

Report on the census of Cuba, 1899

United States. War Dept. Cuban Census Office, Joseph Prentiss Sanger, Henry Gannett, Walter Francis Willcox

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U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE DIRECTOR CENSUS OF CUBA.

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF CUBA,

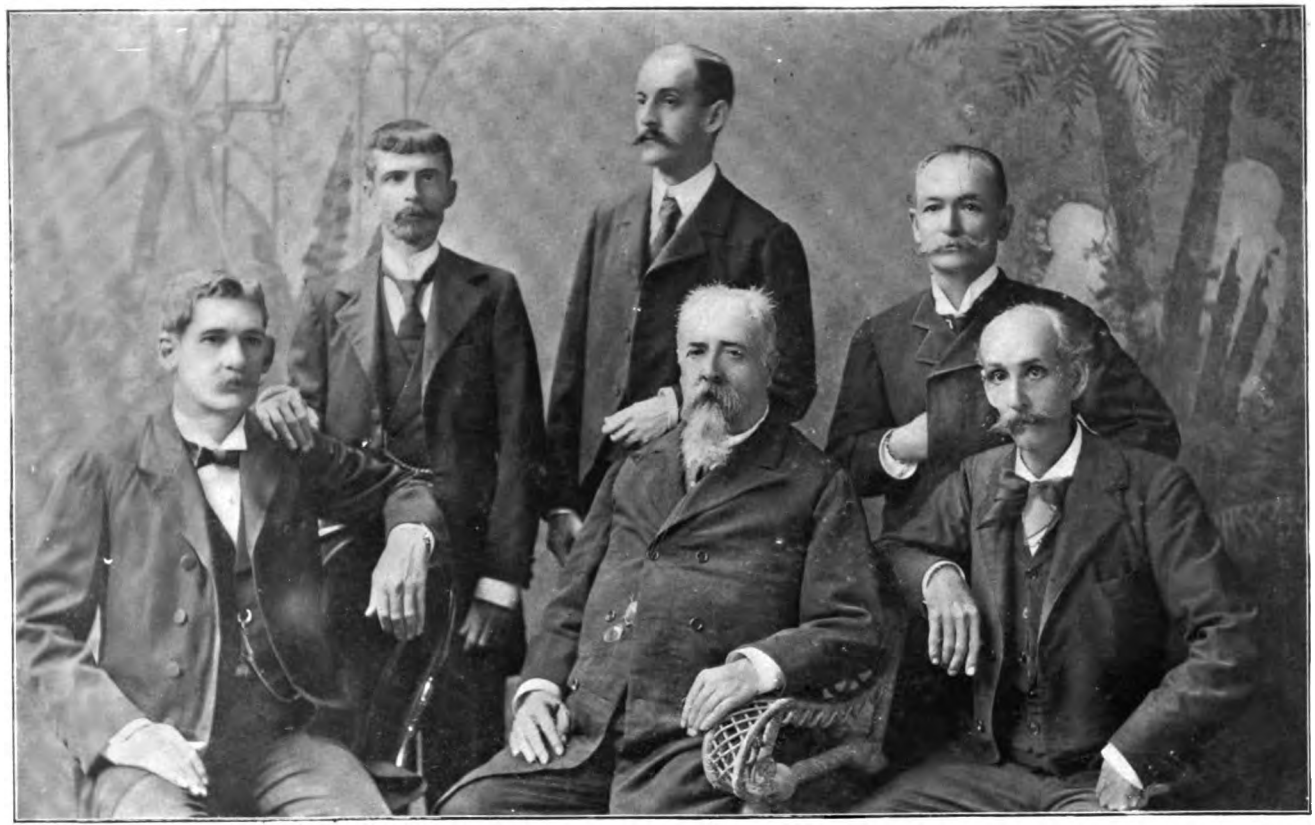
1899.

LT. COL. J. P. SANGER, Inspector-General,
DIRECTOR.

HENRY GANNETT, WALTER F. WILLCOX,
STATISTICAL EXPERTS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1900.

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SUPERVISORS OF THE CUBAN CENSUS.

A. H. Agüero, Puerto Principe.
C. Dumas, Matanzas.
M. Rasco, Habana.
J. B. Jiminez, Santa Clara.
S. Meneses, Santiago.
P. Peñarrón, Pinar del Rio.

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ERRATA.

Page 51. For "Valasquez" read Velasquez.
Page 60. For "disordorly" read disorderly.
Page 133 ~~Page 131.~~ For "consentual" read consensual.
Page 204. For "Tinadad" read Trinidad.
Page 205. For "Jiquani" read Jiguani.
Page 294. Heading of table should read "City of Puerto Principe."
Page 734. For "1885" read 1855.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CUBAN CENSUS,
Washington, August 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the census of Cuba:

In the early part of July, 1899, I received instructions from the Hon. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, to prepare a "memorandum" for a census of Cuba. In August, immediately after your arrival in Washington, this "memorandum" was submitted to the Director of the United States Census, Hon. W. R. Merriam, the Assistant Director, Dr. F. H. Wines, and Mr. William C. Hunt, chief statistician. After consultation with the War Department it was decided that a census covering the field of inquiry usual in the United States was not expedient for Cuba, in view of existing conditions; that the schedules should be limited to population, agriculture, and education, as the three subjects of most importance; that the general plan of the United States census should be followed; and that, to save time, the schedules and other blank forms necessary for the enumeration of a population estimated at 1,600,000 be printed at once. The estimated cost of taking the census on this basis, together with a statement of the amount disbursed, will be found in Appendix XXI. As the Senate Committee on Cuban Relations, of which Senator O. H. Platt is chairman, will publish an itemized statement of the expenditures, they are omitted, to avoid unnecessary repetition.

