

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

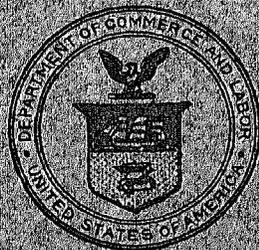
E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR

THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES
TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1910

STATISTICS FOR ALASKA

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

REPRINT OF THE SUPPLEMENT FOR ALASKA PUBLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS



WASHINGTON
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THIRTEENTH CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

The results of the Thirteenth Decennial Census will be published in two forms: A comprehensive report in 12 volumes and a condensed report, the Abstract of the Thirteenth Census, which is issued with Supplements for the different states.

The material contained in the Supplements embraces for each state all of the census results published concerning the state, its counties, cities, and other civil divisions except as to occupations. This material is bound up in one volume with the Abstract of the Thirteenth Decennial Census. The result is a series of editions of the Abstract, each with a different State Supplement, with the purpose of furnishing those who receive the Abstract with the statistics of the state in which they reside.

The material contained in the various State Supplements will also be printed by subjects in the final reports. The chapters relating to Population for all of the states will be assembled in two volumes of the final report on Population, those relating to Agriculture in two volumes of the final report on that subject, those relating to Manufactures in one volume of the final report on Manufactures, and those relating to Mining in the final report on Mining.

The present pamphlet is a reprint of the Supplement for Alaska. It contains no material which is not available in the bound volume of the Abstract of Alaska, or in the complete final report of the Thirteenth Census.

SUPPLEMENT FOR ALASKA



POPULATION
AGRICULTURE
MANUFACTURES
MINES AND QUARRIES

CHAPTER 1.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS AND COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

INTRODUCTION.

Date of enumeration.—At the Thirteenth Census the date of enumeration in Alaska generally was December 31, 1909, or a time as near that date as conditions permitted. A midwinter date was determined upon, after careful consideration of the conditions under which the field work must be done, as being on the whole more favorable for census taking in Alaska than April 15, 1910, the date of the general enumeration in the United States. The great extent of Alaska's territory, however, and the varying conditions prevailing in different sections at any given season of the year, as well as the inaccessibility of certain regions, and the wide dispersion of a small population over a large area, made strict adherence to any one date impracticable, if an accurate count of the population was to be achieved. In some localities, therefore, where the field work could not advisedly be undertaken on or immediately following December 31, the enumeration was begun prior to that date, while in others it was deferred until late in the winter, or until early spring. The specific conditions which were taken into account in determining upon the date of enumeration in the several localities are indicated in some detail in the section giving an account of the field work in 1910. At the census of 1900 enumerators went into some portions of the territory as early as July, 1899, and the work of enumeration continued till October, 1900, a period of 15 months being required for its completion.

Topics covered for 1910.—The accompanying tables present statistics for the territory as a whole relating to number of inhabitants, increase of population,

color or race, nativity, parentage, sex, age, marital condition, state of birth of the native population, country of birth and year of immigration of the foreign-born population, males of voting and militia ages, citizenship, school attendance, illiteracy, inability to speak English, and number of dwellings and families. Statistics relating to sex and age for Indians of full blood and of mixed blood, by stocks and tribes, are also given in a separate table. All topics covered by the Thirteenth Census are included except occupations and ownership of homes. In the general table (Table 31) on page 592 statistics relating to number and characteristics of population are given in detail for the four judicial districts, and in Table 32 detail is given for the 11 largest towns in Alaska.

Earlier censuses.—The census of 1910 was the fourth enumeration of the population of Alaska by the United States Government. Although the territory was purchased from Russia in 1867, no enumeration was made of its population at the census of 1870. The Superintendent of the Tenth Census—that of 1880—designated special agents to canvass the territory, and make such an enumeration as might be possible. At that census the population of all accessible settlements was enumerated, and this partial count was supplemented by estimates—based mainly upon records, or upon the personal knowledge of missionary priests—for those regions which could not be visited by the special agents. The returns were tabulated for six census districts. At the census of 1890 the territory was divided into seven census districts and the area actually canvassed by agents of the Census

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Alaska derives its name from an English corruption of the native word *A-lay-ek-sa*, probably meaning "The great land" or "Mainland."

The region now known as Alaska was first explored by the Russian officers Bering and Chirikov in 1741. Russian traders and trappers soon entered the country and through their activity other nations became interested in this region. Spanish expeditions in 1774 and 1775 visited the southeastern shore, and in 1778 the English explorer, Capt. James Cook, made extensive surveys of the coast for the British Government.

The first settlement was made by the Russians at Three Saints on Kodiak Island in 1784, and in 1804 the Russian-American Company founded Sitka, making it the seat of government in the following year.

In 1799 the trade and regulation of the Russian possessions in America were given over to the Russian-American Company for a term of 20 years, which was afterwards twice renewed for similar periods.

In 1821 Russia attempted by *ukase* to exclude foreign navigators from Bering Sea and the Pacific coast of her possessions, which caused a controversy with the United States and Great Britain. The question was settled by a treaty with the

United States in 1824 and one with Great Britain in 1825, by which the boundaries of the Russian possessions in America were permanently fixed.

In March, 1867, Alaska was purchased by the United States for the sum of \$7,200,000 in gold, and in October of the same year the formal transfer was made at Sitka. From 1867 to 1877 Alaska was governed by the War Department, although the customs were from the beginning collected by the Treasury Department, and with the latter the control rested from 1877 until the passage of the act of 1884. This act extended over Alaska the laws of the state of Oregon so far as they were applicable, created a judicial district and a land district, put in force the mining laws of the United States, and gave the country an administrative system.

The influx of settlers after the discovery of gold in the Klondike in 1896 rendered more adequate laws necessary. In 1899 and 1900 Congress made provisions for a code of civil and criminal law, and in 1903 passed a homestead act. In the meantime a serious boundary dispute had arisen between the United States and Canada regarding the interpretation of the treaty of 1825. This was settled in 1903 by an agreement whereby the seacoast of Canada extended no farther north than 54° 40'.

By an act of May 7, 1906, Alaska was authorized to elect a delegate to Congress.

Office was more extensive than the area canvassed in 1880. The returns for 1890 were published as a separate report of 282 pages on the population and resources of Alaska. In his letter of transmittal for this report, the Superintendent of the Census comments briefly as follows upon the difficulties encountered by the census enumerators in Alaska:

This remote portion of our territory presents difficulties in the way of enumeration scarcely conceivable in the older portion of the country. On an estimated area greater than that of all the states north of Tennessee and east of the Mississippi there is a population less than in most single counties of the populous east. Let one imagine that all railroads and wagon roads, all vehicles and horses, were here wanting; let him imagine that enumerators could only reach this eastern section by a coasting vessel or pierce its interior by the Ohio River; let him imagine this section pushed north till its upper portion was in almost perpetual frost and its one navigable river was open but a few weeks in a year, and he can begin to measure the obstacles met in mountainous Alaska.

A part of the people are migratory, and the same band is liable to be reported from two places, or a spot correctly reported as populated is liable to be found desolate when visited later.

In 1900 two special agents, well equipped for the service by previous residence in the territory and by personal knowledge of the places and people within their respective districts, were appointed to supervise the enumeration. In this year, owing to the greatly increased facilities for communication, consequent in part upon the opening up of the lately discovered gold-fields, conditions were more favorable, and the census was more nearly complete and accurate than either of the two preceding enumerations.

Conditions of the field work in 1910.—Under discretionary authority given to the Director of the Census by the act providing for the Thirteenth Census, the territory of Alaska was divided for purposes of enumeration into four census districts. These are not, however, shown in the tabulation of the returns, since they were defined merely for administrative purposes, and did not entirely correspond with the four civil divisions permanently established in 1909, namely, the judicial districts of Alaska. A chief special agent was appointed to supervise the work in each of the census districts. By special arrangement with the United States Commissioner of Education, a local district school superintendent was given charge of the work in each of the first three districts, and a representative of the Census Bureau was designated to act in a similar capacity in the fourth district. The organization of the field work in 1910, and the conditions prevailing in the several districts, are briefly indicated in the following paragraphs.

The first census district, with headquarters at Juneau, was in fact coextensive with the first judicial district, and embraced the southeastern coast region lying west of British Columbia and extending north from latitude 54° 40' to the meridian constituting the Yukon boundary. The work of enumeration in this district was begun on December 27, 1909, and on February 4, 1910, the chief special agent in charge reported

the work practically completed. Twenty-one of the 26 subdistricts into which this general district was divided embraced each a town or village with its immediate vicinity. The 21 enumerating agents appointed to these subdistricts had little or no traveling to do. Five subdivisions covered the remaining area, and the five agents assigned to these sections were traveling constantly, for the most part in gasoline launches. Every mining, logging, or fishing camp was reached, and all fishermen on the halibut boats were enumerated either at their headquarters or at the fishing grounds.

The enumeration of the Indian population in this section of Alaska was all practically done by teachers, and largely during the Christmas holidays. As this season is the great feasting time for the Indians, they were very nearly all of them at home. The few that were in camp were enumerated by the traveling special agents. As the older Indians commonly do not know their ages by years, an approximately correct statement of age could be made only by resort to some such expedient as is described in the following account taken from an enumerator's report:

I resorted to the following devices to fix the age and birth month. Every native I have found remembers some great event in his child life and can tell me how big he was at the time—"as large as that"—indicating some child of known age. These dates I have fixed as follows: (1) A great war between the Sitka Indians and the Russians at Sitka (1855); (2) a war between the Sitka Indians and the Wrangell Indians at Sitka (1851); (3) the opening of the ——— mines (1883); (4) the founding of Juneau (1881); (5) the going of the Russians from Sitka, and the coming of the United States soldiers and gunboats (1867); (6) the solar eclipse (1869); (7) the great earthquake (date not given); (8) the recent smallpox epidemic in Hoonah (1902); (9) the great smallpox epidemic over all Alaska (1839); (10) the coming of Mr. McFarland and wife to Hoonah (1884); (11, 12, and 13) the building of the church and of the school and the death of Mr. McFarland.

This enumerator reported a calendar of birth months, in which April is the month of "sea otter hunting;" May, the month of "make gardens;" June, the month of "salmon first run in bay;" July, the month when "scal babies come," and "first berries ripen;" August, the month of "plenty berries;" October, the month of "first snow—about." January and February are mainly identified as the time following Christmas; and other months by Indian names for certain seasons.

Similar devices were employed in other sections. The chief special agent in the third census district reported that the year of birth of natives was often identified with reference to "some epochal event"—"the big sickness, the wreck of a whaler, etc.," and the month of birth by some such question as "Was it in squirrel time?" "When the ptarmigan begin to turn white?" The report of the agent in the fourth census district observes that the Indians compute time by "suns" and "snows." As regards marriages, births, and deaths, enumerators were obliged to convert this natural calendar into years and months.

Except that it did not include the recorder's district of Nabesna, the second census district, with headquarters at Seward, was coextensive with the third judicial district. The first and second census districts thus embraced the whole extent of the Alaskan-Pacific coast region from the point farthest south to the ultimate western point located in the Aleutian Islands. The second district alone embraced more than 2,000 miles of coast, dotted with settlements, some accessible in winter by dog sled, some by water in winter, and some only by water in summer. The inland region of this section is for the most part a snow-bound expanse in winter, without trail. Traveling across rivers and valleys from one settlement to another, the enumerator encounters open streams, dangerous storms, snowslides, and sudden changes in the weather, from wet to intense cold, as the winds swing from the open sea to the interior. Since large areas are, in fact, accessible only to the experienced arctic traveler, and since there is no section in the district where work could safely be intrusted to inexperienced travelers, it was not deemed advisable to employ teachers as enumerators. The best man available for each section was selected and his work carefully watched. Subdivisions were created in the second census district according as the areas could best be covered by dog sled or by boat, and according as most accurate returns could be secured in winter or in summer. In five of these subdivisions the census was taken as of December 31, 1909, and in thirteen of them as of April 15, 1910. For the interior sections enumerators were detailed to begin work in January. In other sections work was begun at such later dates as would afford greatest speed of work and most accurate returns.

The interior of Alaska is inhabited largely by miners and by the native Indian tribes; the coast by fishermen. Many miners leave Alaska in the fall and return during the late winter or early spring months—that is, from February to the break-up of the ice and the opening of navigation. Along the coast are located many canneries, and the fishing fleet for these canneries is arriving from March until June. The construction of a railroad, in progress at the date of the Thirteenth Census, at Cordova, had caused an influx of laborers who were temporarily residing in the Valdez district.

The population of the second district thus embraced, in addition to the settled population, a large proportion of migratory miners en route to the interior, of fishermen who were generally at sea, and of men temporarily employed in railroad construction work. As is pointed out by the chief special agent in charge of the field work in this district, accurate enumeration of these classes called for the exercise of unremitting vigilance. The coast, the fleets, and the inland country must be so canvassed as to miss none either of the transient or of the resident inhabitants on land or water, and yet avoid duplication in the enumeration of a shifting population.

In accordance with instructions from the central office special agents were placed at each of the ports of entry, and all arrivals on vessels were enumerated. These arrivals were credited, on separate sheets, in each case to the community reported as the destination of the traveler. By this distribution of the arrivals, the population of the Alaskan communities during the business season of the year was determined accurately, those individuals who make their living in Alaska but spend more or less regularly some portion of the year in the United States being added to the settled population of the several communities.

Of persons employed in the canning industry only those were enumerated who were, on April 15, 1910, in Alaskan ports, or on the high seas Alaska-bound. Thus those who were in San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, or other ports on April 15 were omitted from the census of Alaska, while all others were enumerated. In this way duplication was avoided, and Alaska was credited with about one-third of the population found there in the summer employed in the canning industry. About two-thirds, or approximately 6,000, of the persons employed in this industry, were resident in the United States on April 15 and were so enumerated.

Among the foreigners coming in for railroad work were many who were suspicious of the census, conceiving it to be a canvass preliminary to the assessment of some tax. These men avoided the enumerator by shifting from one lodging house to another, and in two instances arrests were made as the only means of securing the information required. As it became impossible for one man to enumerate these arrivals in the Valdez district during the short time that they remained in town, a second enumerator was placed on the trains to complete the enumeration.

The extreme hardships borne by some of the enumerators in the territory may be illustrated by the following instance, noted among others by the chief special agent in charge of the second census district:

Enumerator No. 12 was caught in one of those severe storms which occasionally sweep the passes from the Pacific to the Bering Sea. In this treeless coast region there was no shelter, and no wood available for fuel. After three days, during which a blinding snowstorm continued, a start was determined upon, since the supply of food for the dogs had been exhausted and it was feared that the dogs would freeze in their state of exhaustion and hunger. On the way to the nearest camp the party was blown off a slope into an open mountain creek. The sled had to be rolled over to get it out of the stream and to free the baggage of water. Some of the baggage was spilled in the upset, and since life depended upon speed in the race to make a distant camp before freezing, the lost baggage, which included the census pouch, was not missed until the sled was unpacked. With clothing frozen stiff and various parts of the body frosted the little party succeeded in reaching the isolated camp for which they had set out. Three attempts were made subsequently to retrace their steps in order to recover the pouch but the storm was too severe to face. The agent enumerated the camp on some waste paper and returned about 200 miles for more census supplies.

This agent's next experience was in the mountains, where he found one of the survivors of the wrecked steamer *Furallon*,

who had been living on native food, had frozen his fingers, and had himself cut off one gangrenous member with his knife. The enumerator could not leave a fellow being in this condition, and conveyed him to the nearest settlement, which was fully 60 miles away. At another place one of the men in his party stepped into the water and froze his foot, which turned black, but afterwards recovered without serious consequences. The agent making this circuit had been over all of the route before, but had never encountered such severe storms. His first landing was delayed 10 days, and he was driven 300 miles in storms.

The following itinerary, as reported by one special agent, indicates the extent of territory covered by some of the men and the modes of traveling:

I left Valdez March 12, 1910, and proceeded (by dog teams, with about 1,000 pounds of provisions, camp equipment, and supplies, and one guide) over Thompson Pass, an altitude of about 3,000 feet; thence to Tonsina River (77 miles north from Valdez); thence down Tonsina River (30 miles) to Copper River; thence down Copper River, enumerating the men employed by the railroad company and Indians along Copper River, down as far as the mouth of the Bremner River.

Copper River is a large stream, being from 1 to 2 miles wide in many places, and I found the river open and running a deep channel of water in numerous places, making it very dangerous and difficult to travel upon. In some places we had to climb precipitous cliffs from 100 to 200 feet high, to get around the channels of open water, dragging dogs, sled, and supplies with us.

I also put in a good deal of time in hunting up men at work on the steep mountains, who were cutting ties and timber for the railroad construction; the deep snow also making it slow and hard traveling.

After finishing enumerating on Copper River, in my district, I proceeded down the river to Miles Glacier, and from there took the train into Cordova, thence by boat to Valdez, arriving in Valdez on May 8.

I then enumerated the town of Valdez and vicinity, and left Valdez May 18 at 9 a. m., with a gasoline launch and engineer, to enumerate Fort Liscom, Ellemar, Tetilek, and other points on the easterly side of Prince William Sound.

I covered a distance of several hundred miles, being compelled to travel to the heads of several bays and inlets, for a distance of 15 to 20 miles, to find the scattered miners and prospectors. There were no special difficulties encountered in this work, aside from the long distances traveled to reach a few persons.

I arrived in Valdez at 6 p. m. on May 28, 1910, and on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of May completed my work in and around Valdez, getting various information and finding certain people whom I had been unable to find before leaving Valdez, and on the evening of May 31 I completed and closed my work.

In certain sections of the coast region large boats could not enter the ports, and men experienced in operating a "bidarky," or three-holed skin boat, had to be secured for the work. Other sections were canvassed with the aid of the United States Revenue-Cutter Service. Without the courtesy of this service, no accurate census of the Aleutian Islands could have been taken. For this work the exclusive use of a cutter for several days was extended to the census agent, and every assistance possible was given by the officers of the service.

The chief special agent in charge of the field work in the third census district—which, with headquarters at Nome, embraced the second and part of the fourth judicial districts, covering the extreme northern portions of the mainland and the western coast regions—reported an exceptionally severe winter. In Nome

lower temperatures prevailed than had ever before been officially recorded. "Besides the unusually low temperature," to quote from the agent's report, "the winter was an endless series of severe blizzards. In this vicinity (that is, about Nome) there were several cases of death by freezing. But, owing to the fact that the men appointed special agents were experienced, trail-hardened men, I am glad to report that none of them suffered any serious results, although several report narrow escapes."

The fourth census district, with headquarters at Fairbanks, embraced a large section of the central interior of Alaska. The conditions prevailing in this area in 1910 differed materially from the conditions reported at the census of 1900. In 1900 the greater portion of the population was reported from well-defined camps, comparatively easy of access, while in 1910, as shown by the schedules, the population was distributed along the creeks and rivers of the district to such an extent that the agents employed in the enumeration were obliged to cover every stream and the intervening country as well. As compared with the summer, the winter is much the more favorable season for traveling throughout this entire region. The following account of the work in the district is taken from the report of the chief special agent in charge:

The work was performed during the severest winter known in this part of Alaska by the oldest settlers there, and the men kept consistently and conscientiously at it until completed. There did not appear to be a man who did not have a pride in his work, an anxiety to create a record for traveling time, a desire to enumerate all the people in the district assigned to him, and to have to his credit less loss of time because of extreme weather than any of the other agents.

That the service lost none of the men from freezing to death, and that every man returned safely is a matter of congratulation and good fortune, from the fact that there were in this part of Alaska more deaths from the weather this past winter than the total recorded in all previous years—cases in which those who met such deaths did not begin to go through the sacrifice and privation that these agents of the service did.

All of the men in the service other than those employed in the Fairbanks district covered hundreds of miles, over the ice and snow, in weather ranging from 30° to 70° below zero, the average temperature being probably about 40° below.

Because of the absolute lack of beaten trails and the fact that the snow lies on the ground loose like so much salt, no matter what the depth may be, it was necessary throughout all of their work to snowshoe ahead of their dog teams; and when one considers their isolation, often traveling for days without shelter other than a tent and fur robes, it can be understood to what sacrifice some of these men went to visit some of these far-away prospectors' cabins and claims. However, no man who travels in this part of the country ever considers there is any hardship unless there is loss of life, and they take their work stoically and good-naturedly, though they drop in their tracks at the end of the day.

I am thoroughly convinced that it would have been a physical impossibility to have made an enumeration of the people in this district at any other season of the year than that in which it was made. During the months of April, May, and June it is impossible to travel across country except where there are Government roads, and they are few in number and located only in the vicinity of Fairbanks. This is true also of the months of August and September. In June or July the only method of travel about the

country is by water and in boats, making it absolutely impossible to reach any persons who are not located on the navigable streams. The time in the summer season would not permit of the canvass and if undertaken with a sufficient number of men would have been at least 400 per cent more expensive. The added numbers of persons who could be enumerated as bona fide residents of the territory during the summer over the winter months would be decidedly negligible in quantity. There are, it is true, several hundred more persons in the district in question in the summer months than in the winter, but they can not by the greatest stretch of the imagination be called bona fide residents from the fact that they return to the states every winter and do not in any sense make their "home" in Alaska.

During the winter season when the ground is covered with snow from 3 to 20 feet in depth it is possible to travel with dog teams over the frozen streams and across country from the headwaters of one to another. Also, men are to be secured during the winter season for the salary and allowances allowed under the law to perform the work, since it is a season when they are not so actively employed and there is a chance for their dogs to be revenue bearing. During the summer months men will not take employment at such rates, for the reason that ninety-five out of every hundred men are in the country seeking gold, and the preferable time for the seeking is the summer. Those who do get employment at wages receive from \$5 to \$10 and board (\$3 to \$4), and there would not be a chance of securing men who would pole a boat up and down streams in the summer season for less than \$15 to \$18 per day wages.

During the months of April and May it is impossible to travel anywhere with any degree of safety, because of the thawing of the snow, the overflows in the creeks, and the sloughing away of the ice in the rivers. Travel in these months is considered to be absolutely dangerous, and will not be undertaken by the men in this country even for their own purposes.

It would have taken four times as many men and certainly four to six times as much money to have made the canvass in the summer season.

In addition, the canvass made in the summer would have given to certain localities an erroneous population existing at these localities four months in the year as against eight months elsewhere. Particularly is this true of the typical prospector and the Indian. The former will be found in the summer where gold is sought or mined and the latter where there is a chance to secure a winter supply of fish for himself, his squaw, or "woman," and for his children, or "chickens," although his principal endeavor seems to be along the line of securing a sufficient supply of fish to make dog feed for the winter. Both of these elements among the people return to a stated locality each winter season and make it their home.

I have been unable to find a man in Alaska or out of it who has any knowledge of the conditions there who will acknowledge that a summer census would have been a better one from the standpoint of legitimate enumeration of her people than a winter one.

It is true that the census taken this particular winter did in a measure lose a few people who were out of the territory because of the exposition at Seattle last fall and who remained out for the winter. This was remedied in a measure by the systematic effort on the part of the agents to secure the information for people known to be outside. From the beginning of my stay in Alaska and from the close of navigation every person leaving Fairbanks was enumerated by me personally. From the time of the beginning of the enu-

meration I understand the chief special agents located on the coast adopted a system whereby each incoming person was enumerated at his entrance to the territory. There was also sent out to all persons who had left Alaska during the summer season and whose forwarding addresses were in the possession of the postmasters in the fourth district, some 700 circular letters, many of which have been returned and I assume the people counted. These plans carried on as they were with one end in view, should, I believe, result in the enumeration of every bona fide resident of the territory, even though he may have been temporarily absent.

Since the completion of the work of enumeration there has been a stampede into a part of Alaska, for which had the people been counted in the summer, or in the present season, there would have been an erroneous number reported amounting to several thousand.

In his account of the work of individual enumerators in the fourth census district the chief special agent notes briefly some of the hardships encountered. The enumerator for the Chandalar district crossed and recrossed the Arctic Range, traveling above the timber line for 18 hours at each crossing. At no time after he left Fairbanks did the thermometer rise above 30° below zero. Two of his dogs froze to death, and he himself froze portions of his face several times, and at one time dropped into 6 feet of open water, nearly losing his life. He traveled in many places where no white man had ever been before. The enumerator for the Koyukuk district with his guide, together with the mail carrier and two Indians, was at one time lost in a storm for three days, and was found at the end of that time by a rescue party which came out to locate the mail. Regarding the work in the Tanana district, the chief special agent makes the following statement:

There was probably more difficulty encountered in this district during the course of the canvass than in any of the others for the reason that there was an almost incessant storm and blizzard during the entire time the agent was on the work.

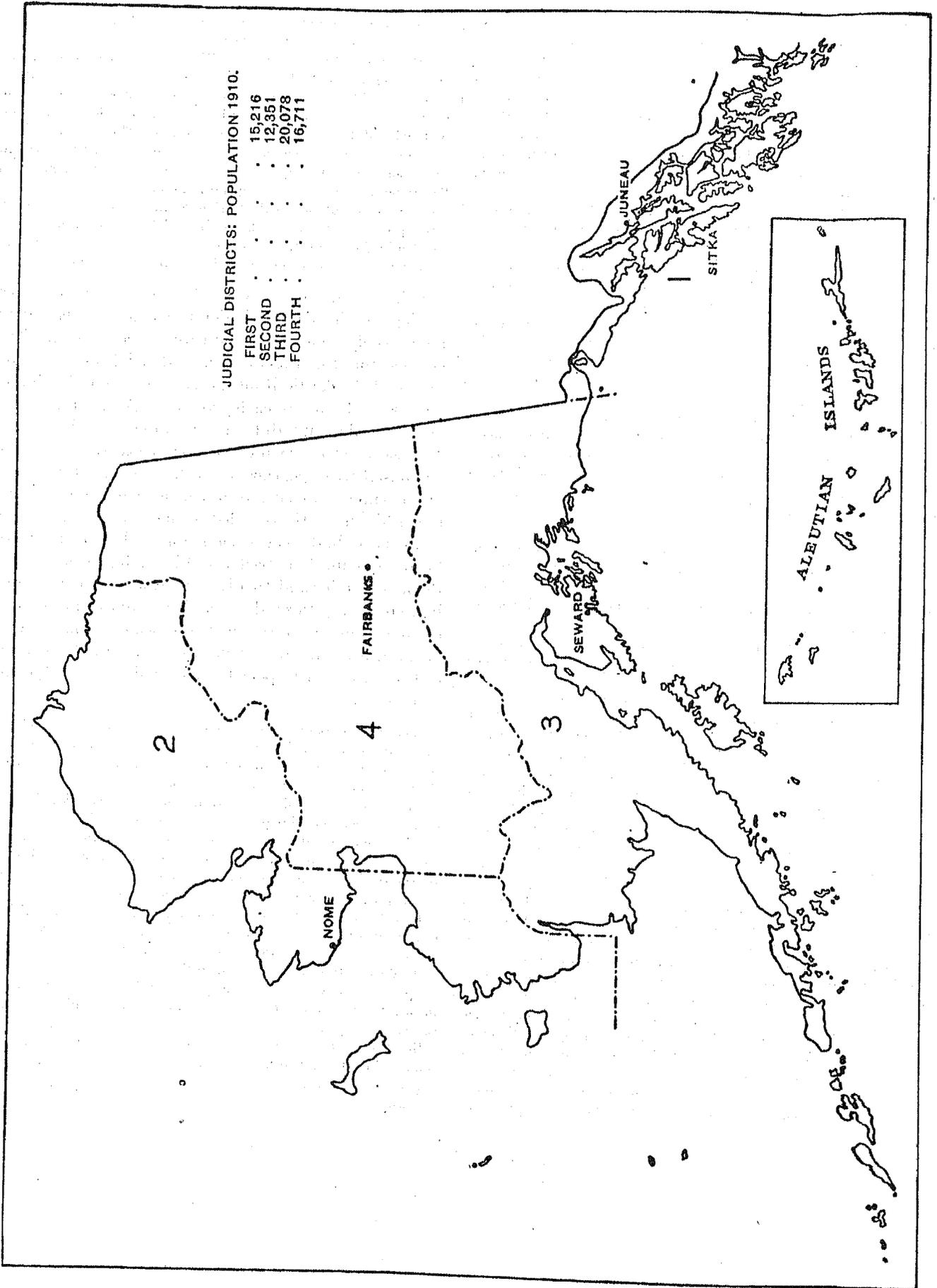
This agent kept steadily at it without loss of a day's time because of the weather and did so without the aid of a guide or assistant. Not less than four times this man was found by other travelers in an exhausted condition and assisted to a stopping place. He lost three dogs during the trip, replacing them from spare dogs carried for the purpose, and several times froze his own face.

That this agent survived the work during the stormy period and came back alive was the wonder of older inhabitants in the country. He was secured for the work after efforts had been made to secure half a dozen other men who refused the assignment.

Six men and two women, more than ever has been known before in this district, were frozen on the trails in the locality in which this man worked.

He also assisted in the course of one of his trips in rescuing a couple of trappers who had run out of food and nearly starved in getting to a road house where they were able to eventually get back to town.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF ALASKA.



JUDICIAL DISTRICTS: POPULATION 1910.

FIRST	15,216
SECOND	12,351
THIRD	20,078
FOURTH	16,711

TOTAL POPULATION, INCREASE, AND DISTRIBUTION.

Population of the territory.—The population returned for Alaska at each of the last four decennial censuses, with the decennial increase or decrease, is given in Table 1. The population returned for 1880 and that for 1890 was, as has been previously noted, partly estimated. As returned at these censuses, the number of inhabitants decreased 1,374, or 4.1 per cent, during the decade preceding 1890. In the following decade, however, the rush of gold seekers to Alaska just

prior to the census of 1900 nearly doubled the population, which increased from 32,052 to 63,592, the increase being 31,540, or 98.4 per cent. Although a considerable number of those enumerated in 1900 did not settle permanently in the territory, and although the Indians and the Chinese decreased in number by more than 6,000 (see Table 5), there was nevertheless a slight increase in the total population (764, or 1.2 per cent) during the decade 1900–1910.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS. ¹	
		Number.	Per cent.
1910.....	64,356	764	1.2
1900.....	63,592	31,540	98.4
1890.....	32,052	-1,374	-4.1
1880.....	33,426		

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Judicial districts and minor civil divisions.—The population returned in 1910 for the four judicial districts into which Alaska was divided by the act of March 3, 1909, was as follows: First, 15,216; second, 12,351; third, 20,078; and fourth, 16,711. These districts are outlined on the accompanying map. Each judicial district is divided into recorders' districts,

which in the aggregate constitute the 42 primary minor civil divisions of the territory. In Table 2 the population of the judicial and of the constituent recorders' districts is given for 1910 only, since the population of these areas can not generally be accurately determined from the census reports for earlier years.

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

[District, except as otherwise stated, means recorder's district.]

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
First Judicial District.....	15,216			Second Judicial District.....	12,351		
Juneau district, including Douglas, Juneau, and Treadwell towns and Auke and Killisnoo villages.....	5,854			Cape Nome district, including Nome town, Situk village, and Fort Davis.....	3,024		
Auke village.....	218	201	324	Nome town (incorporated).....	180		
Douglas town (incorporated).....	1,722	825	402	Situk village.....	2,600	12,488	
Juneau town (incorporated).....	1,644	1,804	1,253	Council City district, including Council City village.....	117		
Killisnoo village.....	551	172	70	Council City village.....	686		
Treadwell town (incorporated).....	1,222	622		Fairhaven district, including Candle and Deering villages.....	289		
Ketchikan district, including Ketchikan town and Howkan, Kasan, Klawak, Klukwan, Metlakatla, Saxman, and Shakan villages.....	3,520		105	Candle village.....	543		
Howkan village.....	200	145		Deering village.....	204		
Kasan village.....	129			Kougarok district, including Igloo village.....	100		
Ketchikan town (incorporated).....	1,613	459	40	Igloo village.....	308		
Klawak (Klawok) village.....	241	181	287	Kuskokwim district (part of), including Bethel, Kashunuk, and Napakiak villages and Nunvak Island.....	2,201		
Klukwan (Klunquan) village.....	118		823	Bethel village.....	110		
Metlakatla village.....	602	465		Kashunuk village.....	117		
Saxman village.....	154	112		Napakiak (Napahaiagamute) village.....	166		
Shakan village.....	118	93		Nunvak Island.....	127		
Sitka district, including Hoonah, Sitka, Sitka (native), Tenakee, and Yakutat villages.....	2,210			Total for Kuskokwim district in Judicial Districts 2, 3, and 4.....	2,711		
Hoonah village.....	462	447		Noatak-Kobuk district, including Barrow, Kotzebue, Noatak, and Shungnak villages, Point Barrow, and Point Hope.....	2,262		
Sitka village.....	539		1,190	Barrow village.....	446		
Sitka (native) village.....	500	1,306		Kotzebue village.....	193		
Tenakee village.....	120			Noatak village.....	121		
Yakutat village.....	371	247	308	Point Barrow.....	127		
Skagway district, including Haines and Skagway towns, Chilkoot and Klukwan villages, and Fort Wm. H. Seward.....	1,980			Point Hope.....	243	623	301
Chilkoot village.....	48			Shungnak village.....	210		
Fort Wm. H. Seward.....	256			Port Clarence district, including Cape Prince of Wales, Fullor village, and King and Little Diomed Islands.....	1,007		
Haines town (incorporated).....	445	35		Cape Prince of Wales.....	337	596	
Klukwan village.....	245			Fullor village.....	125		
Skagway town (incorporated).....	372	3,117		King Island.....	119		
Wrangell district, including Petersburg and Wrangell towns and Kake village.....	1,652			Little Diomed Island.....	80		
Kake village.....	232						
Petersburg town (incorporated).....	585						
Wrangell town (incorporated).....	743	883	316				

¹ Not returned separately in 1900 and 1890.

² Includes persons on vessels in port, the census having been taken during the rush to the gold-fields.

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

[District, except as otherwise stated, means recorder's district.]

Table 2—MINOR CIVIL DIVISION. Contd.	1910	1900	1890	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Second Judicial District—Continued.				Fourth Judicial District.			
St. Lawrence Island district, including Gambell village.....	293			Chandalar district.....	368		
Gambell village.....	221			Circle district, including Circle village and Fort Yukon.....	709		
St. Michael district (part of), including St. Michael village.....	1,127			Circle village.....	144	248	
St. Michael village.....	415	857	101	Fort Yukon.....	321	150	
Total for St. Michael district in Judicial Districts 2 and 4.....	2,255			Eagle district, including Eagle town and Fort Egbert.....	543		
Third Judicial District.				Eagle town (incorporated).....	178	383	
Aleutian Islands district, including Illuluk village and St. George and St. Paul Islands.....	1,083			Fort Egbert.....	108		
Illuluk (Unalaska) village.....	93	428	317	Fairbanks district, including Chena and Fairbanks towns, and Chatanika, Chena (native), Dome, Esther, Garden Island, Graehl, and Nenana villages.....	7,075		
St. George Island.....	90			Chatanika village.....	193		
St. Paul Island.....	201			Chena town (incorporated).....	158		
Bristol Bay district, including Kanakanak, Kwiniak, and Nushagak villages.....	4,502			Chena (native) village.....	47		
Kanakanak (Chogiwung) village.....	165	145	53	Dome village.....	155		
Kwiniak (Quinhagak) village.....	111	201	109	Esther village.....	213		
Nushagak village.....	74	324	208	Fairbanks town (incorporated).....	5,541		
Coolidge district, including Knik and Susitna villages.....	677			Garden Island village.....	217		
Knik village.....	118			Graehl village.....	108		
Susitna village.....	559			Nenana village.....	190		
Copper Center district, including Copper Center village.....	553			Fort Gibbon district, including Mission of Our Savior (native), and Tanana villages.....	858		
Copper Center village.....	91			Mission of Our Savior (native) village.....	114		
Cordova district, including Cordova town and Orca village.....	1,779			Tanana village.....	398	186	303
Cordova town (incorporated).....	1,152			Fortymile district.....	341		
Orca village.....	141	173		Hot Springs district, including Hot Springs village.....	372		
Illamna district, including Illamna village.....	271			Hot Springs village.....	101		
Illamna village.....	121			Kanlitsina district.....	63		
Kayak district, including Katalla village.....	623			Koyukuk district, including Arctic village.....	455		
Katalla village.....	183			Arctic village.....	40		
Kenai district, including Kenai, Seidovia, and Seward villages.....	1,092			Kuskokwim district (part of).....	491		
Kenai village.....	250	290	264	[For total, see Judicial District 2.]			
Seidovia village.....	173	149	90	Mount McKinley district.....	232		
Seward village.....	654			Nulato district, including Kaltag, Kokrines, Koyukuk, and Nulato villages.....	785		
Kodiak district, including Afognak, Akhiok, Karluk, Kodiak, and Wood Island villages.....	2,448			Kaltag village.....	141		
Afognak village.....	313	507	409	Kokrines village.....	128		
Akhiok (Achiok) village.....	108			Koyukuk village.....	121		
Karluk village.....	549	470	1,123	Nulato village.....	280	281	118
Kodiak village.....	458	541	495	Ophir district, including Dishkakait and Ophir villages.....	562		
Wood Island village.....	168	229		Dishkakait village.....	145		
Kuskokwim district (part of).....	19			Ophir village.....	122		
[For total, see Judicial District 2.]				Otter district, including Otter and Richmond villages.....	1,234		
Nabesna district.....	103			Otter village.....	93		
Prince William Sound district.....	210			Richmond village.....	148		
Unga Peninsula district, including Chignik Bay and Unga villages.....	1,303			Rampart district, including Rampart, Rampart (native), and Stevens villages.....	370		
Chignik Bay village.....	666			Rampart village.....	82	211	
Unga village.....	108	175	159	Rampart (native) village.....	30		
Valdez district, including Valdez town, Ellamar and Tatitlek villages, Fort Lisicum, and Tikel Railroad Station.....	4,815			Stevens village.....	100		
Ellamar village.....	88			St. Michael district (part of), including Anvik, Koserefsky, and Unalaklik villages.....	1,128		
Fort Lisicum.....	162			[For total, see Judicial District 2.]			
Tatitlek village.....	156	149	90	Anvik village.....	151	100	191
Tikel Railroad Station.....	120			Koserefsky village.....	231	155	131
Valdez town (incorporated).....	310	315		Unalaklik (Unalakleet) village.....	247	241	175
				Tanana district.....	430		

Within the recorders' districts the population for 1910 is shown separately in Table 2 for 108 secondary divisions, comprising 14 incorporated towns, 89 unincorporated villages and settlements, and 5 forts. For 44 of these secondary divisions the population for 1900 is given, and for 29 of these 44 the population for 1890 also is shown. For 64 places separately reported in 1910, no population statistics relating to either 1900 or 1890 are contained in the census reports for those years. Classified according to their population in 1910, the distribution of these secondary divisions—that is, incorporated towns and unincorporated villages, settlements, and forts—was as follows:

Table 3 CLASS.	NUMBER OF PLACES AND SETTLEMENTS.		
	Total.	Incorporated.	Unincorporated.
All classes.....	108	14	94
Population in 1910—			
Under 250.....	76	2	74
250 to 499.....	15	1	14
500 to 749.....	8	2	6
750 to 999.....	2	2	
1,000 or more.....	7	7	

Incorporated towns.—Table 4 shows the population in 1910 of the incorporated towns of Alaska, with their population in 1900 and 1890, so far as figures are avail-

able. Of the 14 incorporated towns 7 had, in 1910, 1,000 inhabitants or more. The population of Fairbanks, the largest of the towns, was 3,541; of Nome, the second largest, 2,600. The number of inhabitants returned for Nome in 1900 was 12,488; this return, however, included persons on vessels in port who had

been attracted by the discovery of gold in the territory. According to the returns, the population of Skagway, the second largest town in 1900, had decreased during the decade 1900-1910 from 3,117 to 872. In 1910 eight of the incorporated towns were in the first judicial district.

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED TOWNS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

TOWN.	DISTRICT.		1910	1900	1890	TOWN.	DISTRICT.		1910	1900	1890
	Judicial.	Recorder's.					Judicial.	Recorder's.			
Chena	Fourth	Fairbanks	138			Ketchikan	First	Ketchikan	1,613	459	40
Cordova	Third	Cordova	1,152			Nome	Second	Cape Nome	2,600	12,488	
Douglas	First	Juneau	1,722	825	402	Petersburg	First	Wrangell	585		
Eagle	Fourth	Eagle	178	353		Skagway	First	Skagway	872	3,117	
Fairbanks	Fourth	Fairbanks	3,541			Treadwell	First	Juneau	1,222	522	
Haines	First	Skagway	445	85		Valdez	Third	Valdez	310	315	
Juneau	First	Juneau	1,644	1,864	1,253	Wrangell	First	Wrangell	743	868	316

Density of population.—The gross land and water area of Alaska is 590,884 square miles, which is nearly equal to one-fifth of the area (3,026,789 square miles) of the United States (exclusive of outlying possessions), and slightly exceeds the combined area of the three Pacific coast states—Washington, Oregon, and California—and Texas. Based upon gross area, the density of population, or number of inhabitants per square

mile of territory in Alaska, was 0.1 both in 1910 and in 1900. This is equivalent to an average area of 9.2 square miles, or 5,888 acres, to each inhabitant. The average number of inhabitants per square mile of territory in the United States (exclusive of outlying possessions), based upon the gross area, was 30.4 in 1910, while the average area to each inhabitant was 21.1 acres.

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND SEX.

Color or race and nativity.—Table 5 shows the population of Alaska, as returned at the censuses of 1910 and 1900, distributed according to color or race and nativity and for the white population according to parentage. In this and in other tables the term "native parentage" comprises persons having both parents born in the United States (including Alaska and other outlying territories or possessions), the term "foreign parentage" comprises persons having both parents born in foreign countries, and the term "mixed parentage" comprises persons having one parent born in the United States and the other foreign born. The aggregate native population embraces all persons living in Alaska who were born in the United States or in any of its outlying possessions. It therefore includes not only natives of Alaska but also many immigrants to Alaska from other sections of the country. The Indian population is almost entirely native. During the decade 1900-1910, the native population decreased from 50,931 to 43,921, the decrease of this element (7,010) being very nearly equal to the increase of the foreign born (7,774). The proportion native decreased from 80.1 per cent in 1900 to 68.2 per cent in 1910.

at the time of the 1900 census many were enumerated from steamship lists which supplied no information as to nativity or parentage. These were classified and tabulated, however, as native of native parentage, but as many of them, of course, were of foreign birth or foreign parentage the total native white population of native parentage, as shown in the report for 1900, was too high and the totals for the other white classes were correspondingly too small. The decrease between 1900 and 1910 in the number reported as native white of native parentage and the increases in the numbers reported for the other white classes are in large part attributable to this defectiveness of the 1900 classification. These inaccuracies in the classification by nativity and parentage would not, however, affect the completeness or comparability of the returns for the total white population. The total number of whites increased 5,907, or 19.4 per cent, during the decade 1900 to 1910, and the proportion of whites in the total population increased from 48 per cent in 1900 to 56.6 per cent in 1910.

Owing to the conditions under which the census of 1900 was taken, the figures representing the various classes of the white population at that census are defective and not comparable with those for 1910. Of the gold seekers who were rushing to Cape Nome

The Indian population decreased during the decade from 29,536 to 25,331, the decrease being 4,205, or 14.2 per cent. The proportion of Indians decreased from 46.4 to 39.4 per cent. The number of Chinese decreased from 3,116 to 1,209, the decrease being 1,907, or 61.2 per cent. The number of Japanese increased from 279 in 1900 to 913 in 1910, and the number of negroes from 168 to 209.

Table 5

CLASS OF POPULATION.	NUMBER.		INCREASE: 1900-1910		PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	1910	1900 ²	Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900
Total	64,356	63,592	764	1.2	100.0	100.0
White.....	36,400	30,493	5,907	19.4	56.6	48.0
Indian.....	25,331	29,536	-4,205	-14.2	39.4	46.4
Chinese.....	1,209	3,116	-1,907	-61.2	1.9	4.9
Japanese.....	913	279	634	227.2	1.4	0.4
Negro.....	209	108	41	24.4	0.3	0.3
All other ³	294	.....	294	.....	0.5	.....
Total native.....	43,921	50,931	-7,010	-13.8	68.2	80.1
Total foreign born.....	20,435	12,661	7,774	61.4	31.8	19.9
Native white	18,426	21,709	-3,283	-15.1	28.6	34.1
Native parentage.....	10,993	17,494	-6,501	-37.2	17.1	27.5
Foreign parentage.....	4,760	2,676	2,084	77.9	7.4	4.2
Mixed parentage.....	2,673	1,539	1,134	73.7	4.2	2.4
Foreign-born white.....	17,974	8,784	9,190	104.6	27.9	13.8

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.
² The classification of the white population by nativity and parentage in 1900 was defective. (See page 575.)
³ Includes 246 Filipinos, 35 Hawaiians, and 13 Koreans.

As shown by Table 6, the white population was one-half (50.6 per cent) native and one-half (49.4 per cent) foreign born. The Indian population was almost entirely native, the percentage native being 98.3. Of the Chinese, 11.7 per cent were natives; of the Japanese, 2 per cent; and of the negroes, 80.4 per cent.

Table 6

CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION: 1910				
	Total.	Native. ¹	Foreign born.	Per cent native. ¹	Percent foreign born.
Total	64,356	43,921	20,435	68.2	31.8
White.....	36,400	18,426	17,974	50.6	49.4
Indian.....	25,331	24,890	441	98.3	1.7
Chinese.....	1,209	142	1,067	11.7	88.3
Japanese.....	913	18	895	2.0	98.0
Negro.....	209	168	41	80.4	19.6
All other.....	294	277	17	94.2	5.8

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

Color or race and nativity, by parentage.—In Table 7 the native and the foreign-born population of Alaska is classified by color or race and by nativity of parents. As here classified, persons of mixed parentage are not necessarily of mixed racial descent, since all those

Table 7

CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION: 1910					
	Total.	Both parents native.	Both parents foreign.	One parent native and one foreign born.		
				Total.	Father foreign, mother native.	Mother foreign, father native.
Native	43,921	34,764	5,281	3,876	2,887	989
White.....	18,426	10,993	4,700	2,673	1,701	912
Indian.....	24,890	23,326	374	1,100	1,116	74
Chinese.....	142	3	139	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	18	13	3	2	2	.....
Negro.....	168	154	5	9	7	2
All other.....	277	275	.....	2	1	1
Foreign born	20,435	.....	20,207	228	132	98
White.....	17,974	.....	17,788	186	107	79
Indian.....	441	.....	405	36	23	13
Chinese.....	1,067	.....	1,068	1	.....	1
Japanese.....	895	.....	895	.....	.....	.....
Negro.....	41	.....	36	5	2	3
All other.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....

reporting one parent native of the United States and one foreign born were classified as of mixed parentage even though both parents were of the same race. The proportion of mixed parentage was naturally very small among the foreign born. Of the 18,426 native whites, 10,993, or 59.7 per cent, were of native parentage; 4,760, or 25.8 per cent, were of foreign parentage; and 2,673, or 14.5 per cent, were of mixed parentage. Of this latter class, 1,761 reported foreign-born fathers and 912 foreign-born mothers. There were 374 native Indians, who reported both parents foreign born, and 1,190 who reported one parent foreign born and one native.

Indian population.—Data relating to the Indian population, as returned at the last four censuses, are summarized in Table 8. In 1880 the Indians numbered 32,996 and constituted 98.7 per cent of the total population. During the decade 1880-1890, according to the returns, the Indian population decreased 7,642, or 23.2 per cent, and during the following decade increased 4,182, or 16.5 per cent. It should be noted, however, that the figure for 1890 is probably an understatement of the number of Indians in the territory at that time, since for large portions of the interior no enumeration was made. The figure for 1880, although to some extent based upon estimates, is probably nearly accurate. It is apparent from the table that since 1880 the Indian population has considerably decreased, the decrease for the 30 years 1880-1910 amounting to 7,665, or 23.2 per cent. The decrease in the proportion of Indians in the total population was greatest between 1890 and 1900, which is, of course, explained by the influx of whites in the years 1898 and 1899. The proportion of Indians of mixed blood is shown to have increased from 8.5 per cent of the Indian population in 1900, to 15.3 per cent in 1910. A more detailed classification of the data for the Indians of mixed blood in 1910 develops the fact that 3,843, or 98.9 per cent, were of white and Indian blood, 43, or 1.1 per cent, of Asiatic and Indian blood, and 1 of unknown mixture.

Table 8

CENSUS YEAR.	Total population.	INDIAN POPULATION.				Per cent of Indians in the total population.	Per cent of mixed bloods in the Indian population.	
		Total.	Increase over preceding census. ¹		Full-blood.			Mixed blood.
			Number.	Per cent.				
1910.....	64,356	25,331	-4,205	-14.2	21,444	3,887	39.4	15.3
1900.....	63,592	29,536	4,182	16.5	27,037	2,499	46.4	8.5
1890.....	32,052	25,354	-7,642	-23.2	23,531	1,823	79.1	7.2
1880.....	33,426	32,996	.....	.....	31,240	1,756	98.7	5.3

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The distribution by sex and age of the Indians of Alaska in 1910, by linguistic stock and tribe, is given in Table 9.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

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DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND AGE OF INDIANS OF PURE AND OF MIXED BLOOD, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LINGUISTIC STOCK AND TRIBE.

