97	5.6	3,844	230	6.0	2,051	85	4.1	1,793	145	8.1
45 to 54 years	2,817	145	5.1	1,470	43	2.9	1,338	102	7.6	2,675	242	9.0	1,499	90	6.0	1,726	152	8.8
55 to 64 years	1,700	119	7.0	1,018	50	4.9	682	69	10.1	1,782	261	14.6	1,056	114	10.8	1,147	129	11.2
65 years and over	1,320	202	15.3	800	92	11.5	520	110	21.2	1,828	437	23.9	1,112	208	18.7	716	239	33.2
Age unknown	16	3	.....	5	1	.....	11	2	.....	242	49	20.2	114	20	17.5	128	29	22.7
Part Hawaiian	7,618	109	1.4	3,758	54	1.4	3,860	55	1.4	4,701	86	1.8	2,366	45	1.9	2,335	41	1.8
10 to 14 years	1,755	14	0.8	920	9	1.0	829	5	0.6	1,110	13	1.2	569	5	0.9	547	8	1.5
15 to 19 years	1,605	23	1.4	789	11	1.4	816	12	1.5	1,006	19	1.9	494	11	2.2	503	8	1.6
20 to 24 years	1,201	14	1.2	534	5	0.9	667	9	1.3	675	10	1.5	322	4	1.2	366	6	1.6
25 to 34 years	1,469	19	1.3	709	8	1.1	709	11	1.4	961	16	1.7	477	7	1.5	484	9	1.9
35 to 44 years	846	16	1.9	412	7	1.7	434	9	2.1	574	9	1.6	301	8	2.7	273	1	0.4
45 to 54 years	502	10	2.0	202	7	2.7	240	3	1.3	235	11	4.7	128	6	4.7	107	5	4.7
55 to 64 years	163	9	5.5	95	0	.....	68	3	.....	90	3	.....	51	1	.....	39	2	.....
65 years and over	76	4	.....	40	1	.....	30	3	.....	33	4	.....	18	3	.....	15	1	.....
Age unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	17	1	.....	6	.....	.....	11	1	.....
Caucasian	32,138	8,847	27.5	18,838	4,634	24.6	13,300	4,213	31.7	20,898	5,543	26.5	12,549	2,870	22.9	8,349	2,673	32.0
10 to 14 years	4,230	241	5.7	2,213	110	5.0	2,047	131	6.4	3,254	188	5.8	1,705	66	3.9	1,549	122	7.9
15 to 19 years	4,385	888	20.3	2,276	434	19.1	2,109	454	21.5	2,619	501	19.1	1,357	218	16.1	1,262	283	22.4
20 to 24 years	4,634	1,088	23.5	2,836	531	18.7	1,798	527	29.3	2,450	633	25.7	1,433	266	18.6	1,026	367	35.8
25 to 34 years	7,540	2,168	28.8	4,537	1,080	23.8	3,003	1,088	36.2	4,489	1,115	24.8	2,731	542	19.8	1,758	573	32.6
35 to 44 years	5,057	1,787	35.3	3,045	906	29.8	2,012	881	43.8	3,098	1,200	38.7	2,384	697	29.7	1,314	572	43.5
45 to 54 years	3,225	1,297	40.2	1,993	699	35.1	1,232	598	48.5	2,475	1,069	43.2	1,611	584	36.3	864	495	56.1
55 to 64 years	1,906	911	47.8	1,258	566	45.0	648	345	53.2	1,258	675	53.7	888	388	43.7	370	187	50.5
65 years and over	1,113	491	44.1	667	303	45.4	446	188	42.2	590	230	39.0	379	153	40.4	187	77	41.2
Age unknown	18	6	.....	13	5	.....	5	1	.....	80	23	.....	61	16	.....	19	7	.....
Chinese	18,159	5,871	32.3	15,290	4,614	30.2	2,869	1,257	43.8	22,840	9,146	40.0	20,735	7,812	37.7	2,105	1,334	63.4
10 to 14 years	1,621	61	3.8	856	8	0.9	765	53	6.9	740	90	13.4	438	26	5.9	302	73	24.2
15 to 19 years	1,100	99	9.0	650	13	2.0	450	86	19.1	1,502	517	34.5	1,240	325	26.2	352	102	29.0
20 to 24 years	999	139	13.9	405	23	5.7	294	116	39.5	2,703	1,207	44.7	2,337	936	40.1	366	271	74.0
25 to 34 years	3,216	960	29.9	2,618	580	22.2	1,998	380	19.0	7,970	3,463	43.5	7,330	3,002	41.0	640	461	72.0
35 to 44 years	5,479	2,065	37.7	5,013	1,632	32.6	4,666	374	8.0	5,679	2,119	37.3	5,370	1,893	35.2	300	226	75.3
45 to 54 years	3,642	1,431	39.3	3,439	1,262	36.7	2,033	169	8.3	2,524	1,019	40.4	2,431	940	38.7	93	70	.....
55 to 64 years	1,806	850	47.1	1,742	796	45.7	64	54	.....	1,324	620	46.8	1,289	590	45.8	35	30	.....
65 years and over	591	323	54.7	502	298	59.4	29	25	.....	216	96	44.4	204	86	42.2	12	10	.....
Age unknown	5	2	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	6	.....	87	5	.....	5	1	.....
Japanese	62,960	22,053	35.0	46,307	12,895	27.8	16,643	9,158	55.0	55,397	25,619	46.2	44,560	17,941	40.3	10,537	7,678	70.8
10 to 14 years	3,098	47	1.5	1,655	18	1.1	1,443	29	2.0	372	40	10.8	219	18	8.2	153	22	14.4
15 to 19 years	2,684	306	13.6	1,743	183	10.5	941	183	19.4	2,500	1,124	45.0	1,901	750	39.5	599	374	62.4
20 to 24 years	10,164	2,710	26.7	7,707	1,561	20.3	2,457	1,149	46.8	12,663	6,154	48.6	9,791	4,109	42.0	2,872	2,045	71.2
25 to 34 years	23,257	8,894	38.2	16,422	4,638	28.2	6,835	4,266	62.3	28,016	12,699	45.0	22,304	8,747	39.2	5,712	4,152	72.7
35 to 44 years	17,456	7,235	41.4	13,408	4,372	32.6	4,048	2,863	70.7	10,282	4,674	45.5	8,889	3,672	41.3	1,993	1,002	71.0
45 to 54 years	5,437	2,422	44.5	4,601	1,799	39.1	836	623	74.5	1,350	652	48.1	1,263	579	45.8	93	78	.....
55 to 64 years	775	343	44.3	698	31	.....	77	51	.....	128	46	35.9	120	41	34.2	8	5	.....
65 years and over	70	34	.....	66	31	.....	4	3	.....	12	2	.....	10	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Age unknown	9	2	.....	7	1	.....	2	1	.....	68	28	.....	68	23	.....	5	.....	.....

Inability to speak English.—Table 28 shows, by race, the number and percentage of persons 10 years of age and over in 1910 who were unable to speak English.

In the population 10 years of age and over in 1910 there were 84,177 persons who could not speak English. This element constituted 56.6 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over. The proportion was highest among the Koreans, 81.7 per cent, and only slightly lower among the Japanese, 79 per cent, while it also exceeded one-half among the Spanish, Porto Ricans, and Chinese, and the group "Filipino, negro, and all other." It was lowest among the Caucasian Hawaiians, 4.3 per cent.

RACE.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910		
	Total number.	Unable to speak English.	
		Number.	Percent.
All races.....	148,788	84,177	56.6
Hawaiian.....	20,819	8,941	42.9
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	5,459	233	4.3
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	2,159	199	9.2
Portuguese.....	15,130	4,380	28.9
Porto Rican.....	3,321	2,236	67.3
Spanish.....	1,262	925	73.3
Other Caucasian.....	12,425	902	7.7
Chinese.....	18,159	11,456	63.1
Japanese.....	62,950	49,750	79.0
Korean.....	4,080	3,335	81.7
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	3,025	1,760	58.2

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.

In census usage a "dwelling" is any building or structure in which one or more persons reside. The term "family" as here used means a household or group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who share a common abode, and also any person living entirely alone. As shown by Table 29, the number of dwellings in Hawaii in 1910 was 43,764, of which 9,047 were in Honolulu district. The number of families was 52,219, of which 11,847 were in Honolulu. The number of families to 100 dwellings was 119.3 in the territory as a whole, and 130.9 in Honolulu. The average number of persons per dwelling in the territory as a whole was 4.4 in 1910 and 4.8 in 1900; the

average number per family, 3.7 and 4.2, respectively. In Honolulu district the average number of persons per dwelling was 5.8 in 1910 and 5.6 in 1900; the average number per family, 4.4 and 4.8, respectively.

AREA AND CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	Dwellings.	Families.	Persons to a dwelling.	Persons to a family.
Hawaii:					
1910.....	191,909	43,764	52,219	4.4	3.7
1900.....	154,001	32,366	36,922	4.8	4.2
Honolulu:					
1910.....	52,183	9,047	11,847	5.8	4.4
1900.....	30,306	6,966	8,161	5.0	4.8

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR THE TERRITORY AND ITS COUNTIES, AND FOR HILO AND HONOLULU.

Table 30	SUBJECT.	THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii County.	Honolulu County.	Kalawao County.	Kauai County.	Maui County.	Hilo town.	Honolulu district.
POPULATION									
	Total population, 1910.....	191,909	55,382	82,028	785	23,952	29,762	6,745	52,183
	1900.....	154,061	46,843	58,504	1,177	20,734	26,743	.....	39,306
	1890.....	89,990	26,754	31,194	.....	11,859	20,183	.....	22,907
	Increase, 1900-1910 ¹	37,908	8,539	23,524	-392	3,218	3,019	6,745	12,877
	Per cent of increase.....	24.6	18.2	40.2	-33.3	15.5	11.3	.....	32.8
	Increase, 1890-1900.....	64,011	20,089	27,310	1,177	8,876	6,560	.....	16,399
	Per cent of increase.....	71.1	75.1	87.5	.....	74.8	32.5	.....	71.6
	Land area (square miles).....	6,449	4,015	600	11	641	1,182	.....	70
	Population per square mile, 1910.....	29.8	13.8	136.7	71.4	37.4	25.2	.....	745.4
RACE AND NATIVITY									
	Hawaiian.....	26,041	7,156	10,567	520	2,208	5,590	764	7,010
	Number in 1900.....	29,799	8,666	11,096	7	2,483	6,614	.....	8,356
	Part Hawaiian.....	12,506	2,768	6,716	104	798	2,120	638	5,613
	Number in 1900.....	7,357	1,929	3,615	149	655	1,499	.....	3,698
	Caucasian Hawaiian.....	8,772	1,802	4,985	79	556	1,350	418	4,233
	Asiatic Hawaiian.....	3,734	966	1,731	25	242	770	.....	1,380
	Caucasian.....	44,048	12,104	21,612	81	4,663	5,588	1,991	15,092
	Number in 1900.....	28,819	8,122	14,067	44	3,053	3,633	.....	12,514
	Portuguese.....	22,301	7,100	8,779	26	2,043	3,754	1,138	6,147
	Porto Rican.....	4,890	2,090	1,350	2	743	735	.....	109
	Spanish.....	1,990	839	682	.....	339	130	.....	67
	Other Caucasian.....	14,867	2,105	10,801	54	938	969	.....	258
	Chinese.....	21,674	2,995	13,724	46	2,312	2,597	435	9,574
	Number in 1900.....	25,767	4,683	13,095	31	3,649	3,453	.....	9,661
	Japanese.....	79,676	27,237	27,128	26	12,541	12,743	2,779	12,093
	Number in 1900.....	61,111	23,581	16,418	6	10,330	11,476	.....	6,179
	Korean.....	4,533	1,619	1,156	3	969	786	.....	27
	Filipino.....	2,361	1,251	664	1	372	173	.....	76
	Negro.....	695	140	399	3	59	94	.....	0
	All other.....	370	112	162	1	30	71	.....	29
	Total native.....	98,157	27,231	44,338	681	10,511	15,396	4,004	32,341
	Total foreign born.....	93,752	28,151	37,690	104	13,441	14,366	2,741	19,842
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.									
	Hawaiian.....	13.6	12.9	12.9	60.2	9.2	18.8	11.3	15.2
	Per cent in 1900.....	19.3	18.5	19.0	79.9	18.0	24.7	.....	21.9
	Part Hawaiian.....	6.5	5.0	8.2	13.2	3.3	7.1	9.5	10.8
	Per cent in 1900.....	5.1	4.1	6.2	12.7	3.2	6.0	.....	7.9
	Caucasian Hawaiian.....	4.6	3.3	6.1	10.1	2.3	4.5	6.2	8.1
	Asiatic Hawaiian.....	1.9	1.7	2.1	3.2	1.0	2.6	3.3	2.6
	Caucasian.....	23.0	21.9	26.3	10.3	19.5	18.8	29.5	30.6
	Per cent in 1900.....	18.7	17.3	24.0	3.7	14.7	13.2	.....	31.3
	Portuguese.....	11.6	12.8	10.7	3.2	11.0	12.6	10.9	11.8
	Porto Rican.....	2.5	3.7	1.6	0.3	3.1	2.6	.....	1.6
	Spanish.....	1.0	1.5	0.8	.....	1.4	0.4	.....	0.5
	Other Caucasian.....	7.7	3.8	13.2	6.9	3.9	3.3	10.0	17.6
	Chinese.....	11.3	5.4	16.7	5.9	9.7	8.7	6.4	18.3
	Per cent in 1900.....	16.7	10.0	23.9	2.6	17.6	12.8	.....	23.1
	Japanese.....	41.5	49.2	33.1	3.3	52.4	42.8	41.2	23.2
	Per cent in 1900.....	39.7	49.9	26.4	0.5	52.2	42.9	.....	16.7
	Total native.....	51.1	49.2	54.1	86.8	43.9	51.7	59.4	62.0
	Total foreign born.....	48.9	50.8	45.9	13.2	56.1	48.3	40.6	38.0
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES									
FOREIGN BORN: Born in—									
	Atlantic islands.....	913	732	155	.....	2	24	165	65
	Australia.....	150	14	127	.....	2	7	.....	113
	Austria.....	170	47	81	.....	22	20	.....	54
	Canada.....	364	62	270	3	12	17	.....	234
	China.....	14,486	2,246	8,496	38	1,743	1,963	207	5,321
	Cuba and other West Indies ²	39	6	25	1	3	4	.....	21
	Denmark.....	57	7	38	1	7	4	.....	36
	England.....	629	93	460	2	30	44	.....	403
	France.....	76	2	64	1	8	1	.....	61
	Germany.....	905	108	563	13	160	61	.....	477
	Greece.....	31	11	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	India.....	34	3	24	.....	5	2	.....	23
	Ireland.....	234	22	198	1	2	11	.....	170
	Italy.....	36	12	21	.....	1	2	.....	14
	Japan.....	59,800	20,341	20,576	25	9,043	9,815	1,830	8,799
	Korea.....	4,172	1,525	1,024	3	873	747	.....	401
	Norway.....	200	19	113	.....	37	31	.....	91
	Pacific islands ³	216	33	115	1	33	34	.....	98
	Portugal.....	7,585	1,777	3,394	5	1,071	1,338	215	2,035
	Russia.....	1,077	72	889	1	49	66	.....	790
	Scotland.....	532	223	231	1	35	42	.....	175
	South America.....	47	13	25	.....	4	5	.....	21
	Spain.....	1,622	712	535	.....	271	104	.....	209
	Sweden.....	103	14	81	1	4	3	.....	68
	Other foreign countries.....	284	67	165	7	24	21	.....	123
NATIVE: Both parents born in—									
	Austria.....	71	41	10	.....	12	8	.....	6
	Canada.....	57	14	42	.....	.....	1	.....	31
	China.....	6,104	612	4,415	11	477	589	146	3,526
	Denmark.....	24	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	England.....	271	45	200	.....	7	19	.....	178
	Germany.....	761	75	474	2	181	20	.....	382
	Ireland.....	244	10	221	1	2	10	.....	182
	Japan.....	19,772	6,853	6,529	1	3,482	2,907	938	3,283
	Norway.....	142	11	96	.....	21	14	.....	73
	Portugal.....	9,902	2,403	4,201	15	1,337	1,946	266	3,211
	Russia.....	23	2	18	.....	.....	3	.....	14
	Scotland.....	178	69	85	.....	7	17	.....	63
	Sweden.....	43	5	37	.....	.....	1	.....	27
	All others of foreign parentage ⁴	3,782	1,880	1,405	.....	276	221	422	1,010

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Except Porto Rico.

³ Except Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

⁴ Native born having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

POPULATION.

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR THE TERRITORY AND ITS COUNTIES, AND FOR HILO AND HONOLULU—Continued.

