

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The most striking result of the investigations made in 1880 respecting the insane, the idiotic, the blind, and the deaf in the United States is the apparent increase in their number, relatively to the total population, when the Tenth Census is compared with those which have preceded it.

In the census of 1830 the blind and the deaf were enumerated, but not the insane and idiotic. In the census of 1840 the insane and idiotic were also enumerated, but no distinction was made between them; they were counted together as a single class of unfortunates. The census of 1850 was the first in which these four classes were separately enumerated. The following table shows the number reported at each census from 1850 to 1880:

Table showing the number of insane, idiots, blind, and deaf-mutes in the United States in the years named, respectively, according to the census.

Class.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Insane	91,997	37,432	24,042	15,610
Idiots	76,895	24,527	18,930	15,787
Blind	48,928	20,320	12,658	9,704
Deaf-mutes	33,878	16,205	12,821	9,803
Total	251,698	98,484	68,451	50,904

These figures are in themselves surprising, but in order to comprehend their full significance they must be compared with the population at each census, since it is conceivable that the population might have increased with the same astounding rapidity. This was not the fact. The total population of the United States in 1850 was 23,191,876; in 1860 it was 31,443,321; in 1870 it was 38,558,371; and in 1880 it was 50,155,783. In thirty years the population has a little more than doubled; but the number of insane, idiots, blind, and deaf-mutes appears to be nearly five times as great as it was thirty years ago.

In the table which follows, for the purpose of comparison, the actual numbers of these four classes have been reduced to percentages of the total population, and it appears that the ratio for all of them taken together is nearly 2.3 times as great in 1880 as it was reported to be in 1850.

Table showing the ratio of insane, idiots, blind, and deaf-mutes, to total population, in each of the years named.

Class.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Insane .....	.001834	.000971	.000765	.000673
Idiots .....	.001533	.000636	.000602	.000681
Blind .....	.000976	.000527	.000403	.000422
Deaf-mutes .....	.000675	.000408	.000420	.000423
Total .....	.005018	.002554	.002178	.002199

The foregoing table admits not only of comparison between the ratios given in one census and in another, but also of comparisons between each of the four classes enumerated in one and the same census. It is observed that, as a rule, the insane are apparently more numerous than the idiots; the insane and idiots are more numerous than the blind and the deaf-mutes; and the blind are more numerous than the deaf-mutes. This general fact becomes more clear with each successive enumeration. This seems to be the proper point, however, at which to remark that

the enumeration of the idiots is no doubt less complete than that of the insane, since idiots who are infants are not reported fully, and are probably to a large extent not recognized as such by their parents; and although the number of blind is larger in the aggregate than that of deaf-mutes, yet, since blindness is frequently the result of old age or of accident in middle life, the number of deaf-mutes of school age (from six to sixteen years) greatly exceeds that of children of school age who have lost the sense of sight.

The insane, the idiots, the blind, and the deaf are known in the census by the title of defectives, or the defective classes. Exception has been taken to this word as offensive, and not really descriptive in its application to them. The force of this exception is freely admitted. I should have preferred some other term, had I been able to think of a better, but no one has suggested a better. The deaf and the blind lack the sense of hearing or the sense of sight; the idiots lack the full development of their mental powers; and the insane have lost, to a greater or less extent, the faculty of reason or the balance between the intellectual powers of which, before becoming insane, they were possessed, and which the most of them still partially retain. In the case of each of these four classes, their claim to the protecting care of the government is, therefore, based upon a physical or mental defect. The word defective, in its application to them, is not meant to imply that they are defective in any respect except those just indicated. Nor does it imply, on the other hand, that there are not other classes of the population who might with equal propriety be designated as defective also; but there are no other classes of defectives for whose relief the governments of the several states and territories are invoked to make provision for their maintenance, tuition, or medical treatment, in institutions created by law and supported at the expense of the public treasury. It is because of this peculiar relation which they sustain to the public, that they are enumerated in the census, in order that the governments referred to may know the precise extent of the claim which may justly be made in their behalf and the amount of provision to be made for them.

Of late years a controversy has also arisen with regard to the propriety or impropriety of designating one of these special classes as deaf-mutes, or the deaf and dumb. It is urged that some of those who are included under this general designation are not dumb; they are not mutes, either because they lost their hearing in early life, after having acquired the art of speech, which many of them retain, and are known as semi-mutes, or because, having been taught to articulate, they have acquired the art of speech, not naturally, but in consequence of special training in the use of their vocal organs, after losing their hearing. To call those dumb who can in fact utter articulate and intelligible sounds, is said to be a misnomer. Again, the word mute has been objected to on the ground that, though it literally means incapable of speech, it is applied figuratively to hired mourners at funerals, and to servants in oriental seraglios; it therefore suggests to the mind a ridiculous and inappropriate image. Similarly the word dumb has the colloquial signification of stupid, and its application to the deaf is thought by themselves and by their friends to be somewhat in the nature of an insult, since the loss of hearing does not necessarily imply defective intelligence; on the contrary, many deaf-mutes have attained to distinction in various walks of life, notwithstanding their infirmity, and have successfully competed with learned and scholarly men and women whose hearing was perfect. Out of deference to this feeling, which I respect, and also for the sake of euphony, I shall often speak of the deaf and dumb as the deaf; but it must be understood by the reader that by the word deaf I mean that portion of the deaf who are properly described, according to the usage of other languages as well as our own, as deaf-mutes. In French they are *sourds-muets*; in German they are *Taubsstumme*. The deaf who have lost their hearing in later life are not deaf-mutes, in the technical sense of the word; and to enumerate all the deaf, without distinguishing between those who can communicate with their fellow-beings, having had the use of speech and not having lost it, and those who are incapable of such communication without a course of training especially adapted to them, would be confusing, and would mislead legislatures in the matter of appropriations. It is only with the needs of the latter subdivision of the deaf that legislatures, as such, have any special concern. They require to be designated specifically, and in no language has any better method of naming them been invented. Neither the word mute nor the word dumb is a term of reproach; neither of them conveys any suggestion of inferiority; both have been consecrated in literature by the usage of the best writers.* In spite of the awkwardness of the phraseology, I confess that I do not see how it is possible to avoid retaining it.

The word dependent is employed in the census to denote paupers and those who, although not members of the pauper class, would be liable presumably to become such, were it not that private benevolence steps in and takes

* For example, by Shakespeare, in *Coriolanus*, where he makes the Roman messenger say:

—'Tis thought
That Marcius shall be consul: I have seen
The dumb men throng to see him, and the blind
To hear him speak: matrons flung gloves,
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs,
Upon him as he pass'd: the nobles bended,
As to Jove's statue; and the commons made
A shower and thunder with their caps and shouts:
I never saw the like.

the place of official relief. In this class are included not only the inmates of almshouses and those who receive outdoor relief, but also the inmates of homes for the friendless and for orphan and neglected children.

The term delinquent is applied to criminals, to persons in prison awaiting trial on a criminal charge, and to juvenile offenders, whose acts would be criminal, had their perpetrators arrived at the years of discretion and legal responsibility to the criminal code.

Before the present census no enumeration has been made of the inmates of charitable institutions for dependents who are not paupers. I am not certain whether the enumeration of prisoners in the census hitherto has included the inmates of juvenile reformatories or not.

But, taking the figures given to represent the number of paupers and prisoners at each census since 1850, we have the following table, which shows the increase during the past thirty years:

Table showing the number of paupers and of prisoners in the United States in the years named, respectively, according to the census.

Class.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Paupers	66,203	76,737	82,942	50,353
Prisoners	58,609	32,901	19,086	6,737
Total	124,812	109,638	102,028	57,090

The following is the corresponding table of percentages:

Table showing the ratio of paupers and of prisoners, to total population, in each of the years named.

Class.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Paupers .....	.001320	.001990	.002638	.002171
Prisoners .....	.001169	.000853	.000607	.000290
Total .....	.002489	.002843	.003245	.002461

As will be seen, the increase in the ratio of the two classes taken together has been so slight as to be almost imperceptible. Indeed, it would seem that during the last twenty years there has been an actual decrease. But, when analyzed, the figures show that while there has been a decided increase in the number of prisoners, it has been fully offset by the decrease in the number of paupers. I know no reason why this should be so, and I have no confidence in the figures given prior to 1880. It must, however, be understood that the foregoing tables include only paupers in almshouses, and not those in receipt of outdoor relief. In the census of 1880 the enumerators returned, of the former subdivision, 66,203; but of outdoor paupers, 21,595; these, had they been included in the tables, would have swelled the ratio for 1880. But there is no evidence that outdoor paupers were enumerated in any previous census. The attempt to secure anything like a complete or adequate enumeration of them in the present census was a failure, and we may suppose that it was not intended to include them heretofore.

The methods adopted, in the investigation of which I have had the honor to have the supervision, have been so different from those previously followed that any comparison between this census and any other, with respect to the defective, dependent, or delinquent classes, is almost impossible. There is no sufficient reason to believe that the number of insane, idiots, blind, and deaf has increased at anything like the rate shown in the tables. Either the ratios to the total population, as here shown, are excessive, or those deduced from the figures of former years fall below the truth. It has always been the opinion of experts that the census failed to show the actual number of these several classes, and their doubts are confirmed by the results of my more careful and exhaustive research.

Without entering into the details of the work performed in the office at Washington, it is sufficient to say, first, that the basis of the present investigation was a list of institutions throughout the United States, prepared with great care in advance of the actual taking of the census, so that it is demonstrable that few, if any, of the important charitable and correctional institutions of the country failed to be accurately reported. Second, a system of special schedules was devised, one for each separate class; and every enumerator was required not merely to enter upon the general population schedule the name of every defective person enumerated by him, but also to transfer the name of every such person to its appropriate special schedule, and upon that schedule to answer certain definite questions, applicable to him as a member of the class to which he was supposed to belong. For this extra service the enumerator was offered additional compensation; and it was impressed upon him that he should exert himself to find these defective persons, and make a full report of each case. He was instructed to counsel with physicians upon this point, to make inquiries of neighbors, and to report all defectives, whether the information respecting them should be derived from the family to which they belonged or from other sources, if in his judgment it was worthy of confidence. By this method it was sought to obtain approximately as complete an enumeration of defectives outside of institutions as of the inmates of such institutions. Third, with respect to the idiots and the insane, the work of the enumerators was supplemented by correspondence with physicians, in all parts of the United States, to

the number of nearly 100,000, all of whom were furnished with blank forms of return, and were invited and urged to report to the Census Office all idiots and lunatics within the sphere of their personal knowledge. Four-fifths of them responded to this invitation; a result which, while it redounds to the credit of the medical profession, illustrates the remarkable interest felt by the public in this census, and it is in itself a tribute to the genius of popular institutions. The information thus obtained supplemented to a very considerable extent that derived from the enumerators. —

The question will naturally suggest itself to the reader, whether there is not a possibility that the same person may have been reported as insane or idiotic by two or more physicians, or both by a physician and an enumerator. This is not only possible, but in many instances it actually happened. It was easy, however, by employing a sufficient number of clerks to scrutinize the returns, with a view to the detection of duplications, to purge the list of duplicates; and great pains was taken with this branch of the work.

It should, I think, be explained that the computations with respect to the dependent, defective, and delinquent classes were not made from the original schedules, either general or special, but from transcripts, which were made by a large force of clerks, who were employed for many months in making lists of the insane, etc., on separate sheets, in such form and manner as to make the detection of duplications comparatively easy. Inasmuch as these lists were arranged by enumerators' districts, and the number of defectives returned by any one enumerator was usually small, the difficulty in finding them was not so great as might be supposed.

Much of the information contained in the tables now published has been given out to the public, from time to time, in various ways, particularly in the compendium of the census; and the general results have, so far as I am informed or have reason to believe, been accepted without question by those most competent to judge of their accuracy. Particularly, manuscript lists of the deaf have been furnished, upon request, to most of the superintendents of institutions for the deaf in the United States; and, although inaccuracies have been discovered in individual instances, as was to be expected, yet no superintendent who has given these lists his personal examination has thus far impugned their general reliability. I have, therefore, a very large measure of confidence in them.

One other preliminary observation is in place here. Obviously there would have been a certain propriety in subdividing the work of this department of the Census Office and assigning different portions of it to persons better qualified than I can claim to be, in the special treatment of the insane and idiots, in the tuition of the blind and deaf, and in the care of paupers and prisoners. But it is fair to say that, had this method been adopted, while the investigation would have gained in some directions, it would have lost in others perhaps no less important. It will, I think, be apparent to the student of this report that the comparisons between the figures obtained with regard to the several classes to which it relates are of value; and that many relations have been thus brought clearly to view which would otherwise have been ignored altogether. To my own mind the entire subject is one. The causes at work in modern society, with its high degree of organization and development, which tend to hasten the growth of either of the forms of misfortune included in this inquiry, affect the growth of all of them. The physical and moral causes which are the occasion of insanity in one man excite another to crime. The connection between crime and pauperism is exceedingly close; so is that between crime and imbecility; but not more intimate than that between insanity and idiocy. I shall give some reasons for believing that there is also a correlation between idiocy, blindness, and deaf-mutism. It is a well-ascertained fact that, in the operation of that mysterious but potent factor in the production of defective types of humanity which we call heredity, insanity in an ancestor may become idiocy or crime in a descendant, and *vice versa*. There is a morphology of evil which requires to be studied. How far it may extend, or what may be its ramifications, no one can yet say. All of these forms of misfortune are often a cause of pauperization of individuals and of entire families. Preventive work among children is calculated to check the growth of them all, or to alleviate the condition of their hapless victims. They strike those whom they assail at a very tender age, even before birth. And there is still another point of view from which they demand to be studied simultaneously and in connection with each other. This branch of the census may be likened to the wrong side of the balance-sheet in making up the national account. We have enumerated our wealth of men, of money, of property of every description; we have ascertained approximately the rate at which we are advancing as a nation in all the material elements of progress. We need also to cast a glance at the increasing burdens which civilization has to bear. A very considerable portion of the revenues raised by the several states by means of taxation is absorbed in the care of the criminal and the unfortunate; in some states more than half of the general revenue fund is devoted to this specific end. For the information of legislatures it is important that the whole extent of the evil to be contended against shall be known, and that it shall be accessible in a single report, in order that they may make adequate provision for its care or alleviation. The proper care of all these classes is the dictate alike of duty, of sentiment, and of self-interest. The subject demands a degree of interest and attention which it is difficult to secure for it.

The tables herewith submitted number in all 136, of which 32 relate to the insane, 31 to the idiots, 20 to the blind, 21 to the deaf and dumb, 1 to homeless children, 8 to paupers, and 23 to prisoners.

Table I shows the number of insane in the aggregate and by sex, nativity, and race. The same thing is shown, with regard to the idiots, in Table XXXIII; the blind, in Table LXIV; the deaf, in Table LXXXIV; homeless children, in Table CV; paupers in almshouses, in Table CVI; outdoor paupers, in Table CVII; prisoners, in Table

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

CIV. The juvenile delinquents in reformatories are not included with the prisoners enumerated in the last of these tables, but their number is given, in a different form, in Table CXXXII. This series of tables is arranged by states and territories, so as to show the number of each class in each of them. The general result may be tabulated as follows:

Table showing the number of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes enumerated in the United States in 1880, in the aggregate, and by sex, nativity, and race.

Class.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign-born.	White.	Colored.	NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.		COLORED.	
								Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
								Insane	91,959	44,301	47,508	65,625	26,334	85,303	6,156	29,134	30,511	12,450	13,708	2,807	3,349
Idiots	76,895	45,309	31,586	72,888	4,007	67,316	9,579	37,108	26,225	2,320	1,663	5,881	3,698
Blind	48,928	26,748	22,180	40,599	8,329	41,278	7,050	17,923	15,128	4,984	3,243	3,841	3,819
Deaf-mutes	33,878	18,567	15,311	30,507	3,371	30,661	3,217	14,879	12,425	1,894	1,463	1,794	1,423
Homeless children	57,423	30,171	27,252	55,613	1,810	54,883	2,540	27,879	25,200	892	912	1,400	1,140
Paupers in almshouses ..	66,203	35,564	30,639	43,236	22,967	60,486	5,717	19,186	18,417	13,490	9,393	2,888	2,820
Outdoor paupers	21,595	10,290	11,305	17,902	3,693	19,328	2,267	7,581	8,085	1,649	2,013	1,000	1,207
Prisoners	58,609	53,004	5,005	45,802	12,807	41,861	16,748	28,048	1,708	10,056	2,049	15,500	1,248
Juvenile delinquents in reformatories	11,468	9,258	2,210	10,461	1,007	10,220	1,248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	466,958	273,902	193,056	382,633	84,325	411,836	55,122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The figure 466,958 here given as the total for all the classes is not and cannot be exact, for two reasons: (1) That the adult poor who are cared for in institutions other than almshouses are not included in it, and (2) that it does include a certain amount of duplication, in consequence of the enumeration of the same individual under more than one category, as, for instance, both blind and insane, or both an idiot and a homeless child. If the necessary corrections could be made, and an exact result obtained, it is probable that the total number of persons reported to me as belonging to some one of these special classes would fall not far short of 500,000, or very nearly one in every hundred of the total population.

From the tables named I have prepared the following seven consolidated tables, which show by states and territories the numbers of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes in each of them, not only in the aggregate but by sex, nativity, and race. They are so arranged as to admit of comparisons not readily made by consulting the separate tables contained in the body of this report. A very great number of tables could be constructed by the same method, of which the most important, perhaps, would be that of ratios to 1,000,000 of the population. But these are sufficient for illustration. For convenience of reference I have inserted in each of them, in the first column, the figures taken from the population schedules appropriate to each.

THE DEFECTIVE, DEPENDENT, AND DELINQUENT CLASSES.

Table showing the number of the insane, etc., by states and territories.

States and territories.	Total population.	Total of defective, dependent, and delinquent classes.	Insane.	Idiota.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Homeless children.	Paupers in almshouses.	Prisoners.	Juvenile delinquents.
The United States	56,155,783	445,363	91,950	76,895	48,928	33,878	57,423	66,203	58,009	11,468
Alabama	1,269,505	7,975	1,521	2,223	1,399	693	272	514	1,353	.....
Arkansas	40,440	137	21	11	27	7	.....	4	67	.....
Arkansas	862,525	4,512	789	1,374	972	489	27	105	756	.....
California	864,694	11,019	2,503	507	644	382	2,577	1,594	2,647	165
Colorado	194,327	799	99	77	104	85	8	40	380	.....
Connecticut	622,700	7,030	1,723	817	613	565	747	1,418	718	429
Dakota	135,177	343	72	80	63	63	5	.....	60	.....
Delaware	146,608	1,294	198	269	127	84	148	387	81	.....
District of Columbia	177,624	2,862	938	107	164	169	751	184	381	168
Florida	269,493	1,275	253	369	215	118	6	45	269	.....
Georgia	1,542,180	9,505	1,697	2,433	1,634	819	563	550	1,809	.....
Idaho	32,616	91	16	23	6	7	.....	7	32	.....
Illinois	3,077,871	23,416	5,134	4,170	2,615	2,202	2,074	3,084	3,320	217
Indiana	1,978,391	19,098	3,548	4,725	2,238	1,794	1,695	3,052	1,618	403
Iowa	1,624,615	9,827	2,544	2,314	1,310	1,052	382	1,165	803	257
Kansas	996,696	5,289	1,000	1,083	748	651	167	355	1,295	.....
Kentucky	1,648,690	14,062	2,784	3,513	2,116	1,275	1,327	1,366	1,398	223
Louisiana	999,946	6,552	1,002	1,053	845	524	1,918	.....	1,066	144
Maine	648,996	6,670	1,542	1,325	797	455	525	1,505	405	116
Maryland	994,943	9,408	1,857	1,319	946	671	1,410	1,187	1,259	759
Massachusetts	1,793,985	21,914	5,127	2,031	1,733	978	3,210	4,533	3,576	720
Michigan	1,636,937	12,370	2,796	2,181	1,289	1,166	966	1,746	1,912	314
Minnesota	786,773	3,777	1,145	729	448	500	190	227	426	112
Mississippi	1,131,597	6,265	1,147	1,579	1,071	606	266	345	1,311	.....
Missouri	2,168,380	16,007	3,310	3,372	2,258	1,598	1,704	1,477	2,041	247
Montana	39,159	172	59	15	12	9	1	.....	76	.....
Nebbraska	452,492	1,828	450	356	220	287	28	113	374	.....
Nevada	62,266	565	31	18	24	10	188	95	199	.....
New Hampshire	346,991	4,351	1,056	703	412	221	381	1,198	269	111
New Jersey	1,131,116	11,000	2,465	1,056	829	527	1,710	2,462	1,573	438
New Mexico	119,565	791	139	122	358	70	48	.....	40	.....
New York	5,082,871	69,973	14,055	6,084	5,013	3,762	16,037	12,452	8,728	3,842
North Carolina	1,399,756	11,255	2,028	3,142	1,873	1,032	335	1,275	1,570	.....
Ohio	3,198,082	35,105	7,286	6,460	2,900	2,301	5,535	6,974	2,538	1,051
Oregon	174,768	1,104	378	181	87	102	72	51	233	.....
Pennsylvania	4,282,891	44,981	8,304	6,497	3,884	3,079	8,386	9,184	4,833	814
Rhode Island	276,531	2,773	884	234	300	150	382	520	317	180
South Carolina	995,677	5,971	1,112	1,588	1,100	564	402	519	626	.....
Tennessee	1,542,359	12,897	2,404	3,531	2,026	1,108	578	1,130	2,100	12
Texas	1,591,749	9,644	1,584	2,276	1,375	771	277	210	3,103	8
Utah	143,963	601	151	148	126	118	.....	.....	58	.....
Vermont	332,286	3,877	1,015	803	486	212	299	655	258	149
Virginia	1,512,566	12,317	2,411	2,794	1,710	998	744	2,117	1,543	.....
Washington	75,116	401	135	47	47	24	56	11	81	.....
West Virginia	618,457	4,901	982	1,367	625	520	307	711	389	.....
Wisconsin	1,315,497	9,318	2,526	1,785	1,075	1,079	723	1,018	589	523
Wyoming	20,789	101	4	2	4	11	6	.....	74	.....

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Table showing the number of male insane, etc., by states and territories.

States and territories.	Total male population.	Total males among defective, dependent, and delinquent classes.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Homeless children.	Paupers in almshouses.	Prisoners.	Juvenile delinquents.
The United States	25,518,820	263,612	44,391	45,309	26,748	18,567	30,171	35,564	53,604	9,258
Alabama	622,629	4,812	719	1,344	740	383	122	228	1,276	.....
Arizona	28,202	116	16	7	17	6	.....	4	66	.....
Arkansas	416,279	2,716	375	811	492	240	12	45	732	.....
California	518,176	8,047	1,723	313	418	232	1,302	1,377	2,582	100
Colorado	120,131	648	59	49	72	44	6	41	377	.....
Connecticut	305,782	4,026	745	504	318	318	427	776	656	282
Dakota	82,296	227	42	48	37	37	4	.....	59	.....
Delaware	74,108	675	96	165	60	39	58	190	67	.....
District of Columbia	83,578	1,915	701	69	80	121	378	89	309	168
Florida	136,444	811	119	221	115	69	.....	33	254	.....
Georgia	762,081	5,645	817	1,412	821	420	250	222	1,703	.....
Idaho	21,818	76	13	17	4	3	.....	7	32	.....
Illinois	1,586,523	14,847	2,542	2,451	1,562	1,239	1,109	2,108	3,110	217
Indiana	1,010,361	11,095	1,705	2,789	1,226	967	983	1,586	1,520	319
Iowa	848,136	5,989	1,336	1,411	770	582	220	689	789	192
Kansas	536,667	3,584	531	649	436	372	94	223	1,279	.....
Kentucky	832,590	8,042	1,492	2,083	1,085	669	574	646	1,312	181
Louisiana	468,754	3,650	443	618	483	296	781	.....	927	102
Maine	324,058	3,706	694	764	455	258	243	786	300	116
Maryland	462,187	5,698	865	806	477	386	700	664	1,085	735
Massachusetts	858,440	12,711	2,253	1,220	944	524	1,831	2,501	2,883	555
Michigan	862,355	7,686	1,292	1,287	743	637	565	1,048	1,800	314
Minnesota	410,149	2,366	584	442	270	297	100	156	414	103
Mississippi	507,177	3,840	521	964	553	320	87	148	1,247	.....
Missouri	1,127,187	9,376	1,062	1,985	1,208	872	786	779	1,907	176
Montana	28,177	153	53	10	7	8	1	.....	74	.....
Nebraska	249,241	1,184	245	202	134	159	12	67	365	.....
Nevada	42,019	390	22	10	14	8	55	84	197	.....
New Hampshire	170,526	2,319	465	398	232	125	169	591	243	96
New Jersey	559,922	6,573	1,145	608	482	265	873	1,393	1,423	384
New Mexico	64,496	436	75	67	215	40	.....	.....	39	.....
New York	2,505,322	39,404	6,189	3,512	2,766	1,998	8,362	6,196	7,513	2,868
North Carolina	687,908	6,305	858	1,835	903	578	103	491	1,477	.....
Ohio	1,613,936	20,300	3,454	3,737	1,675	1,227	3,064	3,879	2,286	984
Oregon	103,381	778	264	103	47	56	30	45	233	.....
Pennsylvania	2,136,655	26,901	3,983	3,779	2,225	1,097	5,062	5,157	4,350	648
Rhode Island	133,030	1,586	293	142	151	85	206	263	252	144
South Carolina	490,408	3,247	503	924	503	297	227	206	587	.....
Tennessee	769,277	7,534	1,140	2,084	1,048	599	234	453	1,067	.....
Texas	837,840	6,667	807	1,321	751	447	131	120	3,086	4
Utah	74,509	343	73	86	66	60	.....	.....	58	.....
Vermont	166,887	2,213	472	482	251	114	175	347	247	125
Virginia	745,589	6,891	1,171	1,710	859	544	279	973	1,355	.....
Washington	45,973	284	101	29	29	15	22	10	78	.....
West Virginia	314,495	2,793	477	815	360	295	150	334	362	.....
Wisconsin	680,069	5,464	1,243	1,025	641	622	318	609	561	445
Wyoming	14,162	93	4	1	2	8	6	.....	72	.....

