THE BLIND

THE BLIND.

INTRODUCTION.

This report relates to the blind on June 1, 1900. Before discussing the results of the inquiry, the method pursued in the collection of the data should be explained. Heretofore census statistics of this class have been based upon the complete return, by the regular census enumerators, of all the details concerning each individual enumerated, upon special schedules designed for that purpose, and there has been no means of determining the thoroughness of their canvass or the accuracy of the returns made by them.

At the Twelfth Census, however, a change was made in the plan for securing the returns, and the work of the enumerators was restricted to a brief preliminary return showing only the name, sex, age, post office address, and nature of the existing defects in all persons alleged to be blind or deaf. The form of schedule furnished the enumerators for this purpose, including the instructions and explanations defining the defects mentioned, is as follows:

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL SCHEDULE.

Persons defective in sight, hearing, or speech.

State..... *Supervisor's District No*.....
County..... *Enumeration District No*.....
Township or other division of county.....
Name of incorporated city, town, or village within the above-named division. }.....
....., *Enumerator.*

INSTRUCTIONS.

The object of this special schedule is to obtain the name, sex, age, and post office address of all persons who are either blind or deaf (including those who are deaf and dumb).

After completing the enumeration of all the members of a family on Schedule No. 1 (Form 7-224), you will ask whether all the persons just enumerated have good sight and good hearing—that is, can see well and hear well. For all such persons no further inquiry need be made; but if you find that some member of the family can not see well, you will then ask whether he or she can see well enough to read a book; and should it appear that the sight is so seriously impaired that it is impossible for the person to read a book, even with the aid of glasses, then you will note such person as "Blind," even though, as a matter of fact, he or she may have some slight power of sight.

In the same way, if you find that some member of the family can not hear well, you will then ask whether he or she can hear well enough to understand loud conversation; and should it appear that the hearing is so seriously impaired that the person can not be made to understand what people say, even when they shout, you will note such person as "Deaf," even though, as a matter of fact, he or she may have some slight power of hearing. You will then ask further whether this deaf person can speak; and should it appear that the person can not speak so as to be understood, you will note such persons as "Deaf" and "Dumb," even though, as a matter of fact, he or she may have some slight power of speech.

Only those dumb persons who are *deaf as well as dumb* are to be noted; so that if you should come across dumb persons *who are not deaf*, they should not be included nor should the "semi-blind" and those blind only in one eye be reported on this schedule.

For each person reported on this special schedule as blind or deaf you will write on the population schedule (Form 7-224), on the right-hand margin opposite the name of any person defective as above, the letter "B" if the person is blind; the letter "D" if the person is deaf; and the letters "DD" if the person is deaf and dumb. If a person is blind and also deaf, use the letters "BD"; if blind and also deaf and dumb, use the letters "BDD." You will then make the entries called for on this special schedule, in columns 1 to 9, according to the following instructions:

In columns 1 and 2 enter the number of the sheet and of the line of the population schedule (Form 7-224) on which the defective person is enumerated, and then copy in columns 3, 4, and 5 the name, sex, and age of the person as originally entered on that schedule.

In column 6 enter the post office address of the person reported as defective; or if the person is a minor, or unable, through disability, to respond to communications by mail, obtain and enter in this column the name and post office address of his or her parent, guardian, or nearest friend, using the two spaces as subdivided by the dotted line. The intent of this inquiry is to secure the name and address of the proper person from whom further information can be obtained by correspondence concerning the blind and deaf persons enumerated.

In columns 7, 8, and 9 note the nature of the disability as follows:

If the person is defective in sight but can hear and speak, write "Blind" in column 7 and "No" in columns 8 and 9.

If the person is defective in sight and hearing, but can speak, write "Blind" in column 7, "Deaf" in column 8, and "No" in column 9.

If the person is defective in sight, hearing, and speech, write "Blind" in column 7, "Deaf" in column 8, and "Dumb" in column 9.

If the person is defective in hearing, but can see and speak, write "No" in column 7, "Deaf" in column 8, and "No" in column 9.

If the person is defective in both hearing and speech, but can see, write "No" in column 7, "Deaf" in column 8, and "Dumb" in column 9.

	FROM SCHEDULE NO. 1. [Population.]		NAME.	DESCRIPTION.		POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	NATURE OF DISABILITY.			
	Sheet No.	Line No.	Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any.	Sex.	Age at last birthday.	If the person is a minor or unable, through	Defect in sight.	Defect in hearing.	Defect in speech.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1										1
2										2
3										3

These returns supplied the primary information and located the persons alleged to be blind or partially blind, leaving the details to be secured by correspondence with the individuals or their guardians or friends through the medium of a personal schedule of the following form:

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PERSONAL SCHEDULE.

State.....
S. D..... *E. D*.....

The blind.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1900.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed Expert Special Agent of the Census Office, for the preparation of the report on the Deaf and the Blind, authorized and required by an "Act relating to the Twelfth and subsequent censuses," approved February 1, 1900, and he is empowered to conduct in his own name the correspondence relating to this branch of the census inquiry.

All communications and replies to questions asked by him will be held and regarded as strictly confidential, and no use will be made of them which can directly or indirectly injure the persons to whom they relate.

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,
Director of the Census.

In the return made by a United States census enumerator for the state named above occurs the following entry:
Name of person reported.....
Post office address.....
This person is said by the enumerator to be.....
Sex.....; age.....

In order to verify the truth of this return, and also to obtain certain additional information regarding the case reported, the person to whom this circular is addressed (*or some other person acting for him or her*) is respectfully requested to write in the blank spaces below answers to the following printed questions.

The circular, when so filled, should be forwarded to the Census Office, at Washington, in the inclosed envelope addressed to Doctor Bell, *which requires no postage stamp*, but will be transmitted through the mails *free of charge*. An *immediate* reply is earnestly desired.

(1) Is the person named above blind?..... (Write "Yes" or "No," as the case may be.)

(2) Is the blindness total or partial?..... Is he (or she) blind in one eye or in both?..... Can he see to read?..... Can he recognize persons or objects by the eye?..... Can he go about the neighborhood without a guide? .....Does he wear glasses?..... If so, of what description?.....
.....

(3) Was he born blind?..... If not, at what age did blindness occur? (State the age exactly, if known; if not, state it as nearly as you can.).....

(4) What is the supposed cause of blindness.....

(5) Has he attended, or does he now attend, school?..... If yes, where? (If in a special school for the blind, name it; if not, write "common school," "private school," "high school," "academy," "college," or "privately instructed at home.").....

(6) Were his (or her) parents first cousins?..... If not first cousins, were they otherwise related by blood to each other, before their marriage?.....

(7) Were any of his relatives blind? (Write "Yes" or "No.").....If yes, what relatives? (Father, mother, grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, and how many of each, so far as known.).....

(8) What occupation does he follow for a livelihood, if any?.....

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL,
Expert Special Agent.

CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that the answers given to the foregoing questions are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

☞ *Sign here.* Name of informant.....
Post office address.....
Street and number.....

Additional remarks, if any.

It is from the data contained in the personal schedules returned to the Office that the appended tables have been compiled.

The enumerators reported a total of 101,123 persons alleged to be blind as defined in the instructions contained in the schedules, but this number was greatly reduced as a result of the correspondence directly with the individuals, 8,842 reporting that the alleged defect did not exist, and 6,544 that they were blind only in one eye but were able to see with the other, and hence did not come within the scope of the inquiry. No replies were received in 19,884 cases in which personal schedules were sent, although repeated inquiries were made; consequently these cases were dropped. In 380 cases the personal schedules returned were too incomplete for use, and in 75 cases duplication was discovered. The number eliminated for the reasons specified was 35,725.

It was also found that the defects alleged by the enumerators did not, in many cases, agree with those disclosed by the personal schedules. In 561 cases reported by the enumerators simply as deaf or deaf and dumb, blindness also was shown to exist, and in 1,196 cases in which blindness was alleged by the enumerators there was no defect of vision disclosed by the personal schedules.

The result of the correspondence with the persons alleged by the enumerators in their preliminary return to be blind, as set forth above, indicates that the accuracy of statistics of this class based upon the enumerators' returns are likely to be seriously defective, and that the personal particulars obtained by direct correspondence with the individuals are much more reliable. It also indicates that any comparisons with the published statistics of 1890 would be misleading.

Much of the detailed information furnished in the personal schedules is necessarily indefinite, particularly that relating to the causes of blindness, which, being stated in the language of the individuals, who are in many cases ignorant of the facts or are illiterate, does not permit a thoroughly scientific classification of the causes of blindness.

The number of cases remaining for statistical treatment, after making the eliminations and corrections described, was 64,763, representing 35,645 totally blind and 29,118 partially blind. This number, however, can be considered only as the minimum, as an unknown proportion of the blind were not located by the enumerators, and doubtless a considerable proportion of the 19,884 persons who failed to return the personal schedules should be included in the total. The number of partially blind by no means represents the facts as to defective eyesight among people, but so far as the returns cover the field they represent *verified* cases, and possess a greater authenticity than any heretofore secured.

Notwithstanding the probable deficiencies in the ·rns the figures furnish a basis for determining, with ir accuracy, the seat of the cause of blindness and the lative frequency of different diseases of the eye proıcing loss or impairment of vision.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The principal facts concerning the blind set forth in e general tables are those relating to sex, color, genal nativity, marital condition, present age and age at ıich blindness occurred, causes of blindness, and ocpations. Consanguinity of parents, the number of e blind having blind relatives, and the educational vantages as indicated by school attendance are also own.