STOCK AND TRIBE.	Total.	FULL-BLOODS.									MIXED BLOODS.				
		Male.	Female.	Total. ¹	Male.			Female.			Total. ¹	Male.		Female.	
					Under 20 years of age.	20 to 50 years of age.	51 years of age and over.	Under 20 years of age.	20 to 50 years of age.	51 years of age and over.		Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and over. ²	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and over. ³
Total.....	23,779	12,258	11,521	21,399	4,841	5,069	1,055	4,480	4,816	994	2,380	928	289	895	257
Aleut stock.....	1,491	779	712	1,002	250	223	52	207	225	44	489	171	78	165	68
Algonquian stock.....	3	2	1	1		1					2		1	1	
Delaware.....	3	2	1	1		1					2		1	1	
Athapascan stock.....	3,918	2,009	1,907	3,642	797	921	157	777	861	129	274	105	29	116	24
Ahtena.....	297	161	136	293	64	74	20	58	66	11	4	2	1	1	
Hankutchin.....	127	79	48	127	37	31	11	24	23	1					
Kalyuhkotana.....	160	78	82	155	23	46	6	31	43	6	5	3		2	
Knaiakhotana.....	697	380	317	672	165	169	33	151	136	21	25	13	3	7	2
Kutchin.....	359	188	171	349	80	85	19	74	78	13	10	3	1	6	
Nahano.....	8	5	3	2					1		6	3	1	2	
Natsikutchin.....	177	96	81	176	39	45	12	34	35	11	10	10	2	6	1
Tenakutchin.....	415	216	199	396	87	96	21	83	96	13	19	10	2	6	
Tukkuthkutchin.....	6	1	1	3				3	3		3	1		2	
Unakhotana.....	193	98	95	170	30	54	5	36	41	4	23	7	2	14	
Vuntakutchin.....	5	2	3	5				3	3		3				
Tribe not specified.....	1,472	705	707	1,294	272	321	30	280	336	49	178	63	19	75	21
Eskimaun stock.....	12,652	6,559	6,093	11,895	2,760	2,829	492	2,485	2,665	496	787	346	65	302	72
Chnagmiut.....	326	180	146	299	85	66	14	57	65	12	27	15		12	
Ikogmiut.....	782	374	408	768	165	172	29	180	194	28	14	7	1	6	
Imakimut.....	2	1	1	2		1		1							
Ipsakimut.....	4	2	1	2		1		1							
Kaiagimut.....	192	98	94	191	49	37	12	36	47	10	1			1	
Kakukamut.....	22	10	12	22	2	1		6	4	2					
Kangmalmut.....	1			1				1							
Kaviagimut.....	238	120	118	209	55	48	6	37	51	12	29	11		18	
Kokhubukmiut.....	32	16	16	32	6	9	1	5	10	1					
Kinugumiut.....	594	330	264	576	148	148	26	108	120	26	18	8		10	
Kopagmiut.....	9	3	6	9		2		6	6						
Kowagmiut.....	561	301	260	546	133	141	19	107	125	21	15	8		7	
Kukpaurungmiut.....	6	4	2	6		1		1	1						
Kunmiut.....	77	43	34	77	21	20	2	12	19	3					
Kusstrinmiut.....	133	82	51	125	42	32	3	18	25	6	8	5		3	
Kuskovakmiut.....	370	212	158	361	130	66	10	79	67	9	9	5	1	3	
Kuskowik.....	37	18	19	36	5	2		7	10	2	1	1			
Kuskwogmiut.....	1,480	741	739	1,447	326	342	55	322	348	54	33	18		15	
Kugamiut.....	376	176	200	376	85	79	12	103	80	17					
Malemuit.....	565	292	273	546	139	118	21	129	110	19	19	10		9	
Napaktoo.....	9	1	1	9		6	1	1	1						
Neechuktamiut.....	25	12	13	25	5	6	1	6	5	2					
Nunatogmiut.....	285	158	127	277	52	82	16	47	60	11	8	4	1	3	
Nunivagmiut.....	301	161	140	299	68	80	12	53	75	11	2	1		1	
Nunochogmiut.....	158	73	85	158	32	38	3	36	39	10					
Nushagamiut.....	31	20	11	24	3	8	5	3	4	1	7	4		3	
Nuwukmiut.....	81	40	41	71	12	18	4	16	20	1	10	4	2	1	3
Pitukmiut.....	4	3	1	4		1		1							
Polazramiut.....	14	8	6	14	0	2		4	2						
Selawigmiut.....	258	140	118	258	54	79	7	43	65	10					
Sidarumiut.....	5	3	2	4		2		1	1		1				
Tikeramiut.....	320	159	161	300	54	83	15	53	70	23	20	6		14	
Toglagmiut.....	93	52	41	89	22	18	8	13	23	5	4	4			
Ukiwokmiut.....	140	77	63	140	38	37	2	26	36	1					
Unaligmiut.....	441	221	220	421	121	74	16	91	102	17	20	10		10	
Utkiavinmiut.....	123	63	60	119	30	29	3	21	35	1	4		1	2	1
Utukamiut (syn. Ootokogmiut).....	127	65	62	116	18	34	5	19	32	8	11	8		3	
Yuit.....	292	149	143	290	60	71	17	54	63	25	2	1		1	
Southern Eskimaun.....	3,650	1,899	1,751	3,186	678	809	150	708	686	134	464	197	57	149	60
Tribe not specified.....	488	244	244	428	99	62	13	84	63	13	60	18	2	31	8
Haidan stock (syn. Skittagetan).....	530	281	249	377	88	83	29	61	72	22	153	55	23	49	24
Haida.....	530	281	249	377	88	83	29	61	72	22	153	55	23	49	24
Tlingit stock (syn. Koluschan).....	4,458	2,244	2,214	3,897	795	881	274	782	897	255	561	215	78	222	46
Auk.....	269	144	125	242	37	81	14	43	60	7	27	11	1	13	2
Chilkat.....	694	354	340	620	112	163	43	119	148	44	65	32	4	25	4
Honya.....	214	114	100	192	41	45	15	44	38	9	22	9	4	8	1
Huna.....	625	303	322	590	127	122	36	120	141	43	35	14	3	16	2
Hutsnuwu.....	536	268	268	498	111	100	36	107	108	36	38	20	1	16	1
Kake.....	325	164	161	276	63	47	31	54	61	20	49	17	6	21	5
Kuyu.....	29	17	12	29	4	10	3	6	4	2					
Sitka.....	608	295	313	527	97	104	47	118	109	51	81	34	13	26	8
Stikine.....	189	96	93	150	27	33	12	30	34	14	39	8	16	14	1
Taku.....	142	70	72	128	23	31	8	22	37	6	14	8		5	1
Tongas.....	184	88	96	156	33	35	8	40	31	9	28	9	3	12	4
Yakutat.....	307	143	164	276	59	64	8	59	77	9	31	11	1	19	
Tribe not specified.....	188	143	148	204	61	46	13	30	49	5	132	42	26	47	17
Tsimshian stock.....	729	384	345	615	151	131	51	138	96	48	114	36	15	40	23
Tsimshian.....	729	384	345	615	151	131	51	138	96	48	114	36	15	40	23

¹ Includes those of unknown age.

² Includes 21 males 51 years of age and over, as follows: 9 Aleut, 5 Southern Eskimaun, 2 Sitka, 2 Tlingit (tribe not reported), and 3 Tsimshian.

³ Includes 17 females 51 years of age and over, as follows: 1 Athapascan (tribe not reported), 6 Aleut, 1 Southern Eskimaun, 1 Haidan, 1 Auk, 1 Chilkat, 1 Kake, 1 Stikine, and 4 Tlingit (tribe not reported).

⁴ Exclusive of 1,640 Indians not reported by stock or tribe, but inclusive of 88 Indians of Alaskan stock enumerated in the United States, as follows: 40 Aleut; 16 Eskimaun; 32 Tlingit.

⁵ Includes Aglemuit, Chugachigmiut, Kanlagmiut, and Ugalakmiut.

Sex.—In the total population in 1910, as shown by Table 10, there were 45,857 males and 18,499 females, the number of males to 100 females being 247.9. In 1900 the ratio was 258.9 to 100. The number of males to 100 females in the white population in 1910 was 500.1; in the Indian population, 105.3. Among native whites it was 317.8; among foreign-born whites, 985.4; among native whites of native parentage, 344. The high proportion of males in the native white population is accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of this element was composed of male immigrants from other sections of the United States. The Indian population presented a fairly normal distribution by sex, the number of males to 100 females being, however, somewhat higher than the corresponding number (103.5) for Indians in the United States.

Table 10 CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910			1900 ¹		
	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.
Total.....	45,857	18,499	247.9	45,872	17,720	258.9
White.....	30,334	6,066	500.1	27,293	3,200	852.9
Indian.....	12,095	12,336	105.3	15,048	14,488	103.0
Chinese.....	1,206	3	(?)	3,113	3	(?)
Japanese.....	887	26	(?)	267	12	(?)
Negro.....	143	66	(?)	151	17	(?)
All other.....	292	2	(?)	.....	.....	.....
Total native.....	27,318	16,603	164.5	34,127	16,804	203.1
Total foreign born.....	18,539	1,896	977.8	11,745	916	1,282.2
Native white.....	14,016	4,410	317.8	19,171	2,538	755.4
Native parentage.....	8,517	2,476	344.0	15,806	1,688	930.4
Foreign parentage.....	3,500	1,161	310.0	2,185	491	445.0
Mixed parentage.....	1,900	773	245.8	1,180	359	328.7
Foreign-born white.....	16,318	1,656	985.4	8,122	662	1,226.9

¹ The classification of the white population by nativity and parentage in 1900 was defective. (See page 575.)

² Ratio not shown, the number of females being less than 100.

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND MARITAL CONDITION.

Age.—The age distribution of the color or race, nativity, and parentage elements, by sex, is given by five-year periods in Table 11, single years being shown for the population under 25. Except among the Indians, the proportion of children in each class of the population was low, and was lower for males than for females. The age distribution as well as the sex distribution thus reflects the immigrant character of the population, the proportion of immigrants being very large in these classes and greater among males than among females. Among native whites of native parentage 7.5 per cent of the males were under 15 years of age, and 24.1 per cent of the females; for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, the corresponding percentages were 11.5 and 34.9, respectively; and for foreign-born whites, 0.5 and 5.4. The age distribution of the Indians was more normal, the percentage under 15 being 37.8 for males and 37.6 for females. Of the native whites of native parentage 60.8 per cent were 20 to 44 years of age; of the foreign-born whites, 77.4 per cent; of the Indians, 37 per cent. The percentage 45 and over for these classes was 21, 20.3, and 14.7, respectively. In the Indian population 16.1 per cent of the males and 16.5 per cent of the females were under 5 years of age, these percentages being somewhat above the corresponding percentages—14.9 and 15.5—for the Indian population in the United States proper.

In Table 12 the distribution by broad age periods of the Alaskan population in 1910 and 1900 is shown for the principal nativity and color elements. In 1900, 16,911, or 26.6 per cent, of the total population were returned as of unknown age. The proportion returned as of unknown age among the native whites of native parentage amounted to 58.3 per cent of this class, the proportion being even greater among the Chinese. For these classes especially, and for the total population in a lesser degree, the large proportion of unknown age in 1900 seriously invalidates any comparison of the 1900 with the 1910 data, either of absolute numbers or of percentages in each age group. When, as is the case with the 1900 data, the number for whom age is unknown is relatively very large, the number reported in the several age groups, and consequently the percentages for the several groups, are necessarily much smaller than they would be if the returns by age were complete. While, for example, it is probably true that the proportion of native whites of native parentage under 5 years of age was greater in 1910 than it was in 1900, the table does not enable one to measure the change. If it be assumed that those of unknown age in 1900 were in fact distributed by age in the same proportion as were those of known age, the proportion under 5 in this class would be for that year 3.9 instead of 1.6 as shown in the table.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, AND BY EACH YEAR OF AGE FOR PERSONS UNDER 25: 1910.

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

AGE PERIOD. <small>a</small>	TOTAL POPULATION.			WHITE.			INDIAN.			CHINESE, JAPANESE, NEGRO, AND ALL OTHER.			NATIVE WHITE.					
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Native parentage.			Foreign or mixed parentage.		
													Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
All ages, number	64,356	45,857	18,499	36,400	30,334	6,066	25,331	12,995	12,336	2,625	2,528	97	10,993	8,517	2,476	7,433	5,499	1,934
Under 5 years	5,363	2,705	2,658	1,228	614	614	4,127	2,087	2,040	8	4	4	557	288	260	622	307	315
Under 1 year	1,108	557	551	262	146	116	845	411	434	1	1	1	119	73	46	138	71	67
5 to 9 years	4,026	2,044	1,982	862	435	427	3,160	1,608	1,552	4	1	3	388	204	184	397	192	205
10 to 14 years	2,876	1,510	1,366	621	302	319	2,250	1,206	1,044	6	2	3	280	145	144	286	132	154
15 to 19 years	3,534	2,001	1,533	927	611	316	2,497	1,285	1,212	110	105	5	362	218	144	337	205	132
20 to 24 years	6,317	4,570	1,747	3,661	3,113	548	2,325	1,138	1,187	331	310	12	1,034	798	236	610	444	166
25 to 29 years	8,121	6,233	1,883	5,564	4,717	847	2,104	1,090	1,014	453	431	22	1,380	1,064	325	894	651	243
30 to 34 years	8,141	6,323	1,818	5,910	5,050	860	1,875	929	846	356	344	12	1,545	1,218	327	1,016	800	216
35 to 39 years	7,223	5,643	1,580	5,297	4,533	764	1,676	875	801	250	235	15	1,437	1,164	273	1,011	817	194
40 to 44 years	6,168	4,895	1,273	4,522	3,928	594	1,405	739	666	241	228	13	1,274	1,037	237	843	701	142
45 to 49 years	4,584	3,732	852	3,223	2,807	326	1,073	570	503	288	285	3	941	821	120	568	515	83
50 to 54 years	3,263	2,697	566	2,117	1,947	170	863	470	393	283	280	3	670	600	70	466	417	39
55 to 59 years	1,785	1,407	378	1,081	976	105	543	270	273	161	161	1	369	325	44	200	173	27
60 to 64 years	1,150	815	335	513	458	55	552	273	279	85	84	1	180	152	28	70	72	7
65 to 69 years	582	423	159	259	224	35	285	161	124	38	38	1	88	79	9	32	26	6
70 to 74 years	319	204	115	104	88	16	206	108	98	9	8	1	34	28	6	16	15	1
75 to 79 years	142	91	51	41	37	4	99	52	47	2	2	1	19	17	2	8	8	1
80 to 84 years	77	37	40	4	4	0	73	33	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
85 to 89 years	25	13	12	6	5	1	19	8	11	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1
90 to 94 years	17	5	12	3	1	2	17	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
95 to 99 years	12	6	6	3	1	2	9	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
100 years and over	9	5	4	3	1	2	9	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Age unknown	622	473	149	457	394	63	164	78	86	1	1	1	412	355	57	26	22	4
All ages, per cent.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	8.3	5.9	14.4	3.4	2.0	10.1	16.3	16.1	16.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	5.1	3.4	10.9	8.4	5.6	16.3
Under 1 year	1.7	1.2	3.0	0.7	0.5	1.9	3.3	3.2	3.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	3.5
5 to 9 years	6.3	4.5	10.7	2.4	1.4	7.0	12.5	12.4	12.6	0.2	(1)	(1)	3.5	2.4	7.4	5.3	3.5	10.6
10 to 14 years	4.5	3.3	7.4	1.7	1.0	5.3	8.9	9.3	8.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.6	1.7	5.8	3.8	2.4	8.0
15 to 19 years	5.5	4.4	8.3	2.5	1.0	5.2	9.9	9.9	9.8	4.2	4.2	0.2	3.3	2.6	5.8	4.5	3.7	6.8
20 to 24 years	9.8	10.0	9.4	10.1	10.3	9.0	9.2	8.8	9.6	12.6	12.6	0.2	9.4	9.4	9.5	8.2	8.1	8.6
25 to 29 years	12.6	13.6	10.2	15.3	15.6	14.0	8.3	8.4	8.2	17.3	17.0	0.2	12.6	12.5	13.1	12.0	11.8	12.6
30 to 34 years	12.6	13.8	9.8	16.2	16.6	14.2	7.4	7.1	7.7	13.6	13.6	0.2	14.1	14.3	13.2	13.7	14.5	11.2
35 to 39 years	11.2	12.3	8.5	14.6	14.9	12.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	9.5	9.3	0.2	13.1	13.7	11.0	13.6	14.9	10.0
40 to 44 years	9.6	10.7	6.9	12.4	12.9	9.8	5.5	5.7	5.4	9.2	9.0	0.2	11.6	12.2	9.6	11.3	12.7	7.3
45 to 49 years	7.1	8.2	4.5	8.9	9.6	5.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	11.0	11.3	0.2	8.6	9.6	4.8	8.0	9.4	4.3
50 to 54 years	5.1	5.9	3.1	5.8	6.4	2.8	3.4	3.6	3.2	10.8	11.1	0.2	6.1	7.0	2.8	6.1	7.6	2.0
55 to 59 years	2.8	3.1	2.0	3.0	3.2	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	6.1	6.4	0.2	3.4	3.8	1.8	2.7	3.1	1.4
60 to 64 years	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	0.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	3.2	3.3	0.2	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.4
65 to 69 years	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
70 to 74 years	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
75 to 79 years	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
80 to 84 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
85 to 89 years	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
90 to 94 years	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
95 to 99 years	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
100 years and over	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Age unknown	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	4.2	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Year of age (1-24).																		
1 year	1,061	521	540	271	137	134	787	383	404	3	1	2	98	52	46	165	82	83
2 years	1,089	538	551	243	107	136	845	431	414	1	1	1	120	45	72	115	56	59
3 years	1,089	538	551	242	108	134	825	428	397	2	2	1	110	61	58	112	43	69
4 years	1,036	551	485	210	116	94	825	434	391	1	1	1	101	54	47	92	55	37
5 years	941	481	460	200	104	96	740	377	363	1	1	1	96	50	46	86	45	41
6 years	866	442	424	202	109	93	664	333	331	1	1	1	96	55	41	83	46	47
7 years	775	389	386	155	79	76	618	309	309	2	1	1	68	38	30	72	35	37
8 years	781	406	375	151	76	75	629	330	299	1	1	1	70	38	32	68	31	37
9 years	683	326	337	154	67	87	509	259	250	1	1	1	58	23	35	78	35	43
10 years	602	326	276	105	56	49	497	270	227	1	1	1	47	25	22	50	27	23
11 years	503	252	251	122	57	65	379	194	185	2	1	1	59	30	20	55	23	32
12 years	626	337	289	144	72	72	482	265	217	1	1	1	63	32	31	64	29	35
13 years	568	291	277	131	62	69	437	229	208	1	1	1	58	31	27	70	31	30
14 years	577	304	273	119	55	64	455	248	207	3	1	2	62	27	35	47	22	25
15 years	643	355	288	131	69	62	500	284	225	3	2	1	61	31	30	61	34	27
16 years	642	348	294	144	78	66	492	265	227	6	5	1	67	35	32	61	34	27
17 years	680	346	334	140	91	49	467	232	235	23	23	1	46	29	17	64	30	25
18 years	794	442	352	219	148	71	548	269	279	27	25	2	95	55	40	73	48	25
19 years	825	510	315	293	225	68	481	235	246	51	50	1	93	68				

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, AND BY EACH YEAR OF AGE FOR PERSONS UNDER 25: 1910—Continued.

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

AGE PERIOD.	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.			CHINESE.			JAPANESE.			NEGRO.			ALL OTHER.		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
All ages, number.....	17,974	16,318	1,656	1,209	1,208	3	913	887	26	209	143	66	294	292	2
Under 5 years.....	49	19	30							5	2	3			
Under 1 year.....	5	2	3							1	1	1			
5 to 9 years.....	77	39	38	1		1	1	1		1		1	1		1
10 to 14 years.....	46	25	21				1	1		4	1	3			
15 to 19 years.....	228	188	40	23	23		23	22	1	8	4	4	56	56	
20 to 24 years.....	2,017	1,871	146	35	35		158	151	7	21	16	5	117	117	
25 to 29 years.....	3,281	3,002	279	42	42		308	298	10	34	22	12	69	69	
30 to 34 years.....	3,340	3,032	317	98	98		204	201	3	30	22	8	24	23	1
35 to 39 years.....	2,840	2,552	287	95	93	2	113	110	3	28	18	10	14	14	
40 to 44 years.....	2,405	2,190	215	152	152		52	51	1	29	17	12	8	8	
45 to 49 years.....	1,684	1,561	123	244	244		23	23		16	13	3	5	5	
50 to 54 years.....	991	930	61	251	251		17	17		15	12	3			
55 to 59 years.....	512	478	34	150	150		8	8		3	3				
60 to 64 years.....	254	234	20	74	74		2	2		9	8	1			
65 to 69 years.....	139	119	20	35	35					3	3				
70 to 74 years.....	54	45	9	8	8					1	1				
75 to 79 years.....	14	12	2	1	1					1	1				
80 to 84 years.....	2	2													
85 to 89 years.....	1	1													
90 to 94 years.....															
95 to 99 years.....	3	1	2												
100 years and over.....															
Age unknown.....	19	17	2							1	1				
All ages, per cent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	
Under 5 years.....	0.3	0.1	1.8							2.4	1.4				
Under 1 year.....	(¹)	(¹)	0.2							0.5					
5 to 9 years.....	0.4	0.2	2.3	0.1			0.1	0.1		0.5			0.3		
10 to 14 years.....	0.3	0.2	1.3				0.1	0.1		1.9	0.7				
15 to 19 years.....	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.9	1.9		2.5	2.5		3.8	2.8		19.0	19.2	
20 to 24 years.....	11.2	11.5	8.8	2.9	2.9		17.3	17.0		10.0	11.2		39.8	40.1	
25 to 29 years.....	18.3	18.4	16.8	3.5	3.5		33.7	33.6		16.3	15.4		23.5	23.6	
30 to 34 years.....	18.6	18.6	19.1	8.1	8.1		22.3	22.7		14.4	15.4		8.2	7.9	
35 to 39 years.....	15.9	15.6	17.9	7.9	7.7		12.4	12.4		13.4	12.6		4.8	4.8	
40 to 44 years.....	13.4	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.6		5.7	5.7		13.9	11.9		2.7	2.7	
45 to 49 years.....	9.4	9.6	7.4	20.2	20.2		2.5	2.6		7.7	9.1		1.7	1.7	
50 to 54 years.....	5.5	5.7	3.7	20.8	20.8		1.9	1.9		7.2	8.4				
55 to 59 years.....	2.8	2.9	2.1	12.4	12.4		0.9	0.9		1.4	2.1				
60 to 64 years.....	1.4	1.4	1.2	6.1	6.1					4.3	5.6				
65 to 69 years.....	0.8	0.7	1.2	2.9	2.9		0.2	0.2		1.4	2.1				
70 to 74 years.....	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7					0.5					
75 to 79 years.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1					0.5	0.7				
80 to 84 years.....	(¹)	(¹)													
85 to 89 years.....	(¹)	(¹)													
90 to 94 years.....															
95 to 99 years.....	(¹)	(¹)	0.1												
100 years and over.....															
Age unknown.....	0.1	0.1	0.1							0.5	0.7				
Year of age (1-24).															
1 year.....	8	3	5							1					
2 years.....	8	3	5							1					
3 years.....	11	4	7							1					
4 years.....	17	7	10							1					
5 years.....	18	9	9							1					
6 years.....	13	8	5												
7 years.....	15	6	9												
8 years.....	13	7	6	1		1									1
9 years.....	18	9	9												
10 years.....	8	4	4												
11 years.....	8	4	4												
12 years.....	17	11	6							2	1	1			
13 years.....	3	3	3												
14 years.....	10	6	4												
15 years.....	9	4	5				1	1		2		2			
16 years.....	16	9	7	1	1		2	2		1		1			
17 years.....	30	23	7	6	6		3	3		2	1	1	2	2	
18 years.....	51	45	6	4	4		5	5		3	3	3	14	14	
19 years.....	122	107	15	12	12		12	11	1	3	2	2	15	15	
20 years.....	197	185	12	7	7		18	18		3	3	3	25	25	
21 years.....	320	296	24	6	6		28	27		3	3	3	30	30	
22 years.....	470	443	27	5	5		34	34	1	3	3	3	25	25	
23 years.....	438	406	32	9	9		39	37	2	5	4	4	30	30	
24 years.....	592	541	51	8	8		39	35	4	7	3	4	18	18	
													14	14	

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION BY BROAD AGE PERIODS OF THE MAIN CLASSES OF THE POPULATION: 1910 AND 1900.

Table 12

AGE PERIOD.	ALL CLASSES.		NATIVE WHITE. ¹				FOREIGN-BORN WHITE. ²		INDIAN.		CHINESE.		JAPANESE.	
			Native parentage.		Foreign or mixed parentage.									
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
All ages, number.....	64,356	63,592	10,993	17,494	7,433	4,215	17,974	8,784	25,331	29,536	1,209	3,116	913	279
Under 5 years.....	5,303	3,634	557	281	622	285	49	15	4,127	3,049	1	1	3	.....
5 to 14 years.....	6,902	7,187	677	535	683	363	123	65	5,410	6,223	1	1	2	.....
15 to 24 years.....	9,851	7,858	1,396	1,069	947	703	2,245	853	4,822	5,059	58	33	181	72
25 to 44 years.....	20,653	20,631	5,645	4,211	3,764	2,401	11,884	6,031	7,060	7,119	387	691	677	95
45 to 64 years.....	10,782	6,607	2,180	1,131	1,333	427	3,441	1,519	3,031	3,074	719	443	50	4
65 years and over.....	1,183	764	146	70	58	20	213	68	717	586	44	11	.....	.....
Age unknown.....	622	16,911	412	10,197	26	7	19	233	164	4,426	.....	1,930	.....	108
All ages, per cent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	8.3	5.7	5.1	1.6	8.4	6.8	0.3	0.2	16.3	10.3	.....	(²)	0.3	.....
5 to 14 years.....	10.7	11.3	6.2	3.1	9.2	8.6	0.7	0.7	21.4	21.1	0.1	(²)	0.2	.....
15 to 24 years.....	15.3	12.4	12.7	6.1	12.7	16.7	12.5	9.7	19.0	17.1	4.8	1.1	19.8	25.8
25 to 44 years.....	46.1	32.4	51.4	24.1	50.6	57.0	66.1	68.7	27.9	24.1	32.0	22.2	74.2	34.1
45 to 64 years.....	16.8	10.4	19.6	6.5	17.9	10.1	19.1	17.3	12.0	10.4	59.5	14.2	5.5	1.4
65 years and over.....	1.8	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	2.8	2.0	3.6	0.4	.....	.....
Age unknown.....	1.0	26.6	3.7	58.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.6	15.0	.....	62.1	.....	38.7

¹ The classification of the white population by nativity and parentage in 1900 was defective. (See page 575.)

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In Table 13 a special classification of the Indian population of full blood and of mixed blood is given by broad age groups, comparable figures for Indians living in the United States being included. Among Indians of full blood, the proportion under 20 years of age was in 1910 very nearly the same in Alaska as it was in the United States, the percentages being 43.8 and 44.9, respectively. The percentage 20 to 50 years of age, inclusive, was higher, and the percentage 51 and over lower among Indians of full blood in Alaska than it was in the United States. Both in Alaska and in the United States the proportion under 20 was greater for Indians of mixed blood than it was for those of full blood. The percentage under 20 was higher among Indians of mixed blood in Alaska than it was in the United States—69.8 per cent as compared with 62.8 per cent. It was to be expected that a very large proportion of the Alaskan Indians of mixed blood should be in the younger age periods, since intermarriage with other races to any considerable extent has been possible for Alaskan Indians only within comparatively recent years.

Table 13

AGE PERIOD.	INDIANS REPORTING AGE—ALASKA: 1910					PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDIANS REPORTING AGE—UNITED STATES: ¹ 1910	
	Number.			Per cent distribution.		Full-blood.	Mixed blood.
	Total.	Full-blood.	Mixed blood.	Full-blood.	Mixed blood.		
All known ages.....	25,167	21,293	3,874	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years.....	12,034	9,329	2,705	43.8	69.8	44.9	62.8
20 to 50 years.....	10,923	9,910	1,013	46.5	26.1	30.0	31.1
51 years and over.....	2,210	2,054	166	9.6	4.0	16.1	6.1

¹ Exclusive of outlying possessions.

The sex distribution and number of males to 100 females is given by broad age groups for Alaskan Indians of pure and of mixed descent in Table 14. Among the full-blood Indians, males outnumbered females in each age group. Indians of mixed blood under 20 were very nearly evenly divided by sex, but there was a slight excess of males among those 20 to 50 years of age, inclusive.

Table 14

AGE PERIOD.	INDIANS REPORTING AGE—ALASKA: 1910							
	Number.						Males to 100 females.	
	Total.		Full-blood.		Mixed blood.		Full-blood.	Mixed blood.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
All known ages.....	12,917	12,250	10,979	10,314	1,938	1,936	106.4	100.1
Under 20 years.....	6,186	5,848	4,839	4,490	1,347	1,358	107.8	99.2
20 to 50 years.....	5,596	5,327	5,082	4,823	514	499	105.3	103.0
51 years and over.....	1,135	1,075	1,058	996	77	79	106.2	(¹)

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

Marital condition.—The statistics of marital condition for 1910 are given in Table 15 by color or race and nativity, sex, and age periods. In the white population 15 years of age and over, 70.6 per cent of the males were single and 19.9 per cent of the females. The percentage married in this class was 22.5 for males and 69.4 for females; the percentage widowed, 3.8 and 6.9, respectively. The number reported as divorced, comprising 455 males and 157 females, is believed to be too small, because of the probability that some divorced persons class themselves as single or widowed. Among native whites of native parentage 15 years of age and over, the percentage married was 26.5 for males and 68.9 for females; among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 23.2 and 69.2, respectively; and among foreign-born whites, 20.3 and 70; the percentage for females in each of these classes being decidedly higher than that for males. In explanation may be noted the great excess of males over females in the adult white population of each class. Among whites 15 to 19 years of age the percentage married was 16.8 for females and 1.3 for males; among those 20 to 24, the percentage was 60.8 for females and 4 for males; among those 25 to 34, 76.6 and 17.5, respectively. The disparity in the percentages was very marked also in each of the older age groups.

In the Alaskan population 55 years of age and over, 53.7 per cent, or more than one-half of the females were widowed, and 18 per cent of the males. In each of the

principal classes, as in the population as a whole, the percentage widowed for females exceeded that for males. In the white population the excess of males is a condition which might tend to make the proportion widowed as well as the proportion married lower for males than for females, even on the assumption that the marriage relationship is as often broken by death of the wife as by death of the husband. It is, however, undoubtedly true, since husbands are generally older than their wives, that the marriage relationship is more often broken by death of the husband than by death of the wife. Even in a population normally distributed by age and sex, therefore, the percentage widowed for

females generally exceeds that for males. Other things being equal the actual proportion widowed in any class is of course largely determined by the age composition of the class, tending to be relatively high where the proportion past middle life is relatively high.

In the Indian population 15 years of age and over, 62.2 per cent of the males and 72.6 per cent of the females were married. Of the 1,206 Chinese males 15 years of age and over 471, or 39.1 per cent, were married, and of the 883 Japanese males 145, or 16.4 per cent. There were in the population 15 years of age and over only 2 Chinese and 25 Japanese females.

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION: 1910.

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

Table 15 CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	MALE.									FEMALE.								
	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.
		Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.				Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.			Num-ber.	Per cent.
Total population.....	45,857	30,826	67.2	12,227	26.7	1,675	3.7	515	614	18,499	7,887	42.6	8,891	48.1	1,418	7.7	240	63
Under 15 years.....	6,259	6,258	100.0	1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6,000	6,001	100.0	5	0.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
15 years and over.....	39,598	24,568	62.0	12,226	30.9	1,675	4.2	515	614	12,493	1,886	15.1	8,886	71.1	1,418	11.4	240	63
15 to 19 years.....	2,001	1,886	94.3	59	2.9	1	(¹)	2	53	1,533	936	61.1	561	36.6	15	1.0	5	16
20 to 24 years.....	4,570	3,935	86.1	564	12.3	12	0.3	7	62	1,747	330	18.9	1,342	76.8	42	2.4	29	4
25 to 34 years.....	12,561	8,867	70.6	3,341	26.6	182	1.4	91	80	3,701	379	10.2	3,076	83.1	157	4.2	68	3
35 to 44 years.....	6,238	4,701	75.4	1,403	22.5	56	0.9	31	47	1,883	228	12.1	1,551	82.4	58	3.1	44	2
45 to 64 years.....	6,323	4,166	65.9	1,938	30.7	126	2.0	60	33	1,818	151	8.3	1,325	83.0	90	5.4	42	1
65 years and over.....	10,538	5,896	55.9	4,012	38.1	394	3.7	176	60	2,853	153	5.4	2,326	81.6	282	9.9	86	3
Age unknown.....	8,671	3,743	43.2	3,777	43.6	872	10.1	224	55	2,111	59	2.8	1,371	64.0	640	30.3	34	7
White.....	6,449	2,988	46.3	2,721	42.2	537	8.3	163	40	1,398	43	3.1	1,007	72.0	314	22.5	29	5
Native white—Native par- centage.....	2,222	755	34.0	1,056	47.5	335	15.1	61	15	713	10	2.2	364	51.1	326	45.7	5	2
Under 15 years.....	784	171	21.8	387	49.4	207	26.4	15	4	399	6	1.3	123	30.8	271	67.0	7	2
15 years and over.....	473	70	14.8	86	18.2	7	1.5	.....	310	149	24	16.1	84	56.4	11	7.4	.....	30
White.....	30,334	21,800	71.9	6,522	21.5	1,111	3.7	455	446	6,066	2,298	37.9	3,264	53.8	324	5.3	167	23
Under 15 years.....	1,351	1,350	99.9	1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	1,300	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over.....	28,983	20,450	70.6	6,521	22.5	1,111	3.8	455	446	4,766	938	19.9	3,264	69.4	324	6.9	157	23
15 to 19 years.....	611	596	97.5	8	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	316	263	83.2	53	16.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years.....	3,113	2,963	95.2	123	4.0	1	(¹)	3	23	548	188	34.3	333	60.8	6	1.1	21	.....
25 to 34 years.....	9,767	7,844	80.3	1,708	17.5	93	1.0	71	51	1,707	301	17.6	1,308	76.6	44	2.6	53	1
35 to 44 years.....	4,717	4,056	86.0	692	12.6	22	0.5	10	28	847	175	20.7	634	74.9	13	1.5	24	1
45 to 64 years.....	5,050	3,788	75.0	1,116	22.1	71	1.4	52	23	800	126	14.7	674	78.4	31	3.6	29	.....
65 years and over.....	8,461	5,550	65.6	2,428	28.7	279	3.3	159	45	1,358	127	9.4	1,065	78.4	105	7.7	60	1
Age unknown.....	6,278	3,300	52.6	2,110	33.6	643	10.2	212	12	656	48	7.3	449	68.4	136	20.7	23	.....
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	4,844	2,659	54.9	1,604	33.1	416	8.6	155	10	496	36	7.3	360	72.6	70	15.9	21	.....
Under 15 years.....	1,434	641	44.7	505	35.3	227	15.8	58	2	160	12	7.5	80	55.0	57	35.6	2	.....
15 years and over.....	359	149	41.5	106	29.5	94	26.2	9	1	58	3	.....	24	.....	31	.....	.....
Age unknown.....	394	48	12.2	38	9.6	1	0.3	.....	307	63	8	.....	32	.....	2	.....	21	
Native white—Native par- centage.....	8,517	5,524	64.9	2,092	24.6	356	4.2	211	334	2,476	965	39.0	1,295	52.3	128	5.2	67	21
Under 15 years.....	637	637	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	597	597	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over.....	7,880	4,887	62.0	2,092	26.5	356	4.5	211	334	1,879	368	19.6	1,295	68.9	128	6.8	67	21
15 to 19 years.....	218	213	97.7	2	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	121	84.0	23	16.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years.....	798	743	93.1	44	5.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	82	34.7	134	56.8	2	0.8	18	.....
25 to 34 years.....	2,282	1,705	74.7	495	21.7	24	1.1	39	19	652	105	16.1	510	78.2	18	2.8	18	1
35 to 44 years.....	1,064	861	80.9	178	16.7	4	0.4	13	8	325	63	19.4	245	75.4	6	1.8	10	1
45 to 64 years.....	1,218	844	69.3	317	26.0	20	1.6	26	11	327	42	12.8	265	81.0	12	3.7	8	.....
65 years and over.....	2,201	1,289	58.6	731	33.2	90	4.1	77	14	510	42	8.2	402	78.8	43	8.4	22	1
Age unknown.....	1,393	860	61.8	736	53.0	208	11.0	88	6	262	11	4.2	186	71.0	56	21.4	9	.....
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1,421	676	47.6	542	38.1	134	9.4	65	4	190	5	2.6	146	76.8	31	16.3	8	.....
Under 15 years.....	477	184	38.6	104	40.7	74	15.5	23	2	72	6	.....	0	.....	25	.....	.....
15 years and over.....	128	41	32.0	40	38.3	34	26.6	4	.....	18	1	.....	10	.....	8	.....	.....
Age unknown.....	355	36	10.1	35	9.0	.....	.....	.....	284	57	6	.....	31	.....	1	.....	19	
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	5,499	3,978	72.3	1,128	20.5	249	4.5	110	34	1,934	934	48.3	872	45.1	79	4.1	48	1
Under 15 years.....	631	631	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	674	674	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and over.....	4,868	3,347	68.8	1,128	23.2	249	5.1	110	34	1,260	260	20.6	872	69.2	79	6.3	48	1
15 to 19 years.....	205	200	97.6	3	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	112	84.8	20	15.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years.....	444	407	91.7	32	7.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	53	31.9	108	65.1	2	1.2	3	.....
25 to 34 years.....	1,451	1,121	77.3	288	19.8	24	1.7	13	5	459	69	15.0	367	77.8	12	2.6	21	.....
35 to 44 years.....	651	543	83.4	97	14.9	5	0.8	3	2	243	46	18.9	182	74.9	3	1.2	12	.....
45 to 64 years.....	800	578	72.3	191	23.9	10	2.4	10	3	216	23	10.6	175	81.0	9	4.2	9	.....
65 years and over.....	1,177	607	51.6	370	31.4	140	11.9	58	2	336	15	4.5	278	82.7	27	8.0	16	.....
Age unknown.....	22	5	22.7	12	54.5	16	72.7	1	.....	34	.....	.....	19	.....	14	.....	.....

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION: 1910—Continued.

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

Table 15—Continued.

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	MALE.								FEMALE.									
	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
Foreign-born white	16,318	12,298	75.4	3,302	20.2	506	3.1	134	78	1,656	399	24.1	1,097	66.2	117	7.1	42	1
Under 15 years	83	82		1						89	89							
15 years and over	16,235	12,216	75.2	3,301	20.3	506	3.1	134	78	1,567	310	19.8	1,097	70.0	117	7.5	42	1
15 to 19 years	188	183	97.3	3	1.6				2	40	30							
20 to 24 years	1,871	1,813	96.9	47	2.5				11	146	53	36.3	91	62.3	2	1.4		
25 to 34 years	6,034	5,018	83.2	925	15.3	45	0.7	19	27	596	127	21.3	441	74.0	14	2.3	14	
25 to 29 years	3,002	2,652	88.3	317	10.6	13	0.4	3	17	279	66	23.7	207	74.2	4	1.4	2	
30 to 34 years	3,032	2,366	78.0	608	20.1	32	1.1	16	10	317	61	19.2	234	73.8	10	3.2	12	
35 to 44 years	4,742	3,276	69.1	1,275	26.9	121	2.6	44	26	512	70	13.7	385	75.2	35	6.8	22	
45 to 64 years	3,203	1,833	57.2	1,004	31.3	295	9.2	67	4	238	28	11.8	159	66.8	45	18.9	6	
45 to 54 years	2,491	1,479	59.4	774	31.1	188	7.5	46	4	184	22	12.0	129	70.1	27	14.7	6	
55 to 64 years	712	354	49.7	230	32.3	107	15.0	21		54	6		30		18			
65 years and over	180	80	47.8	45	25.0	44	24.4	4	1	33	2		11		20			
Age unknown	17	7		2		1			7	2					1			1
Indian	12,295	7,296	59.4	5,037	38.8	528	4.1	57	77	12,336	5,857	45.0	5,592	45.3	1,078	8.7	70	39
Under 15 years	4,901	4,901	100.0							4,636	4,631	99.9	5	0.1				
15 years and over	8,004	2,395	29.9	5,037	62.2	528	6.5	57	77	7,700	926	12.0	5,587	72.6	1,078	14.0	70	39
15 to 19 years	1,285	1,192	92.8	40	3.1	1	0.1	2	41	1,212	670	55.3	507	41.8	15	1.2	5	35
20 to 24 years	1,198	687	57.4	420	36.9	10	0.9	4	17	1,187	137	11.5	1,003	84.5	30	3.0	4	2
25 to 34 years	2,019	379	18.8	1,524	75.5	80	4.3	20	10	1,960	69	3.5	1,753	89.4	110	5.6	26	4
25 to 29 years	1,080	275	25.2	765	70.2	32	2.9	12	6	1,014	46	4.5	907	89.4	45	4.4	15	1
30 to 34 years	929	104	11.2	759	81.7	54	5.8	8	4	946	23	2.4	846	89.4	45	4.4	11	1
35 to 44 years	1,614	70	4.9	1,411	87.4	108	6.7	15	1	1,497	22	1.5	1,254	85.5	107	11.4	22	2
45 to 64 years	1,583	30	1.9	1,326	83.8	213	13.5	10	4	1,448	10	0.7	919	63.5	502	34.7	10	7
45 to 54 years	1,040	22	2.1	898	86.3	109	10.5	7	4	896	6	0.7	644	71.9	234	26.1	7	5
55 to 64 years	543	8	1.5	428	78.8	104	19.2	3		552	4	0.7	275	49.8	208	48.6	3	2
65 years and over	377	7	1.9	259	68.7	104	27.6	6	1	340	2	0.6	99	29.1	230	70.3		
Age unknown	78	21		48		6			3	86	16		52		9			9
Chinese	1,206	681	54.8	471	39.1	17	1.4	1	56	3	1		2					
Under 15 years										1	1							
15 years and over	1,206	681	54.8	471	39.1	17	1.4	1	56	2			2					
15 to 19 years	23	19		2					2									
20 to 24 years	35	26		7					2									
25 to 34 years	140	105	75.0	30	21.4	1	0.7		4									
25 to 29 years	42	31		9					2									
30 to 34 years	98	74		21		1			2									
35 to 44 years	245	122	49.8	111	45.3	1	0.4	1	10	2			2					
45 to 64 years	719	375	52.2	209	41.6	9	1.3		36									
45 to 54 years	495	278	56.2	137	37.8	6	1.2		24									
55 to 64 years	224	97	43.3	112	50.0	3	1.3		12									
65 years and over	44	14		22		6			2									
Age unknown																		
Japanese	887	701	79.0	145	16.3	7	0.8	1	33	28	11		12					3
Under 15 years	4	4								1	1							
15 years and over	883	697	78.9	145	16.4	7	0.8	1	33	25	10		12					3
15 to 19 years	22	19							3									
20 to 24 years	151	134	88.7	7	4.6				10	7	3		4					
25 to 34 years	499	425	85.2	60	12.0	1	0.2		13	13	6		6					1
25 to 29 years	298	264	88.6	24	8.1	1	0.3		9	10	5		5					
30 to 34 years	201	161	80.1	36	17.9				4	3	1		1					1
35 to 44 years	161	103	64.0	51	31.7	2	1.2	1	4	4	1		1					2
45 to 64 years	50	16		27		4			3									
45 to 54 years	40	14		20		4			2									
55 to 64 years	10	2		7					1									
65 years and over																		
Age unknown																		
Negro	143	95	66.4	34	23.8	12	8.4	1	1	66	19		20		16		10	1
Under 15 years	3	3								7	7							
15 years and over	140	92	65.7	34	24.3	12	8.6	1	1	59	12		20		16		10	1
15 to 19 years	4	4								4	3							
20 to 24 years	16	10		5		1			5	2			2					1
25 to 34 years	44	35		7		1			20	3			8		3		6	1
25 to 29 years	22	13		7		1			12	2			5				5	
30 to 34 years	22	13		7		1			8	1			3		3		1	
35 to 44 years	35	24		7		4			22	3			7		10		2	
45 to 64 years	36	17		15		3		1	7	1			3		2		1	
45 to 54 years	25	10		12		2		1	6	1			3		1		1	
55 to 64 years	11	7		3		1			1	1			1		1		1	
65 years and over	4	1				3			1	1			1		1			
Age unknown	1	1																
All other	292	273	93.	18	6.2				1	2	1		1					
Under 15 years										1	1							
15 years and over	292	273	93.5	18	6.2				1	1			1					
15 to 19 years	56	56																
20 to 24 years	117	115	98.3	2	1.7													
25 to 34 years	92	79		12					1	1			1					
25 to 29 years	69	62		6														
30 to 34 years	23	17		6					1	1			1					
35 to 44 years	22	18		4														
45 to 64 years	5	5																
45 to 54 years	5	5																
55 to 64 years	5	5																
65 years and over																		
Age unknown																		

The 1900 figures relating to marital condition are compared with those for 1910 in Table 16. In 1900 the marital condition of 63.8 per cent, or nearly two-thirds of the native white males of native parentage 15 years of age and over, was reported as unknown, the corresponding percentage in 1910 being only 4.2. This largely accounts for the fact shown in the table that among the males of this class the percentage reported as single increased from 23.8 in 1900 to 62 in 1910, and at the same time the percentage reported as married, widowed, and divorced increased from 12.4 to 33.7. These percentages do not, of course, represent an actual change in the marital condition of the male population. Of the Chinese males 15 years of age and over, 71.4 per cent in 1900 and 4.6 per cent in 1910 were returned as of unknown marital

condition. The percentage of unknown marital condition for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage was 2.1 in 1900 and 0.7 in 1910; for the foreign-born whites 3.7 and 0.5, respectively; and for the Indians 1.9 and 1. In explanation of the large percentage of unknown marital condition for whites of native parentage in 1900, it may be noted that whites of unknown marital condition for whom no specific information as regards parentage or nativity was obtained in 1900 were generally classified as native of native parentage. Among the foreign-born whites—who in 1910 constituted the largest single class shown in the table—the percentage married, both for males and females, was slightly lower in 1910 than it was in 1900; among Indians the percentage married was higher for each sex in 1910 than it was in 1900.

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION: 1910 AND 1900.

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

CENSUS YEAR AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.						FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.							
	Total.	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced.				Un-known.	Total.	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced.				Un-known.
			Total.	Married.	Wid-owed.	Di-voiced.				Total.	Married.	Wid-owed.	Di-voiced.	
1910														
All classes, number.....	39,598	24,568	14,416	12,228	1,675	515	614	12,493	1,886	10,544	8,886	1,418	240	63
Native white—Native parentage.....	7,880	4,887	2,659	2,002	366	211	334	1,879	368	1,400	1,295	123	67	21
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	4,868	3,347	1,487	1,128	240	110	34	1,260	260	900	872	70	48	1
Foreign-born white.....	16,235	12,216	3,941	3,301	500	134	78	1,567	310	1,256	1,067	117	42	1
Indian.....	8,004	2,395	5,622	5,037	528	67	77	7,700	926	6,735	5,587	1,078	70	30
Chinese.....	1,206	681	489	471	17	1	50	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
All classes, per cent.....	100.0	62.0	36.4	30.9	4.2	1.3	1.6	100.0	15.1	84.4	71.1	11.4	1.9	0.5
Native white—Native parentage.....	100.0	62.0	33.7	26.5	4.5	2.7	4.2	100.0	19.6	70.3	68.9	6.8	3.6	1.1
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	100.0	68.8	30.5	23.2	5.1	2.3	0.7	100.0	20.0	70.3	69.2	6.3	3.8	0.1
Foreign-born white.....	100.0	75.2	24.3	20.3	3.1	0.8	0.5	100.0	19.8	80.2	70.0	7.5	2.7	0.1
Indian.....	100.0	29.6	69.5	62.2	6.5	0.7	1.0	100.0	12.0	87.5	72.6	14.0	0.0	0.5
Chinese.....	100.0	54.8	40.5	39.1	1.4	0.1	4.6	100.0	10.5	78.0	61.3	15.4	1.4	2.5
1900¹														
All classes, number.....	40,219	15,816	11,708	10,596	1,020	90	12,697	12,562	2,510	9,589	7,708	1,715	166	453
Native white—Native parentage.....	15,393	3,665	1,013	1,734	169	20	9,815	12,285	284	806	730	62	14	195
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	3,031	2,189	778	695	76	7	64	536	120	410	352	50	8	6
Foreign-born white.....	8,073	5,640	2,137	1,929	188	20	296	631	128	502	455	45	2	1
Indian.....	10,192	3,479	6,523	5,893	588	42	190	10,072	1,965	7,858	6,102	1,556	140	240
Chinese.....	3,112	573	316	300	6	1	2,223	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
All classes, per cent.....	100.0	39.3	29.1	26.3	2.5	0.2	31.6	100.0	20.0	76.4	61.4	13.7	1.3	3.6
Native white—Native parentage.....	100.0	23.8	12.4	11.3	1.0	0.1	63.8	100.0	22.1	62.7	50.8	4.8	1.1	15.2
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	100.0	72.2	25.7	22.9	2.5	0.2	2.1	100.0	22.4	76.5	65.7	9.3	1.5	1.1
Foreign-born white.....	100.0	69.9	26.5	23.9	2.3	0.2	3.7	100.0	20.3	79.6	72.1	7.1	0.3	0.2
Indian.....	100.0	34.1	64.0	57.8	5.8	0.4	1.9	100.0	10.5	78.0	61.3	15.4	1.4	2.5
Chinese.....	100.0	18.4	10.2	9.9	0.2	(²)	71.4	100.0	10.5	78.0	61.3	15.4	1.4	2.5

¹ The classification of the white population by nativity and parentage in 1900 was defective. (See page 675.)