It was proposed in the "memorandum" that the census be taken under the supervision of the Military Governor of the island by certain Cuban officials, assisted by officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, but as the census was primarily for the benefit of the Cubans, and as the work would demonstrate in some measure their capacity to perform an important civil duty, it was decided by the Secretary of War that the offices of supervisors and enumerators should be filled by Cubans, and that the field work should be performed by them, under the supervision of an experienced officer of the United States census, so that when the enumeration should be completed it would be a census of Cubans by Cubans.

No decision could have been more fortunate, and, coupled with the proclamation of the President, in which the census was declared to

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be a preliminary step in the establishment of an effective system of self-government, was the first, as it was the highest, expression of confidence on the part of the Government of the United States in the capacity and patriotism of the Cubans, removing all feeling of suspicion as to the object of the enumeration, and placing the census at once *en rapport* with the people. Hundreds of intelligent and trustworthy men and women volunteered to serve as enumerators without pay, and the order of the President was received throughout the island with great satisfaction.

In no other way could such a manifestation of good feeling and of faith in the intentions of this Government have been elicited, and the result proved the wisdom of the measures. While some errors may have crept into the work, and while possibly there are some omissions, it should not be forgotten that this is the first attempt of the Cubans to take a census, and that the difficulties attending it have been numerous, serious, and not easily surmounted. But whatever its defects, it is the opinion of the people of Cuba and of the expert tabulators and statisticians who have been engaged in compiling and analyzing the figures that they bear the impress of honest work, that the census was taken rapidly and far more accurately than could have been expected, and that in this respect it will compare favorably with any census of the United States.

The different steps by which this was accomplished were as follows: An estimate was prepared of the probable cost of the census, based on the supposed population and the employment of Cubans as supervisors and enumerators; a careful study was made of the necessary organization in all its details, and the best way to carry on the work in harmony with the general administration of the island. At the same time the Military Governor of Cuba was directed to nominate suitable Cubans as supervisors of the census for the six provinces of the island and to order them to Washington. This was done, and on their arrival, August 17, they were received by Dr. Wines and Mr. Hunt, of the United States Census Office, and by Mr. Olmsted, of the Department of Labor, and for two weeks were carefully instructed in their duties as supervisors with a view to their becoming, in turn, instructors of the enumerators.

On August 17 the following proclamation of the President was issued:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 17, 1899.*

To the people of Cuba:

The disorganized condition of your island resulting from the war and the absence of any generally recognized authority aside from the temporary military control of the United States have made it necessary that the United States should follow the restoration of order and peaceful industry by giving its assistance and supervision to the successive steps by which you will proceed to the establishment of an effective system of self-government.

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As a preliminary step in the performance of this duty, I have directed that a census of the people of Cuba be taken, and have appointed competent and disinterested citizens of Cuba as enumerators and supervisors.

It is important for the proper arrangement of your new government that the information sought shall be fully and accurately given, and I request that by every means in your power you aid the officers appointed in the performance of their duties.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

As there were no general census laws in Cuba it was necessary to promulgate orders which would have the effect of laws, organizing the census, defining the duties of the census officials, and the obligations of the people in respect thereto. Accordingly, August 19, the necessary Executive orders were issued (Appendix I), and on the 23d the order appointing the disbursing officers (Appendix II). These orders were sent to the Military Governor of Cuba for promulgation in English and Spanish.

Having been thoroughly instructed in their duties, and in the meaning of the regulations, schedules, and other blank forms for carrying on the work, and being duly impressed by the Secretary of War with the responsibilities of their office, the supervisors left for Cuba, August 23, and were followed, August 27, by the Assistant Director of the census, with his office force.

Thus far the work of the census had been confined to Washington. The field work, attended with many difficulties, was now to follow.

THE FIELD WORK.

This was carried on under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Director, Mr. Victor H. Olmsted, an experienced official of the United States Census, who exhibited from first to last the mental, moral, and physical qualities necessary for the successful prosecution of the work. By dint of great patience, perseverance, unusual activity, and tact he was able to win the confidence of the supervisors and enumerators, to instruct them in their duties, and to carry the work to a successful conclusion—no easy task for a foreigner and nonresident of the island, as for many years its inhabitants had always connected the census with taxation and compulsory military service, toward which they had a strong natural aversion.

Mr. Olmsted was directed to establish his office in the city of Santa Clara, which was selected as a geographical center and as affording sanitary and other conditions favorable to the work. His report is submitted herewith. (Appendix III.)

The first step in organizing the field work was the formation of the enumeration districts, and for this purpose accurate maps of the provinces and municipalities were almost indispensable. Foreseeing this, the Military Governor was directed, August 8, to have such maps prepared, but it was not until the arrival of Mr. Olmsted in Habana,

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August 31, that much progress was made in this direction. On that date, learning that the military authorities in Habana had no suitable maps, he telegraphed to the military, civil, and judicial authorities throughout the island to furnish him such maps as they had, and later discovered in the insular state department a map, said to be the only one of its kind in existence, showing the boundaries of the judicial and municipal districts in each province, but several years old, and requiring revision.

As soon as the available maps had been collected the number and boundaries of the enumeration districts were determined, subject to such changes as might be necessary after the supervisors had looked over the ground. This was a work of great difficulty.

Paragraph VIII of the order organizing the census prescribed that the boundaries of the enumeration districts should be described by civil divisions—rivers, roads, public surveys, and other easily distinguished lines. But it was soon ascertained that, owing to the imperfections of the maps, little reliance could be placed on their topographical representations, and that, except in the cities, the boundaries of the minor civil divisions were not always given, and even when they were the lines of surburban and rural wards could not be determined, because, as was subsequently discovered, they had apparently overlapped in some locations or were situated in two different municipalities, and the claims of the respective local authorities had not been adjusted.

To avoid the double enumeration liable to result from this, it was decided to indicate the areas of rural and suburban enumeration districts which could not be defined as the orders prescribed by designating the ward or wards to be included in their limits and by directing the enumerators to inquire whether the persons and premises visited by them had been visited and enumerated before, and if they had, to pass them by. Each enumerator was also required to post a printed notice on all buildings visited by him, giving the date of his visit, which was designed as an additional safeguard against double enumeration.