The general relation of these data to the blind, disıguished as totally and partially blind, is shown iefly in the following tables and comments:

Sex.—Of the 64,763 blind reported, 37,054, or 57.2 r cent, are males, and 27,709, or 42.8 per cent, are males, the number per 100,000 of corresponding ›pulation being: Total, 85.2; male, 95.5; female, .5. The numbers, percentages, and ratios to populaın are shown in relation to sex and degree of blindıss in Table I.

Regarding the degree of blindness, it is shown that ,645, or 55 per cent, of the blind are totally blind, ıd 29,118, or 45 per cent, are partially blind. Of the tally blind, 56.5 per cent are males and of the partially blind, 58.1 per cent. To state these facts in another way, blind males show a smaller proportion of their number totally blind than do blind females, the respective percentages being 54.4 and 55.9. The number of totally blind per 100,000 of total population is 46.9; in the male population, 51.9; and in the female population, 41.7. The corresponding numbers per 100,000 for the partially blind are 38.3, 43.6, and 32.8, respectively. These figures indicate that blindness, both total and partial, is more common among males than females.

TABLE I.—*The blind, by degree of blindness and sex.*

SEX.	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.
Number:			
Total	64,763	35,645	29,118
Male	37,054	20,144	16,910
Female	27,709	15,501	12,208
Per cent distribution:			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	57.2	56.5	58.1
Female	42.8	43.5	41.9
Number per 100,000 population of same sex:			
Both sexes	85.2	46.9	38.3
Male	95.5	51.9	43.6
Female	74.5	41.7	32.8

States and territories.—The distribution, by degree of blindness, of the blind and the number of each class per 100,000 of the population are shown for states and territories in Table II.

TABLE II.—THE BLIND, BY DEGREE OF BLINDNESS, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.	PER CENT.		NUMBER PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.		
				The totally blind.	The partially blind.	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.
ntinental United States	64,763	35,645	29,118	55.0	45.0	85.2	46.9	38.3
Vorth Atlantic division	15,777	9,257	6,520	58.7	41.3	75.0	44.0	31.0
New England	4,846	2,789	2,057	57.6	42.4	86.7	49.9	36.8
[illegible]	724	386	338	53.3	46.7	104.3	55.6	48.7
[illegible]	417	262	155	62.8	37.2	101.3	63.6	37.7
[illegible]	456	247	209	54.2	45.8	132.7	71.9	60.8
[illegible]	2,217	1,260	957	56.8	43.2	79.0	44.9	34.1
[illegible]	285	182	103	63.9	36.1	66.5	42.5	24.0
[illegible]	747	452	295	60.5	39.5	82.2	49.7	32.5
Southern North Atlantic	10,931	6,468	4,463	59.2	40.8	70.7	41.8	28.9
New York	5,486	3,287	2,199	59.9	40.1	75.5	45.2	30.3
New Jersey	1,004	612	392	61.0	39.0	53.3	32.5	20.8
Pennsylvania	4,441	2,569	1,872	57.8	42.2	70.5	40.8	29.7
South Atlantic division	9,159	5,074	4,085	55.4	44.6	87.7	48.6	39.1
Northern South Atlantic	3,841	2,104	1,737	54.8	45.2	86.0	47.1	38.9
Delaware	142	76	66	53.5	46.5	76.8	41.1	35.7
Maryland	983	560	423	57.0	43.0	82.7	47.1	35.6
District of Columbia	202	129	73	63.9	36.1	72.5	46.3	26.2
Virginia	1,589	886	703	55.8	44.2	85.7	47.8	37.9
West Virginia	925	453	472	49.0	51.0	96.5	47.3	49.2
Southern South Atlantic	5,318	2,970	2,348	55.8	44.2	88.9	49.7	39.2
North Carolina	1,788	992	796	55.5	44.5	94.4	52.4	42.0
South Carolina	1,102	617	485	56.0	44.0	82.2	46.0	36.2
Georgia	2,034	1,138	896	55.9	44.1	91.8	51.4	40.4
Florida	394	223	171	56.6	43.4	74.5	42.2	32.3

TABLE II.—THE BLIND, BY DEGREE OF BLINDNESS, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.	PER CENT.		NUMBER PER 1 POPULAT	
				The totally blind.	The partially blind.	The blind.	The totall blind
North Central division	23,380	12,360	11,020	52.9	47.1	88.8	46.
Eastern North Central	14,666	7,819	6,847	53.3	46.7	91.7	48.
Ohio	4,466	2,452	2,014	54.9	45.1	107.4	59.
Indiana	2,987	1,511	1,476	50.6	49.4	118.7	60.
Illinois	3,767	1,990	1,777	52.8	47.2	78.1	41.
Michigan	1,946	1,049	897	53.9	46.1	80.4	43.
Wisconsin	1,500	817	683	54.5	45.5	72.5	39.
Western North Central	8,714	4,541	4,173	52.1	47.9	84.2	43.
Minnesota	887	526	361	59.3	40.7	50.6	30.
Iowa	2,014	1,017	997	50.5	49.5	90.2	45.
Missouri	3,325	1,678	1,647	50.5	49.5	107.0	54.
North Dakota	168	94	74	56.0	44.0	52.6	29.
South Dakota	280	161	119	57.5	42.5	69.7	40.
Nebraska	640	361	279	56.4	43.6	60.0	33.
Kansas	1,400	704	696	50.3	49.7	95.2	47.
South Central division	13,485	7,134	6,351	52.9	47.1	95.8	50.
Eastern South Central	8,221	4,256	3,965	51.8	48.2	108.9	56.
Kentucky	2,780	1,353	1,427	48.7	51.3	129.4	63.
Tennessee	2,400	1,170	1,230	48.8	51.2	118.8	57.
Alabama	1,791	1,055	736	58.9	41.1	97.9	57.
Mississippi	1,250	678	572	54.2	45.8	80.6	43.7
Western South Central	5,264	2,878	2,386	54.7	45.3	80.6	44.1
Louisiana	1,071	689	382	64.3	35.7	77.5	49.9
Arkansas	1,587	762	825	48.0	52.0	121.0	58.1
Indian Territory	261	134	127	51.3	48.7	66.6	34.2
Oklahoma	250	117	133	46.8	53.2	62.8	29.4
Texas	2,095	1,176	919	56.1	43.9	68.7	38.6
Western division	2,962	1,820	1,142	61.4	38.6	72.4	44.5
Rocky Mountain	975	650	325	66.7	33.3	79.1	52.7
Montana	99	69	30	69.7	30.3	40.7	28.4
Idaho	111	68	43	61.3	38.7	68.6	42.0
Wyoming	20	13	7	65.0	35.0	21.6	14.0
Colorado	295	190	105	64.4	35.6	54.7	35.2
New Mexico	450	310	140	68.9	31.1	230.4	158.7
Basin and Plateau	332	206	126	62.0	38.0	75.1	46.6
Arizona	69	44	25	63.8	36.2	56.1	35.8
Utah	207	118	89	57.0	43.0	74.8	42.6
Nevada	56	44	12	78.6	21.4	132.3	103.9
Pacific	1,655	964	691	58.2	41.8	68.5	39.9
Washington	210	117	93	55.7	44.3	40.5	22.6
Oregon	249	150	99	60.2	39.8	60.2	36.3
California	1,196	697	499	58.3	41.7	80.5	46.9

Color.—The number of white persons returned as blind is 56,535, of which 30,359 are totally blind and 26,176 are partially blind. The number of colored blind is 8,228. This includes 7,646 negroes, 568 Indians, and 14 Chinese or Japanese, which, in the tables, are grouped under the caption "colored." Of the 8,228 colored, 5,286 are totally blind and 2,942 partially blind. The numbers, with the percentages of each class, and the number per 100,000 of corresponding population are shown in Table III.

The figures in the following table show that of the blind whites, 53.7 per cent are totally blind and 46.3 per cent are partially blind. Of the colored blind, the per cent totally blind is much greater, being 64.2; while the per cent partially blind is correspondingly less (35.8). The number of blind per 100,000 is greater in the colored population (89.6) than in the white (84.6). The number of totally blind per 100,000 is also greater among the colored than amo whites, but the number of partially blind per is smaller.

TABLE III.—*The blind, by degree of blindness and colo*

COLOR.	The blind.	The totally blind.
Number:		
White	56,535	30,359
Colored	8,228	5,286
Per cent distribution by degree of blindness:		
White	100.0	53.7
Colored	100.0	64.2
Number per 100,000 population of same color:		
White	84.6	45.4
Colored	89.6	57.6

Table IV shows the number of white and c blind, by degree of blindness, in each state anc tory, with the number per 100,000 of corresp population.