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In Table 17 the percentage married, by sex, for each of the principal classes in Alaska and in the United States is compared. The differences in the percentages for the two areas are largely accounted for by differences in the age and sex composition of the groups.

In the Alaskan population, except among the Indians, the sex composition is so abnormal, and varies to such an extent from class to class, that the percentage married is not generally significant of class tendency as regards marriage under normal conditions. In each of the principal classes, the percentage married for males was higher in Alaska than it was in the United States in each class except the Indians the percentage married for males was lower in Alaska.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	PERCENTAGE MARRIED IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910			
	Male.		Female.	
	Alaska.	United States. ¹	Alaska.	United States. ¹
All classes.....	30.9	55.8	71.1	58.9
White.....	22.5	55.7	69.4	50.0
Native white—Native parentage.....	26.5	56.3	68.9	49.4
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	23.2	46.3	69.2	51.1
Foreign-born white.....	20.3	62.1	70.0	66.5
Indian.....	62.2	57.4	72.6	63.8
Chinese.....	39.1	41.1	(²)	68.2
Japanese.....	16.4	26.3	(²)	84.0
Negro.....	24.3	57.2	(²)	57.2

¹ Exclusive of outlying possessions.

² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

PLACE OF BIRTH AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION.

State of birth.—Table 18 shows for 1910 and 1900 the distribution of the native population according to state of birth. Of the total native population in 1910, which includes native whites, native Indians, and natives of other racial elements, 60.6 per cent were born in Alaska, 38.1 per cent were born in the United States proper, and 1.3 per cent in the Philippine Islands and other outlying territory of the United States. California contributed 3.7 per cent of the native population of Alaska. In 1900 the percentage born in Alaska (58.3) was somewhat lower, and the percentage born in the United States (41.6) somewhat higher than in 1910.

Table 18

PLACE OF BIRTH.	NATIVE POPULATION.			
	Number.		Per cent of total.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	43,921	50,931	100.0	100.0
Alaska.....	20,619	29,681	60.6	58.3
United States, exclusive of outlying territory.....	10,732	21,180	38.1	41.6
California.....	1,606	1,023	3.7	2.0
New York.....	1,301	1,117	3.0	2.2
Illinois.....	1,078	742	2.5	1.5
Washington.....	970	555	2.2	1.1
Ohio.....	946	705	2.2	1.4
Wisconsin.....	882	502	2.0	1.0
Pennsylvania.....	873	708	2.0	1.4
Michigan.....	847	524	1.9	1.0
Iowa.....	835	480	1.9	0.9
Minnesota.....	721	308	1.6	0.6
Oregon.....	671	458	1.5	0.9
Missouri.....	591	341	1.3	0.7
Indiana.....	531	397	1.2	0.8
Massachusetts.....	483	454	1.1	0.9
Maine.....	393	332	0.9	0.7
Kentucky.....	381	212	0.9	0.4
Kansas.....	338	172	0.8	0.3
Nebraska.....	218	75	0.5	0.1
Texas.....	207	114	0.5	0.2
Tennessee.....	206	113	0.5	0.2
Virginia.....	190	115	0.4	0.2
Montana.....	185	65	0.4	0.1
New Jersey.....	143	100	0.3	0.2
Colorado.....	124	53	0.3	0.1
West Virginia.....	116	63	0.3	0.1
Maryland.....	105	92	0.2	0.2
Other states ¹	1,791	11,360	4.1	22.3
Philippine Islands.....	296	3	0.7	(²) 0.1
All other ³	274	67	0.6	

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

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

³ Includes persons born in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam, at sea under United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

Country of origin.—Table 19 shows for 1910 and for 1900 the distribution, by country of birth, of white persons of foreign birth, and for 1910 the distribution, by country of birth of parents, of native whites having both parents foreign born.

According to Table 19, in 1910 there were enumerated in Alaska 22,734 whites, who were either foreign born or native born of foreign parentage (that is, having both parents foreign born). Of the 17,974 foreign-born whites, 15.1 per cent were born in Sweden; 14.4 per cent in Norway; 12.3 per cent in Canada; 8.6 per cent in Germany; 6.4 per cent in Ireland; 5.7 per cent in England; and 37.4 per cent in other countries. In

1900, as in 1910, Sweden, Norway, Canada, and Germany were the countries most largely represented in the foreign-born white population of Alaska. In 1910 there were in Alaska, in addition to the foreign-born whites shown in Table 19, 2,461 foreign-born colored inhabitants, of whom 1,057 were born in China, 897 in Japan, 418 in Canada, and 89 in other countries. Of the 4,760 native whites having both parents foreign born, 944 were of mixed foreign parentage (that is, having father born in one foreign country and mother in another), 937 reported both parents born in Ireland, 931 reported both parents born in Germany, and 1,948 reported some other country as the place of birth of both parents.

Table 19

FOREIGN COUNTRY IN WHICH BORN, OR, IF NATIVE, IN WHICH PARENTS WERE BORN.	WHITE PERSONS EITHER OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR HAVING BOTH PARENTS FOREIGN BORN: 1910				FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: 1900		
	Total.		Foreign born.		Native, both parents foreign born.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.			
All foreign countries	22,734	100.0	17,974	100.0	4,760	8,784	100.0
Austria.....	975	4.3	931	5.2	44	236	2.7
Belgium.....	(¹)		159	0.9	(¹)	25	0.3
Canada.....	2,441	10.7	2,208	12.3	233	1,138	13.0
Denmark.....	567	2.5	492	2.7	75	260	3.0
England.....	1,279	5.6	1,023	5.7	256	674	7.7
Finland.....	(¹)		976	5.4	(¹)	599	6.8
France.....	218	1.0	187	1.0	31	93	1.1
Germany.....	2,481	10.9	1,550	8.6	931	1,020	11.6
Greece.....	232	1.0	231	1.3	1	36	0.4
Hungary.....	250	1.1	247	1.4	3	8	0.1
Ireland.....	2,094	9.2	1,157	6.4	937	677	7.7
Italy.....	804	3.5	744	4.1	60	498	5.6
Mexico.....	(¹)		219	1.2	(¹)	11	0.1
Montenegro.....	(¹)		534	3.0	(¹)	(¹)	
Norway.....	2,040	12.0	2,597	14.4	557	1,237	14.1
Russia.....	655	2.9	612	3.4	43	210	2.4
Scotland.....	707	3.1	536	3.0	171	295	3.4
Sweden.....	3,002	13.2	2,717	15.1	285	1,444	16.4
Switzerland.....	191	0.8	159	0.9	32	80	0.9
Wales.....	116	0.5	84	0.5	32	41	0.5
All other countries.....	2,838	12.5	611	3.4	339	261	3.0
Of mixed foreign parentage.....	944	4.2			944		

¹ Data not available; included with "All other countries."

² Includes native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries; for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

Year of immigration of the foreign born.—The year of immigration refers to the calendar year of immigration to the United States or to some one of its outlying possessions, not necessarily to the year of immigration to Alaska. As shown by Table 20, there were among the 17,974 foreign-born whites enumerated in Alaska in 1910, 7,218 who reported as the date of their immigration to the United States a year subsequent to 1900 and 10,663 who reported 1900 or some earlier year. Of the 895 foreign-born Japanese, 491 had immigrated subsequently to 1900. Only 40 of the 1,067 foreign-born Chinese, 14 of the 441 foreign-born Indians, and 14 of the 41 foreign-born negroes had come into the country subsequently to 1900.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	Total foreign born: 1910	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION.										
		1910, to April 15.	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1901 to 1904	1896 to 1900	1891 to 1895	1890 or earlier.	Year not reported.
Total	20,435	61	669	505	1,035	1,278	986	3,256	2,534	2,112	7,097	902
White.....	17,974	60	652	478	961	1,191	888	2,988	2,231	1,899	5,933	693
Indian.....	441	.....	3	3	1	2	.....	5	5	2	322	98
Chinese.....	1,067	.....	1	4	6	9	5	15	34	151	700	82
Japanese.....	895	1	11	18	64	64	88	245	258	57	62	27
Negro.....	41	.....	2	1	1	3	5	2	4	3	19	1
All other.....	17	.....	.....	1	2	9	.....	1	2	.....	1	1

MALES OF VOTING AND MILITIA AGES.

Voting and militia ages.—The number of males of voting and militia ages is given by principal classes for 1910 and 1900 in Table 21. Males of voting age in 1910 numbered 36,901. Of these males 7,567, or 20.5 per cent, were native whites of native parentage, 4,601, or 12.5 per cent, were native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, and 15,862, or 43 per cent, were foreign-born whites. The aggregate for white males 21 years of age and over was, therefore, 28,030, or 76 per cent of all males of voting age; in 1900 the corresponding percentage was 68.4.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	MALES OF VOTING AGE— 21 YEARS AND OVER.				MALES OF MILITIA AGE— 18 TO 44 YEARS.	
	Number.		Per cent.		1910	1900
	1910	1900 ¹	1910	1900		
Total	36,901	37,950	100.0	100.0	28,621	19,703
White.....	28,030	25,953	76.0	68.4	21,714	13,329
Indian.....	6,513	8,525	17.6	22.5	5,275	5,357
Chinese.....	1,176	3,100	3.2	8.2	430	722
Japanese.....	843	237	2.3	0.6	827	154
Negro.....	133	141	0.4	0.4	93	141
All other.....	206	.....	0.6	.....	271	.....
Native white	12,168	18,001	33.0	47.4	8,915	6,999
Native parentage.....	7,567	15,146	20.5	39.9	5,404	4,431
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	4,601	2,855	12.5	7.5	3,511	2,568
Foreign-born white.....	15,862	7,952	43.0	21.0	12,799	6,330

¹ The classification of the white population by nativity and parentage in 1900 was defective. (See page 575.)

In 1910 there were 6,513 Indian males 21 and over; 1,176 Chinese; and 1,182 of other races. The percentage of Indians among males of voting age decreased from 22.5 in 1900 to 17.6 in 1910; of Chinese, from 8.2 to 3.2. Males of militia age—those from 18 to 44 years, inclusive—numbered 28,621, of whom 21,714, or 75.9 per cent, were whites, 5,275, or 18.4 per cent, were Indians, and 1,632, or 5.7 per cent, were of other classes.

Citizenship.—Of the 15,862 foreign-born white males of voting age in Alaska in 1910, as shown by Table 22, 6,390, or 40.3 per cent, were naturalized; 4,068, or 25.6 per cent, had taken out first papers; 4,716, or 29.7 per cent, were aliens; and for 688 the status as to citizenship was not reported.

CITIZENSHIP.	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910	
	Number.	Per cent of total.
Total	15,862	100.0
Naturalized.....	6,390	40.3
Having first papers.....	4,068	25.6
Alien.....	4,716	29.7
Citizenship not reported.....	688	4.3

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, ILLITERACY, AND INABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

School attendance.—The statistics of school attendance for 1910 are based upon the answers to the inquiry as to whether the person enumerated had attended school at any time during the year 1909. Table 23 gives the number and proportion of persons attending school, as shown by the census of 1910. There were enumerated in 1910, 10,615 persons of school age—that is, 6 to 20 years, inclusive—of whom 4,466, or 42.1 per cent, had attended school at some time during the year 1909; in the same period also 218 children under 6 and 179 persons 21 and over had attended school. Among native whites of school age the percentage of school attendance was 54.3 for males and 68.5 for females; among foreign-born whites it was 13.1 and 52, respectively; and among Indians 41.7 and 36.9. In the white and in the Indian population

the percentage of school attendance for males did not differ materially from that for females for the ages 6 to 9 and 10 to 14; among whites 15 to 20 years, however, the percentage for females was higher than that for males, 38 as compared with 16.8, while in the Indian population of that age the percentage for females was lower than that for males, 18.6 as compared with 28.8. The number of children 6 to 9 and 10 to 14 among the foreign-born whites was too small to provide an adequate basis for percentages. The detail regarding school attendance by single years of age for the ages 6 to 20, as returned at the census of 1910, is given in Table 24. In the school population of Alaska the highest percentage of attendance was for the age 11 years, which is the age of maximum attendance also for the white and for the Indian elements.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

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SCHOOL ATTENDANCE: 1910.

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

Table 23

CLASS OF POPULATION AND SEX.	Total number of persons attending school.	PERSONS 6 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 6 TO 9 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.			OTHERS ATTENDING SCHOOL.	
		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Under 6 years of age.	21 years and over.
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		
Total population.....	14,863	10,615	4,466	42.1	3,085	1,483	48.1	2,276	1,925	66.9	4,654	1,058	22.7	218	179
Male.....	2,606	5,770	2,362	40.9	1,563	741	47.4	1,510	1,006	66.6	2,697	615	22.8	117	127
Female.....	2,257	4,845	2,104	43.4	1,522	742	48.8	1,368	919	67.3	1,957	443	22.6	101	52
White.....	1,490	2,633	1,385	52.6	662	498	75.2	621	576	92.8	1,350	311	23.0	60	54
Male.....	759	1,586	885	43.2	331	245	74.0	302	280	92.7	953	160	16.8	30	44
Female.....	740	1,047	700	66.9	331	253	76.4	319	296	92.8	397	151	38.0	30	10
Indian.....	3,356	7,806	3,073	39.4	2,420	934	40.7	2,250	1,345	59.8	3,136	744	23.7	158	125
Male.....	1,846	4,018	1,670	41.7	1,231	490	40.3	1,206	725	60.1	1,581	455	28.8	87	83
Female.....	1,510	3,788	1,397	36.9	1,189	488	41.0	1,044	620	59.4	1,555	289	18.6	71	42
Native white.....	1,367	2,103	1,278	60.7	803	456	75.6	575	536	93.2	925	284	30.7	55	36
Male.....	683	1,158	629	54.3	301	222	73.8	277	259	93.5	580	148	25.5	28	26
Female.....	684	945	649	68.5	302	234	77.5	298	277	93.0	345	136	39.4	27	10
Native parentage.....	681	1,078	630	58.4	292	213	72.9	289	267	92.4	497	150	30.2	16	19
Male.....	356	612	321	52.5	154	111	72.1	145	133	91.7	313	77	24.6	13	8
Female.....	325	466	309	66.3	138	102	73.9	144	134	93.1	184	73	39.7	3	11
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	686	1,025	646	63.0	311	243	78.1	286	269	94.1	428	134	31.3	12	7
Male.....	327	546	308	56.4	147	111	75.5	132	126	95.5	207	71	34.3	14	7
Female.....	359	479	338	70.6	164	132	80.5	154	143	92.9	221	63	28.5	3	7
Foreign-born white.....	132	530	109	20.6	59	42	71.2	46	40	87.0	425	27	6.4	5	18
Male.....	76	428	56	13.1	30	23	76.9	25	21	84.0	373	12	3.2	2	18
Female.....	56	102	53	52.0	29	19	65.5	21	19	90.5	52	15	28.8	3	3

1 Includes 7 negroes and 1 Chinese reported as attending school.

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

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

Table 24

CLASS OF POPULATION AND SEX.	PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL.																													
	6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years.		18 years.		19 years.		20 years.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total population.....	307	35.5	384	49.5	399	51.1	393	50.9	398	51.1	357	45.7	418	53.8	387	49.8	365	46.8	343	44.1	270	34.7	170	21.8	148	18.8	75	9.6	52	6.7
Male.....	151	34.2	204	52.4	208	51.2	178	54.6	212	55.0	177	45.7	230	58.2	200	51.7	187	48.1	178	45.2	147	37.5	90	22.7	85	21.2	50	12.8	40	10.2
Female.....	156	36.8	180	46.6	191	50.9	215	63.8	186	47.4	180	45.7	188	47.5	187	47.5	178	45.2	165	41.8	123	31.2	80	20.1	63	15.9	25	6.3	12	3.0
White.....	112	55.4	122	78.7	123	81.5	141	91.6	98	63.3	117	95.9	129	89.6	125	95.4	107	89.9	104	79.4	87	60.4	47	33.0	39	17.8	25	8.5	9	2.1
Male.....	57	52.3	64	62.0	62	62.0	54	54.0	54	54.0	54	54.0	65	65.0	58	58.0	49	49.0	51	51.0	41	41.0	25	25.0	19	12.8	7	7.0	7	7.0
Female.....	55	58.0	58	61.0	61	61.0	70	70.0	44	44.0	63	63.0	64	64.0	67	67.0	58	58.0	53	53.0	46	46.0	22	22.0	20	20.0	8	8.0	2	2.0
Indian.....	195	20.4	282	42.4	275	43.7	252	40.5	300	60.4	238	62.8	289	60.0	262	60.0	138	55.8	140	51.4	103	40.0	71	30.6	60	24.5	33	14.0	43	11.1
Male.....	94	28.2	140	45.3	146	44.2	116	44.8	158	58.5	122	62.9	165	62.3	142	62.0	138	55.8	140	51.4	103	40.0	71	30.6	60	24.5	33	14.0	33	11.1
Female.....	101	30.5	142	39.5	129	43.1	136	54.4	142	62.6	116	62.7	124	57.1	120	57.7	118	57.0	92	40.9	78	33.5	52	21.1	42	15.1	17	6.9	10	2.9
Native white.....	100	56.1	111	79.3	113	81.9	126	92.6	90	62.6	110	96.5	115	90.0	122	95.3	99	90.8	99	81.1	79	61.7	44	40.0	33	19.0	21	12.3	8	3.5
Male.....	54	53.5	58	57.0	57	57.0	53	50.0	50	50.0	51	50.0	50	50.0	58	58.0	44	44.0	50	50.0	39	39.0	24	24.0	14	13.6	14	11.9	7	4.5
Female.....	52	58.0	53	56.0	56	56.0	73	73.0	40	40.0	59	59.0	59	59.0	64	64.0	55	55.0	49	49.0	40	40.0	20	20.0	19	19.0	7	7.0	1	1.0
Native parentage.....	50	53.0	53	56.0	54	54.0	61	62.0	42	42.0	57	56.0	56	54.0	58	58.0	49	49.0	43	44.0	21	21.0	12	12.0	7	7.0	9	9.0	4	3.0
Male.....	28	28.0	30	32.0	32	32.0	24	24.0	24	24.0	28	28.0	28	28.0	28	28.0	26	26.0	23	23.0	23	23.0	12	12.0	7	7.0	9	9.0	3	3.0
Female.....	22	23.0	23	24.0	22	22.0	37	37.0	18	18.0	29	28.0	28	28.0	30	30.0	23	23.0	20	20.0	21	21.0	9	9.0	13	13.0	3	3.0	1	1.0
Foreign or mixed par.....	56	58.0	57	57.0	57	57.0	72	72.0	48	48.0	53	53.0	59	59.0	60	60.0	41	41.0	50	35.0	23	23.0	13	13.0	9	9.0	5	5.0	4	4.0
Male.....	26	26.0	28	29.0	29	29.0	32	32.0	20	20.0	23	23.0	28	28.0	30	30.0	19	19.0	27	27.0	16	16.0	12	12.0	7	7.0	5	5.0	4	4.0
Female.....	30	30.0	29	32.0	28	32.0	40	40.0	22	22.0	30	30.0	31	31.0	30	30.0	22	22.0	23	23.0	19	19.0	11	11.0	6	6.0	4	4.0	4	4.0
Foreign-born white.....	6	11.0	11	10.0	10	10.0	15	15.0	8	8.0	7	7.0	14	14.0	3	3.0	8	8.0	5	5.0	8	8.0	3	3.0	6	6.0	4	3.3	1	0.5
Male.....	3	3.0	6	6.0	5	5.0	9	9.0	4	4.0	3	3.0	9	9.0	5	5.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	5	5.0	3	2.8	3	3.0
Female.....	3	3.0	5	5.0	5	5.0	6	6.0	4	4.0	4	4.0	5	5.0	3	3.0	3	3.0	4	4.0	6	6.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0

For purposes of comparison with 1900 the returns for 1910 are summarized in Table 25 for the ages 5 to 20 years. The figures for 1900 represent the number for whom the length of school attendance during the year preceding June 1, or as near as possible, was reported. Among native white males 5 to 20 years of age the percentage of school attendance increased from 37.9 in 1900 to 51.6 in 1910; among native white females it increased from 50.2 to 65. In the Indian

population of that age the percentage for males rose from 20.1 to 39.7; that for females from 17.5 to 34.9. The decrease in the percentage of school attendance for the foreign-born whites as a class—from 26.4 in 1900 to 20.6 in 1910—is mainly accounted for by changes in the age composition of that class. The great majority of the foreign-born whites of school age were in the age group 15 to 20, in which, as compared with the younger age groups, the proportion of school attend-

ance was small. The relative importance of this age group was considerably greater in 1910 than in 1900 and the effect upon the total was a reduction in the

percentage of school attendance. Taking the age group 15 to 20 by itself, the percentage of school attendance increased from 3 in 1900 to 6.4 in 1910.

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

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

Table 25

CLASS OF POPULATION AND SEX.	Census year.	PERSONS 5 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 5 TO 9 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.		
		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.	
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Total population	1910	11,556	4,631	40.1	4,026	1,648	40.9	2,876	1,925	66.9	4,654	1,058	22.7
	1900	11,408	2,513	22.0	3,977	1,048	26.3	3,210	1,067	33.2	4,221	400	9.5
Male	1910	6,251	2,448	39.2	2,644	827	40.5	1,510	1,006	66.6	2,697	615	22.8
	1900	6,049	1,365	22.6	2,037	566	27.8	1,749	565	32.3	2,263	234	10.3
Female	1910	5,305	2,183	41.1	1,382	821	41.4	1,366	919	67.3	1,957	443	22.6
	1900	5,359	1,148	21.4	1,940	480	24.7	1,461	562	34.4	1,958	166	8.5
White	1910	2,833	1,430	50.5	832	543	63.0	621	576	92.8	1,350	311	23.0
	1900	1,718	699	40.7	547	309	56.5	416	209	71.0	755	91	12.1
Male	1910	1,690	703	41.6	435	293	60.5	362	280	77.3	953	100	10.8
	1900	1,039	368	35.4	272	103	37.9	223	154	69.1	544	51	9.4
Female	1910	1,143	727	63.6	427	280	65.6	319	296	92.8	397	161	38.0
	1900	679	331	48.7	275	146	53.1	193	145	75.1	211	40	19.0
Indian	1910	8,546	3,193	37.4	3,160	1,104	34.9	2,250	1,345	59.8	3,136	744	23.7
	1900	9,034	1,814	20.1	3,430	737	21.5	2,793	768	27.5	3,411	309	9.1
Male	1910	4,395	1,744	39.7	1,608	504	31.1	1,206	725	60.1	1,581	455	28.8
	1900	4,957	997	20.1	1,765	403	22.8	1,525	411	27.0	1,607	183	11.0
Female	1910	4,151	1,449	34.9	1,552	540	34.8	1,044	620	59.4	1,555	289	18.6
	1900	4,677	817	17.5	1,665	334	20.1	1,268	357	28.2	1,744	126	7.2
Native white	1910	2,285	1,317	57.6	785	497	63.3	575	536	93.2	925	284	30.7
	1900	1,487	638	42.9	519	286	55.1	379	266	70.2	589	86	14.6
Male	1910	1,253	646	51.6	396	239	60.4	277	259	93.5	580	148	25.5
	1900	877	332	37.9	254	148	58.3	200	135	67.5	423	49	11.6
Female	1910	1,032	671	65.0	389	258	66.3	298	277	93.0	345	130	39.4
	1900	610	306	50.2	265	138	52.1	179	131	73.2	166	37	22.3
Native parentage	1910	1,174	651	55.5	388	234	60.3	289	267	92.4	497	150	30.2
	1900	878	365	41.6	297	155	52.2	238	154	64.7	343	56	16.3
Male	1910	662	330	49.8	204	120	58.8	145	133	91.7	313	77	24.6
	1900	517	188	36.4	137	75	54.7	133	80	60.2	247	33	13.4
Female	1910	512	321	62.7	184	114	62.0	144	134	93.1	184	73	39.7
	1900	361	177	49.0	160	80	50.0	105	74	70.5	96	23	23.8
Foreign or mixed parentage	1910	1,111	666	59.9	397	263	66.2	288	269	94.1	428	134	31.3
	1900	609	273	44.8	222	131	59.0	141	112	79.4	246	30	12.2
Male	1910	591	316	53.5	192	119	62.0	132	126	95.5	207	71	26.6
	1900	360	144	40.0	117	73	62.4	67	55	80.6	176	16	9.1
Female	1910	520	350	67.3	205	144	70.2	154	143	92.9	161	63	39.1
	1900	249	129	51.8	105	58	55.2	74	57	77.1	70	14	17.7
Foreign-born white	1910	548	113	20.6	77	46	58.8	46	40	87.0	425	27	6.4
	1900	231	61	26.4	28	23	81.8	37	33	89.2	166	5	3.0
Male	1910	437	57	13.0	39	24	61.5	25	21	84.0	373	12	3.2
	1900	162	36	22.2	18	15	83.3	23	19	82.6	121	2	1.7
Female	1910	111	56	50.5	38	22	57.9	21	19	90.5	52	15	28.8
	1900	69	25	36.3	10	8	72.7	14	14	100.0	45	3	6.7

In Table 26 corresponding percentages of school attendance among the white classes and among the Indians are given for Alaska and for the United States. In the white population 10 to 14 years of age, the percentage attending school was slightly higher in Alaska than in the United States, 92.8 as compared with 91.1.

Illiteracy.—The Census Bureau classifies as illiterate any person 10 years of age and over who is unable to write, regardless of ability to read. Table 27 gives for 1910 and 1900 the number and percentage of illiterates among the population 10 years of age and over. In the population of Alaska in 1910 there were 14,550 illiterates—that is, persons 10 years of age and over who were unable to write—constituting 26.5 per cent of the total population of that age. In 1900 the percentage of illiteracy was 41.6. For native whites of native parentage the percentage in 1910 was 0.9; for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 0.4; for foreign-born whites, 6.9; for Indians, 71.4; for Chinese, 15.5; for Japanese, 6.8; for negroes, 10.3.

Among males the percentage of illiterates in 1910 was 19.1; among females, 48.2. These percentages do not, however, indicate even approximately the relative illiteracy of males and females in the several classes of the population. Although the percentage

Table 26

CLASS OF POPULATION.	PERCENTAGE ATTENDING SCHOOL IN THE POPULATION OF SPECIFIED AGE: 1910							
	6 to 20 years.		6 to 9 years.		10 to 14 years.		15 to 20 years.	
	Alaska.	United States. ¹	Alaska.	United States. ¹	Alaska.	United States. ¹	Alaska.	United States. ¹
White.....	52.6	64.5	75.2	77.2	92.8	91.1	23.0	33.7
Native white.....	60.7	66.2	75.6	77.2	93.2	91.3	30.7	36.2
Native parentage.....	53.4	66.9	72.9	75.2	92.4	90.7	30.2	39.5
Foreign or mixed par.....	63.0	64.7	78.1	82.1	94.1	92.9	31.3	28.4
Foreign-born white.....	20.6	39.2	(*)	76.9	(*)	86.1	6.4	11.0
Indian.....	39.4	54.0	40.7	43.4	59.8	71.5	23.7	42.7

¹ Exclusive of all outlying possessions.
² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

for females was higher than that for males in the Indian population, 75.1 as compared with 67.9, the difference was not marked, while among whites the percentage for females was lower than that for males, 2 as compared with 4.2. The disparity in the percentages by sex in the total population is occasioned mainly by the disparity in the proportion of Indians among males and females, respectively. The proportion of Indians—whose percentage of illiteracy is very high—was 63.1 per cent among females 10 years of age and over, and was only 22.6 per cent among males of that age.

In the white population 10 to 14 years of age the percentage of illiteracy in 1910 was 0.6; among whites

15 to 19 it was 4.3. Among Indians 10 to 14 it was 33.3 and among those 15 to 19 it was 50.7. The percentage of illiteracy in the Indian population increases from age period to age period, more than nine-tenths of the Indians 45 and over being returned as illiterate. Illiteracy among Indians, however, decreased during the decade for each age and sex group shown in Table 27, the decrease naturally being most marked in the younger age periods. Among Indian boys of 10 to 14 years, the percentage decreased from 68.5 in 1900 to 33 in 1910, and among Indian girls of that age, from 66.9 to 33.6. The decrease was marked also among Indians of both sexes aged 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years.

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

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

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	1910									1900								
	Population 10 years of age and over.			Males 10 years of age and over.			Females 10 years of age and over.			Population 10 years of age and over.			Males 10 years of age and over.			Females 10 years of age and over.		
	Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
ALL CLASSES	54,907	14,550	26.5	41,108	7,807	19.1	13,859	6,683	48.2	55,961	23,311	41.6	41,968	13,124	31.3	14,013	10,187	72.7
10 to 14 years.....	2,876	753	26.2	1,510	401	26.6	1,368	352	25.3	3,210	1,908	59.3	1,749	1,049	60.0	1,461	854	58.5
15 to 19 years.....	3,534	1,322	37.4	2,001	640	32.3	1,533	676	44.1	3,154	2,034	64.5	1,692	1,009	59.6	1,402	1,025	70.1
20 to 24 years.....	6,317	1,793	28.4	4,570	908	19.9	1,747	855	50.7	4,704	2,202	46.8	3,122	1,074	34.4	1,582	1,128	71.3
25 to 34 years.....	16,262	3,844	23.6	12,501	2,306	18.5	3,701	1,638	44.3	11,330	4,042	35.7	8,447	2,135	25.3	2,883	1,907	66.1
35 to 44 years.....	13,391	2,945	22.0	10,538	1,632	15.2	2,853	1,343	47.1	9,301	3,375	36.3	7,331	1,957	26.7	1,970	1,418	72.0
45 to 54 years.....	7,847	1,957	24.9	6,449	1,097	17.0	1,398	860	61.5	4,808	2,294	47.7	3,558	1,289	36.1	1,250	1,008	80.6
55 to 64 years.....	2,935	1,104	37.6	2,222	570	25.7	713	534	74.9	1,799	1,063	59.1	1,281	612	47.8	518	451	87.1
65 years and over.....	1,183	713	60.3	784	381	48.6	399	332	83.2	764	605	79.2	457	309	67.6	307	296	96.4
Age unknown.....	622	119	19.1	473	56	11.8	149	63	42.3	16,911	5,793	34.3	14,331	3,693	25.8	2,580	2,100	81.4
White	34,310	1,336	3.9	29,285	1,234	4.2	5,025	102	2.0	29,365	765	2.6	26,720	625	2.3	2,645	140	5.3
10 to 14 years.....	421	4	0.6	302	3	1.0	319	1	0.3	416	11	2.6	223	5	2.2	193	6	3.1
15 to 19 years.....	927	40	4.3	611	35	5.7	316	5	1.6	527	38	7.2	372	30	8.1	155	8	5.2
20 to 24 years.....	3,661	241	6.6	3,113	220	7.1	548	21	3.8	2,098	106	5.1	1,801	84	4.7	297	22	7.4
25 to 34 years.....	11,474	637	5.6	9,767	606	6.2	1,707	31	1.8	6,904	252	3.6	6,108	211	3.5	850	41	4.8
35 to 44 years.....	8,819	254	2.9	8,461	233	2.8	1,358	21	1.5	5,679	184	3.2	5,199	163	3.1	480	21	4.4
45 to 54 years.....	5,340	102	1.9	4,844	90	1.9	498	12	2.4	2,365	80	3.4	2,162	62	2.9	203	18	8.9
55 to 64 years.....	1,594	42	2.6	1,434	37	2.6	160	5	3.1	712	51	7.2	649	38	5.9	63	13	.....
65 years and over.....	417	13	3.1	359	8	2.2	58	5	.....	187	27	18.2	152	18	11.8	15	9	.....
Age unknown.....	457	8	0.7	394	2	0.5	63	1	.....	10,437	16	0.2	10,454	14	0.1	383	2	0.5
Native white	16,462	112	0.7	13,025	78	0.6	3,437	34	1.0	20,624	193	0.9	18,624	116	0.6	2,000	77	3.9
10 to 14 years.....	675	3	0.5	277	3	1.1	293	.....	.....	379	11	2.9	200	5	2.5	179	6	3.4
15 to 19 years.....	899	9	1.3	423	5	1.2	270	4	1.4	416	9	2.2	293	6	2.0	123	3	2.4
20 to 24 years.....	1,644	12	0.7	1,242	7	0.6	402	5	1.2	1,356	28	2.1	1,140	13	1.1	216	15	6.9
25 to 34 years.....	4,844	35	0.7	3,733	31	0.8	1,111	4	0.4	3,741	40	1.2	3,149	26	0.8	592	20	3.4
35 to 44 years.....	4,565	20	0.4	3,719	12	0.3	846	8	0.9	2,871	34	1.2	2,540	23	0.9	331	11	3.3
45 to 54 years.....	2,065	22	0.8	2,353	14	0.6	312	8	2.6	1,198	20	1.7	1,066	14	1.3	132	6	4.5
55 to 64 years.....	828	7	0.8	722	4	0.6	106	3	2.8	360	23	6.4	320	13	4.1	40	10	.....
65 years and over.....	294	2	1.0	179	1	0.6	25	1	.....	99	14	.....	91	9	.....	8	5	.....
Age unknown.....	438	2	0.5	377	1	0.3	61	1	.....	10,204	8	0.1	9,825	7	0.1	379	1	0.3
Native parentage	10,048	89	0.9	8,025	67	0.8	2,023	22	1.1	16,916	141	0.8	15,526	84	0.5	1,390	67	4.1
10 to 14 years.....	289	3	1.0	145	3	2.1	144	.....	.....	233	11	4.6	133	5	3.8	105	6	5.7
15 to 19 years.....	302	8	2.2	218	5	2.3	144	3	2.1	244	7	2.9	172	6	2.9	72	2	.....
20 to 24 years.....	1,034	10	1.0	798	6	0.8	236	4	1.7	825	25	3.0	691	12	1.7	134	13	9.7
25 to 34 years.....	2,934	34	1.2	2,282	31	1.4	652	3	0.5	2,347	37	1.6	1,979	19	1.0	368	18	4.9
35 to 44 years.....	2,711	10	0.4	2,201	6	0.3	610	4	0.8	1,864	19	1.0	1,657	16	0.9	207	4	1.9
45 to 54 years.....	1,611	18	1.1	1,421	12	0.8	190	6	3.2	857	11	1.3	766	8	1.0	91	3	.....
55 to 64 years.....	549	3	0.5	477	2	0.4	72	1	.....	274	15	5.5	243	8	3.3	31	7	.....
65 years and over.....	146	2	1.4	128	1	0.8	18	1	.....	70	8	.....	65	5	.....	3	.....
Age unknown.....	412	1	0.2	355	1	0.3	57	.....	.....	10,197	8	0.1	9,820	7	0.1	377	1	0.3
Foreign or mixed parentage	6,414	23	0.4	5,000	11	0.2	1,414	12	0.8	3,708	52	1.4	3,698	32	1.0	610	20	3.3
10 to 14 years.....	286	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	154	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	74	.....	.....
15 to 19 years.....	337	1	0.3	205	.....	.....	132	1	0.8	172	2	1.2	121	1	0.8	61	1	.....
20 to 24 years.....	610	2	0.3	444	1	0.2	166	1	0.6	531	9	0.8	449	1	0.2	82	2	.....
25 to 34 years.....	1,910	1	0.1	1,451	.....	.....	459	1	0.2	1,994	9	0.8	1,170	7	0.6	224	2	0.9
35 to 44 years.....	1,854	10	0.5	1,518	6	0.4	336	4	1.2	1,007	16	1.5	883	8	0.9	124	7	5.6
45 to 54 years.....	1,054	4	0.4	932	2	0.2	122	2	1.6	341	9	2.6	300	6	2.0	41	3	.....
55 to 64 years.....	279	4	1.4	245	2	0.8	34	2	.....	86	8	.....	77	5	.....	9	.....
65 years and over.....	58	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	29	6	.....	26	4	.....	3	.....
Age unknown.....	22	1	.....	22	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....
Foreign-born white	17,848	1,294	6.9	16,260	1,166	7.1	1,588	68	4.3	8,741	572	6.5	8,096	509	6.3	645	63	9.8
10 to 14 years.....	46	1	.....	25	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	14	.....
15 to 19 years.....	228	31	13.6	183	30	16.0	40	1	.....	111	29	26.1	79	24	.....	32	5	.....
20 to 24 years.....	2,017	229	11.4	1,871	213	11.4	146	10	11.0	742	78	10.5	661	71	10.7	81	7	.....
25 to 34 years.....	6,630	602	9.1	6,034	575	9.5	590	27	4.5	3,223	206	6.4	2,959	185	6.3	264	21	8.0
35 to 44 years.....	5,254	234	4.5	4,742	221	4.7	512	13	2.5	2,808	150	5.3	2,659	140	5.3	149	10	6.7
45 to 54 years.....	2,675	80	3.0	2,491	76	3.1	184	4	2.2	1,167	60	5.1	1,096	48	4.4	71	12	.....
55 to 64 years.....	766	25	3.3	712	35	4.9	54	4	.....	352	28	8.0	329	25	7.6	23	3	.....
65 years and over.....	203	11	5.2	180	7	3.9	33	2	.....	68	13	.....	61	9	.....	7	.....
Age unknown.....	19	1	.....	17	1	.....	2	.....	.....	233	8	3.4	229	7	3.1	4	.....

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

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

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	1910						1900											
	Population 10 years of age and over.			Males 10 years of age and over.			Females 10 years of age and over.			Population 10 years of age and over.			Males 10 years of age and over.			Females 10 years of age and over.		
	Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Indian.	18,044	12,882	71.4	9,300	6,311	67.9	8,744	6,571	75.1	23,057	20,015	86.8	11,717	9,980	85.2	11,240	10,035	88.5
10 to 14 years	2,250	740	33.3	1,206	393	33.0	1,044	351	33.6	2,793	1,892	67.7	1,525	1,044	68.5	1,208	848	69.9
15 to 19 years	2,437	1,205	50.7	1,285	594	46.2	1,212	671	55.4	2,600	1,988	76.5	1,293	971	75.1	1,307	1,017	77.8
20 to 24 years	2,325	1,515	65.2	1,138	651	57.2	1,187	804	72.8	2,450	2,070	84.2	1,180	974	82.1	1,273	1,086	86.1
25 to 34 years	3,979	3,123	78.6	2,019	1,525	75.5	1,960	1,603	81.8	4,030	3,668	90.9	2,001	1,803	87.5	2,019	1,865	92.4
35 to 44 years	3,081	2,643	85.8	1,614	1,323	82.0	1,467	1,320	90.0	3,039	2,766	91.0	1,553	1,370	88.2	1,480	1,390	93.9
45 to 54 years	1,936	1,767	91.3	1,040	921	88.6	895	846	94.4	2,107	1,979	93.9	1,061	989	93.2	1,040	990	94.6
55 to 64 years	1,095	1,015	92.7	543	487	89.7	552	523	95.7	907	917	94.8	513	479	93.4	454	438	96.5
65 years and over	717	684	95.4	377	358	95.0	340	326	95.9	586	568	96.9	284	281	98.6	292	287	98.3
Age unknown	164	116	70.7	78	54	69.2	86	62	72.1	4,426	4,107	92.8	2,231	2,069	92.7	2,195	2,038	92.6
Chinese.	1,208	187	15.5	1,206	186	15.4	2	1	50.0	3,115	2,390	76.7	3,113	2,389	76.7	2	1	50.0
10 to 14 years	23	2	8.7	23	2	8.7	1	1	100.0	8	1	12.5	8	1	12.5	1	1	100.0
15 to 19 years	25	3	12.0	25	3	12.0	1	1	100.0	5	5	100.0	5	5	100.0	1	1	100.0
20 to 24 years	3	3	100.0	3	3	100.0	1	1	100.0	9	9	100.0	8	8	100.0	1	1	100.0
25 to 34 years	140	15	10.7	140	15	10.7	1	1	100.0	159	109	68.6	159	109	68.6	1	1	100.0
35 to 44 years	247	31	12.6	245	30	12.2	2	1	50.0	532	414	77.8	532	414	77.8	1	1	100.0
45 to 54 years	405	79	19.5	405	79	19.5	1	1	100.0	924	232	25.1	323	232	71.8	1	1	100.0
55 to 64 years	224	42	18.8	224	42	18.8	1	1	100.0	119	95	79.8	119	95	79.8	1	1	100.0
65 years and over	44	15	34.1	44	15	34.1	1	1	100.0	11	10	90.9	11	10	90.9	1	1	100.0
Age unknown	44	15	34.1	44	15	34.1	1	1	100.0	1,930	1,516	78.3	1,930	1,516	78.3	1	1	100.0
Japanese.	909	62	6.8	884	58	6.6	25	4	16.0	279	135	48.4	267	124	46.4	12	11	91.7
10 to 14 years	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	19	3	15.8	19	3	15.8	1	1	100.0
15 to 19 years	23	1	4.3	22	1	4.5	1	1	100.0	53	16	30.2	43	7	16.3	10	9	90.0
20 to 24 years	158	10	6.3	151	10	6.6	13	4	30.8	69	12	17.4	68	11	16.2	1	1	100.0
25 to 34 years	512	36	7.0	499	32	6.4	4	4	100.0	26	3	11.5	22	3	13.6	1	1	100.0
35 to 44 years	165	8	4.8	161	5	3.1	1	1	100.0	8	3	37.5	8	3	37.5	1	1	100.0
45 to 54 years	40	4	10.0	40	4	10.0	1	1	100.0	4	2	50.0	4	2	50.0	1	1	100.0
55 to 64 years	10	3	30.0	10	3	30.0	1	1	100.0	108	94	87.0	108	94	87.0	1	1	100.0
65 years and over	10	3	30.0	10	3	30.0	1	1	100.0	108	94	87.0	108	94	87.0	1	1	100.0
Age unknown	10	3	30.0	10	3	30.0	1	1	100.0	108	94	87.0	108	94	87.0	1	1	100.0
Negro.	203	21	10.3	141	16	11.3	62	5	8.1	165	6	3.6	151	6	4.0	14	1	7.1
10 to 14 years	4	1	25.0	4	1	25.0	3	3	100.0	60	1	1.7	68	1	1.5	1	1	100.0
15 to 19 years	8	1	12.5	16	3	18.8	5	5	100.0	53	1	1.9	51	1	1.9	7	3	42.9
20 to 24 years	21	3	14.3	16	3	18.8	22	1	4.5	26	3	11.5	22	3	13.6	1	1	100.0
25 to 34 years	64	7	10.9	44	7	15.9	20	2	10.0	8	1	12.5	8	1	12.5	1	1	100.0
35 to 44 years	57	4	7.0	35	3	8.6	22	1	4.5	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
45 to 54 years	31	4	12.9	25	2	8.0	6	2	33.3	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
55 to 64 years	12	2	16.7	11	1	9.1	1	1	100.0	4	2	50.0	2	2	100.0	1	1	100.0
65 years and over	5	1	20.0	4	1	25.0	1	1	100.0	4	2	50.0	2	2	100.0	1	1	100.0
Age unknown	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	4	2	50.0	2	2	100.0	1	1	100.0
All other.	293	62	21.2	292	62	21.2	1	1	100.0	293	62	21.2	292	62	21.2	1	1	100.0
10 to 14 years	56	14	25.0	56	14	25.0	1	1	100.0	56	14	25.0	56	14	25.0	1	1	100.0
15 to 19 years	117	21	17.9	117	21	17.9	1	1	100.0	117	21	17.9	117	21	17.9	1	1	100.0
20 to 24 years	93	21	22.6	92	21	22.8	1	1	100.0	93	21	22.6	92	21	22.8	1	1	100.0
25 to 34 years	22	5	22.7	22	5	22.7	1	1	100.0	22	5	22.7	22	5	22.7	1	1	100.0
35 to 44 years	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0
45 to 54 years	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0
55 to 64 years	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0
65 years and over	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0
Age unknown	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0

In Table 28 the percentage of illiteracy in each of the principal elements of the Alaskan population in 1910 may be compared with the corresponding percentage for the same population element in the United States. For each class except the Indians the percentage of illiteracy was lower in the Alaskan population than it was in the United States. In the Alaskan population, however, the large proportion of Indians, among whom the percentage of illiteracy is very high, raises the percentage for the population as a whole above that for the total population in the United States.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES IN THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910	
	Alaska.	United States. ¹
Total	29.5	7.7
White	3.9	5.0
Native white.....	0.7	3.0
Native parentage.....	0.9	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	0.4	1.1
Foreign-born white.....	6.9	12.7
Indian	71.4	45.3
Chinese	15.5	15.8
Japanese	6.8	9.2
Negro	10.3	30.4
All other	21.2	39.9

¹ Exclusive of outlying possessions.

Inability to speak English.—Table 29 shows for each of the principal classes of the population the number reported in 1910 as unable to speak English and the proportion which this number represented of the total.

In the population 10 years of age and over in 1910 there were 12,674 persons who were unable to speak English; of these, 10,212 were Indians, 1,212 foreign-born whites, 746 Chinese, 273 Japanese, and 231 of other classes. The non-English speaking element constituted 61.8 per cent of the Chinese population 10 years of age and over, 56.6 per cent of the Indian population, 30 per cent of the Japanese, 6.8 per cent of the foreign-born white, and 0.5 per cent of the native white.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910		
	Total number.	Unable to speak English.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Total	54,967	12,674	23.1
White.....	34,310	1,300	3.8
Indian.....	18,044	10,212	56.6
Chinese.....	1,208	746	61.8
Japanese.....	909	273	30.0
Negro.....	203	11	5.4
All other.....	293	132	45.1
Native white.....	16,462	88	0.5
Native parentage.....	10,048	77	0.8
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	6,414	11	0.2
Foreign-born white.....	17,848	1,212	6.8

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.

In census usage a "dwelling" is any building or structure in which one or more persons reside. The term "family" as here used means a household or group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who share a common abode, and also any person living entirely alone. As shown by Table 30, the number of dwellings in Alaska in 1910 was 16,612 and the number of families 17,809, the number of families to 100 dwellings being 107.2. The average number of persons per dwelling was 3.9, and the average num-

ber per family 3.6. In 1900 the average number of families to 100 dwellings was 127.4, the average number of persons per dwelling 6, and the average number of persons per family 4.7.

	1910	1900
Total population.....	64,350	63,592
Number of dwellings.....	16,612	10,565
Number of families.....	17,809	13,459
Persons to a dwelling.....	3.9	6.0
Persons to a family.....	3.6	4.7

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR THE TERRITORY AND ITS JUDICIAL DISTRICTS: 1910.