THE DEFECTIVE, DEPENDENT, AND DELINQUENT CLASSES.

Table showing the number of female insane, etc., by states and territories.

States and territories.	Total female population.	Total females among defective, dependent, and delinquent classes.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Homeless children.	Paupers in almshouses.	Prisoners.	Juvenile delinquents.
The United States	24,636,963	181,751	47,568	31,586	22,180	15,311	27,252	30,630	5,005	2,210
Alabama	639,876	3,163	802	879	659	310	150	286	77	.....
Arizona	12,238	21	5	4	10	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Arkansas	386,246	1,796	414	563	480	240	15	60	24	.....
California	346,518	2,972	780	194	226	150	1,275	217	65	65
Colorado	65,196	151	40	28	32	41	2	5	3	.....
Connecticut	318,918	3,004	978	313	295	247	320	642	62	147
Dakota	52,881	116	30	32	26	26	1	.....	1	.....
Delaware	72,500	619	102	104	67	45	90	197	14	.....
District of Columbia	94,046	947	237	38	84	48	373	95	72	.....
Florida	133,049	464	134	148	100	49	6	12	15	.....
Georgia	779,199	3,860	880	1,021	813	399	313	328	106	.....
Idaho	10,792	15	3	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	1,491,348	9,069	2,592	1,719	1,053	963	965	1,576	201	.....
Indiana	967,940	8,003	1,843	1,936	1,012	797	712	1,466	93	144
Iowa	776,479	3,838	1,208	903	540	470	162	476	14	65
Kansas	459,429	1,705	469	484	312	279	63	182	16	.....
Kentucky	816,100	5,960	1,292	1,430	1,031	606	759	720	86	42
Louisiana	471,192	2,902	550	435	362	228	1,137	.....	189	42
Maine	324,878	2,964	848	501	342	197	282	719	15	.....
Maryland	472,756	3,710	992	513	409	305	710	523	174	24
Massachusetts	924,645	9,203	2,874	811	780	454	1,379	2,032	693	171
Michigan	774,582	4,684	1,504	894	540	529	401	698	112	.....
Minnesota	361,624	1,411	561	287	178	203	90	71	12	9
Mississippi	564,420	2,425	626	615	518	286	119	197	64	.....
Missouri	1,041,193	6,631	1,648	1,887	1,040	726	918	698	134	71
Montana	10,982	19	6	5	5	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Nebraska	263,161	644	205	154	86	128	16	46	9	.....
Nevada	29,247	175	9	8	10	2	133	11	2	.....
New Hampshire	176,465	2,032	691	305	180	96	212	607	28	15
New Jersey	571,194	4,427	1,200	448	347	262	837	1,069	150	54
New Mexico	55,060	355	78	55	143	30	48	.....	1	.....
New York	2,577,549	30,699	7,866	2,572	2,247	1,764	7,675	6,250	1,215	1,074
North Carolina	711,842	4,950	1,170	1,307	970	454	172	784	93	.....
Ohio	1,584,126	14,805	3,832	2,723	1,285	1,074	2,471	3,095	258	67
Oregon	71,387	326	114	78	40	46	42	6	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	2,146,236	18,080	4,321	2,718	1,659	1,382	3,324	4,027	483	166
Rhode Island	143,501	1,237	391	92	149	65	176	263	65	36
South Carolina	505,169	2,724	609	604	597	267	235	313	39	.....
Tennessee	778,082	5,363	1,255	1,449	978	509	344	683	133	12
Texas	753,909	2,977	757	955	634	324	140	90	77	4
Utah	69,454	258	78	62	60	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	165,399	1,664	543	321	235	98	124	308	11	24
Virginia	766,976	5,426	1,240	1,084	851	454	465	1,144	188	.....
Washington	29,143	117	34	18	18	9	34	1	3	.....
West Virginia	303,962	2,108	565	552	265	225	157	377	27	.....
Wisconsin	635,428	3,854	1,283	760	434	457	405	400	28	78
Wyoming	6,637	8	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Table showing the number of native insane, etc., by states and territories.

States and territories.	Total native population.	Total natives among defective, dependent, and delinquent classes.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Homeless children.	Paupers in almshouses.	Prisoners.	Juvenile delinquents.
The United States	43,475,840	364,731	65,625	72,888	49,599	30,557	55,613	43,236	45,802	10,461
Alabama.....	1,252,771	7,815	1,475	2,217	1,382	684	263	462	1,332	.....
Arizona.....	24,391	70	9	7	13	6	.....	3	32	.....
Arkansas.....	792,175	4,452	776	1,368	901	483	27	103	734	.....
California.....	571,820	6,776	883	451	304	306	2,522	607	1,464	149
Colorado.....	154,537	632	66	73	94	74	8	25	292	.....
Connecticut.....	492,708	5,558	1,214	767	497	505	732	961	479	403
Dakota.....	83,382	203	33	56	37	32	5	.....	40	.....
Delaware.....	137,140	1,168	169	263	197	80	145	328	76	.....
District of Columbia.....	160,562	2,276	492	97	139	162	743	142	334	167
Florida.....	259,584	1,202	238	364	996	111	6	44	243	.....
Georgia.....	1,531,616	9,379	1,662	2,426	1,604	812	556	534	1,785	.....
Idaho.....	22,636	57	8	18	5	5	.....	2	19	.....
Illinois.....	2,494,295	17,168	3,019	3,764	1,978	1,876	1,951	1,917	2,469	194
Indiana.....	1,834,123	17,152	2,927	4,550	2,002	1,660	1,677	2,445	1,430	452
Iowa.....	1,302,965	7,738	1,716	2,096	997	893	375	752	657	252
Kansas.....	886,010	4,514	759	983	664	583	152	278	1,095	.....
Kentucky.....	1,589,173	13,300	2,482	3,495	2,027	1,248	1,307	1,183	1,341	217
Louisiana.....	885,890	6,086	834	1,035	759	505	1,843	.....	968	142
Maine.....	590,053	5,988	1,374	1,273	703	428	505	1,268	327	110
Maryland.....	852,137	8,426	1,612	1,287	816	629	1,369	911	1,071	729
Massachusetts.....	1,330,594	16,051	3,343	1,861	1,240	866	3,034	3,035	2,126	666
Michigan.....	1,248,429	0,173	1,845	1,863	903	920	909	1,074	1,388	262
Minnesota.....	513,097	2,136	387	538	239	327	179	96	273	97
Mississippi.....	1,122,388	6,170	1,107	1,577	1,057	604	203	334	1,288	.....
Missouri.....	1,956,802	13,840	2,443	3,247	1,996	1,501	1,657	1,012	1,753	232
Montana.....	27,638	113	28	14	11	9	1	.....	50	.....
Nebraska.....	854,988	1,311	250	290	161	228	25	60	297	.....
Nevada.....	56,613	375	15	16	21	9	180	29	105	.....
New Hampshire.....	300,697	3,853	927	678	373	201	307	1,002	213	92
New Jersey.....	909,416	8,137	1,445	977	613	456	1,665	1,526	1,058	397
New Mexico.....	111,514	739	136	117	338	66	47	.....	35	.....
New York.....	3,871,492	49,251	7,752	5,555	3,396	3,168	15,298	5,187	5,593	3,392
North Carolina.....	1,396,008	11,228	2,023	3,142	1,864	1,027	335	1,271	1,566	.....
Ohio.....	2,803,119	29,422	5,313	6,153	2,340	2,082	5,447	5,196	1,929	1,022
Oregon.....	144,265	831	264	172	78	87	57	32	141	.....
Pennsylvania.....	3,695,062	36,382	6,164	6,193	2,916	2,820	8,259	5,715	3,544	771
Rhode Island.....	202,538	2,104	455	210	210	114	378	366	208	163
South Carolina.....	987,891	5,841	1,077	1,581	1,070	559	450	474	621	.....
Tennessee.....	1,525,657	12,654	2,336	3,518	2,001	1,098	566	1,063	2,060	12
Texas.....	1,477,133	8,739	1,358	2,180	1,228	718	273	184	2,792	6
Utah.....	99,969	326	58	105	49	60	.....	.....	45	.....
Vermont.....	291,327	3,322	834	747	379	194	295	537	202	134
Virginia.....	1,497,869	12,095	2,311	2,787	1,682	992	744	2,064	1,515	.....
Washington.....	59,313	275	68	46	40	22	52	3	44	.....
West Virginia.....	600,192	4,671	886	1,355	581	510	307	671	361	.....
Wisconsin.....	910,072	5,663	1,050	1,374	524	810	684	400	361	400
Wyoming.....	14,939	69	2	2	2	10	6	.....	47	.....

Table showing the number of foreign-born insane, etc., by states and territories.

States and territories.	Total foreign-born population.	Total foreign-born among defective, dependent, and delinquent classes	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Homeless children.	Paupers in almshouses.	Prisoners.	Juvenile delinquents.
The United States	6,679,943	80,632	26,334	4,007	8,329	3,371	1,810	22,967	12,807	1,007
Alabama	9,734	160	46	6	17	9	9	52	21	.....
Arizona	16,049	67	12	4	14	1	.....	1	35	.....
Arkansas	10,350	60	13	6	11	6	.....	2	22	.....
California	792,874	4,243	1,620	56	250	76	55	987	1,183	16
Colorado	39,790	167	33	4	10	11	.....	21	88	.....
Connecticut	129,992	1,472	509	50	118	60	15	457	239	26
Dakota	51,795	140	39	24	26	31	.....	.....	20	.....
Delaware	9,468	126	29	6	20	4	3	59	5	.....
District of Columbia	17,122	586	446	10	25	7	8	42	47	1
Florida	9,909	73	15	5	19	7	.....	1	26	.....
Georgia	10,584	126	35	7	30	7	7	10	24	.....
Idaho	9,974	34	8	5	1	2	.....	5	13	.....
Illinois	583,676	6,248	2,115	406	637	326	123	1,767	851	23
Indiana	144,178	1,946	621	175	236	95	18	607	183	11
Iowa	261,650	2,089	828	218	313	159	7	413	146	5
Kansas	110,086	775	241	100	84	68	5	77	200	.....
Kentucky	59,517	702	302	18	89	27	20	183	57	6
Louisiana	54,146	466	168	18	86	19	75	.....	98	2
Maine	58,683	682	168	52	94	27	20	237	78	6
Maryland	82,866	982	245	32	128	42	41	270	188	30
Massachusetts	443,491	5,863	1,784	170	403	172	176	1,498	1,450	120
Michigan	288,608	3,197	951	318	386	237	57	672	524	52
Minnesota	267,676	1,641	758	161	209	173	11	131	153	15
Mississippi	9,209	95	40	2	14	2	3	11	23	.....
Missouri	211,578	2,167	867	125	262	97	47	465	289	15
Montana	11,521	59	31	1	1	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Nebraska	97,414	517	200	66	59	59	3	53	77	.....
Nevada	25,653	190	16	2	3	1	8	66	94	.....
New Hampshire	46,294	498	129	25	39	20	14	196	56	10
New Jersey	221,700	2,863	960	79	216	71	45	930	515	41
New Mexico	8,051	52	17	5	20	4	1	.....	5	.....
New York	1,211,379	20,722	6,803	529	1,707	594	730	7,261	3,135	450
North Carolina	3,742	27	5	.....	9	5	.....	4	4	.....
Ohio	394,943	5,683	1,973	307	620	219	88	1,838	609	29
Oregon	39,563	273	114	9	9	15	15	19	92	.....
Pennsylvania	587,829	8,509	2,140	304	968	259	127	3,469	1,280	43
Rhode Island	73,993	689	229	24	90	36	4	160	109	17
South Carolina	7,686	130	35	7	30	5	3	45	5	.....
Tennessee	16,702	243	68	15	25	10	12	73	40	.....
Texas	114,616	905	266	66	147	53	4	26	371	2
Utah	43,994	275	93	43	77	49	.....	.....	13	.....
Vermont	40,959	555	181	56	107	18	4	118	56	15
Virginia	14,696	222	100	7	28	6	.....	53	28	.....
Washington	15,803	126	67	1	7	2	4	8	37	.....
West Virginia	18,265	230	90	12	44	10	.....	40	28	.....
Wisconsin	405,425	3,655	1,476	411	551	269	30	618	238	63
Wyoming	5,850	32	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	27	.....

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

XVII

Table showing the number of white insane, etc., by states and territories.

States and territories.	Total white population.	Total number of whites among defective, dependent, and delinquent classes.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Homeless children.	Paupers in almshouses.	Prisoners.	Juvenile delinquents.
The United States	43,402,970	92,508	85,803	67,310	41,278	30,661	54,823	60,486	41,861	10,220
Alabama.....	662,185	4,301	1,110	1,354	755	405	250	365	212	.....
Arizona.....	35,160	131	19	8	26	7	.....	4	67	.....
Arkansas.....	591,531	3,260	629	1,050	759	417	22	85	298	.....
California.....	767,181	10,114	2,368	493	518	365	2,569	1,528	2,123	160
Colorado.....	191,126	768	91	75	164	84	8	43	363	.....
Connecticut.....	610,769	6,725	1,692	802	589	559	696	1,331	660	396
Dakota.....	133,147	324	69	73	60	62	.....	.....	60	.....
Delaware.....	120,160	984	150	214	101	72	134	280	33	.....
District of Columbia.....	118,006	2,040	814	54	82	133	627	111	139	80
Florida.....	142,665	598	168	213	94	55	3	24	41	.....
Georgia.....	810,906	5,307	1,286	1,499	861	499	550	385	227	.....
Idaho.....	20,018	86	16	23	6	7	.....	7	27	.....
Illinois.....	3,031,451	22,869	5,958	4,123	2,573	2,179	2,048	3,028	3,067	193
Indiana.....	1,938,798	18,470	3,480	4,643	2,181	1,739	1,604	2,965	1,428	430
Iowa.....	1,614,600	9,704	2,535	2,300	1,298	1,046	373	1,147	774	231
Kansas.....	952,155	4,863	961	1,024	605	629	144	308	1,102	.....
Kentucky.....	1,377,179	11,312	2,439	3,026	1,777	1,167	1,241	1,043	523	156
Louisiana.....	454,954	4,123	698	587	366	328	1,873	.....	228	43
Maine.....	646,852	6,031	1,535	1,323	794	454	523	1,488	398	116
Maryland.....	724,693	7,065	1,598	959	694	515	1,277	857	593	572
Massachusetts.....	1,763,782	21,545	5,085	2,017	1,700	969	3,151	4,455	3,478	695
Michigan.....	1,614,560	11,953	2,758	2,154	1,242	1,152	936	1,680	1,751	280
Minnesota.....	776,884	3,733	1,140	717	439	500	189	220	414	108
Mississippi.....	479,398	2,794	715	801	468	317	180	165	148	.....
Missouri.....	2,022,826	14,527	3,165	3,130	2,082	1,523	1,661	1,284	1,498	184
Montana.....	35,385	157	57	13	11	7	1	.....	68	.....
Nebraska.....	449,764	1,778	446	352	217	284	26	106	347	.....
Nevada.....	53,556	503	30	16	9	9	187	92	160	.....
New Hampshire.....	346,229	4,322	1,056	698	410	219	380	1,187	262	110
New Jersey.....	1,092,017	10,388	2,323	1,011	765	520	1,050	2,291	1,488	390
New Mexico.....	108,721	715	149	113	309	58	47	.....	39	.....
New York.....	5,016,022	68,050	13,860	6,023	4,900	3,736	15,408	12,211	8,213	3,699
North Carolina.....	867,242	7,258	1,591	2,134	1,161	724	254	803	591	.....
Ohio.....	3,117,920	33,674	7,124	6,307	2,874	2,255	5,285	6,016	2,250	954
Oregon.....	163,075	1,024	361	177	81	97	72	44	192	.....
Pennsylvania.....	4,197,016	43,021	8,133	6,393	3,776	3,047	8,086	8,653	4,336	597
Rhode Island.....	269,939	2,616	670	223	287	145	348	492	293	158
South Carolina.....	391,105	2,954	651	896	434	301	429	277	56	.....
Tennessee.....	1,138,831	9,379	2,040	2,817	1,542	868	511	830	759	12
Texas.....	1,197,237	6,506	1,258	1,636	1,017	614	254	134	1,585	8
Utah.....	142,423	594	149	148	122	.....	.....	.....	57	.....
Vermont.....	331,218	3,844	1,010	800	464	212	289	651	251	147
Virginia.....	880,858	7,139	1,719	1,839	897	705	541	1,000	348	.....
Washington.....	67,191	359	131	44	39	24	46	11	64	.....
West Virginia.....	592,537	4,624	945	1,326	597	510	285	641	320	.....
Wisconsin.....	1,309,618	9,237	2,517	1,776	1,069	1,074	719	1,003	563	511
Wyoming.....	19,437	90	4	2	4	11	6	.....	63	.....

The apparent increase in the number of the special classes enumerated, also the ratio of each to 1,000,000 of the population at each census for the past thirty years, is shown, for the insane, in Table II; for the idiots, in Table XXXIV; for the blind, in Table LXV; for paupers (in almshouses), in Table CVIII; and for prisoners, in Table CXV.

Table showing the apparent increase in the number of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes, from 1850 to 1880, also the ratios, or percentage of total population.

Class.	NUMBER.				RATIO.			
	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Insane.....	91,959	37,432	24,042	15,610	.001833	.000971	.000765	.000673
Idiots.....	76,895	24,527	18,930	15,767	.001533	.000636	.000602	.000681
Blind.....	48,928	20,320	12,658	9,794	.000976	.000527	.000403	.000422
Deaf-mutes.....	33,878	16,205	12,821	9,803	.000675	.000420	.000408	.000423
Paupers.....	66,203	76,737	82,942	50,353	.001320	.001990	.002638	.002171
Prisoners.....	58,009	32,901	19,086	6,737	.001169	.000853	.000607	.000290
Total.....	376,472	208,122	170,479	108,084	.007506	.005398	.005422	.004600

To the foregoing table I add another, which exhibits the ratios, or percentage, by sex, nativity, and race:

Table showing the ratios, or percentage of total population, of the insane, etc., by sex, nativity, and race.

Class.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign-born.	White.	Colored.
Insane.....	.001833	.001739	.001931	.00159	.003881	.001977	.000912
Idiots.....	.001533	.001776	.001282	.001679	.000600	.001551	.001419
Blind.....	.000976	.001408	.000900	.000934	.001247	.000951	.001133
Deaf-mutes.....	.000675	.000728	.000621	.000702	.000505	.000702	.000489
Paupers.....	.001320	.001394	.001244	.000994	.003438	.001394	.000847
Prisoners.....	.001169	.002101	.000293	.001054	.001917	.000964	.002480

There are more insane in proportion to the population than there are of any other class. After the insane follow, in order, the idiots, the paupers, the prisoners, the blind, and the deaf.

The male sex is more liable to each of the forms of misfortune enumerated, except insanity, than the female sex. The preponderance of insanity is among women.

The foreign-born are more liable to each of them, except idiocy and deafness, than the natives.

The whites are more liable to each of them, except blindness and imprisonment, than the negroes.

With few exceptions, these conclusions are confirmed by the results obtained in each state and in previous censuses.

In the male sex, among the native-born, and among the colored, more idiots are found than lunatics, in proportion to the population. The ratio of male prisoners is very large and that of female prisoners very small. But the most salient points in the table are the extraordinary ratio of foreign insane and foreign paupers, and of colored and foreign prisoners.

The general facts here stated affect the geographical distribution of misfortune by states and territories. In the northern states, with their large foreign population, the ratio of insanity, pauperism, and crime is naturally larger than in the south. But the negro population is also more largely criminal and more subject to idiocy than are the foreign-born. Where the female sex preponderates, as it does in the northeastern states, the ratio of insanity is of necessity increased.

By way of showing the use which may be made of the tables of ratios, the following remarks concerning the geographical distribution of pauperism and crime are worthy of attention:

The law which governs the distribution of pauperism in the United States (and which, we believe, has not been suspected by any student of the subject—at least I have never seen any reference to it) is brought out as clearly by the census of 1850 as by that of 1880, and it is confirmed by every census that has been taken. This law is as follows: *The ratio of paupers to the total population diminishes alike from north to south and from east to west.* In other words, if New England, or the principal New England state (Massachusetts), be taken as a starting point, it matters not in which direction a line be drawn, the largest amount of pauperism, relatively to the population, will be found to exist in Massachusetts,* and the smallest in the state farthest removed from Massachusetts; while the intervening states will exhibit, on the whole, and with scarcely an exception, a gradual decline in something like the degree of their removal from the extreme northeast.

* Delaware and New Hampshire are exceptions.

To demonstrate the truth of this proposition, attention is called to the following tables. Let us first draw a line parallel to the Atlantic coast and see what the percentage of paupers is in each of the states through which this line passes, at each of four different enumerations of the population :

States.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Massachusetts.....	.002542	.003964	.005282	.005571
Connecticut.....	.002277	.003172	.004864	.004703
New York.....	.002450	.003217	.004950	.004143
New Jersey.....	.002177	.002637	.002761	.003223
Delaware.....	.002640	.003624	.003984	.002982
Maryland.....	.001270	.002064	.001046	.003432
Virginia.....	.001400	.002677	.002840	.003136
North Carolina.....	.000911	.001542	.001442	.001818
South Carolina.....	.000521	.002935	.002945	.001934
Georgia.....	.000357	.001534	.001131	.000942
Florida.....	.000167	.000783	.000762	.000709

In 1880 the only apparent exceptions to the general law are New York, Delaware, and Virginia. In 1870 the same, with the addition of South Carolina. In 1860 the same as in 1870; but in 1850 there were but two exceptions, namely, Virginia and South Carolina.

Let us now draw a second line, running nearly due west, and see the result :

States.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Massachusetts.....	.002542	.003964	.005282	.005571
New York.....	.002450	.003172	.004864	.004143
Pennsylvania.....	.002144	.002464	.002676	.001640
Ohio.....	.002181	.001378	.000423	.000845
Indiana.....	.001543	.002113	.001177	.000590
Illinois.....	.001197	.000330	.001084	.000510
Iowa.....	.000717	.000714	.001012	.000229
Nebraska.....	.000250	.000766	.000629	.....
Colorado.....	.000237	.....	.....	.....

The apparent exceptions to the law here found are: Ohio in 1860 and 1880, and Indiana in 1870. In 1850 no exception.