TABLE IV.—THE BLIND, BY DEGREE OF BLINDNESS AND COLOR, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	WHITE.						COLORED.					
	Number.			Per 100,000 of population.			Number.			Per 100,000 of population.		
	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.
ntinental United States	56,535	30,359	26,176	84.6	45.4	39.2	8,228	5,286	2,942	89.6	57.6	32.0
orth Atlantic division	15,461	9,039	6,422	74.9	43.8	31.1	316	218	98	77.3	53.3	24.0
New England	4,793	2,750	2,043	86.7	49.7	37.0	53	39	14	81.5	60.0	21.5
Maine	724	386	338	104.6	55.8	48.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	417	262	155	101.5	63.8	37.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	454	246	208	132.4	71.7	60.7	2	1	1	229.9	115.0	114.9
Massachusetts	2,186	1,236	950	78.9	44.6	34.3	31	24	7	87.1	67.4	19.7
Rhode Island	275	174	101	65.6	41.5	24.1	10	8	2	105.2	84.2	21.0
Connecticut	737	446	291	82.6	50.0	32.6	10	6	4	62.5	37.5	25.0
Southern North Atlantic	10,668	6,289	4,379	70.6	41.6	29.0	263	179	84	76.5	52.1	24.4
New York	5,398	3,220	2,178	75.4	45.0	30.4	88	67	21	78.6	59.8	18.8
New Jersey	936	571	365	51.6	31.5	20.1	68	41	27	95.3	57.5	37.8
Pennsylvania	4,334	2,498	1,836	70.6	40.7	29.9	107	71	36	66.7	44.3	22.4
outh Atlantic division	6,015	3,105	2,910	89.7	46.3	43.4	3,144	1,969	1,175	84.1	52.7	31.4
Northern South Atlantic	2,896	1,495	1,401	85.0	43.9	41.1	945	609	336	89.3	57.5	31.8
Delaware	123	63	60	79.9	40.9	39.0	19	13	6	61.8	42.3	19.5
Maryland	742	412	330	77.9	43.3	34.6	241	148	93	102.3	62.8	39.5
District of Columbia	123	72	51	64.2	37.6	26.6	79	57	22	90.6	65.4	25.2
Virginia	1,018	520	498	85.3	43.6	41.7	571	366	205	86.3	55.3	31.0
West Virginia	890	428	462	97.2	46.7	50.5	35	25	10	80.3	57.4	22.9
Southern South Atlantic	3,119	1,610	1,509	94.5	48.8	45.7	2,199	1,360	839	82.1	50.8	31.3
North Carolina	1,253	658	595	99.2	52.1	47.1	535	334	201	84.9	53.0	31.9
South Carolina	491	262	229	88.0	47.0	41.0	611	355	256	78.1	45.4	32.7
Georgia	1,161	598	563	98.3	50.6	47.7	873	540	333	84.3	52.1	32.2
Florida	214	92	122	71.9	30.9	41.0	180	131	49	77.9	56.7	21.2
orth Central division	22,658	11,882	10,776	87.9	46.1	41.8	722	478	244	129.6	85.8	43.8
Eastern North Central	14,364	7,614	6,750	91.4	48.4	43.0	302	205	97	109.6	74.4	35.2
Ohio	4,321	2,348	1,973	106.4	57.8	48.6	145	104	41	148.9	106.8	42.1
Indiana	2,934	1,474	1,460	119.3	59.9	59.4	53	37	16	91.4	63.8	27.6
Illinois	3,717	1,962	1,755	78.5	41.4	37.1	50	28	22	57.7	32.3	25.4
Michigan	1,911	1,024	887	79.7	42.7	37.0	35	25	10	156.1	111.5	44.6
Wisconsin	1,481	806	675	72.0	39.2	32.8	19	11	8	170.7	98.8	71.9
Western North Central	8,294	4,268	4,026	82.4	42.4	40.0	420	273	147	149.1	96.9	52.2
Minnesota	866	509	357	49.9	29.3	20.6	21	17	4	146.3	118.4	27.9
Iowa	1,998	1,008	990	90.0	45.4	44.6	16	9	7	121.3	68.2	53.1
Missouri	3,132	1,537	1,595	106.4	52.2	54.2	193	141	52	119.2	87.1	32.1
North Dakota	129	76	53	41.4	24.4	17.0	39	18	21	524.6	242.1	282.5
South Dakota	199	114	85	52.3	30.0	22.3	81	47	34	388.4	225.4	163.0
Nebraska	626	350	276	59.2	33.1	26.1	14	11	3	143.2	112.5	30.7
Kansas	1,344	674	670	94.9	47.6	47.3	56	30	26	103.4	55.4	48.0
outh Central division	9,778	4,771	5,007	99.6	48.6	51.0	3,707	2,363	1,344	86.9	55.4	31.5
Eastern South Central	5,911	2,815	3,096	117.2	55.8	61.4	2,310	1,441	869	92.3	57.6	34.7
Kentucky	2,400	1,114	1,286	128.9	59.8	69.1	380	239	141	133.4	83.9	49.5
Tennessee	1,900	861	1,039	123.4	55.9	67.5	500	309	191	104.1	64.3	39.8
Alabama	1,039	544	495	103.8	54.3	49.5	752	511	241	90.9	61.8	29.1
Mississippi	572	296	276	89.2	46.2	43.0	678	382	296	74.5	42.0	32.5
Western South Central	3,867	1,956	1,911	81.1	41.0	40.1	1,397	922	475	79.3	52.3	27.0
Louisiana	520	318	202	71.3	43.6	27.7	551	371	180	84.5	56.9	27.6
Arkansas	1,271	556	715	134.6	58.9	75.7	316	206	110	86.1	56.1	30.0
Indian Territory	176	83	93	58.1	27.4	30.7	85	51	34	95.1	57.1	38.0
Oklahoma	217	96	121	59.0	26.1	32.9	33	21	12	107.1	68.2	38.9
Texas	1,683	903	780	69.3	37.2	32.1	412	273	139	66.2	43.9	22.3
estern division	2,623	1,562	1,061	67.7	40.3	27.4	339	258	81	155.6	118.4	37.2
Rocky Mountain	853	568	285	72.3	48.2	24.1	122	82	40	227.8	153.1	74.7
Montana	72	47	25	31.8	20.8	11.0	27	22	5	158.4	129.1	29.3
Idaho	68	47	21	44.0	30.4	13.6	43	21	22	590.9	288.6	302.3
Wyoming	16	9	7	18.0	10.1	7.9	4	4	.....	114.9	114.9	.....
Colorado	291	187	104	55.0	35.3	19.7	4	3	1	37.5	28.1	9.4
New Mexico	406	278	128	225.3	154.3	71.0	44	32	12	291.3	211.9	79.4
Basin and Plateau	258	148	110	64.4	36.9	27.5	74	58	16	179.4	140.6	38.8
Arizona	39	24	15	42.0	25.8	16.2	30	20	10	99.9	66.6	33.3
Utah	200	114	86	73.4	41.8	31.6	7	4	3	163.4	93.4	70.0
Nevada	19	10	9	53.7	28.3	25.4	37	34	3	533.9	490.6	43.3
Pacific	1,512	846	666	65.9	36.9	29.0	143	118	25	116.2	95.9	20.3
Washington	189	98	91	38.0	19.7	18.3	21	19	2	96.3	87.1	9.2
Oregon	203	114	89	51.4	28.9	22.5	46	36	10	242.7	189.9	52.8
California	1,120	634	486	79.8	45.2	34.6	76	63	13	92.3	76.5	15.8

The relation of color to blindness is shown in the following general tables:

Table 1 gives details of color, nativity, and age.

Table 3 gives details of color, nativity, age, sex, and age when blindness occurred.

Table 8 gives details of color, nativity, cause of blindness, and sex.

Table 12 gives details of color, school attendance, sex, and age.

Table 13 gives details of color, school attendance, and age when blindness occurred.

Table 15 gives details of color, age, sex, and occupations.

Nativity of the blind whites.—Of the 56,535 blind whites, 45,479 are native born and 10,694 are of foreign birth. The number and per cent of each class, by degree of blindness, and the number per 100,000 of corresponding class of population, are shown in Table V.

TABLE V.—*The blind whites, by degree of blindness and nativity.*

NATIVITY.	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.
Number:			
Native white	45,479	23,636	21,843
Foreign born white	10,694	6,511	4,183
[illegible]	362	212	150
Per [illegible] of blindness:			
[illegible]	100.0	52.0	48.0
Foreign born white	100.0	60.9	39.1
Number per 100,000 population of same nativity:			
Native white	80.4	41.8	38.6
Foreign born white	104.7	63.7	41.0

From these figures it appears that a smaller proportion of the blind are totally blind among native whites (52 per cent) than among foreign born whites (60.9 per cent).

The number of blind per 100,000 of population is considerably greater among the foreign born white population than among the native white (foreign born whites, 104.7; native whites, 80.4). The difference is more marked for the totally blind (foreign born whites, 63.7; native whites, 41.8) than it is for the partially blind (foreign born whites, 41; native whites, 38.6).

The greater proportion of blindness among the foreign born whites, as compared with the native whites, is due to the difference in the age distribution of the two classes, 46.5 per cent of the foreign born white population being over 40 years of age, while 49.5 per cent of the native white population is under 20 years of age. The differences in the proportions for the native and the foreign born whites are further explained in the discussions under "ages of the blind" and "age at which blindness occurred."

The relation of nativity to blindness is shown in the following general tables:

Table 1 gives details of nativity, color, and age.

Table 3 gives details of nativity, color, age, sex, and age when blindness occurred.

Table 8 gives details of nativity, color, cau blindness, and sex.

Age.—Blindness, either *total* or *partial*, is so l a defect of the aged, and occurs with so much g frequency as the age advances and the popu diminishes, that in any comparison of the prop of the blind in the general population of dif classes, such as native and foreign born whit white and colored, the age distribution of the p tion of each class should be constantly bor mind. The differences in this respect accou many of the differences in the gross ratios, and only when ratios are compared for classes of p tion of identical ages that their relative liabili blindness can properly be inferred.

The proportion of the general population o stated classes of each age, per 100,000 of all a shown in Table VI.

TABLE VI.—*Proportion of the general population of each speci per 100,000 of all ages.*

AGE PERIOD.	POPULATION PER 100 ALL AGES. White. Native.	Foreign born.
All ages	100,000	100,000
Under 20 years	49,453	10,504
20 years and over	50,335	89,252
Age unknown	212	244
Under 20 years	49,453	10,504
20 to 39 years	30,382	42,765
40 to 59 years	14,772	31,846
60 to 79 years	4,779	13,678
80 to 99 years	401	959
Under 10 years	27,138	1,954
10 to 19 years	22,315	8,550
20 to 29 years	17,813	19,745
30 to 39 years	12,569	23,020
40 to 49 years	9,102	17,685
50 to 59 years	5,670	14,161
60 to 69 years	3,287	9,358
70 to 79 years	1,492	4,320
80 to 89 years	374	893
90 to 99 years	27	66
100 years and over	1	4

The figures given in Table VI show that the p tions of the native white and the colored popu comprised in the *specified* age groups are very s while the proportions of foreign born whites a above 20 years greatly exceed those of the n whites; the proportion of foreign born whites be 60 and 80 years of age—the period in which blin most frequently occurs—being nearly three time of the native whites (foreign born whites, 13,67 100 000; native whites, 4,779 per 100,000).