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

Table 31 SUBJECT.	THE TERRITORY.	JUDICIAL DISTRICT.				SUBJECT.	THE TERRITORY.	JUDICIAL DISTRICT.			
		First.	Second.	Thrd.	Fourth.			First.	Second.	Thrd.	Fourth.
POPULATION											
Total population, 1910.....	64,356	15,216	12,351	20,078	16,711						
1900.....	63,592										
COLOR AND NATIVITY											
White.....	36,400	8,707	4,711	10,688	12,294						
Indian.....	26,331	5,866	7,548	7,614	4,303						
Chinese.....	1,209	298	22	882	7						
Japanese.....	913	306	32	514	61						
Negro.....	209	26	37	101	45						
All other.....	294	13	1	279	1						
Native white—Native parentage.....	10,993	2,513	1,722	2,906	3,792						
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	7,433	1,987	952	1,856	2,638						
Native white—Foreign parentage.....	4,780	1,250	621	1,149	1,740						
Native white—Mixed parentage.....	2,673	737	331	707	898						
Foreign-born white.....	17,974	4,237	2,037	5,866	5,864						
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.											
Native white—Native parentage.....	17.1	16.5	13.9	14.8	22.7						
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	11.5	13.1	7.7	9.2	15.8						
Foreign-born white.....	27.9	27.6	16.5	29.2	35.1						
Indian.....	39.4	38.6	61.1	37.9	25.7						
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES											
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—											
Australia.....	98	20	9	27	42						
Austria.....	931	358	84	175	314						
Belgium.....	159	85	8	27	39						
Bulgaria.....	38	5	3	26	4						
Canada.....	2,208	478	214	368	1,150						
Central and South America.....	53	8	4	26	15						
Denmark.....	492	74	78	210	130						
England.....	1,023	287	123	246	367						
Finland.....	976	268	64	341	303						
France.....	187	31	23	48	85						
Germany.....	1,550	279	212	487	572						
Greece.....	231	60	42	94	35						
Hungary.....	1,247	100	3	121	23						
Ireland.....	1,157	222	212	250	473						
Italy.....	744	170	29	368	177						
Mexico.....	219	7	2	209	1						
Montenegro.....	534	252	25	149	108						
Netherlands (Holland).....	55	10	2	26	17						
Norway.....	2,597	781	264	908	644						
Pacific Islands.....	60	5	12	12	21						
Roumania.....	33	8	6	12	7						
Russia.....	612	61	165	203	193						
Scotland.....	536	159	40	134	263						
Spain.....	47	12	5	22	8						
Sweden.....	2,717	373	357	1,240	742						
Switzerland.....	169	27	21	32	79						
Turkey.....	87	12	10	45	20						
Wales.....	84	11	8	23	42						
Other foreign countries.....	150	41	22	37	50						
NATIVE WHITE: Both parents born in—											
Austria.....	44	17	2	2	23						
Canada.....	233	53	23	51	106						
Denmark.....	76	17	10	24	24						
England.....	256	72	26	54	104						
France.....	31	3	4	8	16						
Germany.....	931	181	133	232	385						
Ireland.....	937	162	117	273	385						
Italy.....	60	18	11	21	10						
Norway.....	343	137	40	77	89						
Russia.....	43	18	9	8	8						
Scotland.....	171	37	21	44	69						
Sweden.....	285	79	43	73	90						
Switzerland.....	32	7	3	8	14						
Wales.....	32	4	3	12	13						
All others of foreign parentage.....	1,287	445	176	262	404						
SEX											
Total..... Male.....	45,857	10,073	7,748	15,224	12,812						
Female.....	18,499	5,143	4,603	4,854	3,899						
White..... Male.....	30,334	6,492	3,773	9,528	10,541						
Female.....	6,066	2,215	998	1,160	1,753						
Indian..... Male.....	12,952	2,975	3,899	3,033	2,183						
Female.....	12,336	2,891	3,649	3,070	2,120						
Chinese..... Male.....	1,208	295	22	882	7						
Female.....	3	3									
Japanese..... Male.....	887	293	30	507	57						
Female.....	26	13	2	7	4						
Negro..... Male.....	143	7	23	90	23						
Female.....	66	19	14	11	22						
All other..... Male.....	292	11	1	279	1						
Female.....	2	2									
MALES OF VOTING AGE											
Total number.....	36,901	7,093	5,532	12,403	11,273						
Native white—Native parentage.....	7,567	1,324	1,197	2,112	2,934						
Native white—For. or mixed par.....	4,601	795	557	1,304	1,845						
Native white—Foreign parentage.....	3,075	495	378	800	1,302						
Native white—Mixed par.....	1,526	300	179	404	643						
Foreign-born white.....	15,862	3,464	1,741	5,462	5,195						
Indian.....	6,513	1,531	1,966	1,904	1,112						
Chinese.....	1,170	291	22	857	6						
Japanese.....	843	275	29	482	57						
Negro.....	133	7	20	83	23						
All other.....	200	6		199	1						
MALES OF VOTING AGE—Con.											
PER CENT OF TOTAL.											
Native white—Native parentage.....	20.5	17.2	21.6	17.0	26.0						
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	12.5	10.3	10.1	10.5	17.3						
Foreign-born white.....	43.0	45.0	31.5	44.0	46.1						
Indian.....	17.6	19.9	35.5	15.4	9.9						
Chinese.....	3.2	3.8	0.4	6.9	0.1						
Japanese.....	2.3	3.6	0.5	3.9	0.5						
Negro.....	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2						
All other.....	0.6	0.1		1.6	(?)						
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.											
Naturalized.....	6,300	1,292	921	1,835	2,342						
Having first papers.....	4,068	768	384	1,377	1,533						
Alien.....	4,716	1,300	337	2,030	1,949						
Unknown.....	688	104	99	220	285						
ILLITERACY											
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.											
Total number illiterate.....	6,607	1,166	1,806	2,462	1,173						
Per cent illiterate.....	17.9	15.2	32.6	19.9	10.4						
Native white, number illiterate.....	68	7	6	47	8						
Per cent illiterate.....	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.2						
Foreign-born white, number illiterate.....	1,100	118	83	710	189						
Per cent illiterate.....	6.9	3.4	4.8	13.0	3.6						
Indian, number illiterate.....	5,143	949	1,711	1,508	975						
Per cent illiterate.....	79.0	62.0	87.0	79.2	87.7						
Chinese, number illiterate.....	183	69	3	111							
Per cent illiterate.....	15.6	23.7		13.0							
Japanese, number illiterate.....	56	21		34	1						
Per cent illiterate.....	6.6	7.6		7.1							
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.											
Total number.....	54,987	12,648	9,794	17,466	15,059						
Number illiterate.....	14,550	2,511	4,288	5,148	2,603						
Per cent illiterate.....	26.5	19.9	43.8	29.5	17.3						
Native white, number.....	16,462	3,603	2,370	4,449	6,040						
Number illiterate.....	112	14	9	78	11						
Per cent illiterate.....	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.2						
Foreign-born white, number.....	17,848	4,151	2,025	5,857	5,815						
Number illiterate.....	1,224	148	94	775	207						
Per cent illiterate.....	6.9	3.6	4.6	13.2	3.6						
Indian, number.....	18,044	4,256	5,314	5,384	3,000						
Number illiterate.....	12,882	2,250	4,177	4,072	2,383						
Per cent illiterate.....	71.4	52.9	78.6	75.6	77.1						
Chinese, number.....	1,208	297	22	882	7						
Number illiterate.....	187	70	3	114							
Per cent illiterate.....	15.5	23.6		12.9							
Japanese, number.....	909	303	31	514	61						
Number illiterate.....	62	24		37	1						
Per cent illiterate.....	6.8	7.9		7.2							
Negro, number.....	203	26	31	101	45						
Number illiterate.....	21	2	5	13	1						
Per cent illiterate.....	10.3			12.9							
All other, number.....	293	12	1	279	1						
Number illiterate.....	62	3		59							
Per cent illiterate.....	21.2			21.1							
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.											
Total number.....	7,530	2,077	1,636	2,526	1,288						
Number illiterate.....	2,557	240	712	1,149	456						
Per cent illiterate.....	34.0	11.6	43.4	45.5	35.4						
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE											
Total number 6 to 20 years, incl.....	10,615	3,012	2,389	3,428	1,786						
Number attending school.....	4,468	1,838	927	1,011	690						
Per cent attending school.....	42.1	61.0	38.8	29.5	38.0						
Number 6 to 9 years.....	3,085	935	750	902	498						
Number attending school.....	1,483	678	274	345	186						
Number 10 to 14 years.....	2,870	860	655	869	492						
Number attending school.....	1,925	758	385	461	321						
Number 15 to 17 years.....	1,915	490	446	658	321						
Number attending school.....	783	289	193	162	130						
Number 18 to 20 years.....	2,739	727	538	999	476						
Number attending school.....	275	113	75	43	44						
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.											
Total number.....	5,961	1,795	1,405	1,771	900						
Number attending school.....	3,408	1,436	659	806	507						
Per cent attending school.....	57.2	80.0	46.9	45.5	51.2						
Native white—Native parentage.....	581	250	74	154	103						
Number attending school.....	480	209	62	125	83						
Per cent attending school.....	82.6	83.6		81.8	80.6						
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	507	342	75	84	96						
Number attending school.....	512	299	71	63	70						
Per cent attending school.....	85.8	87.4									
Foreign-born white.....	105	36	15	10	44						
Number attending school.....	82	33	11	3	35						
Per cent attending school.....	78.1										
Indian.....	4,670	1,164	1,238	1,521	717						
Number attending school.....	2,329	893	613	613	310						
Per cent attending school.....	49.9	76.7	41.4	10.3	41.5						
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES											
Dwellings, number.....	16,612	3,760	2,942	3,							

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR INCORPORATED TOWNS OF 500 INHABITANTS OR MORE: 1910.

Table 32	SUBJECT.	TOTAL TOWNS NAMED.	Cordova.	Douglas.	Fairbanks.	Juneau.	Ketchikan.	Noma.	Petersburg.	Skagway.	Treadwell.	Valdez.	Wrangell.
COLOR AND NATIVITY													
	Total population, 1910.....	16,504	1,152	1,722	3,541	1,644	1,613	2,600	585	872	1,223	810	743
	1900.....	20,458		825		1,864	459	12,488		3,117	522	315	868
	White.....	14,456	1,090	1,344	3,456	1,486	1,184	2,311	424	802	1,175	765	419
	Indian.....	1,600	14	346	31	112	375	235	149	61	3	25	249
	Chinese, Japanese, negro, and all other.....	448	48	32	54	46	54	54	12	9	44	20	75
	Native white—Native parentage.....	4,766	401	221	1,178	559	451	942	59	314	142	340	159
	Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	3,436	278	377	875	411	269	511	78	225	118	185	109
	Foreign-born white.....	6,254	411	746	1,403	516	464	858	287	263	915	240	151
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES													
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—													
	Australia.....	35	2	5	12	2	3	5	1	2	2	1	1
	Austria.....	454	30	80	60	17	28	36		9	185	8	3
	Belgium.....	95		47	5		2	4		3	31	3	
	Canada.....	849	56	58	265	73	95	106	22	71	31	42	30
	Denmark.....	138	16	5	24	15	11	28	8	9	5	23	4
	England.....	432	22	60	102	56	52	55		30	28	20	7
	Finland.....	311	13	94	76	46	10	14	9	4	32	9	4
	France.....	81	5	2	36	5	4	13		2	5	8	1
	Germany.....	523	40	35	176	48	40	87	8	33	18	29	9
	Greece.....	96	16	6	3			19		2	36	1	
	Hungary.....	115	7	23	11	5		2			67		
	Ireland.....	374	29	19	95	39	37	76	3	34	21	17	4
	Italy.....	219	10	56	33	12		10		6	84	8	
	Montenegro.....	274	16	38	19	8		6		4	182	1	
	Norway.....	869	33	63	126	76	107	99	208	16	49	36	56
	Russia.....	297	25	4	90	7	10	110	1	4	10	5	1
	Scotland.....	218	14	51	47	10	14	18	2	9	40	7	6
	Sweden.....	657	54	73	102	62	32	132	21	17	60	22	22
	Switzerland.....	53	2	7	19	9		5		2	4	4	1
	Wales.....	29	3	3	14	2		3			2	1	1
	Other foreign countries.....	165	18	17	28	11	19	30	4	6	23	5	4
NATIVE WHITE: Both parents born in—													
	Austria.....	23	1	8	6		6	1		1			1
	Canada.....	91	7	4	28	8	10	16	6	5	1	5	3
	Denmark.....	32	3		9	2	2	5		6	6	2	
	England.....	130	10	13	41	16	12	12	3	5	11	7	
	France.....	14			8	1	1	1				2	
	Germany.....	414	40	27	129	40	33	72	5	21	6	32	9
	Ireland.....	347	42	11	99	52	25	57	1	13	10	26	11
	Italy.....	33		7	5	1		10		6	4		
	Norway.....	169	7	19	35	14	8	16	35	8		9	18
	Russia.....	27		2	7	1		8	1			1	
	Scotland.....	60	6	11	20	6	5	12		3		2	4
	Sweden.....	145	5	21	30	13	3	28	3	8	20	10	4
	Switzerland.....	13	2	1	4	1		1		1		1	1
	Wales.....	13	2	1	6	1		1			1	1	
	All others of foreign parentage ¹	698	39	138	152	102	48	100	5	36	21	24	24
SEX													
	Total..... Male.....	11,889	891	1,116	2,670	1,077	1,129	1,810	437	529	1,094	841	495
	Female.....	4,615	261	606	871	567	484	799	148	343	1,228	169	248
	White..... Male.....	10,706	844	920	2,622	986	872	1,650	352	494	1,049	615	302
	Female.....	3,750	246	424	834	500	312	661	72	308	120	150	117
	Indian..... Male.....	795	8	171	11	54	204	117	74	39	1	7	118
	Female.....	895	6	175	20	58	171	118	75	31	2	18	131
MALES OF VOTING AGE													
	Total number.....	10,213	835	856	2,453	897	910	1,560	359	539	979	596	379
	Native white—Native parentage.....	2,793	259	166	778	249	237	591	37	142	69	232	93
	Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1,621	185	89	517	172	127	223	29	60	44	134	86
	Foreign-born white.....	5,030	352	547	1,116	412	398	650	245	166	822	207	115
	Indian.....	399	2	89	5	29	100	51	37	16		4	66
	Chinese, Japanese, negro, and all other.....	370	37	25	37	35	48	40	11	5	44	19	69
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.													
	Naturalized.....	1,078	128	169	529	216	175	321	92	88	101	128	49
	Having first papers.....	1,162	101	150	298	97	75	109	83	29	144	28	33
	Alien.....	1,657	100	228	232	84	139	167	55	31	573	21	27
	Unknown.....	233	23	9	60	15	9	53	10	8	4	20	6
ILLITERACY													
	Total number 10 years old and over.....	14,786	1,108	1,410	3,318	1,437	1,390	2,317	499	727	1,142	765	613
	Number illiterate.....	928	52	184	116	59	64	181	57	32	67	17	99
	Native white, number.....	6,974	641	404	1,858	800	608	1,256	104	416	188	492	207
	Number illiterate.....	12	2		6			2		1		1	148
	Foreign-born white, number.....	6,178	411	724	1,385	514	460	847	286	256	907	240	146
	Number illiterate.....	331	32	22	106	14	6	64	2	1	66	12	6
	Indian, number.....	1,129	8	251	21	77	268	162	97	46	3	13	183
	Number illiterate.....	532	3	161	9	30	42	112	53	28	1	3	90
	Illiterate males of voting age.....	535	43	82	94	26	40	105	27	12	56	9	41
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE													
	Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	2,035	64	312	255	279	283	275	89	155	115	60	138
	Number attending school.....	1,283	27	166	164	219	160	198	61	94	49	43	82
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.													
	Total number.....	1,153	25	176	142	175	157	164	56	90	44	30	94
	Number attending school.....	982	19	150	131	152	117	144	52	76	39	30	72
	Native white—Native parentage.....	348	16	23	57	67	43	47	7	35	16	20	17
	Number attending school.....	309	14	20	53	61	37	43	7	28	13	20	13
	Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	420	6	80	54	79	29	65	17	37	22	1	21
	Number attending school.....	386	4	86	48	74	21	63	17	34	21	1	17
	Foreign-born white.....	62		5	19	3	1	14	4	6	6		5
	Number attending school.....	55		4	18	3	1	10	4	6	5		4
	Indian.....	319	3	59	12	25	84	36	28	12		9	51
	Number attending school.....	229	1	40	12	13	58	26	24	8		9	38
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES													
	Dwellings, number.....	4,829	328	416	1,228	442	538	814	185	338	144	166	230
	Families, number.....	4,945	332	447	1,228	460	541	833	205	343	152	186	238

¹ Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

CHAPTER 2.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE TERRITORY.

Introduction.—This chapter presents a complete statement of the statistics of agriculture for Alaska collected at the census of 1910. Statistics of farms and farm property relate to January 1, 1910; those of farm products, expenses, and receipts are for the calendar year 1909.

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

Farm.—A "farm" for census purposes is all the land which is directly farmed by one person managing and conducting agricultural operations, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The

term "agricultural operations" is used as a general term referring to the work of growing crops, producing other agricultural products, and raising animals and fowls. A "farm" as thus defined may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate and distinct tracts, and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as where one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is hired by him. Further, when a landowner has one or more tenants, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a "farm."

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

Farmer.—A "farmer" or "farm operator," according to the census definition, is a person who directs the operations of a farm. Hence owners of farms who do not themselves direct the farm operations are not reported as "farmers."

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY, DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND POULTRY, LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS, CROPS, AND FARM EXPENSES.

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.

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

The population of Alaska was 64,356 in 1910, as compared with 63,592 in 1900, showing an increase of only 764. The agricultural development of the territory, however, was very marked; the number of farms reporting increased from 12 in 1900 to 222 in 1910; the farm acreage from 159 in 1900 to 42,544 in 1910; and the average acreage per farm from 13 to 192.

NUMBER, AREA, AND VALUE OF FARMS.	1910 (January 1)	1900 (June 1)	Increase.
Population.....	64,356	63,592	764
Number of all farms.....	222	12	210
Approximate land area.....	378,165,760	378,165,760	.....
Land in farms.....	42,544	159	42,385
Improved land in farms.....	2,660	159	2,501
Average acres per farm.....	191.6	13.3	178.3
Value of farm property:			
Total.....	\$1,468,402.	(1)	.....
Land.....	464,832	(1)	.....
Buildings.....	402,806	\$12,800	\$390,006
Implements and machinery.....	58,568	690	57,878
Domestic animals and poultry.....	542,196	2,196	540,000
Average value of all property per farm.....	\$6,614	(1)	.....
Average value of land per acre.....	\$10.93	(1)	.....
Average value of land and buildings per acre.....	\$20.39	(1)	.....

1 No titles to land in 1900.

The total value of farm property in 1900 is not available, because the farmers at that time possessed no titles to their land; in 1910 the total value of farm property amounted to \$1,468,000, of which the value of land contributed \$465,000. The value of farm buildings increased from \$12,800 in 1900 to

\$402,806 in 1910, that of implements and machinery from \$690 to \$58,568, and that of domestic animals and poultry from \$2,196 to \$542,196. The average value of a farm in 1910 was \$6,614; the average value per acre of land in farms, \$10.93; and the average value of land and buildings per acre, \$20.39.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND POULTRY.

Domestic animals on farms: 1910.—The following table summarizes the statistics of domestic animals

on farms for the territory, recorded as of January 1, 1910. Cattle and sheep are divided into age and sex groups, while horses, mules, swine, and reindeer are presented by age groups only.

AGE AND SEX GROUP.	FARMS REPORTING.		ANIMALS.			AGE AND SEX GROUP.	FARMS REPORTING.		ANIMALS.		
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number.	Value.	Average value.		Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total.....	115	51.8	.....	\$531,480	.....	Swine.....	17	7.7	165	\$4,760	\$28.85
Cattle	52	23.4	811	56,215	\$69.32	Hogs and pigs (3 months and over, born in 1909 and before).....	16	7.2	100	3,900	39.00
Dairy cows (cows and heifers kept for milk, born in 1907 and before).....	49	22.1	231	21,255	92.01	Pigs (under 3 months).....	7	3.2	65	860	13.23
Other cows (cows and heifers not kept for milk, born in 1907 and before).....	11	5.0	131	11,035	84.24	Sheep	1	0.5	184	2,330	12.66
Heifers born in 1908.....	28	12.6	112	5,860	52.32	Ewes born in 1908 and before.....	1	0.5	80	1,200	15.00
Calves born in 1909.....	37	16.7	181	5,755	31.80	Rams and wethers born in 1908 and before.....	1	0.5	18	270	15.00
Steers and bulls born in 1908 and before.....			156	12,310	78.91	Lambs born in 1909.....	1	0.5	86	860	10.00
Horses	64	28.8	206	46,500	225.73	Goats	2	0.9	36	355	9.88
Mares, stallions, and geldings born in 1907 and before.....			176	42,395	240.88	Reindeer	(1)		16,566	391,699	23.64
Colts born in 1908 and 1909.....	4	1.8	30	4,105	136.83	Reindeer (born in 1908 and before).....	(1)		11,788	298,477	25.32
Mules (born in 1907 and before)	5	2.2	9	3,206	356.22	Fawns (born in 1909).....	(1)		4,778	93,222	19.51
Asses and burros	1	0.5	3	150	50.00	Dogs used as work animals (born in 1909 and before)	32	14.4	162	6,930	42.78
						Miscellaneous:					
						Belgian hares.....	2	0.9	21	35	1.67
						Foxes.....	(1)		107	10,300	115.57

(1) Not reported separately.

Of the 222 farms in Alaska, 115, or 51.8 per cent, reported domestic animals; 64 farms reported horses; 52 reported cattle; 32 reported dogs used as work animals; and 17 reported swine. The number of farms keeping reindeer was not reported separately, but the number of reindeer, 16,566, was far greater than that of any other kind of animals, while their average value was comparatively low, \$23.64. The number of cattle was 811, their average value being \$69.32, and the number of horses was 206, the average value being \$225.73.

Domestic animals not on farms: 1910.—Most of the domestic animals not on farms are found in towns and villages. Statistics for such animals are shown below. No provision was made by law to secure data pertaining to poultry not on farms. In the table below age groups are omitted for the sake of brevity.

KIND.	Number of inclosures reporting.	ANIMALS.		
		Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total	4,322	.....	\$1,351,298	.....
All cattle.....	100	356	25,020	\$70.28
Dairy cows.....	100	228	20,180	88.51
Horses.....	509	2,106	598,901	284.38
Mules.....	53	205	39,450	192.44
Swine.....	28	214	5,273	24.64
Sheep.....	1	15	225	15.00
Reindeer.....	95	5,541	133,355	24.07
Dogs used as work animals.....	4,151	19,795	543,134	27.44
Foxes.....	1	180	5,940	33.00

Dogs are numerically by far the most important domestic animals not on farms, and in value they are second only to horses. Reindeer rank second in number and third in value.

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

KIND.	DOMESTIC ANIMALS.					
	Total.		On farms.		Not on farms.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Total		\$1,882,778		\$531,480		\$1,351,298
All cattle.....	1,167	81,235	811	56,215	356	25,020
Dairy cows.....	459	41,435	231	21,255	228	20,180
Horses.....	2,312	645,401	206	46,500	2,106	598,901
Mules.....	214	42,656	9	3,206	205	39,450
Asses and burros.....	3	150	3	150		
Swine.....	379	10,033	165	4,760	214	5,273
Sheep.....	199	2,555	184	2,330	15	225
Goats.....	36	355	36	355		
Reindeer.....	22,107	525,054	16,566	391,699	5,541	133,355
Dogs used as work animals.....	19,957	550,064	162	6,930	19,795	543,134
Belgian hares.....	21	35	21	35		
Foxes.....	347	25,240	107	10,300	180	5,940

The total value of all domestic animals in Alaska in 1910 was \$1,883,000, of which the value of animals not on farms constituted 71.8 per cent. The number of horses not on farms was more than ten times the number on farms, while the dogs were nearly all outside of farms.

Poultry on farms: 1910 and 1900.—The total number of fowls on Alaska farms in 1910 was 5,483, as compared with 176 in 1900, and the total value in 1910 was \$10,716. Of the total number of fowls, 5,436 were chickens.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

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

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

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number or quantity.	Unit.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.			Total.	Average per unit.
Dairy cows on farms Jan. 1, 1910..	49	22.1	231	Head		
Specified dairy products, 1909:						
Milk reported.....			66,386	Gals.		
Butter made.....			6,775	Lbs.		
Cheese made.....			600	Lbs.		
Milk and cream sold.....			42,282	Gals.	\$34,063	\$0.81
Butter sold.....			3,323	Lbs.	1,398	0.42
Cheese sold.....			525	Lbs.	275	0.52
Total receipts from sales, 1909.....					35,736	
Specified dairy products, 1899:						
Butter made.....	3	25.0	200	Lbs.		
Butter sold.....			50	Lbs.	18	0.36

The total number of farms reporting cows January 1, 1910, was 49, and the number of cows was 231. The amount of milk reported was 66,386 gallons, and the amount of milk and cream sold was 42,282 gallons, valued at \$34,063.

Wool: 1909.—One farm in Alaska reported sheep on January 1, 1910; the number of sheep of shearing age was 98; the number of fleeces produced in 1909 was 135, which weighed 1,050 pounds and were valued at \$450.

Poultry products: 1909.—The total number of fowls on Alaska farms on January 1, 1910, was 5,483, valued at \$10,716, and the number of eggs produced in 1909 was 17,100 dozens, valued at \$29,854.

Sale or slaughter of domestic animals on farms: 1909.—The total value of all domestic animals sold or slaughtered on Alaska farms in 1909 was \$12,053.

CROPS.

The following table presents the statistics of all the farm crops in Alaska in 1909 and 1899:

CROP.	1909		1899	
	Farms reporting.	Value.	Farms reporting.	Value.
Cereals, total.....	6	\$431		
Barley.....	5	310		
Oats.....	2	110		
Wheat.....	1	4		
Emmer and spelt.....	1	7		
Hay and forage, total.....	118	94,933	5	\$1,340
Timothy.....	11	3,205		
Other tame grasses.....	4	2,285	2	
Wild, salt, or prairie grasses.....	69	34,130	4	
Grains cut green.....	60	35,058		
Coarse forage.....	8	13,860		
All other.....		6,385		
Vegetables, total.....		186,134		5,255
Potatoes.....	181	96,815	11	1,371
Cabbage.....	100	20,512	9	
All other.....		68,807		
Small fruits, total.....	22	1,320		
Strawberries.....	4	929		
All other ¹	22	391		

¹ Includes small quantities of blackberries, cranberries, currants, raspberries, gooseberries, and blueberries.

The table shows that vegetables were by far the most important crop in Alaska, their total value aggregating \$186,134 in 1909 and \$5,255 in 1899. Hay and forage was the only other important crop, being valued at \$94,933 in 1909 and \$1,340 in 1899. In 1909 a small amount of small fruits, mostly strawberries, was produced, and also small quantities of barley and of oats.

The only crop that was sold in any considerable quantity in Alaska was potatoes, 10,903 bushels of which were sold in 1909; 90 bushels of oats, 58 bushels of barley, 203 tons of hay, and 56 tons of coarse forage were also reported as sold.

The forest products of farms in 1910 were valued at \$53,161, of which firewood produced for home use by Alaska farmers was valued at \$22,304, while the receipts from the sale of firewood amounted to \$30,857.

FARM EXPENSES.

The total expenditure for labor reported by Alaska farmers in 1909 was \$76,078, as compared with \$825 in 1899; the expenditure for feed for live stock in 1909 amounted to \$46,162, and that for fertilizers to \$8,479.

CHAPTER 3.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE TERRITORY AND INDUSTRIES.

INTRODUCTION.

This chapter gives the statistics of manufactures for the territory of Alaska for the calendar year 1909, as shown by the Thirteenth Census.

The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting special tables in which some of the main facts printed in the general table and certain additional information are given. At the end

of the chapter is a general table giving for 1909 the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, kind and amount of primary power used, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture reported for all industries combined and for nine important industries individually.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the territory.—The territory of Alaska has a gross area of 590,884 square miles, and its population in 1910 was 64,356, as compared with 63,592 in 1900. The density of population was the same in 1910 as in 1900, one person to every 10 square miles. There were but two towns in the territory in 1910 having over 2,500 inhabitants—Fairbanks with 3,541 and Nome with 2,600—and only five others with a population exceeding 1,000. Only 26.8 per cent of the inhabitants of the territory resided in these seven towns and the seven smaller incorporated places. The absence of transportation facilities is one of the great drawbacks to the development of the vast resources of Alaska. The territory had only about 300 miles of railroad in 1909, which consisted chiefly of short lines

to meet local requirements. Several rivers are navigable, but these are open only a few months of the year. Alaska has great natural wealth; it is rich in minerals, in timber, and in fisheries, and has some agricultural possibilities.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Although the manufactures of Alaska are relatively unimportant, they have shown considerable development since the first industrial census of the territory in 1890, when the only establishments reported were those engaged in the lumber industry.

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

	NUMBER OR AMOUNT.			PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹	
	1909	1904	1899	1904-1909	1899-1904
Number of establishments.....	152	82	48	85.4	70.8
Persons engaged in manufactures.....	3,479	2,164	(2)	60.8	.....
Proprietors and firm members.....	135	31	(2)	335.5	.....
Salaried employees.....	245	195	82	25.6	137.8
Wage earners (average number).....	3,099	1,938	2,260	59.9	-14.2
Primary horsepower.....	3,975	2,946	1,071	34.9	175.1
Capital.....	\$13,060,000	\$10,685,000	\$3,569,000	22.2	199.4
Expenses.....	9,453,000	7,012,000	3,414,000	34.8	105.4
Services.....	2,328,000	1,418,000	1,493,000	64.2	-5.0
Salaries.....	380,000	322,000	118,000	18.0	172.9
Wages.....	1,948,000	1,096,000	1,375,000	77.7	-20.3
Materials.....	5,120,000	3,742,000	1,763,000	36.8	112.3
Miscellaneous.....	2,005,000	1,852,000	158,000	8.3	17.2
Value of products.....	11,340,000	8,245,000	4,194,000	37.5	96.6
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials).....	6,220,000	4,503,000	2,431,000	38.1	85.2

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Figures not available.

In 1909 the territory of Alaska had 152 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 3,479 persons during the year and paid out \$2,328,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 3,099 were wage earners. These establish-

ments turned out products valued at \$11,340,000, in manufacturing which materials costing \$5,120,000 were utilized. The value added by manufacture was thus \$6,220,000, which figure best represents the net wealth created by manufactures during the year.

From 1904 to 1909 the number of establishments increased 85.4 per cent and the average number of wage earners 59.9 per cent, while the value of products increased 37.5 per cent and the value added by manufacture 38.1 per cent. It would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume to the full extent indicated by these figures relating to values, since the increase shown is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the prices of commodities.

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

An evidence of the advance made in manufactures in Alaska is the fact that the 82 establishments reported in 1904 represented only 11 different industries, whereas the 152 establishments in 1909 represented 24 industries.

The figures for canning and preserving represent only the operations of fish canneries and fish-salting establishments. Alaska leads all of the states and territories of the Union in the production of canned and preserved fish, contributing 26.5 per cent of the total value of the output of this branch of the canning industry for the country as a whole in 1909, as compared with 29.3 per cent in 1904 and 17.4 per cent in 1899. In 1909, 46 establishments, with products valued at \$9,190,000, were reported for this industry, while in 1899 there were 36 establishments, with products valued at \$3,821,000. The average number of wage earners,

which was only about one-half of the maximum number employed during the busy season, was 2,717 in 1909, as compared with 2,092 in 1899.

The lumber industry and printing and publishing are the only other industries for which comparative data for earlier censuses can be given. Twenty-two establishments were reported for the lumber industry in 1909, as compared with 6 in 1904 and 10 in 1899, and the value of products for this industry was \$400,000 in 1909, \$245,000 in 1904, and \$155,000 in 1899. Nearly all the lumber cut was spruce, only a few thousand feet each of cottonwood, cedar, and hemlock being cut. The principal products of the mills, next to rough lumber, were salmon boxes, shingles, and building materials.

The printing and publishing industry has shown rapid growth since 1904, the first census year for which it was reported. In that year there were 5 establishments, and in 1909 there were 16. The value of products increased from \$26,000 in 1904 to \$228,000 in 1909. The number of daily papers increased from 3, with a circulation of 1,070, in 1904, to 12, with a circulation of 5,800, in 1909. No Sunday papers were published in 1904; but two of this class were published in 1909. The weeklies increased in number and circulation nearly as much as the dailies. All the publications were printed in the English language, and the average price for the dailies, exclusive of Sunday editions, was \$24 per annum, and for the weeklies \$12 per annum.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.				Primary horse-power.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaries employees.	Wage earners (average number).							
			Expressed in thousands.										
All industries.....	1909	152	3,479	135	245	3,099	3,975	\$13,060	\$380	\$1,948	\$5,120	\$11,340	\$6,220
	1904	82	2,164	31	195	1,938	2,948	10,685	322	1,098	3,742	8,245	4,503
	1899	48			82	2,260	1,071	3,569	118	1,375	1,763	4,194	2,431
Canning and preserving.....	1909	46	2,022	21	184	2,717	1,855	10,822	247	1,458	4,053	9,190	5,137
	1904	63	1,993	13	175	1,805	2,305	10,276	292	950	3,546	7,736	4,190
	1899	36	2,163	7	64	2,092		3,203	106	1,243	1,588	3,821	2,233
Lumber and timber products.....	1909	22	178	28	19	131	1,391	658	36	108	169	400	231
	1904	6	72	5	4	63	335	205	8	72	78	245	167
	1899	10			13	78		150	8	56	67	155	88
Printing and publishing.....	1909	16	89	14	11	64	76	141	28	100	36	228	192
	1904	5	18	6	1	11	12	13	1	9	4	26	22
All other industries.....	1909	68	290	72	31	187	653	1,439	60	282	862	1,522	660
	1904	8	81	7	15	59	294	191	21	65	114	238	124
	1899	2			5	90		216	4	76	108	218	110

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—Table I, page 602, shows that the average number of persons engaged in manufactures during 1909 was 3,479, of whom 3,099 were wage earners. Of the remainder, 278 were proprietors and officials and 102 were clerks. Corresponding figures for individual industries also will be found in this table.

Of the total persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 8 per cent were proprietors and officials, 2.9 per cent clerks, and 89.1 per cent wage earners.

The industries of the territory are dependent upon male wage earners 16 years of age and over. In 1909 but 59 females over the age of 16 and 36 children under that age were reported, who formed 1.9 per cent and 1.2 per cent, respectively, of the average number of wage earners employed in all industries combined.

Wage earners employed, by months.—The next table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909, for all industries combined, for canning and preserving, and for all other

industries combined; it also gives the percentage which the number reported for each month is of the greatest number reported for any month. In Table I, page 602, are shown, for all of the important industries in the territory, the largest number and the smallest number of wage earners reported for any month. The figures are for the 15th day, or the nearest representative day, of the month.

The canning and preserving industry, which is a seasonal one, giving employment to a large number of persons from April to September, inclusive, greatly affects the total for all industries combined, by increasing the degree of variation between the numbers employed in different months. From 30 wage earners in this industry in January the number increased to 5,569 in July, the month of greatest employment. In the industries other than canning and preserving, considered together, the number is also largest in July, declining to a minimum in January, but the numbers reported for the months of least activity, January and February, form somewhat more than one-third of the number in July, whereas in the case of canning and preserving the proportions are less than 1 per cent.

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.					
	All industries.		Canning and preserving.		All other industries.	
	Number.	Percent of maximum.	Number.	Percent of maximum.	Number.	Percent of maximum.
January.....	242	3.9	30	0.5	212	36.9
February.....	256	4.2	44	0.8	212	36.9
March.....	588	9.6	288	5.2	300	52.3
April.....	4,977	81.0	4,580	82.2	397	69.2
May.....	5,875	95.6	5,379	96.6	496	86.4
June.....	5,992	97.5	5,432	97.5	560	97.6
July.....	6,143	100.0	5,569	100.0	574	100.0
August.....	6,055	98.6	5,524	99.2	531	92.5
September.....	6,117	83.3	4,600	83.7	457	79.6
October.....	1,229	20.0	861	15.5	368	64.1
November.....	438	7.1	187	3.4	251	43.7
December.....	281	4.6	50	0.9	231	40.2

Character of ownership.—The next table has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. Comparative figures are given covering the censuses of 1909 and 1904. Comparative data for 1899 are not available.

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. In 1909 there were 58 establishments under corporate ownership, 1 less than in 1904. On account of the decided increase in the number of establishments operated by firms and individuals, the number owned by corporations constituted only 38.2 per cent of the total in 1909, as compared with 72 per cent in 1904. The value of products of the latter class of establishments far exceeded the combined value for all others in both years, and increased from \$8,011,114 in 1904 to \$9,603,065 in 1909, yet the proportion which it formed of the total for all establishments decreased from 97.2 per cent in 1904 to 84.7 per cent in 1909. The fact that over 90 per cent of the value of the output of the salmon can-

neries was reported for establishments controlled by corporations accounts for the predominance of this class of establishments in the statistics for all industries combined.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909.....	152	3,099	\$11,340,105	\$6,220,492
1904.....	82	1,938	8,244,524	4,502,578
Individual:				
1909.....	95	303	\$79,038	544,628
1904.....	15	49	150,184	92,380
Firm:				
1909.....	29	121	\$58,002	361,235
1904.....	8	38	83,226	55,390
Corporation:				
1909 ¹	58	2,075	9,603,065	5,314,629
1904.....	69	1,851	8,011,114	4,354,799
Per cent of total:				
1909.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual:				
1909.....	42.8	9.8	7.8	8.8
1904.....	18.3	2.5	1.8	2.1
Firm:				
1909.....	19.1	3.9	7.6	5.8
1904.....	9.8	2.0	1.0	1.2
Corporation:				
1909 ¹	38.2	86.3	84.7	85.4
1904.....	72.0	95.5	97.2	96.7

¹ Includes one establishment under a form of ownership other than those named.

Size of establishment.—The next table groups the establishments according to the value of their products in 1909 and 1904. The table also shows the average size of establishments.

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909.....	152	3,099	\$11,340,105	\$6,220,492
1904.....	82	1,938	8,244,524	4,502,578
Less than \$5,000:				
1909.....	50	56	139,141	86,025
1904.....	15	13	30,915	17,589
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:				
1909.....	41	127	441,851	277,259
1904.....	15	100	188,922	108,743
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000:				
1909.....	34	507	1,632,783	917,042
1904.....	17	460	969,208	458,200
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000: ¹				
1909.....	27	2,409	9,126,330	4,940,166
1904.....	35	1,365	7,055,479	3,917,746
Per cent of total:				
1909.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000:				
1909.....	32.9	1.8	1.2	1.4
1904.....	18.3	0.7	0.4	0.4
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:				
1909.....	27.0	4.1	3.9	4.5
1904.....	18.3	5.2	2.3	2.4
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000:				
1909.....	22.4	16.4	14.4	14.7
1904.....	20.7	23.7	11.8	10.2
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000: ¹				
1909.....	17.8	77.7	80.5	79.4
1904.....	42.7	70.4	85.6	87.0
Average per establishment:				
1909.....		20	\$74,606	\$40,924
1904.....		24	100,543	54,900

¹ Includes one establishment with products valued at more than \$1,000,000.

In 1909, of the 152 manufacturing establishments in the territory, 27, or 17.8 per cent, had a value of products exceeding \$100,000, of which only 1 reported products exceeding \$1,000,000 in value. These establishments, however, notwithstanding their small number, employed an average of 2,409 wage earners, or 77.7 per cent of the total number in all establishments,

and reported 80.5 per cent of the total value of products and 79.4 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

On the other hand, the small establishments—that is, those having a value of products of less than \$5,000—constituted a considerable proportion (32.9 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 1.2 per cent of the total. The great bulk of the manufacturing was done in establishments having products valued at not less than \$100,000.

The average value of products per establishment decreased from \$100,543 in 1904 to \$74,606 in 1909, owing to the large increase in the number of small es-

tablishments. The average number of wage earners per establishment decreased from 24 in 1904 to 20 in 1909.

Engines and power.—The primary power employed in manufacturing industries increased from 1,071 horsepower in 1899 to 2,946 in 1904 and to 3,975 in 1909. The increase during the later five-year period was mostly in power generated by gas engines, the horsepower of which increased from 91 in 1904 to 628 in 1909. The amount of horsepower generated by steam in 1909 was practically the same as that in 1904, but much greater than that in 1899. The practice of renting power is on the increase, 4.2 per cent of the total power being rented in 1909, as against one-tenth of 1 per cent in 1904 and none in 1899.

TABLE I.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.								WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER FOR THE REPRESENTATIVE DAY.					Primary horsepower.	Capital.
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, supts. and managers.	Clerks.		Wage earners.			Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.			
					Male.	Female.	Average number.	Number.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
								Maximum month.	Minimum month.							
1 All industries.....	152	3,479	135	143	96	6	3,099	Jy 6,143	Ja 242	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3,975	\$13,080,116
2 Bread and other bakery products...	8	35	9	2			24	Jy ² 35	Ja ² 18	20	11	8	1		5	60,550
3 Canning and preserving.....	46	2,922	21	88	90	6	2,717	Jy 5,569	Ja 30	5,603	5,448	82	73		1,855	10,821,830
4 Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products...	7	20	8				12	Oc 18	Ja ² 9	14	14					39,000
5 Foundry and machine-shop products...	10	48	12	4			32	Jy ² 42	Ja ² 25	30	30				88	195,550
6 Jewelry.....	3	5	3				2	Au ² 3	Ja ² 2	3	2	1				65,300
7 Liquors, malt.....	5	24	6	6	1		11	De ² 16	Ja ² 8	16	16				98	213,420
8 Lumber and timber products.....	22	173	28	17	2		131	Jy 264	Ja 15	239	239				1,391	658,458
9 Printing and publishing.....	16	89	14	11			64	Je ² 70	Ja 56	62	56	6			76	140,609
10 Shipbuilding, including boat building.	6	16	8				8	Ap ² 17	Au ² 4	12	12				5	11,150
11 All other industries ²	29	142	26	15	3		98								457	854,237

INDUSTRY.	EXPENSES.									Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	
	Total.	Services.			Materials.		Miscellaneous.					
		Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.			Other.
1 All industries.....	\$9,453,126	\$314,953	\$64,801	\$1,948,026	\$225,016	\$4,894,597	\$23,415	\$115,319	\$99,350	\$1,768,649	\$11,340,105	\$6,220,492
2 Bread and other bakery products...	124,956	4,185		41,900	4,858	60,241	2,880	125		4,767	141,110	70,011
3 Canning and preserving.....	7,585,514	187,239	59,601	1,457,587	147,510	3,905,584	5,420	103,046	89,653	1,629,874	9,189,982	5,136,888
4 Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products...	65,103			27,860	2,680	28,110	1,740	75		4,638	81,258	50,468
5 Foundry and machine-shop products...	127,649	9,696		50,505	10,811	49,725	920	30		5,962	170,798	110,262
6 Jewelry.....	24,088			2,703	780	17,450	600	50	1,000	1,505	33,535	16,305
7 Liquors, malt.....	138,887	17,600	1,000	23,257	7,180	43,510		8,967	3,100	34,273	176,052	125,362
8 Lumber and timber products.....	336,238	33,633	2,400	108,201	3,285	105,219	1,885	936	1,757	18,872	400,272	231,768
9 Printing and publishing.....	184,695	28,400		100,403	8,723	27,069	4,430		800	13,670	228,192	191,800
10 Shipbuilding, including boat building.	5,579			2,440	360	2,779					10,330	7,191
11 All other industries ³	861,017	34,150	1,800	133,170	38,829	538,310	4,540	2,090	3,040	55,088	908,576	281,437

¹ No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction.

² Same number reported for one or more other months.

³ All other industries embrace—

Artificial stone.....	2	Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	Mineral and soda waters.....	6
Belting and hose, woven and rubber.....	2	Fur goods.....	1	Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	2
Carriages and wagons and materials.....	2	Furniture and refrigerators.....	1	Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	2	Leather goods.....	2	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	2
Confectionery.....	1	Mattresses and spring beds.....	2	Tobacco manufactures.....	2

CHAPTER 4.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Introduction.—The present chapter contains a complete statement of the statistics of all mining industries, which include all mines and quarries in Alaska for the year 1909, as shown by the Thirteenth Census.

A brief explanation of the scope of the census of mining industries and of the terms used, in so far as the usage differs from that followed in the census of manufactures, is presented below in order to prevent any misinterpretation of the statistics.

The explanations here given show the usage of the mining census generally, though some of the special rules have obviously no relation to particular states in which the industries referred to do not exist.

Scope of census.—The Thirteenth Census covered all classes of mines, quarries, and petroleum and gas wells that were in operation during any portion of the year 1909, both those which were producing and those whose operations were confined to development work. Mines, quarries, or wells that were idle during the entire year 1909 were omitted from the canvass. The following operations were likewise omitted from the canvass: Prospecting; the digging or dredging of sand and gravel for the construction of roads and for building operations; the production of mineral waters; and the operation of small bituminous coal banks producing less than 1,000 tons annually. Where the mineral products are not marketed in their crude condition, but are dressed or washed at the mine or quarry, the statistics of mining cover the entire work of obtaining the crude material and its preparation for the market.

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

Number of operators.—As a rule, the unit of enumeration was the "operator." Every individual, firm, or corporation was required to furnish one report for all mines, quarries, or wells which were operated under the same management or for which one set of books of account was kept. Separate reports were obtained for all properties operated in different states, even where they were owned by the same operator. Likewise, where the operations of an individual, firm, or corporation covered more than one class of mines and quarries, such as coal, iron, limestone, etc., a separate report was received for each industry.

Number of mines, quarries, and wells.—This figure represents the total number of mines and quarries in operation or in the course of development at any time during the calendar year 1909, or the business year that corresponds most nearly to that calendar year, and the number of completed petroleum and natural gas wells in operation on December 31, 1909.

In most mining and quarrying industries the number of mines or quarries varies but little from the number of operators.

Expenses of operation and development.—A certain amount of development work is incidental to the operation of every mine. The expenses reported for producing mines include the cost both of operation and of development work which was done in connection with operation.

Wages.—The amount shown as wages includes only the compensation of regular wage earners hired by the day, week, or month, or under the piecework system.

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

Capital.—The census schedule required every operator to state the total amount of capital invested in the enterprise on the last day of the business year reported, as shown by his books. There is, however, a great diversity in the methods of bookkeeping in use by different operators. As a result, the statistics for capital lack uniformity. Some of the figures reported apparently represent capital stock at face value; others include large investments in mineral lands which are not at present being actively mined, but are held in reserve; still others may include expenditures for unproductive mining ventures in no way related to the operations carried on during the census year.

Persons engaged in mining industries.—The statistics of the number of operators and officials, clerks, and wage earners, are based on the returns for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The reported number of wage earners includes overseers and foremen performing work similar to that of the men over whom they have charge; those whose duties are wholly supervisory are classed as superintendents and managers. Because of the common practice of shutting down mines at frequent intervals, it is impossible to ascertain with any satisfactory degree of accuracy the average number of employees—that is, the number who, if continuously employed, would be required to produce the actual output of the year.

Value of products.—Statistics of the value of mineral products were obtained by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, but the two bureaus follow different methods in presenting these statistics. The Geological Survey shows separately the value of each mineral product, whereas the Bureau of the Census presents the value of products of each mining industry. The value of products given for a mining industry often includes the value of some products not covered by the industry designation. The crude product of metalliferous mines may include varying combinations of metals, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and iron. Similarly, the total value of all products of the granite quarries is not identical with the value of the total output of granite, but may include the value of some marble or other stone quarried in connection with the principal product.

The value of products for 1909 in most cases represents the value of the products marketed during that year, not the value of those mined during that year.

MINING IN ALASKA.

Summary.—While the present census was the first to make an actual canvass of the mines and quarries in Alaska, complete returns were not secured for all mining operations. Particularly is this the case in placer gold mining. In this industry there is a large transient element which moves from place to place, and many of these operators had moved away from the territory before the canvass began. The total value of products of the enterprises in this industry, canvassed by the agent of the Bureau of the Census, was 78 per cent of the total production of placer gold in the territory, as estimated by the Director of the Mint.

Statistics for all mining enterprises in the territory of Alaska, including amalgamation and concentration mills operated in connection with gold and silver mines, are presented in Table 5. This table gives statistics for all industries combined and for the principal producing enterprises separately. The most important nonproducing enterprises are also separately shown.

The total value of the products of all mining industries in Alaska in 1909 was \$16,933,427. Of this amount gold and silver mining contributed \$16,327,752, or 96.4 per cent. This product came principally from the placer gold mines, the gold produced at these mines having a value of \$12,762,032, which represented 55.5 per cent of all placer gold produced in the United States in 1909. The value of the gold and silver produced in deep mines was \$3,565,720. The industry next in importance was the production of copper, the total value of which was reported as \$464,225.

In the operation of the coal mines and in the combined total for the industries shown as "All other," the expenses of operation and development exceeded the value of the products. This was due in part to unprofitable mining ventures and in part to expenditures for development work which added to the permanent value of the mining properties.

Character of organization.—Table 1 classifies the producing mining operations of the territory under the form of organization, distinguishing corporations from individual owners and firms, while Table 2 gives further details for incorporated enterprises distinguished from those which are unincorporated. Out of a total of 607 operators for all producing enterprises 452, or 74.5 per cent, were firms. This form of organization reported 62.2 per cent of the total value of products and employed 53.4 per cent of all wage earners. In the placer gold mines, 81.2 per cent of the value of products was reported by firms.

Table 1

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF ORGANIZATION.	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909						
	Number of operators.	Number of wage earners.	Value of products.		Per cent distribution.		
			Total.	Per operator.	Operators.	Wage earners.	Value of products.
All industries...	607	5,956	\$16,933,427	\$27,897	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual.....	116	923	2,056,864	17,732	19.1	15.5	12.1
Firm.....	452	3,183	10,532,593	23,302	74.5	53.4	62.2
Corporation.....	32	1,787	4,277,330	133,667	5.3	39.0	25.3
Other.....	7	63	60,040	9,520	1.2	1.1	0.4
Placer gold....	573	4,337	12,762,032	22,272	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual.....	112	888	2,010,861	17,954	19.5	20.5	15.8
Firm.....	444	3,137	10,367,934	23,351	77.5	72.3	81.2
Corporation.....	11	260	317,097	28,827	1.9	0.0	2.6
Other.....	6	52	60,140	11,023	1.0	1.2	0.5
Gold and silver, deep mines....	12	1,297	3,565,720	297,143	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firm ¹	6	27	57,003	9,500	50.0	2.1	1.6
Corporation.....	6	1,270	3,508,717	584,786	50.0	97.9	98.4

¹ Includes 1 individual.