Table 30— Continued.	SUBJECT.	THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii County.	Honolulu County.	Kalawao County.	Kauai County.	Mauui County.	Hilo town.	Honolulu district.
SEX									
Total.....	Male.....	123,099	36,342	51,239	477	15,895	19,146	3,866	30,914
	Female.....	68,810	19,040	30,789	308	8,057	10,618	2,879	21,269
Hawaiian.....	Male.....	13,439	3,707	5,408	300	1,128	2,896	369	3,969
	Female.....	12,602	3,449	5,150	220	1,080	2,694	395	3,941
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	Male.....	4,438	934	2,449	40	311	704	218	2,000
	Female.....	4,334	868	2,536	39	245	646	200	2,233
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	Male.....	1,812	499	832	12	112	357	98	653
	Female.....	1,022	467	890	13	180	413	122	727
Portuguese.....	Male.....	11,571	3,700	4,491	17	1,455	1,908	552	3,042
	Female.....	10,730	3,400	4,288	8	1,188	1,846	586	3,105
Porto Rican.....	Male.....	2,378	1,213	789	2	452	422	63	210
	Female.....	2,012	847	561	.....	201	313	46	177
Spanish.....	Male.....	1,078	454	378	.....	176	70	37	141
	Female.....	912	385	304	.....	163	60	30	117
Other Caucasian.....	Male.....	9,255	1,275	6,324	37	543	578	382	5,627
	Female.....	5,612	830	3,977	17	395	393	285	3,573
Chinese.....	Male.....	17,148	2,509	10,472	45	1,957	2,165	335	6,948
	Female.....	4,526	486	3,252	1	355	432	100	2,626
Japanese.....	Male.....	54,784	10,280	17,863	18	8,649	9,074	1,699	7,659
	Female.....	24,891	7,957	9,285	8	3,992	3,669	1,080	4,434
Korean.....	Male.....	3,931	1,464	934	3	805	725	26	352
	Female.....	602	155	222	.....	164	61	1	108
Filipino.....	Male.....	2,135	1,150	484	1	340	160	66	68
	Female.....	415	101	80	.....	32	13	10	19
Negro.....	Male.....	280	46	225	1	45	50	6	179
	Female.....	215	63	90	2	14	44	.....	148
All other.....	Male.....	161	49	72	.....	22	39	15	66
	Female.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	32	14	61
MALES OF VOTING AGE									
Total number.....	.....	83,996	24,680	35,009	389	10,893	13,025	2,401	20,169
Number in 1900.....	.....	79,007	24,955	28,272	480	11,791	14,109	.....	16,267
Hawaiian.....	.....	7,926	2,123	3,385	235	1,501	1,501	237	2,514
Number in 1900.....	.....	8,372	2,478	3,387	381	748	1,390	.....	2,548
Part Hawaiian.....	.....	1,930	414	1,059	41	126	290	106	873
Number in 1900.....	.....	1,222	268	604	89	111	205	.....	608
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	.....	1,482	314	816	20	102	220	75	665
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	.....	448	100	243	11	24	70	31	208
Caucasian.....	.....	13,900	3,296	7,890	46	1,238	1,460	586	5,918
Number in 1900.....	.....	9,850	2,554	5,052	25	838	931	.....	4,424
Portuguese.....	.....	4,972	1,536	2,018	12	686	821	286	1,428
Porto Rican.....	.....	1,563	642	459	1	242	219	48	189
Spanish.....	.....	468	181	175	.....	76	30	16	74
Other Caucasian.....	.....	6,897	907	5,238	33	336	384	266	4,277
Chinese.....	.....	13,095	2,147	7,983	45	1,672	1,848	253	4,942
Number in 1900.....	.....	18,695	3,806	9,024	27	2,984	2,764	.....	6,136
Japanese.....	.....	41,795	14,854	13,481	17	6,343	7,100	1,172	5,437
Number in 1900.....	.....	41,543	16,013	10,083	2	7,080	8,166	.....	5,541
Korean.....	.....	3,531	1,348	807	3	705	668	23	290
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	.....	1,219	528	404	2	187	98	24	186
PER CENT OF TOTAL.									
Hawaiian.....	.....	9.4	8.6	9.7	60.4	5.7	12.0	9.9	12.5
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	.....	1.8	1.3	2.3	7.7	0.9	1.7	3.1	3.3
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	.....	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.8	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.0
Portuguese.....	.....	5.9	6.2	5.8	3.1	5.4	6.3	10.7	7.1
Porto Rican.....	.....	1.9	2.6	1.3	0.3	2.2	1.7	2.0	0.7
Spanish.....	.....	0.6	0.7	0.5	.....	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4
Other Caucasian.....	.....	8.2	3.7	15.0	8.5	3.1	2.9	11.1	21.2
Chinese.....	.....	10.3	8.7	22.8	11.6	15.3	14.2	10.5	24.5
Japanese.....	.....	49.8	60.2	38.5	4.4	58.2	54.5	48.8	27.0
Korean.....	.....	4.2	5.5	2.3	0.8	6.5	5.1	1.0	1.5
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	.....	1.5	2.1	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.9
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN BORN.									
FOREIGN BORN, total.....	.....	65,810	20,265	25,487	86	9,475	10,497	1,759	13,010
Naturalized.....	.....	2,562	494	1,515	16	255	279	130	1,268
Having first papers.....	.....	425	121	264	1	14	25	18	189
Alien.....	.....	62,491	19,570	23,529	69	9,173	10,141	1,594	11,451
Unknown.....	.....	332	71	179	.....	30	52	17	102
ILLITERACY									
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.									
Total number illiterate.....	.....	22,728	7,820	7,873	20	4,034	2,981	467	2,867
Per cent illiterate.....	.....	27.1	31.7	22.5	5.1	37.0	22.9	19.5	14.2
Per cent in 1900.....	.....	34.5	38.4	28.8	7.7	39.0	35.2	.....	19.8
Hawaiian, number illiterate.....	.....	324	111	126	7	25	55	12	94
Per cent illiterate.....	.....	4.1	5.2	3.7	3.0	4.0	3.5	5.1	3.7
Caucasian Hawaiian, number illiterate.....	.....	21	8	8	.....	3	2	.....	5
Per cent illiterate.....	.....	1.4	2.5	1.0	.....	2.0	0.9	.....	0.8
Asiatic Hawaiian, number illiterate.....	.....	11	3	6	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Per cent illiterate.....	.....	2.6	3.0	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.4
Portuguese, number illiterate.....	.....	2,377	787	841	3	310	427	97	481
Per cent illiterate.....	.....	47.8	51.2	41.7	.....	54.5	52.0	37.9	33.7
Porto Rican, number illiterate.....	.....	1,204	507	326	.....	193	178	37	79
Per cent illiterate.....	.....	77.0	79.0	71.0	.....	79.8	81.3	.....	56.8
Spanish, number illiterate.....	.....	219	92	78	.....	35	14	8	21
Per cent illiterate.....	.....	46.8	50.8	44.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Caucasian, number illiterate.....	.....	192	30	124	1	22	15	3	109
Per cent illiterate.....	.....	2.8	3.3	2.4	.....	6.6	3.9	1.1	2.5
Chinese, number illiterate.....	.....	4,589	757	2,417	6	776	633	40	988
Per cent illiterate.....	.....	33.5	35.3	30.3	.....	46.4	34.3	18.2	20.0
Japanese, number illiterate.....	.....	12,487	4,954	3,050	2	2,427	1,448	249	992
Per cent illiterate.....	.....	29.9	33.4	27.1	.....	38.3	20.4	21.2	18.2
Korean, number illiterate.....	.....	864	358	176	1	151	178	4	50
Per cent illiterate.....	.....	24.5	26.6	21.8	.....	21.4	26.6	.....	16.7
Filipino, negro, and all other, number illiterate.....	.....	440	213	115	.....	82	30	10	43
Per cent illiterate.....	.....	36.1	40.3	28.5	.....	43.9	.....	.....	23.1

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR THE TERRITORY AND ITS COUNTIES, AND FOR HILO AND HONOLULU—Continued.

Table 30— Continued.	SUBJECT.	THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii County.	Honolulu County.	Kalawao County.	Kauai County.	Maui County.	Hilo town.	Honolulu district.
ILLITERACY—Continued.									
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.									
Total number		148,789	42,665	64,251	758	18,292	22,823	4,958	40,898
Number illiterate		39,892	13,814	14,751	36	6,531	5,280	1,093	6,394
Per cent illiterate		26.8	31.2	23.0	4.7	35.7	23.0	22.0	15.5
Hawaiian, number		20,819	5,671	8,640	501	1,703	4,304	622	6,508
Number illiterate		974	300	896	19	93	166	27	317
Per cent illiterate		4.7	5.3	4.6	3.8	5.5	3.9	4.3	4.9
Caucasian Hawaiian, number		5,459	1,099	3,180	76	320	784	254	2,729
Number illiterate		71	25	30	6	6	10	1	23
Per cent illiterate		1.3	2.3	0.9	7.9	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.8
Asiatic Hawaiian, number		2,159	535	1,058	24	136	406	130	852
Number illiterate		38	9	19	3	7	7	2	17
Per cent illiterate		1.8	1.7	1.8	12.5	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.9
Portuguese, number		15,130	4,765	6,107	25	1,732	2,501	759	4,387
Number illiterate		5,355	1,751	1,991	7	672	934	237	1,175
Per cent illiterate		35.4	36.7	32.6	28.0	38.8	37.3	31.2	26.8
Porto Rican, number		3,321	1,384	939	2	510	486	99	280
Number illiterate		2,431	1,033	646	1	376	376	67	166
Per cent illiterate		73.2	74.6	68.8	50.0	73.7	77.4	67.7	59.3
Spanish, number		1,262	537	425	1	216	84	41	169
Number illiterate		626	277	213	1	103	33	20	60
Per cent illiterate		49.6	51.6	50.1	100.0	47.7	39.3	49.0	35.5
Other Caucasian, number		12,426	1,663	9,259	50	701	752	533	7,800
Number illiterate		435	56	304	1	42	32	12	262
Per cent illiterate		3.5	3.4	3.3	2.0	6.0	4.3	2.3	3.3
Chinese, number		18,159	2,583	11,285	46	1,999	2,240	345	7,073
Number illiterate		5,871	869	3,863	6	879	754	70	1,754
Per cent illiterate		32.3	33.6	29.8	13.0	44.0	33.6	20.3	22.9
Japanese, number		62,950	21,549	21,417	26	9,706	10,252	2,053	9,878
Number illiterate		22,053	8,078	7,206	2	4,004	2,673	627	2,381
Per cent illiterate		35.0	37.5	34.1	7.7	41.3	26.1	30.7	25.4
Korean, number		4,080	1,508	997	3	839	763	27	388
Number illiterate		1,057	426	227	1	192	211	4	77
Per cent illiterate		25.9	28.2	22.8	33.3	22.9	28.8	14.8	19.8
Filipino, negro, and all other, number		3,025	1,371	944	5	430	275	95	405
Number illiterate		981	490	260	1	161	94	26	72
Per cent illiterate		32.4	35.7	28.2	20.0	37.4	23.3	27.3	17.8
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.									
Total number		30,820	8,998	13,258	127	3,571	4,866	1,204	9,505
Number illiterate		2,958	1,057	1,055	5	460	381	76	418
Per cent illiterate		9.6	11.7	8.0	3.9	12.9	7.8	6.3	4.4
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE									
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive		45,548	13,421	19,324	131	5,469	7,203	1,861	13,581
Number attending school		27,912	7,774	12,287	50	3,182	4,619	1,190	9,057
Per cent attending school		61.3	57.9	63.6	38.2	58.2	64.1	63.9	66.7
Number 6 to 9 years		14,728	4,423	6,066	4	1,898	2,337	657	4,076
Number attending school		11,040	3,244	4,498	3	1,416	1,879	487	3,066
Number 10 to 14 years		13,637	3,038	5,728	39	1,656	2,176	557	4,130
Number attending school		12,518	3,673	5,275	36	1,491	2,043	518	3,876
Number 15 to 17 years		7,217	2,033	3,227	32	788	1,137	304	2,420
Number attending school		3,239	671	1,841	9	209	509	132	1,523
Number 18 to 20 years		10,066	3,027	4,303	56	1,127	1,553	343	2,946
Number attending school		1,116	186	673	2	66	188	53	692
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.									
Total number		28,265	8,361	11,794	43	3,554	4,513	1,214	8,206
Number attending school		23,558	6,917	9,773	39	2,907	3,922	1,005	6,942
Per cent attending school		83.3	82.7	82.0	90.7	81.8	86.9	82.9	84.6
Hawaiian, number		4,525	1,365	1,584	35	426	1,115	120	1,146
Number attending school		3,935	1,173	1,360	33	364	999	98	981
Per cent attending school		87.0	85.9	86.2	75.6	85.4	89.6	81.7	85.6
Caucasian Hawaiian, number		2,372	503	1,297	1	161	410	103	1,096
Number attending school		2,102	435	1,163	1	142	372	87	979
Per cent attending school		88.6	86.5	88.9	100.0	88.2	90.7	84.5	89.3
Asiatic Hawaiian, number		1,055	302	423	1	78	252	40	304
Number attending school		930	266	370	1	72	222	44	265
Per cent attending school		88.2	88.1	87.5	100.0	88.1	88.1	110.0	87.2
Portuguese, number		5,267	1,736	2,009	3	631	888	275	1,345
Number attending school		4,337	1,466	1,622	3	471	775	235	1,106
Per cent attending school		82.3	84.4	80.7	100.0	74.6	87.3	85.5	82.2
Porto Rican, number		674	277	181	1	99	117	17	50
Number attending school		376	136	100	1	54	86	12	36
Per cent attending school		55.8	49.1	55.2	100.0	54.5	73.5	69.0	72.0
Spanish, number		498	230	144	1	95	29	17	57
Number attending school		397	186	120	1	68	23	10	52
Per cent attending school		79.7	80.9	83.3	100.0	71.6	80.0	58.8	91.2
Other Caucasian, number		1,833	319	1,208	2	169	135	101	1,055
Number attending school		1,543	270	1,002	2	150	119	88	880
Per cent attending school		84.2	84.6	82.9	100.0	88.8	88.1	87.1	83.4
Chinese, number		3,123	348	2,210	1	275	289	66	1,703
Number attending school		2,522	294	1,772	1	224	231	56	1,404
Per cent attending school		80.8	84.5	80.2	100.0	81.5	79.9	84.4	82.4
Japanese, number		8,385	3,137	2,501	1	1,533	1,213	449	1,805
Number attending school		7,019	2,593	2,086	1	1,295	1,045	363	1,115
Per cent attending school		83.7	82.7	83.4	100.0	84.5	86.2	80.8	85.4
Korean, number		237	58	83	1	68	28	3	32
Number attending school		183	45	65	1	55	18	1	27
Per cent attending school		77.2	77.5	78.3	100.0	80.6	64.3	33.3	84.4
Filipino, negro, and all other, number		296	86	154	1	19	37	17	113
Number attending school		214	53	117	1	12	32	12	97
Per cent attending school		72.3	60.5	76.0	100.0	61.3	84.1	70.6	86.8
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES									
Dwellings, number		43,764	13,829	15,843	270	6,209	7,613	1,535	9,047
Families, number		52,219	15,869	20,377	288	7,195	8,490	1,772	11,847

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE TERRITORY AND ITS COUNTIES.

Prepared under the supervision of LE GRAND POWERS, former Chief Statistician for Agriculture,
and JOHN LEE COULTER, Expert Special Agent for Agriculture.

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

Definitions.—To assist in securing comparability for its statistics of agriculture, the Bureau of the Census provided the enumerators with certain definitions and instructions, the more important of which were essentially as given below.

Farm.—A "farm" for census purposes is all the land which is directly farmed by one person managing and conducting agricultural operations, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The term "agricultural operations" is used as a general term referring to the work of growing crops, producing other agricultural products, and raising animals, fowls, and bees. A "farm" as thus defined may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate and distinct tracts, and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as where one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is hired by him. Further, when a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a "farm."

In applying the foregoing definition of a "farm" for census purposes, enumerators were instructed to report as a "farm" any tract of 3 or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than 3 acres which produced at least \$250 worth of farm products in the year 1909.

Farmer.—A "farmer" or "farm operator," according to the census definition, is a person who directs the operations of a farm. Hence owners of farms who do not themselves direct the farm operations are not reported as "farmers." Farmers are divided by the Bureau of the Census into three general classes according to the character of their tenure, namely, owners, tenants, and managers.

Farm owners include (1) farmers operating their own land only, and (2) those operating both their own land and some land hired from others. The latter are sometimes referred to in the census reports as "part owners," the term "owners" being then restricted to those owning all their land.

Farm tenants are farmers who, as tenants, renters, or croppers, operate hired land only. They were reported in 1910 in two classes: (1) *Share tenants*—those who pay a certain share of the products, as one-half, one-third, or one-quarter; and (2) *cash tenants*—those who pay a cash rental or a stated amount of labor or products, such as \$7, 10 bushels of wheat, or 100 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Managers are farmers who are conducting farm operations for the owner for wages or a salary.

Farm land.—Farm land is divided into (1) improved land, (2) woodland, and (3) all other unimproved land. The same classification was followed in 1880. At former censuses, except that of

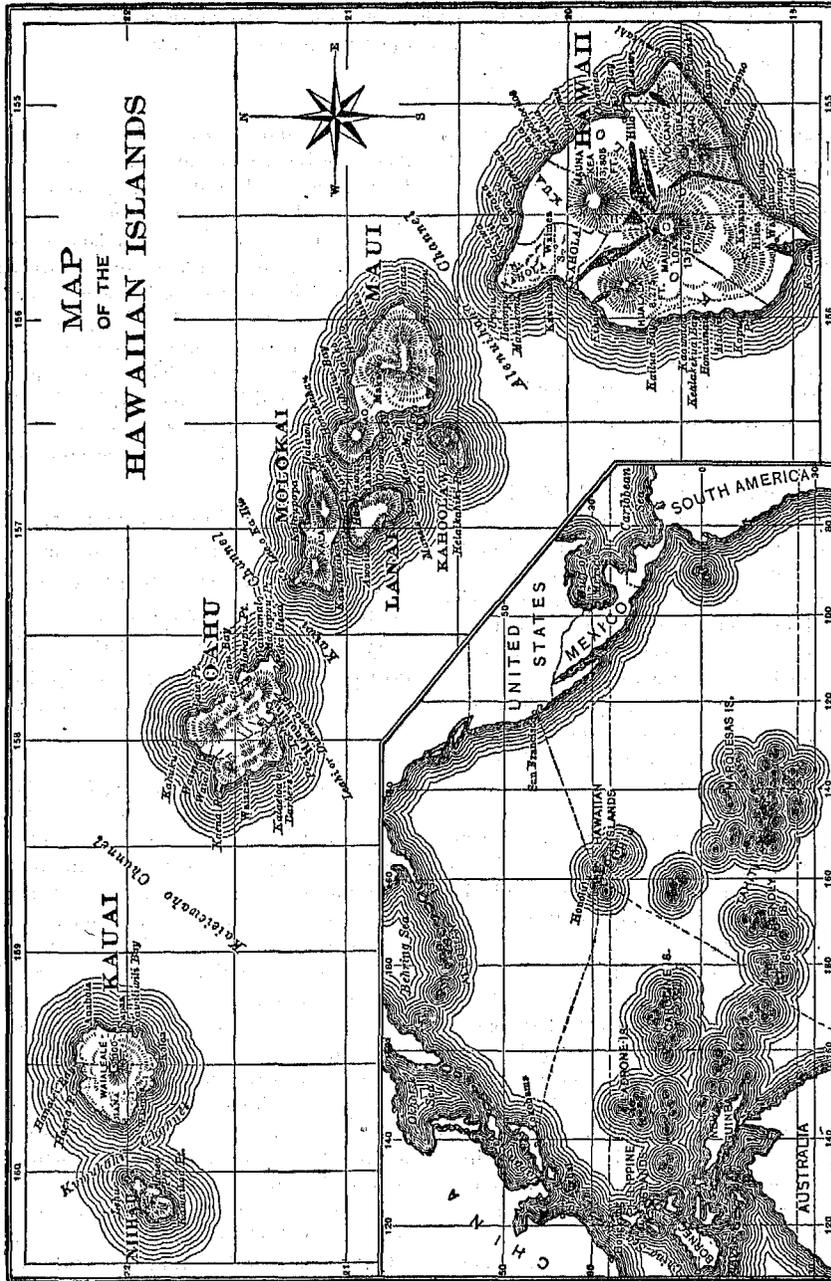
1880, farm land was divided into improved land and unimproved land, woodland being included with unimproved land. *Improved land* includes all land regularly tilled or mowed, land pastured and cropped in rotation, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, vineyards, and nurseries, and land occupied by farm buildings. *Woodland* includes all land covered with natural or planted forest trees, which produce, or later may produce, firewood or other forest products. *All other unimproved land* includes brush land, rough or stony land, swamp land, and any other land which is not improved or in forest. The census classification of farm land as "improved land," "woodland," and "other unimproved land" is one not always easy for the farmers or enumerators to make, and the statistics therefore must be considered at best only a close approximation.