By September 13 Cuba had been divided into 1,315 enumeration districts. Later on, owing to the scattered state of the population, the great difficulties of communication in the rural districts, and the importance of completing the enumeration within the time designated by the President, it was found necessary to increase this number to 1,607.

The enumeration districts having been established, the appointment of enumerators followed. As the value of the statistics to be collected depended entirely on the fidelity and intelligence of the enumerators, the supervisors were cautioned to exercise great care in their selection, and were informed that women were not necessarily

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disqualified on account of their sex. One hundred and forty-two women were appointed enumerators and rendered excellent service, and it is said that for the first time in the history of Cuba, women were given public employment.

To prepare the enumerators for their work and, so far as practicable, to guard against errors in the returns, one or more enumerators in each municipality were directed to report to the supervisor for instruction, becoming in turn the teachers of the other enumerators in the district. This they did by assembling in classes and going carefully over the orders, schedules, etc., and testing their knowledge by the actual preparation of the papers required in the regulations. All enumerators were told that in doubtful cases of literacy the person to be enumerated should be required to read and write in the presence of the enumerator, and, as far as could be ascertained by very careful inquiries, this was done.

As soon as appointed each enumerator was given a commission and full field kit, and was then ready for the work. Some of those assigned to rural and suburban districts performed their duties at the peril of their lives, and all of the rural enumerators were subjected to much personal risk and discomfort, owing to the condition of the roads and streams, the prevalence of rain, and the depleted and sparsely settled state of the country. (Appendix IV to XII.)

A full list of the enumerators will be found in Appendix XIII, and among the illustrations groups of those with whom the Director came in contact during his tour of inspection in November and December.

For the accuracy with which this census has been taken the Cubans connected with it are certainly entitled to the credit and distinction of being faithful and intelligent pioneers in the discharge of civil duties never before intrusted to them.

On the 10th of November the Director of the Census left Washington on a tour of inspection, to enable him to ascertain, as far as possible, in what estimation the work of the census was held by the people; to inspect the offices of the assistant director and supervisors; to see and question as many enumerators as could be collected together in the large cities; to determine the best disposition to be made of the census property, and on what date the clerical work incident to the examination of the schedules could be closed, and the latter shipped to Washington.

The result of this inspection was satisfactory. The offices of the supervisors were found in good order, the secretaries, clerks, and the enumerators intelligent and very much interested in their work, and, as a rule, the schedules accurately and neatly prepared.

After consultation with Mr. Olmsted, it was decided to close the work December 31, discharging all Cubans who might be connected with it on that date, except the supervisors, and to bring the latter,

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with their schedules, and Mr. Olmsted and party from Cienfuegos to Washington January 6. It was thought advisable to bring the supervisors to Washington, that they might make the gross count of the population and be on hand to explain any ambiguities or defects which might be discovered in the schedules; to supervise the punching of the cards from which the tables were to be made, and to learn the entire method of handling the statistics. This programme was carried out, and Mr. Olmsted and his companions, with the records, arrived in Washington January 15.

The gross count of the population was completed and certified by the supervisors by January 31, and on February 1 a contract was made with the Tabulating Machine Company of Washington (Appendix XIV), and the work of punching the cards was commenced. This was continued under the supervisors until completed, March 24, and between April 1 and 10 they returned to their homes, having labored conscientiously, intelligently, and successfully in the discharge of their important duties. Their reports are submitted. (Appendices IV to IX.)

As much public interest had been shown in the results of the census, it was decided not to await the preparation of the full report, but to publish census bulletins containing condensed tables with a brief analysis of their contents. The first bulletin, in English and Spanish, appeared May 10, and the others at intervals until all, three in number, had been published and distributed, the English edition in the United States and Europe and the Spanish in Cuba. Other tables essential in deciding questions connected with the municipal elections were compiled and mailed to the military governor of Cuba April 14, 1900.

In the preparation of the bulletins and report I have had the assistance of Mr. Henry Gannett, of the Geological Survey, and Mr. Walter F. Willcox, of the United States Census, both well known to the scientific world and thoroughly familiar with census work.

In addition to the account of previous Cuban censuses Appendix XVII and the analysis of the tables to be found in this report, it has been thought advisable to present a description of the island and a brief sketch of so much of its history as bears on its population, economic condition, and government. A list of the authors consulted in this connection will be found in the Appendix (XX).

The maps, diagrams, and views which illustrate the report were selected with sole reference to their practical or historic value. No attempt at a general collection of photographs was made. The cities represented are either the capitals of the provinces or, like Baracoa, among the oldest settled by the Spaniards. The landscapes give some idea of the most noticeable topographic features, viz, the great cen-

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tral uplands, or sugar zone, the mountains, the beautiful valleys, and the caves. The agricultural industries of sugar, tobacco, fruit cultivation, and stock raising are presented in some of their more interesting details, while the groups of supervisors, and enumerators, and the family groups are fair types of native Cubans, whose tragic and heroic struggle for liberty has excited the interest of the whole civilized world.

Very respectfully,

J. P. SANGER, *Ins. Genl.*,
Director of the Census.

Hon. ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

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William Zaepfley -

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CENSUS OF CUBA, 1899.

GEOGRAPHY.

The government of Cuba has jurisdiction not only over the island of that name, but also over the Isle of Pines, lying directly to the south of it, and more than a thousand islets and reefs scattered along its northern and southern coasts.

For administrative purposes Cuba is divided into six provinces which, named from the west eastward, are Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba. These provinces are divided into municipal districts, of which Pinar del Rio contains 20, Habana 36, Matanzas 24, Santa Clara 28, Puerto Principe 5, and Santiago 19, making a total of 132 municipal districts.