Table 2

	Incorporated.	Unincorporated.
Number of operators.....	32	575
Proprietors and firm members, number.....		1,418
Number performing manual labor.....		411
Salaried employees:		
Officers of corporations.....	27	
Superintendents and managers.....	37	74
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	27	8
Wage earners Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day.....	1,787	4,169
Capital.....	\$14,245,607	\$18,854,397
Expenses of operation and development.....	\$3,350,190	\$9,184,240
Salaries:		
Officers of corporations.....	\$50,807	
Superintendents and managers.....	\$75,663	\$149,736
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	\$26,552	\$7,282
Wages.....	\$1,893,575	\$4,236,265
Royalties and rent of mines.....		\$1,526,495
Taxes.....	\$0,855	
Supplies and miscellaneous expenses.....	\$1,299,738	\$3,264,471
Value of products.....	\$4,277,330	\$12,650,097

Size of enterprises.—In Table 3 the producing mining enterprises are classified according to the number of wage earners employed per enterprise or operating unit. Of the 607 enterprises reporting, 6, employing over 100 wage earners each, reported 25.9 per cent of the total number of all wage earners; while the 176 enterprises employing from 6 to 20 wage earners reported 33.6 per cent of the total.

In the placer gold mining industry 42.3 per cent of the wage earners were employed in enterprises reporting from 6 to 20 wage earners, while in gold and silver deep mining 94.8 per cent of the wage earners were reported by the 4 enterprises reporting more than 100 wage earners each.

Table 3
INDUSTRY AND WAGE EARNERS PER ENTERPRISE.

	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909			
	Enterprises.		Wage earners.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All industries.....	607	100.0	5,966	100.0
No wage earners.....	81	13.3		
Contract work.....	63	10.4		
1 to 5.....	233	38.4	651	10.9
6 to 20.....	176	29.0	2,063	33.6
21 to 50.....	39	6.4	1,182	19.8
51 to 100.....	9	1.5	577	9.7
Over 100.....	6	1.0	1,543	25.9
Placer gold.....	573	100.0	4,337	100.0
No wage earners.....	79	13.8		
Contract work.....	63	11.0		
1 to 5.....	225	39.3	631	14.5
6 to 20.....	102	28.3	1,845	42.5
21 to 50.....	34	5.9	1,040	24.0
Over 50.....	10	1.7	821	18.9
Gold and silver, deep mines.....	12	100.0	1,297	100.0
No wage earners.....	1	8.3		
1 to 5.....	3	25.0	4	0.3
6 to 100.....	4	33.3	4	4.9
Over 100.....	4	33.3	1,220	94.8

Persons employed in mining.—As shown by Table 5, of the total of 8,025 persons employed in mining in Alaska on December 15, 1909, or the nearest representative day, the producing gold and silver mines reported 7,173, or 89.3 per cent of the total number. Placer mining showed a total of 5,809 persons distributed as follows: Wage earners, 4,337; salaried employees, 87; proprietors and firm members, 1,385, of whom 402 performed manual labor about the mines. The deep mines gave employment to 1,364 persons, of whom 1,297 were wage earners, 44 were salaried employees, and 23 were proprietors and firm members.

Engines and power.—The detailed summary shows that the aggregate horsepower employed in producing mining enterprises was 19,039, of which 18,999 was developed by engines, water wheels and motors owned by the operators using them, and 40 horsepower by electric motors operated by purchased current. In the gold and silver deep mines, 10,502 horsepower was employed, while in placer mining 7,589 was used.

In addition to the power used by the producing enterprises 3,308 horsepower was employed by non-producing enterprises, making a total of 22,347 horsepower employed in all enterprises in the territory.

Nonproducing enterprises.—Table 4 presents statistics comparing producing and nonproducing enterprises. In the latter are included the enterprises which were still in the development stage, as well as those which were productive in the past but whose operations in 1909 were confined to the maintenance of the property or to development work with a view to renewing production. Out of a total of 673 operators, 66, or 9.8 per cent, were of this class, and the capital invested by them in 1909 represented 30.7 per cent of the total capital invested in all mining enterprises in Alaska. The principal industries in which the nonproducing activities occurred were gold and silver and copper. Of the \$14,649,160 of capital invested in all nonproducing enterprises, \$6,334,220 were invested in gold and silver deep mines, and \$1,261,593 in placer mines, while \$6,546,132 were invested in copper mines.

Of the total capital invested in all copper-mining properties in Alaska, nearly one half—47.9 per cent—was invested in the enterprises reported as nonproductive in 1909.

Table 4

	All enterprises.	Producing enterprises.	NONPRODUCING ENTERPRISES.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent of total.
Number of operators.....	673	607	66	9.8
Persons engaged in industry.....	8,025	7,547	478	6.0
Proprietors and firm members.....	1,501	1,418	83	5.5
Number performing manual labor.....	441	411	30	6.8
Salaried employees.....	219	173	46	21.0
Wage earners Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day.....	6,305	5,956	349	5.5
Above ground.....	2,564	2,340	224	8.7
Below ground.....	3,741	3,616	125	3.3
Engineers, firemen, mechanics, etc.....	737	699	38	5.2
Miners and miners' helpers, quarrymen and stonecutters.....	4,701	4,449	252	5.4
All other employees.....	867	808	59	6.8
Primary horsepower.....	22,347	19,039	3,308	14.8
Capital.....	\$47,749,164	\$33,100,004	\$14,049,160	30.7
Expenses of operation and development.....	13,220,200	12,534,439	685,761	5.2
Services.....	6,810,850	6,439,880	370,970	5.6
Salaries.....	408,610	310,040	98,470	24.1
Wages.....	6,411,340	6,129,840	281,500	4.4
Supplies, including fuel and rent of power.....	2,902,956	2,725,090	177,266	6.1
Contract work.....	1,045,063	1,038,388	6,675	0.4
Rent of offices and other sundry expenses.....	1,852,331	1,730,481	121,850	6.6

DETAILED STATISTICS FOR MINING INDUSTRIES: 1909.

Table 5

	Aggregate.	PRODUCING MINES AND QUARRIES.						PRINCIPAL NONPRODUCING MINES. ²		
		Total.	Placer gold:	Gold and silver, deep mines.	Copper.	Coal.	All other. ¹	Placer gold.	Gold and silver, deep mines.	Copper.
Number of operators.....	673	607	573	12	11	5	6	27	23	11
Capital.....	\$47,749,164	\$33,100,004	\$13,139,548	\$10,649,969	\$7,130,661	\$581,004	\$1,598,822	\$1,261,593	\$6,334,220	\$6,546,132
Expenses of operation and development	\$13,220,200	\$12,534,439	\$9,275,899	\$2,653,658	\$357,321	\$56,338	\$191,223	\$272,392	\$213,087	\$159,665
Services—										
Salaried officers of corporations, superintendents, and managers.....	\$369,876	\$276,206	\$151,786	\$47,334	\$39,857	\$20,000	\$17,229	\$9,240	\$30,375	\$32,205
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	\$38,634	\$33,834	\$9,602	\$11,332	\$11,700	\$0,766	\$1,200	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400
Wage earners.....	\$8,411,340	\$6,129,840	\$4,301,467	\$1,513,221	\$218,476	\$17,573	\$70,103	\$97,449	\$96,876	\$68,375
Miscellaneous—										
Supplies.....	\$2,635,011	\$2,461,065	\$1,569,758	\$721,000	\$77,229	\$15,400	\$77,618	\$66,158	\$63,483	\$39,854
Fuel and rent of power.....	\$207,945	\$204,625	\$57,182	\$195,782	\$4,895		\$9,766		\$200	\$3,000
Royalties and rent of mines.....	\$1,527,995	\$1,526,495	\$1,522,976	\$3,519				\$1,500		
Taxes.....	\$7,085	\$6,855	\$200	\$5,475	\$1,042		\$78	\$230		
Contract work.....	\$1,645,063	\$1,638,388	\$1,538,676	\$98,412	\$600		\$800			\$6,675
Rent of offices and other sundry expenses.....	\$317,251	\$197,131	\$124,192	\$57,523	\$3,622	\$3,365	\$9,229	\$95,415	\$13,153	\$7,096
Value of products.....	\$16,933,427	\$16,933,427	\$12,762,032	\$3,565,720	\$469,225	\$16,450	\$120,000			
Persons engaged in industry.....	8,025	7,547	5,809	1,364	233	44	97	221	114	98
Proprietors and officials.....	1,683	1,556	1,462	50	29	7	8	64	37	17
Proprietors and firm members.....	1,501	1,418	1,385	23	5	4	1	57	22	2
Number performing manual labor.....	441	411	402	7	2			20	6	2
Salaried officers of corporations.....	31	27	4	12	10	1				4
Superintendents and managers.....	151	111	73	15	14	2	7	7	15	11
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	37	35	10	17	7		1	1		1
Wage earners Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day.....	6,305	5,956	4,337	1,297	197	37	88	150	77	80
Above ground.....	2,564	2,340	1,695	459	82	34	70	111	43	46
Below ground.....	3,741	3,616	2,642	838	115	3	18	45	34	34
Men 16 years of age and over.....	6,286	5,939	4,337	1,297	181	36	88	156	77	78
Engineers, firemen, mechanics, etc.....	737	699	396	270	19	4	10	17	11	7
Above ground.....	713	675	394	248	19	4	10	17	11	7
Below ground.....	24	24	2	22						
Miners, miners' helpers, quarrymen, and stonecutters.....	4,701	4,449	3,516	738	120	18	57	116	53	69
Above ground.....	1,142	1,011	935	11	11	15	39	73	19	37
Below ground.....	3,559	3,438	2,581	727	109	3	18	43	34	32
All other employees.....	848	791	425	289	42	14	21	23	13	2
Above ground.....	693	638	366	200	37	14	21	21	13	2
Below ground.....	155	153	59	89	5		2			
Boys under 16 years of age ³	19	17			16	1				2
Number of wage earners employed on the 15th day of each month:										
January.....	2,353	2,254	1,006	1,093	125	4	26	9	41	38
February.....	2,426	2,313	1,100	1,045	117	4	47	8	44	50
March.....	2,605	2,494	1,243	1,043	154	5	49	11	48	41
April.....	3,043	2,807	1,508	1,095	167	6	91	30	76	58
May.....	4,392	4,165	2,688	1,210	183	2	82	67	70	70
June.....	5,274	5,015	3,287	1,399	206	11	112	74	79	75
July.....	5,332	5,071	3,381	1,350	208	20	112	85	64	76
August.....	5,444	5,164	3,428	1,388	221	20	107	82	90	76
September.....	4,760	4,525	2,793	1,466	222	20	84	63	72	68
October.....	2,853	2,678	1,018	1,327	201	12	120	52	56	55
November.....	2,331	2,170	695	1,201	185	13	76	58	55	36
December.....	2,247	2,085	717	1,156	148	14	50	58	60	34
Primary power:										
Aggregate horsepower.....	22,347	19,039	7,589	10,502	576	40	326	229	47	2,979
Owned.....	22,307	18,999	7,549	10,502	576	40	326	229	47	2,979
Steam engines:										
Number.....	539	517	477	17	10	3	10	17	2	3
Horsepower.....	14,196	13,903	6,887	6,227	423	46	320	164	47	82
Gas or gasoline engines:										
Number.....	61	50	45		3		2			6
Horsepower.....	737	597	544		47		6	65		22
Water wheels:										
Number.....	453	450	412	435	73					3
Horsepower.....	7,374	4,499	118	4,275	106					2,875
Electric motors operated by purchased current:										
Number.....	2	2	2							
Horsepower.....	40	40	40							
Electric motors run by current generated by the enterprise using:										
Number.....	17	9	7		2					3
Horsepower.....	381	151	80		65					220

¹ Includes operators as follows: Garnet, 1; gypsum, 1; marble, 3; and marl, 1.

² Other nonproducing enterprises were reported as follows: Anthracite coal, 1; antimony, 1; marble, 1; and tin, 2.

³ In the copper mining industry 3 boys were employed below ground, 1 in producing and 2 in nonproducing enterprises.

⁴ Includes 9 water motors of 125 horsepower.

⁵ Includes 5 water motors of 64 horsepower.

⁶ Includes 3 water motors of 60 horsepower.

⁷ Includes 1 water motor of 1 horsepower.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR
APPOINTED JUNE 16, 1909; RESIGNED JUNE 30, 1913

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THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES
TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1910

STATISTICS FOR
HAWAII

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



WASHINGTON
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STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS AND COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

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

INTRODUCTION.

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

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

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

TOTAL POPULATION, INCREASE, AND DISTRIBUTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POPULATION.

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

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

Table 2	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
	Hawaii County ¹	55,382	46,843	26,754	Kalawao County ⁶	785	7,177	(⁸)
	Hamakua district.....	9,037	6,919	5,002	Kalaupapa district (leper settlement).....	785	1,177	.....
	Kau district.....	4,078	3,854	2,577	Kauai County ⁹	23,952	20,734	11,859
	North Hilo district, ² including part of Hilo town..	12,941			Hanalei district.....	2,457	2,630	2,472
	Hilo town (part of).....	2,806			Kawaihau district.....	2,580	3,220	2,101
	Total for Hilo town in North and South Hilo districts.....	6,745			Koloa district.....	5,769	4,564	1,755
	North Kohala district.....	5,398	4,360	4,303	Lihue district.....	4,951	4,434	2,792
	North Kona district.....	3,377	3,819	1,753	Waimea district.....	8,195	5,886	2,739
	Puna district.....	6,834	5,128	834	Maui County ¹⁰	29,762	26,743	11,201,183
	South Hilo district, ³ including part of Hilo town..	9,004			Hana district.....	3,241	5,276	3,270
	Hilo town (part of).....	4,459			Lahaina district.....	4,918	4,951	12,113
	South Kohala district.....	922	000	538	Makawao district.....	8,855	7,236	5,266
	South Kona district.....	3,191	2,372	1,812	Molokai district.....	1,006	1,327	.....
	Honolulu County ⁴	82,028	58,504	31,194	Walluku district.....	11,742	7,953	6,708
	Ewa district.....	14,027	9,689	2,155				
	Honolulu district ⁵	52,183	39,306	22,907				
	Koolauloa district.....	3,204	2,372	1,444				
	Koolaupoko district.....	3,251	2,844	2,499				
	Waialua district.....	6,770	3,285	1,286				
	Waianae district.....	1,958	1,008	003				
	Midway Island.....	35						

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

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

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

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

POPULATION OF ISLANDS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

Table 3	ISLAND.	1910	1900	1890	ISLAND.	1910	1900	1890
	Hawaii	191,909	154,001	89,990	Midway.....	35		
	Hawaii.....	55,382	46,843	26,754	Molokai.....	1,791	2,504	2,826
	Kahoolawe.....	2			Niihau.....	208	172	(¹)
	Kauai.....	23,744	20,562	11,859	Oahu.....	81,993	58,504	31,194
	Lanai.....	131		(²)				
	Maui.....	28,623	25,416	17,357				

¹ Niihau Island returned with Kauai Island in 1890.

² Lanai Island returned with Molokai Island in 1890.

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

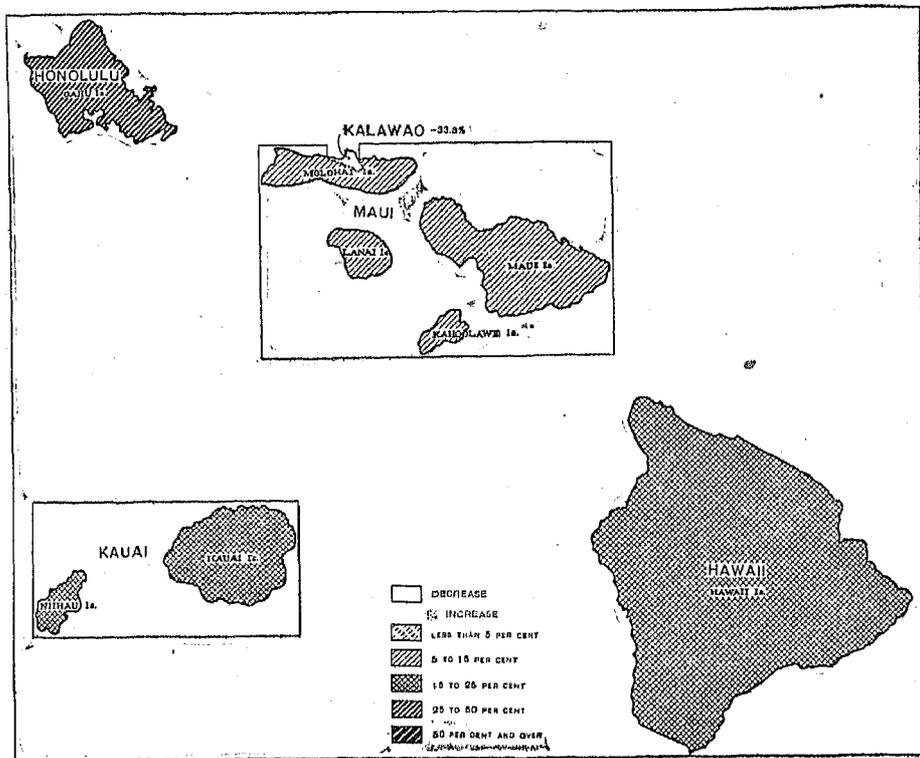
The density of population is given by counties in Table 30 and in the second map on page 8.

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

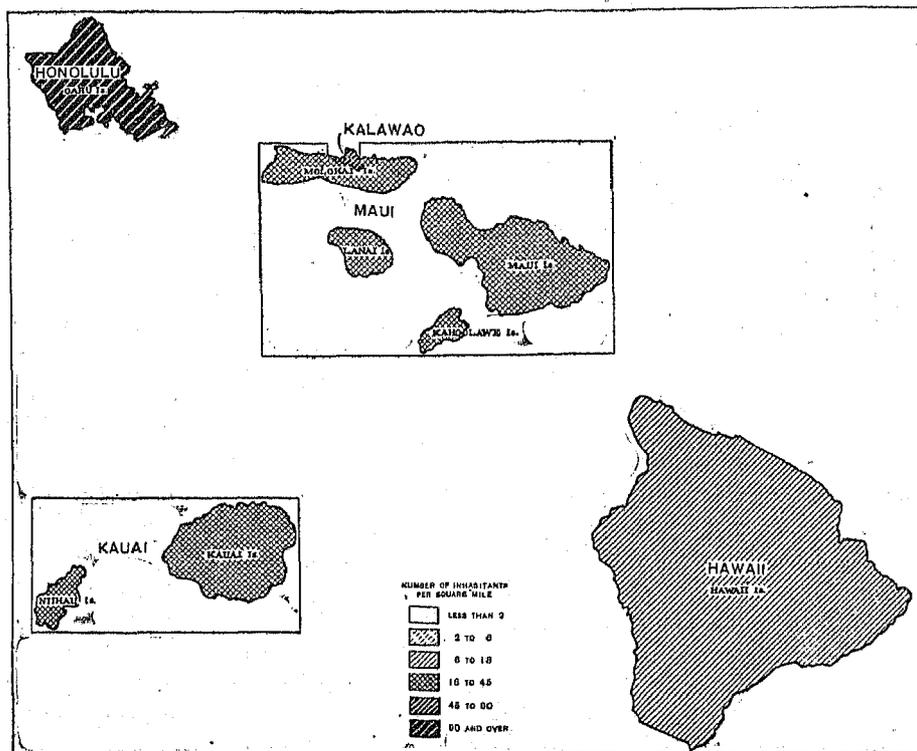
Urban and rural population.—The census definition of the terms urban and rural—namely, urban, as embracing the population of all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and rural, as embracing the population of smaller places and of country districts—does not provide a satisfactory basis of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

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

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



DENSITY OF POPULATION OF HAWAII, BY COUNTIES: 1910.



POPULATION.

RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND SEX.

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

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

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

RACE.	NUMBER.			INCREASE, ¹				PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	1910	1900	1890	Number.		Per cent.		1910	1900	1890
				1900-1910	1890-1900	1900-1910	1890-1900			
Total population.....	101,909	154,001	89,990	37,908	64,011	24.6	71.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian.....	26,041	29,709	34,436	-3,758	-4,637	-12.6	-13.5	13.6	19.3	38.3
Part Hawaiian.....	12,506	7,857	6,186	4,649	1,671	59.2	27.0	6.5	5.1	6.9
Caucasian-Hawaiian.....	8,772							4.6		
Asiatic-Hawaiian.....	3,734							1.9		
Caucasian.....	44,048	28,810	18,939	15,229	9,880	52.8	52.2	23.0	18.7	21.0
Portuguese.....	22,301							11.6		
Porto Rican.....	4,890							2.5		
Spanish.....	1,990							1.0		
Other Caucasian.....	14,867							7.7		
Chinese.....	21,674	25,767	29,362	-4,093	57,516	-15.9	195.9	11.3	16.7	32.6
Japanese.....	79,675	61,111		18,564		30.4		41.5	39.7	
Korean.....	4,533			4,533				2.4		
Filipino.....	2,361			2,361				1.2		
Negro.....	695	233		462	233	198.3		0.4	0.2	
All other.....	376	415	1,067	-30	-652	-9.4	-61.1	0.2	0.3	1.2

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5

RACE.	POPULATION: 1910				
	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Per cent urban.	Per cent rural.
Total	191,909	58,928	132,981	30.7	69.3
Hawaiian.....	26,041	8,674	17,367	33.3	66.7
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	8,772	4,651	4,121	53.0	47.0
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	3,734	1,600	2,134	42.8	57.2
Portuguese.....	22,301	7,285	15,016	32.7	67.3
Porto Rican.....	4,890	496	4,394	10.1	89.9
Spanish.....	1,990	325	1,665	16.3	83.7
Other Caucasian.....	14,867	9,877	4,990	66.4	33.6
Chinese.....	21,674	10,069	11,605	46.2	53.8
Japanese.....	79,675	14,872	64,803	18.7	81.3
Korean.....	4,533	487	4,046	10.7	89.3
Filipino.....	2,361	163	2,198	6.9	93.1
Negro.....	695	333	362	47.9	52.1
All other.....	376	156	220	41.5	58.5

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

Table 6

RACE.	POPULATION: 1910				
	Total.	Native. ¹	Foreign born.	Per cent native. ¹	Per cent foreign born.
Total	191,909	98,157	93,752	51.1	48.9
Hawaiian.....	26,041	26,041	.....	100.0	.....
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	8,772	8,772	.....	100.0	.....
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	3,734	3,734	.....	100.0	.....
Portuguese.....	22,301	13,786	8,535	61.7	38.3
Porto Rican.....	4,890	4,890	.....	100.0	.....
Spanish.....	1,990	357	1,633	17.9	82.1
Other Caucasian.....	14,867	9,917	4,950	66.7	33.3
Chinese.....	21,674	7,105	14,479	33.2	66.8
Japanese.....	79,675	19,889	59,786	25.0	75.0
Korean.....	4,533	362	4,171	8.0	92.0
Filipino.....	2,361	2,361	.....	100.0	.....
Negro.....	695	603	93	86.6	13.4
All other.....	376	271	105	72.1	27.9

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

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

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

Table 7

RACE AND NATIVITY.	POPULATION: 1910					
	Total.	Both parents native.	Both parents foreign born.	One parent native and one foreign born.		
				Total.	Father foreign, mother native.	Mother foreign, father native.
Native	98,157	47,347	41,387	9,423	8,323	1,100
Hawaiian.....	26,041	25,972	1	68	49	19
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	8,772	6,424	38	2,310	2,237	73
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	3,734	1,175	24	2,535	2,506	29
Portuguese.....	13,766	701	11,484	1,581	1,413	168
Porto Rican.....	4,890	4,863	8	19	16	3
Spanish.....	357	21	323	13	12	1
Other Caucasian.....	9,917	5,104	3,046	1,767	1,211	556
Chinese.....	7,105	237	6,119	839	616	223
Japanese.....	19,889	29	19,704	96	90	6
Korean.....	362	2	359	1	1	.....
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	3,234	2,819	221	194	172	22
Foreign born	93,752	.....	93,632	120	61	59
Portuguese.....	8,535	.....	8,532	3	2	1
Spanish.....	1,633	.....	1,629	4	2	2
Other Caucasian.....	4,950	.....	4,870	71	40	31
Chinese.....	14,479	.....	14,464	15	7	8
Japanese.....	59,786	.....	59,778	8	4	4
Korean.....	4,171	.....	4,162	9	4	5
Negro and all other.....	108	.....	188	10	2	8

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

Table 8

RACE.	1910			1900		
	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.
Total.....	123,099	68,810	178.0	106,369	47,632	223.3
Hawaiian.....	13,439	12,602	106.6	15,642	14,157	110.5
Part Hawaiian.....	6,250	6,256	99.9	3,971	3,886	102.2
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	4,438	4,334	102.4			
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	1,812	1,922	94.3			
Caucasian.....	24,782	19,266	128.6	16,531	12,288	134.5
Portuguese.....	11,571	10,730	107.8			
Porto Rican.....	2,878	2,012	143.0			
Spanish.....	1,078	912	118.2			
Other Caucasian.....	9,255	5,612	164.9			
Chinese.....	17,148	4,526	378.9	22,296	3,471	642.4
Japanese.....	54,784	24,891	220.1	47,508	13,603	349.2
Korean.....	3,931	602	653.0			
Filipino.....	2,135	226	944.7			
Negro.....	415	280	148.2	158	75	(¹)
All other.....	215	161	133.5	263	152	173.0

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

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

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

Table 9

RACE.	POPULATION: 1910					
	Urban.		Rural.		Males to 100 females.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Urban.	Rural.
Total.....	34,780	24,148	88,319	44,602	144.0	197.7
Hawaiian.....	4,338	4,336	9,101	8,206	100.0	110.1
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	2,218	2,433	2,220	1,901	91.2	116.8
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	751	849	1,061	1,073	88.5	98.9
Portuguese.....	3,594	3,691	7,977	7,639	97.4	113.3
Porto Rican.....	273	223	2,605	1,789	122.4	145.6
Spanish.....	178	147	900	705	121.1	117.6
Other Caucasian.....	6,009	3,868	3,249	1,744	155.4	185.1
Chinese.....	7,283	2,726	9,865	1,800	267.2	548.1
Japanese.....	9,358	5,514	45,426	19,377	169.7	234.4
Korean.....	378	109	3,553	493	346.8	720.7
Filipino.....	134	29	2,001	197	(¹)	1,015.7
Negro.....	185	148	230	132	125.0	174.2
All other.....	81	75	134	86	(¹)	(¹)

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND MARITAL CONDITION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION,

Table 10 AGE.		TOTAL POPULATION.			HAWAIIAN.			CAUCASIAN HAWAIIAN.			ASIATIC HAWAIIAN.			PORTUGUESE.		
		Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
1	All ages, number	191,809	123,099	68,810	26,041	13,439	12,602	8,772	4,438	4,334	3,734	1,812	1,922	22,301	11,571	10,730
2	Under 5 years	24,065	12,170	11,895	2,713	1,368	1,345	1,815	945	870	916	443	473	3,042	1,053	1,989
3	Under 1 year	5,515	2,784	2,731	697	310	281	399	214	185	231	113	118	912	457	455
4	5 to 9 years	19,055	9,642	9,413	2,509	1,253	1,256	1,498	767	731	659	337	322	3,229	1,618	1,611
5	10 to 14 years	13,537	7,109	6,428	2,528	1,307	1,221	1,104	633	561	561	293	268	2,750	1,407	1,343
6	15 to 19 years	13,050	7,865	5,735	2,657	1,343	1,314	1,083	539	549	517	250	267	2,736	1,404	1,332
7	20 to 24 years	20,076	13,008	6,408	2,267	1,129	1,138	815	363	452	380	171	215	2,168	1,113	1,055
8	25 to 29 years	20,446	13,451	6,995	2,213	1,123	1,090	639	291	348	266	124	142	1,710	856	854
9	30 to 34 years	21,524	15,071	6,453	1,784	837	947	434	219	215	130	66	64	1,246	690	556
10	35 to 39 years	10,066	14,257	5,409	2,049	1,043	1,000	415	209	206	128	52	76	1,071	586	485
11	40 to 44 years	14,009	10,593	3,416	1,468	734	734	247	130	117	56	21	34	684	367	317
12	45 to 49 years	9,856	7,529	2,327	1,575	841	734	233	131	102	54	29	25	700	376	324
13	50 to 54 years	6,225	4,035	1,590	1,242	638	604	177	84	93	38	18	20	601	304	297
14	55 to 59 years	3,604	2,648	956	1,049	611	438	112	74	38	13	5	8	463	259	204
15	60 to 64 years	2,902	2,206	600	651	407	244	39	15	21	2	1	1	498	333	165
16	65 to 69 years	1,504	1,073	431	456	270	186	33	23	10	5	1	4	245	155	90
17	70 to 74 years	851	597	284	340	202	138	18	5	13	3	1	2	140	84	56
18	75 to 79 years	473	295	178	237	149	88	14	8	6	.....	.....	.....	79	45	34
19	80 to 84 years	205	119	86	139	81	58	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6	10
20	85 to 89 years*	122	84	38	87	62	25	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	8	3
21	90 to 94 years	52	35	17	32	22	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	4
22	95 to 99 years	23	13	10	21	12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
23	100 years and over	8	2	6	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Age unknown	56	37	19	16	5	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
25	All ages, per cent.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
26	Under 5 years	12.5	9.0	17.3	10.4	10.2	10.7	20.7	21.3	20.1	24.5	24.4	24.6	17.7	16.9	18.5
27	Under 1 year	2.9	2.3	4.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	4.5	4.8	4.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	4.1	3.9	4.2
28	5 to 9 years	9.9	7.8	13.7	9.6	9.3	10.0	17.1	17.3	16.9	17.6	18.6	10.8	14.5	14.0	15.0
29	10 to 14 years	7.1	5.8	9.3	9.7	9.7	9.7	13.6	14.3	12.9	15.0	16.2	13.9	12.3	12.2	12.5
30	15 to 19 years	7.1	6.4	8.4	10.2	10.0	10.4	12.4	12.1	12.7	13.8	13.8	13.9	12.3	12.1	12.4
31	20 to 24 years	10.5	11.1	9.4	8.7	8.4	9.0	9.3	8.2	10.4	10.3	9.4	11.2	9.7	9.6	9.8
32	25 to 29 years	10.7	10.9	10.2	8.5	8.4	8.6	7.3	6.6	8.0	7.1	6.8	7.4	7.7	7.4	8.0
33	30 to 34 years	11.2	12.2	9.4	6.9	6.2	7.5	4.9	4.9	5.0	3.5	3.6	3.3	5.6	6.0	5.2
34	35 to 39 years	10.2	11.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	4.7	4.7	4.8	3.4	2.9	4.0	4.8	5.1	4.5
35	40 to 44 years	7.3	8.6	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.8	3.1	3.2	3.0
36	45 to 49 years	5.1	6.1	3.4	6.0	6.3	5.8	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	3.1	3.2	3.0
37	50 to 54 years	3.2	3.8	2.3	4.8	4.7	4.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.6	2.8
38	55 to 59 years	1.9	2.2	1.4	4.0	4.5	3.5	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.1	2.2	1.9
39	60 to 64 years	1.5	1.9	0.9	2.5	3.0	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.0	1.5
40	65 to 69 years	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.8	2.0	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.8
41	70 to 74 years	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5
42	75 to 79 years	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	.....	.....	.....	0.4	0.4	0.3
43	80 to 84 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1
44	85 to 89 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	0.1	(1)
45	90 to 94 years	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
46	95 to 99 years	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
47	100 years and over	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
48	Age unknown	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....
Year of age (1-24).																
40	1 year	4,659	2,378	2,281	540	259	281	364	200	164	171	85	80	799	385	414
50	2 years	4,695	2,368	2,327	517	230	287	342	186	156	181	84	97	771	398	373
51	3 years	4,685	2,391	2,294	509	276	233	356	169	187	168	82	86	760	377	383
52	4 years	4,511	2,240	2,262	550	287	263	354	176	178	165	79	86	700	336	304
53	5 years	4,327	2,218	2,109	512	255	257	320	164	156	165	96	69	712	374	338
54	6 years	4,120	2,124	2,005	516	258	258	309	162	147	124	62	62	704	352	352
55	7 years	4,037	2,059	1,978	539	287	252	314	157	157	129	60	60	661	324	337
56	8 years	3,384	1,654	1,730	478	219	259	267	138	129	126	62	64	599	301	295
57	9 years	3,178	1,537	1,591	464	234	230	288	146	142	115	57	58	553	267	286
58	10 years	3,115	1,626	1,489	529	255	274	269	147	122	113	69	44	564	289	275
59	11 years	2,640	1,364	1,276	413	219	194	227	114	113	100	43	57	501	257	244
60	12 years	2,745	1,450	1,295	530	290	250	233	123	110	114	63	51	572	293	279
61	13 years	2,562	1,370	1,192	510	275	241	238	124	114	120	66	54	561	300	261
62	14 years	2,475	1,299	1,176	540	278	262	227	125	102	114	52	62	552	268	284
63	15 years	2,469	1,327	1,142	502	266	236	232	115	117	120	62	58	533	280	253
64	16 years	2,362	1,236	1,128	512	264	248	223	108	115	87	38	49	507	279	288
65	17 years	2,386	1,320	1,066	516	274	242	219	102	117	97	45	52	531	269	262
66	18 years	3,137	1,906	1,231	578	287	291	217	116	101	106	49	57	572	298	274
67	19 years	3,296	2,076	1,220	549	252	297	197	98	99	107	56	51	533	278	255
68	20 years	3,633	2,317	1,316	510	242	268	174	72	102	102	41	61	450	217	233
69	21 years	3,581	2,438	1,143	413	223	187	161	66	95	79	36	48	390	204	185
70	22 years	4,422	3,056	1,366	431	201	230	156	75	81	83	39	44	438	237	201
71	23 years	4,448	3,137	1,311	437	225	212	155	70	85	67	30	37	444	226	218
72	24 years	3,902	2,600	1,332	476	235	241	169	80	89	55	25	30	446	229	217

* Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

POPULATION.

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

	PORTO RICAN.			SPANISH.			OTHER CAUCASIAN.			CHINESE.			JAPANESE.			KOREAN.			FILIPINO, NEGRO, AND ALL OTHER.			
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	
1	4,890	2,878	2,012	1,990	1,078	912	14,867	9,255	5,612	21,674	17,148	4,526	79,675	54,784	24,891	4,533	3,931	602	3,432	2,765	667	
2	1,028	528	500	413	106	217	1,323	683	640	1,618	859	759	9,800	4,945	4,855	263	140	123	234	110	124	
3	232	125	107	98	47	51	298	147	151	332	180	152	1,121	1,178	62	33	29	55	31	24		
4	541	261	277	315	153	162	1,119	540	570	1,897	999	898	6,925	3,532	3,393	100	91	90	173	79	94	
5	302	170	132	255	151	104	953	485	468	1,621	856	765	3,098	1,655	1,443	110	65	45	165	87	78	
6	592	274	228	183	103	80	964	495	469	1,600	650	450	2,684	1,743	941	113	81	32	1,106	983	123	
7	621	387	234	59	24	35	1,786	1,312	474	699	405	294	10,164	7,707	2,457	207	255	42	814	742	72	
8	537	373	164	104	40	64	1,823	1,237	586	1,119	790	320	10,756	7,457	3,299	949	880	60	330	271	59	
9	400	253	147	153	79	79	1,592	1,009	583	2,097	1,828	269	12,501	8,965	3,536	1,050	994	56	162	131	31	
10	331	208	123	205	116	89	1,310	844	466	2,996	2,714	282	10,349	7,749	2,600	679	636	43	133	100	33	
11	201	121	80	136	80	56	1,119	723	396	2,483	2,299	184	7,107	5,659	1,448	431	394	37	77	65	12	
12	171	110	61	68	57	11	870	583	287	2,187	2,040	117	3,725	3,093	632	233	210	23	70	59	11	
13	87	60	27	35	28	7	693	475	218	1,485	1,300	86	1,712	1,508	204	98	78	20	57	43	14	
14	55	36	19	14	12	2	426	291	135	912	870	42	480	424	56	46	40	6	34	26	8	
15	70	60	10	23	20	3	357	247	110	894	872	22	295	274	21	50	44	6	26	23	3	
16	24	21	3	12	10	2	251	144	107	383	368	15	56	53	3	15	9	6	24	19	5	
17	5	4	1	7	6	1	158	96	62	160	152	8	7	7	5	2	3	8	8	8	.....
18	5	2	2	2	2	98	52	46	33	30	3	3	3	1	1	4	4	4
19	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	27	14	13	9	7	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	6	6	6	.....
20	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	3	1	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
21	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	6	3	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
22	1	1	1
23
24	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	10	7	3	5	5	.....	9	7	2	2	2	5	5	.....	.....
25	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
26	21.0	18.3	24.9	20.8	18.2	23.8	8.9	7.4	11.4	7.5	5.0	16.8	12.3	9.0	19.5	5.8	3.6	20.4	6.8	4.0	18.6	
27	4.7	4.3	5.3	4.9	4.4	5.6	2.0	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.0	3.4	2.9	2.0	4.7	1.4	0.8	4.8	1.6	1.1	3.0	
28	11.1	9.2	13.8	15.8	14.2	17.8	7.5	5.9	10.2	8.8	5.8	19.8	8.7	6.4	13.6	4.2	2.3	16.4	5.0	2.9	14.1	
29	6.2	5.9	6.6	12.8	14.0	11.4	6.4	5.2	8.3	7.5	5.0	16.9	3.0	3.0	5.8	2.4	1.7	7.5	4.8	3.1	11.7	
30	10.3	9.5	11.3	9.2	9.6	8.8	6.5	5.3	8.4	5.1	3.8	9.9	3.4	3.2	5.8	2.5	2.1	5.3	32.2	35.6	18.4	
31	12.7	13.4	11.6	3.0	2.2	3.8	12.0	14.2	8.4	3.2	2.4	6.5	12.8	14.1	9.9	6.6	6.5	7.0	23.7	28.8	10.8	
32	11.0	13.0	8.2	5.2	3.7	7.0	12.3	13.4	10.4	5.2	4.6	7.3	13.5	13.6	13.3	20.9	22.0	10.0	9.6	9.8	8.8	
33	8.2	8.8	7.3	7.9	7.3	8.7	10.5	10.9	9.9	9.7	10.7	5.9	15.7	16.4	14.2	23.2	25.3	9.3	4.7	4.7	4.6	
34	6.8	7.2	6.1	10.3	10.8	9.8	8.8	9.1	8.3	13.8	15.8	6.2	13.0	14.1	10.4	15.0	16.2	7.1	3.9	3.6	4.9	
35	4.1	4.2	4.0	6.8	7.4	6.1	7.5	7.8	7.1	11.5	13.4	4.1	8.9	10.3	5.8	9.5	10.0	6.1	2.2	2.4	1.8	
36	3.5	3.8	3.0	3.4	5.3	1.2	5.9	6.3	5.1	10.0	11.9	2.6	4.7	5.6	2.5	5.1	5.3	3.8	2.0	2.1	1.6	
37	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.6	0.8	4.7	5.1	3.9	6.9	8.2	1.9	2.1	2.8	0.8	2.2	2.0	3.3	1.7	1.6	2.1	
38	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.2	2.9	3.1	2.4	4.2	5.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	
39	1.4	2.1	0.5	1.2	1.9	0.3	2.4	2.7	2.0	4.1	5.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	
40	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	
41	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	(1)	(1)	.....	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	.....
42	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.2	.....	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	.....
43	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	.....
44	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	0.1	0.1	.....
45	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
46	(1)	(1)
47
48	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	.....	0.1	0.2	.....
49	201	104	97	113	58	55	263	136	127	242	131	111	1,861	967	894	56	32	24	49	21	28	
50	189	99	90	79	38	41	250	139	111	308	175	133	1,973	982	991	47	21	26	38	18	22	
51	229	113	116	50	24	26	292	137	125	363	189	174	1,901	979	922	47	26	21	40	19	21	
52	177	87	99	73	29	44	250	124	120	373	184	189	1,766	896	870	51	28	23	52	23	29	
53	169	82	87	72	32	40	239	108	131	395	212	183	1,638	844	794	63	31	32	42	20	22	
54	152	63	89	55	29	26	241	128	113	403	217	186	1,549	813	736	36	21	15	40	19	21	
55	117	60	57	70	37	33	226	113	113	373	201	172	1,539	789	750	37	10	21	32	15	17	
56	66	41	25	63	31	32	209	104	105	367	178	189	1,155	559	596	23	8	15	31	13	18	
57	37	18	19	55	24	31	204	96	108	359	191	168	1,044	527	517	31	15	16	28	12	16	
58	62	31	31	51	27	24	192	89	103	384	207	177	897	489	408	23	12	11	31	11	20	
59	52	29	23	56	36	20	205	101	104	334	175	159	793	362	341	22	11	11	27	17	10	
60	64	37	27	44	22	22	198	106	92	334	181	153	597	314	283	26	15	11	33	16	17	
61	54	30	24	50	31	19	184	93	91	304	160	144	479	258	221	22	17	5	34	16	18	
62	70	43	27	54	35	19	174	90	78	265	133	132	422	232	190	17	10	7	40	27	13	
63	83	42	41	58	35	23	208	104	104	254	135	119	408	238	170	20	11	9	51	39	12	
64	76	37	39	37	22	15	168	71	97	232	142	90	360	210	159	14	10	4	77	55	22	
65	78	41	37	40	24	16	177	86	91	201	130	71	371	216	155	18	12	6	138	121	17	
66	130	69	61	25	16	9	221	125	96	224	124	109	549	345	204	26	19	7	489	458	81	
67	135	85	50	23	6	17	190	109	81	189	119	70	987	734	253	35	29	6	351	310	41	
68	158	79	79	13	7	6	242	146	96	147	89	58	1,498	1,114	384	30	23	7	309	287	22	
69	91	53	38	10	6	4	251	178	73	188	80	58	1,864	1,425	439	37	30	7	147	134	13	
70	100	105	55	8	2	6	369	265	104	180	71	59	2,425	1,862	563							

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

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

Table 11

RACE.	POPULATION.						MALES TO 100 FEMALES.			Population under 10 years.	POPULATION UNDER 5 YEARS.		POPULATION UNDER 1 YEAR.	
	Under 20 years.		20 to 39 years.		40 years and over.		Under 20 years.	20 to 39 years.	40 years and over.		Number.	Per cent of population under 10.	Number.	Per cent of population under 5.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
Total	36,786	33,521	56,387	25,325	29,889	9,945	109.7	222.7	300.5	43,120	24,065	55.8	5,515	22.9
Hawaiian.....	5,271	5,136	4,132	4,181	4,031	3,274	102.6	98.8	123.1	5,222	2,713	52.0	597	22.0
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	2,884	2,711	1,032	1,221	472	401	106.4	88.6	117.7	3,313	1,815	54.8	390	22.0
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	1,323	1,330	413	497	76	95	99.5	83.1	(1)	1,575	916	58.2	231	25.2
Portuguese.....	6,382	6,275	3,245	2,950	1,941	1,505	101.7	110.0	129.0	7,171	3,942	55.0	912	23.1
Porto Rican.....	1,236	1,137	1,221	668	418	205	108.7	182.8	203.9	1,569	1,028	65.5	232	22.6
Spanish.....	603	563	250	207	216	82	107.1	97.0	(1)	728	413	56.7	98	23.7
Other Caucasian.....	2,212	2,147	4,402	2,079	2,634	1,383	103.0	211.7	190.5	2,442	1,323	54.2	298	22.5
Chinese.....	3,304	2,872	5,737	1,174	8,042	480	117.1	488.7	1,675.4	3,515	1,018	46.0	332	20.5
Japanese.....	11,875	10,632	31,878	11,802	11,024	2,365	111.7	268.1	466.1	16,725	9,800	58.0	2,299	23.5
Korean.....	377	299	2,774	201	778	102	126.1	1,380.1	762.7	453	293	58.1	62	23.6
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	1,269	410	1,244	195	257	53	300.5	637.9	(1)	407	234	57.6	55	23.5

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

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

Table 12

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL POPULATION.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
All ages	191,909	184,001	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	24,065	15,084	12.5	9.8
Under 1 year.....	5,515	3,431	2.9	2.2
5 to 9 years.....	10,055	11,140	9.9	7.2
10 to 14 years.....	13,537	8,438	7.1	5.5
15 to 19 years.....	13,660	10,844	7.1	7.0
20 to 24 years.....	20,076	21,070	10.5	13.7
25 to 29 years.....	20,446	26,541	10.7	17.2
30 to 34 years.....	21,524	19,478	11.2	12.6
35 to 39 years.....	19,666	14,404	10.2	9.4
40 to 44 years.....	14,009	9,797	7.3	6.4
45 to 49 years.....	9,856	5,811	5.1	3.8
50 to 54 years.....	6,225	3,526	3.2	2.3
55 to 59 years.....	3,604	2,146	1.9	1.4
60 to 64 years.....	2,902	2,473	1.5	1.6
65 to 69 years.....	1,504	1,183	0.8	0.8
70 to 74 years.....	851	697	0.4	0.5
75 to 79 years.....	473	305	0.2	0.2
80 to 84 years.....	205	244	0.1	0.2
85 to 89 years.....	122	77	0.1	(1)
90 to 94 years.....	52	65	(1)	(1)
95 to 99 years.....	23	22	(1)	(1)
100 years and over.....	8	24	(1)	(1)
Age unknown.....	56	563	(1)	0.4

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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

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

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

Table 13

AGE PERIOD.	ALL RACES.		HAWAIIAN.		PART HAWAIIAN.		CAUCASIAN.		CHINESE.		JAPANESE.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
All ages, number ¹	191,909	184,001	26,041	29,799	12,506	7,857	44,048	28,819	21,674	25,767	79,675	61,111
Under 5 years.....	24,065	15,084	2,713	3,176	2,731	1,692	6,705	4,125	1,618	1,780	9,800	4,259
5 to 14 years.....	32,592	19,587	5,037	6,155	3,012	2,580	9,494	7,050	3,518	1,887	10,023	1,827
15 to 24 years.....	33,720	31,914	4,924	5,625	2,806	1,675	9,019	5,078	1,799	4,295	12,848	15,163
25 to 44 years.....	76,645	70,220	7,514	8,316	2,315	1,535	12,597	8,187	8,695	13,649	40,713	35,298
45 to 64 years.....	22,587	13,953	4,517	4,457	665	325	5,131	3,733	5,448	3,848	6,212	1,484
65 years and over.....	3,238	2,077	1,320	1,828	70	33	1,113	560	591	216	70	12
All ages, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	12.5	9.8	10.4	10.7	21.8	21.5	15.2	14.3	7.5	6.9	12.3	7.0
5 to 14 years.....	17.0	12.7	19.3	20.7	31.3	32.8	21.5	24.5	16.2	7.3	12.6	8.0
15 to 24 years.....	17.6	20.7	18.9	18.9	22.4	21.3	20.5	17.6	8.3	16.7	16.1	24.8
25 to 44 years.....	39.4	45.6	28.9	27.9	18.5	19.5	28.6	28.4	40.1	53.0	51.1	62.7
45 to 64 years.....	11.8	9.1	17.3	15.0	5.3	4.1	11.6	13.0	25.1	14.9	7.8	2.4
65 years and over.....	1.7	1.7	5.1	6.1	0.6	0.4	2.5	2.0	2.7	0.8	0.1	(2)

¹ Includes a small number of persons of unknown age.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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

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

CENSUS YEAR AND RACE.	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.							FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.						
	Total.	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced.				Un-known.	Total.	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced.				Un-known.
			Total.	Married.	Wid-owed.	Di-voiced.				Total.	Married.	Wid-owed.	Di-voiced.	
1910														
All races, number	84,178	46,443	47,681	42,491	4,278	912	54	41,074	6,744	34,303	31,880	2,559	384	27
Hawaiian	9,511	3,074	6,431	5,050	1,245	136	6	8,780	1,490	7,283	6,133	1,038	112	7
Part Hawaiian	2,832	1,307	1,521	1,386	114	21	4	3,031	1,115	1,912	1,655	183	69	4
Caucasian	16,025	7,828	8,291	8,536	636	119	6	11,253	2,801	8,459	7,513	849	77	13
Chinese	14,434	8,093	6,331	5,674	612	45	10	2,104	421	1,683	1,555	125	3	3
Japanese	44,652	23,102	21,527	19,746	1,204	577	23	15,200	512	14,385	13,908	317	100	3
All races, per cent	100.0	49.3	50.6	45.1	4.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	16.4	33.5	76.4	6.2	0.9	0.1
Hawaiian	100.0	32.3	67.6	55.1	13.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	17.0	32.9	69.9	11.8	1.3	0.1
Part Hawaiian	100.0	46.2	53.7	48.9	4.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	36.8	33.1	54.8	6.2	2.3	0.1
Caucasian	100.0	44.1	55.9	51.3	3.8	0.7	(¹)	100.0	24.9	75.0	60.8	7.5	0.7	0.1
Chinese	100.0	56.1	48.9	39.3	4.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	20.0	30.0	73.9	5.9	0.1	(¹)
Japanese	100.0	51.7	48.2	44.2	2.7	1.3	0.1	100.0	5.3	94.6	91.9	2.1	0.7	(¹)
1900														
All races, number	88,450	52,800	35,204	32,464	2,493	247	446	30,880	4,655	26,166	24,048	1,998	120	59
Hawaiian	10,319	3,709	7,035	5,703	1,271	61	75	9,649	1,807	7,809	6,577	1,173	69	33
Part Hawaiian	1,707	819	974	890	72	12	4	1,788	623	1,165	1,001	130	27	7
Caucasian	10,844	4,677	6,115	5,644	417	54	52	6,800	1,625	5,166	4,719	424	23	9
Chinese	20,297	14,707	5,387	5,148	227	14	203	1,803	229	1,571	1,400	158	4	3
Japanese	44,341	28,722	15,514	14,930	481	103	105	10,684	343	10,334	10,229	99	6	7
All races, per cent	100.0	59.7	39.8	36.7	2.8	0.3	0.5	100.0	15.1	34.7	77.9	6.5	0.4	0.2
Hawaiian	100.0	34.3	65.0	52.7	11.7	0.6	0.7	100.0	18.7	30.9	68.2	12.2	0.6	0.3
Part Hawaiian	100.0	45.6	54.2	49.5	4.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	34.8	64.8	56.0	7.3	1.5	0.4
Caucasian	100.0	43.1	56.4	52.0	3.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	23.9	76.0	69.4	6.2	0.3	0.1
Chinese	100.0	72.5	26.5	25.4	1.1	0.1	1.0	100.0	12.7	87.1	78.1	8.8	0.2	0.2
Japanese	100.0	64.8	35.0	33.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	3.2	96.7	95.7	0.9	0.1	0.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION: 1910.