Table VII shows the classification, by degree of b ness, of the blind under 20 years of age, 20 years and over, and of unknown age, with respect to and nativity, with the number at the specified per 100,000 of population in the same age group

TABLE VII.—*The blind, by degree of blindness, age periods, color, and nativity.*

DEGREE OF BLINDNESS AND AGE PERIOD.	All classes.	WHITE.			Colored.
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	
Number:					
The blind	64,763	56,535	45,479	10,694	8,228
Under 20 years	8,308	7,252	6,937	231	1,056
20 years and over	56,165	49,067	38,388	10,420	7,098
Age unknown	290	216	154	43	74
The totally blind	35,645	30,359	23,636	6,511	5,286
Under 20 years	4,123	3,543	3,377	129	580
20 years and over	31,363	26,704	20,179	6,363	4,659
Age unknown	159	112	80	19	47
The partially blind	29,118	26,176	21,843	4,183	2,942
Under 20 years	4,185	3,709	3,560	102	476
20 years and over	24,802	22,363	18,209	4,057	2,439
Age unknown	131	104	74	24	27
Number per 100,000 population of same age:					
The blind	85.2	84.6	80.4	104.7	89.6
Under 20 years	24.7	25.0	24.8	21.5	22.9
20 years and over	133.4	130.5	134.8	114.3	157.4
The totally blind	46.9	45.4	41.8	63.7	57.6
Under 20 years	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.6
20 years and over	74.5	71.0	70.8	69.8	103.3
The partially blind	38.3	39.2	38.6	41.0	32.0
Under 20 years	12.4	12.8	12.7	9.5	10.3
20 years and over	58.9	59.5	63.9	44.5	54.1

It will be seen from Table VII that among the blind under 20 years of age the number of totally blind is practically the same as the number of partially blind—4,123 and 4,185 being the respective numbers. But among the blind 20 years of age and over the totally blind are much more numerous, the number of totally blind being 31,363 and of partially blind, 24,802.

It will also be seen from the preceding table that the number of totally blind under 20 years of age per 100,000 population of corresponding age is practically the same for native whites, foreign born whites, and colored, the numbers being, respectively, 12.1, 12, and 12.6. In the group 20 years of age and over the number totally blind per 100,000 of population is about the same for the native whites (70.8) and the foreign born whites (69.8), but is considerably greater for the colored (103.3) than for either class of whites.

The number of partially blind per 100,000 of population in the age group under 20 years is greatest for the native whites (12.7), least for the foreign born whites (9.5), and intermediate for the colored (10.3). About the same relative difference occurs in the proportions for the group 20 years of age and over (native whites, 63.9; foreign born whites, 44.5; colored, 54.1).

Table VIII shows the number of the blind, by present age and degree of blindness, and the number at each age per 100,000 of corresponding age.

TABLE VIII.—*The blind, by degree of blindness and age periods.*

AGE PERIOD.	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.
Number:			
All ages	64,763	35,645	29,118
Under 10 years	2,307	1,262	1,045
10 to 19 years	6,001	2,861	3,140
20 to 29 years	4,861	2,851	2,010
30 to 39 years	5,024	3,077	1,947
40 to 49 years	6,504	3,778	2,726
50 to 59 years	8,530	4,791	3,739
60 to 69 years	10,507	5,835	4,672
70 to 79 years	11,421	6,132	5,289
80 to 89 years	7,490	3,885	3,605
90 to 99 years	1,596	851	745
100 years and over	232	163	69
Age unknown	290	159	131
Number per 100,000 population of same age:			
All ages	85.2	46.9	38.3
Under 10 years	12.8	7.0	5.8
10 to 19 years	38.4	18.3	20.1
20 to 29 years	35.1	20.6	14.5
30 to 39 years	47.8	29.3	18.5
40 to 49 years	84.5	49.1	35.4
50 to 59 years	165.5	93.0	72.5
60 to 69 years	339.6	188.6	151.0
70 to 79 years	813.6	436.8	376.8
80 to 89 years	2,202.2	1,142.3	1,059.9
90 to 99 years	5,274.6	2,812.5	2,462.1
100 years and over	6,621.0	4,651.8	1,969.2
Age unknown	144.6	79.3	65.3

The proportion of the population totally or partially blind, as shown in the above table, increases steadily with advancing years. In the age group 10 to 19 years there are more persons partially blind (20.1 per 100,000) than totally blind (18.3 per 100,000), but in all other age groups the totally blind exceed the partially blind.

Table IX shows the number of blind under 20 years of age, 20 years of age and over, and of unknown age in each state and territory, with the number of each specified age per 100,000 of corresponding population.

TABLE IX.—*The blind, by age periods, for states and territories.*

STATE OR TERRITORY.	THE BLIND.					
	Number.				Per 100,000 population of same age.	
	All ages.	Under 20 years.	20 years and over.	Unknown age.	Under 20 years.	20 years and over.
Continental United States	64,763	8,308	56,165	290	24.7	133.4
North Atlantic division	15,777	1,551	14,159	67	19.0	110.2
New England	4,846	469	4,369	8	23.3	122.7
Maine	724	43	681	.....	17.1	154.4
New Hampshire	417	29	387	1	20.5	143.8
Vermont	456	19	437	.....	15.2	201.0
Massachusetts	2,217	303	1,910	4	30.1	106.7
Rhode Island	285	20	263	2	12.5	98.2
Connecticut	747	55	691	1	16.6	120.0
Southern North Atlantic	10,931	1,082	9,790	59	17.6	105.4
New York	5,486	548	4,913	25	19.9	109.0
New Jersey	1,004	81	920	3	10.9	81.0
Pennsylvania	4,441	453	3,957	31	17.2	108.4

TABLE IX.—*The blind, by age periods, for states and territories*—Cont'd.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	THE BLIND.					
	Number.				Per 100,000 population of same age.	
	All ages.	Under 20 years.	20 years and over.	Unknown age.	Under 20 years.	20 years and over.
South Atlantic division	9,159	1,522	7,582	55	29.2	145.7
Northern South Atlantic	3,841	606	3,213	22	29.3	134.9
Delaware	142	12	128	2	15.8	118.1
Maryland	983	164	814	5	31.9	121.4
District of Columbia	202	11	189	2	11.6	102.7
Virginia	1,580	239	1,341	9	26.1	143.2
West Virginia	925	180	741	4	38.1	153.4
Southern South Atlantic	5,318	916	4,369	33	29.1	154.9
North Carolina	1,788	353	1,417	18	35.4	158.7
South Carolina	1,102	167	932	3	22.9	153.1
Georgia	2,034	351	1,674	9	30.3	159.2
Florida	394	45	346	3	17.4	129.3
North Central division	23,380	2,676	20,616	88	23.3	139.3
Eastern North Central	14,666	1,705	12,900	61	25.2	140.3
Ohio	4,466	470	3,982	14	27.8	161.8
Indiana	2,987	338	2,635	14	31.6	182.9
Illinois	3,767	495	3,261	11	24.2	118.1
Michigan	1,946	208	1,735	3	20.7	122.9
Wisconsin	1,500	194	1,287	19	20.4	115.2
Western North Central	8,714	971	7,716	27	20.6	137.7
Minnesota	887	145	741	1	17.9	78.9
Iowa	2,014	177	1,836	1	17.9	148.2
Missouri	3,325	361	2,949	15	25.7	174.3
North Dakota	168	32	134	2	20.7	81.9
South Dakota	280	34	246	.....	17.4	119.5
Nebraska	640	96	539	5	19.3	95.2
Kansas	1,400	126	1,271	3	18.8	159.4
South Central division	13,485	2,187	11,230	68	30.2	165.4
Eastern South Central	8,221	1,242	6,942	37	32.4	188.0
Kentucky	2,780	464	2,299	17	44.7	208.5
Tennessee	2,400	412	1,979	9	40.8	197.3
Alabama	1,791	202	1,581	8	21.1	182.9
Mississippi	1,250	164	1,083	3	19.9	149.8
Western South Central	5,264	945	4,288	31	27.7	138.4
Louisiana	1,071	138	924	9	19.5	137.5
Arkansas	1,587	318	1,256	13	46.0	204.0
Indian Territory	261	42	218	1	19.9	122.1
Oklahoma	250	46	204	.....	23.1	103.1
Texas	2,095	401	1,686	8	25.0	117.5
Western division	2,962	372	2,578	12	23.3	104.4
Rocky Mountain	975	156	814	5	31.2	112.2
Montana	99	23	76	.....	26.0	49.5
Idaho	111	12	96	3	16.3	109.6
Wyoming	20	4	16	.....	11.1	28.5
Colorado	295	49	246	.....	23.5	75.2
New Mexico	450	68	380	2	72.8	375.4
Basin and Plateau	332	25	304	3	12.6	131.4
Arizona	69	6	62	1	11.8	87.6
Utah	207	17	188	2	11.9	141.4
Nevada	56	2	54	.....	14.0	195.4
Pacific	1,655	191	1,460	4	21.6	96.5
Washington	210	44	165	1	21.8	53.3
Oregon	249	26	222	1	20.6	77.4
California	1,196	121	1,073	2	23.4	112.1

The relation of age to blindness is shown in the following general tables:

Table 1 gives details of age, color, and nativity.