The municipal districts are in turn divided into barrios or wards, which correspond in extent and organization somewhat with our election districts. The number of these in the entire island is between 1,100 and 1,200. Both municipal districts and wards differ widely in area and population. The five districts of Puerto Principe are large in area, while several in Habana and one or two in Santiago are in area little more than cities. In population, on the other hand, the districts range from Habana, with nearly a quarter of a million people, down to districts containing little more than 1,000 inhabitants. In popular language, the island is divided into the *Vuelta Abajo*, or the portion from the meridian of Habana to Cape San Antonio; the *Vuelta Arriba*, from the meridian of Habana to that of Cienfuegos; *Las Cinco Villas*, from the meridian of Cienfuegos to that of Sancti Spiritus, and *Sierra Adentro*, from the latter to Holguin and Cape Maysi.

Cuba, the most populous of the West India islands, lies directly south of Florida. Habana is a trifle west of south of Key West and is distant from it, as the crow flies, about 100 miles, being separated from it by the Strait of Florida. East of Cuba lies Haiti, the second in size of the West India islands, and south of it lies Jamaica. The first of these islands is only 54 miles distant from Cape Maysi the easternmost point of Cuba. The latter is 85 miles distant from its southern coast. On the west, Cuba is separated by Yucatan Channel, 130 miles wide, from the Peninsula of Yucatan, Mexico.

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Thus from a military point of view Cuba occupies a strong strategic position, controlling the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico by the Strait of Florida, the Windward Passage to the Caribbean Sea between Cuba and Haiti, and Yucatan Channel, connecting the Gulf of Mexico with the Caribbean Sea. The first and last of these are the only entrances to the Gulf of Mexico, which is thus controlled completely by the island of Cuba.

Cuba is included between the meridians of 74° and 85° west of Greenwich and between the parallels of 19° 40′ and 23° 33′. Its length from Cape Maysi on the east to Cape San Antonio on the west is 730 miles. Its breadth differs greatly in different parts, ranging from 100 miles in the east, in the province of Santiago, to 25 miles in the neighborhood of Habana. Its area, which is more fully discussed elsewhere, may be set down as 43,000 square miles, including the Isle of Pines and the keys. It is, therefore, a little larger than the State of Virginia and somewhat smaller than Pennsylvania.

The north coast is for the most part bluff and rocky, and in the provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe bordered by lines of islands and reefs of coral formation, the passages through which are extremely intricate and difficult. These islands are low, are in the main covered with mangrove forests, and contain few inhabitants.

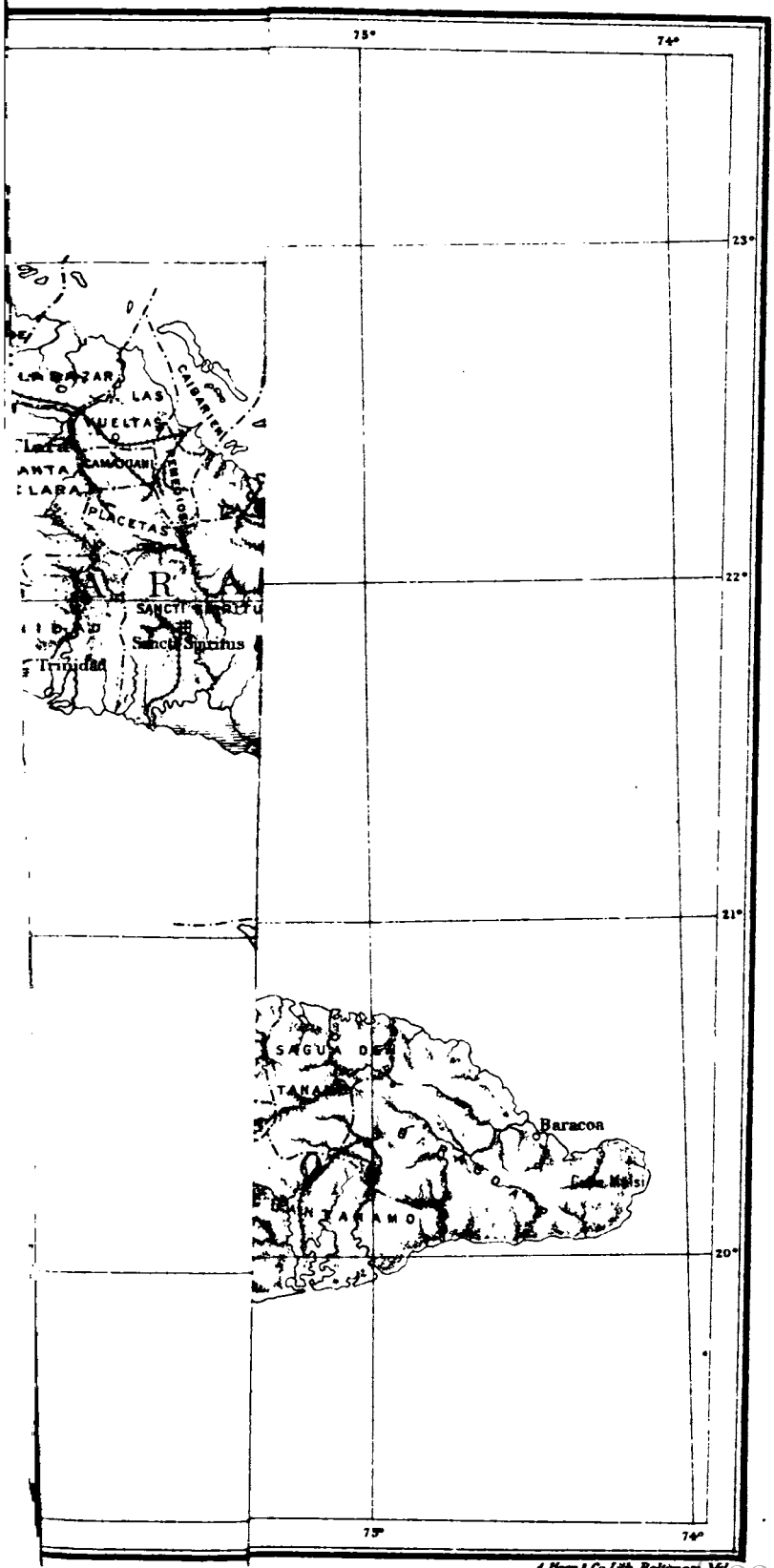
The coast is low in the western part of the island, the bluffs ranging about 100 feet in height in Pinar del Rio and rising gradually eastward. About Matanzas they reach 500 feet in altitude. In Santa Clara and Puerto Principe they are lower, but in Santiago the coast is abrupt and rugged, almost mountainous, rising in a succession of terraces.