Total value of farm products.—No attempt has been made at this census to compute or even to estimate approximately the total value of farm products. Among the numerous difficulties which stand in the way of obtaining a total which would be at once comprehensive, free from duplication, and confined exclusively to the products of a definite period of time are the following:

(1) The duplication resulting from the feeding of farm crops to farm live stock, when the value both of the products derived from such live stock and of the crops are included in the same total. In 1900 an attempt was made to eliminate this duplication by means of an inquiry as to the total value of the products of each farm fed to the live stock on that farm, but, aside from the fact that this would not eliminate the duplication where the products of one farm are fed to the live stock of another farm, it is believed that the farmers were unable to make even approximately accurate answers to the inquiry, and it was accordingly not included in the schedule for 1910.

(2) The fact that farmers may buy domestic animals during the census year which are subsequently sold or slaughtered during the same year, and that it is impossible to eliminate the duplication accurately; and the further fact that the value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered, or of forest products cut, during a given year (as well as some other minor items), does not usually represent a value created wholly during that year, and that it is quite impossible to ascertain the value created during the year.

(3) The fact that the returns for some products are incomplete. The returns for all products are to a considerable extent estimates made by the farmers. Special difficulty was encountered in cases where the person in possession of the farm in April, 1910, when the census was taken, was not in possession of it during the crop year 1909. In such cases the farmer was not always able to report completely and accurately the products of the land for the preceding year. It is probable that the returns for the principal crops are in general fairly accurate, but that those for minor crops and for dairy and poultry products are frequently understated, particularly because the home consumption was disregarded or underestimated.



FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.

The territory of Hawaii consists of a group of 20 islands, which lie in the North Pacific Ocean, 2,100 miles from San Francisco to the south and west and more than 2,000 miles from the nearest mainland. The main islands of the group form a chain, running from northwest to southeast and extending over a distance of 390 miles from the westernmost point of Niihau to the eastern extremity of the island of Hawaii. It lies within longitude 154° 40' and 160° 30' west, and latitude 22° 16' and 18° 55' north.

Of the 20 islands composing the group, only 9, Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, Kahoolawe, and Midway, are at all inhabited, the last two having only a very small population. The other islands are mere rocks and coral reefs, which workmen occasionally visit for the purpose of collecting eggs and the guano deposits which are found there in abundance.

Geologically the island group is of volcanic origin

and of comparatively recent formation. The soil is composed almost wholly of basaltic lavas in various stages of decomposition. The most important islands, Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu, contain large areas of fertile land, the most productive being the lowlands which embrace large tracts of deep soil, consisting of sedimentary deposits washed down from the mountains by the tropic rains, and beds of volcanic ash and lava disintegrated *in situ* where the soil either is sedimentary in its nature or consists of large pieces of volcanic ash and of lava disintegrated *in situ* has been deposited to great depths. The climatic conditions on these islands are favorable for agricultural activities.

Progress during the decade 1900 to 1910.—The following table summarizes for the territory the more significant facts relating to population and total area, the number, value, and acreage of farms, and the value of all other farm property in 1910 and 1900:

NUMBER, AREA, AND VALUE OF FARMS.	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	INCREASE. ¹	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Population.....	191, 909	154, 001	37, 908	24. 6
Number of all farms.....	4, 320	2, 273	2, 047	90. 1
Approximate area..... acres..	² 4, 127, 360	² 4, 127, 360	.....	.....
Land in farms..... acres..	2, 590, 600	2, 609, 613	-19, 013	-0. 7
Improved land in farms..... acres..	305, 053	294, 545	10, 508	3. 6
Average acres per farm.....	599. 7	1, 148. 1	-548. 4	-47. 8
Average improved acres per farm.....	70. 6	129. 6	-59. 0	-45. 5
Value of farm property:				
Total.....	\$96, 363, 229	\$74, 084, 988	\$22, 278, 241	30. 1
Land.....	78, 132, 945	56, 484, 061	21, 648, 884	38. 3
Buildings.....	4, 798, 756	3, 545, 895	1, 252, 861	35. 3
Implements and machinery.....	9, 024, 328	11, 484, 890	-2, 460, 562	-21. 4
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....	4, 407, 200	2, 570, 142	1, 837, 058	71. 5
Average value of all property per farm.....	\$22, 306	\$32, 593	-\$10, 287	-31. 6
Land.....	18, 086	24, 850	-6, 764	-27. 2
Buildings.....	1, 111	1, 560	-449	-28. 8
Implements and machinery.....	2, 089	5, 053	-2, 964	-58. 7
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....	1, 020	1, 131	-111	-9. 8
Average value of land per acre.....	\$30. 16	\$21. 64	\$8. 52	39. 4
Average value of land and buildings per acre.....	\$32. 01	\$23. 00	\$9. 01	39. 2

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Area given is total area, as area for land only is not obtainable.

Between 1900 and 1910 the population of Hawaii increased by 37,908, or 24.6 per cent, the number of farms increased by 2,047, or 90.1 per cent, while there was an apparent decrease of 0.7 per cent in the acreage of land in farms, and an increase of 3.6 per cent in the improved acreage. The average size of farms decreased from 1,148.1 acres to 599.7 acres, thus being about one-half as great in 1910 as in 1900.

Farm property, which includes land, buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock (domestic animals, poultry, and bees), increased in value during

the decade \$22,278,000, or 30.1 per cent. This increase consisted chiefly of an increase in the value of land, which amounted to \$21,649,000, or 38.3 per cent; the value of buildings increased 35.3 per cent, and that of live stock 71.5 per cent. There was a decrease of \$2,461,000, or 21.4 per cent, in the value of implements and machinery, due largely to the fact that in 1900 a considerable part of the apparatus used in the manufacture of sugar on plantations was reported under the heading "agricultural implements and machinery," while in 1910 most of this equipment

was excluded from the agricultural statistics and reported as a part of the value of manufacturing establishments.

Owing to the decided decrease in the size of farms, the average value of farm property per farm decreased between 1900 and 1910 by \$10,287, or 31.6 per cent, while the value of land per acre increased from \$21.64 to \$30.16, or 39.4 per cent.

Farms by size groups: 1910 and 1900.—The following table shows the distribution of farms by size groups at the censuses of 1910 and 1900, consolidating into one group the farms of less than 20 acres and also the farms of between 175 and 499 acres. It also shows the number and percentage of increase during the decade, and the per cent of total for each class at each census:

SIZE GROUP.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		INCREASE. ¹		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900
All farmers.	4,320	2,273	2,047	90.1	100.0	100.0
Under 20 acres.....	3,267	1,580	1,687	106.8	75.6	69.5
20 to 49 acres.....	520	285	235	82.5	12.0	12.5
50 to 99 acres.....	190	129	61	47.3	4.4	5.7
100 to 174 acres.....	106	66	40	60.0	2.5	2.0
175 to 499 acres.....	80	76	4	5.3	1.9	3.3
500 to 999 acres.....	34	21	13	61.9	0.8	0.9
1,000 acres and over.....	123	116	7	6.0	2.8	5.1
White.	753	509	244	47.9	100.0	100.0
Under 20 acres.....	377	206	171	83.0	50.1	40.5
20 to 49 acres.....	125	99	26	26.3	16.6	19.4
50 to 99 acres.....	54	35	19	54.3	7.2	6.9
100 to 174 acres.....	43	32	11	34.4	5.7	6.3
175 to 499 acres.....	33	36	-3	-8.3	4.4	7.1
500 to 999 acres.....	24	8	16	200.0	3.2	1.6
1,000 acres and over.....	97	93	4	4.3	12.9	18.3
Colored.	3,567	1,764	1,803	102.2	100.0	100.0
Under 20 acres.....	2,890	1,374	1,516	110.3	81.0	77.9
20 to 49 acres.....	395	186	209	112.4	11.1	10.5
50 to 99 acres.....	136	94	42	44.7	3.8	5.3
100 to 174 acres.....	63	34	29	85.3	1.8	1.9
175 to 499 acres.....	47	40	7	17.5	1.3	2.3
500 to 999 acres.....	10	13	-3	-23.1	0.3	0.7
1,000 acres and over.....	26	23	3	13.0	0.7	1.3

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

During the decade there was an increase in the number of farms of every size group considering both white and colored farmers together, although there was a decrease of 3 in the number of 175 to 499 acre farms operated by white farmers, and of the the same number in the 500 to 999 acre class among colored farmers. Taken as a whole the greatest increase both absolute and relative was in farms of under 20 acres. This is the only size group which shows a higher percentage of the total in 1910 than in 1900, the number having more than doubled during the decade. The 20 to 49 acre group also showed a material gain amounting to 235 farms, or 82.5 per cent, while its percentage of the total remained nearly the same.

Among the white farmers, those operating farms of under 20 acres in size increased 171, or 83 per cent, while there was exactly three times as many operating 500 to 999 acre farms in 1910 as in 1900. Their gain in number was only 16, however. The percentage of the total of these two sizes and the 50 to 99 acre group was greater in 1910 than in 1900, that of all other sizes being smaller.

Among the colored farmers the number operating farms of under 20 acres increased 1,516, or 110.3 per cent, and the number of those operating 20 to 49 acre farms increased 209, or 112.4 per cent. These are the only sizes in which the percentage of the total increased during the decade.

In 1900, 82.1 per cent of the farms were under 50 acres in size, this proportion having increased to 87.7 per cent in 1910. Among white farmers the percentages were respectively 59.9 and 66.7, and among colored farmers 88.4 and 92.1. Of the large plantations (500 acres and upward) more than three-quarters were operated by white farmers in 1910, this proportion being slightly greater than 10 years earlier.

Color and race of colored farmers: 1910 and 1900.—The next table shows for white and colored farmers (the latter by race) combined and for each class separately the total number of farms and the number operated by owners, part owners, cash tenants, share tenants, and managers, respectively.

RACE.		NUMBER OF FARMS.					
		All farmers.	Own-ers.	Part own-ers.	Share ten-ants.	Cash ten-ants.	Man-agers.
Total	1910..	4,320	834	129	214	2,894	249
	1900..	2,273	684	139	67	1,255	128
White	1910..	753	472	44	15	103	119
	1900..	509	271	41	7	98	92
Hawaiian	1910..	463	309	45	6	81	22
	1900..	488	287	73	17	104	7
Japanese	1910..	2,138	26	16	130	1,923	43
	1900..	531	40	5	21	464	1
Chinese	1910..	876	22	21	58	720	55
	1900..	742	83	20	22	589	28
Black	1910..	7	3	2	1	1	.....
	1900..	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other Asiatics	1910..	83	2	1	4	66	10
	1900..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

There was an increase of 244 white farmers, or 47.9 per cent, during the decade, 204 of these belonging to the owner (including part owner) class. There were 25 fewer Hawaiian farmers in 1910 than in 1900, owners and managers showing small increases in number, however. Among the Chinese farmers, a total gain of 134 was reported, this amounting, however, to only 18.1 per cent. There was an increase of 131 in the cash tenant class. By far the greatest gain in number of farmers was reported among the Japanese, there having been an increase of 1,607, or 302.6 per cent. There was a decrease of 14, or 35 per cent, among Japanese owners, however, but large increases in all other tenures, the greatest absolute gain being among cash tenants, from 464 to 1,923, and the greatest relative increase among managers, from 1 to 43. In 1900, Japanese farmers constituted 23.4 per cent of all farmers and 37 per cent of all cash tenants, and in 1910 they represented 49.5 per cent and 66.4 per cent, respectively.

The next table shows the per cent distribution by tenure groups of the number of farms as given in the preceding table.

RACE.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.					
		All farm-ers.	Own-ers.	Part own-ers.	Share ten-ants.	Cash ten-ants.	Man-agers.
Total.....	1910..	100.0	19.3	3.0	5.0	67.0	5.8
	1900..	100.0	30.1	6.1	2.9	55.2	5.6
White.....	1910..	100.0	62.7	5.8	2.0	13.7	15.8
	1900..	100.0	53.2	8.1	1.4	19.3	18.1
Hawaiian.....	1910..	100.0	66.7	0.7	1.3	17.5	4.8
	1900..	100.0	58.8	15.0	3.5	21.3	1.4
Japanese.....	1910..	100.0	1.2	0.7	6.1	89.9	2.0
	1900..	100.0	7.5	0.9	4.0	87.4	0.2
Chinese.....	1910..	100.0	2.5	2.4	6.6	82.2	6.3
	1900..	100.0	11.2	2.7	3.0	79.4	3.8
Black.....	1910..	100.0	42.9	28.6	14.3	14.3	.....
	1900..	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other Asiatics.....	1910..	100.0	2.4	1.2	4.8	79.5	12.0
	1900..	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....

For the territory as a whole, the proportion of owners and part owners showed a great falling off, that of the former being, in 1910, less than two-thirds and of the latter less than half of that shown in 1900. Both cash and share tenancy increased materially, the latter with greater proportionate rapidity. The change in managers was small.

These changes are clearly explained by the fact that the decade 1900-1910 covers the period since the organization of the territorial government and the extension of the American Constitution to Hawaii. These events ended the former system of contract labor on the sugar plantations and favored the gradual substitution to tenancy agreements for hired labor, especially among the oriental cane growers. Meanwhile, the Government's policy of homesteading the public land has added to the number of farms owned or occupied by citizens.

Among white farmers the proportion of owners and share tenants increased while all other classes showed decreases, the most notable being cash tenants. The per cent of owners and managers increased among the Hawaiians, or native population, and this class also showed the highest percentage of owners and lowest of share tenants of any race group. Among the Japanese the proportion of owners, part owners, and managers is by far the lowest of any race group while they rank first among the cash tenants and a close second to the Chinese among share tenants—the number of negro farmers being too small for consideration. Nine out of every ten Japanese farmers operate under a cash tenure. The per cent of owners among this race fell from 7.5 in 1900 to 1.2 in 1910. Practically the same movement is seen among the Chinese farmers, their proportion of cash tenants being less than that of the Japanese, however, that of the other tenancies being correspondingly larger. The proportion of Chinese owners in 1910 was about one-fifth that of 1900, that of part owners about the same, and that of share tenants and managers about doubled.

In 1900 one South Sea Island owner was reported, and in 1910, 83 farmers were classified as "all other

Asiatics." These divide among the different tenures along the same general lines as the Japanese and Chinese. Seven negro farmers were reported in 1910 as compared with two in 1900.

Farm tenure: 1910 and 1900.—The following table shows, for white and colored farmers combined and for each class separately, the distribution of the farms of Hawaii according to character of tenure for 1910 and 1900, together with the amount and percentage of increase during the decade, and per cent of total for each class at each census:

TENURE GROUP.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		INCREASE. ¹		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	1910	1900
All farmers.....	4,320	2,273	2,047	90.1	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	834	684	150	21.9	19.3	30.1
Part owners.....	129	139	-10	-7.2	3.0	6.1
Share tenants.....	214	67	147	219.4	5.0	2.9
Cash tenants.....	2,894	1,255	1,639	130.6	67.0	55.2
Managers.....	249	128	121	94.5	5.8	5.6
White.....	763	509	244	47.9	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	472	271	201	74.2	62.7	53.2
Part owners.....	44	41	3	7.3	5.8	8.1
Share tenants.....	15	7	8	114.3	2.0	1.4
Cash tenants.....	103	98	5	5.1	13.7	19.3
Managers.....	119	92	27	29.3	15.8	18.1
Colored.....	3,567	1,764	1,803	102.2	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	362	413	-51	-12.3	10.1	23.4
Part owners.....	85	98	-13	-13.3	2.4	5.6
Share tenants.....	199	60	139	231.7	5.6	3.4
Cash tenants.....	2,791	1,157	1,634	141.2	78.2	65.6
Managers.....	130	36	94	261.1	3.6	2.0

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

During the decade there was an increase of 2,047 farms, or 90.1 per cent, this increase being participated in by each tenure class of farmers taken as a whole, except part owners. The greatest absolute gain; 1,639 farms, was among the cash tenants and the greatest relative increase among the share tenants, these two classes together showing a gain of 1,786 farms, or 135.1 per cent. Although "owners" showed a gain of 21.9 per cent for the decade and "managers" one of 94.5 per cent, the percentage of the former fell from 30.1 of the total to 19.3, while that of the latter was practically unchanged. The proportion of cash tenants increased from 55.2 to 67 per cent and of share tenants from 2.9 to 5 per cent.

Among white farmers increases appeared in each class, although the numerical gain was of little consequence except among owners, where it amounted to 201 farms, or 74.2 per cent. The number of share tenants more than doubled, but the total was only 15 farms in 1910.

Of the colored farmers the number of both owners and part owners decreased during the decade, while the other classes increased materially. Of the total increase of 1,639 cash tenants all but 5 were among the colored farmers. The general tendency among the whites is toward ownership, while among the non-whites it is in the contrary direction. The greatest relative gain among the latter was in managers, 261.1 per cent, followed by share tenants, 231.7 per cent, and cash tenants, 141.2 per cent.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, POULTRY, AND BEES.