But, to make assurance doubly sure, let us draw a third line, from Massachusetts to Texas, running in a south-westerly direction:

States.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Massachusetts.....	.002542	.003964	.005282	.005571
New York.....	.002450	.003172	.004864	.004143
Pennsylvania.....	.002144	.002460	.002676	.001640
Maryland.....	.001270	.002064	.001046	.003432
West Virginia.....	.000711	.000235	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	.000829	.001354	.000778	.000761
Tennessee.....	.000737	.001054	.000812	.000589
Alabama.....	.000497	.000680	.000466	.000408
Mississippi.....	.000305	.000777	.000380	.000424
Louisiana.....	.....	.000638	.000229	.000205
Texas.....	.000132	.000247	.000202	.000019

In 1880 the apparent exceptions were Kentucky and Tennessee; in 1870 West Virginia and Mississippi; in 1860 Tennessee; and in 1850 Maryland and Mississippi.

The law here shown is founded in reason, since nature is more bountiful to the poor in warm climates than in cold; and newer communities may be expected to have a less proportion of paupers than older ones. This is a complete explanation of the fact to which we have called attention, but which is none the less worthy of note.

To enable the reader, however, to make additional comparisons for himself, the following division of the states east of the Rocky mountains into three groups, in the order of prevalence of pauperism in each of them respectively, in 1880, is given, in which the numbers stand for the number of paupers in 1,000,000 of the total population of each.

First group.—Highest percentage of pauperism: New Hampshire, 3,453; Delaware, 2,640; Massachusetts, 2,542; New York, 2,450; Maine, 2,319; Connecticut, 2,277; Ohio, 2,181; New Jersey, 2,177; Pennsylvania, 2,144; Ver-

mont, 1,971; Rhode Island, 1,902. This group extends as far west as the western boundary of Ohio; as far south as the Ohio river and the southern boundary of Pennsylvania; it also includes the state of Delaware.

Second group.—Medium percentage of pauperism: Indiana, 1,543; Virginia, 1,400; Maryland, 1,270; Illinois, 1,197; West Virginia, 1,150; Michigan, 1,067; District of Columbia, 1,036; North Carolina, 911; Kentucky, 829; Wisconsin, 774; Tennessee, 737. The line which bounds this second group on the south and west may be traced from the head of Lake Superior, down the Mississippi river, as far as the southern boundary of Tennessee, and thence east in a nearly straight line to the Atlantic Ocean.

Third group.—Lowest percentage of pauperism: Iowa, 717; Missouri, 631; South Carolina, 521; Alabama, 407; Georgia, 357; Kansas, 356; Mississippi, 305; Minnesota, 291; Nebraska, 250; Colorado, 237; Florida, 167; Texas, 132; Arkansas, 131. This group includes the South Atlantic and the Gulf states, with all the states west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky Mountains, except Louisiana, in which no paupers at all are reported.

The percentage of pauperism in the territories east of the Rocky Mountains is still less. West of that chain, as we approach the Pacific coast, it increases again, culminating in California, where it reaches 1,843 to 1,000,000.

But it is not enough to know the general fact that pauperism in the aggregate, in its distribution over the surface of the country, resembles the concentric circles which radiate and lose themselves in the distance when a stone is thrown into the water. To understand the problem which it presents for our consideration, we ought also to understand the distinctions which exist between pauperism in men and women, in the white and colored races, and among natives and foreigners. Unfortunately, not until 1880 were the paupers enumerated by sex; they were not enumerated by race until 1870. The data at our command in the census are therefore very inadequate. It is clear that pauperism is slightly more common among men (1,394) than women (1,244); that it is much more common among white men (1,394) than among negroes (847); and that the difference reaches its highest point when we compare the foreign born (3,438) with the native (994) population. But there is always the difficulty of deciding whether the amount of relief extended is governed by the actual demand for it, or by the generosity or favor of those by whom it is administered.

Such figures as we have indicate that the general law of geographical distribution is rather closely followed in the distribution of pauperism among the native white population; less closely among the colored population; and not at all among the foreign-born. It is apparently impossible to reduce the variations in the percentages of foreign paupers to any intelligible or consistent rule. Of course, where the ratio of foreign paupers in any state is higher than usual, this tends to conflict with the operation of the general law; and the same is true of colored paupers, but to a less degree.

It is a singular fact that the ratio of colored paupers is larger in states in which there are comparatively few negroes than in the southern states; while, on the other hand, some of the states which have the highest ratio of foreign paupers are in the south, where the foreign population is small.

To show the relative standing of the states in the matter of prisoners, as compared with the population, I give the following table:

Table showing the percentage or ratio to total of the population, of the prisoners of the United States, by states and territories, and by sex, nativity, and race.

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
The United States.....	.001169	.002101	.000203	.001654	.001917	.000964	.002480
Alabama.....	.001072	.002049	.000120	.001663	.002157	.000320	.001901
Arizona.....	.001657	.002340	.000082	.001312	.002181	.001906	.....
Arkansas.....	.000942	.001758	.000002	.000927	.002120	.000504	.002171
California.....	.003061	.004983	.000188	.002560	.004039	.002767	.005374
Colorado.....	.001955	.002920	.000016	.001800	.002212	.001809	.005311
Connecticut.....	.001153	.002153	.000196	.000972	.001839	.001081	.004861
Dakota.....	.000444	.000717	.000019	.000480	.000306	.000451	.....
Delaware.....	.000552	.000904	.000123	.000554	.000528	.000275	.001815
District of Columbia.....	.002145	.003697	.000766	.002081	.002745	.001178	.004059
Florida.....	.000998	.001862	.000113	.000936	.002624	.000288	.001797
Georgia.....	.001178	.002232	.000136	.001165	.002272	.000278	.002181
Idaho.....	.000981	.001467	.....	.000839	.001303	.000931	.001390
Illinois.....	.001079	.001966	.000135	.000990	.001458	.001012	.003415
Indiana.....	.000815	.001504	.000006	.000780	.001269	.000737	.004683
Iowa.....	.000494	.000930	.000018	.000482	.000558	.000479	.002896
Kansas.....	.001300	.002383	.000035	.001236	.001817	.001159	.004392
Kentucky.....	.000848	.001576	.000105	.000844	.000958	.000380	.003223
Louisiana.....	.001134	.001978	.000295	.001093	.001810	.000501	.001728
Maine.....	.000624	.001203	.000046	.000554	.001325	.000615	.003359
Maryland.....	.001347	.002348	.000368	.001257	.002270	.000818	.003168

Table showing the percentage or ratio to total of the population, of the prisoners of the United States, by states and territories, etc.—Continued.

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Massachusetts	.002005	.003358	.000749	.001587	.003270	.001969	.005336
Michigan	.001168	.002087	.000145	.001112	.001349	.001084	.007195
Minnesota	.000546	.000988	.000033	.000532	.000575	.000533	.003086
Mississippi	.001158	.002199	.000113	.001148	.002498	.000309	.001783
Missouri	.000941	.001608	.000129	.000685	.001366	.000741	.003791
Montana	.001941	.002626	.000182	.001809	.002257	.001922	.002120
Nebraska	.000827	.001464	.000044	.000837	.000790	.000772	.001024
Nevada	.003196	.004658	.000009	.002368	.003664	.002988	.004478
New Hampshire	.000775	.001425	.000147	.000709	.001210	.000757	.000186
New Jersey	.001391	.002541	.000263	.001163	.002323	.001271	.004732
New Mexico	.000334	.000605	.000018	.000314	.000621	.000359	.000092
New York	.001717	.002999	.000471	.001445	.002588	.001637	.007704
North Carolina	.001122	.002147	.000131	.001122	.001069	.000681	.001838
Ohio	.000794	.001413	.000163	.000688	.001542	.000725	.003481
Oregon	.001333	.002254		.000977	.003016	.001177	.003506
Pennsylvania	.001128	.002036	.000225	.000959	.002193	.001033	.005787
Rhode Island	.001148	.001894	.000453	.001027	.001473	.001085	.002641
South Carolina	.000829	.001197	.000077	.000620	.000651	.000143	.000943
Tennessee	.001361	.002557	.000172	.001350	.002395	.000866	.003323
Texas	.001986	.003683	.000102	.001890	.003237	.001324	.004000
Utah	.000403	.000778		.000450	.000295	.000400	.000649
Vermont	.000776	.001480	.000088	.000603	.001367	.000758	.006554
Virginia	.001020	.001817	.000245	.001011	.001905	.000395	.001892
Washington	.001078	.001697	.000103	.000742	.002341	.000052	.002147
West Virginia	.000629	.001151	.000089	.000601	.001533	.000540	.002662
Wisconsin	.000448	.000825	.000044	.000397	.000565	.000430	.004423
Wyoming	.003559	.005027	.000301	.003140	.004615	.003241	.008136

Broadly speaking, the ratio of prisoners of the male sex is ten times as great as that of the female; the ratio among foreigners is nearly twice as great as among the native-born; and among the colored nearly three times as great as among whites. It is considerably greater among the colored than among the foreign population. These statements are true of the table as a whole, but with variations, and with an occasional exception. (Observe the native and foreign ratios in Dakota, Delaware, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Utah; and the white and colored ratios in New Mexico. The ratio of foreign prisoners is also greater than that of colored in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, Virginia, and Washington.)

The states and territories which have the largest percentage of prisoners are Wyoming, Nevada, and California; next to them are the District of Columbia and Massachusetts; then Texas, Colorado, and Montana; which are followed by New York. Leaving the "far" west out of view, if the number of prisoners is any indication of the volume of crime, crime is more prevalent in the east than in the west, and in the north than in the south.

In respect to female prisoners, Massachusetts, New York, and the District of Columbia are away in the lead. It is worthy of remark that the ratio of colored prisoners in the south is much less than in the north; it is greater in the "border" states than in those farther south, with the exception of Texas.

Maine, which is a prohibition state, has fewer criminals in custody than any northern state east of the Mississippi river, but more than Minnesota or Iowa; while South Carolina presents nearly as good a showing, and it is distanced by the territories of Utah and New Mexico.

The distribution of special classes by counties is shown as follows: Of the insane, in Table III; of the idiots, in Table XXXV; of the blind, in Table CXVI. This series of tables exhibits also the true number resident in each county, after redistributing to their places of permanent residence all who were, when the census was taken, temporarily absent from their homes, either in institutions or elsewhere. The total number of corrections thus made for the insane was 27,845, of whom 154 were residents of some other country, 1,084 were residents of some other state, and 26,607 of some other county than the state and county in which they were found. The number of corresponding corrections for the idiots was 2,113, of whom 2 were residents of some other country and 198 of some other state. The number of corrections for the blind was 1,569, of whom 2 were residents of some other country and 200 (estimated) of some other state. Unfortunately, the sheets containing the distribution of the deaf by counties have been mislaid, and cannot now be reproduced.

The states which receive and care for the largest number of insane residents of other states are: Maryland, 168; California, 159; Pennsylvania, 115; Vermont, 98; Massachusetts, 85; Missouri, 63; Rhode Island, 61; Connecticut, 58; New York, 57; New Jersey, 49; New Hampshire, 47. Most of these are inmates of private institutions for the insane. The states which send the largest number of insane to other states for treatment are: New

York, 218; Nevada (all to California), 144; Connecticut, 99; Massachusetts, 74; Pennsylvania, 64; Illinois, 54; New Jersey, 39; Virginia, 36; Maryland, 30; the District of Columbia, 28.

The states which receive and care for the largest number of idiots resident in other states are: Pennsylvania, 82; Massachusetts, 73. The states which send away the largest number for treatment elsewhere are: New Jersey, 57; and New York, 33.

The states which receive the largest number of blind resident in other states are: Massachusetts and New York.

It must not be supposed that all of those who belong to either of the classes named and who remove outside of the state for treatment or tuition have been reported. Of the insane, the residence of 1,095 patients, when at home, was not ascertained. The 154 insane reported as residents of foreign countries are classified as follows: Germany, 45; Canada, 43; Ireland, 35; Cuba, 8; England, 5; France, 4; South America, 3; Scotland, Mexico, and Bermuda, 2 each; Wales, Sweden, Norway, Italy, South America, Central America, and Costa Rica, 1 each. Of the entire number, 80 (or more than one-half) were found in Maryland; 23 in New York; and 10 each in Massachusetts and Vermont. All of these are probably private patients, who have either become insane while temporarily absent from home, or who have been sent to this country by their friends for cheaper or better care than could be given them in the land of their birth, or in order to conceal them more effectually from observation by members of their own social circle.

It was thought to be of some importance to ascertain the number of insane, etc., in cities containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, in order to determine whether these classes, or any of them, gravitate to our larger cities. The tables containing this information are: For the insane, Table IV; for the idiots, Table XXXVI; for the blind, Table LXVII; for the deaf, Table LXXXV; for prisoners, Table CXVI. The result is shown in the following statement:

Table showing the number of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes enumerated in cities containing more than 50,000 inhabitants.

Class.	Aggregate.	NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.		COLORED.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Insane	16,578	3,444	3,583	3,691	5,276	264	320
Idiots	4,338	1,978	1,536	316	303	126	79
Blind	5,300	1,326	1,253	1,321	1,071	193	226
Deaf-mutes	3,593	1,353	1,203	394	402	66	85
Paupers							
Prisoners	19,143	9,045	1,125	4,316	1,734	2,489	434
Total	49,042	17,146	8,790	10,038	8,786	3,138	1,144

The total population of cities containing more than 50,000 inhabitants is 7,158,827. The percentage of insane, in cities, therefore, is .002301, against .001834 for the United States. The percentage of idiots in cities is .000606, against .001533; of blind, .000753, against .000976; of deaf-mutes, .000502, against .000675; but of prisoners, .002677, against .001169. In other words, the ratio of prisoners in cities is two and one-fourth times as great as in the entire country; the ratio of the insane is nearly one-third greater; but the ratios of the deaf, the blind, and the idiots are much smaller. The prisoners are, to some extent, no doubt, really residents of the rural districts, and the same may be true of a portion of the insane. It has been supposed that the deaf and dumb, after receiving an education, gravitate to the larger cities for occupation and companionship, but the census does not confirm this supposition.

The distribution of the insane, the idiots, the blind, and the deaf, according to the places in which they were found, is shown, for the insane, in Table V; for the idiots, in Table XXXVII; for the blind, in Table LXVIII; and for the deaf, in Table LXXXVI. The general result is as follows:

Table showing the places in which the insane, etc., were found.

Class.	Total.	In institutions for this class.	In other institutions.	In almshouses.	In prisons and reformatories.	At home.
Insane	91,959	40,942	235	9,302	307	41,083
Idiots	76,895	2,429	1,382	5,867	47	67,170
Blind	48,928	2,243	515	2,755	13	43,402
Deaf-mutes	33,876	5,393	103	576	4	27,802
Total	251,660	51,007	2,235	18,500	461	219,457

Of all the four classes taken together, about one-fifth are provided for in institutions specially designed for their benefit. About two-thirds, however, were found at their own homes.

The provision for the insane is the most liberal, in comparison with their numbers; and that for the idiots is the least so.

The states which have provided most fully for their insane are: California, 85 per cent.; New Jersey, 68 per cent.; Massachusetts, 60 per cent.; New York, 57 per cent.; and Kentucky, 50 per cent. (In calculating these percentages, the totals in the first column of Table V have not been used, but the totals in the last column of Table III have been substituted for them.)

Attention is called to the fact that there were but four deaf-mutes found in prison, a fact of which this class has reason to be proud. The number in almshouses is also much less than that of the other classes. The deaf are, as a rule, energetic, self-reliant, and upright; when given an education they usually repay the care bestowed upon them.

Notwithstanding the extent to which the construction and maintenance of hospitals for the insane has been carried in this country, the number found in almshouses is almost one-fourth as great as that in hospitals. Yet the number of idiots in almshouses, in proportion to their total number, is greater than that of the insane.

Of the idiots found in other than educational institutions, 1,141 were in hospitals for the insane. There were also found in hospitals for the insane 31 blind and 24 deaf-mutes.

Table VI shows the number of insane enumerated in each institution for the insane from which a return was made in the aggregate, and by sex, nativity, and race. The corresponding tables for the other classes are: For the idiots, Table XXXVIII; for the blind, Table LXIX; for the deaf, Table LXXXVII; for prisoners there are two tables, CXVIII and CXIX, of which the former shows the number incarcerated in each penitentiary and the latter in each workhouse and house of correction; there is also a table (CXXXII) of juvenile delinquents confined in reformatories. The number of paupers in each town or county almshouse and of prisoners in each county jail is also known; but it has not been thought necessary to print this information.

The largest number of insane found in any single institution was at the Willard Asylum for the Insane, 1,513; the others which have more than 1,000 are: The New York City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, 1,294; the New York City Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island, 1,136; and the State Insane Asylum at Stockton, California, 1,081.

The largest institution for idiots is that at Columbus, Ohio, 549; the next in size is that at Media, Pennsylvania, 322; and this is followed by the Illinois Asylum, at Lincoln, 306; and the New York Asylum at Syracuse, 295.

Of the institutions for the blind, the largest are: The corporate Institution in New York City, 218; the Pennsylvania Institution, Philadelphia, 172; the Ohio Institution, Columbus, 167; the New York (State) Institution, Batavia, 155; the Illinois Institution, Jacksonville, 115; and the Indiana Institution, Indianapolis, 110.

The largest institutions for the deaf are: The New York Institution, New York, 452; the Illinois Institution, Jacksonville, 445; the Ohio Institution, Columbus, 410; and the Indiana Institution, Indianapolis, 300.

The largest penitentiaries are: At Sing Sing, New York, 1,535; at Joliet, Illinois, 1,510; at San Quentin, California, 1,495; at Nashville, Tennessee, 1,310; at Huntsville, Texas, 1,302; at Jefferson City, Missouri, 1,280; at Columbus, Ohio, 1,278; and at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1,091.

The largest houses of correction are: At Philadelphia, 817; at New York (on Blackwell's Island), 800; and at Chicago, 680.

The largest juvenile reformatories are: The New York Catholic Protectory (at Westchester), 1,697; the New York House of Refuge (on Randall's Island), 677; the New York Juvenile Asylum, 671; and the State Reform School for Boys at Lancaster, Ohio, 537.

The tables from which the above information is taken show the number of inmates of each institution enumerated, by sex, nativity, and race, and the general result may be tabulated as follows:

Table showing the sex, nativity, and race of inmates of institutions for the classes named.

Class.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign-born.	White.	Colored.
Insane	40,942	20,635	20,307	25,559	15,383	30,122	1,820
Idiots	2,429	1,390	1,039	2,377	52	2,416	13
Blind	2,158	1,175	983	1,913	245	2,114	44
Deaf-mutes	3,267	3,000	2,267	4,081	286	5,172	95
Paupers in almshouses	66,203	35,564	30,639	43,236	22,967	60,466	5,717
Prisoners in penitentiaries	36,659	29,245	1,414	24,770	5,889	22,906	7,753
In houses of correction	7,865	5,962	1,903	4,427	3,438	7,110	755
In juvenile reformatories	11,465	9,258	2,210	10,461	1,007	10,220	1,248
Total	166,991	106,239	60,752	117,724	49,267	149,546	17,445

The paupers in almshouses have been added to the foregoing table from Table CVI.

In comparing these figures with those given on page VII, we can determine the ratios or percentages of the several subdivisions of the several classes in receipt of care, treatment, or tuition in institutions specially adapted to them. Of course, the paupers and prisoners are all in institutions, so that we may confine our attention to the insane, the idiots, the blind, and the deaf.

Table showing percentages of the insane, etc., cared for in institutions for their special benefit.

Class.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign-born.	White.	Colored.
Insane.....	.500135	.464840	.420904	.387945	.584130	.443131	.295645
Idiots.....	.031588	.030898	.032894	.033983	.012977	.035890	.003560
Blind.....	.044087	.043928	.044319	.047119	.029415	.051213	.005075
Deaf-mutes.....	.155469	.161577	.148003	.163272	.084841	.163676	.020530

The ratio of male insane and of male deaf-mutes cared for in institutions is larger than that of females; of the idiots and blind, the percentage of females cared for is larger than of males.

The percentage of foreign-born insane cared for is larger than of natives; for the other classes, the percentage of natives is from two to three times as large as of the foreign-born.

The percentage of whites cared for is in all cases larger than of the colored. The difference is less marked in the case of the insane, where the number of whites in proportion is somewhat less than double that of the colored; for the other classes, it is from eight to ten times as great.

The next point considered is the distribution by age. I have prepared two sets of tables, of which the first shows the number of each class, of each specified age, in the aggregate, and by sex, nativity, and race, as follows: The insane, Table VII; the idiots, Table XL; the blind, Table LXX; the deaf and dumb, Table LXXXVIII; paupers in almshouses, Table CX; outdoor paupers, Table CXI; prisoners, Table CXX; and inmates of reformatories, Table CXXXII.

The general result of this inquiry is shown in the following combined table:

Table of the individual ages of the insane, etc.

Ages.	Ages.								Ages.								
	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Outdoor poor.	Paupers in almshouses.	Prisoners.	Juvenile delinquents.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Outdoor poor.	Paupers in almshouses.	Prisoners.	Juvenile delinquents.	
Under 1 year.....	91,959	76,895	48,928	33,878	21,595	66,203	58,609	11,468	25 years.....	2,046	2,632	549	508	193	691	5,248	.....
1 year.....	84	108	30	170	1,034	1	1	1	26 years.....	1,717	1,669	396	593	137	727	2,656	.....
2 years.....	213	153	49	205	682	7	3	3	27 years.....	1,645	1,407	430	505	115	668	2,434	1
3 years.....	430	195	174	208	704	1	2	2	28 years.....	2,044	1,698	441	574	190	867	2,581	.....
4 years.....	885	198	269	328	675	2	2	2	29 years.....	1,572	861	361	356	151	616	1,865	.....
5 years.....	1,063	277	496	385	661	2	17	17	30 years.....	3,406	2,993	642	773	334	1,543	2,744	2
Under 6 years.....	3,368	1,211	1,437	1,744	4,511	16	20	20	31 years.....	1,583	739	281	315	119	600	1,397	.....
6 years.....	1,232	312	658	414	629	4	26	26	32 years.....	1,093	1,052	376	378	165	739	1,540	.....
7 years.....	1,424	352	841	367	642	3	137	137	33 years.....	1,862	857	356	394	193	728	1,251	.....
8 years.....	1,603	431	1,085	411	600	4	225	225	34 years.....	1,766	797	367	341	160	658	1,086	.....
9 years.....	1,550	451	1,173	364	520	9	416	416	35 years.....	3,414	2,021	639	549	329	1,455	1,807	.....
10 years.....	2,136	519	1,267	396	525	21	773	773	36 years.....	2,167	814	472	389	203	812	1,145	.....
11 years.....	1,680	453	1,050	319	381	28	1,017	1,017	37 years.....	1,855	677	412	328	193	768	934	1
12 years.....	3	2,441	612	1,051	300	431	72	1,315	38 years.....	2,290	897	461	383	240	860	1,042	.....
13 years.....	43	2,070	570	950	254	339	95	1,001	39 years.....	1,774	513	391	265	210	688	825	.....
14 years.....	98	2,400	576	1,019	213	367	205	1,707	40 years.....	4,478	2,455	936	623	485	2,047	1,611	2
15 years.....	188	2,141	544	952	178	287	292	1,539	41 years.....	1,645	427	343	203	140	646	559	.....
6 to 15 years.....	332	18,677	4,820	10,046	3,216	4,661	733	8,756	42 years.....	1,968	630	452	280	223	803	707	.....
16 years.....	261	2,261	601	1,021	152	315	611	1,242	43 years.....	1,725	478	388	242	177	675	512	.....
17 years.....	345	2,000	521	991	113	313	1,000	796	44 years.....	1,496	457	421	226	176	686	474	.....
18 years.....	615	2,566	647	1,133	109	453	1,833	382	45 years.....	3,205	1,272	743	369	346	1,420	811	.....
19 years.....	630	2,000	550	923	112	466	2,265	159	46 years.....	1,655	422	483	212	166	711	460	.....
20 years.....	1,001	2,864	629	945	114	642	2,561	75	47 years.....	1,589	382	444	212	164	735	443	.....
16 to 20 years.....	2,852	11,601	2,948	5,013	605	2,188	8,270	2,654	48 years.....	1,996	525	546	296	180	820	509	1
21 years.....	984	2,197	500	767	111	404	2,803	16	49 years.....	1,394	297	470	202	143	631	377	.....
22 years.....	1,293	2,564	523	782	137	658	3,134	3	50 years.....	3,768	1,368	1,151	456	483	1,993	821	.....
23 years.....	1,361	2,126	498	675	116	677	3,166	1	51 years.....	1,231	244	348	153	96	600	250	.....
24 years.....	1,549	1,984	510	676	146	692	3,092	2	52 years.....	1,506	378	541	195	192	760	332	.....
									53 years.....	1,269	252	523	178	142	652	272	.....
									54 years.....	1,283	318	513	185	140	697	237	.....
									55 years.....	1,928	541	751	250	256	1,086	329	.....
									56 years.....	1,246	202	569	155	197	744	233	.....
									57 years.....	979	174	448	153	123	621	168	.....