The south coast from Cape Maysi to Cape Cruz is mountainous. Indeed, from Santiago westward to Cape Cruz the Sierra Maestra rises abruptly from the water to altitudes of several thousands of feet. The shores of the gulf of Buena Esperanza, into which flows the Rio Cauto, are low, and from this place westward, excepting a short stretch between Trinidad and Cienfuegos, the coast is low and marshy as far as Cape San Antonio, the westernmost point of the island. This coast strip of marsh is in the main narrow, but west of Cienfuegos it broadens into a great expanse, forming the Zapata Swamp, an almost impenetrable region, 75 miles in length with a maximum breadth of fully 30 miles, clothed with the densest vegetation and teeming with tropical life. It was within the protecting limits of this marsh that the Cubans during the recent revolution maintained a hospital for their sick and wounded.

Off the south coast are hundreds of low, marshy, mangrove-covered islands and islets.

Most of the harbors on both coasts are of peculiar shape, resembling nothing so much as pouches with narrow, often sinuous, entrances, opening within into broad expanses completely sheltered. This is the

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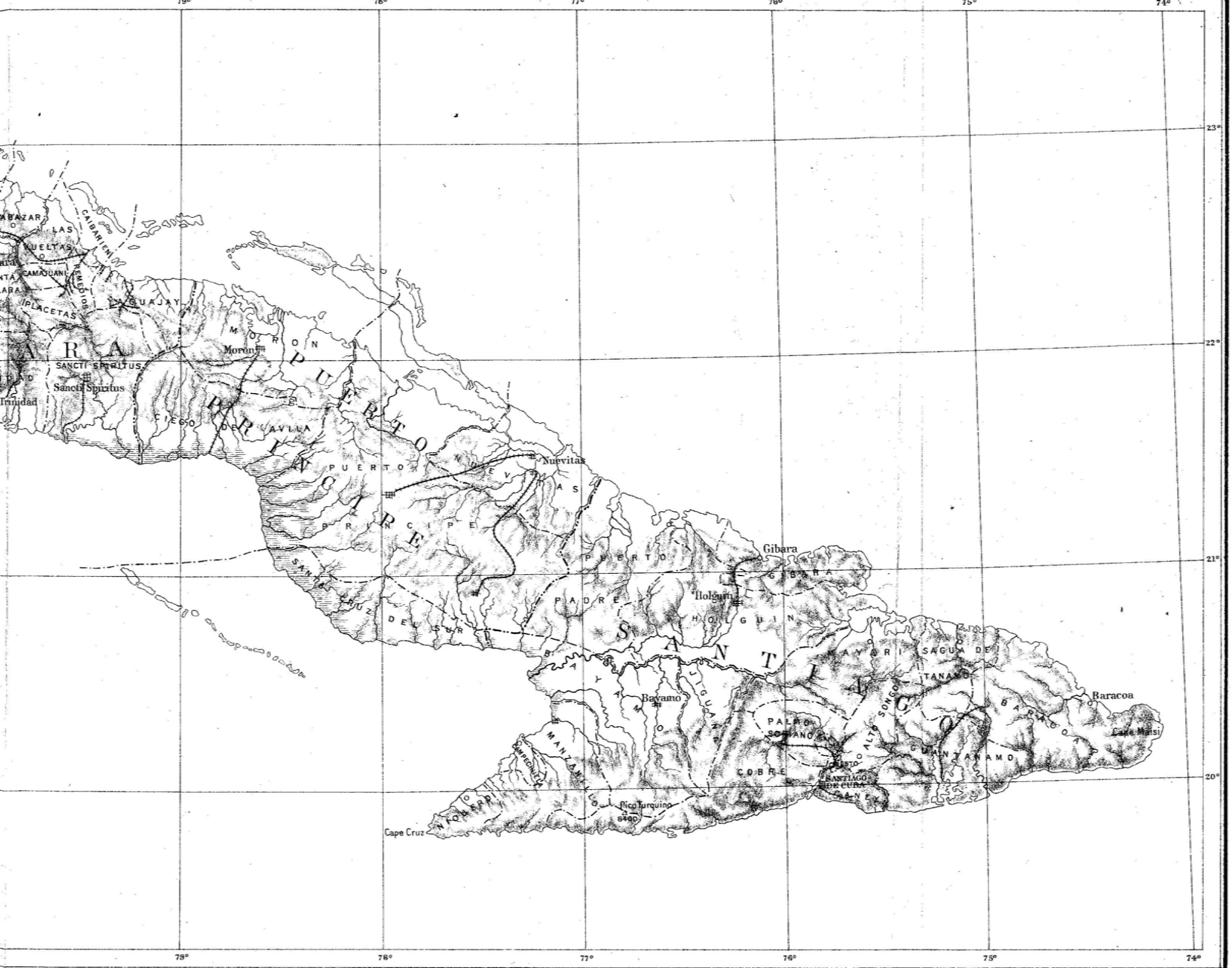
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85°
84°
83°
82°
81°
80°
23°
22°
21°
20°
HABANA
Regla
Matanzas
Cardenas
PINAR DEL RIO
MANTUA
SAN LUIS
Cape San Antonio
San Felipe Cays
ISLA DE PINOS
Cienfuegos
Santa Clara
Sancti Spiritus
Trinidad
Caibarien
Remedios
Placetas
Artemisa
Alacranes
Jaguey Grande
Palmillas
Rodas
Cruces
Esperanza
Sagua la Grande
Colon
Zapata
MAP
OF
CUBA
COMPILED FROM
"CHART "E" U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY"
Boundaries of provinces
do municipal districts
Railroads
Scale 1/240,000.
STATUTE MILES.
KILOMETERS.