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

The next table summarizes the statistics of domestic animals on farms for the territory, recorded as of April 15, 1910. Cattle and sheep are divided into age and sex groups, while horses, mules, and swine are presented by age groups only.

AGE AND SEX GROUP.	FARMS REPORTING.		ANIMALS.		
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total.....	2,925	67.7		\$4,292,945	
Cattle	642	14.9	145,029	2,279,026	\$15.71
Dairy cows (cows and heifers kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1900).....	479	11.1	6,861	235,321	34.30
Other cows (cows and heifers not kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1900).....	326	7.5	66,881	1,045,420	15.03
Heifers born in 1909.....	361	8.4	15,500	146,953	9.48
Calves born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	362	8.4	8,582	59,404	6.58
Steers and bulls born in 1909.....	251	5.9	13,843	137,387	9.92
Steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1900.....	244	5.6	33,362	657,476	19.71
Horses	2,253	52.2	15,856	786,207	49.58
Mares, stallions, and geldings born before Jan. 1, 1900.....	2,230	51.6	14,152	752,076	53.19
Colts born in 1909.....	217	5.0	1,376	27,892	26.27
Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	106	2.5	328	6,639	17.19
Mules	494	11.4	7,056	913,644	115.47
Mules born before Jan. 1, 1900.....	477	11.0	7,738	914,286	118.16
Male colts born in 1909.....	34	0.8	186	3,752	20.17
Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	17	0.4	32	606	18.94
Asses and burros	607	14.1	1,759	19,726	11.21
Swine	1,396	32.3	20,484	136,116	6.64
Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,271	29.4	10,990	97,552	8.88
Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	636	14.7	9,494	38,564	4.06
Sheep	31	0.7	76,710	137,476	1.79
Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	27	0.6	38,194	76,225	2.00
Rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	23	0.5	22,100	47,473	2.15
Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	18	0.4	16,416	13,778	0.84
Goats	44	1.0	4,461	3,067	0.69
Carabaos (Chinese buffaloes)	76	1.7	399	12,683	31.79

The total value of live stock on farms, including domestic animals, poultry, and bees in 1910, was \$4,407,000, of which domestic animals contributed \$4,293,000. The value of cattle represented 51.7 per cent of the total value of live stock on farms; that of

mules, 20.8 per cent; that of horses, 17.8 per cent; that of sheep, 3.1 per cent; that of swine, 3.1 per cent; that of poultry 1.5 per cent; that of asses and burros, 0.4 per cent; that of carabaos (Chinese buffaloes), 0.3 per cent; and that of goats, 0.1 per cent.

Of the total number of farms enumerated, 2,925, or 67.7 per cent, report domestic animals of some kind, the number without any domestic animals being 1,395.

Of all the farms in the territory, 52.2 per cent report horses, but only 5 per cent report colts born in 1909, and 2.5 per cent report colts born after January 1, 1910. The average value of mature horses was reported at \$53.19, an increase over the value in 1900 of \$16.92, or 46.7 per cent. Mature mules were reported in 1910 at more than double the value of mature horses, but there was little difference between the reported values of horse and mule colts.

Swine were reported by 32.3 per cent of the farms, but only 14.7 per cent reported pigs born after January 1, 1910. The average value of swine reported as "hogs and pigs born before January 1, 1910," was \$8.88, while that of spring pigs was \$4.06.

Only 14.9 per cent of the farms reported cattle, and only 11.1 per cent had "dairy cows," and 7.5 per cent had "other cows." There was an increase during the decade in the average value of both these classes of cows amounting to about 10 per cent.

Asses and burros were reported by 14.1 per cent of the farms; mules by 11.4 per cent; carabaos by 1.7 per cent; goats by 1 per cent; and sheep by 0.7 per cent.

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

KIND.	1910 (April 15)				1900 (June 1)
	Farms reporting.		Number of fowls.	Value.	Number of fowls.
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.			
Total.....	2,308	58.4	95,667	\$65,310	58,143
Chickens.....	2,273	52.6	64,136	47,115	31,888
Turkeys.....	88	2.0	1,742	4,764	4,672
Ducks.....	292	6.8	25,711	12,187	21,508
Geese.....	30	0.7	161	380	75
Guinea fowls.....	11	0.3	341	167	(1)
Pigeons.....	61	1.4	3,576	717	(2)

¹ Included with chickens.

² Not reported.

Of the total number of farms in Hawaii, 2,308, or 53.4 per cent, reported fowls in 1910. The increase in the number of fowls on Hawaiian farms during the last decade amounted to 64.5 per cent. The total number in 1910 was 95,667, valued at \$65,310. About two-thirds of this number were chickens, and somewhat more than one-fourth were ducks. Pigeons and turkeys were the only other fowls of which there were more than 1,000.

Bees on farms: 1910.—The number of farms reporting bees has increased from 46 in 1900 to 66 in 1910, or 43.5 per cent. The number of colonies of bees increased from 1,387 to 12,621, or 809.9 per cent, and their value increased from \$8,426 to \$48,945, or 480.9 per cent. The average value of bees per farm reporting was \$183.17 in 1900 and \$741.59 in 1910. About 2 farms in every 100 report bees.

Domestic animals not on farms: 1910.—Most of the domestic animals not on farms are found in cities, towns, and in plantation villages, where laborers not operating farms independently often keep horses, cattle, swine, and poultry. Statistics for such animals are shown below.

KIND.	Number of inclosures reporting.	ANIMALS.		
		Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total	7,154		\$1,095,474	
All cattle.....		4,042	113,227	\$28.01
Dairy cows.....	811	1,621	72,095	44.48
Horses.....		11,708	780,584	64.96
Mules.....		1,419	136,657	96.31
Asses and burros.....	622	1,088	8,603	7.91
Swine.....		10,360	75,053	7.24
Sheep.....		12	64	5.33
Goats.....	181	659	1,286	1.95

No provision was made by law to secure data pertaining to poultry and bees not on farms. In the table age groups are omitted for the sake of brevity.

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

KIND.	DOMESTIC ANIMALS.					
	Total.		On farms.		Not on farms.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Total		\$5,388,419		\$4,292,945		\$1,095,474
All cattle.....	149,071	2,392,253	145,029	2,279,026	4,042	113,227
Dairy cows.....	8,482	807,416	6,861	235,321	1,621	72,095
Horses.....	27,564	1,546,791	15,856	786,207	11,708	760,584
Mules.....	9,375	1,055,301	7,956	918,644	1,419	136,657
Asses and burros.....	2,847	28,329	1,769	19,726	1,088	8,603
Swine.....	30,844	211,169	20,484	136,116	10,360	75,053
Sheep.....	75,722	137,540	76,710	137,476	12	64
Goats.....	5,110	4,353	4,451	3,067	659	1,286
Carabaos (Chinese buffaloes).....	399	12,683	399	12,683		

The total value of all domestic animals in the territory in 1910 was \$5,388,000, of which the value of animals not on farms represented 20.3 per cent.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

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

Dairy products: 1909 and 1899.—The next table shows the principal statistics relative to dairy products in 1909, with certain comparative statistics for 1899.

The number of farms reporting dairy cows on April 15, 1910, was 479, but only 241 reported the production of any kind of dairy products in 1909. That there should be this difference is not surprising. Doubtless some farmers who had dairy cows in 1910 had none in 1909, while other farmers neglected to give information for the preceding year, or were unable to do so, perhaps because the farm was then in other hands. Dairy products in general are somewhat less accurately reported than the principal crops. This is particularly the case as regards the quantity of milk produced. The number of farms which made any report of milk produced during 1909 was 227 (somewhat less than the total number reporting dairy

products), and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 4,764. The amount of milk reported was 1,028,000 gallons; assuming that there were the same number of cows in 1909 as in 1910, this would represent an average of 216 gallons per cow. In considering this average, however, it should be borne in mind that the quantity of milk reported is probably deficient, and that the distinction between dairy and other cows is not always strictly observed in the census returns.

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number or quantity.	Unit.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.			Total.	Average per unit.
Dairy cows on farms April 15, 1910.....	479	11.1	6,861	Head		
On farms reporting dairy products in 1909.....	241	5.6	4,896	Head		
On farms reporting milk produced in 1909.....	227	5.3	4,764	Head		
Specified dairy products, 1909:						
Milk reported.....			1,028,000	Gals.		
Butter made.....	82	1.9	54,133	Lbs.	\$21,792	\$0.40
Milk sold.....	108	2.5	740,184	Gals.	190,080	0.26
Cream sold.....	4	0.1	5,064	Gals.	3,659	0.72
Butter sold.....	44	1.0	44,713	Lbs.	18,233	0.41
Total receipts from sales, 1909.....					211,922	
Total value of milk and cream sold and butter made, 1909.....					215,481	
Specified dairy products, 1899:						
Butter made.....	71	3.1	118,371	Lbs.		
Cheese made.....	1	(¹)	12	Lbs.		
Butter sold.....			96,209	Lbs.	35,455	0.37

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

By reason of the incompleteness of the returns for milk produced, the Census Bureau has made no attempt to determine the total value of dairy products for 1909. For convenience, a partial total has been presented comprising the reported value of milk and cream sold as such (none was reported as sold on the butter fat basis) and the reported value of butter made, whether for home consumption or for sale. The total thus obtained for 1909 is \$215,000, which may be defined as the total value of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream used on the farm producing.

About three-fourths of the milk reported as produced by Hawaiian farmers in 1909 was sold as such. The butter made on farms was valued at \$21,792.

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

Wool: 1909 and 1899.—The next table gives statistics as to the production of wool on farms, the figures being partly based on estimates.¹

	Number of farms reporting.	Sheep of shearing age.	WOOL PRODUCED.		
			Fleeces (number).	Weight (pounds).	Value.
Sheep of shearing age on farms April 15, 1910.....	30	60,294			
Wool produced, as reported, 1909.....	12	67,750	72,570	334,955	\$52,414
Total production of wool (partly estimated):					
1909.....			75,767	349,711	\$54,723
1899.....			93,719	424,228	\$3,686
Increase, 1899 to 1909.....			-17,952	-74,517	1,037
Per cent of increase.....			-19.2	-17.6	1.9

¹A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The total number of sheep of shearing age in Hawaii on April 15, 1910, was 60,294, representing a decrease of 28.7 per cent as compared with the number on June 1, 1900 (84,606). The approximate production of wool during 1909 was 75,767 fleeces, weighing 349,711 pounds and valued at \$54,723. Of these totals about one twenty-fifth represents estimates.

¹ Farmers should be able in general to report the production of wool more accurately than that of dairy products. There were, however, 18 farmers who reported the possession of 2,544 sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, without reporting any wool produced in 1909. Probably in a large proportion of cases this failure was due to the fact that they did not have these sheep, or did not occupy the same farm during the preceding year. The returns of farms reporting wool in 1909 but no sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, would partially make up this deficiency, but it is believed that in some cases enumerators, having found that a farm had no sheep in 1910, omitted the inquiry as to wool produced in 1909 and thus missed more or less wool actually produced. It is a fairly safe assumption that the entire production of wool in 1909 bore the same relation to the entire number of sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, as the production of wool on those farms reporting both production and sheep bore to the number of sheep reported on such farms. Statistics for this group of farms are given in the table, and the total wool product, estimated on the basis of the above assumption, is also given.

All of the wool reported for 1909 was produced on farms having sheep April 15, 1910. The average weight per fleece in 1909 was 4.6 pounds, as compared with 4.5 pounds in 1899, and the average value per pound was 16 cents, as compared with 13 cents in 1899. Although 44 farmers reported 4,451 goats and kids on their farms April 15, 1910, no production of goat hair or mohair was reported for 1909.

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

	Number of farms reporting.	Number of fowls on hand.	PRODUCT.	
			Quantity.	Value.
Fowls on farms April 15, 1910.....	2,308	95,667		
On farms reporting eggs produced in 1909.....	1,675	86,004		
On other farms.....	633	9,663		
Eggs produced, as reported, 1909.....	1,096		328,224	\$94,957
Total production of eggs (partly estimated):				
1909.....			386,448	\$111,802
1899.....			155,710	\$45,257
Increase, 1899 to 1909.....			230,738	\$66,545
Per cent of increase.....			148.2	147.0
Eggs sold, as reported, 1909.....	870		240,408	\$68,083
Fowls on farms April 15, 1910:				
On farms reporting poultry raised in 1909.....	1,611	80,696		
On other farms.....	697	14,971		
Poultry raised, as reported, 1909.....	1,664		No. of fowls. 122,117	\$74,379
Total poultry raised (partly estimated):				
1909.....			144,773	\$88,178
1899.....				\$1,546
Increase, 1899 to 1909.....				\$20,632
Per cent of increase.....				43.3
Fowls sold, as reported, 1909.....	757		67,516	\$38,850

The total number of fowls on Hawaiian farms on April 15, 1910, was 95,667. Of the 2,308 farms reporting fowls, 633 did not report any eggs produced in 1909 and 697 did not report any poultry raised in 1909. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was 328,224 dozens, valued at \$94,957. According to the Twelfth Census reports the production of eggs in 1899 was 155,710 dozens, the value being \$45,257. The latter figures, however, are somewhat in excess of the actual returns at that census, because they include estimates made to cover those cases where the schedules reported fowls on hand without reporting the production of eggs. In order to make the returns for 1909 comparable with those published for 1899 similar estimates have been made, the method of estimate and the justification therefor being substantially the same as in the case of wool. The total production of eggs in 1909, including these estimates, was 386,448 dozens, valued at \$111,802. The total production of poultry in 1909, including estimates made on the same basis as for eggs, was 144,773 fowls, valued at \$88,178.

Honey and wax: 1909.—Although 66 farms reported 12,621 colonies of bees on hand April 15, 1910, 20 of these farms, with 407 colonies on hand April 15, 1910, made no report of honey and wax produced in 1909. The actual returns show the production of 999,915 pounds of honey, valued at \$33,022, and 30,113 pounds of wax, valued at \$8,765; the true totals are doubtless somewhat above these figures.

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

The total value of domestic animals sold during 1909 was \$831,000, and that of animals slaughtered on farms \$210,000, making an aggregate of \$1,041,000. This total, however, involves considerable duplication, resulting from the resale or slaughter of animals which had been purchased by the farmers during the same year.

The value of the cattle (including calves) sold during 1909 represented about three-fourths of the total value of animals sold, and the value of swine sold represented about one-eighth of the total.

The census of 1900 called for the receipts from the sale of domestic animals raised on the farms reporting and the total value of those slaughtered during 1899, which amounted, respectively, to \$298,476 and \$64,081. The item of sales is not closely comparable with that for 1909, when the inquiry covered all sales whether of animals raised on the farms reporting or elsewhere. It is believed, however, that in many cases the returns for 1899 also included receipts from

sales of animals not actually raised on the farms reporting.

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number of animals.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.		Total.	Average.
1909—All domestic animals:					
Sold.....				\$830,809	
Slaughtered.....				209,974	
Calves:					
Sold.....	67	1.6	1,544	29,364	\$19.02
Slaughtered.....	20	0.5	262	2,528	9.65
Other cattle:					
Sold.....	190	4.4	17,461	604,891	34.64
Slaughtered.....	83	1.9	6,238	182,484	29.25
Horses:					
Sold.....	80	1.9	659	45,835	69.55
Mules:					
Sold.....	35	0.8	178	12,217	68.63
Asses and burros:					
Sold.....	10	0.2	21	1,263	60.14
Swine:					
Sold.....	486	11.3	11,662	108,003	9.26
Slaughtered.....	209	4.8	1,541	21,774	14.13
Sheep:					
Sold.....	17	0.4	9,935	29,213	2.94
Slaughtered.....	8	0.2	895	2,958	3.67
Goats:					
Sold.....	2	(¹)	16	23	1.44
Slaughtered.....	4	0.1	160	230	1.44
1899—All domestic animals:					
Sold.....				298,476	
Slaughtered.....				64,081	

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
² Schedules called for receipts from sales of animals raised on the farms reporting.

CROPS.

Summary: 1909.—The next table summarizes the census data relative to all of the farm crops of 1909. In comparing one year with the other it should be borne in mind that acreage is on the whole a better index of the general changes or tendencies of agriculture than either the quantity or the value of the crops, since variations in quantity may be due largely to temporarily favorable or unfavorable climatic conditions, and variations in the value of the crops are largely affected by changes in prices. (See also discussion of "Total value of farm products.")

The total value of crops in 1909 was \$28,536,000. Of this total, over nine-tenths was contributed by sugar cane. The only other crop with a value of product of over a million dollars was rice; the fruits and nuts, the vegetables, and the coffee produced in 1909 were each valued at over two hundred thousand dollars. No other crop had a value amounting to \$100,000.

The number of farms reporting sugar cane increased from 184 in 1899 to 1,028 in 1909, and the acreage increased from 65,687 to 186,230. The production of sugar cane was 4,240,000 tons in 1909, as compared with 2,239,000 in 1899. The reported value of the crop was \$26,306,000 in 1909, as compared with \$18,763,000 in 1899, but it should be noted in this connection that the value of product for 1909 is that of sugar cane in its original condition, the manufacture of sugar being included in the statistics of manufactures, while in 1899 the manufacture of sugar was treated as an agricultural operation, and the total value of product consisted of \$18,026,000 for sugar

made, \$8,000 for molasses, and only \$729,000 for cane sold as such. The value of the sugar manufactured in Hawaii in 1909 was \$35,950,000.