Table of the individual ages of the insane, etc.—Continued.

Ages.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Out-door poor.	Paupers in almshouses.	Prisoners.	Juvenile delinquents.	Ages.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Out-door poor.	Paupers in almshouses.	Prisoners.	Juvenile delinquents.
50 years	1,077	295	544	193	192	718	168	.....	80 years	515	109	1,277	108	612	1,168	15	.....
55 years	874	143	429	123	136	619	143	.....	81 years	136	20	419	35	159	356	5	.....
21 to 59 years	72,554	39,833	19,651	14,487	7,604	32,937	48,299	29	82 years	149	29	467	41	177	387	3	.....
60 years	2,512	858	1,439	325	630	2,653	307	.....	83 years	148	19	396	38	178	291	.....	.....
61 years	812	115	454	105	123	697	107	.....	84 years	121	18	450	31	163	270	6	.....
62 years	894	185	557	132	200	782	104	.....	85 years	151	30	510	30	206	312	2	.....
63 years	642	166	587	124	199	758	97	.....	86 years	91	12	297	31	124	202	4	.....
64 years	727	133	580	114	202	713	91	.....	87 years	73	6	258	18	97	130	1	.....
65 years	1,513	341	964	191	457	1,507	132	.....	88 years	43	11	239	26	102	153	1	.....
66 years	909	98	587	127	196	747	82	.....	89 years	35	4	173	16	67	88	1	.....
67 years	647	120	545	128	241	783	64	.....	90 years	75	18	400	21	155	220	4	.....
68 years	727	129	663	127	279	875	60	.....	91 years	16	3	104	4	24	44	1	.....
69 years	533	89	625	109	277	719	49	.....	92 years	22	2	107	6	38	49	1	.....
70 years	1,265	275	1,482	239	677	1,832	77	.....	93 years	22	2	68	1	36	44	.....	.....
71 years	499	52	499	71	170	664	27	.....	94 years	13	.....	61	7	32	28	.....	.....
72 years	471	92	637	114	284	792	27	.....	95 years	23	6	97	8	54	63	1	.....
73 years	419	44	659	79	258	696	30	.....	96 years	10	3	55	2	26	38	.....	.....
74 years	358	51	679	86	258	689	10	.....	97 years	11	.....	33	3	26	15	.....	.....
75 years	589	139	1,095	127	528	1,137	22	.....	98 years	7	2	53	1	12	15	1	.....
76 years	345	52	644	76	284	718	8	.....	99 years	3	1	27	4	10	5	.....	.....
77 years	292	38	539	57	213	573	12	.....	100 years and over	50	8	373	27	174	152	.....	.....
78 years	286	48	663	58	271	610	15	.....	60 years and over	16,221	3,326	20,298	2,895	8,426	21,906	1,381	.....
79 years	250	36	625	48	227	541	14	.....	Average age (in years)	43.5	25.6	49.3	26.9	.....	45.1	30.3	.....

Whoever will take the trouble to examine the foregoing table will perceive a tendency to accentuate certain years. It is to be presumed that the gradation of ages is in fact regular; but, according to the table, it does not appear to be so. This is because, when the age of an individual is asked, the answer given to the enumerator represents his age approximately, and not with exactness. These accentuations are most noticeable in years which terminate in a cipher; next, in those which terminate with the figure 5; but there is also a tendency to accentuate the even years. A careful examination of the table will demonstrate that whereas the number of persons in each class whose age is represented by an odd number should equal the number of those whose age is represented by an even number, the number of the latter is about one-tenth greater than it should be. The number of those whose age terminates in the figure 5 or a cipher is fully one-half greater than it should be; but with this difference, namely, with those whose ages terminate in the figure 5 the excess is slightly more than one-fourth; while with those whose ages terminate in a cipher the excess is very nearly three-fourths. This fact, though not very important in itself, illustrates the care with which statistical tables require to be read if one would not be misled by them. The statement made in this paragraph applies to all of the several classes, with but slight variations, which demonstrates that the variations are themselves the result of an occult law of intellectual action on the part of those who reply to so simple a question as this: "How old are you?"

There are no insane enumerated under twelve years of age, for the reason that all persons under twelve years of age who were reported to be insane have been arbitrarily transferred to the class of idiots.

It is to be presumed that the very young persons enumerated as prisoners, of whom there are thirty-six under ten years of age, are not in fact prisoners, but the children of prisoners. This must be true, for instance, of a person reported as a prisoner who is under one year of age. In the female departments of some prisons, even of the higher grades, but more particularly in jails, (which are, properly speaking, only houses of detention), a mother would be allowed to have an infant or a very young child with her in prison.

According to the figures given, there were 784 centenarians enumerated among these special classes. The statement is, of course, preposterous. I have given the figures as they were returned to this office by the enumerators; but it is worthy of remark that the colored race, which furnishes the smallest number of these classes, contributes 578 of the mythical people who have completed the full term of one hundred years. The suggestion is obvious, that nearly all of these cases of supposed centenarianism are destitute of any more substantial basis than the lively imagination of people who are too ignorant to know their own age, and who are sufficiently self-important to value themselves upon this cheap and impalpable distinction. In fact, most of them are said to be illiterate, upon the population schedules. The census of every country presents the same feature of large numbers of poor and ignorant persons reported as a hundred years of age and over.

The question of age has a very important bearing in several directions.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

First, as to school age. The age at which children may lawfully be sent to the public schools is regulated by statute, and is not the same for all states. But, for our present purpose, it may be assumed to be from six to twenty years, inclusive. This is higher than the usual legal limit, but the law is more favorable to these defective children than to the more fortunate, who have their senses and their mental faculties to a normal degree. The number returned, within the limits named, is: Insane, 3,184; idiots, 30,368; blind, 7,768; deaf-mutes, 15,059; paupers in almshouses, 6,849; outdoor paupers, 3,821; prisoners, 9,003; juvenile delinquents, 11,410. The number of idiots who are of school age (six years old and under twenty-one) is given by states in Table XLII; of the blind, in Table LXXII; and of the deaf, in Table XC.

The individual ages of pupils in institutions for these three classes are shown in Tables XLI, LXXI, and LXXXIX.

From these two sets of tables we derive the following statement, which shows the individual ages of the idiots, the blind, and the deaf, who are under twenty-one years old, both in the country and in institutions, with the percentage of those of each age who are pupils in institutions. The figures have been combined so as to exhibit the number under six years old, the number who are six and under sixteen, the number who are six and under twenty-one, and the whole number under twenty-one, with the corresponding percentages:

Table showing the individual ages of idiots, of the blind, and of the deaf, who are in institutions, and the percentage of the total number at each age.

Ages.	IDIOTS.			BLIND.			DEAF-MUTES.		
	Total.	In institu- tions.	Per cent.	Total.	In institu- tions.	Per cent.	Total.	In institu- tions.	Per cent.
Total, under 21 years	33,736	1,958	.058	8,979	1,535	.171	16,496	4,897	.297
Under 1 year	84			109			30		
1 year	213			153			49		
2 years	430			195			174		
3 years	685	1	.001	198			269		
4 years	893	2	.002	289	1	.004	419	3	.007
5 years	1,063	13	.002	277			496	1	.002
Under 6 years	3,368	16	.005	1,211	1	.001	1,437	4	.003
6 years	1,232	22	.018	312	2	.007	658	22	.033
7 years	1,424	38	.027	352	2	.006	841	73	.087
8 years	1,603	70	.044	431	26	.060	1,085	179	.165
9 years	1,550	87	.056	451	39	.086	1,173	268	.240
10 years	2,136	159	.074	519	74	.143	1,267	360	.308
11 years	1,680	142	.084	453	86	.181	1,050	454	.432
12 years	2,441	172	.070	612	122	.199	1,051	457	.435
13 years	2,070	181	.087	576	142	.249	950	429	.452
14 years	2,400	200	.083	578	136	.236	1,019	487	.478
15 years	2,141	169	.079	544	141	.259	952	440	.462
Six years and under 16	18,677	1,240	.066	4,820	770	.160	10,046	3,209	.319
16 years	2,281	190	.084	601	169	.280	1,021	440	.431
17 years	2,000	168	.079	521	152	.292	991	402	.406
18 years	2,566	132	.051	647	154	.238	1,133	365	.322
19 years	2,000	121	.060	550	150	.273	923	296	.321
20 years	2,864	101	.035	629	148	.235	945	181	.192
Six years and under 21	30,368	1,942	.063	7,768	1,534	.197	15,059	4,893	.325

The first thing which strikes us in this statement is that not nearly all who belong to these three classes who require special instruction in institutions for their benefit are receiving it. The deaf are better cared for in institutions than the blind, and the blind than the idiots. But, while not more than one in sixteen of the idiots of school age was, when the census was taken, a pupil in a training-school for feeble-minded children, the number of the deaf, also of school age, who were receiving their education in schools for the deaf did not equal one-third. This fact is partly explained by the lack of special institutions in the different states and territories. For instance, the only states which have training-schools for idiots are: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania—ten out of thirty-eight states. There are none in any of the territories. There are no institutions for the deaf in Arizona, Dakota, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Utah, Vermont, Washington, or Wyoming; there are in these states and territories 706 deaf children of school age. In none of the foregoing, and to the list must be added the District of Columbia, Maine, Oregon, and Rhode Island, is there any institution for the blind; but they contain 489 blind children who are of school age. The remark, however, is more pertinent, by way of explanation, that colored children suffering from either of these infirmities do not receive the care given to white children. Of the native white idiots, of school age, 7.4 per cent. are in training schools; of the foreign white, 4.5 per cent.; but of colored idiots only three-tenths of one per cent. Of the native white blind, of school age, 22.3 per cent. are in institutions; of

the foreign whites, 25.4 per cent.; but of the colored blind only 3.6 per cent. Of the native white deaf, of school age, 35.9 per cent. are in institutions; of the foreign whites, 33.1 per cent.; but of the colored deaf only 5.7 per cent. So far as humanity is concerned, the condition of a colored child who is idiotic, blind, or deaf is just as pitiable as that of a white child suffering from the same infirmity; his claim for relief is just as great, but it is not heeded. Even after making these allowances, the fact of insufficient provision remains, although it is to be borne in mind that, of the blind and deaf who are of school age, some have received the benefit of an education and are engaged in the practical duties of life, some are educated by other methods, and some are incapable of receiving an education, or are too helpless, or are too useful at home, to be sent away to school. There are also some, probably many, parents who are not aware of the existence of any institutions for the training of the class of unfortunates to which their children belong. There are also parents who are indifferent to the claims of their children upon them, as well as those whose hearts are so sympathetic and tender as to be weak.

Provision for the training of idiotic children is of comparatively recent origin and has not reached its full development. There are not one-half so many schools for the feeble-minded as there are for the blind, yet they contain a considerably larger number of inmates, which goes to show that there is a great unsatisfied demand in this direction, and that the movement for the relief of idiots is in its infancy.

Again, the question of age has a bearing upon the comparative numbers of the insane who are of native and of foreign birth. The extraordinary ratio of insanity among the foreign-born has attracted wide attention. Of the native population, 1,509 in every million are insane; but of the foreign-born, 3,881 to the million. There are various reasons which may be assigned in explanation of this difference, without assuming the existence of a deliberate purpose on the part of foreign nations to ship their insane to our shores, and thus relieve themselves of a grievous burden. But the difference disappears, in large measure, when, instead of comparing the number of insane with the total population, we compare it with the population above the age at which insanity ordinarily occurs, that is to say above the age of fifteen years. I have here put the margin very low. The number of native whites, sixteen years of age and over, is 21,143,697; of foreign whites, 6,136,172; of colored, 3,766,552. Dividing these figures by the number of insane in each, we have, as a result, one insane person in 354 of the native white population, above the age of sixteen years; of the foreign white, one in 235; and of the colored, one in 612. The number of native white insane is 2,820 to the million; and of foreign-born insane, 4,246 to the million. That is to say, instead of the foreign insane being two and one-half times as numerous, in proportion, as the native white insane, they are about 50 per cent. more numerous, which is a much more rational and credible statement.

The average age of prisoners is twenty-nine years and a little more than seven months. A little more than one-fourth of them are under twenty-three years of age; rather more than one-third of them are under twenty-five; and more than one-half of them are under twenty-eight. Their youth is a very striking fact. It indicates that, even under our imperfect prison system, a very large number of criminals, after reaching middle life, either abandon a career of crime as unprofitable, or they become more cautious and induce or compel younger men to take the active risk of the criminal enterprises in which they are interested, or their lives are cut short by habits of vicious self-indulgence. But the youth of the great majority of those detained in prisons ought to be regarded as an incentive and an inspiration to more earnest efforts for their reformation. Very nearly one-half of them have passed their twentieth birthday, but are still under the age of thirty years.

The very young reported as prisoners are, as previously suggested, not prisoners in fact, but are probably the children of prisoners, who have been permitted to remain with their mothers undergoing sentence. Some of them were no doubt born in prison. It is true, nevertheless, that too many children are committed to prison for alleged offenses who have no business to be there. Some of them have not reached the age of legal liability; and, in any event, their place is in a reformatory institution for children. And the detention of children in jails, while awaiting commitment to a reformatory institution, is an outrage, from the effects of which they can scarcely be expected to recover; especially where the county authorities have failed to make provision for their separate detention, and they are thrown into immediate and unrestricted contact with old and hardened offenders.

The number of very aged prisoners reported is surprising: There are, over ninety years old, 8; over eighty, 46; over seventy, 283; and over sixty, 1,376. Most of these are probably life-prisoners, or they have been sentenced for very long terms, amounting, in some instances, to a life sentence. It is, on the ground of humanity, desirable that the law should provide some method of terminating the imprisonment of aged convicts, who are no longer capable of any injury to society.

The number of children of school age in prison is between seven and eight hundred; but there are between four and five thousand children of school age and about as many more who are under school age in the almshouses of this country, where they are compelled to associate with the dregs of humanity. No public duty is more imperative than that of removing these children from their debasing and degrading surroundings, and placing them either in suitable institutions or in private families, in order to afford them the chance of success in life to which they are entitled.

The individual ages of the insane have been grouped, by decades, in Table VIII; of the idiots, in Table XLIII; of the blind, in Table LXXXIII; of the deaf, in Table XCI; of paupers in almshouses, in Table CXIII;

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

and of prisoners, in Table CXXI. Owing to the tendency, to which reference has been made, to exaggerate the numbers for certain years, a comparison of ages by decades is perhaps more satisfactory than that by individual ages. The general result is shown in the following statement:

Table showing the ages of the insane, etc., by decades.

Ages.	Population.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf.	Paupers.	Prisoners.	Total.
Total	50,155,783	91,959	76,895	48,928	33,878	66,263	58,609	370,472
Under 10 years	13,394,176	.....	9,177	2,757	5,194	6,902	36	24,066
10 and under 20	10,726,601	2,183	21,695	5,503	10,357	3,816	6,422	50,066
20 and under 30	9,168,393	15,212	19,997	4,837	6,471	7,034	27,543	81,004
30 and under 40	6,369,362	22,119	11,380	4,440	4,055	8,881	13,771	64,606
40 and under 50	4,558,256	21,123	7,345	5,226	2,865	9,174	6,496	52,229
50 and under 60	3,111,817	15,101	3,975	5,817	2,041	8,490	2,960	38,384
60 and under 70	1,830,095	9,806	2,205	7,011	1,482	9,604	1,093	31,231
70 and under 80	776,507	4,701	818	7,405	955	8,252	242	22,372
80 and under 90	196,197	1,462	258	4,492	374	3,357	38	9,681
90 and under 100	20,863	202	37	1,017	57	511	8	1,832
Over 100 years	4,016	50	8	373	27	152	.....	610

A very interesting inquiry concerns the relation which exists between the present ages of persons afflicted with insanity, etc., and the ages at which their respective misfortunes overtook them in life. An attempt has been made to throw light upon this difficult problem in a special series of tables.

The ages at which insanity first appeared are shown in Table IX; idiocy, in Table XLIV; blindness, in Table LXXIV; and deafness, in Table XCII.

Table showing the ages at which insanity, etc., first appeared.

Ages.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf.	Total.	Popula- tion.	Ages.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf.	Total.	Popula- tion.
Total	91,959	76,895	48,928	33,878	251,660	50,155,783	36 years	1,327	.....	252	.....	1,579	581,615
At birth	46,874	4,031	12,155	63,060	.....	.....	37 years	1,226	.....	213	.....	1,439	495,187
Under 1 year	1,576	769	1,009	3,354	1,447,983	.....	38 years	1,401	.....	270	.....	1,671	594,500
1 year	1,924	501	1,275	3,700	1,256,956	.....	39 years	1,063	.....	186	.....	1,249	458,052
2 years	2,026	550	2,447	5,623	1,427,086	.....	40 years	2,598	.....	812	.....	3,410	922,610
3 years	1,727	534	1,569	3,830	1,381,274	.....	41 years	818	.....	197	.....	1,015	323,608
4 years	1,297	417	989	2,703	1,401,217	.....	42 years	1,031	.....	238	.....	1,269	458,949
5 years	1,253	469	806	2,528	1,357,706	.....	43 years	886	.....	218	.....	1,104	384,259
6 years	887	421	540	1,848	1,374,878	.....	44 years	878	.....	218	.....	1,096	379,385
7 years	753	379	302	1,524	1,281,392	.....	45 years	1,616	.....	460	.....	2,076	645,292
8 years	792	368	304	1,463	1,295,094	.....	46 years	799	.....	220	.....	1,119	374,441
9 years	397	295	193	885	1,170,590	.....	47 years	791	.....	259	.....	1,020	349,512
10 years	1,091	477	261	1,829	1,282,263	.....	48 years	890	.....	280	.....	1,080	400,549
11 years	352	197	72	623	1,056,057	.....	49 years	611	.....	206	.....	817	319,651
12 years	24	941	345	1,088	1,232,049	.....	50 years	1,404	.....	268	.....	2,272	682,714
13 years	217	234	171	691	1,072,883	.....	51 years	453	.....	211	.....	664	242,336
14 years	504	409	246	1,253	1,070,444	.....	52 years	538	.....	263	.....	801	342,841
15 years	1,168	.....	317	1,585	934,297	.....	53 years	480	.....	222	.....	712	286,179
16 years	1,140	.....	248	1,397	987,598	.....	54 years	488	.....	271	.....	759	285,818
17 years	1,004	.....	189	1,253	949,026	.....	55 years	643	.....	435	.....	1,078	364,719
18 years	1,837	.....	284	2,121	1,131,132	.....	56 years	367	.....	262	.....	629	270,489
19 years	1,278	.....	176	1,453	1,009,362	.....	57 years	355	.....	224	.....	559	207,021
20 years	2,908	.....	510	3,418	1,113,569	.....	58 years	414	.....	300	.....	714	233,093
21 years	1,781	.....	181	1,962	993,964	.....	59 years	392	.....	208	.....	540	183,752
22 years	2,029	.....	242	2,271	1,054,275	.....	60 years	688	.....	905	.....	1,593	427,937
23 years	1,891	.....	207	2,098	976,523	.....	61 years	215	.....	226	.....	441	143,731
24 years	1,963	.....	225	2,188	944,441	.....	62 years	290	.....	276	.....	566	191,823
25 years	2,904	.....	403	3,307	1,018,309	.....	63 years	243	.....	274	.....	517	175,695
26 years	1,921	.....	206	2,127	842,321	.....	64 years	264	.....	287	.....	551	160,633
27 years	1,765	.....	189	1,954	748,056	.....	65 years	346	.....	590	.....	936	233,231
28 years	2,108	.....	204	2,314	859,083	.....	66 years	159	.....	242	.....	401	133,543
29 years	1,590	.....	172	1,768	621,852	.....	67 years	208	.....	320	.....	528	122,604
30 years	3,555	.....	679	4,234	1,094,324	.....	68 years	194	.....	372	.....	566	130,004
31 years	1,322	.....	165	1,487	492,530	.....	69 years	170	.....	258	.....	428	165,894
32 years	1,704	.....	226	1,930	654,874	.....	70 years	272	.....	892	.....	1,074	184,158
33 years	1,522	.....	107	1,719	580,952	.....	71 years	111	.....	204	.....	315	72,960
34 years	1,549	.....	211	1,750	516,263	.....	72 years	133	.....	315	.....	448	89,802
35 years	2,493	.....	428	2,921	871,065	.....	73 years	102	.....	214	.....	316	78,016
36 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74 years	110	.....	290	.....	400	70,566

THE DEFECTIVE, DEPENDENT, AND DELINQUENT CLASSES.

Table showing the ages at which insanity, etc., first appeared—Continued.

Ages.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf.	Total.	Popula- tion.	Ages.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf.	Total.	Popula- tion.
73 years	120		427		547	90,372	88 years	13		58		71	7,203
74 years	84		228		312	69,371	89 years	13		28		41	5,170
75 years	76		213		289	45,423	90 years	13		102		115	8,567
76 years	74		257		331	46,001	91 years			11		11	2,261
77 years	43		173		216	38,898	92 years	1		10		17	2,187
78 years	36		392		478	63,884	93 years	4		14		18	1,780
79 years	59		115		154	21,853	94 years	7		10		17	1,305
80 years	45		120		165	23,293	95 years	5		23		28	1,875
81 years	17		108		125	19,143	96 years	1		10		11	1,054
82 years	27		94		121	18,189	97 years			9		9	605
83 years	52		118		150	17,073	98 years			22		22	762
84 years	19		51		61	11,360	99 years			10		10	417
85 years	11		50		61	8,969	100 years and over	3		46		49	4,016

In none of these tables do we have a full return of the class enumerated; this particular question on the special schedules was not answered for all of them. For the insane it was answered in 65,790 cases out of 91,959, or a little more than two-thirds of the entire number; for the idiots, in 63,132 cases out of 76,895, or more than three-fourths; for the blind, in 31,410 cases out of 48,928, or nearly two-thirds; for the deaf, in 22,473 cases out of 33,878, or about two-thirds.

According to the rule adopted, all persons alleged to be insane, whose mental derangement is returned as having occurred prior to the age of twelve years, are classed not as insane, but as idiots. Boys under fourteen years of age have been presumed to be, at least in the great majority of cases, idiots rather than lunatics. Accordingly, Table IX begins at the age of twelve years, and the first two columns of that table represent only girls.

On the other hand, inasmuch as not all the deaf are included in the special variety of the deaf known as the deaf and dumb, or deaf-mutes, but only those who lost their hearing at an early age, and who for this reason require special training in institutions for the deaf and dumb, Table XCII includes only those whose deafness occurred prior to the age of sixteen years.

The tendency to idiocy and to deaf-mutism diminishes very rapidly after the age of five years is passed. A child who is not born idiotic or deaf passes the line of maximum peril in this direction at the age of two. The age of peril in the direction of insanity lies principally between the limits of twenty and forty years; it reaches its maximum at thirty. The number of blind diminishes each year from birth, rises again, and reaches its maximum at sixty; but, on the whole, it is much more uniform than for either of the other classes. Blindness is largely an infirmity of old age. But the cases of insanity which are reported to have occurred in old age are more probably cases simply of senile dementia.