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

RACE AND AGE PERIOD.	MALE.								FEMALE.									
	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.
		Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.				Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.		
All races	123,099	75,362	61.2	42,493	34.5	4,278	3.5	912	54	68,810	34,473	50.1	31,387	45.6	2,559	3.7	364	27
Under 15 years	28,921	28,919	100.0	2	(1)					27,736	27,729	100.0	7	(1)				
15 years and over	94,178	46,443	49.3	42,491	45.1	4,278	4.5	912	54	41,074	6,744	16.4	31,380	76.4	2,559	6.2	364	27
15 to 19 years	7,865	7,878	97.6	168	2.1	5	0.1		14	5,785	4,104	70.9	1,640	28.3	15	0.3	20	6
20 to 24 years	13,608	10,955	80.5	2,554	18.8	60	0.4	33	6	6,468	1,224	18.9	5,136	79.4	54	0.8	50	4
25 to 29 years	28,522	14,198	49.8	13,558	47.6	524	1.8	228	14	13,448	843	6.3	12,198	90.7	258	1.9	136	13
30 to 34 years	13,451	7,480	55.6	5,696	42.3	191	1.4	79	5	6,995	515	7.4	6,292	89.0	105	1.5	81	2
35 to 39 years	15,071	6,718	44.6	7,862	52.2	333	2.2	149	9	6,453	328	5.1	5,900	91.5	153	2.4	55	11
40 to 44 years	24,850	8,589	34.6	14,821	50.0	1,070	4.3	300	10	8,825	316	3.6	7,921	89.8	497	5.6	90	1
45 to 49 years	17,108	4,607	26.9	10,347	60.5	1,877	11.0	271	6	5,479	211	3.9	4,067	74.2	1,135	20.7	64	2
50 to 54 years	12,164	3,343	27.5	7,541	62.0	1,078	8.9	197	5	3,917	153	4.0	3,072	78.4	635	16.2	51	1
55 to 64 years	4,944	1,264	25.6	2,806	56.8	799	16.2	74	1	1,562	53	3.4	995	63.7	500	32.0	13	1
65 years and over	2,188	395	18.1	1,032	47.2	739	33.8	20	2	1,050	42	4.0	409	39.0	594	56.6	4	1
Age unknown	37	21		11		3			2	19	4		9		6			
Hawaiian	13,439	7,001	52.1	5,051	37.6	1,245	9.3	138	6	12,602	5,308	42.1	6,137	48.7	1,038	8.2	112	7
Under 15 years	3,928	3,927	100.0	1	(1)					3,822	3,818	99.9	4	0.1				
15 years and over	9,511	3,074	32.3	5,050	53.1	1,245	13.1	136	6	8,780	1,490	17.0	6,133	69.9	1,038	11.8	112	7
15 to 19 years	1,343	1,293	96.3	43	3.2	3	0.2		4	1,314	934	71.1	367	27.9	7	0.5	5	1
20 to 24 years	1,129	671	59.4	431	38.2	20	1.8		7	1,138	241	21.2	866	76.1	19	1.6	11	2
25 to 29 years	1,960	560	28.6	1,285	65.6	86	4.4	28	1	2,037	194	9.5	1,736	85.2	68	3.4	38	2
30 to 34 years	1,123	336	29.9	725	64.6	48	4.3	13	1	1,090	125	11.5	911	83.6	34	3.1	20	1
35 to 39 years	1,837	224	12.2	560	30.5	38	2.1	15	1	947	69	7.3	825	87.1	35	3.7	18	1
40 to 44 years	1,777	277	15.6	1,285	72.3	169	9.5	45	1	1,740	66	3.8	1,461	85.7	152	8.7	30	1
45 to 49 years	2,497	227	9.1	1,646	65.9	675	23.0	49	1	2,020	46	2.3	1,455	72.0	490	24.3	27	2
50 to 54 years	1,479	149	10.1	1,013	68.5	286	19.3	31	1	1,338	38	2.8	1,026	76.7	252	18.8	21	1
55 to 64 years	1,018	78	7.7	633	62.2	289	28.4	18	1	682	8	1.2	429	62.9	238	34.9	6	1
65 years and over	800	44	5.5	367	45.6	392	49.0	7	1	520	9	1.7	213	41.0	296	56.9	1	1
Age unknown	5	2		3						11			5		6			
Caucasian Hawaiian	4,438	3,253	73.3	1,071	24.1	95	2.1	15	4	4,334	2,953	68.1	1,173	27.1	152	3.5	52	4
Under 15 years	2,345	2,345	100.0							2,162	2,162	100.0						
15 years and over	2,093	908	43.4	1,071	51.2	95	4.5	15	4	2,172	791	36.4	1,173	54.0	152	7.0	52	4
15 to 19 years	539	529	98.1	8	1.5				2	549	475	86.5	64	11.7	2	0.4	6	2
20 to 24 years	363	223	61.4	139	38.0	5	1.4	1	1	452	192	42.5	249	55.1	5	1.1	5	1
25 to 29 years	610	110	18.0	381	62.5	13	2.1	5	1	563	88	15.6	437	77.6	23	4.1	14	1
30 to 34 years	291	73	25.1	208	71.5	8	2.7	1	1	348	64	18.4	266	76.4	11	3.2	6	1
35 to 39 years	219	37	16.9	173	79.0	5	2.3	4	1	215	24	11.2	171	79.5	12	5.6	8	1
40 to 44 years	339	31	9.1	285	84.1	20	5.9	3	1	323	23	7.1	263	78.3	33	10.2	14	1
45 to 49 years	304	15	4.9	239	78.6	45	14.8	6	1	254	11	4.3	165	65.0	67	26.4	11	1
50 to 54 years	215	12	5.6	171	79.5	28	13.0	4	1	195	9	4.6	134	68.7	44	22.6	8	1
55 to 64 years	89	3	3.4	68	76.4	17	19.0	1	1	59	2	3.4	31	52.0	22	37.1	3	1
65 years and over	38	25	65.8	12	31.6	12	31.6	1	1	30	1	3.3	5	16.7	28	93.3	2	1
Age unknown										1	1		1					
Asiatic Hawaiian	1,812	1,472	81.2	315	17.4	19	1.0	6	8	1,922	1,387	72.2	482	25.1	36	1.9	17	1
Under 15 years	1,073	1,073	100.0							1,063	1,063	100.0						
15 years and over	739	399	54.0	315	42.6	19	2.6	6	8	859	324	37.7	482	56.1	36	4.2	17	1
15 to 19 years	240	240	100.0	10	4.0					267	199	74.5	66	24.7	1	0.4	1	1
20 to 24 years	171	99	57.9	69	40.4	2	1.2	1	1	215	83	38.6	127	59.1	3	1.4	2	1
25 to 29 years	100	50	50.0	133	70.0	6	3.2	1	1	206	32	15.5	164	79.6	4	1.9	6	1
30 to 34 years	124	46	37.1	70	56.4	2	1.6	1	1	142	23	16.2	111	78.2	3	2.1	5	1
35 to 39 years	66	4	6.1	37	56.1	4	6.1	1	1	64	9	14.1	53	81.3	1	1.6	1	1
40 to 44 years	73	7	9.6	62	84.9	3	4.1	1	1	111	7	6.3	88	79.3	11	9.9	5	1
45 to 49 years	53	3	5.7	41	77.4	6	11.3	3	1	54	3	5.6	37	68.5	12	22.2	2	1
50 to 54 years	47	3	6.4	37	78.7	5	10.6	2	1	45	1	2.2	34	75.6	8	18.0	2	1
55 to 64 years	6	4	66.7	4	66.7	1	16.7	1	1	9	2	22.2	3	33.3	4	44.4	1	1
65 years and over	2	2	100.0							6	6	100.0						
Age unknown										1	1		1					
Portuguese	11,571	7,350	63.5	3,977	34.4	212	1.8	29	3	10,730	6,252	58.3	4,059	37.8	389	3.6	29	1
Under 15 years	4,978	4,978	100.0							4,943	4,942	100.0	1	(1)				
15 years and over	6,593	2,372	36.0	3,977	60.3	212	3.2	29	3	5,787	1,310	22.8	4,068	70.1	389	6.7	29	1
15 to 19 years	1,404	1,370	97.6	31	2.2	1	0.1			1,332	986	74.0	343	25.8				
20 to 24 years	1,113	632	56.8	475	42.7	3	0.3	2	1	1,055	234	22.2	806	76.4	8	0.8	7	1
25 to 29 years	1,546	258	16.7	1,262	81.6	13	0.8	8	1	1,410	68	4.8	1,303	92.4	30	2.1	9	1
30 to 34 years	856	188	22.0	658	76.9	6	0.7	4	1	854	54	6.3	733	85.8	11	1.3	6	1
35 to 39 years	990	70	7.0	604	60.9	12	1.2	7	1	902	14	1.6	822	91.2	19	2.1	5	1
40 to 44 years	953	50	5.2	866	90.9	30	3.1	7	1	802	13	1.6	717	89.4	64	8.0	8	1
45 to 49 years	1,272	51	4.0	1,118	87.9	39	3.0	9	1	990	6	0.6	782	79.0	199	20.1	5	1
50 to 54 years	680	32	4.7	604	88.8	37	5.4	5	1	621	6	1.0	515	82.9</				

POPULATION.

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION: 1910—Continued.

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

Table 15—Continued.

RACE AND AGE PERIOD.	MALE.								FEMALE.									
	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.
		Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.				Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.		
Spanish	1,078	668	62.0	377	35.0	32	3.0	1		912	547	60.0	351	38.5	13	1.4	1	
Under 15 years.....	500	500	100.0							483	483	100.0						
15 years and over.....	578	168	29.1	377	65.2	32	5.5	1		429	64	14.9	351	81.8	13	3.0	1	
15 to 19 years.....	103	103	100.0							80	57		23					
20 to 24 years.....	24	20		4						35	4		30					1
25 to 34 years.....	119	23	19.3	95	79.8	1	0.8			143	2	1.4	140	97.9	1	0.7		
25 to 29 years.....	40	10		30						64	1		62					1
30 to 34 years.....	79	13		65		1				79	1		78					
35 to 44 years.....	196	8	4.1	175	89.3	12	6.1	1		145	1	0.7	140	96.6	4	2.8		
45 to 64 years.....	117	11	9.4	92	78.6	14	12.0			23			17					6
45 to 54 years.....	85	9		69		7				18			16					2
55 to 64 years.....	32	2		23		7				5			1					4
65 years and over.....	19	3		11		5				8			1					2
Age unknown.....																		
Other Caucasian	9,255	5,639	60.9	3,235	35.0	301	3.3	77	3	5,612	2,983	53.2	2,200	39.2	378	6.7	41	12
Under 15 years.....	1,717	1,717	100.0							1,678	1,678	100.0						
15 years and over.....	7,538	3,922	52.0	3,235	42.9	301	4.0	77	3	3,934	1,305	33.2	2,200	55.9	378	9.6	41	12
15 to 19 years.....	495	492	99.4	2	0.4				1	469	423	90.2	45	9.6	1	0.2		
20 to 24 years.....	1,312	1,215	92.6	95	7.2	2	0.2			474	252	53.2	216	45.6	1	0.2	4	1
25 to 34 years.....	2,247	1,336	59.5	872	38.8	22	1.0	15	1	1,139	309	27.1	790	69.4	15	1.3	14	11
25 to 29 years.....	1,286	862	66.9	358	28.9	14	1.1	3		1,139	159	13.9	417	71.2	4	0.7	6	
30 to 34 years.....	1,069	474	47.0	514	50.9	8	0.8	12	1	653	150	27.1	373	87.5	11	2.0	8	11
35 to 44 years.....	1,667	488	31.1	1,013	64.6	46	2.9	20		882	164	19.0	628	72.9	59	6.8	11	
45 to 64 years.....	1,596	339	21.2	1,075	67.4	144	9.0	37	1	750	126	18.8	455	60.7	167	20.9	12	
45 to 54 years.....	1,058	240	22.7	721	68.1	74	7.0	22	1	606	94	18.8	320	63.4	80	15.8	11	
55 to 64 years.....	538	99	18.4	354	65.8	70	13.0	15		245	32	13.1	136	55.1	77	31.4	1	
65 years and over.....	315	49	15.6	175	55.6	86	27.3	5		237	29	12.2	65	27.4	143	60.3		
Age unknown.....	7	3		3		1		5		3	2		1					
Chinese	17,148	10,807	63.0	5,674	33.1	612	3.6	45	10	4,526	2,843	62.8	1,555	34.4	125	2.8	3	
Under 15 years.....	2,714	2,714	100.0							2,422	2,422	100.0						
15 years and over.....	14,434	8,093	56.1	5,674	39.3	612	4.2	45	10	2,104	421	20.0	1,555	73.9	125	5.9	3	
15 to 19 years.....	650	637	98.0	10	1.5				3	454	342	75.0	108	24.0				
20 to 24 years.....	405	304	75.1	99	24.4					294	56	19.0	236	79.9	2	0.7	1	
25 to 34 years.....	2,618	1,646	62.9	952	36.4	18	0.7	2		598	10	2.7	588	94.0	14	2.3	2	
25 to 29 years.....	790	464	58.7	319	40.4	7	0.9	2		329	9	2.7	311	94.5	7	2.1	2	
30 to 34 years.....	1,828	1,182	64.7	633	34.6	11	0.6	2		269	7	2.6	255	94.8	7	2.6		
35 to 44 years.....	5,013	2,796	55.8	2,069	41.3	130	2.6	17	1	466	3	0.6	423	91.4	37	7.9		
45 to 64 years.....	5,181	2,458	47.3	2,362	45.6	341	6.6	21	4	267	4	1.5	210	78.7	53	19.9		
45 to 54 years.....	3,439	1,609	46.8	1,650	48.0	162	4.7	15	3	203	1	0.5	108	52.8	34	16.7		
55 to 64 years.....	1,742	844	48.5	712	40.9	179	10.3	6	1	64	3		42		19			
65 years and over.....	662	253	45.0	181	32.2	123	21.9	3	2	29			10		19			
Age unknown.....	5	4		1														
Japanese	54,784	33,234	60.7	19,746	36.0	1,204	2.2	577	23	24,891	10,501	42.2	13,970	56.1	317	1.3	100	3
Under 15 years.....	10,132	10,132	100.0							9,691	9,659	100.0						
15 years and over.....	44,652	23,102	51.7	19,746	44.2	1,204	2.7	577	23	15,200	812	5.3	13,968	91.9	317	2.1	100	3
15 to 19 years.....	1,743	1,728	99.1	14	0.8					941	531	56.4	408	42.8	11	0.1	4	
20 to 24 years.....	7,707	6,750	87.6	925	12.0	12	0.2	16	4	2,457	135	5.5	2,284	93.4	1	0.4	17	
25 to 34 years.....	16,422	8,882	54.1	7,163	43.6	205	1.2	162	10	6,385	108	1.6	6,586	96.4	88	1.3	52	
25 to 29 years.....	7,457	4,735	63.5	2,065	27.9	60	0.8	54	3	3,299	66	2.0	3,167	98.0	26	0.9	36	1
30 to 34 years.....	8,965	4,147	46.3	4,558	50.8	145	1.6	108	7	3,086	42	1.2	3,419	98.7	59	1.7	16	
35 to 44 years.....	13,403	4,412	32.9	8,254	61.6	475	3.5	260	7	4,043	30	0.7	3,875	95.7	122	3.0	21	
45 to 64 years.....	5,290	1,308	24.7	3,363	63.5	490	9.2	138		913	8	0.9	805	88.2	94	10.3	6	
45 to 54 years.....	4,601	1,141	24.8	2,973	64.6	375	8.2	112		836	5	0.6	747	89.4	79	9.4	5	
55 to 64 years.....	698	167	23.9	390	55.9	115	16.5	26		77	3		58		15		1	
65 years and over.....	66	17		26		22		1		4			3					
Age unknown.....	7	5		1				1		2			2					
Korean	3,931	1,901	48.4	1,634	41.6	388	9.9	5	3	602	287	47.7	295	49.0	20	3.3		
Under 15 years.....	266	266	100.0							267	267	100.0						
15 years and over.....	3,665	1,635	44.2	1,633	44.9	388	10.7	5	3	335	20	6.0	295	88.1	20	6.0		
15 to 19 years.....	31	79		2						32	16		16					
20 to 24 years.....	255	202	79.2	47	18.4	6	2.4			42	1		39					
25 to 34 years.....	1,883	881	46.8	578	46.6	120	6.4	3	1	116	2	1.7	113	97.4	1	0.9		
25 to 29 years.....	889	470	52.9	387	43.5	30	3.4	2		60	1		58					
30 to 34 years.....	994	411	41.3	491	49.4	90	9.1	1		56	1		55					
35 to 44 years.....	1,030	348	33.8	525	51.0	156	15.1			80			80					
45 to 64 years.....	872	94	10.8	176	20.2	99	11.2			55	1		45					
45 to 54 years.....	288	76	26.4	138	47.9	71	24.7	2		43	1		36					
55 to 64 years.....	84	18		38		28				12			9					
65 years and over.....	12			5		7				10			2					
Age unknown.....	2	2		1														
Filipino, negro, and all other	2,765	2,209	79.9	466	16.9	79	2.9	9	2	667	381	57.1	261	39.1	22	3.3	3	
Under 15 years.....	276	276	100.0							296	296	100.0						
15 years and over.....	2,489	1,933	77.7	466	18.7	79	3.2	9	2	371	85	22.9	261	70.4	22	5.9	3	
15 to 19 years.....	983	958	97.3	25	2.6													

PLACE OF BIRTH AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION.

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

PLACE OF BIRTH.	NATIVE POPULATION.			
	Number.		Per cent of total.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	98,157	83,231	100.0	100.0
Hawaii	86,483	58,931	88.1	93.2
Porto Rico	3,510		3.6	
Philippine Islands	2,372		2.4	
United States, exclusive of outlying territory	5,688	4,238	5.8	6.7
California	1,819	1,217	1.3	1.9
New York	612	464	0.6	0.7
Illinois	371	186	0.4	0.3
Ohio	345	216	0.4	0.3
Massachusetts	317	200	0.3	0.4
Pennsylvania	310	185	0.3	0.3
Michigan	191	94	0.2	0.1
Missouri	165	69	0.2	0.1
Indiana	160	73	0.2	0.1
Iowa	135	98	0.1	0.1
Kentucky	133	46	0.1	0.1
Wisconsin	114	75	0.1	0.1
Other states ¹	1,516	1,245	1.5	2.0
All other ²	104	52	0.1	0.1

¹ Includes persons born in the United States, state not reported.
² Includes persons born in Alaska and Guam, and at sea under United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

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

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION.			
	Number.		Per cent of total.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	93,752	90,780	100.0	100.0
Atlantic Islands	913	1,156	1.0	1.3
Australia	150	130	0.2	0.1
Austria	170	225	0.2	0.2
Canada	354	351	0.4	0.4
China	14,486	21,741	15.5	23.9
England	629	739	0.7	0.8
Germany	905	1,154	1.0	1.3
Ireland	234	225	0.2	0.2
Japan	59,800	56,234	63.8	61.9
Korea	4,172		4.5	
Norway	200	198	0.2	0.2
Pacific Islands ¹	216	598	0.2	0.7
Portugal	7,585	6,512	8.1	7.2
Russia	1,077	130	1.1	0.1
Scotland	532	427	0.6	0.5
Spain	1,022	202	1.7	0.2
Sweden	103	140	0.1	0.2
All other	604	623	0.6	0.7

¹ Except Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

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

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

RACE.	Total foreign born, 1910	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION.										
		1910, to April 15.	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1901 to 1904	1896 to 1900	1891 to 1895	1890 or earlier.	Year not reported.
Total	93,752	1,357	2,191	3,435	11,936	8,919	3,920	14,608	21,119	8,583	17,000	686
Portuguese	8,535	78	704	142	1,214	426	29	78	217	469	5,025	153
Spanish	1,633		11	70	1,331	57	1	26	74		40	23
Other Caucasian	4,950	897	328	94	113	105	98	351	568	383	1,903	110
Chinese	14,479	31	73	49	27	23	21	423	3,829	3,340	6,580	83
Japanese	59,786	329	1,008	3,067	9,203	8,237	3,182	10,347	16,391	4,342	3,330	290
Korean	4,171	6	7	12	48	69	57	3,361	28	36	1	16
Negro and all other	198	16		1		2	2	20	12	13	121	11

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

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

MALES OF VOTING AND MILITIA AGES.

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

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

RACE.	MALES OF VOTING AGE—21 YEARS AND OVER.		MALES OF MILITIA AGE—18 TO 44 YEARS.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	83,996	79,607	70,962	72,596
Hawaiian.....	7,926	8,879	5,405	6,075
Part Hawaiian.....	1,930	1,222	1,955	1,294
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	1,482	.....	1,426	.....
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	448	.....	530	.....
Caucasian.....	13,900	9,250	11,404	7,055
Portuguese.....	4,972	.....	4,183	.....
Porto Rican.....	1,563	.....	1,496	.....
Spanish.....	468	.....	361	.....
Other Caucasian.....	6,897	.....	5,359	.....
Chinese.....	13,695	18,595	8,279	15,680
Japanese.....	41,795	41,943	38,616	42,297
Korean.....	3,531	.....	3,216	.....
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	1,219	318	2,077	195

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

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

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

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

RACE.	MALES OF VOTING AGE: 1910				PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.		
	Total.	Native born and naturalized foreign born.	Foreign born not naturalized. ¹		Total.	Native born and naturalized foreign born.	Foreign born not naturalized.
			Number.	Per cent.			
Total.....	83,996	20,748	63,248	75.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian.....	7,926	7,926	.....	.....	9.4	38.2	.....
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	1,482	1,482	.....	.....	1.8	7.1	.....
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	448	448	.....	.....	0.5	2.2	.....
Portuguese.....	4,972	2,010	2,962	59.0	5.9	9.7	4.7
Porto Rican.....	1,563	1,563	.....	.....	1.9	7.5	.....
Spanish.....	468	48	420	89.7	0.6	0.2	0.7
Other Caucasian.....	6,897	5,288	1,609	23.3	8.2	25.5	2.5
Chinese.....	13,695	802	12,893	94.1	16.3	3.9	20.4
Japanese.....	41,795	88	41,707	99.8	49.8	0.4	65.9
Korean.....	3,531	.....	3,531	100.0	4.2	.....	5.6
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	1,219	1,093	126	10.3	1.5	5.3	0.2

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

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, ILLITERACY, AND INABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 22

RACE.	AGGREGATE.			IN URBAN COMMUNITIES.			IN RURAL COMMUNITIES.		
	Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
PERSONS 6 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE: 1910									
Total.....	45,548	27,912	61.3	15,442	10,247	66.4	30,106	17,665	58.7
Hawaiian.....	7,692	4,893	63.6	2,356	1,470	62.4	5,336	3,423	64.1
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	3,634	2,692	74.1	1,920	1,421	74.0	1,714	1,271	74.2
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	1,874	1,191	71.1	622	423	68.0	1,052	768	73.0
Portuguese.....	8,453	4,800	56.8	2,677	1,572	58.7	5,776	3,228	55.9
Porto Rican.....	1,334	415	31.1	128	55	43.0	1,206	390	32.0
Spanish.....	1,694	412	59.4	99	63	(1)	1,595	340	21.3
Other Caucasian.....	3,039	2,112	69.5	1,061	1,370	60.9	1,978	742	37.5
Chinese.....	4,370	3,120	71.4	2,644	1,895	71.7	1,726	1,225	71.0
Japanese.....	12,567	7,647	60.8	2,702	1,798	66.5	9,865	5,849	59.3
Korean.....	380	232	61.1	59	39	(1)	321	193	60.1
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	1,711	398	23.3	274	141	51.5	1,437	257	17.9

PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1910

Total.....	28,265	23,558	83.3	9,418	7,947	84.4	18,847	15,611	82.8
Hawaiian.....	4,525	3,935	87.0	1,266	1,079	85.2	3,259	2,856	87.6
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	2,372	2,102	88.6	1,199	1,066	88.9	1,173	1,030	88.3
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	1,055	930	88.2	351	309	88.0	704	621	88.2
Portuguese.....	5,267	4,337	82.3	1,020	1,341	82.8	3,647	2,996	82.1
Porto Rican.....	674	376	55.8	67	48	(1)	607	328	54.0
Spanish.....	498	397	79.7	74	62	(1)	424	335	79.0
Other Caucasian.....	1,833	1,543	84.2	1,156	968	83.7	677	575	84.9
Chinese.....	3,123	2,522	80.8	1,769	1,460	82.5	1,354	1,062	78.4
Japanese.....	8,385	7,019	83.7	1,754	1,478	84.3	6,631	5,541	83.6
Korean.....	237	183	77.2	32	27	(1)	205	156	76.1
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	206	214	72.3	130	109	83.8	166	105	63.3

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

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE: 1910.

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

Table 23

RACE AND SEX.	Total number of persons attending school.	PERSONS 6 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 6 TO 9 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.			OTHERS ATTENDING SCHOOL.	
		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Under 6 years of age.	21 years of age and over.
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		
All races.....	29,196	45,548	27,912	61.3	14,728	11,040	75.0	13,537	12,518	92.5	17,283	4,354	25.2	879	405
Male.....	15,620	24,715	14,906	60.3	7,424	5,720	77.0	7,109	6,663	93.7	10,182	2,523	24.8	433	281
Female.....	13,576	20,833	13,006	62.4	7,304	5,320	72.8	6,428	5,855	91.1	7,101	1,831	25.8	446	124
Hawaiian.....	5,055	7,692	4,893	63.6	1,907	1,531	78.7	2,528	2,404	95.1	3,167	958	30.2	116	46
Male.....	2,593	3,800	2,513	64.8	998	749	75.1	1,307	1,253	95.9	1,585	511	32.2	54	26
Female.....	2,462	3,892	2,380	62.0	909	782	78.3	1,221	1,151	94.3	1,582	447	28.3	62	20
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	2,813	3,634	2,692	74.1	1,178	944	80.1	1,194	1,158	97.0	1,282	590	46.8	89	32
Male.....	1,426	1,847	1,373	74.3	603	480	79.8	633	608	96.7	611	287	47.0	39	14
Female.....	1,387	1,787	1,319	73.8	575	464	80.7	561	552	98.4	671	303	46.5	50	18
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	1,257	1,874	1,191	71.1	494	387	78.3	561	543	96.8	619	261	42.2	40	26
Male.....	645	825	613	74.3	241	182	75.5	293	285	97.3	291	146	50.2	22	10
Female.....	612	849	578	68.1	253	205	81.0	268	258	96.3	328	115	35.1	18	16
Portuguese.....	4,938	8,453	4,800	56.8	2,517	1,868	74.2	2,750	2,469	89.8	3,186	403	14.5	121	17
Male.....	2,556	4,273	2,487	58.2	1,244	946	76.0	1,407	1,296	92.1	1,621	245	15.1	56	13
Female.....	2,382	4,181	2,313	55.3	1,273	922	72.4	1,343	1,173	87.3	1,565	218	13.9	65	4
Porto Rican.....	435	1,334	415	31.1	372	176	47.3	302	200	66.2	660	39	5.9	18	2
Male.....	238	705	230	32.6	182	92	50.5	170	115	67.0	353	23	6.5	6	2
Female.....	197	629	185	29.4	190	84	44.2	132	85	64.4	307	16	5.2	12	.....
Spanish.....	430	694	412	59.4	243	193	79.4	265	204	80.0	196	15	7.7	18	.....
Male.....	233	382	225	58.9	121	99	81.8	151	116	76.8	110	10	9.1	8	.....
Female.....	197	312	187	59.9	122	94	77.0	104	88	84.6	86	5	.....	10	.....
Other Caucasian.....	2,225	3,039	2,112	69.5	880	634	72.0	953	909	95.4	1,206	569	47.2	44	69
Male.....	1,104	1,587	1,050	67.0	441	325	73.7	485	408	84.1	641	257	40.1	17	37
Female.....	1,121	1,452	1,062	72.1	439	309	70.4	468	441	94.2	565	312	55.2	27	32
Chinese.....	3,241	4,370	3,120	71.4	1,502	1,031	68.6	1,621	1,491	92.0	1,247	598	48.0	58	63
Male.....	1,924	2,382	1,848	77.6	787	604	76.7	856	826	96.5	739	416	56.3	29	49
Female.....	1,317	1,988	1,274	64.1	715	427	59.7	765	665	86.9	508	182	35.8	29	14
Japanese.....	8,109	12,567	7,647	60.8	5,287	4,100	77.5	3,098	2,919	94.2	4,182	628	15.0	358	104
Male.....	4,443	7,200	4,186	57.9	2,688	2,157	80.2	1,655	1,583	95.6	2,857	426	14.9	193	84
Female.....	3,666	5,367	3,461	64.9	2,599	1,943	74.8	1,443	1,336	92.6	1,325	202	15.2	165	20
Korean.....	278	380	232	61.1	127	87	68.5	110	96	87.3	143	49	34.8	8	33
Male.....	176	220	138	60.3	60	44	73.0	65	57	87.7	104	37	35.6	5	33
Female.....	97	161	94	62.3	67	43	64.2	45	39	86.7	39	12	.....	.....	.....
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	420	1,711	398	23.3	131	89	67.9	165	125	75.8	1,415	184	13.0	9	13
Male.....	282	1,416	295	18.7	59	42	70.0	87	57	65.5	1,270	165	13.0	4	13
Female.....	138	295	103	45.1	72	47	64.8	78	68	87.1	145	19	13.1	5	.....

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

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

Table 24

PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL.

RACE AND SEX.	6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
	All races.....	1,973	47.8	3,096	76.7	2,981	88.1	2,990	94.1	2,976	95.5	2,532	95.9	2,590	94.4
Male.....	1,067	50.2	1,639	79.6	1,497	90.5	1,517	95.6	1,569	96.5	1,322	96.9	1,336	95.6
Female.....	906	45.2	1,457	73.7	1,484	85.8	1,473	92.6	1,407	94.5	1,210	94.8	1,254	93.0
Hawaiian.....	243	47.1	416	77.2	434	90.8	438	94.4	506	95.7	401	97.1	508	95.8
Male.....	115	44.6	220	76.7	195	89.0	219	93.6	245	96.1	216	98.6	269	96.1
Female.....	128	49.6	196	77.8	239	92.3	219	95.2	261	95.3	185	95.4	239	95.6
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	159	51.5	261	83.1	249	93.3	275	95.5	250	96.3	224	98.7	227	97.4
Male.....	85	52.5	127	80.9	120	93.5	139	95.2	139	94.6	112	98.2	117	95.1
Female.....	74	50.3	134	85.4	129	93.0	136	95.8	110	98.4	112	99.1	110	100.0
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	63	50.8	97	75.2	117	92.9	110	95.7	112	99.1	96	96.0	111	97.4
Male.....	27	47.7	44	75.2	55	88.0	56	95.1	68	96.6	42	96.6	57	93.9
Female.....	36	53.9	53	75.2	62	92.9	54	95.7	44	99.1	54	96.0	40	97.4
Portuguese.....	308	43.8	507	76.7	527	88.0	526	95.1	539	95.6	484	96.6	537	93.9
Male.....	156	44.3	258	79.6	275	91.4	257	93.3	280	96.9	249	96.9	282	96.2
Female.....	152	43.2	249	73.9	252	84.6	269	94.1	259	94.2	235	96.3	255	91.4
Porto Rican.....	39	25.7	64	54.7	42	31.0	31	25.0	54	41.0	41	33.0	47	38.0
Male.....	18	11.7	32	20.0	27	17.0	15	9.4	28	17.0	23	14.0	28	17.0
Female.....	21	14.0	32	20.0	15	9.4	16	12.6	26	17.0	18	14.0	19	15.0
Spanish.....	25	15.6	56	34.0	58	35.0	54	32.0	45	27.0	53	31.0	38	23.0
Male.....	15	9.4	29	17.0	31	19.0	24	15.0	25	15.0	33	20.0	18	11.0
Female.....	10	6.2	27	17.0	27	16.0	30	19.0	20	12.0	20	12.0	20	12.0
Other Caucasian.....	111	46.1	159	70.4	178	85.2	186	91.2	183	95.3	199	97.1	190	96.0
Male.....	62	48.4	84	74.3	91	87.5	88	87.5	86	86.0	98	97.0	104	98.1
Female.....	49	43.4	75	66.1	87	82.9	98	90.7	97	94.2	101	97.1	86	86.0
Chinese.....	167	41.4	248	66.6	208	81.2	318	88.6	302	94.3	310	92.8	300	92.6
Male.....	106	48.8	158	78.6	158	88.8	182	95.3	198	95.7	170	97.1	178	98.3
Female.....	61	32.8	90	52.3	140	74.1	136	81.0	104	92.7	140	88.1	131	86.6
Japanese.....	826	53.3	1,243	80.8	1,033	89.4	998	95.6	874	97.4	680	96.7	574	95.1
Male.....	463	56.9	666	84.4	516	92.3	512	97.2	482	98.6	354	97.8	304	96.8
Female.....	363	40.3	577	76.9	517	86.7	486	94.0	392	96.1	326	95.6	270	95.4
Korean.....	15	1.0	27	1.7	17	1.0	28	1.6	18	1.0	20	1.1	25	1.4
Male.....	10	0.7	12	0.8	7	0.4	15	0.8	10	0.6	10	0.6	14	0.8
Female.....	5	0.3	15	0.9	10	0.6	13	0.7	8	0.5	10	0.6	11	0.7
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	17	0.8	18	0.9	28	1.4	26	1.3	24	1.2	24	1.2	24	1.2
Male.....	10	0.5	9	0.4	13	0.6	10	0.5	8	0.4	15	0.7	10	0.5
Female.....	7	0.3	9	0.5	15	0.7	16	0.8	16	0.8	9	0.4	14	0.7

Table 24—Continued.

PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL.

RACE AND SEX.	13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years.		18 years.		19 years.		20 years.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
	All races.....	2,360	92.1	2,060	83.2	1,533	62.1	991	42.0	715	30.0	538	17.2	357	10.8	220	6.1
Male.....	1,291	94.2	1,095	84.3	862	65.0	537	43.4	411	31.1	334	17.5	224	10.8	155	6.7
Female.....	1,069	89.7	965	82.1	671	58.8	454	40.3	304	28.5	204	18.6	133	10.9	65	4.0
Hawaiian.....	495	95.9	494	91.5	373	74.3	247	48.2	148	28.7	88	15.2	71	12.0	31	6.1
Male.....	208	97.5	255	91.7	199	74.8	133	50.4	79	28.8	43	15.0	35	13.9	22	9.1
Female.....	227	94.2	239	91.2	174	73.7	114	46.0	69	28.5	45	15.5	36	12.1	9	3.4
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	228	95.8	220	96.9	190	81.9	148	66.4	116	53.0	84	38.7	36	18.3	16	9.2
Male.....	118	95.2	120	96.0	92	80.0	69	63.0	51	50.0	48	41.4	19	18.0	8	8.0
Female.....	110	96.5	100	98.0	98	83.8	79	68.7	65	55.0	36	35.0	17	17.0	8	7.8
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	118	98.3	106	93.0	89	74.2	56	44.0	44	34.0	31	29.2	28	26.2	13	12.7
Male.....	64	98.0	49	93.0	33	74.2	26	44.0	23	34.0	22	29.2	16	26.2	6	12.7
Female.....	54	98.3	57	93.0	56	74.2	30	44.0	21	34.0	9	29.2	12	26.2	7	12.7
Portuguese.....	498	83.8	411	74.5	228	42.8	105	18.5	65	12.2	30	5.2	23	4.3	12	2.7
Male.....	275	91.7	210	78.4	129	46.1	50	17.9	33	12.3	12	4.0	14	5.0	7	3.2
Female.....	223	85.4	201	70.8	99	39.1	55	19.1	32	12.2	18	6.6	9	3.5	5	2.1
Porto Rican.....	38	25.0	25	16.7	22	14.3	9	5.9	4	2.6	1	0.8	2	1.5	1	0.6
Male.....	21	13.8	15	9.8	14	9.2	5	3.3	3	1.9	1	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.6
Female.....	12	7.8	10	6.6	8	5.1	4	2.6	1	0.6	1	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.6
Spanish.....	44	29.3	24	16.0	7	4.6	1	0.6	4	2.6	1	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.6
Male.....	26	17.3	14	9.3	4	2.6	1	0.6	4	2.6	1	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.6
Female.....	18	12.0	10	6.7	3	1.9	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.6
Other Caucasian.....	175	95.1	162	93.1	168	80.8	114	67.9	106	59.9	91	41.2	51	28.8	39	16.1
Male.....	90	90.0	90	90.0	79	79.0	44	44.0	48	48.0	41	41.2	24	22.0	21	14.4
Female.....	85	85.1	72	72.0	89	85.6	70	67.9	58	56.0	50	48.8	27	26.8	18	17.7
Chinese.....	277	91.1	233	87.9	192	75.6	147	63.4	101	50.2	78	34.8	49	25.9	31	21.1
Male.....	155	96.9	125	94.0	119	88.1	104	73.2	78	60.0	55	45.2	34	28.6	25	20.8
Female.....	122	84.7	108	81.8	73	61.3	43	36.2	23	19.0	22	22.0	15	15.0	6	6.0
Japanese.....	444	92.7	347	82.2	228	55.9	127	34.4	94	25.3	72	13.1	61	6.2	40	3.1
Male.....	246	95.3	197	84.9	150	63.0	77	36.7	63	29.2	51	14.8	48	6.5	37	3.3
Female.....	198	89.6	150	78.9	78	45.9	50	31.4	31	20.0	21	10.3	13	5.1	9	2.3
Korean.....	20	1.3	13	0.8	15	0.9	9	0.6	8	0.6	9	0.7	4	0.3	4	0.3
Male.....	16	1.0	7	0.4	9	0.6	6	0.4	6	0.4	8	0.6	4	0.3	4	0.3
Female.....	4	0.3	6	0.4	6	0.4	3	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	28	1.8	25	1.6	21	1.3	28	1.8	25	1.6	53	3.3	31	1.9	26	1.6
Male.....	12	0.8	13	0.8	14	0.9	22	1.4	23	1.4	52	3.2	30	1.9	24	1.5
Female.....	16	1.0	12	0.8	7	0.4	6	0.4	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1

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

RACE AND SEX.	CENSUS YEAR.	PERSONS 5 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 5 TO 9 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.		
		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.	
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
All races.....	1910	49,875	28,695	57.5	19,055	11,823	62.0	13,537	12,518	92.5	17,283	4,364	25.2
	1900	33,774	16,284	48.3	11,149	6,483	57.7	8,438	7,103	84.2	14,187	1,748	12.3
Male.....	1910	26,933	15,290	56.8	9,642	6,110	63.4	7,109	6,603	93.7	10,182	2,523	24.8
	1900	19,028	8,210	43.1	5,701	3,360	58.9	4,484	3,847	85.8	8,843	1,003	11.3
Female.....	1910	22,942	13,399	58.4	9,413	5,713	60.7	6,428	5,865	91.1	7,101	1,831	25.8
	1900	14,740	7,074	48.0	5,448	3,073	56.4	3,954	3,250	82.3	5,344	745	13.9
Hawaiian.....	1910	8,204	4,985	60.8	2,509	1,623	64.7	2,628	2,404	91.5	3,167	958	30.2
	1900	9,918	5,349	53.9	3,237	2,030	62.7	2,918	2,577	88.3	3,763	742	19.7
Male.....	1910	4,145	2,567	61.7	1,263	793	63.3	1,307	1,263	95.9	1,585	511	32.2
	1900	5,134	2,811	54.8	1,665	1,037	62.2	1,528	1,354	88.6	1,940	420	21.6
Female.....	1910	4,059	2,428	59.8	1,250	820	66.1	1,221	1,151	94.3	1,522	447	29.3
	1900	4,784	2,568	53.7	1,571	993	63.2	1,390	1,223	88.0	1,823	322	17.7
Part Hawaiian.....	1910	5,793	3,093	53.4	2,167	1,441	66.5	1,755	1,701	97.0	1,881	851	45.2
	1900	3,734	2,289	61.3	1,464	921	63.0	1,116	1,022	91.6	1,154	346	30.0
Male.....	1910	2,932	2,040	69.6	1,104	716	64.9	926	891	96.2	902	433	48.0
	1900	1,877	1,103	58.8	733	465	63.4	569	525	92.3	575	173	30.1
Female.....	1910	2,861	1,953	68.3	1,063	725	68.9	829	810	97.7	979	418	42.7
	1900	1,857	1,126	60.6	731	456	62.4	547	497	90.9	579	173	29.9
Caucasian.....	1910	14,712	7,914	53.8	5,204	3,046	58.5	4,280	3,782	88.4	5,248	1,086	20.7
	1900	10,114	5,381	53.2	3,796	2,311	60.9	3,254	2,673	82.1	3,064	397	13.0
Male.....	1910	7,522	4,085	54.0	2,584	1,535	59.4	2,213	1,905	86.1	2,725	535	19.6
	1900	5,199	2,884	55.5	1,900	1,208	63.6	1,705	1,450	85.0	1,594	206	12.9
Female.....	1910	7,190	3,849	53.5	2,620	1,511	57.7	2,047	1,787	87.3	2,523	551	21.8
	1900	4,915	2,517	51.2	1,896	1,103	58.2	1,540	1,223	79.0	1,470	101	13.0
Chinese.....	1910	4,765	3,172	66.6	1,897	1,083	57.1	1,621	1,491	92.0	1,247	598	48.0
	1900	4,047	1,225	30.3	1,147	474	41.3	740	536	72.4	2,160	215	10.0
Male.....	1910	2,504	1,873	74.8	909	631	69.2	856	826	96.5	739	416	56.3
	1900	2,771	802	28.9	631	291	46.1	438	343	78.3	1,702	168	9.9
Female.....	1910	2,171	1,299	59.8	898	452	50.3	765	665	86.9	508	182	35.8
	1900	1,276	423	33.2	516	183	35.5	392	193	49.2	458	47	10.3
Japanese.....	1910	14,205	7,987	56.2	6,025	4,440	73.8	3,098	2,919	94.2	4,182	628	15.0
	1900	5,821	968	16.6	1,455	660	45.4	372	283	76.1	3,094	45	1.4
Male.....	1910	8,044	4,350	54.1	3,532	2,341	66.3	1,655	1,583	95.6	2,857	426	14.9
	1900	3,961	528	13.3	744	338	45.4	219	155	70.8	2,098	35	1.2
Female.....	1910	6,161	3,637	59.0	3,393	2,099	61.9	1,443	1,336	92.6	1,325	202	15.2
	1900	1,860	440	23.7	711	322	45.3	153	108	70.6	996	10	1.0

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

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

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

POPULATION.