CROP.	Farms reporting.	Acres harvested.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
			Amount.	Unit.	Amount.	Per cent of total.
Total.....					\$28,535,677	100.0
Grains and seeds, total.....		12,838	46,812,526	Lbs..	1,130,356	4.0
Corn.....	522	3,190	4,091,675	Lbs..	53,337	0.2
Rice (paddy).....	603	9,425	41,827,000	Lbs..	1,068,293	3.7
Dry edible beans.....	171	169	211,471	Lbs..	5,564	(¹)
Soy beans.....	9	20	37,535	Lbs..	1,277	(¹)
Dry peas.....	21	14	8,875	Lbs..	201	(¹)
Peanuts.....	42	20	35,070	Lbs..	1,684	(¹)
Coarse forage.....	87	593	6,106	Tons.	41,300	0.1
Sugar cane grown.....	1,028	186,230	4,240,238	Tons.	26,305,747	92.2
Coffee (cherry).....	709	3,727	9,834,026	Lbs..	213,085	0.7
Cotton.....	5	37	5,500	Lbs..	1,291	(¹)
Tobacco.....	20	48	80,475	Lbs..	18,326	0.1
Sisal.....	9		9,025,000	Lbs..	9,025	(¹)
Rubber.....	14		6	Lbs..	12	(¹)
Starch.....	2		3	Bags.	14	(¹)
Potatoes.....	322	353	973,205	Lbs..	15,286	0.1
Sweet potatoes and yams.....	373	270	1,210,389	Lbs..	12,791	(¹)
Other vegetables.....	1,169	1,013			321,897	1.1
Flowers and plants.....	1	3			3,645	(¹)
Strawberries.....	29	20	31,952	Qts..	2,396	(¹)
Other fruits and nuts.....					460,506	1.6

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Orchard fruits, grapes, nuts, and tropical fruits: 1909 and 1899.—The following table presents data with regard to orchard fruits, grapes, nuts, and tropical fruits. The acreage devoted to these products was not ascertained. In comparing one year with the other the number of trees or vines of bearing age is on the

whole a better index of the general changes or tendencies than the quantity of product, but the data for the censuses of 1910 and 1900 are not closely comparable, and the product is therefore compared, although variations may be due to temporarily favorable or unfavorable climatic conditions.

The total value of tropical fruits produced in Hawaii in 1909 was \$453,000, of which the value of pineapples formed more than two-thirds, and the value of bananas most of the remainder. The total value of grapes produced in 1909 was \$4,579, that of nuts \$2,522, and that of orchard fruits only \$621.

CROP.	TREES, PLANTS, OR VINES OF BEARING AGE: 1910		TREES, PLANTS, OR VINES NOT OF BEARING AGE: 1910		PRODUCT.			CROP.	TREES, PLANTS, OR VINES OF BEARING AGE: 1910		TREES, PLANTS, OR VINES NOT OF BEARING AGE: 1910		PRODUCT.		
	Farms reporting.	Number.	Farms reporting.	Number.	1909		1899		Farms reporting.	Number.	Farms reporting.	Number.	1909		1899
					Quantity.	Value.							Quantity.	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.
Orchard fruits, total.....		1 5,889		1 8,214	358	\$621	1 046	Tropical fruits, total.....	23,597,461	12,169,447		\$452,784			
Apples.....	19	372	13	116	12	12	26	Avocado.....	423	3,575	466	5,082	63,247	1,749	
Peaches and nectarines.....	301	5,416	109	6,088				Bananas.....	653	261,691	232	74,505	333,069	103,490	
								Bread fruit.....	159	4,433	25	201	820	425	
								Figs.....	362	2,139	124	815	14,096	796	
Grapes.....	210	46,992	92	41,933	229,643	4,579	29,310	Lemons.....	154	575	133	725	83	128	
								Limes.....	167	6,128	140	2,485	956	1,217	
Nuts ¹ (coconuts).....	128	32,777	102	36,645	136,827	2,522	8,350	Mangoes.....	273	2,224	99	493	2,265	2,356	
								Oranges.....	568	4,690	518	5,964	3,502	4,252	
								Papaya.....	695	38,045	114	5,228	22,078	6,161	
								Pineapples.....	319	23,267,929	208	12,031,003	12,361,695	331,182	
								Pomeles.....	42	173	17	184	98	199	
								Unclassified.....	16	5,859	20	42,762	26,910	849	

¹ Includes small number of pear, plum and prune, cherry, apricot, and mulberry trees, with no product reported.

² Bushels.

³ Pounds.

⁴ Small number of pecan, almond, walnut, and other nut trees not of bearing age were reported, but are not included.

⁵ Number.

⁶ Included with "unclassified."

⁷ Bunches.

⁸ Bags.

⁹ No report.

¹⁰ Boxes.

COUNTY TABLES.

County boundaries.—Hawaii consists of the island of Hawaii; Honolulu consists of the island of Oahu, including the city of Honolulu and Midway Island; Kalawao consists of the leper settlement on the island of Molokai (area was 7,040 acres); Kauai consists of the islands of Kauai and Niihau; Maui consists of the islands of Maui, Lanai, and Kahoolawe and the island of Molokai exclusive of the leper settlement.

Tables 1 to 4, which follow, present by counties the more important agricultural data collected at the Thirteenth Census, 1910.

Table 1 shows the population, number of farms, color of farmers, number of farms classified by size, land and farm area, value of farm property, and number and value of domestic animals and of poultry and

bees, as of April 15, 1910. Comparative data for June 1, 1900, are given in italics for certain items.

Table 2 gives statistics pertaining to the products of live stock on farms (dairy products, poultry and eggs, honey and wax, and wool); also the number and value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms for the year 1909.

Table 3 shows the total value of farm crops and the principal classes thereof, together with the acreage (or trees of bearing age) and production of the principal crops for the year 1909.

Table 4 shows the number and value of domestic animals in barns and inclosures not on farms, by classes, together with the number of dairy cows and mature horses and mules, on April 15, 1910.

TABLE 1.—FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, for the territory as a whole are given in italics. Changes in county boundaries between 1900 and 1910 were so numerous and extensive that it is impracticable to make any comparison for the counties.]

	THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii.	Honolulu.	Kalawao.	Kauai.	Maui.	
1	Population.....	191,909	55,382	82,028	785	23,952	29,762
2	<i>Population in 1900.....</i>	<i>154,001</i>	<i>46,843</i>	<i>68,504</i>	<i>1,177</i>	<i>20,734</i>	<i>26,745</i>
3	Number of all farms.....	4,320	2,226	874	3	452	765
4	<i>Number of all farms in 1900.....</i>	<i>2,873</i>					
5	Color of farmers:						
6	White.....	753	350	111	1	113	178
7	Negro and other nonwhite.....	3,567	1,876	763	2	339	587
8	Number of farms, classified by size:						
9	Under 20 acres.....	3,267	1,723	640	2	379	517
10	20 to 49 acres.....	520	247	105		25	143
11	50 to 99 acres.....	190	106	31		15	38
12	100 to 174 acres.....	106	45	32		9	20
13	175 to 499 acres.....	80	37	24		7	12
14	500 to 999 acres.....	34	14	7		2	11
15	1,000 acres and over.....	123	54	29	1	15	24
LAND AND FARM AREA							
16	Approximate area..... acres.....	4,127,300	2,569,600	384,000	7,040	410,240	756,480
17	Land in farms..... acres.....	2,590,600	1,496,061	256,621	6,404	300,014	522,440
18	<i>Land in farms in 1900.....</i>	<i>2,609,013</i>					
19	Improved land in farms..... acres.....	305,053	130,933	64,550	24	46,081	57,456
20	<i>Improved land in farms in 1900.....</i>	<i>294,545</i>					
21	Woodland in farms..... acres.....	596,304	361,400	47,049		114,214	73,581
22	Other unimproved land in farms..... acres.....	1,689,243	997,068	145,013	6,440	148,719	391,403
23	Per cent of land area in farms.....	62.8	58.2	66.8	91.8	75.3	69.1
24	Per cent of farm land improved.....	11.8	9.2	25.2	0.4	14.9	11.0
25	Average acres per farm.....	599.7	672.1	293.0	2,154.7	683.7	682.9
26	Average improved acres per farm.....	70.6	61.5	73.9	8.0	101.9	75.1
VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY							
27	All farm property..... dollars.....	96,363,229	27,015,065	31,354,162	66,469	14,086,165	22,941,378
28	<i>All farm property in 1900.....</i>	<i>74,084,988</i>					
29	Per cent increase, 1900-1910.....	30.1					
30	Land..... dollars.....	78,132,945	22,928,613	24,880,091	36,400	12,133,943	18,153,398
31	<i>Land in 1900.....</i>	<i>56,464,061</i>					
32	Buildings..... dollars.....	4,798,756	1,642,794	1,766,407	8,100	624,984	756,521
33	<i>Buildings in 1900.....</i>	<i>3,546,896</i>					
34	Implements and machinery..... dollars.....	9,024,328	1,203,379	3,823,957	4,675	823,827	3,168,490
35	<i>Implements, etc., in 1900.....</i>	<i>11,484,890</i>					
36	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees..... dollars.....	4,407,200	2,140,279	883,697	17,294	503,461	862,469
37	<i>Domestic animals, etc., in 1900.....</i>	<i>2,570,142</i>					
38	Per cent of value of all property in—						
39	Land.....	81.1	82.1	79.4	54.8	86.1	79.1
40	Buildings.....	5.0	5.9	5.6	12.2	4.4	3.3
41	Implements and machinery.....	9.4	4.3	12.2	7.0	5.8	13.8
42	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....	4.6	7.7	2.8	26.0	3.6	3.8
43	Average values:						
44	All property per farm..... dollars.....	22,306	12,540	35,874	22,156	31,164	29,989
45	Land and buildings per farm..... dollars.....	19,197	11,038	30,488	14,833	28,228	24,720
46	Land per acre..... dollars.....	30.16	15.33	96.95	6.63	39.27	34.75
47	<i>Land per acre in 1900.....</i>	<i>21.64</i>					
DOMESTIC ANIMALS (farms and ranges)							
48	Farms reporting domestic animals.....	2,925	1,301	713	1	373	537
49	Value of domestic animals..... dollars.....	4,292,945	2,122,624	833,848	17,294	474,089	845,090
50	Cattle:						
51	Total number.....	145,029	81,891	20,237	875	10,124	31,902
52	Dairy cows.....	6,861	2,250	2,257		378	1,976
53	Other cows.....	66,881	41,826	8,058	325	3,717	12,955
54	Yearling heifers.....	15,500	8,733	2,136	140	1,178	3,313
55	Calves.....	8,582	3,032	2,134	70	487	2,829
56	Yearling steers and bulls.....	13,843	7,913	1,540	140	1,080	3,170
57	Other steers and bulls.....	33,362	18,107	4,112	200	3,284	7,659
58	Value..... dollars.....	2,279,026	1,200,022	445,374	15,450	160,496	457,684
59	Horses:						
60	Total number.....	15,856	7,845	2,691	26	2,353	2,936
61	Mature horses.....	14,152	6,917	2,477	21	2,080	2,647
62	Yearling colts.....	1,376	838	135	3	204	196
63	Spring colts.....	328	90	79	2	64	93
64	Value..... dollars.....	786,207	377,598	157,256	920	124,297	126,136
65	Mules:						
66	Total number.....	7,956	4,215	1,259		1,062	1,420
67	Mature mules.....	7,738	4,071	1,224		1,057	1,386
68	Yearling colts.....	186	136	23		5	26
69	Spring colts.....	32	8	12		4	8
70	Value..... dollars.....	918,644	467,191	145,832		132,492	173,129
71	Asses and burros:						
72	Number.....	1,759	1,473	43	55	24	164
73	Value..... dollars.....	19,726	12,783	2,890	165	1,020	2,868
74	Swine:						
75	Total number.....	20,484	3,834	8,448	106	609	7,487
76	Mature hogs.....	10,990	2,310	3,460	63	423	4,734
77	Spring pigs.....	9,494	1,524	4,988	43	186	2,753
78	Value..... dollars.....	136,116	23,259	71,278	759	6,452	34,368
79	Sheep:						
80	Total number.....	76,710	20,197	375		26,261	29,877
81	Rams, ewes, and wethers.....	60,294	15,153	375		21,060	23,706
82	Spring lambs.....	16,416	5,044			5,201	6,171
83	Value..... dollars.....	137,476	38,883	1,893		46,301	50,399
84	Goats:						
85	Number.....	4,451	4,272	40		3	136
86	Value..... dollars.....	3,087	2,788	112		11	158
87	Carabaos (Chinese buffaloes):						
88	Number.....	399	2	258		132	7
89	Value..... dollars.....	12,683	100	9,213		3,020	350
POULTRY AND BEES							
90	Number of poultry of all kinds.....	95,667	17,292	51,468		7,599	19,308
91	Value..... dollars.....	65,310	14,463	33,946		5,182	11,719
92	Number of colonies of bees.....	12,621	1,326	4,832		4,227	2,236
93	Value..... dollars.....	48,945	3,192	15,903		24,190	5,660

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

TABLE 2.—LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS, AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

		THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii.	Honolulu.	Kalawao.	Kauai.	Maui.
LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS							
Dairy Products							
1	Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products.....	number..	4,896	1,662	1,844	213	1,177
2	Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced.....	number..	4,764	1,487	1,844	213	1,220
3	Milk—Produced.....	gallons..	1,028,096	191,262	693,367	53,075	96,302
4	Sold.....	gallons..	740,184	79,890	591,486	17,125	51,683
5	Cream sold.....	gallons..	5,064	3	5,061		
6	Butter—Produced.....	pounds..	54,133	35,297	5,117	4,150	9,560
7	Sold.....	pounds..	44,713	31,525	2,058		8,580
8	Value of dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream.....	dollars..	215,481	31,139	150,684	5,469	10,189
9	Receipts from sale of dairy products.....	dollars..	211,022	29,442	158,501	5,169	18,810
Poultry Products							
10	Poultry—Raised.....	number..	122,117	19,584	71,222	7,475	23,836
11	Sold.....	number..	67,516	5,011	52,014	1,012	8,579
12	Eggs—Produced.....	dozens..	328,224	46,388	216,734	13,634	51,468
13	Sold.....	dozens..	240,408	12,920	185,193	5,882	36,413
14	Value of poultry and eggs produced.....	dollars..	169,336	30,029	105,104	9,139	25,064
15	Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs.....	dollars..	104,133	8,842	80,384	2,488	13,219
Honey and Wax							
16	Honey produced.....	pounds..	999,915	59,572	421,200	274,451	244,692
17	Wax produced.....	pounds..	30,113	1,507	12,975	10,260	5,371
18	Value of honey and wax produced.....	dollars..	41,787	2,359	10,555	11,965	10,908
Wool							
19	Wool, fleeces shorn.....	number..	72,570	33,149	3	21,036	17,782
20	Value of wool produced.....	dollars..	52,414	19,040	2	22,048	11,324
DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED							
21	Calves—Sold or slaughtered.....	number..	1,806	968	590	48	200
22	Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered.....	number..	23,699	12,938	3,093	2,479	5,175
23	Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold.....	number..	858	621	103	58	76
24	Swine—Sold or slaughtered.....	number..	13,203	2,623	6,006	145	4,429
25	Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered.....	number..	10,916	6,533	71	1,424	2,883
26	Receipts from sale of animals.....	dollars..	830,809	472,582	122,227	51,575	184,425
27	Value of animals slaughtered.....	dollars..	209,974	47,708	92,670	37,289	31,783

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF ALL CROPS AND PRINCIPAL CLASSES THEREOF, AND ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

VALUE OF ALL CROPS								
1	Total.....	dollars..	28,535,677	8,151,565	8,494,512	1,743	4,839,080	7,048,777
2	Cereals.....	dollars..	1,121,630	33,676	705,094		320,432	62,428
3	Other grains and seeds.....	dollars..	8,726	4,271	1,185		261	3,009
4	Coarse forage.....	dollars..	41,300	1,700	24,628		5,110	9,402
5	Vegetables.....	dollars..	349,974	77,772	160,150	1,743	43,558	60,751
6	Sugar cane.....	dollars..	20,305,747	7,786,391	7,201,691		4,458,853	6,853,812
7	Coffee.....	dollars..	213,085	202,758	3,995		488	5,844
8	Sisal.....	dollars..	9,025	2,325	6,700			
9	Fruits and nuts.....	dollars..	462,902	24,336	380,869		9,228	42,469
10	All other crops.....	dollars..	23,288	18,276	4,200		750	62
SELECTED CROPS (acres and quantity)								
11	Cereals:							
12	Total.....	acres..	12,615	687	5,245		3,661	3,022
13	Corn.....	pounds..	48,519,575	1,561,260	27,765,922		12,724,583	4,487,810
14	Rice (paddy).....	acres..	3,190	364	22		6	2,798
15	Rice (paddy).....	pounds..	4,691,675	780,380	43,250		8,555	3,859,490
16	Coarse forage.....	acres..	9,425	323	5,223		3,655	224
17	Coarse forage.....	pounds..	41,827,900	780,880	27,722,672		12,710,028	608,320
18	Special crops:							
19	Potatoes.....	acres..	353	60	20		18	255
20	Sweet potatoes and yams.....	pounds..	973,205	180,630	66,400		60,085	657,090
21	All other vegetables.....	acres..	270	130	59		24	57
22	All other vegetables.....	pounds..	1,210,389	354,034	232,425		112,120	511,810
23	Sugar cane.....	acres..	1,913	641	680	12	230	350
24	Coffee (cherry).....	acres..	186,230	91,816	27,040		34,044	32,730
25	Coffee (cherry).....	tons..	4,240,238	1,431,076	1,079,028		727,454	1,002,680
26	Sisal.....	acres..	3,727	3,501	108		11	112
27	Sisal.....	pounds..	9,834,026	9,746,045	35,506		4,000	48,475
28	Sisal.....	pounds..	9,025,000	2,325,000	6,700,000			
FRUITS AND NUTS								
29	Orchard fruits.....	trees..	5,869	4,400	149		550	770
30	Grapes.....	bushels..	356	293			5	58
31	Grapes.....	vines..	46,992	1,428	684		2,607	42,183
32	Tropical fruits:							
33	Total.....	pounds..	229,643	59,371	2,450		31	167,791
34	Avocado.....	trees and plants..	23,597,461	984,295	20,927,218		189,550	1,496,298
35	Bananas.....	trees..	3,575	1,827	633		299	816
36	Bananas.....	pounds..	69,247	50,244	3,483		6,750	2,765
37	Oranges.....	bunches..	281,691	12,878	214,184		7,190	27,439
38	Oranges.....	boxes..	333,089	9,850	301,816		5,175	16,988
39	Papaya.....	trees..	4,690	2,696	585		937	473
40	Papaya.....	bags..	4,502	2,696	52		478	278
41	Pineapples.....	trees..	38,045	32,835	4,227		781	202
42	Pineapples.....	plants..	22,073	19,312	2,765		235	8
43	Small fruits:							
44	Strawberries.....	number..	23,287,929	919,280	20,703,402		179,657	1,465,590
45	Coconuts.....	number..	12,361,695	709,521	10,954,728		74,900	622,546
46	Nuts:							
47	Coconuts.....	acres..	20		15		1	1
48	Coconuts.....	quarts..	31,952	112	28,040		2,000	1,800
49	Coconuts.....	trees..	32,777	10,220	1,672		3,352	17,533
50	Coconuts.....	number..	136,827	34,400	12,710		86,710	3,007

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS NOT ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

	THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii.	Honolulu.	Kalawao.	Kauai.	Maui.	
1	Inclosures reporting domestic animals.....	7,154	2,570	1,627	124	1,218	1,615
2	Value of all domestic animals.....dollars..	1,095,474	293,393	470,099	9,848	160,996	161,138
	Cattle:						
3	Total number.....	4,042	1,454	699	5	1,031	853
4	Value.....dollars..	113,227	37,534	31,727	625	27,610	15,831
5	Number of dairy cows.....	1,621	625	358	4	417	217
	Horses:						
6	Total number.....	11,708	4,363	2,978	258	1,825	2,284
7	Value.....dollars..	760,584	208,296	329,558	8,103	107,985	106,642
8	Number of mature horses.....	11,338	4,258	2,943	247	1,699	2,191
	Mules and asses and burros:						
9	Total number.....	2,507	1,283	580	37	142	465
10	Value.....dollars..	145,260	32,195	79,498	1,030	14,154	18,383
11	Number of mature mules.....	1,302	387	531	6	132	306
	Swine:						
12	Total number.....	10,360	2,262	3,588	10	1,091	3,409
13	Value.....dollars..	75,053	15,037	28,795	90	11,249	19,882
	Sheep and goats:						
14	Total number.....	671	248	184	28	211
15	Value.....dollars..	1,350	331	521	98	400

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STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE TERRITORY, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES.