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79°
78°
77°
76°
75°
74°
23°
22°
21°
20°
LAS VUELTAS
CAMAJUANI
REMEDIOS
CAIBARIEN
PLACETAS
LA GUAJAY
MORON
Moron
SANCTI SPIRITUS
Sancti Spiritus
Trinidad
CIEGO DE AVILA
PUERTO PRINCIPE
SANTA CRUZ DEL SUR
Nuevitas
PUERTO PADRE
Gibara
HOLGUIN
Holguin
SANTIAGO DE CUBA
MAYARI
SAGUA DE TANAMO
GUANTANAMO
Baracoa
Cape Maisi
Bayamo
MANZANILLO
SIERRA MAESTRA
Pico Turquino
8490
Cape Cruz
PALMA SORIANO
ALTO SONGO
COBRE
CAUTO
BARACOA

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MAP
OF
CUBA

COMPILED FROM

"CHART "E" U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY"

Boundaries of provinces
do municipal districts
Railroads

Scale $\frac{1}{240{,}000}$.

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
STATUTE MILES.

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190
KILOMETERS.


79°
78°
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ABAZAR
LAS
VUELTAS
CAIBARIEN
CAMAJUANI
REMEDIOS
PLACETAS
LA GUAJAY
A R A
SANCTI SPIRITUS
Sancti Spiritus
Trinidad
Moron
M O R O N
CIEGO DE AVILA
P U E R T O
P R I N C I P E
PUERTO
PRINCIPE
Nuevitas
NUEVITAS
Gibara
GIBARA
Holguin
HOLGUIN
PADRE
SANTA CRUZ DEL SUR
BAYAMO
Bayamo
JIGUANI
MANZANILLO
CAMPECHUELA
NAQUERO
Cape Cruz
Pico Turquino
6400
S A N T I A G O
MAYARI
SAGUA DE
TANAMO
Baracoa
BARACOA
Cape Maisi
PALMO
SORIANO
ALTO SONGO
CRISTO
SANTIAGO DE CUBA
GUANTANAMO
COBRE
ANEY

character of the harbors of Habana, Santiago, Cienfuegos, Guantanamo, and many others less known.

In its relief the island of Cuba is not a simple orographic unit, but presents great variety and irregularity, which renders it incapable of simple description and generalization. The middle portion of the island, including the provinces of Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe, presents little relief, but consists in the main of broad, undulating plains and shallow valleys, the land rising only in a few places to any considerable altitude. It is only at the two extremes of the island, in the province of Pinar del Rio on the west and Santiago on the east, that the island presents any considerable or well-defined relief features. Throughout Pinar del Rio there runs a range of hills, a little north of the middle line of the province and closely paralleling in direction the northern coast. This range, which is fairly well defined, is known as the Cordillera de los Organos, or Organ Mountains, and rises in many places to altitudes exceeding 2,000 feet, culminating in Pan de Guagaibon, having an altitude of 2,500 feet. From the crest of this range the land descends northward and southward to the coast in long, undulating slopes, the southward slopes forming the celebrated tobacco lands known as *Vuelta Abajo*.

The central provinces of Cuba, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe consist mainly of broadly rolling plains, with shallow stream valleys. In Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara these plains are, or were prior to the late revolution, in a high state of cultivation, while in Puerto Principe they are, in the main, used for the grazing of cattle. The valley of the Yumurí, in Matanzas, is a type of the beautiful, highly cultivated region of this part of the island.

The Sierra de los Organos ceases as a range a little west of Habana, but traces of this uplift can be followed through the central part of Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and the western part of Puerto Principe in the form of lines of hills of no great altitude dotting these extended plains. They are seen south of the city of Habana in the little timbered hills known as the Tetas de Managua, and farther east in the Arcas de Canasi, the Escaleras de Jaruco, and the Pan de Matanzas, just south of the city of Matanzas. This rises to an altitude of 1,300 feet and serves as a landmark to sailors far out in the Atlantic. In the eastern part of Matanzas province these hills disappear, but they reappear again in Santa Clara, taking the form of elongated crest lines and flat top summits, and as such extend into the western part of the province of Puerto Principe.

In the southern part of the province of Santa Clara is a group of rounded hills, occupying an area between Cienfuegos, Trinidad, and Sancti Spiritus. The highest of these, Potrerillo, has an altitude of 2,900 feet. Among these hills are many beautiful valleys.

Santiago, at the other end of the island, is a province presenting

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great relief. Its surface is extremely broken with high, sharp mountain ranges, broad plateaus of considerable elevation, and deep valleys—some of them broad, others narrow and resembling canyons. The dominating orographic feature of the province—indeed, of the whole island—is the Sierra Maestra, which, commencing at Cape Cruz, south of Manzanillo, extends eastward, closely paralleling the coast, from which it rises abruptly, as far east as the neighborhood of Santiago. In this part it contains many points exceeding 5,000 feet in altitude, and culminates in Pico Turquino, which is reputed to have an altitude of 8,320 feet. From Santiago it extends to the east end of the island, but is much more broken and has more of a plateau-like form, with a great diminution in altitude. This portion of the range takes on a different name, being known as the Cobre Range. It contains numerous flat summits, approximating 3,000 feet in altitude, one of which, known as La Gran Piedra, is said to have an altitude of 3,300 feet.

North of Sierra Maestra lies the broad and fertile valley of the Cauto, beyond which the country rises gradually to a high plateau occupying the interior of the province, with a summit elevation of 1,000 feet or more, on which stands the city of Holguin. The eastern part of the province consists of a maze of broken hills, with altitudes ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, in which are many small and fertile valleys.

The Isle of Pines, with an area of 840 square miles, is a municipal district of the province of Habana. It is in effect two islands, connected by a marsh, the northern being somewhat broken by hills, the southern low, flat, and sandy.