Table 2 gives details of age, and age when blindness occurred.

Table 3 gives details of age, color, nativity, sex and age when blindness occurred.

Table 12 gives details of age, color, sex, and school attendance.

Table 15 gives details of age, color, sex, and occupations.

Age when blindness occurred.—The age at which blindness occurred has a most important bearing upon the statistics showing the relation of other factors to blindness; but the nature and development of the disability in certain cases prevent an accurate statement of the age at which it occurred, and where the exact age could not be given the individuals were requested to indicate the approximate age by specifying the period of life, as infancy, childhood, youth, adult life, or old age.

This permits the subdivision of age of occurrence into two broad groups—under 20 years and 20 years and over—which have been used in all of the tables showing the age at which blindness occurred.

Table x shows, by degree of blindness, the number who became blind in the specified age periods, and the number in each age period per 1,000 blind of all ages.

TABLE X.—*The blind, by degree of blindness and age period when blindness occurred.*

AGE PERIOD WHEN BLINDNESS OCCURRED.	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.
Number:			
Under 20 years	20,704	11,500	9,204
20 years and over	41,200	22,969	18,231
Age unknown	2,859	1,176	1,683
Number at each age per 1,000 at all ages:			
Under 20 years	319.7	322.6	316.1
20 years and over	636.2	644.4	626.1

The figures in Table x include the foreign born whites, for which class the number who became blind under 20 years of age is inadequately represented, as the disability prevents their immigration; the proportions under 20 years are therefore somewhat too low, and those for 20 years and over are somewhat too high.

Table xi shows, by degree of blindness, the number who became blind at the specified ages, and the number who became blind at each age per 1,000 blind of all ages.

It will be seen from the figures that of the totally blind, 2,317, or 65 per 1,000, have been blind from birth, and that 2,084, or 58.5 per 1,000, became blind after birth but under 2 years of age. Of the partially blind, 2,413, or 82.9 per 1,000, are blind from birth, and 1,352, or 46.4 per 1,000, became blind before reaching 2 years of age. Thus the number who lost their sight, either entirely or partially, before reaching the age of 2 years, is 8,166, or 126.1 per 1,000 of the blind at all ages.

TABLE XI.—*The blind, by degree of blindness and age when blindness occurred.*

AGE WHEN BLINDNESS OCCURRED.	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.
Number:			
All ages	64,763	35,645	29,118
Ages definitely stated:			
At birth	4,730	2,317	2,413
After birth and under 2 years	3,436	2,084	1,352
2 to 4 years	2,606	1,417	1,189
5 to 9 years	3,790	2,219	1,571
10 to 14 years	2,858	1,685	1,173
15 to 19 years	2,394	1,423	971
20 to 39 years	10,970	6,104	4,866
40 to 59 years	12,491	7,154	5,337
60 to 79 years	13,793	7,821	5,972
80 years and over	3,011	1,697	1,314
Ages indefinitely stated:			
Infancy, childhood, or youth (under 20)	890	355	535
Adult life or old age (20 and over)	935	193	742
Unknown	2,859	1,176	1,683
Number at each age per 1,000 of all ages:			
All ages	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Ages definitely stated:			
At birth	73.0	65.0	82.9
After birth and under 2 years	53.1	58.5	46.4
2 to 4 years	40.2	39.8	40.8
5 to 9 years	58.5	62.2	54.0
10 to 14 years	44.1	47.3	40.3
15 to 19 years	37.0	39.9	33.3
20 to 39 years	169.4	171.2	167.1
40 to 59 years	192.9	200.7	183.3
60 to 79 years	213.0	219.4	205.1
80 years and over	46.5	47.6	45.1
Ages indefinitely stated:			
Infancy, childhood, or youth (under 20)	13.8	10.0	18.4
Adult life or old age (20 and over)	14.4	5.4	25.5
Unknown	44.1	33.0	57.8

The proportion of congenital blind, or blind from birth, is greater among the partially blind (82.9 per 1,000) than among the totally blind (65 per 1,000); so, too, is the proportion that became blind under 5 years of age—170.1 per 1,000 of the partially blind and 163.3 per 1,000 of the totally blind. But the proportion that became blind in each age period above 5 years of age is greater among the totally blind than among the partially blind.

The relation of age or period of life when blindness occurred is shown in the following general tables:

Table 2 gives age of the blind and age when blindness occurred.

Table 3 gives present age, sex, color, and nativity of the blind and age when blindness occurred.

Table 4 gives the age when blindness occurred.

Table 5, in greater detail than Table 4, gives the age when blindness occurred.

Table 6 gives the data similar to those in Table 5, with greater detail as to age when blindness occurred.

Table 7 gives the age when blindness occurred, sex, and marital condition.

Table 10 gives the age when blindness occurred and causes of blindness.

Table 13 gives the age when blindness occurred, color, and school attendance.

Tables 14 and 16 give the age when blindness occurred and occupation.

Table 17 gives the age when blindness occurred and age when deafness occurred.

TABLE XII.—*The blind, by degree and cause of blindness.*

CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.
All causes	64,763	35,645	29,118
Opacity of eye	33,930	18,384	15,546
Causes affecting the conjunctiva, cornea, and sclera	11,380	5,853	5,527
Granulated lids	1,168	357	811
Foreign particles and irritating substances in eye	274	117	157
Catarrh	531	239	292
Colds	816	499	317
Miscellaneous causes affecting the conjunctiva	308	158	150
Measles	1,451	663	788
Scarlet fever	622	451	171
Scrofula	1,165	465	700
Smallpox	468	333	135
Miscellaneous causes affecting the cornea and sclera	742	417	325
Sore, weak, or inflamed eyes	3,735	2,102	1,633
Growth or tumor on eye	11	7	4
Miscellaneous causes affecting the conjunctiva, cornea, and sclera	89	45	44
Causes affecting the iris, ciliary body, and choroid	1,307	764	543
Venereal diseases	223	151	72
Exposure to heat and cold	469	238	231
Miscellaneous causes affecting the iris, ciliary body, and choroid	615	375	240
Causes affecting the lens	11,769	5,380	6,389
Cataract	7,865	3,952	3,913
Old age	3,904	1,428	2,476
Miscellaneous causes affecting the lens	.....	.....	.....
Other causes producing opacity of eye	9,474	6,387	3,087
[illegible]	1,759	1,152	607
[illegible]	922	704	218
[illegible]	6,688	4,462	2,226
[illegible]	105	69	36
Nervous apparatus affected	7,944	4,953	2,991
Retina affected	1,729	860	869
Strain[illegible]	1,206	627	579
Errors	110	34	76
Miscell[illegible]	413	199	214
Optic nerve affected	2,097	1,524	573
Meningitis	660	533	127
Miscellaneous causes affecting the optic nerve	1,437	991	446
Brain center for sight affected	530	393	137
Congestion, or disease, of brain	468	345	123
Miscellaneous causes affecting the brain center for sight	62	48	14
Other causes affecting nerve	3,588	2,176	1,412
Miscellaneous causes affecting the perceiving mechanism of eye	3,588	2,176	1,412
Unclassified	14,885	7,947	6,938
Congenital	4,728	2,316	2,412
Military service	2,393	1,170	1,223
Fever	524	331	193
Hereditary	328	146	182
Grip	771	474	297
Mal[illegible]	191	135	56
[illegible]	1	1	.....
[illegible]	35	16	19
Accident one eye, other causes other eye, not cataract	279	164	115
Miscellaneous (different causes for each eye)	3	3	.....
Other causes unclassified	5,632	3,191	2,441
Unknown	8,004	4,361	3,643

Causes of blindness.—In classifying the causes of blindness for statistical compilation it was considered desirable, and at the same time scientific, to arrange the causes, as far as possible, according to the anatomical

divisions of the eye. For example, under "opacity of the eye" have been classed all diseases of the cornea, stated as such, and also cases attributed to granulated lids, and all other diseases of the conjunctiva indicated by such causes as measles, scarlet fever, scrofula, smallpox, and sore or inflamed eyes, since these causes do not usually impair vision except when the cornea is affected.

In the same manner, diseases of the iris, ciliary body, and choroid have been inferred as the causes of blindness in cases reported as due to venereal disease (syphilis), exposure to heat or cold, rheumatism, etc., since these diseases of the eye generally result from the causes mentioned.

Affections of the nervous apparatus, either in the eye itself or the cerebral region, have been considered the causes of blindness in cases attributed to strained eyes, errors of refraction, meningitis, and diseases of the brain.