Of the idiots, 46,874, or 74.2 per cent., were congenital idiots, whose infirmity dates from birth; of the blind, 4,031 out of 31,410, or 12.8 per cent.; and of the deaf, 12,155 out of 22,473, or 54.1 per cent. Taking the three classes together, their peculiar misfortune appears to have been due, in a large majority of instances, to ante-natal causes. This is particularly true of the idiots. In other words, the pre-natal influences, whatever they may be, which result in the birth of defective offspring, are most likely to have their full effect in the production of a feeble-minded child; they are less likely to occasion the birth of a deaf-mute, and least likely to result in the birth of a blind child. The suggestion contained in these figures, that there is a closer relation between deafness and idiocy than that which exists between idiocy and blindness, is confirmed in part by reference to Table LXIII, where it appears that the ratio of deaf-mutes who are also idiots is two and a half times as great as that of the blind who suffer from a similar double calamity. It must further be remarked that the number of congenitally blind is probably less, in proportion, than would appear from the table, since the peculiar form of blindness technically known as blindness *neo natorum* is frequently due, not to originally defective vision, but to want of proper care and cleanliness at the time of birth; while the number of the congenitally deaf is liable to be larger than the returns made to the Census Office would indicate, since the want of hearing in an infant is not at first apparent, and mothers are very slow to believe that their children lack intelligence or any of their senses.

Undoubtedly the defect of intellect, of sight, or of hearing, which in many instances occurs as the result of accident or of some disease incident to childhood, is in part due to pre-natal influences, which predispose the unfortunate child to the particular form of infirmity of which it became the victim, just as many of the insane are born with the insane diathesis, which reveals itself when they lose their mental equilibrium.

For the purpose of facilitating comparisons between the four classes included under the general title "defectives," I have reduced to percentages the numbers given in Tables IX, XLIV, LXXIV, and XCII. The number of insane who would have become insane at each age had the number of cases reported been 1,000,000 is shown in Table X; the same is shown for the idiots in Table XLV; for the blind in Table LXXV; and for the deaf in Table XCIII.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

XXXI

Without giving the figures for each age separately the following statement exhibits the result, by decades :

*Comparative table of the ages at which insanity, etc., occurred, by decades, reduced to percentages.**

Decade in which the misfortune occurred.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Total.
Congenital .....		.742476	.128334	.540871	1.411681
Under 10 years .....		.200577	.149729	.423798	.783104
10 to 19 years .....	.116094	.047047	.084336	.035331	.277708
20 to 29 years .....	.317222		.08034		.398056
30 to 39 years .....	.260936		.090003		.350939
40 to 49 years .....	.104617		.099236		.203853
50 to 59 years .....	.083076		.103916		.186992
60 to 69 years .....	.042207		.119389		.161596
70 to 79 years .....	.017704		.099427		.116501
80 to 89 years .....	.004364		.030103		.040467
90 to 99 years .....	.000365		.007228		.007593
100 and over .....	.000045		.001465		.001510
Total	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	4.000000

* The percentages given have been directly calculated from the tables of individual ages—XXIII, XLVI, LXXX, and XCIV.

The foregoing table shows in a striking way at what an early age these victims of misfortune are stricken. Taking the four classes together, more than one-third of them are blighted before they are born; more than one-half fall before they reach the age of ten years; and nearly three-fourths are smitten before arriving at the age of thirty.

I have endeavored, as far as I had the time and opportunity, to compare the statistics of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes, as a whole, with the statistics which would have been obtained had this investigation been limited to the inmates of institutions. Consequently, I have had prepared tables showing the age at which the inmates of institutions were overtaken by misfortune, namely: For the insane, Table XXIII; for the idiots, Table XLVI; for the blind, Table LXXX; and for the deaf, Table XCIV. The corresponding tables of percentages are: for the insane, Table XXIV; for the idiots, Table XLVII; for the blind, Table LXXXII; and for the deaf, Table XCV.

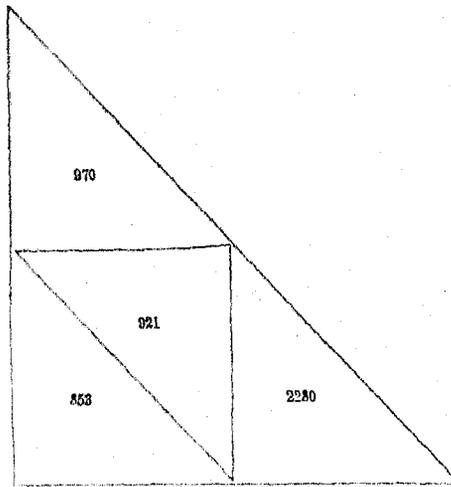
The only remark which I make here concerning these latter tables is, that an examination of them will demonstrate that not only are the inmates of institutions, as a rule, younger than the average age of persons afflicted, but their misfortune, whatever it may be, overtook them at an earlier period of life. This is true, except for the deaf, even of those congenitally afflicted. The congenitally blind, as we have seen, form .128339 of the total number of blind; but of the inmates of institutions for this class, no less than .275603 are congenitally blind. The latter ratio is more than double the former. The difference in the case of idiots is not so marked. The ratio of congenital idiots, for the entire class, is .742476, but in institutions it is .809884. On the contrary the ratio of congenital deaf-mutes, for the entire class, is .540871, but in institutions it is only .359466. It would be an error to suppose that the statistics of institutions for the deaf furnish a correct notion of the number of congenital deaf-mutes outside of institutions.

The series of tables which we are now considering admits of an entirely different use, which is to a certain extent novel, at least in this country. Every one knows that tables of figures may be added perpendicularly and horizontally, but it has not occurred to every one that they may also be added diagonally. Ordinarily, diagonal additions would be of no utility; but, in the present instance, by making such additions in a diagonal direction, from the upper left-hand corner to the lower right-hand corner of the table, we may ascertain approximately the dates at which the several classes were overtaken by their special infirmity. If this is not clear to the reader at first, a little reflection will render it obvious. By way of illustration, reference may be made to Table IX. It is evident that an insane person twelve years old, whose insanity appeared at the age of twelve, must have become insane within the year preceding the taking of the census. The same is true of a person thirteen years old, whose insanity appeared at the age of thirteen; and so on, all the way across the table. The principle just stated applies to each diagonal line in this table; and the same principle governs the interpretation of the entire series of tables of corresponding form.

I have said that the results thus obtained are approximately correct. They cannot be absolutely correct, since there will of necessity be some overlapping, some haziness of outline, where the line of division is supposed to be. We assume that all the cases included within the top diagonal line of the table occurred within the twelve months preceding the taking of the census, and, in the table which I give below, they are reported as having occurred in 1879-80. The next line is reported as of 1878-79; but they are not strictly included within these precise limits. Still, the error is not large, and it is in some degree self-compensating, and the inquiry is an interesting and profitable one. The general result appears in the table which follows:

XXXIV THE DEFECTIVE, DEPENDENT, AND DELINQUENT CLASSES.

If we now add the figures in each of the four triangular spaces contained in the above figure, we find the sum of those in the left-hand upper corner to be 970; of those in the left-hand lower corner 853; of those in the center 921; and of those in the right-hand lower corner 2,280. The sums of these several additions, arranged in similar manner, make a figure as follows:



Evidently, the figure 921 can be added to 853, with which it combines to make 1,774; or it can be added to 2,280, with which it forms 3,201; or it can be added to 970, with which it forms 1,891. The first is the method adopted in constructing Table XI; the second, in Table XII, and the third in Table XIII. Table XI, in which the present ages of the insane are compared with the ages at which they were first attacked by insanity, is made by disregarding the diagonal lines; the two triangles selected, out of the three possible combinations, are those which, when united, form a square, thus:

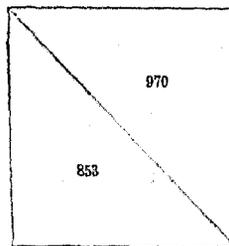
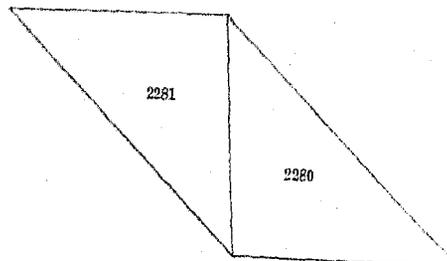


Table XII, in which the present ages of the insane are compared with the age at which they were first attacked by insanity, is made by disregarding the perpendicular lines; the two triangles selected are those which, when united, form a lozenge of the following shape:



XXXVI THE DEFECTIVE, DEPENDENT, AND DELINQUENT CLASSES.

In Table XXI, for the insane; Table LXII, for the idiots; Table LXXXI, for the blind; and Table CIII, for the deaf, an effort has been made (but with only partial success) to ascertain how many of these classes have received care, treatment, or tuition in any institution designed for their special benefit.

The number of cases reported is: Insane, 55,654; idiots, 809; blind, 4,691; deaf-mutes, 12,156; total, 73,310. By some misunderstanding in the preparation of these tables, the table for the idiots is confined to those outside of institutions; while the other tables include the inmates of institutions enumerated in the census. The addition of 2,429 idiots in institutions to the above total would swell it to 75,739. Of this number, 50,796, or about two-thirds, were inmates of institutions June 1, 1880; the remainder, or 24,943, were ex-inmates of institutions, namely: 14,712 insane; 809 idiots; 2,533 blind; and 6,889 deaf-mutes. These are certain and positive fruits of the system of public charities of this country. But there is reason to believe that the actual result, could it be ascertained, is very much greater than these figures would indicate.

In the majority of instances, where any one has received treatment in an institution, the name of the institution was given; but in some cases the fact was stated, and the institution not specified, namely: Insane, 2,193; idiots, 344; blind, 68; deaf-mutes, 209; total, 2,804.

Of the insane, 60 acknowledged having been treated in foreign institutions; of the idiots, 21; of the blind, 50; and of the deaf, 194; total, 325. The actual number is probably much greater; but that those were afflicted at the time when they emigrated to America is beyond question.

The following table exhibits the number of ex-inmates of American institutions, by states, showing the number remaining in the state and the number found in some other states, separately:

States.	INSANE.			IDIOTS.			BLIND.			DEAF-MUTES.		
	Ex-inmates.	In state.	Elsewhere.	Ex-inmates.	In state.	Elsewhere.	Ex-inmates.	In state.	Elsewhere.	Ex-inmates.	In state.	Elsewhere.
Alabama	84	81	3									
Arkansas							12	9	3	41	68	8
California	92	71	21				26	20		44	40	4
Colorado	3	2	1				16	13	3	30	21	9
Connecticut	348	313	35	27	24	3				15	13	2
Dakota	2	1	1							1,013	48	965
District of Columbia	37	16	21									
Florida	12	12								172	32	140
Georgia	116	110	6									
Illinois	1,493	1,359	44	35	33	2	37	27	10	86	70	16
Indiana	738	698	40	10	10		167	130	37	431	305	120
Iowa	694	574	30	10	10		166	137	29	408	322	86
Kansas	117	110	7				100	75	25	180	151	35
Kentucky	294	287	7	18	18	1	28	23	5	78	69	9
Louisiana	33	29	4				85	75	10	220	182	44
Maine	329	323	6				16	10	6	54	27	27
Maryland	154	132	22									
Massachusetts	1,083	993	90	100	21	79	49	22	27	62	53	9
Minnesota	325	316	9				310	128	182	48	19	29
Mississippi	191	182	9	7	7		52	49	3	218	162	56
Missouri	63	61	2				8	6	2	66	52	14
Nebraska	406	354	51				21	15	6	32	28	4
New Hampshire	76	72	4				102	81	21	181	143	38
New Jersey	235	203	32				2	1	1	22	13	9
New York	264	241	23									
North Carolina	1,879	1,765	105	10								
Ohio	91	87	4			10	339	324	15	774	416	358
Oregon	1,143	1,077	66	155	131	24	61	60	1	166	156	10
Pennsylvania	20	17	3				265	212	53	627	513	114
Rhode Island	999	923	66	76	57	29				17	13	4
South Carolina	110	84	26				290	198	101	667	470	197
Tennessee	194	94	10									
Texas	215	200	15							46	41	3
Utah	98	93	5				54	45	9	162	132	30
Vermont	9	8	1				37	36	1	49	44	5
Virginia	196	130	66									
Washington	171	162	9									
West Virginia	1		1				70	45	25	211	135	76
Wisconsin	73	73										
	441	425	16				15	13	2	58	40	9
	12,549	11,688	861	464	320	138	2,405	1,817	588	6,432	3,942	2,490

The most casual glance at the foregoing table serves to show how little has yet been done for the idiots; they have been sadly neglected, but the movement for their relief, which has practically just begun, gathers strength every year. Of the 74,466 idiots outside of institutions, so far as appears from the returns received by us, only 809 have had any special training; and this notwithstanding the fact that idiocy, as we have seen, is a disease of infancy, three-fourths of the entire number being congenital cases. Naturally, it is less surprising to note the small number, comparatively, of the blind who have been educated in institutions for the blind. Of 46,770 blind, outside of institutions, 2,533 are reported to have received such education; but blindness is an infirmity of old age. Of 51,017 insane, outside of institutions, 14,712, or more than one-third, are reported to have been treated in institutions, but without success, so far as restoration to reason is in question. Of 28,611 deaf-mutes, outside of institutions, 6,889 have been educated, or very nearly one-fourth. Evidently, however, the institutions for all of these classes fail to reach and to benefit as many of the afflicted as they ought.

The states which seem to have done the most for their insane are: New York, 1,870 ex-inmates; Illinois, 1,403; Ohio, 1,143; Massachusetts, 1,083; and Pennsylvania, 999. For idiots: Ohio, 627, and Massachusetts, 100. For the blind: New York, 339; Massachusetts, 310; Pennsylvania, 299; and Ohio, 265. For the deaf: Connecticut, 1,013; New York, 774; Pennsylvania, 667; Ohio, 627; Illinois, 431; and Indiana, 408. The institutions for the blind and for the deaf in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania have, of course, educated many children from the neighboring states which, at least until very lately, have had no institutions of their own.

It is interesting to observe that, of those found outside of the state in which they received care, treatment, or tuition, there were found, of the insane, about 1 in 16; of the idiots, about 3 in 10; of the blind, very nearly 1 in 4; but of the deaf, about 2 in 5. It may be presumed that the blind are, to a greater or less extent, wanderers in search of a livelihood; while the deaf are active, energetic, inquisitive, and they move easily from one place to another. Another reason for the large proportion of blind and deaf away from the state in which they were educated is the large number of blind educated in the institutions at Boston and Philadelphia, and of deaf educated at Hartford and Washington.

It would be easy, by a little calculation, to discover which of the states have received the most benefit from the institutions belonging to other states, but I have not made this particular investigation.

The only classes with regard to which an inquiry has been made as to their marital relations are the insane and the idiots. The result is shown, for all the insane, in Table XVIII; for the insane in institutions, in Table XXVII; for all the idiots, in Table LXI. There are so few married idiots in institutions—practically, none at all—as to render it unnecessary to tabulate them.

The marital relations of the insane were reported in 86,075 cases, out of a total of 91,959. In institutions, they were reported in 38,047 cases, out of a total of 40,942. For the idiots, they were reported in 73,727 cases out of 76,985. As will be seen, the returns under this head are very complete.

Of the total number of insane, 48.64 per cent. are single, 33.64 married, 11.57 widowed, and 1.15 divorced. The corresponding figures for the insane in institutions are: single, 53.87 per cent.; married, 36.78; widowed, 8.74; and divorced, 0.61. We have here another illustration of the principle that it is unsafe to apply to the defective classes, generally, the statistical deductions derived from the reports of institutions. The ratio of single men and women in hospitals for the insane is decidedly larger than is the corresponding ratio for the insane as a whole; and, on the other hand, the ratios for the married, the widowed, and the divorced are progressively smaller.

Of the idiots, 94.38 per cent. are single; 3.93, married; 1.50, widowed; and 0.17, divorced. Inasmuch as two-fifths are minors, one would expect to find a larger percentage of unmarried persons among them than among the insane, to say nothing of the fact that idiots do not make desirable husbands and wives, while it may be presumed that the insane who are married entered into the matrimonial relation, for the most part, before becoming insane. But it is a somewhat alarming circumstance to find that no less than 4,170 persons enumerated as idiots are or have been married.

The difference between the insane and the idiots, in respect of the probability of marriage, arising from age, is very apparent from a reference to Tables VII and XL, from which we learn that there were but 1,035 insane men under the age of twenty-one, and 535 women under the age of eighteen; but there were 19,286 male idiots under the age of twenty-one, and 11,319 female idiots under the age of eighteen. It is a matter of regret that we have not, in tabular form, the marital statistics for the entire population with which to compare the figures given above.

Both among the insane and the idiots the number of single men is greater than that of single women; the number of widowed and divorced women is greater than that of widowed and divorced men; but, while the number of insane women who are married is greater than that of men, the number of male idiots who are married is, on the contrary, greater than that of women.

It is sad to remark that subjection to one form of misfortune does not exempt its victim from liability to other forms of misfortune also. An important inquiry, therefore, relates to double infirmity; that is to say, the number of persons who are insane and deaf, insane and blind, idiotic and deaf, idiotic and blind, or blind and deaf. There are even triple forms of disaster: some persons are blind, deaf, and idiotic; or blind, deaf, and insane. These seven varieties of complicated affliction are exhibited, for the insane, in Table XXII; for the idiots, in Table LXIII; for the blind, in Table LXXXIII; and for the deaf, in Table CIV.

XXXVIII THE DEFECTIVE, DEPENDENT, AND DELINQUENT CLASSES.

I have no doubt that insanity may supervene on idiocy, and that an idiot, whose physical and mental development has been arrested, may nevertheless suffer from nervous exaltation or depression, the symptoms of which, in their totality, present a case of true insanity. But, in consequence of the adoption of the rule to which reference has already been made, not to classify the same person as both insane and idiotic, this particular variety of double misfortune is eliminated from this series of tables.

The total number of sufferers from double or triple misfortunes reported in the census is 4,607, in seven groups, as follows: Deaf-mutes who are also idiots, 2,122; idiots who are blind, 1,186; blind who are also insane, 528; deaf-mutes who are also insane, 268; blind who are also deaf-mutes, 256; deaf-mutes who are also blind and idiotic, 217; deaf-mutes who are also blind and insane, 30.

In the following table these 4,607 cases are classified by sex and race:

Table of complicated misfortune.

Variety.	TOTAL.		WHITE.		COLORED.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Insane and deaf-mute.....	130	138	119	119	11	19
Insane and blind.....	245	283	211	252	84	31
Idiotic and deaf-mute.....	1,185	937	1,017	801	168	136
Idiotic and blind.....	661	525	595	463	66	62
Blind and deaf-mute.....	112	134	84	107	28	27
Blind, deaf-mute, and idiotic.....	107	110	97	92	10	18
Blind, deaf-mute, and insane.....	18	14	15	10	1	4
Total.....	2,456	2,141	2,138	1,844	318	297

These figures are very much larger than those obtained in the census of 1870, in which the number of "double inclusions" was 475 and of "treble inclusions" 18, divided as follows: Insane and deaf, 59; insane and blind, 75; idiotic and deaf, 140; idiotic and blind, 105; blind and deaf, 96; blind, deaf, and idiotic, 11; blind, deaf, and insane, 7. But the census of 1870, in this regard, failed without doubt to represent truly the actual state of the case; it erred by defect.

It is quite possible that in the census of 1880 some deaf-mutes, owing to their want of education, are improperly classed as idiots; and also that some idiots are classed as deaf-mutes because they do not speak, though in fact they have the sense of hearing.

But there is nothing to prevent a person who is blind or a deaf-mute from becoming insane; and idiots may be born not only idiotic but also blind or deaf. Or they may become blind or deaf subsequent to birth, through accident or disease. Of those reported as both blind and deaf, some are original victims of double misfortune, while others are blind persons who have become deaf in childhood, or deaf-mutes who have become blind in middle life or in old age. There is therefore no reason to wonder at finding a certain number of "double inclusions."

If, however, we compare the ratios of secondary misfortune on the part of those already afflicted with the ratios in the general population, we have cause to be surprised. There certainly does appear to be a correlation between idiocy, blindness, and deafness.

Of the total population, 675 in every 1,000,000 are deaf, 976 are blind, and 1,533 are idiots; but of the blind, 10,076 in every 1,000,000 are deaf and 28,674 are idiots. Of every 1,000,000 idiots 18,245 are blind and 30,547 are deaf. Of every 1,000,000 deaf-mutes, 14,552 are blind and 69,335 are idiots.

In other words, if the tendency to any given form of misfortune in the population at large is taken as normal, then the number of the blind who are also idiots is twelve times, and of the blind who are also deaf-mutes it is fifteen times as large as it should be according to the normal standard. Similarly, the number of idiots who are also blind is eighteen times too great, and that of idiots who are also deaf is forty-five times too great. The number of deaf-mutes who are also blind is fifteen times too great, and that of the deaf who are also idiots is forty-five times too great. It will be seen that we may allow a very wide margin for error, and still the tendency to double misfortune is so pronounced as to require consideration and explanation.

It is noticeable that there is a correspondence between the degree of excess in the ratios of each pair of groups of unfortunates. The departure from the normal standard for the blind and the deaf is expressed in each direction by the figure 15; for the deaf and the idiotic it is expressed in each direction by the figure 45; for the idiotic and the blind it is in one direction 12 and in the other 18, the tendency of the idiots to blindness being apparently 50 per cent. greater than that of the blind to idiocy. The correlation between deafness and idiocy seems to be three times as marked as that between deafness and blindness.

I regret that I did not tally these double and treble inclusions in such a manner as to admit of studying separately the congenital and non-congenital cases, since it might have proved that the tendency to double misfortune

is greater among the congenital than among the non-congenital. This would be almost certain to be so, if congenital deafness and congenital blindness are due to the operation of the same or like causes which produce congenital idiocy. It is rational to recognize the fact that there are degrees of arrested development. There may be and often is complete physical development with arrested development of the mental faculties. So there may be full development of the mental powers with arrested physical development. Or there may be partially arrested development of both. The point of the physical structure at which the arrest takes place may be the eye or the ear; and this may be concurrent with arrested development of the intellect. I do not undertake to pronounce a positive opinion on a subject which I am perhaps not competent to discuss; but this appears to me to be a possible solution of the question which these figures suggest.

I am indebted to the superintendent of a training-school for idiots for the additional suggestion that among the causes of idiocy there is little reason to doubt that abortions and attempts at abortion must be included. Where abortion does not occur, the child upon whose life an assault has been made *in utero* comes into the world a wreck. And investigation would perhaps show that an attack upon the life of one child affects the development of every child subsequently born of the same mother. This is a field of investigation which has not, I believe, been explored, and which some physician interested in the subject may find it worth while to study. If there should prove to be any substantial basis for this theory it would afford a fresh illustration of the revenges of nature.

After what has been said it is almost a relief to observe that while 1,833 in each 1,000,000 of the total population are insane, the number of insane deaf-mutes, as reported, is 7,910 in each 1,000,000 deaf-mutes, and of insane blind, 10,807 in each 1,000,000 blind. In other words, the liability of deaf-mutes to become insane appears to be four times as great and of the blind six times as great as of persons not afflicted with either of these forms of misfortune. The isolation occasioned by deafness and blindness is calculated to depress the nervous system, and these infirmities are apt to be found in conjunction with a nervous temperament.

While upon this subject, it seems in place to call attention to those tables in which more or less information is contained with regard to the epileptic—a class of sufferers who have not received the attention and care to which their peculiar malady entitles them. For the number of epileptic insane, and of the insane with suicidal or homicidal tendencies, see Tables XVI and XXVI; the latter is for institutions only. In Tables LIII and LIV we have the number of idiots who are epileptic or paralytic. In Table CXIII, which exhibits the physical condition and form of disability of paupers in almshouses, one column is devoted to the epileptic and another to the paralyzed. From these several tables it appears that a partial return of epileptics shows 6,842 epileptic insane, 12,316 epileptic idiots, and 2,600 epileptic paupers; total, 21,758. It is possible that some of the epileptic inmates of almshouses may also be insane or idiotic, which would slightly reduce the total just stated. But the epileptic blind, deaf-mutes, and prisoners have not been enumerated; nor the epileptics, who do not belong to any of these classes.