The rivers of Cuba, though numerous, are short, and few of them are of any importance for navigation. The largest stream is the Rio Cauto, which heads in the interior of Santiago province and in the north slopes of Sierra Maestra, and flows westward through a broad valley to its mouth in the Gulf of Buena Esperanza, after a course of about 150 miles. This stream is navigable for light-draft boats to Cauto Embarcadero, about 50 miles above its mouth.

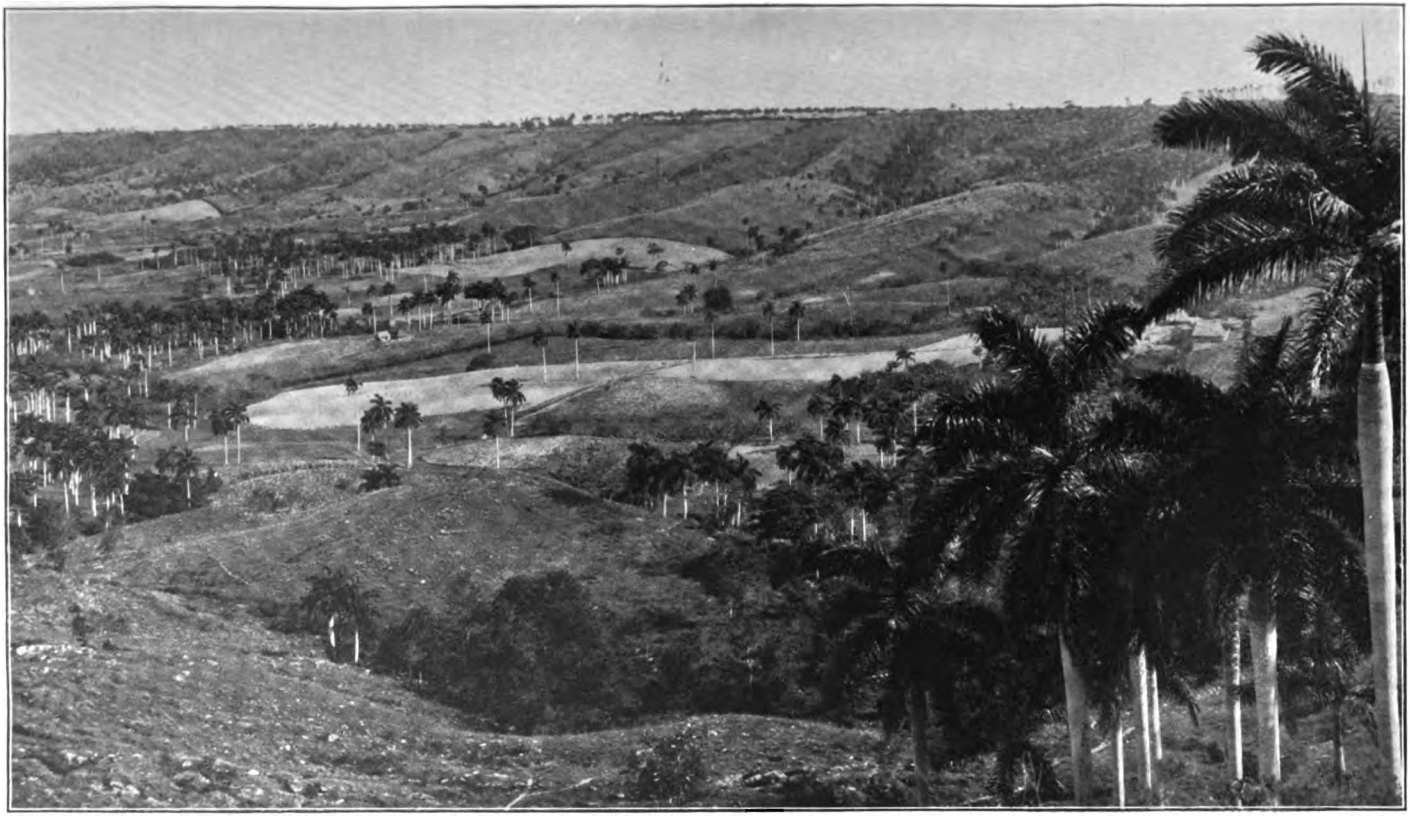
The next stream of importance for navigation is the Sagua la Grande, on the north slope of the island, in Santa Clara province. This, which enters the sea near the city of Sagua la Grande, is navigable for some 20 miles above its mouth.

Several other streams are navigable for a few miles above their mouths, but in most cases only through what may be regarded as estuaries. Taking the island as a whole, its internal communications, except along the coasts, are dependent almost entirely upon its very few and poor wagon roads and its few railroads.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The mineral resources of Cuba, so far as developed, are few in number and not of great importance. The principal product is iron ore,