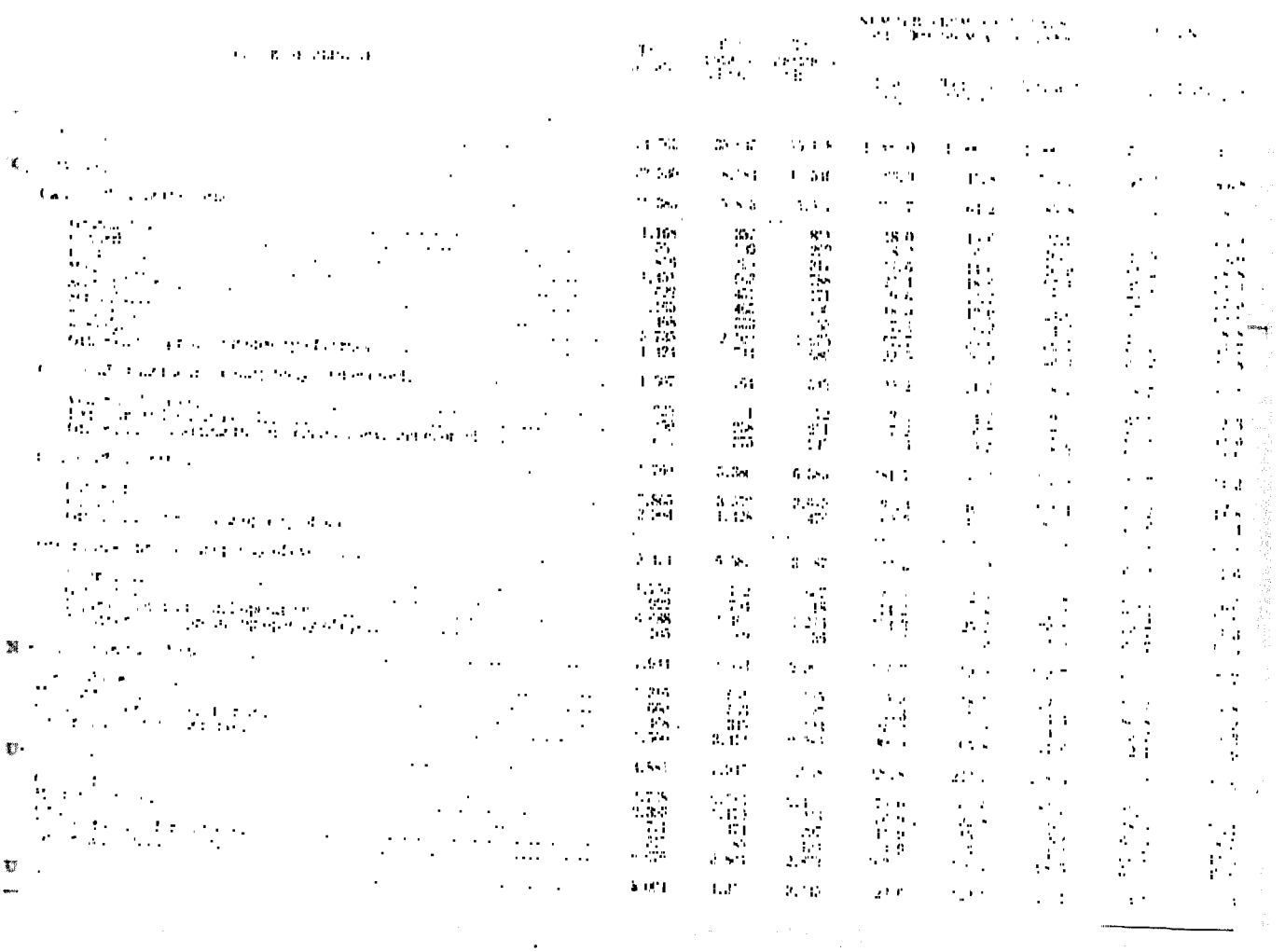
Of the 64,763 cases reported, 41,874, or about 65 per cent, became blind from the classified causes. Other causes, such as "congenital," "military service," "hereditary," "grip," "fever," "accidents," and "different cause for each eye," etc., which do not come specifically within the classes described, have been grouped as "unclassified." These number 14,885, or 23 per cent of the total.

In 8,004 cases, or about 12 per cent of the total, the cause was either reported as unknown or so indefinitely stated as to preclude classification under any other title.

Table XII gives the complete classification adopted, with the number of blind from each cause and class, by degree of blindness.

In the general tables the list of causes has been somewhat condensed, the classification being specified in Table XIII, which shows, by degree of blindness, the number blind from each cause, the number blind from each cause per 1,000 blind from all causes, and the per cent totally and partially blind from each cause.

TABLE XIII.—THE BLIND, BY DEGREE AND CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.



It will be seen from Table XIII that of the specific causes of blindness, those to which the greatest proportion of cases per 1,000 from all causes is due are: Cataract (121.4), injuries, accidents, and operations (103.3), congenital (73), old age (60.3), and sore eyes (57.7). Unknown causes are responsible for a slightly greater proportion than any of the above, namely, 123.6 per 1,000.

Considered with reference to the degree of blindness, the percentage totally blind is considerably greater than that partially blind when the defect is due to the following causes: Meningitis (80.8), glaucoma (76.4), congestion, or disease, of brain (73.7), scarlet fever (72.5), smallpox (71.2), venereal diseases (67.7), injuries, accidents, and operations (66.7), neuralgia (65.5), grip (61.5), and colds (61.2); while the percentage partially blind is greater in the cases due to granulated lids (69.4), old age (63.4), scrofula (60), catarrh (55), measles (54.3), and military service (51.1).

Table XIV shows for each color, by degree of blindness, the number blind from each cause per 1,000 blind from all causes. The figures show that the causes resulting in a greater proportion of blindness among the whites than among the colored were: Granulated lids (white, 20.1; colored, 3.8); catarrh (white, 8.5; colored, 6.2); colds (white, 13.5; colored, 6.4); measles (white, 23.8; colored, 12.9); scarlet fever (white, 10.8; colored, 1.5); smallpox (white, 7.3; colored, 6.4); cataract (white, 127.1; colored, 82.3); neuralgia (white, 27.9; colored, 22.2); glaucoma (white, 15.9; colored, 3); meningitis (white, 10.4; colored, 8.9); congestion, or disease, of brain (white, 7.7; colored, 4.1); congenital (white, 74; colored, 66.5); military service (white, 39.1; colored, 22.3); and grip (white, 12.5; colored, 7.8).

Attention is drawn to the great disparity between the white and colored in the occurrence of blindness as the result of granulated lids and glaucoma. The figures confirm the opinion, generally held by observers in America, that granulated lids, or trachoma, which is so fruitful a cause of blindness among the Irish, the Russians, the Jews, and the Italians, is almost unknown among the negroes in this country.

The causes producing a greater proportion of blindness among the colored than among the whites were: Scrofula (colored, 26.7; white, 16.7); sore eyes (colored, 61.3; white, 57.2); venereal diseases (colored, 9.6; white, 2.6); exposure to heat and cold (colored, 11.2; white, 6.7); old age (colored, 92; white, 55.7); injuries, accidents, and operations (colored, 107.7; white, 102.6); strained eyes (colored, 25.5; white, 19.5); and unknown causes (colored, 186.7; white, 114.4).

TABLE XIV.—*Number of blind from each cause per 1,000 blind from all causes, by color and degree of blindness.*

CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.
All causes	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Opacity of eye	530.8	523.7	539.0	476.8	470.3	488.4
Causes affecting the cornea	180.6	168.6	194.5	142.1	138.7	148.2
Granulated lids	20.1	11.2	30.4	3.8	3.0	5.1
Catarrh	8.5	7.0	10.2	6.2	4.7	8.8
Colds	13.5	15.5	11.2	6.4	5.5	8.2
Measles	23.8	20.0	28.2	12.9	10.6	17.0
Scarlet fever	10.8	14.5	6.5	1.5	1.9	0.7
Scrofula	16.7	11.2	23.1	26.7	23.7	32.3
Smallpox	7.3	9.8	4.5	6.4	7.0	5.4
Sore eyes	57.2	57.5	56.8	61.3	67.5	50.0
Other causes producing opacity of cornea	22.7	21.9	23.6	16.9	14.8	20.7
Causes affecting the iris, ciliary body, and choroid	19.3	20.3	18.0	26.6	28.0	24.1
Venereal diseases	2.6	3.1	1.9	9.6	11.0	7.1
Exposure to heat and cold	6.7	5.9	7.6	11.2	11.1	11.2
Other causes affecting the iris, ciliary body, and choroid	10.0	11.3	8.5	5.8	5.9	5.8
Causes affecting the lens	182.8	149.0	222.0	174.3	162.1	196.1
Cataract	127.1	117.1	138.8	82.3	75.3	94.8
Old age	55.7	31.9	83.2	92.0	86.8	101.3
Other causes producing opacity of lens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other causes producing opacity of eye	148.1	185.8	104.5	133.8	141.5	120.0
Neuralgia	27.9	33.9	20.9	22.2	23.5	20.1
Glaucoma	15.9	22.6	8.1	3.0	3.6	2.0
Injuries, accidents, and operations	102.6	127.2	74.1	107.7	113.3	97.6
All other causes producing opacity of eye	1.7	2.1	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.3
Nervous apparatus affected	128.2	147.0	106.4	84.6	92.5	70.4
Strained eyes	19.5	17.5	21.9	25.5	24.2	27.9
Meningitis	10.4	15.4	4.6	8.9	12.3	2.7
Congestion, or disease, of brain	7.7	10.4	4.5	4.1	5.5	1.7
Other causes affecting nerve	90.6	103.7	75.4	46.1	50.5	38.1
Unclassified	226.6	218.8	235.7	251.9	247.1	260.7
Congenital	74.0	65.6	83.6	66.5	61.3	75.8
Military service	39.1	35.1	43.7	22.3	19.9	26.8
Grip	12.5	14.1	10.6	7.8	8.5	6.5
Different causes for each eye	4.9	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.0	5.8
Other causes unclassified	96.1	98.6	93.3	150.7	153.4	145.8
Unknown	114.4	110.5	118.9	186.7	190.1	180.5

Table XV gives for each age period the number of blind from each cause and class of causes.