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

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

Table 26 RACE AND AGE PERIOD.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			RACE AND AGE PERIOD.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.			Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.	
		Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.			Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.
All races.	148,789	39,892	26.8	101,287	24,273	24.0	47,502	15,619	32.9	Spanish	1,282	628	49.6	729	295	40.5	533	331	62.1
10 to 14 years	13,537	427	3.2	7,109	178	2.5	6,428	249	3.9	10 to 14 years	255	33	12.9	151	22	14.6	104	11	10.6
15 to 19 years	13,650	1,773	13.0	7,805	949	12.1	5,785	824	14.2	15 to 19 years	183	104	56.8	103	52	50.5	80	52	65.0
20 to 24 years	20,076	4,331	21.6	13,608	2,434	17.9	6,468	1,897	29.3	20 to 24 years	59	39	66.1	24	13	54.2	35	20	57.1
25 to 34 years	41,970	12,864	30.7	25,522	6,904	27.1	13,448	5,900	44.3	25 to 34 years	262	161	61.5	119	47	39.5	143	114	79.7
35 to 44 years	33,675	11,612	34.5	24,850	7,321	29.5	8,825	4,291	48.6	35 to 44 years	341	200	58.7	190	94	48.0	145	100	73.1
45 to 54 years	16,081	5,482	34.1	12,104	3,958	32.5	3,917	1,524	38.9	45 to 54 years	103	61	59.2	85	46	54.2	18	15	83.3
55 to 64 years	6,506	2,293	35.2	4,944	1,790	35.6	1,502	533	34.1	55 to 64 years	37	18	48.6	32	13	40.6	5	6	120.0
65 years and over	3,238	1,094	33.8	2,188	757	34.6	1,050	337	32.1	65 years and over	22	10	45.5	19	8	42.1	3	2	66.7
Age unknown	56	16	28.6	37	12	32.4	19	4	21.1	Age unknown									
Hawaiian	20,819	974	4.7	10,818	382	3.5	10,001	592	5.9	Other Caucasian	12,425	435	3.5	8,023	207	2.6	4,402	228	5.2
10 to 14 years	2,528	40	1.6	1,307	16	1.2	1,221	24	2.0	10 to 14 years	953	17	1.8	485	4	0.8	498	13	2.8
15 to 19 years	2,657	75	2.8	1,343	38	2.8	1,314	37	2.8	15 to 19 years	964	23	2.4	495	10	2.0	469	13	2.8
20 to 24 years	2,267	70	3.1	1,129	32	2.8	1,138	38	3.3	20 to 24 years	1,786	37	2.1	1,312	13	1.0	474	24	5.1
25 to 34 years	3,997	163	4.1	1,960	50	2.6	2,037	113	5.5	25 to 34 years	3,385	162	4.8	2,246	77	3.4	1,139	85	7.5
35 to 44 years	3,517	157	4.5	1,777	60	3.4	1,740	97	5.6	35 to 44 years	2,429	100	4.1	1,567	49	3.1	822	51	6.2
45 to 54 years	2,817	145	5.1	1,479	43	2.9	1,338	102	7.6	45 to 54 years	1,583	41	2.6	1,058	25	2.4	505	16	3.2
55 to 64 years	1,700	119	7.0	1,018	50	4.9	682	69	10.1	55 to 64 years	783	31	4.0	538	16	3.0	247	15	6.1
65 years and over	1,320	202	15.3	800	92	11.5	520	110	21.2	65 years and over	552	23	4.2	315	12	3.8	237	11	4.6
Age unknown	18	3	16.7	5	1	20.0	11	2	18.2	Age unknown	10	1	10.0	7	1	14.3	3	3	100.0
Caucasian Ha- waiian	5,459	71	1.3	2,726	35	1.3	2,733	36	1.3	Chinese	18,159	5,871	32.3	15,290	4,614	30.2	2,869	1,257	43.8
10 to 14 years	1,194	9	0.8	633	7	1.1	561	2	0.4	10 to 14 years	1,621	61	3.8	856	8	0.9	705	53	6.9
15 to 19 years	1,083	15	1.4	539	7	1.3	549	8	1.5	15 to 19 years	1,100	99	9.0	650	13	2.0	450	86	19.1
20 to 24 years	815	7	0.9	363	2	0.6	452	5	1.1	20 to 24 years	699	139	19.9	405	23	5.7	294	116	39.5
25 to 34 years	1,073	9	0.8	510	5	1.0	503	4	0.7	25 to 34 years	3,210	900	28.0	2,618	580	22.2	598	380	63.5
35 to 44 years	662	12	1.8	339	4	1.2	323	8	2.5	35 to 44 years	5,479	2,006	36.6	5,013	1,632	32.6	460	374	80.3
45 to 54 years	410	7	1.7	215	4	1.9	195	3	1.5	45 to 54 years	3,642	1,431	39.3	3,439	1,262	36.7	203	169	83.3
55 to 64 years	148	8	5.4	89	5	5.6	59	3	5.0	55 to 64 years	1,806	850	47.1	1,742	796	45.7	64	54	84.4
65 years and over	68	4	5.9	38	1	2.6	30	3	10.0	65 years and over	591	323	54.7	562	298	53.0	29	25	86.2
Age unknown	1						1			Age unknown	5	2	40.0	5	2	40.0			
Asiatic Hawaiian	2,159	38	1.8	1,032	19	1.8	1,127	19	1.7	Japanese	62,950	22,053	35.0	46,307	12,895	27.8	16,643	9,158	55.0
10 to 14 years	561	5	0.9	293	2	0.7	268	3	1.1	10 to 14 years	3,098	47	1.5	1,655	18	1.1	1,443	29	2.0
15 to 19 years	517	8	1.5	250	4	1.6	267	4	1.5	15 to 19 years	2,684	366	13.6	1,743	183	10.5	941	183	19.4
20 to 24 years	386	7	1.8	171	3	1.8	215	4	1.9	20 to 24 years	10,164	2,710	26.7	7,707	1,561	20.3	2,457	1,149	46.8
25 to 34 years	396	10	2.5	190	3	1.6	206	7	3.4	25 to 34 years	23,257	8,894	38.2	16,422	4,638	28.2	6,835	4,256	62.3
35 to 44 years	184	4	2.2	73	3	4.1	111	1	0.9	35 to 44 years	17,456	7,235	41.4	13,408	4,372	32.6	4,048	2,893	70.7
45 to 54 years	92	3	3.3	47	3	6.4	45			45 to 54 years	5,437	2,422	44.5	4,601	1,799	39.1	836	623	74.5
55 to 64 years	15	1	6.7	6	1	16.7	9			55 to 64 years	775	343	44.3	698	292	41.8	77	51	66.2
65 years and over	8			2			6			65 years and over	70	34	48.6	66	31	47.0	4	3	75.0
Age unknown							6			Age unknown	9	2	22.2	7	1	14.3	1	1	100.0
Portuguese	15,130	5,355	35.4	8,000	2,667	33.3	7,130	2,688	37.7	Korean	4,080	1,057	25.9	3,700	882	23.8	380	175	46.1
10 to 14 years	2,750	114	4.1	1,407	47	3.3	1,343	67	5.0	10 to 14 years	110	5	4.5	65	3	4.6	45	2	4.4
15 to 19 years	2,736	455	16.6	1,404	210	15.0	1,332	245	18.4	15 to 19 years	113	17	15.0	81	7	8.6	32	8	25.0
20 to 24 years	2,168	482	22.2	1,113	206	18.5	1,055	270	26.2	20 to 24 years	297	66	22.2	255	47	18.4	42	19	45.2
25 to 34 years	2,956	1,098	37.1	1,546	487	31.5	1,410	611	43.3	25 to 34 years	1,999	471	23.6	1,883	409	21.7	116	62	53.4
35 to 44 years	1,755	1,050	59.8	953	511	53.6	802	539	67.2	35 to 44 years	1,110	329	29.6	1,030	280	27.2	80	40	50.0
45 to 54 years	1,301	978	75.2	680	495	72.8	621	483	77.8	45 to 54 years	331	125	37.8	288	104	36.1	43	21	48.8
55 to 64 years	961	755	78.6	592	455	76.9	369	300	81.3	55 to 64 years	96	32	33.3	84	25	29.8	12	7	58.3
65 years and over	500	422	84.4	302	255	84.4	198	167	84.3	65 years and over	22	12	54.5	12	5	41.7	10	7	70.0
Age unknown	3	1	33.3	3	1	33.3				Age unknown	2			2					
Porto Rican	3,321	2,431	73.2	2,086	1,465	70.2	1,235	988	78.2	Filipino, negro, and all other	3,025	981	32.4	2,576	812	31.5	449	169	37.6
10 to 14 years	302	77	25.5	170	37	21.8	132	40	30.3	10 to 14 years	165	19	11.5	87	14	16.1	78	5	6.4
15 to 19 years	502	306	61.0	274	162	59.1	228	144	63.2	15 to 19 years	1,106	305	27.6	983	261	26.6	123	44	35.8
20 to 24 years	621	500	80.5	387	299	77.3	234	201	85.9	20 to 24 years	814	274	33.7	742	235	31.7	72	39	52.8
25 to 34 years	937	747	79.7	626	460	74.0	311	278	89.4	25 to 34 years	492	189	38.4	402	139	34.6	90	50	55.6
35 to 44 years	532	437	82.1	329	252	76.0	203	185	91.1	35 to 44 years	210	82	39.0	165	64	38.8	45	18	40.0
45 to 54 years	258	217	84.1	170	133	78.2	88	84	95.5	45 to 54 years	127	52	40.9	102	44	43.1	25	8	32.0
55 to 64 years	125	107	85.6	96	82	85.4	29	25	86.2	55 to 64 years	60	29	48.3	49	25	50.0	11	4	36.4
65 years and over	39	36	92.3	31	28	90.3	8	8	100.0	65 years and over	48	28	58.3	41	27	65.9	5	1	20.0
Age unknown	5	4	80.0	3	3	100.0	2	1	50.0	Age unknown	5	3	60.0	5	3	60.0			

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

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

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

RACE AND AGE PERIOD.	1910									1900								
	Population 10 years of age and over.			Males 10 years of age and over.			Females 10 years of age and over.			Population 10 years of age and over.			Males 10 years of age and over.			Females 10 years of age and over.		
	Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All races.....	148,789	39,892	26.8	101,287	24,273	24.0	47,502	15,019	32.9	127,768	42,340	33.1	92,934	29,578	31.8	34,834	12,762	36.6
10 to 14 years.....	13,537	427	3.2	7,100	178	2.5	6,428	240	3.9	8,433	301	4.0	4,484	154	3.4	3,954	237	6.0
15 to 19 years.....	13,650	1,773	13.0	7,805	949	12.1	5,785	824	14.2	10,844	2,270	21.0	6,033	1,366	20.0	4,211	913	21.7
20 to 24 years.....	20,076	4,331	21.6	13,008	2,434	17.9	6,408	1,397	20.3	21,070	8,116	38.5	15,007	5,356	35.5	6,003	2,760	46.0
25 to 34 years.....	41,970	12,894	30.7	28,522	6,904	24.2	13,448	5,060	44.8	46,019	17,754	38.6	35,115	12,416	35.4	10,904	5,338	49.0
35 to 44 years.....	33,675	11,612	34.5	24,860	7,321	29.5	8,825	4,201	48.0	24,201	8,317	34.4	19,005	6,345	33.2	5,106	1,972	38.6
45 to 54 years.....	16,081	5,482	34.1	12,164	3,953	32.5	3,917	1,524	38.9	9,337	3,038	32.5	6,990	2,243	32.1	2,347	795	33.9
55 to 64 years.....	6,506	2,293	35.2	4,944	1,760	35.6	1,562	539	34.1	4,019	1,528	38.1	3,436	1,153	33.6	1,183	375	31.7
65 years and over.....	3,238	1,094	33.8	2,188	757	34.6	1,050	337	32.1	2,677	781	29.2	1,744	463	26.5	938	318	34.1
Age unknown.....	56	16	.....	37	12	.....	19	4	.....	563	136	24.2	370	82	22.2	193	54	28.0
Hawaiian.....	20,819	974	4.7	10,818	382	3.5	10,001	592	5.9	23,386	1,690	7.2	12,347	743	6.0	11,039	947	8.6
10 to 14 years.....	2,528	40	1.6	1,307	16	1.2	1,221	24	2.0	2,918	48	1.6	1,528	36	2.4	1,300	12	0.9
15 to 19 years.....	2,657	75	2.8	1,343	38	2.8	1,314	37	2.8	3,090	117	3.8	1,619	62	3.8	1,477	55	3.7
20 to 24 years.....	2,267	70	3.1	1,129	32	2.8	1,138	38	3.3	2,529	101	4.0	1,160	37	3.2	1,369	64	4.7
25 to 34 years.....	3,997	163	4.1	1,960	50	2.6	1,777	113	6.3	4,472	205	4.6	2,208	91	4.1	2,204	114	5.0
35 to 44 years.....	3,517	157	4.5	1,777	40	3.4	1,740	97	5.6	3,844	230	6.0	2,051	85	4.1	1,793	145	8.1
45 to 54 years.....	2,817	145	5.1	1,479	43	2.9	1,338	102	7.6	2,075	242	11.7	1,409	90	6.0	1,170	152	12.9
55 to 64 years.....	1,700	119	7.0	1,018	50	4.9	682	69	10.1	1,782	261	14.6	1,056	114	10.8	726	147	20.2
65 years and over.....	1,320	202	15.3	800	92	11.5	520	110	21.2	1,828	437	23.9	1,112	208	18.7	716	229	32.0
Age unknown.....	16	3	.....	5	1	.....	11	2	.....	242	49	20.2	114	20	17.5	128	29	22.7
Part Hawaiian.....	7,618	109	1.4	3,758	54	1.4	3,860	55	1.4	4,701	89	1.8	2,366	45	1.9	2,335	41	1.8
10 to 14 years.....	1,755	14	0.8	926	9	1.0	829	5	0.6	1,116	13	1.2	569	5	0.9	547	8	1.5
15 to 19 years.....	1,605	23	1.4	789	11	1.4	816	12	1.5	1,000	19	1.9	494	11	2.2	506	8	1.6
20 to 24 years.....	1,201	14	1.2	534	5	0.9	607	9	1.3	675	10	1.5	322	4	1.2	353	6	1.7
25 to 34 years.....	1,469	19	1.3	700	8	1.1	760	11	1.4	901	16	1.7	477	7	1.5	484	9	1.9
35 to 44 years.....	846	16	1.9	412	7	1.7	434	9	2.1	574	9	1.6	301	8	2.7	273	1	0.4
45 to 54 years.....	502	10	2.0	262	7	2.7	240	3	1.3	235	11	4.7	128	6	4.7	107	5	4.7
55 to 64 years.....	163	9	5.5	95	6	.....	68	3	.....	9	3	.....	51	1	.....	39	2	.....
65 years and over.....	76	4	.....	40	1	.....	36	3	.....	33	4	.....	18	3	.....	15	1	.....
Age unknown.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	17	1	.....	6	.....	.....	11	1	.....
Caucasian.....	32,138	8,847	27.5	18,838	4,634	24.6	13,800	4,213	31.7	20,698	5,543	26.8	12,549	2,870	22.9	8,349	2,673	32.0
10 to 14 years.....	4,260	241	5.7	2,213	110	5.0	2,047	131	6.4	3,254	188	5.8	1,705	66	3.9	1,549	122	7.9
15 to 19 years.....	4,385	888	20.3	2,276	434	19.1	2,109	454	21.5	2,019	501	24.8	1,367	218	16.1	1,202	233	22.4
20 to 24 years.....	4,634	1,058	22.8	2,830	531	18.7	1,798	527	29.3	2,469	633	25.7	1,438	266	18.6	1,020	307	35.8
25 to 34 years.....	7,540	2,168	28.8	4,537	1,080	23.8	3,003	1,088	36.2	4,489	1,115	24.8	2,731	542	19.8	1,758	573	32.6
35 to 44 years.....	5,057	1,787	35.3	3,045	960	29.8	2,012	881	43.8	3,098	1,209	32.7	2,384	637	26.7	1,314	672	43.5
45 to 54 years.....	3,225	1,297	40.2	1,993	699	35.1	1,232	598	48.5	2,475	1,060	43.2	1,611	524	36.3	804	485	56.1
55 to 64 years.....	1,906	911	47.8	1,258	566	45.0	643	345	53.2	1,253	575	45.7	888	388	43.7	370	177	50.5
65 years and over.....	1,113	491	44.1	607	303	45.4	446	188	42.2	566	230	40.6	379	153	40.4	187	77	41.2
Age unknown.....	18	6	.....	13	5	.....	5	1	.....	80	23	.....	61	16	.....	19	7	.....
Chinese.....	18,159	5,871	32.3	15,290	4,614	30.2	2,869	1,257	43.8	22,840	9,146	40.0	20,735	7,812	37.7	2,105	1,334	63.4
10 to 14 years.....	1,621	61	3.8	856	8	0.9	765	53	6.9	740	69	9.3	438	26	5.9	302	73	24.2
15 to 19 years.....	1,100	99	9.0	650	13	2.0	450	36	8.0	1,592	107	6.7	1,240	325	26.2	352	192	54.5
20 to 24 years.....	699	139	19.9	405	23	5.7	294	118	39.8	2,763	1,207	44.7	2,337	936	40.1	366	271	74.0
25 to 34 years.....	3,216	960	29.9	2,618	580	22.2	2,048	380	18.6	7,970	3,403	42.7	7,330	3,002	41.0	640	461	72.0
35 to 44 years.....	5,470	2,006	36.6	5,013	1,632	32.6	4,666	374	80.3	5,079	2,119	41.7	5,379	1,893	35.2	300	226	75.3
45 to 54 years.....	3,642	1,431	39.3	3,439	1,262	36.7	2,03	169	83.3	2,524	1,019	40.4	2,431	949	39.0	93	70	.....
55 to 64 years.....	1,806	850	47.1	1,742	796	45.7	64	54	.....	1,324	620	46.8	1,289	590	45.8	35	30	.....
65 years and over.....	591	323	54.7	562	298	53.0	20	25	.....	216	60	27.8	204	86	42.2	12	10	.....
Age unknown.....	5	2	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	6	.....	87	5	.....	5	1	.....
Japanese.....	62,950	22,053	35.0	46,307	12,895	27.8	16,643	9,158	55.0	55,397	25,619	46.2	44,560	17,941	40.3	10,837	7,678	70.8
10 to 14 years.....	3,098	47	1.5	1,655	18	1.1	1,443	29	2.0	372	40	10.8	219	18	8.2	153	22	14.4
15 to 19 years.....	2,684	366	13.6	1,743	183	10.5	941	183	19.4	2,500	1,124	45.0	1,901	760	39.6	599	374	62.4
20 to 24 years.....	10,164	2,710	26.7	7,707	1,561	20.3	2,457	1,149	46.8	12,063	6,154	51.0	9,791	4,109	42.0	2,872	2,045	71.2
25 to 34 years.....	23,257	8,894	38.2	16,422	4,638	28.2	6,835	4,256	62.3	28,016	12,860	46.0	22,304	8,747	39.2	5,712	4,152	72.7
35 to 44 years.....	17,456	7,235	41.4	13,408	4,372	32.6	4,048	2,868	70.7	10,232	4,674	45.5	8,889	3,672	41.3	1,393	1,003	71.9
45 to 54 years.....	5,437	2,422	44.5	4,601	1,799	39.1	4,836	623	12.9	1,356	652	48.1	1,263	579	45.8	93	73	.....
55 to 64 years.....	775	343	44.3	698	292	41.8	77	51	.....	128	46	35.9	120	41	34.2	8	5	.....
65 years and over.....	70	34	.....	60	31	.....	4	3	.....	12	2	.....	10	2	.....	2	.....

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

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

RACE.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910		
	Total number.	Unable to speak English.	
		Number.	Percent.
All races.....	148,789	84,177	56.6
Hawaiian.....	29,819	8,941	42.9
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	5,459	233	4.3
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	2,159	199	9.2
Portuguese.....	16,130	4,380	28.9
Porto Rican.....	3,321	2,235	67.3
Spanish.....	1,262	925	73.3
Other Caucasian.....	12,425	992	7.7
Chinese.....	18,159	11,450	63.1
Japanese.....	62,950	49,750	79.0
Korean.....	4,080	3,335	81.7
Filipino, negro, and all other.....	3,025	1,760	58.2

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.

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

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

AREA AND CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	Dwellings.	Families.	Persons to a dwelling.	Persons to a family.
Hawaii:					
1910.....	191,909	43,764	52,219	4.4	3.7
1900.....	154,001	32,366	36,922	4.8	4.2
Honolulu:					
1910.....	52,183	9,047	11,847	5.8	4.4
1900.....	39,306	6,956	8,161	5.6	4.8

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

Table 30	SUBJECT.	THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii County.	Honolulu County.	Kalawao County.	Kauai County.	Maui County.	Hilo town.	Honolulu district.
POPULATION									
	Total population, 1910.....	191,909	55,382	82,028	785	23,952	29,762	6,745	52,183
	1900.....	154,001	46,843	58,504	1,177	20,734	26,743		30,306
	1890.....	89,900	26,754	31,194		11,850	20,183		22,907
	Increase, 1900-1910 ¹	37,908	8,539	23,524	-392	3,218	3,019	6,745	12,877
	Per cent of increase.....	24.6	18.2	40.2	-33.3	15.5	11.3		32.8
	Increase, 1890-1900.....	64,011	20,089	27,310	1,177	8,875	6,560		16,399
	Per cent of increase.....	71.1	75.1	87.5		74.8	32.5		71.6
	Land area (square miles).....	6,449	4,015	600	11	641	1,182		70
	Population per square mile, 1910.....	29.8	13.8	136.7	71.4	37.4	25.2		745.4
RACE AND NATIVITY									
	Hawaiian.....	26,041	7,156	10,567	520	2,208	5,590	764	7,910
	Number in 1900.....	29,799	8,666	11,096	910	2,483	6,614		8,366
	Part Hawaiian.....	12,506	2,768	6,716	104	798	2,120	638	5,613
	Number in 1900.....	7,867	1,929	3,616	149	666	1,499		3,098
	Caucasian Hawaiian.....	8,772	1,802	4,985	79	556	1,350	418	4,233
	Asiatic Hawaiian.....	3,734	960	1,731	25	242	770	220	1,380
	Caucasian.....	44,048	12,104	21,612	81	4,063	5,588	1,991	15,992
	Number in 1900.....	28,819	8,122	14,067	44	3,053	3,533		12,314
	Portuguese.....	22,301	7,100	8,779	25	2,643	3,754	1,138	6,147
	Porto Rican.....	4,890	2,060	1,350	2	743	735	109	387
	Spanish.....	1,990	839	682		339	130	67	258
	Other Caucasian.....	14,867	2,105	10,801	54	938	969	677	9,200
	Chinese.....	21,674	2,965	13,724	46	2,312	2,597	435	9,574
	Number in 1900.....	25,767	4,668	13,995	31	3,640	3,433		9,001
	Japanese.....	79,675	27,237	27,123	26	12,541	12,743	2,770	12,093
	Number in 1900.....	61,111	23,381	16,418	6	10,830	11,476		6,179
	Korean.....	4,533	1,619	1,156	3	969	786	27	400
	Filipino.....	2,361	1,251	564	1	372	173	76	87
	Negro.....	695	140	399	3	59	94	6	327
	All other.....	378	112	162	1	30	71	29	127
	Total native.....	98,157	27,231	44,338	681	10,511	15,396	4,004	32,341
	Total foreign born.....	93,752	28,151	37,690	104	13,441	14,366	2,741	19,842
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.									
	Hawaiian.....	13.6	12.9	12.9	66.2	9.2	18.8	11.3	15.2
	Per cent in 1900.....	19.3	18.5	19.0	79.0	12.0	24.7		21.3
	Part Hawaiian.....	6.5	5.0	8.2	13.2	3.3	7.1	9.5	10.8
	Per cent in 1900.....	5.1	4.1	6.2	12.7	3.2	5.6		7.9
	Caucasian Hawaiian.....	4.6	3.3	10.1	2.3	4.5	6.2		8.1
	Asiatic Hawaiian.....	1.9	1.7	2.1	3.2	1.0	2.6	3.3	2.6
	Caucasian.....	23.0	21.9	26.3	10.3	19.5	18.8	29.5	30.6
	Per cent in 1900.....	18.7	17.3	24.0	3.7	14.7	13.2		31.3
	Portuguese.....	11.6	12.8	10.7	3.2	11.0	12.6	16.9	11.8
	Porto Rican.....	2.5	3.7	1.6	0.3	3.1	2.5	1.6	0.7
	Spanish.....	1.0	1.5	0.8		1.4	0.4	1.0	0.5
	Other Caucasian.....	7.7	3.8	13.2	6.9	3.9	3.3	10.0	17.6
	Chinese.....	11.3	5.4	16.7	5.9	9.7	8.7	6.4	18.3
	Per cent in 1900.....	16.7	10.0	23.9	2.6	17.6	12.8		23.1
	Japanese.....	41.5	49.2	33.1	3.3	52.4	43.8	41.2	23.2
	Per cent in 1900.....	39.7	39.9	26.4	0.5	52.2	42.9		15.7
	Total native.....	51.1	49.2	54.1	86.8	43.9	51.7	59.4	62.0
	Total foreign born.....	48.9	50.8	45.9	13.2	56.1	48.3	40.6	38.0
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES									
FOREIGN BORN: Born in—									
	Atlantic Islands.....	913	732	155		2	24	165	95
	Australia.....	150	14	127		2	7	6	113
	Austria.....	170	47	81		22	20	2	54
	Canada.....	354	52	270	3	12	17	10	234
	China.....	14,486	2,246	8,496	38	1,743	1,963	267	5,321
	Cuba and other West Indies ²	39	6	26	1	3	4	1	21
	Denmark.....	57	7	38	1	7	4	2	36
	England.....	629	93	460	2	30	44	21	403
	France.....	76	2	64	1	8	1	1	61
	Germany.....	905	108	563	13	160	61	27	477
	Greece.....	31	11	20					10
	India.....	34	3	24				8	23
	Ireland.....	234	22	198		5	2		170
	Italy.....	36	12	21	1	2	11	6	14
	Japan.....	59,800	20,341	20,576	25	9,043	9,815	1,830	8,799
	Korea.....	4,172	1,525	1,024	3	873	747	27	401
	Norway.....	200	19	113		37	31	4	91
	Pacific islands ³	216	33	115		33	34	7	98
	Portugal.....	7,585	1,777	3,394	5	1,071	1,338	215	2,035
	Russia.....	1,077	72	889	1	49	66	20	790
	Scotland.....	532	223	231	1	35	42	40	175
	South America.....	47	13	25		4	5	3	21
	Spain.....	1,622	712	535		271	104	59	200
	Sweden.....	103	14	81	1	4	3	6	68
	Other foreign countries.....	284	67	165	7	24	21	14	123
NATIVE: Both parents born in—									
	Austria.....	71	41	10		12	8		6
	Canada.....	57	14	42				1	31
	China.....	6,104	612	4,415	11	477	589	146	3,526
	Denmark.....	24	1	22					17
	England.....	271	45	200		7	19	6	178
	Germany.....	761	75	474	2	181	29	25	382
	Ireland.....	244	10	221	1	2	10	3	182
	Japan.....	10,772	6,859	6,529	1	3,482	2,907	938	3,283
	Norway.....	142	11	93		21	14	4	73
	Portugal.....	9,902	2,403	4,201	15	1,337	1,946	266	3,211
	Russia.....	23	2	18			3		14
	Scotland.....	178	69	85		7	17	13	63
	Sweden.....	43	5	37			1	5	27
	All others of foreign parentage ⁴	3,782	1,880	1,405		276	221	422	1,010

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Except Porto Rico.

³ Except Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

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

POPULATION.

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

Table 30— Continued.	SUBJECT.	THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii County.	Honolulu County.	Kalawao County.	Kauni County.	Maui County.	Hilo town.	Honolulu district.
SEX									
Total	Male..... Female.....	123,099 68,810	36,342 19,040	51,239 30,789	477 308	15,895 8,057	19,148 10,616	3,866 2,879	30,914 21,269
Hawaiian	Male..... Female.....	13,439 12,602	3,707 3,449	5,408 5,159	300 220	1,128 1,080	2,896 2,694	369 395	3,960 3,941
Caucasian Hawaiian	Male..... Female.....	4,438 4,334	934 868	2,449 2,536	40 30	311 245	704 646	218 200	2,000 2,235
Asiatic Hawaiian	Male..... Female.....	1,812 1,922	499 467	832 899	12 13	112 130	357 413	98 122	653 727
Portuguese	Male..... Female.....	11,571 10,730	3,700 3,400	4,491 4,288	17 8	1,455 1,188	1,908 1,846	562 586	3,042 3,105
Porto Rican	Male..... Female.....	2,878 2,012	1,213 847	789 561	2 —	422 201	422 313	63 46	210 177
Spanish	Male..... Female.....	1,078 912	454 385	378 304	— —	176 163	70 60	37 30	141 117
Other Caucasian	Male..... Female.....	9,255 5,612	1,275 830	6,824 3,977	37 17	543 395	576 393	382 295	5,627 3,673
Chinese	Male..... Female.....	17,148 4,526	2,509 486	10,472 3,262	45 1	1,957 355	2,165 432	335 100	6,948 2,626
Japanese	Male..... Female.....	54,784 24,891	19,280 7,957	17,863 9,265	18 8	8,540 3,992	9,074 3,669	1,699 1,080	7,659 4,434
Korean	Male..... Female.....	3,931 602	1,464 155	934 222	3 —	805 164	725 61	26 1	352 108
Filipino	Male..... Female.....	2,135 226	1,150 101	484 80	1 —	340 32	190 13	66 10	68 19
Negro	Male..... Female.....	415 280	94 46	225 174	1 2	45 14	50 44	6 —	179 148
All other	Male..... Female.....	215 161	63 49	90 72	1 —	22 8	39 32	15 14	60 61
MALES OF VOTING AGE									
Total number	Number in 1900	83,996 79,607	24,680 24,955	35,099 28,272	389 480	10,893 11,791	13,025 14,109	2,401	20,169 16,267
Hawaiian	Number in 1900	7,926 8,879	2,123 2,478	3,385 3,337	235 381	622 743	1,561 1,800	237	2,514 2,643
Part Hawaiian	Number in 1900	1,930 1,222	414 263	1,059 604	41 39	126 111	290 205	106	873 608
Caucasian Hawaiian	Number in 1900	1,482 448	314 100	816 243	50 11	102 24	220 70	75 31	665 208
Asiatic Hawaiian	Number in 1900	13,900 9,260	3,266 2,554	7,890 6,062	46 25	1,238 858	1,460 981	586	5,918 4,424
Portuguese	Number in 1900	4,972 1,563	1,536 642	2,018 459	12 1	585 242	821 219	256	1,428 139
Porto Rican	Number in 1900	1,563 488	642 151	459 175	1 —	242 76	219 36	48 16	139 74
Spanish	Number in 1900	6,897 13,695	907 2,147	5,238 7,983	33 45	335 1,672	384 1,848	266	4,277 4,042
Other Caucasian	Number in 1900	18,595 13,595	3,700 3,806	9,024 7,983	27 27	2,984 2,984	2,764 2,764	253	5,158 5,158
Chinese	Number in 1900	41,795 41,343	14,854 16,043	13,481 10,083	17 2	6,343 7,080	7,100 8,165	1,172	5,467 5,511
Japanese	Number in 1900	3,531 1,219	1,348 528	807 404	3 2	705 187	668 98	23 24	289 180
Korean	Number in 1900	1,219	528	404	2	187	98	24	180
Filipino, negro, and all other	Number in 1900	1,219	528	404	2	187	98	24	180
PER CENT OF TOTAL.									
Hawaiian		9.4	8.6	0.7	60.4	5.7	12.0	0.9	12.5
Caucasian Hawaiian		1.8	1.3	2.3	7.7	0.9	1.7	3.1	3.3
Asiatic Hawaiian		0.5	0.4	0.7	2.8	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.0
Portuguese		5.9	2.6	5.8	3.1	5.4	6.3	10.7	7.1
Porto Rican		1.9	2.6	1.3	0.3	2.2	1.7	2.0	0.7
Spanish		0.6	0.7	0.5	—	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4
Other Caucasian		8.2	3.7	15.0	8.5	3.1	2.9	11.1	21.2
Chinese		16.3	8.7	22.8	11.6	15.3	14.2	10.5	24.5
Japanese		49.8	60.2	38.5	4.4	58.2	54.5	48.8	27.0
Korean		4.2	5.5	2.3	0.8	6.5	5.1	1.0	1.5
Filipino, negro, and all other		1.5	2.1	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.9
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN BORN.									
FOREIGN BORN, total		65,810	20,265	25,487	86	9,475	10,497	1,759	13,010
Naturalized		2,562	494	1,515	10	258	279	130	1,268
Having first papers		425	121	264	1	14	25	18	189
Alien		62,491	19,579	23,529	69	9,173	10,141	1,594	11,451
Unknown		322	71	179	—	30	52	17	102
ILLITERACY									
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.									
Total number illiterate		22,728	7,820	7,873	20	4,034	2,981	487	2,867
Per cent illiterate		27.1	31.7	22.5	5.1	37.0	22.9	19.5	14.2
Per cent in 1900		34.3	38.4	28.8	7.7	59.0	35.2	—	19.8
Hawaiian, number illiterate		324	111	126	7	25	55	12	94
Per cent illiterate		4.1	5.2	3.7	3.0	4.0	3.5	5.1	3.7
Caucasian Hawaiian, number illiterate		21	8	8	—	3	2	—	5
Per cent illiterate		1.4	2.5	1.0	—	2.9	0.9	—	0.8
Asiatic Hawaiian, number illiterate		11	3	6	—	1	1	—	5
Per cent illiterate		2.5	3.0	2.5	—	—	—	—	2.4
Portuguese, number illiterate		2,377	787	841	3	319	427	97	481
Per cent illiterate		47.8	51.2	41.7	—	54.5	52.0	37.9	33.7
Porto Rican, number illiterate		1,204	507	326	—	193	178	37	79
Per cent illiterate		77.0	79.0	71.0	—	79.8	81.3	—	56.8
Spanish, number illiterate		219	92	78	—	35	14	8	21
Per cent illiterate		46.8	50.8	44.6	—	—	—	—	—
Other Caucasian, number illiterate		192	30	124	1	22	15	3	109
Per cent illiterate		2.8	3.3	2.4	—	6.6	3.9	1.1	2.5
Chinese, number illiterate		4,589	757	2,417	6	776	693	46	988
Per cent illiterate		33.5	35.3	30.3	—	46.4	34.3	18.2	20.0
Japanese, number illiterate		12,487	4,954	3,650	2	2,427	1,448	249	992
Per cent illiterate		29.9	33.4	27.1	—	38.3	20.4	21.2	18.2
Korean, number illiterate		864	358	176	1	151	178	4	50
Per cent illiterate		24.5	26.6	21.8	—	21.4	26.6	—	16.7
Filipino, negro, and all other, number illiterate		440	213	115	—	82	30	10	43
Per cent illiterate		36.1	40.3	28.5	—	43.9	—	—	23.1

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

Table 30— Continued.	SUBJECT.	THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii County.	Honolulu County.	Kalawao County.	Kanai County.	Maui County.	Hilo town.	Honolulu district.
ILLITERACY—Continued.									
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.									
Total number.....		148,789	42,665	64,251	758	18,292	22,823	4,958	40,698
Number illiterate.....		39,892	13,314	14,751	36	6,531	5,280	1,093	6,304
Per cent illiterate.....		26.8	31.2	23.0	4.7	35.7	23.0	22.0	15.5
Hawaiian, number.....		20,819	5,671	8,640	501	1,703	4,304	622	6,508
Number illiterate.....		974	300	396	19	93	166	27	317
Per cent illiterate.....		4.7	5.3	4.6	3.8	5.5	3.9	4.3	4.9
Caucasian Hawaiian, number.....		5,459	1,099	3,180	76	320	784	254	2,729
Number illiterate.....		71	25	30	0	6	10	1	23
Per cent illiterate.....		1.3	2.3	0.9	0	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.8
Asiatic Hawaiian, number.....		2,159	535	1,058	24	136	406	130	882
Number illiterate.....		38	9	19	0	3	7	2	17
Per cent illiterate.....		1.8	1.7	1.8	0	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.9
Portuguese, number.....		15,130	4,765	6,107	25	1,732	2,501	759	4,387
Number illiterate.....		5,365	1,751	1,991	7	672	834	237	1,175
Per cent illiterate.....		35.4	36.7	32.6	0	38.8	37.3	31.2	26.8
Porto Rican, number.....		3,321	1,354	939	2	510	486	99	280
Number illiterate.....		2,431	1,033	646	0	376	376	67	166
Per cent illiterate.....		73.2	74.6	68.9	0	73.7	77.4	67	59.3
Spanish, number.....		1,262	557	425	0	216	84	41	169
Number illiterate.....		628	277	213	0	103	33	20	60
Per cent illiterate.....		49.8	51.6	50.1	0	47.7	38	20	35.5
Other Caucasian, number.....		12,425	1,663	9,259	50	701	752	533	7,899
Number illiterate.....		455	56	304	1	42	32	12	262
Per cent illiterate.....		3.5	3.4	3.3	0	6.0	4.3	2.3	3.3
Chinese, number.....		13,159	2,583	11,285	40	1,999	2,246	345	7,673
Number illiterate.....		5,871	869	3,363	0	879	754	70	1,754
Per cent illiterate.....		32.3	33.6	29.8	0	44.0	33.6	20.3	22.9
Japanese, number.....		62,950	21,549	21,417	26	9,706	10,252	2,053	9,378
Number illiterate.....		22,053	8,078	7,296	2	4,004	2,673	627	2,381
Per cent illiterate.....		35.0	37.5	34.1	0	41.3	26.1	30.5	25.4
Korean, number.....		4,080	1,508	997	3	889	733	27	388
Number illiterate.....		1,057	426	227	1	192	211	4	77
Per cent illiterate.....		25.9	28.2	22.8	0	22.0	28.8	4	19.8
Filipino, negro, and all other, number.....		3,025	1,371	944	5	430	275	95	405
Number illiterate.....		681	490	266	0	161	64	26	72
Per cent illiterate.....		32.4	35.7	28.2	0	37.4	23.3	27.0	17.8
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.									
Total number.....		30,820	8,998	13,258	127	3,571	4,866	1,204	9,505
Number illiterate.....		2,958	1,057	1,055	5	460	381	76	418
Per cent illiterate.....		9.6	11.7	8.0	3.9	12.9	7.8	6.3	4.4
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE									
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....		45,548	13,421	19,324	131	5,469	7,203	1,881	13,581
Number attending school.....		27,912	7,774	12,287	50	3,182	4,619	1,180	9,057
Per cent attending school.....		61.3	57.9	63.6	38.2	58.2	64.1	63.9	66.7
Number 6 to 9 years.....		14,728	4,423	6,066	4	1,898	2,337	657	4,076
Number attending school.....		11,040	3,244	4,408	3	1,416	1,879	487	3,056
Number 10 to 14 years.....		13,637	3,938	5,728	39	1,656	2,176	557	4,130
Number attending school.....		12,618	3,673	5,275	36	1,491	2,043	518	3,876
Number 15 to 17 years.....		7,217	2,033	3,227	32	788	1,137	304	2,429
Number attending school.....		3,239	671	1,841	9	209	509	132	1,523
Number 18 to 20 years.....		10,666	3,027	4,303	56	1,127	1,553	343	2,946
Number attending school.....		1,115	186	673	2	66	188	53	592
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.									
Total number.....		28,265	8,361	11,794	43	3,554	4,513	1,214	8,206
Number attending school.....		23,558	6,017	9,773	39	2,907	3,922	1,005	6,942
Per cent attending school.....		83.3	82.7	82.9	90.7	81.8	86.9	82.9	84.6
Hawaiian, number.....		4,525	1,365	1,584	35	426	1,115	120	1,146
Number attending school.....		3,685	1,173	1,366	33	364	999	98	981
Per cent attending school.....		81.4	85.9	86.2	77.1	85.4	89.6	81.7	85.6
Caucasian Hawaiian, number.....		2,372	503	1,207	1	161	410	103	1,086
Number attending school.....		2,102	435	1,153	0	142	372	87	979
Per cent attending school.....		88.6	86.5	88.9	0	88.2	90.7	84.5	89.3
Asiatic Hawaiian, number.....		1,055	302	423	0	78	252	49	304
Number attending school.....		830	206	370	0	72	222	44	295
Per cent attending school.....		88.2	88.1	87.5	0	88.1	88.1	44	87.2
Portuguese, number.....		5,267	1,736	2,000	3	631	888	275	1,345
Number attending school.....		4,337	1,466	1,622	3	471	775	235	1,106
Per cent attending school.....		82.3	84.4	80.7	0	74.6	87.3	85.5	82.2
Porto Rican, number.....		674	277	181	0	99	117	17	50
Number attending school.....		376	136	100	0	54	86	12	36
Per cent attending school.....		55.8	49.1	55.2	0	54	73.5	12	36
Spanish, number.....		498	230	144	0	95	29	17	57
Number attending school.....		397	186	120	0	68	23	10	52
Per cent attending school.....		79.7	80.9	83.3	0	78.6	50.0	58.8	91.2
Other Caucasian, number.....		1,833	319	1,208	2	169	195	101	1,055
Number attending school.....		1,543	270	1,062	2	150	110	88	880
Per cent attending school.....		84.2	84.6	82.9	0	88.8	88.1	87.1	83.4
Chinese, number.....		3,123	348	2,210	1	275	289	66	1,703
Number attending school.....		2,522	294	1,772	1	224	231	56	1,404
Per cent attending school.....		80.8	84.5	80.2	0	81.5	79.9	84.6	82.4
Japanese, number.....		8,385	3,137	2,501	1	1,533	1,213	449	1,305
Number attending school.....		7,019	2,593	2,086	0	1,295	1,045	363	1,115
Per cent attending school.....		83.7	82.7	83.4	0	84.5	86.2	80.8	85.4
Korean, number.....		237	53	83	0	68	23	3	32
Number attending school.....		183	45	65	0	55	18	0	27
Per cent attending school.....		77.2	85.0	78.3	0	80.7	78.3	0	84.4
Filipino, negro, and all other, number.....		296	86	154	0	19	37	17	113
Number attending school.....		214	53	117	0	12	32	12	97
Per cent attending school.....		72.3	60.5	76.0	0	31.1	84.0	70.6	85.8
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES									
Dwellings, number.....		43,764	13,829	15,843	270	6,209	7,613	1,535	9,047
Families, number.....		52,219	15,869	20,377	288	7,195	8,490	1,772	11,847

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE TERRITORY AND ITS COUNTIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

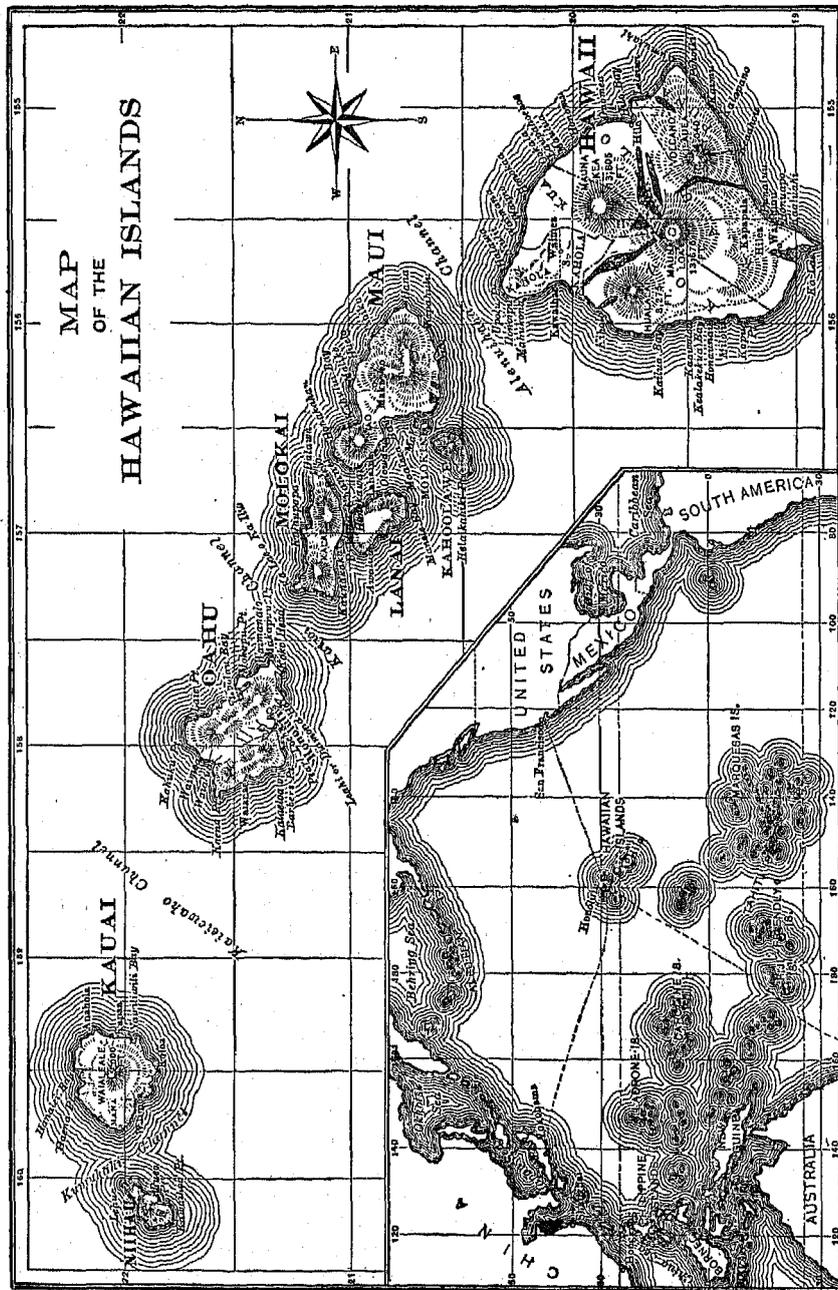
1880, farm land was divided into improved land and unimproved land, woodland being included with unimproved land. *Improved land* includes all land regularly tilled or mowed, land pastured and cropped in rotation, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, vineyards, and nurseries, and land occupied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

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

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

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

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



FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.

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

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

Geologically the island group is of volcanic origin

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

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

NUMBER, AREA, AND VALUE OF FARMS.	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	INCREASE. ¹	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Population.....	191,909	154,001	37,908	24.6
Number of all farms.....	4,320	2,273	2,047	90.1
Approximate area.....acres	² 4,127,360	² 4,127,360		
Land in farms.....acres	2,590,600	2,609,613	-19,013	-0.7
Improved land in farms.....acres	305,053	294,545	10,508	3.6
Average acres per farm.....	599.7	1,148.1	-548.4	-47.8
Average improved acres per farm.....	70.6	129.6	-59.0	-45.5
Value of farm property:				
Total.....	\$96,363,229	\$74,084,988	\$22,278,241	30.1
Land.....	78,132,945	56,484,061	21,648,884	38.3
Buildings.....	4,798,756	3,545,895	1,252,861	35.3
Implements and machinery.....	9,024,328	11,484,890	-2,460,562	-21.4
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....	4,407,200	2,570,142	1,837,058	71.5
Average value of all property per farm.....	\$22,306	\$32,593	-\$10,287	-31.6
Land.....	18,086	24,850	-6,764	-27.2
Buildings.....	1,111	1,560	-449	-28.8
Implements and machinery.....	2,089	5,053	-2,964	-58.7
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....	1,020	1,131	-111	-9.8
Average value of land per acre.....	\$30.16	\$21.64	\$8.52	39.4
Average value of land and buildings per acre.....	\$32.01	\$23.00	\$9.01	39.2

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIZE GROUP.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		INCREASE. ¹		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900
All farmers	4,320	2,273	2,047	90.1	100.0	100.0
Under 20 acres.....	3,267	1,580	1,687	106.8	75.6	69.5
20 to 49 acres.....	520	285	235	82.5	12.0	12.5
50 to 99 acres.....	190	129	61	47.3	4.4	5.7
100 to 174 acres.....	106	66	40	60.6	2.5	2.9
175 to 499 acres.....	80	76	4	5.3	1.9	3.3
500 to 999 acres.....	34	21	13	61.9	0.8	0.9
1,000 acres and over.....	123	116	7	6.0	2.8	5.1
White	753	509	244	47.9	100.0	100.0
Under 20 acres.....	377	206	171	83.0	50.1	40.5
20 to 49 acres.....	125	99	26	26.3	16.6	19.4
50 to 99 acres.....	54	35	19	54.3	7.2	6.9
100 to 174 acres.....	43	32	11	34.4	5.7	6.3
175 to 499 acres.....	33	36	-3	-8.3	4.4	7.1
500 to 999 acres.....	24	8	16	200.0	3.2	1.6
1,000 acres and over.....	97	93	4	4.3	12.9	18.3
Colored	3,567	1,764	1,803	102.2	100.0	100.0
Under 20 acres.....	2,890	1,374	1,516	110.3	81.0	77.9
20 to 49 acres.....	395	186	209	112.4	11.1	10.5
50 to 99 acres.....	186	94	42	44.7	3.8	5.3
100 to 174 acres.....	63	34	29	85.3	1.8	1.9
175 to 499 acres.....	47	40	7	17.5	1.3	2.3
500 to 999 acres.....	10	13	-3	-23.1	0.3	0.7
1,000 acres and over.....	26	23	3	13.0	0.7	1.3

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

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

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

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

RACE.	NUMBER OF FARMS.					
	All farmers.	Own-ers.	Part own-ers.	Share ten-ants.	Cash ten-ants.	Man-agers.
Total	4,320	834	129	214	2,894	249
.....1910..	4,320	834	129	214	2,894	249
.....1900..	2,273	684	139	67	1,265	128
White	753	472	44	15	103	119
.....1910..	753	472	44	15	103	119
.....1900..	509	271	41	7	98	92
Hawaiian	463	309	45	6	81	22
.....1910..	463	309	45	6	81	22
.....1900..	488	287	73	17	104	7
Japanese	2,138	26	16	130	1,923	43
.....1910..	2,138	26	16	130	1,923	43
.....1900..	531	40	5	21	404	1
Chinese	876	22	21	58	720	55
.....1910..	876	22	21	58	720	55
.....1900..	742	83	20	22	589	28
Black	7	3	2	1	1	1
.....1910..	7	3	2	1	1	1
.....1900..	2	2				
All other Asiatics	83	1	1	4	66	10
.....1910..	83	1	1	4	66	10
.....1900..	1	1				

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

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

RACE.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.					
		All farm-ers.	Own-ers.	Part own-ers.	Share ten-ants.	Cash ten-ants.	Man-agers.
Total.....	1910..	100.0	19.3	3.0	5.0	67.0	5.8
	1900..	100.0	30.1	6.1	2.9	55.2	5.6
White.....	1910..	100.0	62.7	5.8	2.0	13.7	15.8
	1900..	100.0	53.2	8.1	1.4	19.3	18.1
Hawaiian.....	1910..	100.0	66.7	9.7	1.3	17.5	4.8
	1900..	100.0	58.8	15.0	3.5	21.3	1.4
Japanese.....	1910..	100.0	1.2	0.7	6.1	89.9	2.0
	1900..	100.0	7.5	0.9	4.0	87.4	0.2
Chinese.....	1910..	100.0	2.5	2.4	6.6	82.2	6.3
	1900..	100.0	11.2	2.7	3.0	79.4	3.5
Black.....	1910..	100.0	42.9	28.6	14.3	14.3	.....
	1900..	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other Asiatics.....	1910..	100.0	2.4	1.2	4.8	79.5	12.0
	1900..	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

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

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

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

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

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

TENURE GROUP.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		INCREASE. ¹		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	Num-ber.	Per cent.	1910	1900
All farmers.....	4,320	2,273	2,047	90.1	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	854	684	150	21.0	19.3	30.1
Part owners.....	129	130	-10	-7.2	3.0	6.1
Share tenants.....	214	87	147	219.4	5.0	2.9
Cash tenants.....	2,894	1,255	1,639	130.6	67.0	55.2
Managers.....	249	128	121	94.5	6.8	5.6
White.....	753	509	244	47.9	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	472	271	201	74.2	62.7	53.2
Part owners.....	44	41	3	7.3	5.8	8.1
Share tenants.....	15	7	8	114.3	2.0	1.4
Cash tenants.....	103	98	5	5.1	13.7	19.3
Managers.....	110	92	27	29.3	15.8	18.1
Colored.....	3,567	1,764	1,803	102.2	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	362	413	-51	-12.3	10.1	23.4
Part owners.....	85	98	-13	-13.3	2.4	5.6
Share tenants.....	190	60	139	231.7	5.6	3.4
Cash tenants.....	2,791	1,167	1,634	141.2	78.2	65.6
Managers.....	130	36	94	261.1	3.6	2.0

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

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

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, POULTRY, AND BEES.