Of the epileptic insane, 5,784 are returned as epileptic only; 263 as epileptic and suicidal; 531 as epileptic and homicidal; and 264 as epileptic, suicidal, and homicidal. The number of epileptic insane in institutions for the insane is 2,127; of whom 1,931 are epileptic only, 46 epileptic and suicidal, 123 epileptic and homicidal, and 17 epileptic, suicidal, and homicidal. The ratio of epileptic insane in institutions is 2,127 : 40,942, or about one in eighteen; outside of institutions it is 4,715 : 51,017, or one in ten or eleven. This result will, I think, surprise very many persons; it shows that the institutions admit and retain a very large proportion of epileptics, notwithstanding that the law, in some states, forbids their reception. But the fact that there are 4,715 epileptic insane outside of institutions, of whom 862 are suicidal or homicidal, or both (the number of those who are both and who are outside of institutions is 247), proves that the institutions do not reach with their protecting care many of those who most require this refuge.

The ratio of epileptic idiots in institutions is about one in ten; outside, it is about one in six.

It is my judgment that these ratios, both for the insane and the idiots, are too low, since it is not probable that the question as to epilepsy was answered in all cases where epilepsy, in fact, exists.

In order to complete the examination of this series of tables at this point, so as not to be compelled to refer to them again, the number of suicidal insane who are not epileptic is 3,291; of homicidal insane who are not epileptic 4,541; and of those who are both suicidal and homicidal, but not epileptic, 1,082; total, 8,914. The 6,842 epileptic insane furnish 1,052 of their number who are also suicidal, homicidal, or both—one in six; while the 85,117 insane who are not epileptics furnish 8,914—one in between nine and ten. The suicidal and homicidal tendencies of the epileptic are, therefore, at least 50 per cent. greater than those of the non-epileptic.

The tendency to homicide is greater among men than among women, in the ratio of 3,736 to 2,682. The tendency to suicide is greater among women than among men, in the ratio of 2,561 to 2,339. Epilepsy among the insane is more prevalent among men than among women, in the ratio of 3,780 to 3,062.

Of the suicidal who are not epileptics, 2,036 are outside of institutions; of the homicidal, 2,882; of the suicidal and homicidal, 817; total, 5,735.

It is, however, very likely that many persons are reported to be homicidal or suicidal who are neither; this tendency often exists only in the timid imagination of the reporter.

In Table LIII, the idiots who are paralytic are also enumerated. Of these there are 5,011, of whom 2,919 are males and 2,092 are females; this indicates a greater tendency to paralysis on the part of the male sex. The

tendency to paralysis on the right side is greater than on the left; 1,958 were paralyzed on both sides, but of the 3,943 paralyzed on one side only, 1,683 were paralyzed on the right side and 1,360 on the left. About two-thirds as many paralytics in proportion are cared for in the training schools as there are outside. This was to be expected, owing to the comparative youth of the pupils.

The number of paralytics in almshouses, according to Table CXIII, is 1,648. This table shows that 30,130 of the almshouse population (which amounts to 66,203) have been returned as disabled. Among them are: 16,078 insane; 5,867 idiots; 2,755 blind; 576 deaf and dumb; 9,172 children under sixteen years of age; 7,780 sick; 4,905 lame and crippled; 2,600 epileptics; 1,648 paralyzed; 64 suffering from wounds; 424 lying-in cases; and 7,959 superannuated. Of the entire number, 6,994, or more than a tenth, are reported as intemperate. The tendency to the pauperization of families may be noted in the number who have relatives in the same almshouse with themselves, which is 11,242, or one-sixth of the almshouse population.

A special inquiry was instituted by me as to the number of the insane and idiots who have insane or idiotic relatives, either on the father's or the mother's side. The result is given, for the insane, in Table XVII, and for the idiots in Table LX. It is not very satisfactory, inasmuch as it is impossible to judge how far the return is complete. That it is incomplete is certain. The question as to the insane was answered in 6,520 cases, of which 3,885 said "yes" and 2,635 said "no;" as to the idiots, there were 4,481 affirmative and 4,247 negative replies. For the rest the question was not answered at all. Singularly enough, the majority of answers with regard to the insane related to female patients, the majority of whom have relatives on their father's side; while, on the contrary, the majority of answers as to idiots related to male idiots, the majority of whom have idiotic relatives on their mother's side. The number of insane reported as having insane relatives on the father's side is 1,780; on the mother's side, 1,696; on both sides, 499. The corresponding figures for the idiots are: Father's side, 1,778; mother's, 1,986; both, 717. So far as the surface indications go, there is a very slightly increased hereditary tendency to insanity from the father and to idiocy from the mother. In connection with this fact attention may be called to the other fact that there are more male idiots than female, and more female insane than male. Whether there is any real relation between these two facts I do not know and do not express any opinion.

The causes which produce insanity, idiocy, blindness, and deafness are very obscure in many instances, and not easily traced. There are few effects in nature which are not the result of a multiplicity of causes operating simultaneously or successively. There is a distinction, too often overlooked, between the cause and the occasion of misfortune, and the latter is often put for the former. No effort was made, in the present census, to investigate the cause of insanity; the tables printed in the reports of institutions for the insane demonstrate how impossible it is even for experts to agree upon any theory of causation. With regard to idiocy the case seemed to me to be somewhat plainer. Idiocy is arrested development; and, where it is not congenital, it is usually possible to refer it to some specific accident or fit of illness. The same is true of the deaf and dumb. Blindness is an affection of the eye, the cause of which may be ascertained, in most cases, without liability to error. The information obtained has been tabulated, for the idiots, in Table LII, and for the deaf and dumb, in Tables XCIX and C—the former being merely a summary of the latter. It mortifies me to be compelled to say that the information respecting the causes of blindness was thoroughly digested, and a similar table prepared, but, in one of the removals of the Census Office, the tables were lost or mislaid, and have not been recovered. It is now too late to do the work over again.

The causes of idiocy were reported in 13,295 cases. The existence of this infirmity referred, in 2,559 cases, to some general disease; in 6,574 cases to some specific disorder of the nervous system; in 14 cases to some disease of the reproductive system; in 2,278 cases to some accident; and 1,870 cases have been classified as miscellaneous, because the assigned causes were either unintelligible, improbable, or could not be grouped as above.

The general diseases to which idiocy is attributed are: Fever, 1,087; scarlet fever, 1,263; diphtheria, 42; syphilis, 12; scrofula, 78; rickets, 72; and anæmia, 5. It is also attributed to the following diseases of the nervous system: Epilepsy, 2,490; meningitis, 552; paralysis, 415; catalepsy, 5; chorea, 63; inflammation of the brain, 584; abscess on or about the head, 41; hydrocephalus, 235; convulsions, 1,978; spinal affections, not specified, 154; and brain trouble, not specified, 57. Of the 14 cases referred to the diseases of the reproductive system, 2 were said to be due to phimosis and 12 to menstrual disorders. The accidents which are alleged to have caused idiocy are: Falls, blows on the head, spine, etc., 1,589; injuries received at birth, 11; sun-stroke or exposure to the sun, 84; stroke of lightning, 19; exposure, maltreatment, overwork, etc., 118; fright, 360; and burns, 97. Among the miscellaneous cases, 794 were said to have been the result of disease, 16 of accident, and 654 cases are alleged to have been ante-natal in their origin.

The causes of deafness were reported in 10,187 cases. The defect of hearing was referred to disease in 11,037 cases, and to accident in 721 cases. The number of cases referred to diseases of the ear is 366, namely: Malformation, 2; inflammation, 2; abscesses, 281; tumors, 11. There were 8,250 cases said to have been caused by other diseases, not of the ear, namely: Small-pox and variola, 47; chicken-pox, 10; measles, 448; scarlet fever, 2,695; malarial, 381; syphilis, 2; scrofula, 131; consumption, 1; meningitis, 2,856; hydrocephalus, 63; nervous affections, 170; catarrh and catarrhal fever, 324; other inflammations of the air-passages, 142; teething, 54; and salt

rheum, 3. The other 850 cases of deafness said to have been due to disease are too obscure or fanciful to admit of classification. The same remark may be made as to 123 cases of deafness said to have been due to accident. Of the remaining 593 cases, the following causes are assigned: Falls, 323; blows or contusions, 74; noises or concussions, 21; foreign bodies in the ear, 9; water in the ear, 25; sun-stroke, 21; stroke of lightning, 10; fright, 32; and quinine, 78.

The causes of deafness in institutions form two special tables, CI and CII, and the results there stated may be compared with those given above.

The tables which remain relate exclusively to single classes of unfortunates.

Table XIV, which relates exclusively to the insane, shows the number of attacks of insanity, in the aggregate, and by sex, nativity, and race. It is based on the reports received in 59,474 cases, and does not include the entire population. Table XXV shows the same for institutions only; the aggregate number of cases is 34,073.

Table showing the number of attacks of insanity.

Where found.	Total.	Number of attacks.						
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6-10.	11.
In institutions.....	34,073	28,897	3,801	848	280	121	102	24
Out of institutions.....	25,401	19,228	2,784	1,209	556	290	556	698
Totals	59,474	48,125	6,585	2,137	836	411	658	722

Four-fifths of the patients in institutions for the insane are suffering from their first attack, but only three-fourths of those outside. As insanity becomes chronic it tends more and more to receive, outside of institutions, such care as may be given it. The institutions admit and retain a larger ratio of recent cases.

The form of insanity is the subject of Table XV. Much effort has been put forth to secure uniformity in the classification of the insane in every country of the world; but it seems impossible for those best qualified to form an opinion to agree upon any scheme which can be devised. Some classifications are based upon symptoms and some upon physical causes; others are a mixture of the two; and still others take into account the complications of insanity. For the purposes of the census, it seemed to me advisable to disregard all minute subdivisions, and to adopt a simple analysis on the broadest possible outlines. On consultation with the members of the New England Psychological Association and with other expert alienists (who concurred in this opinion) it was decided to make but seven distinctions as to the form of insanity, namely: Mania, which manifests itself in a state of nervous, intellectual, and emotional exaltation and excitement; melancholia, or a state of depression; monomania, which it is difficult to define, but which is characterized by fixed delusions on particular subjects, which sometimes or often appear at a very early period of life; paresis, or general paralysis of the insane; dementia, which is the condition of imbecility into which mania and melancholia ultimately degenerate, where they do not terminate in death; dipsomania, or alcoholic insanity; and epilepsy. The number of cases reported was 74,184, and the following table exhibits their distribution, according to the form of insanity, in the aggregate, and by sex, nativity, and race:

Table showing the classification of the insane according to the form of insanity.

Race.	AGGREGATE OF CASES REPORTED.			FORM OF DISEASE.													
				Mania.		Melancholia.		Monomania.		Paresis.		Dementia.		Dipsomania.		Epilepsy.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
The United States.....	74,184	35,880	38,298	12,745	15,854	6,464	7,943	853	634	993	470	10,355	10,587	696	248	3,780	3,062
Native white.....	48,619	23,914	24,705	7,819	9,094	4,324	5,549	548	396	700	357	7,151	6,810	504	169	2,868	2,321
Foreign-born white.....	21,710	10,182	11,528	4,266	5,493	1,942	2,108	253	193	270	91	2,691	3,128	102	59	598	456
Colored.....	3,855	1,790	2,065	660	767	198	286	52	45	23	22	513	640	30	20	314	285

According to this showing, the tendency to nervous excitement among the insane is about twice as great as that to depression. Not more than one-fifth of the insane have reached the final stage of dementia. The number of monomaniacs and paretics is very nearly equal; that of dipsomaniacs is somewhat smaller; but the three taken together constitute a comparatively insignificant portion of the body of the insane. The number of epileptics (6,342) reported in this table is less than half that shown in Table XVI; this is because epilepsy and insanity are different diseases. Epilepsy may co-exist with mania or melancholia; but in Table XV only those cases are enumerated in which epilepsy has been characterized by the reporter as the "form" of insanity. In any discussions of this table, it must be considered that we had independent reports from the physicians of the United States with regard to a very large number of the insane, even of those returned by the enumerators; and, wherever

It was possible to do so, the statements made by the enumerator were corrected by those for which a physician made himself responsible over his signature. It must also be remembered that very nearly one-half of the insane of the country are in insane hospitals, and, for all of these, the judgment expressed as to the form of disease is that of the medical superintendent in charge. With regard to the insane in almshouses, there is reason to believe that the form of disease has, at least in a very large number of instances, been determined by the almshouse physician. In view of all these facts, the opinions embodied in this table must be taken, for the most part, as medical and not lay opinions; and, for this reason, they are entitled to respectful attention.

Tables XIX and XX are an attempt to show the amount of seclusion and restraint employed in the care of the insane. Tables XXVIII and XXIX show the same for the insane in institutions.

Seclusion is a form of restraint. It consists in shutting up a lunatic, by night only, or both by day and night, in a room by himself, in order to prevent him from wandering, or from injuring himself or others, or from irritating others to injure him. In hospitals for the insane, when properly constructed, a very large proportion occupy single rooms, under lock and key, at night. A watchman passes through the wards at stated intervals and can be summoned by any patient who needs attention. The character of our institutions for the insane is, however, gradually changing; every year the proportion of chronic insane in them increases with the growth of the system. The chronic insane, who were formerly cared for in almshouses or at their homes, are now conceded to be proper objects of state care; and the states are continually making additional provision for their accommodation. Of necessity, provision for this class of insane requires to be simpler and less expensive than that demanded by recent and acute cases. One method of cheapening the cost of provision for the chronic insane consists in the substitution of associated for single dormitories. Large dormitories, especially for the chronic pauper insane, are not regarded as objectionable; indeed, they have some advantages. But it is not credible that, with 40,942 insane in institutions especially designed for them, the number secluded by night only is, as stated in Table XXVII, not more than 12,822. A critical reading of that table reveals the fact that the question as to seclusion has not been answered by the authorities in charge of these institutions in all cases in the same sense. Many of them have reported patients as simply "secluded," without explanation. An examination of the column for seclusion both by day and night (and this alone ought technically to be regarded as seclusion) would make it appear that the number so secluded in institutions is 441; but the total number is 560. This would give us only 119 cases of seclusion in all the almshouses and private homes in which insane persons are found—an equally incredible statement. I therefore attach very little value to the tables of seclusion.

As to the form of restraint, the question was answered by the superintendents of institutions in 27,081 cases, of which 23,395 were said to be "not under restraint." The number of cases reported as "under restraint" was 3,676, but of these 1,144 were not mechanically restrained but merely had a personal attendant. Even this statement must be largely discounted, since the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Kentucky reports under this head 519 cases; the North Carolina Asylum reports 257; and the State Asylum at Cranston, Rhode Island, reports 215. In 111 cases the institutions report patients under restraint, without specification as to its form. This leaves 1,931 cases of mechanical restraint the character of which is specifically stated.

A similar analysis of Table XX reduces the number of cases in which the actual form of restraint is specified to 3,610. Deducting 1,931 from 3,610, we have 1,679 cases outside of institutions. The ratio of the insane who are mechanically restrained in institutions is therefore 1,931 : 40,942, or 1 in 21; outside of institutions it is 1,679 : 51,017, or 1 in 30. The ratio seems large for both, and with the adoption of the improved modes of caring for the insane it is to be hoped that it may very materially diminish. The fact that the insane in institutions include a larger ratio of recent cases and of cases which are peculiarly violent and troublesome seems, at first sight, to make it probable that restraint in institutions is more necessary than on the outside. But, on the other hand, these institutions are equipped with appliances and with a force of trained attendants which one would think would enable them, in many instances, to dispense with mechanical restraints, though they might be indispensable in almshouses and elsewhere, where these special facilities for handling patients are lacking. Again, the ignorance and the unreasonable fears of persons unaccustomed to the care of the insane predispose them to have resort to mechanical restraints in cases where they are not really needed and very often where they do actual and positive injury to their subjects. It is further probable that the return as to restraint by the superintendents of institutions for the insane is more complete and trustworthy than those received in other cases.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The following table exhibits, by states and territories, the cases of mechanical restraint reported, in institutions and outside:

Table of mechanical restraint.

States and territories.	STRAIGHT-JACKET.		MUFF.		STRAP.		CRIB.		HANDCUFFS.		BALL AND CHAIN.	
	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.
Alabama.....		1		11		7	1			2		10
Arkansas.....		1				11	1			9		16
California.....	6	6	12		53	35						
Colorado.....						1	1					
Connecticut.....	12	31	8	1	1	8	1	2	1	4		1
Dakota.....	5											
Delaware.....						2				7		
District of Columbia.....	5	1	1		5							
Florida.....			2							1		
Georgia.....	22					21	1			8		
Idaho.....		1										
Illinois.....	76	23	19	8	6	21		6	30	18		7
Indiana.....		5	8		36	33	33	2		17		8
Iowa.....	13	4	10	2		11		2	5	5		6
Kansas.....	15	1	9		1	20		2		9	2	7
Kentucky.....	17	4	27	1		3		3	1	2	1	1
Louisiana.....	35	3			3	6			6	2		
Maine.....	51	3		1		8		1		4		3
Maryland.....	58	8	37	6	27	7			12	6	15	7
Massachusetts.....	76	23	36	1	52	7	3	1	6	1		6
Michigan.....	16	10	58	4	3	18		1	2	14		2
Minnesota.....	53	1	18		14	1	4	1	3	2		1
Mississippi.....	12	2	2	2		5		1		7		6
Missouri.....	9	8	38	4	2	19		1	12	17	2	11
Montana.....	5								6	2		
Nebraska.....	13	2			3	2	2	1		2		
New Hampshire.....	8	2	8		1	13			2	2		3
New Jersey.....	32	5	7		7	3			8	5		1
New Mexico.....				1			1					3
New York.....	143	56	37	30	57	42	33	14	12	35		6
North Carolina.....	8	4				28		6		9		34
Ohio.....	17	17	60	8	13	22	12	2	1	18		6
Oregon.....	1	1			5							
Pennsylvania.....	31	29	15	51	2	58		3	9	33		26
Rhode Island.....	6				9	2						
South Carolina.....	6	1			6	6				3		
Tennessee.....	15	20				29	7		3	18		21
Texas.....	20	1				15		3	6	10		10
Utah.....					1	1			12		1	3
Vermont.....	7	4	5	4	13	5		1		2		1
Virginia.....	12	11			6	11			1	9		8
Washington.....			5			1				1		
West Virginia.....	23	2		1	10	6	2	1		7		
Wisconsin.....	62	4	109	12	68	6	10	1		7		1
Wyoming.....										1		
Total.....	887	277	426	248	439	565	111	60	147	293	21	233

In the foregoing table, the first of the two columns under each heading represents the insane in institutions and the second those outside.

I have not personally verified the accuracy of this table, and it is possible always that there may be undiscovered clerical errors in any table prepared by the force under me; but I believe it to be correct. The fifteen patients in institutions in Maryland who are reported as restrained by a ball and chain were found in the insane department of the Bayview Almshouse, near Baltimore. There may have been some misunderstanding as to the meaning of the question concerning handcuffs; it was intended to apply only to steel handcuffs, such as are employed with criminals. The superintendents of institutions have evidently understood it to mean leather handcuffs; outside of institutions I imagine that it has for the most part been correctly understood and answered. The use of the ball and chain is peculiarly southern; of 254 cases reported 161 are in the southern states.

Tables XXX, XXXI, and XXXII exhibit the growth of provision for the insane during the half-century preceding the taking of the census. The difficulties to be overcome in the preparation of these tables were enormous, and, in some instances, insuperable, owing to the imperfection and inaccessibility of the record. Table XXIX contains all the information that could be obtained as to the disbursements by the institutions, during each year, from 1831

to 1880. Table XXXI shows how many patients were admitted to each institution each year, and Table XXXIII exhibits the number treated annually.

The number of institutions represented in these tables is 92; and they contained, when the census was taken, a little less than 37,000 inmates, or nine-tenths of the entire number reported.

Fifty years ago there were but eight institutions for the insane in the United States. The number of patients admitted during the year 1831 was about 400, or an average of 50 to each institution. The total number treated during the year probably did not exceed 800 or 900. The total annual expenditure cannot have exceeded \$60,000.

In 1880 ninety-two institutions admitted 15,000 patients. The number treated, in all of these, during the year, was about 45,000. The disbursements probably exceeded \$8,000,000. There were at least a dozen institutions any one of which does more work in a single year than was done, fifty years before, by all the institutions in the United States.

The following estimates, which have been made by filling the blanks in these tables with the proper figures, will give an approximately correct notion of the growth and present magnitude of this interest.

Dividing the last half-century into decades, the expenditures of the first decade, 1831-1840, aggregated about \$1,700,000; of the second decade, \$5,000,000; of the third decade, \$16,000,000; of the fourth decade, \$40,000,000; and of the last decade, \$80,000,000; total, \$143,000,000. I think that this estimate is too low, rather than too high, and that it would be safe to say that we have expended upon our institutions for the insane, not including the provision made in the county almshouses, during the past fifty years, not less than \$150,000,000.

I estimate the number of patients admitted during the first decade at 8,500; during the second decade at 23,000; during the third, 50,000; during the fourth, 70,000; and during the fifth, 100,000.

The ratio of admissions to the total number treated was much larger fifty years ago than it is now. At that time the admissions were about one-half of the number treated; now they are about one-third. This is because the character of the institutions, as has been already remarked, is undergoing a change, and they retain chronic patients who fifty years ago would have been discharged. The ratio of discharges is less than that of admission; otherwise there would be no increase in the aggregate number treated. Assuming that one-fourth of the inmates are discharged annually, the movement of population, in all the institutions enumerated, may be approximated as follows: There were probably, at the beginning of the year, about 38,000 inmates; discharged, 12,000; admitted, 15,000; remaining, at the end of the year, 41,000. If this estimate is substantially accurate, the aggregate population of the institutions is increasing at the rate of nearly or quite 3,000 a year, which would make the probable number of insane in institutions, when the next census shall be taken, between 70,000 and 80,000, or nearly double what it is now.

The reader will note the fact that the expenditures have grown at a more rapid rate than the number of inmates. This is partly due to the increased cost of living. But it is also true that patients are more liberally treated than in former years. It may further be said that the expenditures in later years include very large sums paid for the construction of new institutions. The average cost of maintenance per capita is probably a little less than \$200; and the ordinary expenses of the institutions aggregate about \$8,000,000. The amount expended annually for alterations, additions, and new establishments is probably about \$1,000,000.

With reference to the idiots, a special inquiry was instituted, with a view of grading them, if possible, according to the degree of their idiocy. It is well known that a marked characteristic of idiots is the lack of co-ordination. In consequence of their defective development many of them are unable to speak and many more articulate imperfectly; some do not walk at all; and some have very little use of their hands. Their heads are irregular in shape, and tend either to undue size or to under-size. In the special schedules for this class of unfortunates a question was included as to the size of the head, the answers to which are classified in Table LV. The replies to the question as to the use of the hands will be found in Table LVI; as to the use of the feet, in Table LVII; and as to the power of speech and of articulation, in Table LVIII. In Table LIX, the facts ascertained are shown in combination.

The size of the head is stated in 59,952 cases. Of these, 35,132 are said to have been natural, 10,486 large, and 14,334 small. The tendency to microcephalism is more obvious than that to hydrocephalism. Especially is this true of female idiots.

In respect of the use of their feet, idiots are divided into three classes: (1) those who can not walk; (2) those who can walk, but badly; (3) those who can walk well. This question was answered in 29,261 cases. The number reported who walk well is 17,614, or about three out of five; the number who walk badly is 7,641; and of those who do not walk at all is 4,006.

But without inquiring into the ages of those who do not walk, or who walk imperfectly (which I have not yet had the time to do), it is difficult to say how much importance should attach to this statement and to those which follow. It would be necessary to exclude all below a certain age, some of whom, however, have probably been included in these tables.

The question as to the use of the hands was answered in 29,049 cases. Of these, 6,280 can feed, but not dress themselves; 6,419 can dress themselves, but are incapable of labor; 15,095 can do coarse manual labor; and 1,255 are capable of skilled labor of some sort. It is an error to suppose that an idiot is a being without brains or with-

out mind. The development of an immature human being may be arrested at any stage. Some idiots never advance beyond the physical and mental capacity of an infant in arms; others have as much intelligence as a young child, and are capable of a larger amount of manual labor, since idiocy does not necessarily prevent physical and muscular development. But the labor of an idiot, to be profitable in any degree, must usually be under direction; he is incapable of self-direction. The arrest of development may also be partial and asymmetrical.