TABLE XV.—*The blind, by causes of blindness and period of life when blindness occurred.*

CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	The blind.	PERIOD OF LIFE WHEN BLINDNESS OCCURRED. Childhood (under 20 years).	Adult life (20 years and over).	Age unknown.
All causes	64,763	20,704	41,200	2,859
Opacity of eye	33,930	9,321	23,642	967
Causes affecting the cornea	11,380	5,645	5,400	335
Granulated lids	1,168	341	776	51
Catarrh	531	73	441	17
Colds	816	390	416	10
Measles	1,451	841	574	36
Scarlet fever	622	543	71	8
Scrofula	1,165	725	411	29
Smallpox	468	302	156	10
Sore eyes	3,735	1,753	1,873	109
Other causes producing opacity of cornea	1,424	677	682	65
Causes affecting the iris, ciliary body, and choroid	1,307	199	1,064	44
Venereal diseases	223	53	161	9
Exposure to heat and cold	469	45	409	15
Other causes affecting the iris, ciliary body, and choroid	615	101	494	20
Causes affecting the lens	11,769	942	10,473	354
Cataract	7,865	942	6,569	354
Old age	3,904	.....	3,904	.....
Other causes producing opacity of lens	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other causes producing opacity of eye	9,474	2,535	6,705	234
Neuralgia	1,759	162	1,558	39
Glaucoma	922	57	830	35
Injuries, accidents, and operations	6,668	2,295	4,243	150
All other causes producing opacity of eye	105	21	74	10
Nervous apparatus affected	7,944	2,576	5,134	234
Strained eyes	1,316	156	1,100	60
Meningitis	660	582	73	5
Congenital disease of brain	468	317	139	12
Other causes affecting nerve	5,500	1,521	3,822	157
Unclassified	14,885	6,988	7,549	348
Congenital	4,728	4,728	.....	.....
Military service	2,393	118	2,171	104
Grip	771	131	623	17
Different causes for each eye	317	78	230	9
Other causes unclassified	6,676	1,933	4,525	218
Unknown	8,004	1,819	4,875	1,310

The numbers given in Table XV are reduced to ratios in Table XVI, which shows the per 1,000 distribution, by cause, of those who became blind from all causes in the specified age periods.

TABLE XVI.—*The blind, by causes of blindness and period of life when blindness occurred.*

CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	NUMBER FROM EACH CAUSE PER 1,000 FROM ALL CAUSES. In childhood (under 20 years).	In adult life (20 years and over).
All causes	1,000.0	1,000.0
Opacity of eye	450.2	573.9
Causes affecting the cornea	272.7	131.1
Granulated lids	16.5	18.8
Catarrh	3.5	10.7
Colds	18.9	10.1
Measles	40.6	13.9
Scarlet fever	26.2	1.7
Scrofula	35.0	10.0
Smallpox	14.6	3.8
Sore eyes	84.7	45.5
Other causes producing opacity of cornea	32.7	16.6
Causes affecting the iris, ciliary body, and choroid	9.6	25.8
Venereal diseases	2.5	3.9
Exposure to heat and cold	2.2	9.9
Other causes affecting the iris, ciliary body, and choroid	4.9	12.0
Causes affecting the lens	45.5	254.2
Cataract	45.5	159.4
Old age	.....	94.8
Other causes producing opacity of lens	.....	.....
Other causes producing opacity of eye	122.4	162.8
[illegible]	7.8	37.8
[illegible]	2.8	20.2
[illegible]	110.8	103.0
[illegible]	1.0	1.8
Nervous apparatus affected	124.4	124.6
Strained eyes	7.5	26.7
[illegible]	28.1	1.3
[illegible]	15.3	3.4
[illegible]	73.5	92.7
Unclassified	337.5	183.2
Congenital	228.3	.....
Military service	5.7	52.7
Grip	6.3	15.1
Different causes for each eye	3.8	5.6
Other causes unclassified	93.4	109.8
Unknown	87.9	118.3

It will be seen from Table XVI that causes affecting the cornea caused blindness in a larger number of cases among those blind from childhood than among the blind from adult life. Causes affecting the iris, ciliary body, and choroid, and causes affecting the lens produce blindness principally among adults; likewise other causes producing opacity of the eyes. Affections of the nervous apparatus cause blindness about as often among those under 20 years of age as among adults.

Of the 20,704 persons who were blind from childhood, 4,728 were born blind—about 23 per cent—the other principal causes being injuries, accidents, and operations, 2,295; sore eyes, 1,753; cataract, 942; measles, 841; scrofula, 725.

Cataract, injuries, accidents, and operations, old age, affections of the nervous apparatus, military service, sore eyes, and neuralgia were the principal causes of blindness among adults.

The detailed ages at which blindness occurred, constituting the two broad age groups specified in Table XVI, are given, in relation to causes of blindness, in Table 10, and an examination of that table shows that of the totally blind, 3,935 were blind at birth or became so under 1 year of age, while for the partially blind the corresponding figures are 3,434. These 7,369 persons, whose vision was either totally lost or seriously impaired before the completion of the first year of life, represent 11.4 per cent of the total number of blind.

Excluding congenital defects and injuries, accidents, and operations there are 2,556 who lost sight after birth but under 1 year of age, and in 644, or 25.2 per cent, of these cases the cause of blindness was probably ophthalmia neonatorum, or "babies' sore eyes," since other diseases of the eye causing blindness under 1 year of age are extremely rare. The importance of these figures lies in the fact that this disease, which is very malignant and which attacks the infant at birth or immediately after and almost always results in total destruction of the sight—usually of both eyes—or in very seriously impaired vision, is now considered preventable, and if proper measures had been instituted at the time of birth few or none of these cases would have occurred.

It is not pertinent in this connection to discuss the means of prevention, which are well known, but it can at least be pointed out, with emphasis, that the so-called "sore eyes" of babies is a highly dangerous affection, and that its treatment should be prompt and energetic and carried out by a thoroughly competent person.

The relation of causes of blindness to other details is shown in the following general tables:

Table 8 gives the causes of blindness, color and nativity, and sex.

Table 9 gives causes of blindness.

Table 10 gives causes of blindness and age when blindness occurred.

Table 11 gives causes of blindness, consanguinity of parents, and classes of blind relatives.

Marital condition.—Of the 64,763 blind reported, 22,120 are single, 24,559 are married, 17,333 are widowed, 379 are divorced, and for 372 the marital condition is not stated. Table XVII shows, by degree of blindness, the number and per cent of the blind in each marital class, with the number per 100,000 of each marital class of the population.

TABLE XVII.—*The blind, by degree of blindness and marital condition.*

MARITAL CONDITION.	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.
Number:			
Total	64,763	35,645	29,118
Single	22,120	13,122	8,998
Married	24,559	12,459	12,100
Widowed	17,333	9,609	7,724
Divorced	379	225	154
Unknown	372	230	142
Per cent distribution:			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	34.1	36.8	30.9
Married	37.9	35.0	41.6
Widowed	26.8	27.0	26.5
Divorced	0.6	0.6	0.5
Unknown	0.6	0.6	0.5
Number per 100,000 population of same marital class:			
All classes	85.2	46.9	38.3
Single	50.3	29.8	20.5
Married	88.4	44.8	43.6
Widowed	444.9	246.6	198.3
Divorced	190.5	113.1	77.4

The figures in Table XVII are based upon the blind of all ages. On this basis the percentages of the blind by marital condition are: Single, 34.1; married, 37.9; widowed, 26.8; and divorced, 0.6. There is a much larger proportion of the partially blind than of the totally blind married, while the reverse is true of the single.

The numbers per 100,000 of population show that of the entire unmarried population 50.3 in each 100,000 are blind, 29.8 being totally blind and 20.5 partially blind. Of the married, 88.4 per 100,000 are blind; of the widowed, 444.9 per 100,000 are blind; and of the divorced, 190.5 per 100,000 are blind.

The excessive proportion of blind among the widowed or divorced population is due to the fact that the ages of the widowed and the divorced are much higher than those of the single and the married, and the further fact that the disability occurs with increasing frequency as the age increases. It also operates, to a certain extent, as a bar to remarriage.

In comparing results concerning the marital condition of different classes of the population, those under 15 years of age are generally excluded as almost wholly single or as unqualified for marriage. Making this exclusion in both the blind and the general population, the proportions of single, married, widowed, and divorced in the two classes are as follows:

CLASS.	PER CENT.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Population at least 15 years of age:				
Total	35.8	55.7	7.8	0.4
The blind	28.4	41.2	29.1	0.6

In making deductions from the above table the marked difference already referred to between the age distribution of the blind and that of the total popula-

tion must be borne in mind. The fact that the proportion of blind in the population increases very rapidly with each successive age period, especially after 50 years of age (Table VIII), is doubtless the principal reason for the large proportion of widowed and the small proportion of single among the blind, as compared with the total population.

Excluding those under 15 years of age the number of unmarried blind per 100,000 of population is 94.8 (totally blind, 58.8; partially blind, 36). This exclusion does not affect the proportions of blind among the married, widowed, or divorced in any appreciable degree, as the number of these classes under 15 years of age is so small as to be negligible.

The relation of marital condition to blindness is shown in Table 7.

Consanguinity of parents, and blind relatives.—The relationship or consanguinity of the parents of the 64,763 blind was reported in 56,507 cases, in 2,527, or 4.5 per cent, of which the parents were related as cousins.

In 57,726 cases the inquiry as to the existence of blind relatives was answered; 10,967, or 19 per cent, of this number reported that they had blind relatives.

The blind relatives are divided into two groups—the first comprising blind brothers, sisters, or ancestors, and the second collateral relatives or descendants. The results are shown in Table XVIII.