Prepared under the supervision of W. M. STEVART, Chief Statistician for Manufactures.

Introduction.—This section gives the statistics of manufactures for the territory of Hawaii for the calendar year 1909, as shown by the Thirteenth Census. It will be reprinted without change as a part of the final reports of the Thirteenth Census.

The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting a series of special tables in which the main facts printed in the general tables are given in convenient form for the territory as a whole and for important industries. It also presents tables in which the statistics for the industries of the territory as a whole and for a few important industries are classified by character of ownership, size of establishments, number of wage earners, and prevailing hours of labor, information which could not be presented in general tables for each industry without disclosing the facts for individual establishments.

At the end of the section are two general tables, as follows:

Table I, which gives for 1909 and 1899 the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, primary power, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture reported for all industries combined and for certain important industries (1) for the territory as a whole and (2) for the city of Honolulu.

Table II, which gives statistics in greater detail for 1909 for the territory and for a larger number of industries.

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

The census of 1909 for Hawaii was not confined strictly to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries. Where statistics for 1899 are given they have been reduced to a comparable basis by eliminating the latter classes of industries only

when such establishments have not been included in 1909. The census does not include establishments which were idle during the entire year, or had a value of products less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, or in governmental establishments, except those of the Federal Government.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—The term "establishment" comprises the factories, mills, or plants which are under a common ownership or control, and for which one set of books of account is kept.

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

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

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this section give the principal facts separately for the industries of the territory. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the territory for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to the changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. Table I, giving comparable figures for 1909 and 1899, therefore, does not embrace all the industries shown for 1909 in Table II.

Influence of increased prices.—In considering changes in cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures can not be taken as an exact measure of increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in industry.—At the censuses of 1909 and 1899 the following general classes of persons engaged in industry have been distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks, and (5) wage earners. In the census of 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners.

The second group included the three classes of salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers, and clerks. In the present census an entirely different grouping is employed: That into (1) proprietors and officials, (2) clerks, and (3) wage earners. The first group includes proprietors and firm members, salaried officers of corporations, and superintendents and managers.

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

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

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

The distribution of this average number by sex and age has been estimated or computed for each industry on the basis of the proportions shown in the age and sex distribution reported for the wage earners employed in that industry on December 15, or the nearest representative day. It is believed that the distribution thus obtained can be accepted as typical and as sufficiently accurate for statistical purposes.

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

In 1899 the schedule called for the average number of wage earners 16 years and over, classified by sex, with the number of both sexes under 16 years of age for each month, and these monthly statements were combined in an annual average. The change in the method of the enumeration was made to secure more precise information, but the change of method may in some instances affect comparisons between the present and earlier censuses.

Prevailing hours of labor.—The census made no attempt to ascertain the number of employees working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one period to another are disregarded, and no attention is given to the fact that a limited number of employees may have hours differing from those of the majority. In the tables all the wage earners of each establishment are counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the employees work the same number of hours, so that these figures give a substantially correct picture of the hours of labor in manufacturing industries.

Capital.—For reasons stated in prior census reports, the statistics of capital secured by the census canvass are so defective as to be

without value, except as indicating very general conditions. The instructions on the schedule for securing data relating to capital were as follows:

The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.

Materials.—Cost of materials refers to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term "materials" includes fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies and containers, as well as materials forming a constituent part of the product. Fuel includes all fuel used, whether for heat, light, or power, or for the process of manufacture.

Expenses.—Under "Expenses" are included all items of expense incident to the year's business, except interest, whether on bonds or other forms of indebtedness, and allowances for depreciation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Laundries.—The census of 1909 was the first to include statistics of laundries. The reports are confined to establishments using mechanical power. The data are presented separately and are not included in the general total for manufacturing industries, in order to avoid interference with comparisons with prior censuses.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the territory.—The territory of Hawaii consists of eight inhabited islands, with a combined area of 6,449 square miles, besides a number of small uninhabited islands. Its population in 1910 was 191,909, as compared with 154,001 in 1900.

Honolulu (coextensive with Honolulu district), with a population of 52,183 in 1910, is the only large city. The remainder of the population is mostly rural. The density of population for the entire territory is 30 per square mile, and if Honolulu is excluded, only 22 per square mile.

Hawaii has no important mineral resources, but its climate and soil are well adapted for agriculture, and its industrial progress is dependent entirely upon its agricultural products. Those manufacturing indus-

tries which have not been called into being by the agricultural products of the islands exist for the production or repair of articles of local consumption.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Hawaii was annexed to the United States in 1898 and organized as a territory in 1900, and was therefore included in the census of 1900, which was the first enumeration of its manufactures. The industrial census of 1904 was confined to continental United States, consequently no canvass was made in Hawaii.¹

The following table gives the more important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined for the territory as returned at the censuses of 1909 and 1899, together with percentages of increase for the 10 years:

	NUMBER OR AMOUNT.		PER CENT OF INCREASE.
	1909	1899	1899-1909
Number of establishments.....	500	222	125.2
Persons engaged in manufactures.....	7,572	4,418	71.4
Proprietors and firm members.....	1,074	244	340.2
Salaried employees.....	594	519	14.4
Wage earners (average number).....	5,904	3,655	61.5
Primary horsepower.....	41,930	19,590	114.0
Capital.....	\$23,875,000	\$10,746,000	122.2
Expenses.....	31,753,000	15,061,000	110.8
Services.....	2,795,000	2,038,000	37.1
Salaries.....	686,000	565,000	21.4
Wages.....	2,109,000	1,473,000	43.2
Materials.....	25,629,000	12,251,000	109.2
Miscellaneous.....	3,329,000	772,000	331.2
Value of products.....	47,404,000	23,354,000	103.0
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials).....	21,775,000	11,103,000	96.1

¹ Includes 272 members of cooperative associations not reported in 1899.

In 1909 the territory of Hawaii had 500 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 7,572 persons during the year and paid out \$2,795,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 5,904 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of \$47,404,000, to produce which materials costing \$25,629,000 were consumed. The value added by manufacture was thus \$21,775,000, which figure best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general, this table brings out the fact that the manufacturing industries of Hawaii as a whole showed marked development during the decade, due at least in part to the impetus given manufacturing industries by the annexation of the territory to the United States. During this period the number of establishments increased 125.2 per cent and the average number of wage earners 61.5 per cent, while the value of products

increased 103 per cent and the value added by manufacture 96.1 per cent. As pointed out in the Introduction, it would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume during the period 1899-1909 to the extent indicated by these figures regarding values, since the increase shown is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the prices of commodities.

It is a matter of interest to note that the percentages of increase shown for number of wage earners and for wages were much less than those for the number of establishments, value of products, and value added by manufacture.

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the territory are shown in the next table.

¹ In 1905, however, an interesting study of the labor conditions and general industrial progress in the territory was made under the direction of the Commissioner of Labor. See Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, No. 66, published in 1906.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		PER CENT OF INCREASE ¹ (1899-1909).	
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
All industries	500	5,904	100.0	\$47,404,000	100.0	\$21,775,000	100.0	103.0	96.1
Sugar	46	2,517	42.6	35,950,000	75.8	17,408,000	79.9	86.7	83.7
Rice, cleaning and polishing	74	138	2.3	2,239,000	4.7	638,000	2.9	237.2	250.5
Canning and preserving, pineapples	10	816	20.4	1,591,000	3.4	664,000	3.0	(2)	(2)
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	10	37	0.6	864,000	1.8	122,000	0.6	(2)	(2)
Printing and publishing	37	319	5.4	435,000	0.9	337,000	1.5	117.5	101.8
Food preparations	87	172	2.9	341,000	0.7	146,000	0.7	450.0	294.6
Bread and other bakery products	46	107	1.8	344,000	0.7	124,000	0.6	3,340.0	2,380.0
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	12	80	0.2	304,000	0.6	133,000	0.6	234.1	150.9
Coffee, cleaning and polishing	5	71	1.2	297,000	0.6	46,000	0.2	212.6	31.4
Lumber and timber products	3	254	4.3	281,000	0.6	184,000	0.8	208.8	275.5
All other industries	* 165	1,393	18.2	4,758,000	10.1	1,973,000	9.3	64.9	79.7

¹ Per cent of increase is based on figures in Table I.

* New industry since 1899.

² Includes two important industries—foundry and machine shops, with three establishments, and fertilizers, with two establishments—for which separate figures can not be given without disclosing individual operations.

The most important industries listed in this table, where they are arranged in the order of the value of products, call for brief consideration.

Sugar.—The prosperity of Hawaii depends largely upon its sugar products. The cultivation of sugar cane in commercial quantities and the manufacture of sugar were begun about 75 years ago, and since 1875 this industry has increased rapidly and steadily. Cane sugar alone is produced, although recent experiments in growing sugar beets indicate the possibility that this industry may secure a foothold in the territory.

In 1909 the value of the sugar manufactured amounted to 75.8 per cent of the value of all manufactures of the territory. Since the sugar industry so greatly preponderates among the manufacturing industries of the islands, it exerts a powerful effect on the increase shown for all manufacturing industries combined. Exclusive of sugar, the value of the manufactures increased from \$4,099,000 in 1899 to \$11,454,000 in 1909, or 179.4 per cent.

The United States has imported nearly all of the Hawaiian sugar, a large part of which is refined after importation. The exports of sugar during the year ending June 30, 1909, were valued at \$37,632,821 and represented 93.1 per cent of the value of all exports to the United States. The exports of domestic merchandise to the United States, exclusive of sugar, were valued at \$2,762,219, and of these canned fruit amounted to \$1,229,647 and rice to \$255,312, leaving a balance of \$1,277,260 to represent the value of all other exports.

Rice, cleaning and polishing.—With the exception of some of the larger mills in and near Honolulu, this industry is carried on by the Chinese and Japanese. Practically all of the rice milled in the islands is consumed locally, being in great demand among the Chinese and Japanese, who constitute about one-half of the population. During the year ending June 30, 1909, the imports of rice products amounted to 28,197,453 pounds, valued at \$728,791, while the exports amounted

to only 5,869,759 pounds, valued at \$257,247. About 99 per cent of the imported rice came from Japan.

Canning and preserving, pineapples.—Since 1895, when this industry was first known commercially in the islands, it has shown a steady growth. It was not of enough importance, however, at the census of 1899 to be shown separately, and was included probably with food preparations. Considering the short season during which it is carried on the value of products is significant compared with the values reported for other industries. Measured by value added by manufacture this industry is second in importance, although holding third place in actual value of products.

This table shows also the percentages of increase for these leading industries in respect to value of products and value added by manufacture. The rice cleaning and polishing industry showed an increase of 237.2 per cent in value of products, while sugar showed an increase of 86.7 per cent. The canning and preserving industry is shown as a new industry.

The increase in manufacturing in Hawaii since 1899 is shown in greater detail in Table I. In practically every industry an increase is indicated in number of establishments and in value of products.

In 1909, 87 establishments were engaged in the manufacture of food preparations, 74 of these making poi, a native food obtained by baking and pounding to a thin paste the kalo or taro root, which is allowed to ferment. The articles included under "Food preparations," the number of establishments preparing them, and the value of the output of the several kinds, are shown in the following tabular statement:

PRODUCT.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
Total	87	\$341,052
Poi	74	271,720
Soy and fish paste	5	9,137
Bean-curd	4	4,665
Macaroni	4	55,530

It is significant that the boot and shoe shops reported for Hawaii have an average value of products of only about \$9,000. They include a number of small establishments engaged largely in custom work, which in continental United States would be excluded from the census. They are, however, included for Hawaii, because they represent such an important part of the boot and shoe industry in the territory.

Three establishments which have commenced operations since 1899 were engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors, two in the distillation of liquors, and one in the manufacture of wine. For 1909 the total products of these six establishments amounted to more than \$300,000. Of the three establishments engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors, only one, located in Honolulu, is engaged in the manufacture of beer from malt and hops, the other two producing a Japanese drink made from rice, known as saki. One of the distilleries made a rum from molasses, and the other was engaged in the manufacture of brandy and wine from pineapples, bananas, and grapes.

A petroleum gas plant, which went into operation in Honolulu in 1905, is the only gas plant in Hawaii. Early in 1907 a company was organized to manufacture lime. Four small establishments have begun recently to extract salt from brine.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The following table shows the distribution of the average number of persons engaged in manufactures, the average number of wage earners being distributed by sex and age in the manner already explained. (See Introduction.)

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
All classes.....	7,572	7,046	526
Proprietors and officials.....	1,338	1,327	11
Proprietors and firm members.....	1,074	1,063	11
Salaried officers of corporations.....	24	24	.....
Superintendents and managers.....	240	240	.....
Clerks.....	330	317	13
Wage earners (average number).....	5,904	5,401	503
16 years of age and over.....	5,842	5,344	498
Under 16 years of age.....	62	57	5

This table shows that there were 7,572 persons returned as the average number engaged in manufactures during 1909, of whom 5,904 were wage earners, 1,338 proprietors and officials, and 330 clerks. Of the total number, 93.1 per cent were males and 6.9 per cent females. Almost all the females were wage earners, only 11 female proprietors and firm members and 13 female clerks being reported. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II.

Of the total number of persons engaged in manufactures, 4,080, or 53.9 per cent, were in three industries,

as follows: Canning and preserving, pineapples, 853; rice, cleaning and polishing, 518; and sugar, 2,709. The sugar industry far outranks all other industries in respect to the average number of persons engaged, but owing to its seasonal character employed a less number of wage earners during the months of least activity—September, October, and November—than did the canning and preserving industry during the months of greatest activity in this industry—July, August, and September.

The following table shows the percentage of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, in the number of the persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and three important industries.

INDUSTRY.	PER CENT OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.			
	Total.	Proprietors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average number).
All industries.....	100.0	17.7	4.4	78.0
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	100.0	2.1	2.2	95.7
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	100.0	69.7	3.7	26.6
Sugar.....	100.0	3.4	3.7	92.9
All other industries.....	100.0	24.8	5.5	69.7

Of the persons engaged in manufactures, 17.7 per cent were officials, 4.4 per cent clerks, and 78 per cent wage earners. In the cleaning and polishing of rice the majority of the establishments are small and the work is done to a large extent by the proprietors or their immediate representatives. Therefore the proportion of persons engaged in the industry falling in the class of proprietors and officials is very much higher than for other industries or all industries combined.

The following table shows, for 1909, in percentages, for all industries combined and for some of the important industries separately, the distribution of clerks by sex and wage earners by age periods and sex:

INDUSTRY.	CLERKS.		WAGE EARNERS.			
	Per cent.		Per cent 16 years of age and over.		Per cent under 16 years of age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
All industries.....	96.1	3.9	90.5	8.4	1.0	0.1
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	89.5	10.5	69.1	30.0	0.7	0.1
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Sugar.....	100.0	.....	96.5	3.4	0.1	.....
All other industries.....	94.3	5.7	91.0	6.9	2.0	0.2

Of the clerks, 96.1 per cent were male and 3.9 per cent female. Of the wage earners, 91.5 per cent were male and 8.5 per cent female; 98.9 per cent were 16 years of age and over and but 1.1 per cent were under 16 years.

It may be noted that the largest number of women and children were employed in canning and preserv-

ing. The average number of wage earners in that industry was 564 males and 245 females 16 years of age and over and 6 males and 1 female under that age. Of the total of 503 females in all industries combined, 246 were in this industry and 86 in the sugar industry. Thus 66 per cent of the total female employees were reported by these two industries.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown in the census of 1899 it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See Introduction.) The following table makes this comparison according to occupational status:

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.				
	1909		1899		Per cent of increase, 1899-1909.
	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	
Total.....	7,572	100.0	4,418	100.0	71.4
Proprietors and firm members.....	1,074	14.2	244	5.5	340.2
Salariéd employees.....	594	7.8	519	11.7	14.4
Wage earners (average number).....	5,904	78.0	3,655	82.7	61.5

There were 4,418 persons engaged in manufactures in 1899 as compared with 7,572 in 1909, an apparent increase of 3,154, or 71.4 per cent. The actual increase was only 2,882, or 65.2 per cent, as 272 members of cooperative societies were reported as partners in 1909, this industrial class not being included in the census of 1899. The formation of general partnerships with from 5 to 40 partners in each accounts for the large increase in the number of proprietors and firm members, only a very few such partnerships being reported in 1899, and these with less than 10 partners in each case. Both the cooperative associations and these large general partnerships are composed of Japanese or of Chinese, one of the cooperative establishments having 200 Japanese members and another general partnership being composed of 40 Chinese.