It occasionally happens that an idiot possesses remarkable talent in some particular direction, such as that displayed by Blind Tom for music. Some of them draw fairly well; some can be taught wood carving, embroidering, and fancy sewing. Others, no matter to what age they may live, never acquire any means of locomotion other than crawling on all-fours, or even have to be carried and fed, as babies do.

The question concerning the power of articulation was answered in 39,776 cases. Of these 5,673, or less than one-fourth, can speak well; 14,707 articulate imperfectly, or their use of language is very defective; 7,769 cannot articulate at all or have no use of spoken language.

Table LXIX, in which an attempt is made to show, in combination, the gradation of idiocy, contains an analysis of 28,314 cases. Of these the size of the head was not stated in 653 cases; in 16,397 it was natural; in 4,239 it was large; and in 7,030 small. Discarding the cases in which the size of the head was not stated, the number which remains is 27,661. These may be subdivided into five general groups: those which, in respect of the size of head, use of hands, use of feet, and power of speech, are in the highest grade; those in the highest grade of any three of these particulars; those in the highest grade in respect of two; those in the highest grade in respect of one; and those not in the highest grade in any particular. The first of these groups numbers 427; the second, 4,406; the third, 8,558; the fourth, 9,422; the fifth, 4,848.

The first group, which contains those who have head of natural size, who can speak and walk perfectly well, and can do skilled labor, are not, if correctly reported, idiots.

The idiocy of those in the second group may be questioned. Of this group, 194 are equal to those of the first group in every particular, except that their heads are not believed to be of natural size; 3,547 have natural heads, speak well, and walk well, and can do coarse manual labor; these evidently are not idiots of a low grade. Of the remainder, 297 are said to be capable of skilled labor, but 65 cannot speak and 3 cannot walk, while 18 speak well but walk imperfectly, and 211 walk well but speak imperfectly; there are only 368 who do not do everything well except labor.

The third group is inferior to either of the other two. It contains, however, 231 persons capable of skilled labor. It is difficult to believe the statement that 18 of these are incapable of walking, since one would expect some degree of correlation between the use of the hands and the feet; it is to be presumed that the observations are inaccurate. The number included within this group who can do coarse manual labor is 6,136. In the fourth group we find a large number (1,140) of those who can neither walk nor speak; 2,373 both speak and walk imperfectly; 2,767 who have very imperfect use of their hands; but, even in this group, 3,934 can do coarse labor, and 35 are reported to be capable of labor of a higher grade.

The lowest grade contains 1,173 who cannot walk, 2,368 who cannot speak, and 1,304 who can do neither. Even in this group, however, there are 833 who can do coarse manual labor.

I think that it is quite apparent, without further examination of this table (though deserving careful study), that idiocy is largely a question of definition, and that it is scarcely possible to form a correct opinion as to the amount of it from the mere enumeration contained in the census.

Table LXXVI shows the number of the totally blind and of the semi-blind, respectively. There are all degrees of imperfection of vision, as there are of imperfect hearing or of imperfect intelligence. There is no absolute line of demarcation between sanity and insanity, mental soundness and idiocy, blindness and seeing, deafness and hearing, wealth and poverty, or crime and integrity. All of these shade off into their opposites by almost imperceptible gradation, as night brightens into day and day fades into night again. Of the 48,928 blind enumerated, 22,717 are supposed to be totally blind and 11,712 have partial sight; that is, they distinguish light from darkness, or they see the outlines of objects dimly, or they are able to see a word or a letter held so near to the eye as almost to touch it, but their powers of vision are not sufficient for the practical work of life. These latter are known as "semi-blind," and they constitute about one-third of the entire number. In the institutions for the blind 1,339 are classed as totally blind and 754 as semi-blind. The ratio of semi-blind is a trifle larger in institutions than it is outside.

I have but one table relating to homeless children—Table OV. It merely shows the number of such children, classified by sex, nativity, and race. More than one-fourth of all those enumerated are returned from the state of New York. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio contain more than one-half of them. Next in order on the list are Massachusetts and California; Illinois is sixth and Louisiana seventh. The total number included in the table is 57,423, of whom 27,879 are native male whites, 25,200 native female whites, 892 foreign-born male whites, 912 foreign-born female whites, 1,400 colored males, and 1,140 colored females.

Table CIX shows the total and average time, by days, spent in almshouses, from admission to the date of taking the census, by their inmates. Upon the almshouse schedules a column was reserved for the date of admission of each pauper enumerated, and this column was filled for 47,290 of the total population of the almshouses, which

was 66,203. By deducting the dates of entry from the date at which the census was taken, and adding the sum of these differences, we discover that 47,290 paupers had been sheltered in the almshouses, in the aggregate, for 77,416,056 days—an average of 1,637 days, or 4 years 5 months and 27 days each. The state in which almshouse pauperism is most chronic in its form is Delaware—2,838 days, or 7 years 9 months and 13 days. Vermont comes next, with 2,378 days. Then follows Maine, with 2,107 days. The longest terms of almshouse care are in the eastern states, particularly in New England, New York, and New Jersey; but Wisconsin is neck-and-neck with New York in the race for a leading position, the term in both these states being 1,881 days. The shortest terms are in Florida, 336 days; Nevada, 330 days; and Texas, 309 days. The larger ratio of paupers in the east than in the west, and in the north than in the south, is partially explained by the fact brought out in this table.

No part of this entire investigation, in my opinion, is more important than that which relates to crime and punishment. The question of crime, in its relation to government, is fundamental; to deal with crime is the primary purpose of government, and its efficiency may be said to be measured by the degree of its success in preventing and repressing it. Yet the statistics of crime are deplorably meager and inadequate. When compared with the judicial statistics of England and with the criminal statistics of many of the continental nations, they may almost be said to be a disgrace to us as a people. No doubt their imperfection is due in part to the refusal of the general government to deal with crime directly (with the exception of a few offenses against the federal statutes), and the relegation of this particular function to the governments of the several states. A study which I have caused to be made of the criminal statutes of the states and territories, for the purpose of comparing the character and amount of penalty prescribed by them for particular offenses, but which, unfortunately, is still incomplete, shows the most striking and illogical variations, not only in respect of the definition of crime, but in the methods of dealing with them. The imperfection of our criminal statistical records for the past one hundred years may further be attributed to the sparseness of the population and the infrequency of crime in our early history. None of the founders of the republic seem to have appreciated the benefit to posterity of complete information respecting crime and criminal procedure, in tabular form, year by year, upon a uniform system, such as to admit of easy and instructive comparison. I venture to express the wish that the government, through its Department of Justice, or some special bureau of the Department of the Interior, could be induced, even at this late day, to begin the collection of criminal statistics from all the states and territories, and their publication in an annual blue-book. I have been able to do very much less than I had planned, with the approval of General Walker, in this particular direction. So much of my work as has been brought to completion is contained in Tables CXXXII-CXXXI and CXXXV, to which I have appended an additional table—CXXXVI—of police statistics.

The total number of prisoners reported is 58,609. This figure does not, as has been said, include 11,468 juvenile delinquents held in reformatory institutions. Table CXXXI exhibits the cause of imprisonment in jails, work-houses, houses of correction, and penitentiaries. The number of prisoners awaiting trial was 5,657; of those serving a sentence of imprisonment, 52,394; held as witnesses, 80; imprisoned for debt, 42; imprisoned for insanity, 397. The sum of the foregoing figures is 58,570. It should apparently be 58,609, and I conclude that the table requires correction, which can not now be given it, and it must be printed as it is. It also shows that, of those in prison, 80 were under sentence of execution and 520 were in jail awaiting removal to a higher prison. The number of United States prisoners is 2,162.

Omitting the state of Kansas, in which there is a federal military prison, the states in which the largest number of federal prisoners were found are: New York, 348; the District of Columbia, 191; California, 169; and Michigan, 162. It is worthy of note that the federal government owns no prisons except those in the District of Columbia and in the territories of Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, besides two jails, of which one is in Sitka, Alaska, and the other in Fort Smith, Arkansas. It makes use of the prisons belonging to the several states, with some of which it has specific contracts for custody of the offenders against the federal statutes. It would seem that it would be more in accordance with the fitness of things were it to purchase the necessary sites, erect its own prisons, and put all convicted federal prisoners in charge of officers appointed by and directly responsible to the general government. Four such prisons would be sufficient for the present, and suitable locations would appear to be in the vicinity of the cities of New York, Chicago, Atlanta, and San Francisco.

Of the 397 insane persons confined in jails, but not accused of crime, 139, or more than one-third, were in the states of Virginia and West Virginia. There were 25 in Tennessee, 22 each in Mississippi, North Carolina, and Wisconsin, and 20 in Alabama. The prisons of the southern states contain 271, or three-fourths of the entire number. Except in Wisconsin, the largest number found in any northern state was 12 in Illinois, and next to it in Ohio, which reports 11.

The prisoners for debt, on the other hand, were all found in the northern states: In New York, 19; in Maine, 9; in Illinois, 4; in Pennsylvania, 3; in New Jersey and Rhode Island, 2 each; and in Michigan, Ohio, and Vermont, 1 each.

The largest numbers detained as witnesses are: In New York, 31; in Ohio, 9; and in Massachusetts, 7.

There were found awaiting execution: In Kansas, 19; in Ohio, 9; in South Carolina, 7; and in Arkansas, New York, and Texas, 5 each.

The number awaiting trial is a little less than one-tenth, and the number serving sentence a little more than nine-tenths of the total prison population.

Table CXXIV shows the offenses with which prisoners, to the number of 53,169, were charged.

A very important work undertaken and completed by me consisted in an analysis of all the offenses against the statutes of every state and territory in the Union, as well as of those against the federal statutes. These were classified and grouped under certain general heads, and the entire list, numbering 823 offenses, was printed by me, at my own expense, in pamphlet form, but is not included in the present volume. The general arrangement is shown in the table under consideration, and is as follows:

Offenses are classified under five general heads, namely: (1) against the government; (2) against society; (3) against the person; (4) against property; (5) offenses on the high seas. Offenses against the government are subdivided into those which threaten its existence and those which merely attack its operations; the latter subdivision is again subdivided into offenses against the currency, against the election laws, against the postal laws, and against the revenue. Offenses against society are classified under five subdivisions, namely: Against public health, public justice, public morals, public peace, and public policy.

Of the 882 offenses included in the list to which reference has been made, there were but 199 for which men and women were found to be undergoing actual imprisonment. There are of course in the criminal code provisions which are, in the language of Bacon, "monitory and minatory," whose value is educational rather than practical, and which may be compared to the reserved thunderbolts in Jove's quiver, which may be useful on occasion, but for which the government has otherwise no real need. There are other statutes and ordinances, the penalty for the violation of which is a simple fine, without imprisonment, which is usually promptly paid, and the offender escapes the incarceration which is the alternative of non-payment.

Following the classification adopted by me for the nomenclature of crime, the following table exhibits, by sex, nativity, and race, the character of the offenses charged against 53,169 inmates of American prisons on the first day of June, 1880:

Table showing offenses charged.

Offenses.	Total.	NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Against the government	1,244	893	1	231	2	116	1
Its existence	391	273		98		20	
Its operations	853	620	1	133	2	96	1
The currency	398	299		81	1	17	
Election laws	14	5		6		3	
Postal laws	140	115	1	20		12	1
The revenue	202	201		26	1	64	
Against society	9,608	3,576	998	2,574	1,431	810	274
Public health	3		1	2			
Public justice	426	230	15	60	8	98	15
Public morals	4,768	1,882	600	1,139	729	331	87
Public peace	2,372	689	243	629	406	238	107
Public policy	2,094	775	130	744	228	143	65
Against the person	10,887	4,700	150	1,975	84	3,691	227
Against property	31,365	16,759	364	4,423	309	9,027	483
On the high seas	10	3		5		2	
Total	53,169	25,991	1,513	9,208	1,826	13,646	985

Of all the crimes charged, 59 per cent. are against property, 20.5 per cent. against the person, 18.2 per cent. against society, and 2.3 per cent. against the Government.

Of the offenses against public justice, 204 are perjury or subornation of perjury; 94 are successful or unsuccessful attempts to escape from prison; 42 consisted in resistance to an officer, and 18 in contempt of court. Of the offenses against public morals, 3,331 are drunkenness and disorderly conduct; 1,135 are varieties of licentiousness, including 121 cases of incest, 63 of bestiality, 257 of bigamy or polygamy, 161 of adultery, and 26 of seduction; 144 are violations of the laws which govern the sale of intoxicating liquors; 50 are cases of cruelty, 48 of gambling, 14 of profanity, and 14 of disturbance of religious meetings. Of the offenses against public peace, 1,700 consist in disorderly conduct in which drunkenness is not alleged; 387 in provoking a breach of the peace; 187

in the unlawful carriage or exhibition of deadly weapons ; there are included also 44 cases of threats, 41 riots and affrays, and 4 criminal libels. Of the offenses against public policy, 1,941 are vagrancy, 63 bastardy, 37 abandonment of the family, and 22 consist in erecting or maintaining a public nuisance.

Of the offenses against the person, 4,007 are murder or manslaughter ; 3,963 are assaults of all sorts ; 1,016 are rape ; 55 are cases of abortion ; 46 of mayhem, and the rest are of a miscellaneous character.

Of the offenses against property, 18,195 are varieties of larceny ; 9,219 of burglary ; 812 of arson ; 1,736 consist in robbery ; 1,134 in forgery ; 712 in fraud or embezzlement ; 322 in receiving stolen goods ; 141 in malicious mischief, and the remainder may be classed as miscellaneous.

The crimes charged against men and boys number 48,845 ; against women and girls, 4,324. The men outnumber the women, very nearly twelve to one. This is partly because women are better than men, and partly because they are more timorous and less aggressive ; if a wicked woman wants a crime committed, she can usually get a man to do it for her. Partly, too, the smaller proportion of women who are prisoners is due to the leniency of the officers of the law in dealing with them. Most of the offenses committed by women are not of a serious character. Of the 4,324 offenses charged against them, 1,048 are drunkenness, 720 disorderly conduct, 414 vagrancy, 339 licentiousness or indecent conduct, 97 breach of the peace, and 127 simple assault or assault and battery. More than two-thirds of those in prison are degraded and vicious rather than criminal. But among the graver crimes of which they are accused may be mentioned : Homicide, 250 ; 42 deadly assaults ; 12 abortions ; 58 cases of arson ; 115 of burglary ; 203 of grand larceny, and 28 of perjury.

The crimes charged against native prisoners number 42,135 ; against foreigners, 11,034. The ratio of foreign-born prisoners to the foreign-born population of this country is very nearly double that of the native prisoners to the native population. Very nearly one-fifth of all the crime punishable by imprisonment is chargeable to the foreign-born. The foreign population of the country is to the total population as two to eleven ; but foreign crime, as shown in the table given above, is as two to five. This statement would, however, if allowed to stand without comment, convey a false impression. The crimes against the person committed by foreigners, when compared with those committed by native whites, are very nearly as two to five. As regards crimes against property, the ratio is about two to seven. But, in the matter of offenses against society (most of which are only quasi-criminal in their character), the ratio is a little more than two to two and one-quarter. In other words, foreign disregard for law shows itself far more in immorality and disorder than it does in dishonesty or violence.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the foreign-born do commit more than their share of crimes. Exactly how much more will be clear from the following statement. The total population of the United States in 1880 was 50,155,783, namely : Native white, 36,843,291 ; foreign whites, 6,559,679 ; colored, 6,752,813. The number of foreign whites as a standard of comparison by which to judge the foreign-born, the latter should be properly chargeable with 231 offenses against the government (actual number 233) ; against society, 1,798 (actual number 4,005) ; against the person, 2,016 (actual number 2,059) ; against property, 5,837 (actual number 4,732) ; and on the high seas, 2 (actual number 5). The total number of crimes with which they should have been charged would have been 9,894 ; the actual number is 11,034.

The crimes charged against white prisoners number 38,538 ; against colored prisoners, 14,631. The ratio of the colored population in prison is two and a half times as great as that of whites, being, for the latter, 964 to 1,000,000, but for the former 2,480. If, as before, we assume the crime committed by native whites as a standard of comparison, the colored population should be charged with 229 offenses against the government (actual number 117) ; against society, 1,782 (actual number 1,084) ; against the person, 2,008 (actual number 3,918) ; against property, 3,784 (actual number 9,510) ; on the high seas, 2 (actual number 2). The total number with which they should have been charged would have been 9,805 ; the actual number was 14,631. The tendency manifested by them to commit crimes against property is 50 per cent. greater, and against the person it is 100 per cent. greater than among the native white population. But, if they are much more thievish than the whites and very much more violent, they are at least far more orderly. Their disregard for the rights of property is a natural consequence of the previous condition of slavery. Their propensity to murderous assaults and affrays may be attributed partly to their strongly emotional nature and partly to the fact that, in their new condition of personal freedom, they have not yet learned to adjust their relations with the stronger race. Notwithstanding their inferior number, they have charged with 1,468 murders, against 2,336 alleged to have been committed by whites (native and foreign) ; and the number of manslaughters charged against them is 329, against 524. In the matter of assaults of all sorts, the account stands 1,486 colored to 2,408 white. But they are greatly given to violent assaults, being charged with 739 assaults with intent to kill, against 803 white ; and with 199 assaults with intent to commit rape, against 274 whites. They are also charged with 10 out of 31 cases of mayhem, with 423 out of 1,016 cases of rape, and with 348 out of 818 cases of arson. In a word, the tendency of the negro seems to be to crimes of violence of all descriptions.

Taking the entire population together, the offense of most frequent occurrence is larceny ; next on the list is burglary ; assaults and affrays of all sorts rank third ; then follow drunkenness and disorder, murder and man-

slaughter, offenses against chastity, and vagrancy, highway robbery, forgery, rape, and arson, in the numerical order here indicated.

The amount of punishment inflicted for certain offenses is surprisingly small. There were but 11 persons in prison for illegal voting and only 12 for smuggling.

It is interesting to note the prevalence of particular offenses in special localities. The largest number of forgers was found in prison in Pennsylvania; of counterfeiters, in New York; of mail robbers, in Texas; of illicit distillers, in North Carolina and Tennessee; of liquor sellers, in Maine and Massachusetts; of drunkards, in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania; of disorderly persons, in New York; of vagrants, in Pennsylvania; of murderers, in Texas and California. Much the largest amount of imprisonment for offenses against chastity is in Massachusetts; it amounts to one-fifth of all the cases reported in the United States, and, in proportion to the population of the state, the number is so great as to excite astonishment. But the amount of imprisonment is not always the measure of the amount of crime; it may, on the other hand, be the measure of the vigor with which crime is prosecuted, of which we have an illustration in Maine, where the prohibitory law is in force, and yet the number of persons in prison for the illegal sale of ardent spirits is 24, or one-sixth of the entire number for the country at large.

Table CXXVI exhibits the offenses committed by the foreign-born prisoners of the United States, according to their several nationalities.

Arranged in numerical order, the 12,681 prisoners of foreign birth, whose offenses are stated, come from the following countries: Ireland sends us 5,309; Germany, 2,270; England, 1,453; British America, 1,215; China, 526; Scotland, 414; Mexico, 330; Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, 286; France, 247; Italy, 170; the West Indies, 81; Wales, 71; Austria (including Bohemia and Hungary), 70; Poland, 47; Holland, 42; Russia, 39; Spain, 31; South America, 26; Belgium, 13; Australia, 16; at sea, 14; Africa, 8; Asia, 2; the Azore Islands, 1; total, 12,681.

Without comparison with the total population resident in the United States from each of the countries named the statement just made conveys little information. From the West Indies, the number of prisoners is 1 in 117 of our West Indian population; from Spain, 1 in 165 of the Spaniards in this country; of the South Americans, 1 in 197; of the Chinese, 1 in 199; of the Mexicans, 1 in 207; of the Italians, 1 in 260; of the Australians, 1 in 306; of the Irish, 1 in 350; of the Scotch, 1 in 411; of the French, 1 in 433; of the English, 1 in 456; of the British Americans, 1 in 590; of the Russians, 1 in 916; of the Germans, 1 in 949; of the Poles, 1 in 1,033; of the Welsh, 1 in 1,173; of the Belgians, 1 in 1,195; of the Swiss, 1 in 1,231; of the Hollanders, 1 in 1,383; of the Scandinavians, 1 in 1,539; and of the Austrians (including the Hungarians and Bohemians), 1 in 1,936. The Hungarians and Bohemians make the best showing, in respect of crime, of any nationality. This is probably contrary to the popular opinion, which seems to have no better foundation than an unjust prejudice, founded in ignorance.

It is important to know the character of crime committed by these several nationalities, and I have endeavored to show it, in a general way, in the following table:

Table of crime by nationalities.

Nationality.	OFFENSES AGAINST—								On the high seas.	Total.
	The gov- ernment.	Public health.	Public justice.	Public morals.	Public peace.	Public policy.	The per- son.	Property.		
Ireland	56	1	29	1,214	739	533	867	1,461	.....	4,909
Germany	59	1	8	161	100	178	387	1,045	3	1,942
England	39	.....	10	198	104	100	196	714	.....	1,361
British America	24	.....	11	153	65	57	165	651	.....	1,126
China	33	.....	2	6	1	4	108	330	.....	484
Scotland	6	.....	4	69	34	37	50	179	.....	379
Mexico	5	.....	.....	5	7	.....	85	185	.....	287
Scandinavia	10	.....	.....	14	5	20	60	137	2	248
France	2	.....	1	22	11	12	53	131	.....	232
Italy	12	.....	.....	7	7	8	85	43	.....	162
West Indies	2	.....	.....	2	1	3	21	48	.....	77
Switzerland	2	.....	1	4	6	6	20	30	.....	69
Wales	3	.....	3	0	4	4	14	27	.....	64
Austria	2	3	6	.....	.....	3	14	38	.....	66
Poland	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	0	27	.....	42
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	4	12	20	.....	41
Russia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	14	19	.....	46
Spain	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	11	9	.....	27
South America	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	13	.....	26
Belgium .....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	6	.....	13
Portugal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	7	.....	10
Total	265	5	75	1,874	1,060	979	2,163	5,120	5	11,596

The ratio of crimes against the person, in comparison with the crimes against property, is greater among the foreign population than it is even among the negroes, and very much greater than among the native whites. The only nationalities which show a smaller ratio of crimes of passion and a larger one of crimes of interest than the native whites are British America, England, and Scotland. Those most given to crimes of violence are, in the order named: Italy, Spain, Russia, Switzerland, South America, Holland, and Ireland. The ratio among the Germans is less than among foreigners generally, but greater than among the Americans.

If a similar comparison is made between offenses against public morals and against the public peace, the smallest amount of disorder and the largest of immorality, relatively, are found among the native whites; the most disorder and the least immorality among the negroes; and the foreigners occupy the middle ground between the two. Speaking generally, there is more disorder among the Swiss, the Mexicans, the Italians, the Scotch, the Germans, and the Irish, but more immorality among the Scandinavians, the Canadians, the Welsh, the French, and the English. Very little importance attaches, however, to this remark, since the majority of offenses included under the head of immorality consists in drunkenness and disorderly conduct; but the majority of offenses against the public peace consists in breach of the peace and disorderly conduct, and most of these may be presumed to have originated largely in intoxication.

Under offenses against public policy, the chief is vagrancy. In this particular the foreigners surpass both the native whites and the negroes, particularly the latter. Of 950 vagrants, 644 are Irish and 174 are German. The number of native American vagrants (white) is 826, and of negroes 174. The Germans alone furnish as many vagrants as the negroes, who are three and a half times as numerous, and the Irish alone furnish nearly as many as the native white population, though the latter are nearly twenty times as numerous.

In Table CXXXV are given the offenses of 11,468 inmates of juvenile reformatories.

Of these, 4,825, or 42 per cent., are insusceptible of classification according to the scheme of nomenclature adopted for adult prisoners. In 1,447 cases the offense was not stated; 2,363 were committed for disobedience and incorrigibility; 461 for truancy; vicious habits or surroundings, 361; want of a home, 141; running away, 49; and idleness, 3. Of the 6,643 offenses which can be classified, 2,756 were vagrancy; 2,735 larceny; 365 burglary or attempt to commit burglary; 303 disorderly conduct; 135 assaults of all sorts; 64 indecent exposure; and 57 malicious mischief. As will be seen, our juvenile reformatories contain many inmates who are more unfortunate than criminal, and their offenses are not, for the most part, serious, but are the result of youthful folly, vicious surroundings, and the want of parental restraint. The great mass of them ought, under proper training and religious influence, to be reclaimed to society. At the same time there are among them 13 cases of homicide, 35 of arson, 19 of robbery, 10 of forgery, and 3 of rape. Of the girls, 39 are reported to be common prostitutes. Their offenses are shown in the table, in detail, by institutions.