TABLE XVIII.—*The blind, by consanguinity of parents, degree of blindness, and blind relatives of other classes.*

CONSANGUINITY OF PARENTS.	Total.	Blind brothers, sisters, or ancestors.	Collateral relatives or descendants alone, blind.	No blind relatives or relatives by marriage alone, blind.	Not stated.
All classes:					
The blind	64,763	8,629	2,338	46,759	7,037
Totally blind	35,645	4,378	1,215	26,349	3,703
Partially blind	29,118	4,251	1,123	20,410	3,334
Parents cousins—					
The blind	2,527	844	149	1,456	78
Totally blind	1,291	435	78	739	39
Partially blind	1,236	409	71	717	39
Parents not cousins—					
The blind	53,980	7,395	2,095	43,368	1,122
Totally blind	29,892	3,720	1,090	24,541	541
Partially blind	24,088	3,675	1,005	18,827	581
Consanguinity of parents not stated—					
The blind	8,256	390	94	1,935	5,837
Totally blind	4,462	223	47	1,069	3,123
Partially blind	3,794	167	47	866	2,714

Of the 2,527 blind persons whose parents were cousins, 993, or 39.3 per cent, have blind relatives—844 having blind brothers, sisters, or ancestors, and 149 having blind collateral relatives or descendants. Of the 53,980 blind whose parents were not related, 9,490, or 17.6 per cent, have blind relatives, 7,395 having blind brothers, sisters, or ancestors, and 2,095 having blind collateral relatives or descendants.

Considered with reference to the degree of blindness the figures show that 1,291, or 51.1 per cent, of those whose parents were cousins are totally blind, and 1,236, or 48.9 per cent, are partially blind. Of those whose parents were not related, 29,892, or 55.4 per cent, are totally blind, and 24,088, or 44.6 per cent, are partially blind. It appears from these figures that total blindness occurs with somewhat greater frequency among those whose parents were not related.

Table XIX shows the causes of blindness among the blind, classified by consanguinity of parents and blind relatives.

TABLE XIX.—*The blind, by consanguinity of parents, blind relatives, and causes of blindness.*

CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	PARENTS COUSINS.			PARENTS NOT COUSINS.		
	Total.	Blind brothers, sisters, or ancestors.	Collateral relatives or descendants alone, blind.	Total.	Blind brothers, sisters, or ancestors.	Collateral relatives or descendants alone, blind.
All causes	2,527	844	149	53,980	7,395	2,095
Opacity of eye	1,000	244	66	28,797	3,770	1,093
Causes affecting the cornea	444	108	34	10,016	1,283	444
Granulated lids	35	7	6	1,041	147	40
Catarrh	23	8	2	467	63	24
Colds	25	1	1	736	55	27
Measles	73	20	5	1,267	169	42
Scarlet fever	27	5	2	545	33	14
Scrofula	71	21	5	1,026	232	80
Smallpox	7	.....	.....	404	28	15
Sore eyes	152	34	12	3,270	419	152
Other causes producing opacity of cornea	31	12	1	1,260	137	50
Causes affecting the iris, ciliary body, and choroid	33	8	3	1,093	129	44
Venereal diseases	4	1	.....	161	13	7
Exposure to heat and cold	7	3	.....	399	52	15
Other causes affecting the iris, ciliary body, and choroid	22	4	3	533	64	22
Causes affecting the lens	288	89	14	9,467	1,603	321
Cataract	227	71	14	6,625	1,244	259
Old age	61	18	.....	2,842	359	62
Other causes producing opacity of lens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other causes producing opacity of eye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neuralgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glaucoma	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Injuries, wounds and lesions and loss of eyes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All other causes producing opacity of eyes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nervous and muscular affections	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meningitis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Congestion of brain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other causes affecting nerves	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unclassified	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Congenital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Military service	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grip	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Different causes for each eye	4	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other causes not specified	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unknown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The most significant fact derived from the figures given in Table XIX is found in the showing that of the 2,527 blind whose parents were cousins, 632, or 25 per cent, are congenitally blind, of whom 350, or 55.4 per cent, also have blind relatives of the classes specified; while among the 53,980 whose parents were not so related the number of congenitally blind is 3,666, or but 6.8 per cent, of whom only 1,023, or 27.9 per cent, have blind relatives.

The only specific causes other than congenital, to which a greater proportion of the total cases of blindness among those whose parents were cousins than among those whose parents were not related is due, are: Catarrh (parents cousins, 9.1; parents not cousins, 8.7 per 1,000); scarlet fever (parents cousins, 10.7; parents not cousins, 10.1 per 1,000); scrofula (parents cousins, 28.1; parents not cousins, 19 per 1,000); and measles (parents cousins, 28.9; parents not cousins, 23.5 per 1,000). The difference in these proportions is but slight, and the relative number of cases of blindness attributed to each of the other causes is greater among those whose parents were not related.

Table 11 gives the number of blind, by causes of blindness, consanguinity of parents, and classes of blind relatives.

School attendance.—The inquiry concerning education of the blind was limited to the simple question of whether the person had attended school, and if so, the kind of school attended, as "special school for the blind," or "common school," "high school," "college," etc.

Table XX shows the number and per cent of cases in which the totally and partially blind of each color returned a definite answer to the inquiry regarding school attendance.

TABLE XX.—*The blind, by degree of blindness, color, and school attendance.*

[illegible]	[illegible]	ATTENDED [illegible]	DID NOT AT- [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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The question was answered in 53,582 cases, and the replies show that 24,556, or 37.9 per cent, of the whole number of blind have a greater or less amount of schooling, while 29,026, or 44.8 per cent, have not attended any kind of school. In 11,181 cases, or 17.3 per cent, the information was not supplied.

Of the totally blind, 12,927, or 36.3 per cent, have attended school, and 17,141, or 48.1 per cent, have not. Of the partially blind, 11,629, or 39.9 per cent, have attended school, while 11,885, or 40.8 per cent, report no schooling whatever.

The number and per cent of the white and colored blind, classified by degree of blindness, who have received instruction in special schools for the blind is shown in Table XXI.

TABLE XXI.—*The blind, by degree of blindness and color, instructed in special schools.*

RACE, AND DEGREE OF BLINDNESS.	ATTENDED SCHOOL.		
	Total.	Special.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White:			
The blind	22,707	8,702	38.3
Totally blind	11,893	5,853	49.2
Partially blind	10,814	2,849	26.3
Colored:			
The blind	1,849	543	29.4
Totally blind	1,034	386	37.3
Partially blind	815	157	19.3

The detailed information with respect to schooling of the blind is contained in the following general tables:

Table 12 shows the blind, by color, school attendance, age, and sex.

Table 13 shows the blind, by color, school attendance, and age when blindness occurred.

Occupations.—Of 62,456 blind 10 years of age and upward, 12,506, or 20 per cent, were reported as engaged in definite remunerative occupations. The per cent of the general population similarly employed was 50.2.

Classifying the occupied blind by degree of blindness, the number reported as totally blind is 5,581 and the number reported as partially blind is 6,925. In other words, 16.2 per cent of the totally blind 10 years of age and over are gainfully employed and 24.7 per cent of the partially blind.

The occupations of the blind were compiled according to the classification adopted for the total population, and the number of the blind, classified by degree of blindness, engaged in the general classes of occupations, with the percentage that each class forms of those gainfully employed are shown in Table XXII.

TABLE XXII.—*The blind, gainfully employed, by degree of blindness and class of occupations.*

CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS.	The blind.	The totally blind.	The partially blind.
Number:			
All occupations	12,506	5,581	6,925
Agricultural pursuits	5,273	1,424	3,849
Professional service	1,404	1,010	394
Domestic and personal service	1,783	642	1,141
Trade and transportation	1,671	1,040	631
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	2,375	1,465	910
Per cent distribution:			
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	42.2	25.5	55.6
Professional service	11.2	18.1	5.7
Domestic and personal service	14.2	11.5	16.5
Trade and transportation	13.4	18.6	9.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	19.0	26.3	13.1

The per cent distribution of the general population gainfully employed, by classes of occupations, for comparison with the preceding results obtained for the blind, is as follows:

Per cent distribution, by class of occupations, of population gainfully employed.

All occupations	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	35.7
Professional service	4.3
Domestic and personal service	19.2
Trade and transportation	16.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	24.4

The preceding figures show that there is a larger percentage of totally blind persons gainfully employed engaged in professional pursuits, trade and transportation, and manufacturing and mechanical industries than is found in the general population, while the percentage engaged in agricultural pursuits and domestic and personal service is less. Of the partially blind gainfully employed, the majority follow agricultural pursuits, the percentage in this class (55.6) being higher than that in the general population (35.7).

Comparing the proportions that those engaged in each class of occupations form of the totally blind gainfully employed with the corresponding proportions for the partially blind, it will be seen that the percentage of the former is higher in the professional, trade and transportation, and manufacturing and mechanical classes, while the partially blind have a higher percentage in agricultural pursuits and domestic and personal service.

The relation of occupation to blindness is shown in the following general tables:

Table 14 gives the number and per cent distribution, by class of occupations, of the blind over 10 years of age gainfully employed, by age when blindness occurred.

Table 15 gives the number of blind over 10 years of age engaged in each specified occupation and class of occupations, by color, sex, and age.

Table 16 gives the number of blind over 10 years of age engaged in each specified occupation and class of occupations, by age when blindness occurred.

The blind-deaf.—Of the 64,763 persons reported as blind, 2,772, or 42.8 per 1,000, were found to be also deaf.

The returns for this class have been compiled according to the age at which each disability occurred and the results are given in Table 17, showing the age at which blindness occurred in relation to the age at which deafness occurred.

The coincidence of the two defects is not disclosed by the figures showing age at occurrence by groups of years, and can not be stated exactly except for those blind and deaf from birth, of whom there are 76, but it fell within the same age groups in 1,194 cases, as follows: At birth, 76; between birth and 5 years of age, 64; at 5 to 9 years, 54; at 10 to 14 years, 37; at 15 to 19 years, 24; at 20 to 39 years, 145; at 40 to 59 years, 172; at 60 to 79 years, 429; and at 80 years and over, 193.

There are 153 cases in which the unfortunate persons lost both sight and hearing under 5 years of age.