The following table shows the average number of wage earners, distributed according to age periods and in case of those 16 years of age and over according to sex, for 1909 and 1899:

CLASS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			
	1909		1899	
	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.	Num-ber.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	5,904	100.0	3,655	100.0
16 years of age and over.....	5,842	98.9	3,630	99.3
Male.....	5,344	90.5	3,490	95.6
Female.....	498	8.4	134	3.7
Under 16 years of age.....	62	1.0	25	0.7

This table indicates that for all industries combined there was an increase of 364, or 271.6 per cent, in the number of adult female wage earners, the number having increased from 134 in 1899 to 498 in 1909, and an increase of 37, or 148 per cent, in the number of children employed. In 1909, 8.4 per cent of the total number of wage earners 16 years of age and over were women, while in 1899 only 3.7 per cent were women.

Wage earners employed, by months.—The following table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909 for all industries combined, for canning and preserving pineapples, for sugar, and for all other industries; it also gives the percentage which the number each month is of the greatest number employed in any one month.

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.							
	All industries.		Canning and preserving, pineapples.		Sugar.		All other industries.	
	Num-ber.	Per cent of maximum.	Num-ber.	Per cent of maximum.	Num-ber.	Per cent of maximum.	Num-ber.	Per cent of maximum.
January.....	5,927	81.3	364	18.7	3,217	91.7	2,346	86.8
February.....	6,086	83.5	305	15.7	3,479	99.2	2,302	85.2
March.....	6,041	82.8	427	22.0	3,280	93.5	2,334	86.3
April.....	6,509	89.3	464	23.9	3,508	100.0	2,537	93.8
May.....	6,457	88.5	488	25.1	3,328	94.9	2,641	97.7
June.....	6,608	90.6	810	41.7	3,134	89.3	2,664	98.6
July.....	7,292	100.0	1,686	86.8	2,948	84.0	2,668	98.3
August.....	6,324	86.7	1,943	100.0	1,764	50.3	2,617	96.8
September.....	5,726	78.5	1,587	81.7	1,448	41.3	2,691	99.6
October.....	4,345	59.6	721	37.1	970	27.6	2,654	98.2
November.....	4,214	57.8	520	27.1	994	28.3	2,694	99.7
December.....	6,326	73.0	477	24.5	2,146	61.2	2,703	100.0

The two industries, canning and preserving, pineapples, and sugar, which are seasonal industries, the former giving employment to an unusually large number of persons during July, August, and September, and the latter during the months from January to July, inclusive, affect greatly the total for all industries combined. They thus not only make the month of July the month of greatest employment, but also magnify the irregularity of employment throughout the year. The variation by months in employment in these two industries depends on the seasons in which the raw materials mature. Outside these two industries the number of wage earners employed underwent but little change from month to month, the numbers showing a general increase from February to the end of the year.

Prevailing hours of labor.—Establishments have been classified also according to the prevailing number of hours of labor of the bulk of their employees; that is to say, the wage earners of each establishment are all classified according to the prevailing hours of labor in the establishment, even though some may have to work a different number of hours. The table that follows shows the result of this classification. It is based on the average number of wage

earnings employed during the year. In the cases of canning and preserving, pineapples, and of sugar this average is far less than the number employed in the busy season.

INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO PREVAILING HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK.								
	Total.	48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.
All industries.....	5,904	190	839	825	580	865	892	1,394	319
Bread and other bakery products.....	107	14	1	17	7	34	9	25	
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	816			310	235	271			
Coffee, cleaning and polishing.....	71	3		4	64				
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	80	11		12	55	2			
Food preparations.....	172	61	3	8	70	25	5		
Lumber and timber products.....	254	32	16	15	181	10			
Printing and publishing.....	319	36	156	84	7	36			
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	138		11	27	1	61	22	16	
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	37	9		18	3	4	3		
Sugar.....	2,517					115	779	1,348	275
All other industries.....	1,393	24	652	330	153	172	27	16	19

It is evident from these figures that for nearly half the total number of wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Hawaii the prevailing hours of labor per week are over 60, or an average of over 10 hours per day. The figures for all industries combined are affected, however, to a large extent by the long hours reported in the sugar industry. In this industry all of the employees were engaged 60 or more hours per week, and about two-thirds were engaged 72 hours and over. Exclusive of those engaged in the sugar industry, almost two-thirds of the wage earners were employed from 54 to 60 hours, inclusive, per week, 5.6 per cent were employed 48 hours or less per week, and 6 per cent were employed more than 60 hours per week.

Location of establishments.—The next table shows the extent to which manufacturing in the territory is centralized in the one city, Honolulu. In 1909, 22.6 per cent of the total value of products was made in this city and 41.2 per cent of the average number of wage earners were employed there. The figures indicate that since 1899 there has been a more rapid increase in Honolulu than in the districts outside. The relatively large number of establishments in Honolulu was due, however, to the fact that in this city were found many of the poi shops, bakeries, tin shops, and less important industries. While there was a large number of these concerns, they were all small establishments. Indeed, the combined value of products of 226 of the 236 establishments reported from Honolulu amounted to about \$4,980,000, while the value of products of the remaining 10 establishments, of which 3 were foundry and machine shops, 3 pineapple canneries, 3 fertilizer factories, and 1 a sugar mill, approximated \$5,700,000. The other sugar mills were located on the plantations or farms in the rural districts.

The statistics for the principal manufacturing industries in the territory and of the city of Honolulu are presented for 1909 and 1899 in Table I.

ITEM.	Year.	Total.	LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
			Honolulu.	Outside districts.	Honolulu.	Outside districts.
Population.....	1910	191,009	52,183	139,726	27.2	72.8
	1900	154,001	39,306	114,695	25.5	74.5
Number of establishments.	1909	500	236	264	47.2	52.8
	1899	222	53	169	23.9	76.1
Average number of wage earners.	1909	5,904	2,432	3,472	41.2	58.8
	1899	3,655	929	2,726	25.4	74.6
Value of products.....	1909	\$47,403,880	\$10,704,744	\$36,699,136	22.6	77.4
	1899	23,353,665	3,264,574	20,089,091	14.0	86.0
Value added by manufacture.	1909	21,774,571	4,335,520	17,439,051	19.9	80.1
	1899	11,102,764	1,293,339	9,809,425	11.6	88.4

Character of ownership.—The table that follows has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises in 1909 and 1899, respectively.

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. For all industries combined, 28 per cent of the total number of establishments had in 1909 a corporate form of organization, as against 72 per cent for all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1899 were 32.4 per cent and 67.6 per cent, respectively. For all industries combined, as measured by value of products and value added by manufacture, corporations show a slight increase in relative importance, as they operated establishments whose value of products formed 92.2 per cent of the total for all establishments in 1899 and 92.8 per cent in 1909, while the value added by manufacture formed 93.4 per cent of the total in 1899 and 94 per cent in 1909.

last two censuses, while for certain important industries figures are given for 1909 only.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909.....	500	5,904	\$27,403,880	\$21,774,571
1899.....	222	3,655	23,353,665	11,102,764
Individual:				
1909.....	240	529	1,596,352	728,750
1899.....	96	320	903,695	375,033
Firm:				
1909.....	92	414	1,712,267	543,334
1899.....	53	279	906,143	344,377
Corporation:				
1909.....	140	4,935	43,982,101	20,459,615
1899.....	72	3,048	21,526,749	10,375,513
Other:				
1909.....	28	26	113,160	42,872
1899.....	1	8	18,073	7,841
Per cent of total:				
1909.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1899.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual:				
1909.....	48.0	9.0	3.4	3.3
1899.....	43.2	8.8	3.9	3.4
Firm:				
1909.....	18.4	7.0	3.6	2.5
1899.....	23.9	7.6	3.9	3.1
Corporation:				
1909.....	28.0	83.5	92.8	94.0
1899.....	32.4	83.4	92.2	93.4
Other:				
1909.....	5.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
1899.....	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rice, cleaning and polishing, 1909				
Individual.....	74	188	\$2,238,667	\$637,919
Firm.....	38	58	536,900	242,268
Corporation.....	30	53	595,639	128,145
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual.....	51.4	42.0	24.0	38.0
Firm.....	40.5	38.4	26.6	20.1
Corporation.....	8.1	19.6	49.4	41.9
Sugar, 1909				
Firm.....	46	2,517	\$35,949,822	\$17,407,747
Corporation.....	3	52	480,218	180,863
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firm.....	6.5	2.1	1.3	1.0
Corporation.....	93.5	97.9	98.7	99.0

¹ Includes the group "Individual," to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

The establishments conducted by individuals and partners were confined to the smaller and less important industries. Considering the three most important manufacturing industries of the islands, all of the canning establishments and 43 of the 46 sugar mills were under corporate ownership, while only 6 of the 74 rice mills belonged to this class. These 6 rice mills, however, reported 49.4 per cent of the total value of rice products. The incorporated companies in the three specified industries reported products to the amount of \$38,166,805, or 86.8 per cent of the total value of products reported by all incorporated companies engaged in manufactures.

Size of establishment.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw some light upon it, the following table groups the establishments according to the value of their products. The table also shows the average size of establishments for all industries and for important industries separately as measured by number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. The totals for all industries are shown for the

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909.....	500	5,904	\$27,403,880	\$21,774,571
1899.....	222	3,655	23,353,665	11,102,764
Less than \$5,000:				
1909.....	255	355	564,867	283,576
1899.....	97	122	185,928	113,238
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:				
1909.....	109	540	1,085,306	495,977
1899.....	50	332	486,704	240,892
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000:				
1909.....	72	855	2,051,873	1,193,072
1899.....	31	443	1,336,409	633,587
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:				
1909.....	52	2,818	20,733,541	8,562,543
1899.....	39	1,940	15,331,918	6,877,425
\$1,000,000 and over:				
1909.....	12	1,336	22,068,293	11,228,503
1899.....	5	818	6,012,706	3,232,622
Per cent of total:				
1909.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1899.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000:				
1909.....	51.0	6.0	1.2	1.3
1899.....	43.7	3.3	0.8	1.0
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:				
1909.....	21.3	9.1	2.3	2.3
1899.....	22.5	9.1	2.1	2.2
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000:				
1909.....	14.4	14.5	6.2	5.5
1899.....	14.0	12.1	5.7	5.8
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:				
1909.....	10.4	47.7	43.7	39.3
1899.....	17.6	53.1	65.6	61.9
\$1,000,000 and over:				
1909.....	2.4	22.6	46.6	51.6
1899.....	2.2	22.4	25.7	29.1
Average per establishment:				
1909.....	12	11.8	\$94,808	\$43,549
1899.....	16	16.4	106,497	50,012
Canning and preserving, pine-apples, 1909				
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	10	816	\$1,591,073	\$664,482
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	6	127	279,859	124,057
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	60.0	15.6	17.6	18.7
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	40.0	84.4	82.4	81.3
Average per establishment.....	82	115.0	\$150,107	\$66,448
Rice, cleaning and polishing, 1909				
Less than \$5,000.....	74	138	\$2,238,667	\$637,919
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	34	22	74,529	27,760
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	19	31	205,777	35,322
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	15	64	617,962	198,860
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	45.9	15.9	3.3	4.4
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	25.7	22.5	0.2	5.5
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	20.3	39.1	27.6	31.2
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	8.1	22.5	59.9	58.9
Average per establishment.....	2	11.8	\$30,252	\$8,620
Sugar, 1909				
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	46	2,517	\$35,949,822	\$17,407,747
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	3	54	228,770	73,941
\$1,000,000 and over.....	32	1,179	14,670,438	6,234,800
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	6.5	2.1	0.8	0.4
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	69.6	46.8	40.8	35.8
\$1,000,000 and over.....	23.9	51.0	58.6	63.8
Average per establishment.....	55	115.0	\$781,518	\$378,429

¹ Includes the group "Less than \$5,000."

This table shows that, in 1909, of the 500 establishments, only 12, or 2.4 per cent, had a value of products exceeding \$1,000,000. These establishments, however, notwithstanding their small number, had a total average number of wage earners of 1,336, or 22.6 per cent of the total number in all establishments; and the importance of their operations, as measured by value of products, was 46.6 per cent of the total and by value added by manufacture 51.6 per cent of the total.

On the other hand, small establishments—that is, those having a value of products of less than \$5,000—constituted a very considerable proportion (51 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 1.2 per cent of the total. The great bulk of the manufacturing was carried on in establishments having products valued at not less than \$100,000.

The fact that the average number of wage earners per establishment decreased from 16 to 12, the value of products from \$105,197 to \$94,808, and the value added by manufacture from \$50,012 to \$43,549, can scarcely be taken as an indication of a change in the tendency away from concentration. It may be due to a more thorough canvass of the small establishments at the census of 1909 or to an increase in the number of small establishments in the less important industries measured by value of products, such as bread and other bakery products and food preparations.

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the average number of wage earners employed. The next table shows such a classification for all industries combined and for three important industries, and gives not only the number of establishments falling in each group but also the average number of wage earners employed.

This table shows classes in considerable detail. Consolidating these classes to a certain extent it will be seen that 67.2 per cent of the establishments employed under 21 persons each, and 18.6 per cent employed no wage earners. The most numerous single group consists of the 256 establishments employing under 6 wage earners, the next being the group employing from 6 to 20, with 80 establishments. There were 14 establishments that employed over 100 wage earners; 2 employed over 250.

Of the total number of wage earners, 38.3 per cent were in establishments employing over 100 wage earners. The single group having the largest number of employees was the group employing from 101 to 250 wage earners. This group employed 1,670 wage earners, or 28.3 per cent of the total. The next most numerous group was that employing from 21 to 50 wage earners, with 1,396 wage earners, or 23.6 per cent of the total.

The sugar and the canning and preserving industries listed in this table are industries in which comparatively large establishments do most of the business, as appears from the classification of the wage earners. On the other hand, 71.7 per cent of the wage earners engaged in the cleaning and polishing of rice were in establishments employing under 6 wage earners, and the remaining 28.3 per cent in this industry were in establishments employing from 6 to 20 wage earners.

INDUSTRY.	Total.	ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—						
		No wage earners.	Under 6 wage earners.	6 to 20 wage earners.	21 to 50 wage earners.	51 to 100 wage earners.	101 to 250 wage earners.	251 to 500 wage earners.
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.								
All industries.....	500	93	256	80	44	13	12	2
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	10	1	1	4	3	1		
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	74	13	50	5	6	8		
Sugar.....	46			20	6			
All other industries.....	370	80	199	68	14	7	1	1
PER CENT OF NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.								
All industries.....	100.0	18.6	51.2	16.0	8.8	2.6	2.4	0.4
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	100.0	10.0	10.0	40.0		30.0		10.0
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	100.0	17.6	76.7	6.8				
Sugar.....	100.0		13.0	59.5	13.0	17.4		
All other industries.....	100.0	21.6	53.8	18.4	3.8	1.9	0.3	0.3
AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.								
All industries.....	5,904		571	825	1,396	852	1,670	590
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	816		4	20	103		379	310
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	138		99	39				
Sugar.....	2,517		82	926	399	1,110		
All other industries.....	2,433		468	684	367	453	381	280
PER CENT OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.								
All industries.....	100.0		9.7	14.0	23.6	14.4	28.3	10.0
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	100.0		0.5	2.4	12.6		46.4	38.0
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	100.0		71.7	28.3				
Sugar.....	100.0			3.3	30.8	15.9	44.1	
All other industries.....	100.0		19.2	28.1	15.1	18.6	7.4	11.5

Expenses.—As stated in the Introduction, the census does not purport to furnish figures that can be used for determining the cost of manufacture and profits. Facts of interest, however, can be brought out concerning the relative importance of the different classes of expenses going to make up the total.

The following table shows, in percentages, the distribution of expenses among the classes indicated for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately. The figures on which the percentages are based appear in Table II.

INDUSTRY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED.			
	Salaries.	Wages.	Materials.	Miscellaneous expenses.
All industries.....	2.2	6.6	80.7	10.5
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	3.5	13.1	89.6	13.8
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	0.7	2.1	94.6	2.7
Sugar.....	1.2	3.5	84.1	11.1
All other industries.....	5.4	10.7	68.2	9.7

This table shows that, for all industries combined, 80.7 per cent of total expenses were incurred for materials. An unusual condition is found in Hawaii in the fact that the miscellaneous expenses form a larger proportion of the total expenses than do the salaries and wages combined. The large amount reported for miscellaneous expenses is due partly to the generally high taxes prevailing in Hawaii and also to the large amount reported in the sugar industry under the general head of "Rent of offices and buildings, rent of machinery, royalties, use of patents, insurance, ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery, advertising, traveling, and other sundry expenses." In addition to a general property tax of 1 per cent on the full value of real and personal property and a general income tax of 2 per cent on incomes of over \$1,500, a special income tax on the net profits or incomes above \$4,000 went into effect beginning with the year 1909.

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

The table indicates that the increase in primary power was largely in power generated by steam. The more general use of gas engines is shown, the number of such engines being 87 in 1909, as against 10 in 1899, and the horsepower showing even a larger increase,

being 1,117 in 1909, as against 79 in 1899. There were 228 establishments reported as using power in 1909, as compared with 124 in 1899. In 1909 the average horsepower per establishment using horsepower was 183.9, as compared with 158 in 1899. Comparatively little water power was used, and this almost entirely in the rice and the sugar mills, which were located on the various plantations where mountain streams were available for water power. The figures also show that the practice of renting power is on the increase, the number of motors using rented power being 99 in 1909, as against 18 in 1899. The use of electric motors for the purpose of applying power generated within the establishment is shown to be increasing rapidly, the horsepower of such motors increasing from 299 in 1899 to 1,242 in 1909.

POWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.		HORSEPOWER.		PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF HORSEPOWER.	
	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899
Primary power, total.	942	347	41,930	19,590	100.0	100.0
Owned.	843	329	41,354	19,415	98.6	99.1
Steam engines.....	661	253	38,742	18,365	92.4	93.5
Gas and oil engines.....	87	10	1,117	79	2.7	0.4
Water wheels.....	85	66	1,345	671	3.2	5.1
Water motors.....	9	(¹)	147	(¹)	0.4	.....
Other.....	1	.....	3	.....	(²)	.....
Rented.	99	18	576	175	1.4	0.9
Electric motors.....	99	18	565	175	1.3	0.9
Other.....	.....	.....	11	.....	(²)	.....
Electric motors	189	29	1,807	474	100.0	100.0
Run by current generated by establishment.....	90	11	1,242	299	68.8	63.1
Run by rented power.....	99	18	565	175	31.2	36.9

¹ Not reported.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Fuel.—Closely related to the question of kind of power employed is that of fuel used in generating this power, or otherwise as material in the manufacturing processes. As the Hawaiian Islands have practically no mineral resources, all mineral fuel must be procured elsewhere, principally from the United States. In the sugar-mill industry a large amount of fuel is required, and the refuse from the sugar cane has almost entirely supplied the necessary fuel. The following table shows the quantity of each kind of fuel used by the establishments canvassed in 1909:

INDUSTRY.	Anthracite coal (tons).	Bituminous coal (tons).	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords).	Oil, including gasoline (barrels).	\$ (1000)
All industries.....	1,222	4,747	720	14,570	272,392	120
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	.....	212	.....	222	6,302	.....
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	218	155	.....	120	2,733	650
Sugar.....	419	3,719	.....	10,957	214,365	.....
All other industries.....	585	661	720	3,271	48,992	3,470

NOTE.—In addition, there were 130 tons of other varieties of fuel reported.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

(With statistics for laundries.)

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and value of materials and products which do not appear on the general schedule. Data for the quantity and value of products for two important industries in Hawaii are here presented.

Canning and preserving, pineapples.—Canning and preserving, though a comparatively new factory industry, had a value of products in 1909 amounting to \$1,591,073. The first shipment of preserved pineapples from Hawaii was made in 1895, the exports for that year amounting to 468 cases, valued at \$972. By 1899 the value of the exports had increased to \$3,948. Soon after the annexation of the islands to the United States in 1898 a more rapid development is shown. In the year last named a company was organized for the growing and canning of pineapples, and in 1903 its first crop of any considerable size was gathered. Meanwhile other companies had come into existence, and by 1904 fruit canneries were established in Wahiawa on Oahu, on Maui, and in Hilo and Kona on the island of Hawaii. In that year the value of canned fruit exported to the United States was \$32,349; in 1905, \$66,876; in 1906, \$152,582; in 1907, \$267,629; in 1908, \$632,277; and in 1909, \$1,229,647. The exports of canned fruit consisted almost entirely of canned pineapples, as very little other fruit was canned.

The following tabular statement gives the number of cases put up during 1909:

SIZE OF CAN.	Number of cases.
1-pound cans.....	22,192
2-pound cans.....	108,902
3-pound cans.....	265,600
Gallon cans.....	42,608

Rice, cleaning and polishing.—The following statement shows the number of establishments engaged in merchant and custom milling, respectively, and in both kinds of milling, together with the value of products of the several classes of establishments in 1909.

Total number of mills.....	74
Merchant.....	35
Custom.....	7
Merchant and custom.....	32
Total value of products.....	\$2,238,667
Merchant milled.....	1,354,267
Custom milled.....	884,400
Value of toll received.....	61,154

The cleaning and polishing of rice ranks second in importance among the manufacturing industries of the Hawaiian Islands, being exceeded only by the manufacture of cane sugar.

Of the 74 mills reported, 35, with products valued at \$1,032,904, are classified as merchant mills; 7, with products valued at \$737,848, as custom mills; and 32, with products valued at \$467,915, as both merchant and custom.

The amount of toll received for custom-treated rice was returned as \$61,154, indicating an average toll rate equivalent to about one-fourth of a cent per pound.

The total quantity of rough rice milled in 1909, distributed according to domestic and foreign growth, and the kind, quantity, and value of products manufactured therefrom are shown in the following tabular statement:

CLASS.	ROUGH RICE MILLED AND RICE PRODUCTS.	
	Quantity (pounds).	Value.
Rough rice, milled.....	62,768,070	(1)
Domestic.....	34,019,055	(1)
Foreign.....	28,749,015	(1)
Rice products, aggregate.....	(1)	\$2,238,667
Clean, total.....	51,967,465	2,134,157
Whole.....	51,381,561	2,122,516
Broken.....	585,904	11,641
Polish.....	10,146	92
Bran.....	6,415,232	67,689
Hulls and waste.....	134,089	134
All other.....	(1)	30,595

¹ Not reported.

The total quantity of rice milled was 62,768,070 pounds, of which only 54.2 per cent was of domestic growth, while 45.8 per cent was of foreign growth. The total quantity of clean rice obtained amounted to 51,967,465 pounds, of which 51,381,561 pounds, valued at \$2,122,516, was classed as whole rice, and 585,904 pounds, valued at \$11,641, as broken rice.

The average quantity of clean rice milled per establishment in 1909 was 702,263 pounds, compared with 365,879 in 1899, an increase of 91.9 per cent. The average value of products per establishment in 1909 was \$30,252, compared with \$16,202 in 1899, an increase of 86.7 per cent. In 1909, 6 establishments reported a value of products of over \$100,000 each; 15, between \$20,000 and \$100,000; 19, between \$5,000 and \$20,000; and 34, less than \$5,000. In 1899 the establishments were generally smaller, and only one establishment reported a value of products of more than \$100,000.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables. There were four such establishments in the territory of Hawaii, three of which were in Honolulu.

The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments.....	4
Persons engaged in the industry.....	88
Proprietors and firm members.....	4
Salaried employees.....	2
Wage earners (average number).....	82
Primary horsepower.....	65
Capital.....	\$75,355
Expenses.....	34,087
Services.....	24,987
Materials.....	6,613
Miscellaneous.....	2,487
Amount received for work done.....	52,409

One laundry was operated by a corporation, one by a limited partnership, and two by individuals. Two of the establishments reported over \$5,000 but less than \$100,000 as receipts for the year and two less than \$5,000.

The number of wage earners employed each month and the per cent which this number represented of the greatest number employed in any month are shown in the following table:

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.		MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.	
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.		Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January.....	79	76.7	July.....	74	71.8
February.....	77	74.8	August.....	80	77.7
March.....	79	76.7	September.....	78	75.7
April.....	82	79.6	October.....	78	75.7
May.....	88	85.4	November.....	87	84.5
June.....	82	79.6	December.....	103	100.0

The different kinds of primary power, the number of engines, and the horsepower used in manufactures in 1909 are shown in the following tabular statement:

KIND.	Number of engines.	Horsepower.
Primary power, total.....		65
Owned:		
Steam.....	3	55
Gas.....	1	5
Rented—Electric.....	1	5

The kind and amount of fuel used are shown in the following statement:

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Anthracite coal.....	Tons.....	36
Bituminous coal.....	Tons.....	15
Wood.....	Cords.....	31
Oil.....	Barrels.....	103
Gas.....	1,000 feet.....	558

MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909 AND 1899.

THE TERRITORY—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.					Primary horse-power.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employes.	Wage earners (average number).	Total.							
THE TERRITORY—All industries.	1909	500	7,572	1,074	594	5,904	41,980	\$23,875	\$686	\$2,109	\$25,629	\$47,404	\$21,775	
	1899	222	4,418	244	519	3,655	19,590	10,746	565	1,473	12,261	23,354	11,108	
Boot and shoe shops.....	1909	14	120	31	8	81	4	38	2	17	78	126	48	
	1899	14	65	23	3	39		18	1	11	20	47	27	
Bread and other bakery products.....	1909	46	180	63	10	107	38	142	5	36	220	344	124	
	1899	8	14	10		4		2		1	5	10	5	
Carriages and wagons and materials.....	1909	17	87	14	5	68	25	87	9	33	50	116	66	
	1899	7	57	4	2	51	37	81	4	33	50	106	56	
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding....	1909	4	33	3	2	28	33	23	3	4	36	50	14	
	1899	4	26	7	2	17	29	86	3	4	26	38	12	
Coffee, cleaning and polishing.....	1909	5	285	203	11	71	237	346	9	12	251	297	46	
	1899	6	54	3	4	47	140	70	3	9	60	95	35	
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	1909	12	106	14	12	80	18	794	10	33	171	304	133	
	1899	12	55	15	4	36		55	3	22	38	91	53	
Food preparations.....	1909	87	326	148	6	172	41	100	4	36	195	341	146	
	1899	27	127	43	2	82	28	23	1	17	25	62	37	
Ice, manufactured.....	1909	5	48		8	40	271	190	8	24	21	107	86	
	1899	4	25	2	4	19	204	137	6	12	16	57	41	
Lumber and timber products.....	1909	8	299	21	24	254	805	403	24	110	97	281	184	
	1899	3	40	1	4	35	205	47	7	22	42	91	49	
Mineral and soda waters.....	1909	22	116	13	20	83	114	214	19	35	74	194	120	
	1899	7	46	7	4	35	10	61	4	11	25	89	64	
Printing and publishing.....	1909	37	440	19	102	319	117	256	84	147	98	435	337	
	1899	10	170	7	31	132	55	110	41	22	33	200	167	
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	1909	74	518	346	34	138	1,428	716	11	36	1,601	2,239	638	
	1899	41	267	76	18	173	609	382	12	49	462	664	182	
Saddlery and harness.....	1909	6	25	9	2	14		29	4	6	28	40	21	
	1899	7	28	7		21		29		16	47	78	31	
Sugar.....	1909	46	2,709	13	179	2,517	36,426	13,724	266	781	18,542	35,950	17,408	
	1899	44	2,759	5	385	2,369	17,774	7,992	364	748	9,778	19,255	9,477	
All other industries.....	1909	117	2,280	177	171	1,932	2,373	6,813	228	799	4,167	6,571	2,404	
	1899	28	685	34	56	595	499	1,663	116	496	1,604	2,471	867	

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

Honolulu—All industries.....	1909	236	3,194	443	319	2,432	4,327	\$8,716	\$343	\$1,080	\$6,369	\$10,705	\$4,836
	1899	53	1,090	69	92	929	1,001	2,244	168	626	1,971	3,265	1,294
Boot and shoe shops.....	1909	9	101	25	8	68	4	33	2	14	68	109	42
	1899	6	54	14	3	37		14	1	10	17	37	20
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	1909	9	101	11	12	78	18	792	10	32	170	301	131
	1899	9	51	12	4	35		54	3	22	37	88	51
Printing and publishing.....	1909	23	354	12	91	251	95	224	73	127	88	383	295
	1899	6	151	5	28	118	49	93	36	76	31	181	150
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	1909	13	151	82	15	54	611	198	4	14	1,028	1,447	419
	1899	4	48	15	4	29	155	157	6	14	134	188	54
Saddlery and harness.....	1909	5	16	7	1	8		19	2	4	11	24	13
	1899	4	18	5		13		20		11	28	49	21
All other industries.....	1909	177	2,471	306	192	1,973	3,600	7,450	252	839	5,004	8,440	3,436
	1899	24	768	18	53	697	797	1,906	122	493	1,724	2,722	998

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

TABLE II.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.										WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.					Primary horsepower.
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks.		Average number.	Wage earners.				Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.		
					Male.	Female.		Number.					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
								Maximum month.	Minimum month.	Maximum month.	Minimum month.						
1 All industries	500	7,572	1,074	264	317	13	5,904	Jy 6,787	No 3,765	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	41,930		
2 Boot and shoe shops	14	120	31	3	5		81	No ² 86	Ja ² 76	86	85	1			4		
3 Bread and other bakery products	46	180	63	4	4	2	107	Se 110	Ja ² 105	108	98	7	3		38		
4 Canning and preserving, pineapples	10	853		18	17	2	816	Au 1,043	Fe 305	1,202	831	361	9	1	337		
5 Carriages and wagons and materials	17	87	14	5			68	Se 72	Je 63	70	69		1		25		
6 Charcoal	9	13	12				1	De ² 1	Ja ² 0	1	1						
7 Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	4	33	3	2			28	De 70	Se 9	70	10	60			33		
8 Coffee, cleaning and polishing	5	285	203	8	3		71	Oc 95	Mh 49	83	42	38		3	237		
9 Confectionery	6	44	18	3	2		21	De 25	Jy ² 20	23	21	2					
10 Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	12	105	14	3	7	2	80	Se 152	Ja ² 26	40	39		1		18		
11 Food preparations	87	325	148	6	1		172	Ja 178	Mh 162	176	146	30			41		
12 Furniture and refrigerators	6	79	18	3	4		54	Da 59	My 50	58	57	1			14		
13 Ice, manufactured	5	48		5	1		40	No 44	Ja ² 39	40	33		7		271		
14 Jewelry	6	89	30	4			54	No 59	Fe ² 51	58	45	4	9		1		
15 Lumber and timber products	8	299	21	7	16	1	254	Au 271	De 237	237	234		3		805		
16 Mattresses and spring beds	6	43	18	4			21	No 27	Ja ² 18	26	26				34		
17 Millinery and lace goods	7	32	7		1		24	Mh 26	Se ² 22	25	12	12	1		2		
18 Mineral and soda waters	22	116	13	10	1		83	Au 90	Ja ² 75	84	82		2		114		
19 Pickles, preserves, and sauces	6	21	5	1	2		13	Se ² 15	My ² 11	13	13				5		
20 Printing and publishing	37	440	19	20	69	4	319	De 362	Ja 250	362	315	34	12	1	117		
21 Rice, cleaning and polishing	74	518	346	15	19		138	De 153	Je 121	166	166				1,428		
22 Saddlery and harness	6	25	9	2			14	Ja ² 14	No ² 12	14	14						
23 Salt	4	14	9				5	Je ² 7	Ja ² 1	4	4				2		
24 Shipbuilding, including boat building	5	66	5	3	1		57	Je 90	Se 36	68	68				124		
25 Shirts	4	7	4				3	Ja ² 3	De ² 3	3	3						
26 Slaughtering and meat packing	10	73	23	8	4	1	37	Ja ² 39	Se 33	39	39				124		
27 Sugar	49	2,700	13	80	99		2,517	Ap 3,508	Oc 970	3,389	3,271	116	2		36,426		
28 All other industries	38	946	28	33	58	1	826								1,730		

¹ No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction.

² Same number reported for one or more other months.

³ Same number reported throughout the year.

⁴ All other industries embrace—

Automobile bodies and parts	2	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies	1	Fertilizers	2
Awnings, tents, and sails	1	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods	1	Flax and hemp, dressed	2
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	3	Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	2	Flour-mill and gristmill products	1
				Foundry and machine-shop products	3

MANUFACTURES.

THE TERRITORY, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

Capital.	EXPENSES.										Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
	Total.	Services.			Materials.		Miscellaneous.					
		Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.		
1 \$23,874,999	\$31,753,095	\$384,082	\$302,372	\$2,108,903	\$301,578	\$25,327,731	\$108,804	\$1,127,611	\$188,425	\$1,908,589	\$47,403,880	\$21,774,571
2 38,092	111,892	850	1,344	17,159	349	77,771	3,958	503	.....	9,958	126,475	48,355
3 142,277	289,545	3,037	2,086	35,590	12,842	206,733	8,544	1,710	.....	19,033	343,520	123,945
4 2,150,277	1,332,144	32,330	14,956	174,502	13,358	913,233	4,877	8,364	.....	170,524	1,591,073	664,482
5 87,064	104,224	8,550	.....	32,772	3,687	46,645	6,031	810	.....	4,138	115,642	65,310
6 2,168	971	.....	.....	200	711	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	5,506	4,795
7 23,324	46,351	3,180	.....	3,729	1,117	34,512	463	759	2,256	330	50,127	14,498
8 345,711	274,727	6,357	2,400	12,100	2,913	247,792	150	869	.....	2,140	297,263	46,558
9 20,003	30,003	1,032	790	6,330	615	22,959	1,658	141	.....	2,488	43,162	19,588
10 793,708	247,041	2,047	7,665	32,836	2,781	168,453	14,478	1,536	.....	17,245	303,983	132,749
11 99,665	261,837	3,360	216	36,060	11,437	183,336	9,431	599	.....	17,265	341,052	146,279
12 28,882	64,115	2,586	1,972	14,741	147	38,516	3,430	259	.....	2,464	69,762	31,089
13 190,279	76,703	6,015	2,499	23,963	17,526	3,860	.....	3,089	.....	19,781	107,111	85,725
14 33,836	84,619	3,010	300	24,143	911	50,095	2,550	319	.....	3,291	111,335	60,320
15 403,249	275,126	9,425	14,281	109,647	4,233	93,226	5,323	2,447	.....	36,544	281,325	183,866
16 35,959	20,826	2,780	.....	7,511	328	15,809	1,370	259	.....	1,769	37,908	21,771
17 13,530	28,395	.....	600	7,398	525	17,856	1,260	38	.....	718	32,994	14,613
18 213,760	155,731	18,500	960	35,301	4,249	70,063	1,840	2,474	.....	22,248	104,273	119,961
19 34,910	25,926	900	636	2,522	1,085	16,048	703	178	.....	3,854	33,572	16,439
20 255,667	384,953	32,868	50,727	146,830	5,744	92,740	13,276	1,560	.....	3,958	434,779	336,295
21 715,735	1,692,997	6,662	4,593	35,522	14,520	1,586,228	6,087	4,982	.....	34,403	2,238,667	637,919
22 20,369	42,197	3,960	.....	6,065	.....	27,779	2,230	258	.....	1,548	49,163	21,384
23 3,228	4,091	.....	.....	1,518	16	777	1,053	42	.....	685	5,698	4,905
24 91,865	91,045	4,180	360	40,714	2,011	31,965	4,527	1,010	.....	6,260	105,463	71,487
25 3,355	6,033	.....	.....	600	10	3,975	532	78	.....	838	7,680	3,645
26 280,408	812,163	5,640	2,069	20,095	8,652	733,597	1,718	971	.....	30,421	863,785	121,506
27 13,724,308	22,042,499	146,075	120,141	781,280	127,440	18,414,635	175	1,055,178	.....	170,546	35,940,822	17,407,747
28 4,096,280	3,231,891	80,738	73,817	499,700	64,371	2,229,128	13,135	39,169	.....	540	3,662,800	1,369,301

*All other industries embrace—Continued.

Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1	Monuments and tombstones.....	1	Roofing materials.....	1
Hals, straw.....	2	Musical instruments and materials, not specified..	1	Soap.....	1
Lime.....	1	Paints.....	1	Starch.....	2
Liquors, distilled.....	2	Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.....	2	Statuary and art goods.....	1
Liquors, malt.....	3				
Liquors, vinous.....	1				