The penalties imposed for crime are shown in Table CXXVII.

The total number of sentenced prisoners is 52,394, of whom 30,655 were found in penitentiaries, 7,855 in work-houses, 6,975 in county jails, 1,194 in city prisons, 486 in military prisons, 350 in hospitals for the insane, and 4,879 were leased out.

The leasing of prisoners to private persons, for a pecuniary consideration, is the greatest blot upon our American prison system. It is, so far as it goes, a virtual abdication of the direct responsibility of the government for the treatment to be accorded to convicts. The best that can be said of it is that the states which have adopted it do not know what better to do. The leased prisoners are all in southern states, namely: In Georgia, 1,504; in Texas, 991; in Alabama, 734; in North Carolina, 405; in Mississippi, 353; in Virginia, 338; in Florida, 183; in Tennessee, 154; in South Carolina, 145; and in Louisiana, 72. Some of them are leased by state authorities, for the graver crimes, and some by the counties, for simple misdemeanors. Their condition is for the most part deplorable in the extreme, especially in the county chain-gangs. Of this class of convicts, 4,404, or nine-tenths, are negroes, and it is urged, in extenuation of the system, that the states named are unable to furnish suitable labor for negroes inside of prison walls. It is also said that the negro lacks pride of character, and that he does not regard confinement in the penitentiary as particularly disgraceful, nor does he dread it, as white prisoners do. The system is, however, so inherently vicious, involving, as it does, an enormous death-rate and an extraordinary number of successful attempts at escape, that it does not meet the approval of the better class of citizens in the southern states, and it is undoubtedly doomed to speedy extinction.

The presence of 350 insane convicts in hospitals for the insane is another unpleasant fact to contemplate. The insane who have not committed any crime ought not to be compelled to associate with convicts, sane or insane, and the necessity for their doing so is felt by themselves and by their friends to be an outrage. The excuse offered for the continuance of this practice is that the number of insane convicts in any given state is so small that it is impracticable to erect special hospitals for their accommodation. But this is not true of all states; and if it were, it would seem to me to be a very proper thing for the general government to construct and maintain an institution for insane convicts, to which they might be sent by the states to which they belong, and these states might pay an equitable charge for their custody and care. The insane and criminal classes ought not to mingle in this way; and in this connection I may be permitted to refer to the fact already stated that there are also 397 insane persons

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

confined in our county jails who have not been guilty of any criminal offense. Both of these wrongs should be righted at the earliest moment possible.

Of the 52,394 convicted prisoners, 80 were awaiting execution; 1,615 were sentenced to imprisonment for life; 30,310 to imprisonment for a term of years; 11,160 to imprisonment for a term less than one year; 2,031 were working out a fine imposed; and in 7,198 cases the nature of the sentence was not stated.

In Table CXXVIII we have an analysis of the long-term sentences, as they are called, that is to say, sentences to imprisonment for not less than one year. The following table shows where they were found:

Table showing where long-term prisoners were found.

Where found.	Total.	NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In penitentiaries	20,951	14,029	231	4,150	112	7,130	300
In county jails.....	530	280	9	53	2	150	21
In city prisons.....	11	5	1	.....	.....	4	1
In workhouses.....	309	167	25	33	13	65	1
Leased out.....	3,435	330	1	41	.....	2,091	63
In military prisons ..	468	321	.....	110	.....	37	.....
In insane hospitals ..	221	82	3	90	13	24	.....
Total	31,925	16,126	270	4,480	140	10,422	481

The number of long-term prisoners who belong to the negro race is more than double that of foreigners, although the number of foreigners and of negroes in the United States is very nearly equal. The two together furnish almost as many prisoners of this grade as the total native white population.

The following statement shows the duration of sentences, by years:

Table of sentences of long-term prisoners, by years.

Sentences.	Total.	NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.		Sentences.	Total.	NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 year.....	3,647	1,988	66	538	47	927	81	28 years.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
2 years.....	6,028	3,395	04	859	38	1,574	98	29 years.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
3 years.....	5,020	2,753	37	662	9	1,507	58	30 years.....	73	33	1	7	.....	32	.....
4 years.....	2,355	1,309	9	329	6	683	19	31 years.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
5 years.....	5,112	2,536	25	653	10	1,813	75	32 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
6 years.....	1,021	507	7	151	3	333	20	33 years.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
7 years.....	1,201	595	9	179	1	493	14	34 years.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
8 years.....	653	299	5	99	1	246	12	35 years.....	9	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....
9 years.....	206	108	.....	28	.....	69	1	36 years.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
10 years.....	2,316	929	12	305	4	1,029	37	38 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
11 years.....	77	39	.....	12	.....	23	3	40 years.....	18	7	.....	4	.....	7	.....
12 years.....	337	159	1	54	1	118	4	42 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
13 years.....	89	44	.....	11	.....	34	.....	43 years.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
14 years.....	153	80	2	28	.....	40	3	45 years.....	5	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....
15 years.....	657	271	4	89	1	265	7	46 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
16 years.....	65	20	.....	10	1	34	.....	47 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
17 years.....	62	20	.....	12	.....	30	.....	48 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
18 years.....	137	52	.....	10	.....	70	5	50 years.....	18	4	.....	3	.....	11	.....
19 years.....	26	14	.....	2	.....	10	.....	54 years.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years.....	537	189	3	81	.....	261	.....	55 years.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
21 years.....	120	47	.....	7	.....	64	2	60 years.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1
22 years.....	10	4	.....	2	.....	3	1	61 years.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 years.....	10	2	.....	1	.....	7	.....	75 years.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
24 years.....	23	14	.....	3	.....	6	.....	90 years.....	82	35	.....	4	.....	40	3
25 years.....	102	55	.....	12	.....	34	1	Life.....	1,615	613	25	320	18	609	30
26 years.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Total.....	31,925	16,126	270	4,486	140	10,422	481
27 years.....	6	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....							

The favorite sentence seems to be two years, then five, then three, then one, then four, then ten. There is throughout a tendency apparent to choose sentences the numbers representing which terminate in the figure five or a cipher.

The total amount of imprisonment ordered by the courts for all of these convicts (not including the life-prisoners) is 165,392 years. The native white convicts (male) receive 76,900 years, (female) 921 years; foreign-born whites, (male) 21,827, (female) 340; colored, (male) 62,925, (female) 2,979.

By dividing the total number of years of imprisonment assigned to each of these subdivisions by the number of convicts in each we obtain the average sentences, as follows: Native white, (male) 4.95 years, (female) 3.75; foreign-born white, (male) 5.23, (female) 2.78; colored, (male) 6.41, (female) 5.50; for all classes, 5.45. The colored convict receives, on the average, a sentence one year longer than that given to a white convict. The average sentence of the foreign-born white convict is, on the whole, a trifle shorter than that pronounced against the native white. If the foreign-born prisoner is a man he receives a somewhat longer sentence; but a foreign-born woman receives one year less than her native sister.

In Table OXXIX will be found a similar analysis of short sentences.

The total number of short-term prisoners is 11,160, of whom 1,243 were found in penitentiaries, 3,257 in county jails, 534 in city prisons, 5,834 in workhouses, 5 in military prisons, 9 in hospitals for the insane, and 278 were leased out. It is evident that although, as a rule, penitentiaries are supposed to be for convicts sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for felonies, city prisons and workhouses are supposed to be for convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for misdemeanors, and county jails are primarily and principally places of detention for prisoners awaiting trial, yet this rule in practice has many exceptions. Of the population of the city prisons and county jails it may roughly be said that one-half are awaiting trial, the other half serving sentence; jail sentences are usually for less than one year, but, as we have seen, there are 530 convicts in jails and 11 in city prisons whose sentences are for more than one year:

The states which commit to a penitentiary for a shorter term than one year are: Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; to which we must add Washington territory.

The average short-term sentence for the United States is 197 days, or three months and a half. The average sentence for native white males is 219 days, for females 166 days; for foreign-born white males 188, females 140; for colored males 228, females 116.

The statement just made is based upon the tables published in the census, but it is evident that there is some misunderstanding or mistake in the tables themselves, for the average sentence to "imprisonment for less than one year" is, in some states, represented to be for more than one year. The amount of this error is probably not serious and does not materially affect the general result. The average sentences by states and territories are as follows: Alabama, 437 days; Massachusetts, 379; Wisconsin, 353; Rhode Island, 321; Pennsylvania, 291; Delaware, 253; Georgia, 228; Maryland, 219; New Mexico, 212; Maine, 206; Utah, 182; Illinois, 179; South Carolina, 167; California, 154; North Carolina, 150; Missouri, 147; Louisiana, 142; Arkansas and Nevada, 137 each; Virginia, 131; Tennessee, 130; Kansas, 129; Iowa and West Virginia, 122 each; Connecticut and Vermont, 115 each; Florida and New Jersey, 110 each; Mississippi, 107; Idaho, 103; Michigan, 102; New Hampshire, 101; Dakota, 95; New York, 94; Minnesota, 93; the District of Columbia and Kentucky, 89 each; Washington territory, 81; Ohio, 69; Montana, 62; Texas, 58; Nebraska and Oregon, 42 each; Indiana, 41; Colorado, 27; and Wyoming, 17. Some states are evidently much more rigid in dealing with misdemeanants than are others.

I have searched the tables in order to see if I could find any evidence of a connection between the length of sentences imposed upon misdemeanants and the number of prisoners, relatively to the population, in the several states. If the jails exert a deterrent influence, it would be natural to suppose that, where the longest sentences are given, the number of prisoners would correspondingly diminish. If, on the other hand, the jails are schools of crime, and their influence is rather corrupting than deterrent, the reverse would be true. Again, it might be supposed that where crime is more than ordinarily prevalent, the punishment would be proportionately severe, in order to check it, or it might happen that familiarity with crime would render the courts more lenient in dealing with it. Finally, it might be thought that long jail sentences are an indication of a spirit of judicial severity toward offenders, which would equally affect the sentences for felonies and the total number of prisoners in a state; but, so far as my researches have gone, I have not discovered any connection between the figures which would warrant us in adopting or rejecting either of these suppositions. Apparently, the length of jail sentence pronounced by the courts has no effect either to increase or diminish crime. If this is so, the question arises: Except as places of detention for persons charged with felony, while awaiting trial, what useful purpose do our jails subserve?

In Table OXXX is shown the number of prisoners reported to have been punished by fine, and the amount of fine imposed.

According to the returns, fines have been imposed upon 1,005 prisoners in penitentiaries, 1,527 in county jails, 482 in city prisons, 2,105 in workhouses, and 119 who are leased out; total, 5,178. The number of native white males fined is 3,460; aggregate amount, \$269,349.05; average, \$149.49. Native white females, 289; amount, \$10,572.89; average, \$35.89. Foreign born male whites, 1,204; amount, \$83,771.80; average, \$69.58. Foreign-born female whites, 360; amount, \$8,978.47; average, \$24.94. Colored males, 731; amount, \$72,953.48; average, \$99.80. Colored females, 134; amount, \$6,996.92; average, \$52.22. The average for all classes is \$87.37; total, \$452,422. To what extent these fines were imposed in addition to a term of imprisonment, and how far the imprisonment was for the purpose of discharging the fine, at a given rate per day, does not appear; nor am I able to explain the fines imposed upon the inmates of penitentiaries.

The highest average in any state is in Delaware, \$564.54; the next highest is in New Jersey, \$517.72; then follow Washington territory, \$300; Nevada, \$255; Dakota, \$210; Pennsylvania, \$188.31; West Virginia, \$119.48;

and California, \$116.10. The four lowest averages are in Wyoming, \$12.11; South Carolina, \$11.86; Colorado, \$11.25; and Vermont, \$11.02.

Table CXXIII exhibits the duration of incarceration of prisoners, from the date of their commitment until June 1, 1880.

The number of cases reported is 53,361, the total number of days of incarceration is 25,377,266, and the average term one year and one hundred and eleven days.

The number of cases reported from penitentiaries is 30,282; total term of incarceration, 19,896,598 days; average, one year and two hundred and ninety days.

The number reported from county jails is 10,091; total term, 55,798 days; average, 101 days.

The number reported from city prisons is 1,181; total term, 53,798 days; average, 47 days.

The number reported from workhouses and houses of correction is 7,414; total term, 790,995 days; average, 107 days.

The number reported as leased out is 3,614; total term, 2,797,155 days; average, two years and forty-four days.

The number reported from military prisons is 481; total term, 113,695 days; average, 236 days.

The number reported from insane hospitals is 298; total term, 704,231 days; average, six years and one hundred and seventy-three days.

It will of course be understood that the figures just given do not represent sentences, but only the time already spent in prison while awaiting trial, or while under sentence, to date. It may be assumed that in penitentiaries and workhouses, also of those leased out, all prisoners reported are serving sentence, but in jails or city prisons one-half or more of those reported are awaiting trial. We have seen that the average long term of sentence is very nearly five years. Since the average term of imprisonment already undergone in penitentiaries is a little over one year and nine months, it would appear that the convicts in penitentiaries have, on an average, served about one-third of their nominal sentences and have two thirds to serve. But, owing to the operation of what are known as good-time laws, it is probable that the nominal sentences represent from one-fourth to one-third more imprisonment than will be exacted by law. In that event it would not be far from the truth to say that, on the average, convicts in penitentiaries have in fact served about one-half of their time, or a little less; the average expectation of imprisonment still to be endured does not, for them, exceed two years.

Since the average short sentence is 197 days, and the average of imprisonment already undergone in county jails is 101 days, it is prima facie reasonable to suppose that the inmates of jails have also served about one half the sentences prescribed by the courts. It is, however, impossible to determine how much of the time credited is for sentenced and how much for unsentenced prisoners. But, assuming that the duration of imprisonment already suffered is not much greater for the sentenced than for the unsentenced, the needless and unprofitable delays in the administration of criminal justice are brought into full relief. To those who know the organization, discipline, and interior life of our common jails, the thought that the innocent, as well as the guilty, who are so unfortunate as to be arrested and thrown into prison upon a criminal charge, are subjected to one hundred days of jail life, with its freedom of association and its compulsory idleness, is distressing. The unanimous opinion of experts in penology condemns the American jail system as costly, inefficient, and very corrupting in its influence. It is a wonder that the jails do not breed and graduate more habitual, hardened offenders than they actually do.

From the length of time that the insane convicts remain in hospitals for the insane (and the time already spent by them in these institutions averages very nearly six years and a half, or one year more than the average length of sentence to a penitentiary, and how much longer they will remain it is impossible even to guess), it necessarily follows that the majority of insane convicts are retained in the hospitals after their term of sentence has expired. It must be remembered that they are not transferred from the prison to the hospital, except as a last resort, when no possible doubt as to their insanity can any longer find a lodging in the minds of the prison officials who have them in charge.

The time already spent by prisoners in prison may be compared with that already spent by paupers in almshouses, which is four years five months and twenty-seven days, or nearly three and a half times as long.

The duration of imprisonment of inmates of reformatories to June 1, 1880, is reported in 9,511 cases; the aggregate amount is said to have been 19,283 years and 5 months.

The average age of these children, at the day when the census was taken, was thirteen years and a half. At that date they had been in custody, on an average, for two years and ten days each. Their average age, therefore, at the date of commitment, must have been eleven and a half years. It is noticeable that the girls are somewhat older than the boys, and that they have been in custody for a longer period. The boys have been in custody for a little less than two years, but the girls for two years and a half; from which it follows that they are taken at an earlier age and retained longer in the institutions than are the boys.

The migratory habits of the criminal class are illustrated in Table CXXII, which shows the legal residence claimed by prisoners.

Of 69,471 prisoners, 4,767 claim a legal residence in some other state or territory than that in which they are incarcerated, as follows: New York, 533; Ohio, 477; Michigan, 417; Kansas, 364; Indiana, 359; Pennsylvania, 343;

Illinois, 310; Maryland, 184; Nebraska, 168; Iowa, 167; Virginia, 153; North Carolina, 132; Massachusetts, 124; Wisconsin, 112; Missouri, 107; Texas, 104; Arkansas, 90; Kentucky, 71; District of Columbia, 62; West Virginia, 60; New Hampshire, 54; Wyoming, 41; Connecticut, 36; Vermont, 31; Tennessee, 28; Colorado and Minnesota, 26 each; Georgia, 24; Dakota and New Jersey, 21 each; Rhode Island and South Carolina, 19 each; California, 11; Louisiana, Florida, and Maine, 10 each; Idaho, 9; Arizona, 8; Mississippi, 7; Alabama and New Mexico, 5 each; Delaware, 3; Washington, 2; and Oregon, 1.

To these must be added prisoners claiming a residence in some foreign country, of whom there are 606.

The states which furnish the largest number of convicts to the prisons of other states are: New York, 696; Pennsylvania, 437; Ohio, 363; Massachusetts, 322; Illinois, 280; District of Columbia, 245; Virginia, 230; Kentucky, 203; Missouri, 195; New Jersey, 156; Indiana, 129; Maryland, 126; and North Carolina, 115. The large number from the southern states named would indicate that a considerable proportion of the migratory prisoners must belong to the negro race. The number reported to have residence in the Indian Territory is 99.

The only remaining table to be considered is Table OXXXVI, which gives the police statistics for the year preceding the taking of the census for cities which contain more than 5,000 inhabitants.

For the figures given in this table I substitute estimates of my own, which I have made by inserting, where the municipal authorities have failed to furnish information, the probable figures.

The table includes returns from 492 towns, with a total population of 12,669,181, or nearly one-fourth of the population of the United States.

The total police force consists of about 15,000, of whom 2,000 are officers and 13,000 men. This is about in the ratio of one policeman to 350 inhabitants, or four policemen to each square mile patrolled.

The total number of square miles included within the area of these towns is about 7,500, and of this probably one-half is patrolled. Of course the ratio is larger in the large cities. The ten cities which stand at the top of the list contain more than one-third of the population included within the table, and have more than one-half of the entire police force. The ratio of policemen to the inhabitants is about 1 to 620; and, presumably, there are about 20 to the square mile.

The number of arrests exceeds 650,000, or 50 to each patrolman, or more than 1 to every 20 inhabitants. The enormous number of arrests, compared with the prison population, suggests the thought that either too many persons are arrested who are innocent of any actual offense, or too few are punished of those really guilty. Probably both statements are true; but there can be no question, in the minds of those who have given this subject attention, that the police are too free in the exercise of the power of making arrests which is vested in them. Many persons are undoubtedly arrested on suspicion without warrant, and after having been subjected to this ignominy are allowed to go free without trial; many more are hauled before the police magistrates and dismissed on the ground that the charges against them are of trivial consequence or not sustained by legal evidence. The injury done in this way to the self-respect of those arrested is beyond calculation, and doubtless many persons have been thus led into a life of crime who might otherwise have remained in a state of legal innocence. The practice followed in some cities of paying fees for arrests, or otherwise rewarding patrolmen for making them, is inherently vicious, and wherever it exists should be summarily suppressed.

The total annual cost of the police departments may be estimated at very nearly \$15,000,000, or about \$1,000 to each man and officer employed. It is equivalent to a per capita tax of 11 or 12 cents; in the larger cities, of course, it is very much higher, amounting to \$2.28 per capita in Boston and \$2.79 in New York. For the ten largest cities it amounts to about \$1.75 per capita, and aggregates \$8,560,430.

The revenues derived by municipalities in licenses to sell liquor may be estimated at \$1,500,000, or one-tenth of the total cost of the police departments.

The number of liquor-saloons in these 492 towns is about 80,000, or about 1 to every 160 inhabitants. This statement will convey a false impression if the reader does not consider that, especially in rural districts, the liquor-saloons in the county seats supply the demand which exists in the country around, and that, even in large cities, a very considerable proportion of the liquor purchased is drunk by non-residents or carried away for home consumption. The liquor business is principally confined to towns. But, if there were no more drinking-places in the country, 80,000 would be equivalent to about 1 for every 625 inhabitants of the United States, or 1 for every 320 of the voting population. In my judgment, the total number of drinking places cannot, by any possibility, exceed 100,000, or 1 for every 250 voters, which would be about equivalent to 1 for every 500 of adult inhabitants. The number of towns which report that they grant no license is very small. The list is as follows: Cincinnati, Dayton, Davenport, Springfield (Ohio), Gloucester, Lewiston, Haverhill, Zanesville, Bangor, Youngstown, Nashua, Steubenville, Malden, Danbury, Burlington (Vermont), Mansfield, Portsmouth (New Hampshire), Newark (Ohio), Ironton, Marblehead, Spencer, Saint Albans, Xenia, Delaware, Cumberland (Rhode Island), Bristol (Rhode Island), Norwalk (Ohio), Galion, Pomeroy, Watertown (New Jersey), and Monmouth. There must be others which have not reported—for instance, nothing is said by the police authorities of Portland (Maine) on this subject.

Houses of prostitution to the number of 4,067 are reported in 185 towns; in 94 other towns there are said to be none. From 215 towns we have no information. If any value is to be attached to the statements made by the heads of police departments (and I do not see how it is possible to refuse to them a certain amount of credence),

the number of such houses cannot exceed 5,000 or 6,000, and, on the supposition that, in the large and small places taken together, the number of inmates averages five, there are not in the United States (at least in towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants) more than 30,000 prostitutes of this open description. Those who think this estimate too low may improve upon it, if they have the facts at command to sustain a contrary opinion. The largest number of houses of prostitution is returned from the city of Philadelphia, where there are admitted to be 517 such establishments known to the police. New Orleans confesses to 365, Baltimore to 300, Chicago to 200, but New York to only 183. None are reported from such large cities as Saint Louis, Cleveland, Washington, Detroit, Providence, Albany, Allegheny, Indianapolis, New Haven, and Kansas City; the municipal authorities simply decline to make any answer to this question. A number of towns say distinctly that there are no such establishments within their limits, and I give a list of them, at the head of which stands the city of Brooklyn, where the chief of police insists that his statement must be accepted as literally and absolutely correct. The other towns which say that they are free from this curse are Jersey City, Lowell, Cambridge, Paterson, Lawrence, Lynn, Hoboken, Elizabeth, Erie, Bridgeport, Salem, Somerville, Davenport, Chelsea, Newport (Kentucky), Cohoes, Lewiston, Youkers, Meriden, Chester, Newburyport, Pittsfield, Orange, Rockford, Norristown, Biddeford, Malden, Aurora, Waltham, Galesburg, Hannibal, Woburn, Belleville, Quincy (Massachusetts), Weymouth, Ogdensburg, Shenandoah, Alton, Jeffersonville (Indiana), East Saint Louis, Peabody, Janesville, Meadville, Elgin, Lawrence (Kansas), Beverly, Johnstown, Hornellsville, Plainfield, Brookline, Clinton (Massachusetts), Watertown, Bath, La Salle, Ottawa, Moline, Carbondale (Pennsylvania), Rockland (Maine), Westfield (Massachusetts), Medford, Pittston, Spencer, Stonington, West Chester, Manistee, Vernon, Middletown (Connecticut), Flushing, Sing Sing, Passaic, Southbridge, Galena, West Bay City—total, 74. If these towns are as virtuous as they claim to be they are indeed fortunate; if not, the police are blind.

The imperfection of these police statistics is demonstrated by the single fact that they return only 294 homicides within the year. The number of incendiary fires reported was 1,408; of houses entered, 2,771; of lost children, 18,311; and of lodgings in station-houses, 550,760. But these returns are for a portion of the country only. The number of lodgers very nearly approximates that of arrests reported, which was 567,731; in New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Newark, Jersey City, Detroit, Worcester, Cambridge, Paterson, Toledo, Fall River, Trenton, and many other places the number of lodgers exceeds that of arrests. But in Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco, Buffalo, and elsewhere the number of arrests exceeds that of lodgers. The difference is very marked in Boston, where the establishment of a wayfarers' home has done much to break up this form of vagrancy. It is also very noticeable in San Francisco, but there the climate is such as to render it safe for the vagrant to sleep out of doors almost any night in the year.