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

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

AGE AND SEX GROUP.	FARMS REPORTING.		ANIMALS.		
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total.....	2,925	67.7	.....	\$4,292,945	.....
Cattle	642	14.9	145,029	2,279,025	\$15.71
Dairy cows (cows and heifers kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1900).....	479	11.1	6,861	235,321	34.30
Other cows (cows and heifers not kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1900).....	326	7.5	66,881	1,045,420	15.63
Heifers born in 1909.....	361	8.4	15,500	146,958	9.48
Calves born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	362	8.4	8,582	50,464	6.58
Steers and bulls born in 1909.....	254	5.9	13,843	137,387	9.92
Steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909.....	244	5.6	33,362	657,476	10.71
Horses	2,253	52.2	15,856	786,207	49.58
Mares, stallions, and geldings born before Jan. 1, 1909.....	2,230	51.6	14,152	752,676	53.19
Colts born in 1909.....	217	5.0	1,376	27,892	20.27
Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	106	2.5	328	5,639	17.19
Mules	494	11.4	7,956	918,644	115.47
Mules born before Jan. 1, 1909.....	477	11.0	7,738	914,286	118.16
Mule colts born in 1909.....	34	0.8	186	3,752	20.17
Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	17	0.4	32	606	18.04
Asses and burros	607	14.1	1,759	19,726	11.21
Swine	1,396	32.3	20,484	136,116	6.64
Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,271	29.4	10,990	97,552	8.88
Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	636	14.7	9,494	38,564	4.06
Sheep	31	0.7	76,710	137,478	1.79
Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	27	0.6	38,194	76,225	2.00
Rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	23	0.5	22,100	47,478	2.15
Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	18	0.4	16,416	13,778	0.84
Goats	44	1.0	4,451	3,067	0.69
Carabaos (Chinese buffaloes)	75	1.7	399	12,683	31.79

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KIND.	1910 (April 15)				1900 (June 1)
	Farms reporting.		Number of fowls.	Value.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.			
Total.....	2,308	53.4	95,667	\$65,310	58,143
Chickens.....	2,273	52.6	64,136	47,115	31,888
Turkeys.....	88	2.0	1,742	4,704	4,672
Ducks.....	292	6.8	25,711	12,107	21,508
Geese.....	30	0.7	161	380	76
Pigeons.....	11	0.3	341	187	(1)
Pigeons.....	61	1.4	3,576	717	(2)

¹ Included with chickens.

² Not reported.

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

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

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

KIND.	Number of inclosures reporting.	ANIMALS.		
		Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total	7,154		\$1,095,474	
All cattle.....	4,042	113,227	\$28.01	
Dairy cows.....	811	1,621	72,095	44.48
Horses.....	11,708	760,584	64.96	
Mules.....	1,419	136,657	96.31	
Asses and burros.....	622	1,088	8,603	7.91
Swine.....	10,360	75,053	7.24	
Sheep.....	12	64	5.33	
Goats.....	181	659	1,286	1.95

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

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

KIND.	DOMESTIC ANIMALS.					
	Total.		On farms.		Not on farms.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Total		\$5,388,419		\$4,292,945		\$1,095,474
All cattle.....	140,071	2,392,253	145,029	2,279,026	4,042	113,227
Dairy cows.....	8,482	307,416	6,861	235,321	1,621	72,095
Horses.....	27,564	1,546,791	15,856	786,207	11,708	760,584
Mules.....	9,375	1,055,301	7,956	918,644	1,419	136,657
Asses and burros.....	2,847	28,329	1,759	19,726	1,088	8,603
Swine.....	30,844	211,169	20,484	136,116	10,360	75,053
Sheep.....	76,722	137,540	76,710	137,476	12	64
Goats.....	5,110	4,353	4,451	3,067	659	1,286
Carabaos (Chinese buffaloes).....	399	12,683	399	12,683		

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

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

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

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

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

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

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number or quantity.	Unit.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.			Total.	Average per unit.
Dairy cows on farms April 15, 1910.....	479	11.1	6,861	Head		
On farms reporting dairy products in 1909.....	241	5.6	4,896	Head		
On farms reporting milk produced in 1909.....	227	5.3	4,764	Head		
Specified dairy products, 1909:						
Milk reported.....			1,028,096	Gals.		
Butter made.....	82	1.9	54,133	Lbs.	\$21,792	\$0.40
Milk sold.....	108	2.5	740,184	Gals.	190,030	0.26
Cream sold.....	4	0.1	5,064	Gals.	3,659	0.72
Butter sold.....	44	1.0	44,713	Lbs.	18,233	0.41
Total receipts from sales, 1909.....					211,922	
Total value of milk and cream sold and butter made, 1909.....					215,481	
Specified dairy products, 1899:						
Butter made.....	71	3.1	118,871	Lbs.		
Cheese made.....	1	(¹)	12	Lbs.		
Butter sold.....			96,209	Lbs.	85,455	0.37

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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

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

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

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

	Number of farms reporting.	Sheep of shearing age.	WOOL PRODUCED.		
			Fleeces (number).	Weight (pounds).	Value.
Sheep of shearing age on farms April 15, 1910.....	30	60,294			
Wool produced, as reported, 1909..	12	57,750	72,570	334,955	\$52,414
Total production of wool (partly estimated):					
1909.....			75,767	349,711	54,723
1899.....			93,719	424,223	53,686
Increase, 1899 to 1909 ¹			-17,952	-74,517	1,037
Per cent of increase ¹			-19.2	-17.6	1.9

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

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

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

	Number of farms reporting.	Number of fowls on hand.	PRODUCT.	
			Quantity.	Value.
Fowls on farms April 15, 1910.....	2,308	95,667		
On farms reporting eggs produced in 1909.	1,675	86,004		
On other farms.....	633	9,663		
Eggs produced, as reported, 1909.....	1,096		328,224	\$94,957
Total production of eggs (partly estimated):				
1909.....			386,448	111,802
1899.....			155,710	45,257
Increase, 1899 to 1909.....			230,738	66,545
Per cent of increase.....			148.2	147.0
Eggs sold, as reported, 1909.....	870		240,408	68,083
Fowls on farms April 15, 1910:				
On farms reporting poultry raised in 1909.	1,611	80,696		
On other farms.....	697	14,971		
Poultry raised, as reported, 1909.....	1,064		No. of fowls. 122,117	74,870
Total poultry raised (partly estimated):				
1909.....			144,773	88,178
1899.....				81,546
Increase, 1899 to 1909.....				26,632
Per cent of increase.....				43.8
Fowls sold, as reported, 1909.....	757		67,516	30,850

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

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

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

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

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

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

sales of animals not actually raised on the farms reporting.

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number of animals.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.		Total.	Average.
1909—All domestic animals:					
Sold.....				\$830,809	
Slaughtered.....				209,974	
Calves:					
Sold.....	67	1.0	1,544	29,364	\$19.02
Slaughtered.....	20	0.5	262	2,528	9.65
Other cattle:					
Sold.....	190	4.4	17,461	604,891	34.64
Slaughtered.....	83	1.9	6,238	182,484	29.25
Horses:					
Sold.....	80	1.9	659	45,885	69.55
Mules:					
Sold.....	35	0.8	178	12,217	68.63
Asses and burros:					
Sold.....	10	0.2	21	1,263	60.14
Swine:					
Sold.....	486	11.3	11,662	108,003	9.26
Slaughtered.....	209	4.8	1,541	21,774	14.13
Sheep:					
Sold.....	17	0.4	9,935	29,213	2.94
Slaughtered.....	8	0.2	805	2,958	3.67
Goats:					
Sold.....	2	(¹)	16	23	1.44
Slaughtered.....	4	0.1	160	230	1.44
1899—All domestic animals:					
Sold.....				298,476	
Slaughtered.....				64,081	

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

CROPS.

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

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

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

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

CROP.	Farms reporting.	Acres harvested.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
			Amount.	Unit.	Amount.	Per cent of total.
Total.....					\$28,535,677	100.0
Grains and seeds, total.....		12,838	46,812,520	Lbs..	1,130,366	4.0
Corn.....	522	3,190	4,691,675	Lbs..	63,337	0.2
Rice (paddy).....	503	9,425	41,827,900	Lbs..	1,008,293	3.7
Dry edible beans.....	171	169	211,471	Lbs..	5,564	(¹)
Soy beans.....	9	20	37,535	Lbs..	1,277	(¹)
Dry peas.....	21	14	8,875	Lbs..	201	(¹)
Peanuts.....	42	20	35,070	Lbs..	1,684	(¹)
Coarse forage.....	87	593	6,106	Tons.	41,300	0.1
Sugar cane grown.....	1,028	186,230	4,240,238	Tons.	26,305,747	92.2
Coffee (cherry).....	709	3,727	9,834,025	Lbs..	213,085	0.7
Cotton.....	5	37	5,500	Lbs..	1,201	(¹)
Tobacco.....	20	48	80,475	Lbs..	18,326	0.1
Sisal.....	9		9,025,000	Lbs..	9,025	(¹)
Rubber.....	14		6	Lbs..	12	(¹)
Starch.....	2		3	Bags.	14	(¹)
Potatoes.....	322	353	973,205	Lbs..	15,286	0.1
Sweet potatoes and yams.....	373	270	1,210,389	Lbs..	12,791	(¹)
Other vegetables.....	1,199	1,913			321,897	1.1
Flowers and plants.....	1	3			3,645	(¹)
Strawberries.....	29	20	31,952	Qts..	2,396	(¹)
Other fruits and nuts.....					460,506	1.6

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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

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

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

CROP.	TREES, PLANTS, OR VINES OF BEARING AGE: 1910		TREES, PLANTS, OR VINES NOT OF BEARING AGE: 1910		PRODUCT.			CROP.	TREES, PLANTS, OR VINES OF BEARING AGE: 1910		TREES, PLANTS, OR VINES NOT OF BEARING AGE: 1910		PRODUCT.		
	Farms re- port- ing.	Number.	Farms re- port- ing.	Number.	1909		1900		Farms re- port- ing.	Number.	Farms re- port- ing.	Number.	1909		1900
					Quan- tity.	Value.							Quan- tity.	Quan- tity.		Value.	Quan- tity.
Orchard fruits, total		15,869		16,214	356	\$621	21,046				12,169,447	\$452,784			
Apples.....	19	372	13	116	12	12	26			423	3,575	466	\$63,247	1,749	
Peaches and nec- tarines.....	301	5,416	109	6,086	344	609	1,020			653	261,601	232	74,508	108,490	
Grapes	210	46,932	92	41,933	229	4,579	29,310			159	4,433	25	820	425	
Nuts¹ (coco- nuts).....	128	32,777	102	36,645	136	2,522	8,350			362	2,139	124	\$14,096	796	
										154	575	133	725	128	
										167	6,128	140	10,956	1,217	
										273	2,224	99	10,265	2,356	
										568	4,690	518	10,350	4,252	
										505	38,045	114	\$22,078	6,161	
										319	23,207,929	208	12,081,003	\$12,361,695	
										42	173	17	184	199	
										16	5,859	20	\$26,910	849	
														\$2,365,040	

¹ Includes small number of pear, plum and prune, cherry, apricot, and mulberry trees, with no product reported.
² Bushels.
³ Pounds.
⁴ Small number of pecan, almond, walnut, and other nut trees not of bearing age were reported, but are not included.
⁵ Number.

⁶ Included with "unclassified."
⁷ Bunches.
⁸ Bags.
⁹ No report.
¹⁰ Boxes.

COUNTY TABLES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii.	Honolulu.	Kalawao.	Kauai.	Maui.	
1	Population.....	191,909	55,382	82,028	785	23,952	29,762
2	<i>Population in 1900.....</i>	<i>184,001</i>	<i>46,843</i>	<i>68,604</i>	<i>1,177</i>	<i>20,734</i>	<i>26,745</i>
3	Number of all farms.....	4,320	2,226	874	3	452	765
4	<i>Number of all farms in 1900.....</i>	<i>2,273</i>					
5	Color of farmers:						
6	White.....	753	350	111	1	113	178
7	Negro and other nonwhite.....	3,567	1,876	763	2	339	587
8	Number of farms, classified by size:						
9	Under 20 acres.....	3,267	1,723	646	2	379	517
10	20 to 49 acres.....	520	247	105		25	143
11	50 to 99 acres.....	190	106	31		15	38
12	100 to 174 acres.....	106	45	32		9	20
13	175 to 499 acres.....	80	37	24		7	12
14	500 to 999 acres.....	34	14	7		2	11
15	1,000 acres and over.....	123	54	29	1	15	24
LAND AND FARM AREA							
16	Approximate area..... acres.....	4,127,360	2,569,600	384,000	7,040	410,240	756,480
17	Land in farms..... acres.....	2,590,600	1,496,061	256,621	6,404	309,014	522,440
18	<i>Land in farms in 1900.....</i>	<i>2,608,613</i>					
19	Improved land in farms..... acres.....	305,053	136,933	64,559	24	46,081	57,456
20	<i>Improved land in farms in 1900.....</i>	<i>294,545</i>					
21	Woodland in farms..... acres.....	596,304	361,460	47,049		114,214	73,581
22	Other unimproved land in farms..... acres.....	1,089,243	997,668	145,013	6,440	148,719	391,403
23	Per cent of land area in farms.....	62.8	58.2	66.8	91.8	75.3	69.1
24	Per cent of farm land improved.....	11.8	9.2	25.2	0.4	14.9	11.0
25	Average acres per farm.....	599.7	672.1	293.6	2,164.7	683.7	682.9
26	Average improved acres per farm.....	70.6	61.5	73.9	8.0	101.9	75.1
VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY							
27	All farm property..... dollars.....	96,363,229	27,915,065	31,354,152	66,469	14,086,165	22,941,378
28	<i>All farm property in 1900.....</i>	<i>74,084,888</i>					
29	Per cent increase, 1900-1910.....	30.1					
30	Land..... dollars.....	78,132,945	22,928,613	24,880,091	36,400	12,133,943	18,153,898
31	<i>Land in 1900.....</i>	<i>66,484,061</i>					
32	Buildings..... dollars.....	4,798,756	1,642,794	1,760,407	8,100	624,934	756,521
33	<i>Buildings in 1900.....</i>	<i>5,645,866</i>					
34	Implements and machinery..... dollars.....	9,024,328	1,203,379	3,823,957	4,675	828,827	3,168,490
35	<i>Implements, etc., in 1900.....</i>	<i>11,484,890</i>					
36	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees..... dollars.....	4,407,200	2,140,279	883,697	17,294	503,461	862,469
37	<i>Domestic animals, etc., in 1900.....</i>	<i>2,670,142</i>					
38	Per cent of value of all property in—						
39	Land.....	81.1	82.1	79.4	54.8	86.1	79.1
40	Buildings.....	5.0	5.9	5.6	12.2	4.4	3.3
41	Implements and machinery.....	9.4	4.3	12.2	7.0	5.8	13.8
42	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....	4.6	7.7	2.8	26.0	3.6	3.8
43	Average values:						
44	All property per farm..... dollars.....	22,306	12,540	35,874	22,156	31,164	29,989
45	Land and buildings per farm..... dollars.....	19,197	11,038	30,488	14,833	28,228	24,720
46	Land per acre..... dollars.....	30.16	15.33	96.95	5.63	39.27	34.75
47	<i>Land per acre in 1900.....</i>	<i>21.64</i>					
DOMESTIC ANIMALS (farms and ranges)							
48	Farms reporting domestic animals.....	2,925	1,301	713	1	373	537
49	Value of domestic animals..... dollars.....	4,292,945	2,122,624	833,848	17,294	474,089	845,090
50	Cattle:						
51	Total number.....	145,029	81,891	20,237	875	10,124	31,902
52	Dairy cows.....	6,861	2,250	2,257		378	1,976
53	Other cows.....	60,881	41,826	8,058	325	3,717	12,955
54	Yearling heifers.....	15,600	8,733	2,136	140	1,178	3,313
55	Calves.....	8,582	3,062	2,134	70	487	2,829
56	Yearling steers and bulls.....	13,843	7,913	1,640	140	1,080	3,170
57	Other steers and bulls.....	33,302	18,107	4,112	200	3,284	7,669
58	Value..... dollars.....	2,279,026	1,200,022	445,374	15,450	160,496	467,684
59	Horses:						
60	Total number.....	15,856	7,845	2,691	26	2,358	2,936
61	Mature horses.....	14,152	6,917	2,477	21	2,090	2,647
62	Yearling colts.....	1,376	838	135	3	204	196
63	Spring colts.....	328	90	79	2	64	93
64	Value..... dollars.....	786,207	377,598	157,256	920	124,297	126,136
65	Mules:						
66	Total number.....	7,956	4,215	1,269		1,082	1,420
67	Mature mules.....	7,738	4,071	1,224		1,057	1,386
68	Yearling colts.....	186	136	23		1	26
69	Spring colts.....	32	8	12		4	8
70	Value..... dollars.....	918,644	467,191	145,832		132,492	173,129
71	Asses and burros:						
72	Number.....	1,769	1,473	43	55	24	164
73	Value..... dollars.....	19,726	12,783	2,890	165	1,020	2,868
74	Swine:						
75	Total number.....	20,484	3,834	8,448	106	609	7,487
76	Mature hogs.....	10,990	2,310	3,480	63	423	4,734
77	Spring pigs.....	9,494	1,524	4,968	43	186	2,753
78	Value..... dollars.....	136,116	23,259	71,278	759	6,452	34,368
79	Sheep:						
80	Total number.....	76,710	20,197	375		26,261	29,877
81	Rams, ewes, and wethers.....	60,294	15,153	375		21,060	23,706
82	Spring lambs.....	16,416	5,044			5,201	6,171
83	Value..... dollars.....	137,476	38,883	1,893		46,301	50,399
84	Goats:						
85	Number.....	4,451	4,272	40		3	136
86	Value..... dollars.....	3,067	2,788	112		11	156
87	Carabaos (Chinese buffaloes):						
88	Number.....	399	2	258		132	7
89	Value..... dollars.....	12,683	100	9,213		3,020	350
POULTRY AND BEES							
90	Number of poultry of all kinds.....	95,667	17,292	51,468		7,599	19,308
91	Value..... dollars.....	65,310	14,463	33,946		5,182	11,719
92	Number of colonies of bees.....	12,621	1,326	4,832		4,227	2,236
93	Value..... dollars.....	48,945	3,192	15,903		24,190	5,660

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

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

		THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii.	Honolulu.	Kalawao.	Kauai.	Mau.
LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS							
Dairy Products							
1	Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products.....	number..	4,890	1,662	1,844	213	1,177
2	Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced.....	number..	4,764	1,487	1,844	213	1,220
3	Milk—Produced.....	gallons..	1,028,096	191,262	693,367	53,075	90,392
4	Sold.....	gallons..	740,184	79,890	591,486	17,125	61,683
5	Cream sold.....	gallons..	5,004	3	5,001		
6	Butter—Produced.....	pounds..	54,133	35,297	5,117	4,150	9,569
7	Sold.....	pounds..	44,713	31,525	2,053	2,550	8,580
8	Value of dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream.....	dollars..	215,481	31,139	159,034	5,469	19,189
9	Receipts from sale of dairy products.....	dollars..	211,922	29,442	158,501	5,169	18,810
Poultry Products							
10	Poultry—Raised.....	number..	122,117	19,684	71,222	7,475	23,836
11	Sold.....	number..	67,516	5,011	52,914	1,012	8,579
12	Eggs—Produced.....	dozens..	328,224	46,388	216,734	13,634	51,463
13	Sold.....	dozens..	240,408	12,920	185,193	5,832	36,413
14	Value of poultry and eggs produced.....	dollars..	169,336	30,029	105,104	9,139	25,064
15	Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs.....	dollars..	104,133	8,842	80,384	2,488	13,219
Honey and Wax							
16	Honey produced.....	pounds..	999,915	59,572	421,200	274,451	244,692
17	Wax produced.....	pounds..	30,113	1,597	12,975	10,280	5,371
18	Value of honey and wax produced.....	dollars..	41,787	2,359	10,555	11,965	10,908
Wool							
19	Wool, fleeces shorn.....	number..	72,570	33,149	3	21,636	17,782
20	Value of wool produced.....	dollars..	52,414	19,040	2	22,048	11,324
DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED							
21	Calves—Sold or slaughtered.....	number..	1,806	968	590	48	200
22	Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered.....	number..	23,699	12,938	3,093	2,479	5,175
23	Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold.....	number..	858	621	103	68	76
24	Swine—Sold or slaughtered.....	number..	13,203	2,623	6,006	145	4,429
25	Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered.....	number..	10,916	6,533	71	1,424	2,883
26	Receipts from sale of animals.....	dollars..	830,809	472,582	122,227	51,575	184,425
27	Value of animals slaughtered.....	dollars..	209,974	47,768	92,670	37,289	31,788

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

VALUE OF ALL CROPS								
1	Total.....	dollars..	28,535,677	8,151,565	8,494,512	1,743	4,839,080	7,048,777
2	Cereals.....	dollars..	1,121,630	33,676	705,094		320,432	62,428
3	Other grains and seeds.....	dollars..	3,726	4,271	1,185		261	3,009
4	Coarse forage.....	dollars..	41,800	1,780	24,628		5,510	9,402
5	Vegetables.....	dollars..	349,974	77,772	180,150	1,743	43,558	60,751
6	Sugar cane.....	dollars..	26,305,747	7,786,391	7,201,651		4,458,353	6,858,812
7	Coffee.....	dollars..	213,085	202,758	3,995		488	5,844
8	Sisal.....	dollars..	9,025	2,325	6,700			
9	Fruits and nuts.....	dollars..	462,902	24,336	386,889		9,223	42,469
10	All other crops.....	dollars..	23,288	18,276	4,200		750	62
SELECTED CROPS (acres and quantity)								
Cereals:								
11	Total.....	acres..	12,615	687	5,245		3,661	3,022
12	Corn.....	pounds..	46,519,575	1,561,260	27,765,822		12,724,583	4,467,810
13	Corn.....	acres..	3,190	364	22		8	2,793
14	Rice (paddy).....	pounds..	4,691,675	780,380	43,250		8,555	3,859,490
15	Rice (paddy).....	acres..	9,425	323	5,223		3,655	224
16	Coarse forage.....	pounds..	41,827,900	780,880	27,722,672		12,716,028	608,320
17	Coarse forage.....	acres..	593	35	322		40	196
18	Coarse forage.....	tons..	6,106	313	3,924		381	1,488
Special crops:								
19	Potatoes.....	acres..	353	00	20		18	255
20	Potatoes.....	pounds..	973,205	189,630	66,400		60,085	657,090
21	Sweet potatoes and yams.....	acres..	270	130	59		24	57
22	Sweet potatoes and yams.....	pounds..	1,210,380	354,034	232,425		112,120	511,810
23	All other vegetables.....	acres..	1,913	641	680	12	230	350
24	Sugar cane.....	acres..	189,230	91,816	27,040		34,044	32,730
25	Sugar cane.....	tons..	4,240,238	1,431,076	1,079,028		727,454	1,002,680
26	Coffee (cherry).....	acres..	3,727	3,501	103		11	112
27	Coffee (cherry).....	pounds..	9,834,026	9,746,045	35,606		4,000	48,475
28	Sisal.....	pounds..	9,025,000	2,325,000	6,700,000			
FRUITS AND NUTS								
29	Orchard fruits.....	trees..	5,869	4,400	149		550	770
30	Orchard fruits.....	bushels..	359	293			5	58
31	Grapes.....	vines..	40,992	1,428	654		2,097	42,183
	Grapes.....	pounds..	229,643	59,371	2,450		31	167,791
Tropical fruits:								
32	Total.....	trees and plants..	23,597,461	984,285	20,927,318		189,550	1,496,298
33	Avocado.....	trees..	3,575	1,327	633		299	816
34	Avocado.....	pounds..	63,247	50,244	3,488		6,750	2,765
35	Bananas.....	trees..	261,691	13,878	214,184		7,190	27,439
36	Bananas.....	bunches..	333,089	9,880	301,316		5,175	16,698
37	Oranges.....	trees..	4,690	2,695	535		937	473
38	Oranges.....	boxes..	4,502	2,695	52		476	278
39	Papaya.....	trees..	38,045	32,835	4,227		751	202
40	Papaya.....	bags..	22,078	19,312	2,523		235	8
41	Pineapples.....	plants..	23,267,929	919,280	20,705,402		179,657	1,465,590
42	Pineapples.....	number..	12,361,695	709,521	10,954,728		74,900	622,546
Small fruits:								
43	Strawberries.....	acres..	20		18		1	1
44	Strawberries.....	quarts..	31,952	112	28,040		2,000	1,800
Nuts:								
45	Coconuts.....	trees..	32,777	10,220	1,672		3,352	17,533
46	Coconuts.....	number..	136,827	34,400	12,710		86,710	3,007

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

	THE TERRITORY.	Hawaii.	Honolulu.	Kalawao.	Kauai.	MauI.
1 Inclosures reporting domestic animals.....	7,154	2,570	1,627	124	1,218	1,615
2 Value of all domestic animals.....dollars..	1,095,474	298,393	470,099	9,848	160,996	161,138
Cattle:						
3 Total number.....	4,042	1,454	699	5	1,031	853
4 Value.....dollars..	113,227	37,534	31,727	625	27,510	15,831
5 Number of dairy cows.....	1,621	625	358	4	417	217
Horses:						
6 Total number.....	11,708	4,363	2,978	258	1,825	2,284
7 Value.....dollars..	760,584	208,296	320,558	8,103	107,985	106,642
8 Number of mature horses.....	11,338	4,258	2,943	247	1,699	2,191
Mules and asses and burros:						
9 Total number.....	2,507	1,283	580	37	142	465
10 Value.....dollars..	145,200	32,195	79,498	1,030	14,154	18,383
11 Number of mature mules.....	1,362	387	531	6	132	306
Swine:						
12 Total number.....	10,360	2,262	3,588	10	1,091	3,409
13 Value.....dollars..	75,053	15,037	28,795	90	11,249	19,882
Sheep and goats:						
14 Total number.....	671	248	184	.....	28	211
15 Value.....dollars..	1,350	331	521	.....	98	400

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		PER CENT OF INCREASE ¹ (1899-1909).	
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
All industries.....	500	5,904	100.0	\$47,404,000	100.0	\$21,775,000	100.0	103.0	96.1
Sugar.....	46	2,517	42.6	35,950,000	75.8	17,408,000	79.9	86.7	83.7
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	74	138	2.3	2,239,000	4.7	638,000	2.9	237.2	250.5
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	10	816	20.4	1,591,000	3.4	664,000	3.0	(?)	(?)
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.....	10	37	0.6	864,000	1.8	122,000	0.6	(?)	(?)
Printing and publishing.....	37	319	5.4	485,000	0.9	337,000	1.5	117.5	101.8
Food preparations.....	87	172	2.9	341,000	0.7	146,000	0.7	450.0	204.6
Bread and other bakery products.....	46	107	1.8	344,000	0.7	124,000	0.6	3,340.0	2,380.0
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	12	80	0.2	304,000	0.6	133,000	0.6	234.1	150.9
Coffee, cleaning and polishing.....	5	71	1.2	207,000	0.6	46,000	0.2	212.6	31.4
Lumber and timber products.....	8	254	4.3	281,000	0.6	184,000	0.8	208.8	275.5
All other industries.....	165	1,393	18.2	4,758,000	10.1	1,973,000	9.3	64.9	79.7

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

² New industry since 1899.

³ Includes two important industries—foundry and machine shops, with three establishments, and fertilizers, with two establishments—for which separate figures can not be given without disclosing individual operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRODUCT.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
Total.....	87	\$341,058
Poi.....	74	271,720
Soy and fish paste.....	5	9,137
Bean-curd.....	4	4,665
Macaroni.....	4	55,530

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.							
	All industries.		Canning and preserving, pineapples.		Sugar.		All other industries.	
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January.....	5,927	81.3	364	18.7	3,217	91.7	2,346	86.8
February.....	6,086	83.5	305	15.7	3,479	99.2	2,302	85.2
March.....	6,041	82.8	427	22.0	3,280	93.5	2,334	86.3
April.....	6,509	89.3	464	23.9	3,508	100.0	2,537	93.8
May.....	6,457	88.5	468	25.1	3,328	94.9	2,641	97.7
June.....	6,403	90.0	810	41.7	3,134	89.3	2,694	95.6
July.....	7,292	100.0	1,086	65.8	2,948	84.0	2,658	98.3
August.....	6,324	86.7	1,943	100.0	1,704	50.3	2,617	96.8
September.....	5,726	78.5	1,587	81.7	1,448	41.3	2,691	95.6
October.....	4,345	59.0	721	37.1	970	27.6	2,654	95.2
November.....	4,214	57.8	526	27.1	904	28.3	2,604	95.7
December.....	5,326	73.0	477	24.5	2,146	61.2	2,703	100.0

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

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

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

INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO PREVAILING HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK.								
	Total.	48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.
All industries.....	5,904	190	839	825	580	865	892	1,394	319
Bread and other bakery products.....	107	14	1	17	.....	7	34	9	25
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	816	.....	.....	310	235	271	.....	.....	.....
Coffee, cleaning and polishing.....	71	3	.....	4	.....	64	.....	.....	.....
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	80	11	.....	12	.....	55	2	.....	.....
Food preparations.....	172	61	3	8	.....	70	25	5	.....
Lumber and timber products.....	254	32	16	15	181	10	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing.....	319	36	156	84	7	36	.....	.....	.....
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	188	.....	11	27	1	61	22	16	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	37	9	.....	18	3	4	3	.....	.....
Sugar.....	2,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	779	1,348	275
All other industries.....	1,393	24	652	330	153	172	27	16	19

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

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

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

ITEM.	Year.	Total.	LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
			Honolulu.	Outside districts.	Honolulu.	Outside districts.
Population.....	1910	191,909	52,183	139,726	27.2	72.8
	1900	154,001	39,306	114,695	25.5	74.5
Number of establishments.	1909	500	236	264	47.2	52.8
	1899	222	53	169	23.9	76.1
Average number of wage earners.	1909	5,904	2,432	3,472	41.2	58.8
	1899	3,655	929	2,726	25.4	74.6
Value of products.....	1909	\$47,403,880	\$10,704,744	\$36,699,136	22.6	77.4
	1899	23,353,065	3,264,574	20,088,491	14.0	86.0
Value added by manufacture.	1909	21,774,571	4,385,520	17,389,051	19.9	80.1
	1899	11,102,764	1,293,339	9,809,425	11.6	88.4

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

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

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909	500	5,904	\$47,403,880	\$21,774,571
1899	222	3,055	23,353,665	11,102,764
Individual:				
1909	240	529	1,596,352	728,750
1899	96	320	902,695	375,033
Firm:				
1909	92	414	1,712,267	543,334
1899	53	279	906,148	344,377
Corporation:				
1909	140	4,935	43,982,101	20,459,615
1899	72	3,048	21,626,749	10,375,513
Other:				
1909	28	26	113,160	42,872
1899	1	8	13,073	7,841
Per cent of total:				
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1899	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual:				
1909	48.0	9.0	3.4	3.3
1899	43.2	8.8	3.9	3.4
Firm:				
1909	18.4	7.0	3.6	2.5
1899	23.9	7.0	3.9	3.1
Corporation:				
1909	28.0	83.5	92.8	94.0
1899	32.4	83.4	92.2	93.4
Other:				
1909	5.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
1899	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rice, cleaning and polishing,				
1909	74	138	\$2,238,667	\$637,919
Individual:				
1909	38	58	536,900	242,268
Firm	30	53	595,639	128,145
Corporation	6	27	1,106,128	267,506
Per cent of total:				
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	51.4	42.0	24.0	38.0
Firm	40.5	38.4	26.0	20.1
Corporation	8.1	19.6	49.4	41.9
Sugar, 1909	46	2,517	\$35,949,822	\$17,407,747
Firm ¹	3	52	480,218	180,863
Corporation	43	2,465	35,469,604	17,226,884
Per cent of total:				
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firm ¹	6.5	2.1	1.3	1.0
Corporation	93.5	97.9	98.7	99.0

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909	500	5,904	\$47,403,880	\$21,774,571
1899	222	3,055	23,353,665	11,102,764
Less than \$5,000:	255	355	504,867	288,576
1909	97	122	185,928	113,238
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:	109	540	1,035,306	405,977
1909	50	332	486,704	240,892
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000:	72	855	2,951,873	1,198,972
1909	31	443	1,336,409	638,587
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:	52	2,818	20,733,541	8,562,543
1909	39	1,940	15,331,918	6,877,425
\$1,000,000 and over:	12	1,336	22,088,293	11,228,503
1899	5	818	6,012,708	3,232,022
Per cent of total:				
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1899	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000:	51.0	6.0	1.2	1.3
1909	43.7	3.3	0.8	1.0
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:	21.8	9.1	2.3	2.3
1909	22.5	9.1	2.1	2.2
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000:	14.4	14.5	6.2	5.6
1909	14.0	12.1	5.7	5.8
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:	10.4	47.7	43.7	39.3
1909	17.6	53.1	65.6	61.9
\$1,000,000 and over:	2.4	22.6	46.6	51.0
1909	2.2	22.4	28.7	29.1
Average per establishment:				
1909	12	\$04,808	\$43,540	
1899	16	105,497	50,012	
Canning and preserving, pine-apples, 1909	10	816	\$1,591,073	\$664,482
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ¹	6	127	279,859	124,057
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	4	689	1,311,214	540,425
Per cent of total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ¹	60.0	15.6	17.6	18.7
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	40.0	84.4	82.4	81.3
Average per establishment	82	\$159,107	\$66,448	
Rice, cleaning and polishing,				
1909	74	138	\$2,238,667	\$637,919
Less than \$5,000	34	22	74,529	27,759
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	10	31	205,777	35,322
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	15	54	617,962	198,860
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	6	31	1,340,399	375,958
Per cent of total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	45.9	15.9	3.3	4.4
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000	25.7	22.5	9.2	5.5
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	20.3	39.1	27.6	31.2
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	8.1	22.5	59.9	58.9
Average per establishment	2	\$30,252	\$8,620	
Sugar, 1909	46	2,517	\$35,949,822	\$17,407,747
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	3	54	223,770	73,041
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	32	1,170	14,670,438	6,234,800
\$1,000,000 and over	11	1,284	21,050,614	11,099,006
Per cent of total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000	6.5	2.1	0.6	0.4
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	69.6	46.8	40.8	35.8
\$1,000,000 and over	23.9	51.0	58.6	63.8
Average per establishment	55	\$781,518	\$378,429	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRY.	Total.	ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—						
		No wage earners.	Under 6 wage earners.	6 to 20 wage earners.	21 to 50 wage earners.	51 to 100 wage earners.	101 to 250 wage earners.	251 to 500 wage earners.
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.								
All industries.....	500	93	256	80	44	13	12	2
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	10	1	1	4	.....	3	.....	1
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	74	13	50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar.....	46	.....	6	26	6	8	.....	.....
All other industries.....	370	80	199	68	14	7	1	1
PER CENT OF NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.								
All industries.....	100.0	18.6	51.2	16.0	8.8	2.6	2.4	0.4
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	100.0	.....	10.0	10.0	40.0	.....	30.0	10.0
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	100.0	17.6	75.7	6.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar.....	100.0	.....	13.0	56.5	13.0	17.4	.....	.....
All other industries.....	100.0	21.6	53.8	18.4	3.8	1.9	0.3	0.3
AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.								
All industries.....	5,904	.....	571	825	1,396	852	1,670	590
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	816	.....	4	20	103	.....	379	310
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	138	.....	99	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar.....	2,517	.....	82	926	399	1,110	.....	.....
All other industries.....	2,433	.....	468	684	367	463	181	280
PER CENT OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.								
All industries.....	100.0	.....	9.7	14.0	23.6	14.4	28.3	10.0
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	100.0	.....	0.5	2.4	12.6	.....	46.4	38.0
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	100.0	.....	71.7	28.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar.....	100.0	.....	3.3	36.8	15.9	44.1	.....	.....
All other industries.....	100.0	.....	19.2	28.1	15.1	18.6	7.4	11.5

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

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

INDUSTRY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED.			
	Salaries.	Wages.	Materials.	Miscellaneous expenses.
All industries.....	2.2	6.6	80.7	10.5
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	3.5	13.1	69.6	13.8
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	0.7	2.1	94.6	2.7
Sugar.....	1.2	3.5	84.1	11.1
All other industries.....	5.4	16.7	68.2	9.7

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

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

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

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

POWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.		HORSEPOWER.		PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF HORSEPOWER.	
	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899
Primary power, total.	942	347	41,930	19,590	100.0	100.0
Owned.....	843	329	41,354	19,415	98.6	99.1
Steam engines.....	601	253	38,742	18,365	92.4	93.5
Gas and oil engines.....	87	10	1,117	79	2.7	0.4
Water wheels.....	85	66	1,345	971	3.2	5.1
Water motors.....	9	(1)	147	(1)	0.4	.....
Other.....	1	.....	3	.....	(2)	.....
Rented.....	99	18	576	175	1.4	0.9
Electric motors.....	99	18	565	175	1.3	0.9
Other.....	.....	.....	11	.....	(2)	.....
Electric motors	189	29	1,807	474	100.0	100.0
Run by current generated by establishment.....	90	11	1,242	299	68.8	63.1
Run by rented power.....	99	18	565	175	31.2	36.9

¹ Not reported.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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

INDUSTRY.	Anthracite coal (tons).	Bituminous coal (tons).	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords).	Oil, including gasoline (barrels).	Gas (1,000 feet).
All industries.....	1,222	4,747	720	14,570	272,392	4,120
Canning and preserving, pineapples.....	.....	212	.....	222	6,302	.....
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	218	155	.....	120	2,733	650
Sugar.....	419	3,719	.....	10,957	214,365	.....
All other industries.....	585	661	720	3,271	48,992	3,470

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

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

(With statistics for laundries.)

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

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

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

SIZE OF CAN.	Number of cases.
1-pound cans.....	22, 192
2-pound cans.....	168, 902
3-pound cans.....	265, 600
Gallon cans.....	42, 608

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLASS.	ROUGH RICE MILLED AND RICE PRODUCTS.	
	Quantity (pounds).	Value.
Rough rice, milled.....	62, 768, 070	(1)
Domestic.....	34, 019, 055	(1)
Foreign.....	28, 749, 015	(1)
Rice products, aggregate.....	(1)	\$2, 238, 667
Clean, total.....	51, 967, 465	2, 134, 167
Whole.....	51, 381, 561	2, 122, 516
Broken.....	585, 904	11, 641
Polish.....	10, 146	92
Bran.....	6, 415, 232	67, 689
Hulls and waste.....	134, 089	134
All other.....	(1)	30, 595

¹ Not reported.

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

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

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

The following statement summarizes the statistics:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Anthracite coal.....	Tons.....	30
Bituminous coal.....	Tons.....	16
Wood.....	Cords.....	31
Oil.....	Barrels.....	103
Gas.....	1,000 feet.....	558

MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909 AND 1899.

THE TERRITORY—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.					Primary horse-power.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salarii employees.	Wage earners (average number).								
Expressed in thousands.														
THE TERRITORY—All industries.	1909 1899	500 222	7,572 4,418	1,074 244	594 519	5,904 3,655	41,930 19,590	\$23,875 10,748	\$686 565	\$2,109 1,473	\$25,629 12,251	\$47,404 23,354	\$21,775 11,103	
Boot and shoe shops.....	1909 1899	14 14	120 65	31 23	8 3	81 39	4	38 18	2 1	17 11	78 20	126 47	48 27	
Bread and other bakery products.....	1909 1899	46 8	180 14	63 10	107 4	38	142	5	36 1	220 5	344 10	124 5		
Carriages and wagons and materials.....	1909 1899	17 7	87 57	14 4	5 2	68 51	25 37	87 81	9 4	33 33	50 50	116 106	66 56	
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding....	1909 1899	4 4	33 26	3 7	2 2	28 17	33 29	23 86	3 3	4 4	36 26	50 38	14 12	
Coffee, cleaning and polishing.....	1909 1899	5 6	285 54	203 3	11 4	71 47	237 140	346 70	9 3	12 9	251 60	297 95	46 35	
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	1909 1899	12 12	106 55	14 15	12 4	80 36	18	794 55	10 3	33 22	171 38	304 91	133 53	
Food preparations.....	1909 1899	37 27	328 127	148 43	6 2	172 82	41 28	100 23	4 1	36 17	195 25	341 62	146 37	
Ice, manufactured.....	1909 1899	5 4	48 25	..... 2	8 4	40 19	271 204	180 137	8 6	24 12	21 16	107 57	86 41
Lumber and timber products.....	1909 1899	8 3	299 40	21 1	24 4	254 35	805 205	403 47	24 7	110 22	97 42	281 61	184 49	
Mineral and soda waters.....	1909 1899	22 7	118 46	13 7	20 4	83 35	114 10	214 61	19 4	35 11	74 25	194 89	120 64	
Printing and publishing.....	1909 1899	37 10	440 170	19 7	102 31	319 132	117 55	256 110	84 41	147 22	98 33	435 200	337 167	
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	1909 1899	74 41	518 267	346 76	34 18	138 173	1,428 609	716 382	11 12	36 49	1,601 482	2,239 664	638 182	
Saddlery and harness.....	1909 1899	6 7	25 28	9	2	14 21	..... .....	29 29	4	6 16	28 47	49 78	21 31
Sugar.....	1909 1899	46 44	2,700 2,759	13 5	179 385	2,517 2,369	36,426 17,774	13,724 7,992	266 364	781 748	18,542 9,778	35,950 19,255	17,408 9,477	
All other industries.....	1909 1899	117 28	2,280 685	177 34	171 50	1,932 595	2,373 499	6,813 1,653	228 110	799 496	4,107 1,604	6,571 2,471	2,404 867	

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

Honolulu—All industries.....	1909 1899	236 53	3,194 1,090	443 69	319 92	2,432 929	4,327 1,001	\$8,716 2,244	\$343 188	\$1,080 626	\$6,369 1,971	\$10,705 3,265	\$4,386 1,294
Boot and shoe shops.....	1909 1899	9 6	101 54	25 14	8 3	68 37	4	33 14	2 1	14 10	68 17	109 37	42 20
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	1909 1899	9 9	101 51	11 12	12 4	78 35	18	792 54	10 3	32 22	170 37	301 88	131 51
Printing and publishing.....	1909 1899	23 6	354 151	12 5	91 28	251 118	95 49	224 98	73 36	127 76	88 31	383 181	295 150
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	1909 1899	13 4	151 48	82 15	15 4	54 29	611 155	198 157	4 6	14 14	1,028 134	1,447 188	419 54
Saddlery and harness.....	1909 1899	5 4	16 18	7 5	1	8 13	..... .....	19 20	2	4 11	11 28	24 49	13 21
All other industries.....	1909 1899	177 24	2,471 768	306 18	192 53	1,973 697	3,609 797	7,450 1,906	252 122	889 493	5,094 1,724	8,440 2,722	3,436 998

STATISTICS FOR HAWAII.

TABLE II.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.										WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.					Primary horse-power.
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks.		Wage earners.				Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.			
					Male.	Female.	Average number.	Number.		Male.		Female.	Male.	Female.			
								Maximum month.	Minimum month.								
1 All Industries	500	7,572	1,074	264	817	13	5,904	Jy 6,787	No 3,705	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	41,930		
2 Boot and shoe shops	14	120	31	3	5	.....	81	No ² 86	Ja ² 76	86	85	1	.....	.....	4
3 Bread and other bakery products	46	180	63	4	4	2	107	Se 110	Ja ² 105	108	98	7	3	.....	38	
4 Canning and preserving, pineapples	10	853	.....	18	17	2	816	Au 1,943	Fe 305	1,202	831	361	9	1	337	
5 Carriages and wagons and materials	17	87	14	5	.....	.....	68	Se 72	Je 63	70	69	.....	1	.....	25
6 Charcoal	9	13	12	.....	.....	.....	1	De ² 1	Ja ² 0	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	4	33	3	2	.....	.....	28	De 70	Se 9	70	10	60	.....	.....	33
8 Coffee, cleaning and polishing	5	285	203	8	3	.....	71	Oc 95	Mh 49	83	42	38	.....	3	237
9 Confectionery	6	44	18	3	2	.....	21	De 25	Jy ² 20	23	21	2	.....	.....	.....
10 Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	12	106	14	3	7	2	80	Se 152	Jb ² 26	40	39	.....	1	.....	18
11 Food preparations	87	326	148	5	1	.....	172	Ja 178	Mh 162	176	146	30	.....	.....	41
12 Furniture and refrigerators	6	79	18	3	4	.....	54	De 59	My 50	58	57	1	.....	.....	14
13 Ice, manufactured	5	48	.....	5	3	.....	40	No 44	Ja ² 39	40	33	.....	7	.....	271
14 Jewelry	6	89	30	4	1	.....	54	No 59	Fe ² 51	58	45	4	9	.....	1
15 Lumber and timber products	8	299	21	7	16	1	254	Au 271	De 237	237	234	3	.....	.....	805
16 Mattresses and spring beds	6	43	18	4	.....	.....	21	No 27	Ja ² 18	26	26	.....	.....	.....	34
17 Millinery and lace goods	7	32	7	.....	1	.....	24	Mh 26	Se ² 22	25	12	12	1	.....	2
18 Mineral and soda waters	22	116	13	19	1	.....	83	Au 90	Ja ² 75	84	82	.....	2	.....	114
19 Pickles, preserves, and sauces	6	21	5	1	2	.....	13	Se ² 15	My ² 11	13	13	.....	.....	.....	5
20 Printing and publishing	37	440	19	29	69	4	319	De 362	Ja 250	362	315	34	12	1	117		
21 Rice, cleaning and polishing	74	518	346	15	19	.....	138	De 153	Je 121	166	166	.....	.....	.....	1,428
22 Saddlery and harness	6	25	9	2	.....	.....	14	Ja ² 14	No ² 12	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Salt	4	14	9	.....	.....	.....	5	Je ² 7	Ja ² 1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2
24 Shipbuilding, including boat building	5	66	5	3	1	.....	57	Je 90	Se 36	68	68	.....	.....	.....	124
25 Shirts	4	7	4	.....	.....	.....	3	Ja ³ 3	De ³ 3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Slaughtering and meat packing	10	73	23	8	4	1	37	Ja ² 39	Se 33	39	39	.....	.....	.....	124
27 Sugar	46	2,709	13	80	99	.....	2,517	Ap 3,508	Oc 970	3,389	3,271	116	2	.....	36,426
28 All other industries	38	946	28	33	58	1	826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,730

¹ No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction.
² Same number reported for one or more other months.
³ Same number reported throughout the year.
⁴ All other industries embrace—

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

MANUFACTURES.

THE TERRITORY, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

Capital.	EXPENSES.										Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.
	Total.	Services.			Materials.		Miscellaneous.					
		Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.		
1 \$23,874,909	\$31,753,095	\$384,082	\$302,372	\$2,108,003	\$301,578	\$25,327,731	\$108,804	\$1,127,611	\$188,425	\$1,903,589	\$47,403,830	\$21,774,571
2 38,092	111,892	850	1,344	17,159	349	77,771	3,958	503	.....	9,958	126,475	48,355
3 142,277	289,545	3,037	2,086	35,530	12,842	206,733	8,544	1,710	.....	19,033	343,520	123,045
4 2,150,277	1,332,144	32,530	14,956	174,502	13,358	913,233	4,877	8,364	.....	170,524	1,501,073	664,482
5 87,004	104,224	8,550	.....	32,772	3,687	46,645	6,031	810	.....	1,501	115,642	65,310
6 2,168	971	.....	.....	200	711	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	5,506	4,795
7 23,324	46,351	3,180	.....	3,729	1,117	34,512	462	750	.....	2,256	50,127	14,498
8 345,711	274,727	6,357	2,400	12,100	2,913	247,792	150	800	.....	2,146	207,293	46,558
9 29,003	36,003	1,032	780	3,330	615	32,459	1,058	141	.....	.....	33,162	10,588
10 793,708	247,041	2,047	7,065	32,830	2,781	108,453	14,478	1,536	.....	17,245	303,083	132,740
11 99,065	261,887	3,360	216	30,066	11,437	183,336	9,431	509	.....	17,265	341,052	146,270
12 28,882	64,115	2,586	1,972	14,741	147	38,514	3,430	259	.....	.....	60,752	31,089
13 190,279	70,703	6,015	2,409	23,063	17,524	3,800	.....	3,080	.....	19,781	107,111	86,725
14 33,836	34,019	3,010	300	24,143	911	50,095	2,550	319	.....	3,291	111,335	60,320
15 408,249	275,126	0,425	14,281	160,647	4,233	93,226	5,323	2,447	.....	.....	281,325	183,860
16 35,959	29,820	2,780	.....	7,511	328	15,809	1,370	250	.....	.....	37,008	21,771
17 13,530	28,395	.....	600	7,308	525	17,854	1,260	38	.....	.....	32,904	14,613
18 213,760	155,731	18,500	900	35,391	4,249	70,063	1,846	2,474	.....	22,248	194,273	119,961
19 34,910	25,926	600	636	2,522	1,085	16,048	763	178	.....	.....	33,572	16,430
20 255,667	384,553	32,868	50,727	146,830	5,744	92,740	13,276	1,500	.....	3,958	434,770	336,295
21 715,735	1,692,997	6,662	4,593	35,522	14,520	1,586,228	6,087	4,982	.....	34,403	2,238,667	637,019
22 29,369	42,197	3,960	.....	6,065	.....	27,779	2,230	258	.....	357	49,163	21,384
23 3,228	4,091	.....	.....	1,518	16	777	1,053	42	.....	.....	685	4,065
24 91,855	91,045	4,180	360	40,714	2,011	31,935	4,527	1,010	.....	.....	105,463	71,487
25 3,355	6,033	.....	.....	600	10	3,975	532	78	.....	.....	7,030	3,645
26 289,468	812,163	5,640	2,069	20,095	8,652	733,567	1,718	971	.....	30,421	863,785	121,566
27 13,724,308	22,042,400	146,075	120,141	781,280	127,440	18,414,635	175	1,055,178	.....	179,546	35,949,822	17,407,747
28 4,006,280	3,231,891	80,738	73,817	409,769	64,371	2,229,128	13,135	39,169	.....	540	3,062,800	1,369,301

⁴ All other industries embrace—Continued.

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