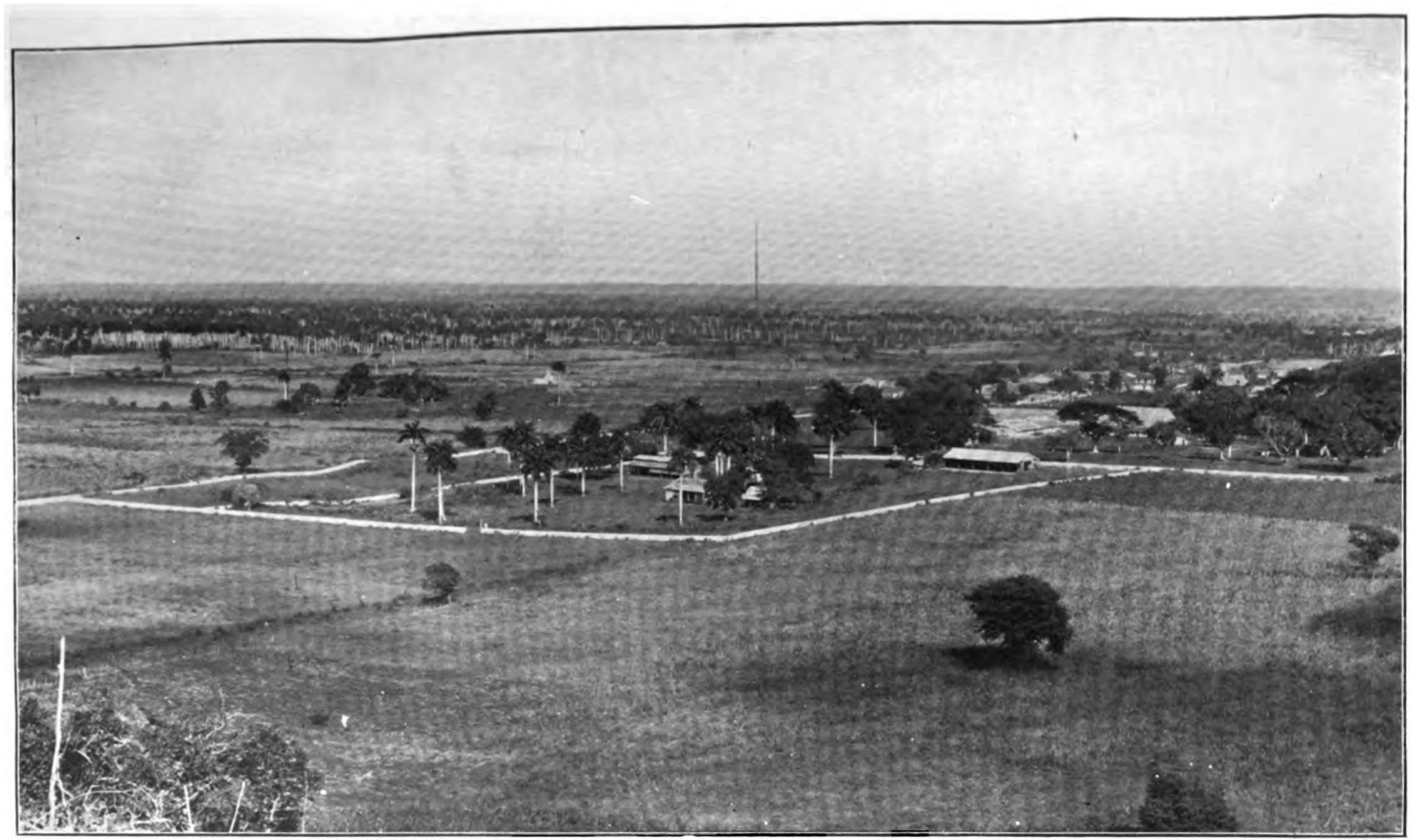
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YUMURI VALLEY.

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GENERAL LANDSCAPE OF CULTIVATED FARMS.

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which is found at various points near the south base of Sierra Maestra, between Santiago and Guantanamo. The ore is mainly hematite, with some limonite, and is found principally as float, in great masses of bowlders. It is easy to work and of excellent quality, containing about 62 per cent of iron. A few occurrences have been discovered and mined of ore in place in the rock. There are three companies owning this mining property, one of which, the Juragua Company, has mined and shipped a considerable quantity of ore, nearly all of the shipments having gone to the United States. Up to 1895 the product of this company is stated at a trifle over 3,000,000 tons. Operations by the other two companies have consisted mainly in development work, only a small quantity of ore having been shipped by them. The late war, of course, put a stop to mining operations and much of the mining plant was destroyed.

A copper deposit, reputed to be of extraordinary richness, is known in the vicinity of El Cobre, in the southern part of Santiago province, but since 1868 mining upon it has been at a standstill. Deposits are reported in other parts of the island, and much of this metal may yet be produced.

Asphaltum is found in various places, notably in the vicinity of the city of Santa Clara, where it has for many years been used in making illuminating gas for the city.

A little gold and silver has been mined in the island in past times, but for many years the island has not produced either of these metals.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Cuba is comparatively simple in its character and can be briefly described. With the long, narrow shape of the island, its great extent of coast line and small breadth, it has in the main an insular climate with a high mean temperature, slight extremes of temperature, great humidity of the atmosphere, and an ample rainfall.

At Habana, on the north coast, the mean annual temperature is 77°. The range of temperature between the mean of the hottest month and that of the coldest month is from 82° to 71°, or only 11°. The highest temperature on record in Habana is 100.6°, and the lowest 49.6°. This maximum recorded temperature is no higher than in northern cities of the United States, but the duration of high temperatures is much greater in Cuba and explains the high mean temperature. But, notwithstanding the long-continued high temperature, the climate of the northern portion of the island is tempered by the trade winds which blow with but little variation throughout the year, and the nights in both winter and summer are cool. The mean annual temperature at Habana fairly represents that of the island, it being perhaps a little hotter upon the south coast and inland than upon the north coast. The range of temperature between summer and winter does not differ probably materially anywhere on the coast from that

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at Habana, but inland is probably a little greater. The mean relative humidity at Habana averages about 75 per cent and remains tolerably uniform at all times of the year. Inland the humidity becomes somewhat less, but not decidedly so.

The mean annual rainfall at Habana, derived from observations of many years, is 52 inches. The record shows, in different years, a rainfall ranging from 40 to 71 inches. This represents quite closely the rainfall upon the north coast of the island. Inland and upon the south coast it is probably somewhat less, although observations are lacking. This is decidedly less than upon the Gulf coast of the United States and but little greater than that of the northern seaboard cities. As regards the distribution of rainfall through the year, there is a wet and dry season, the former being from May to October, during which time about two-thirds of the precipitation of the year is received. Rain falls during about one-third of the days during each year, although this does not represent by any means the proportional amount of rainy weather. The days are usually clear up to about 10 o'clock, from which time till night, during the rainy season, it is frequently showery. The nights are commonly clear. Thunderstorms are frequent, but not violent.

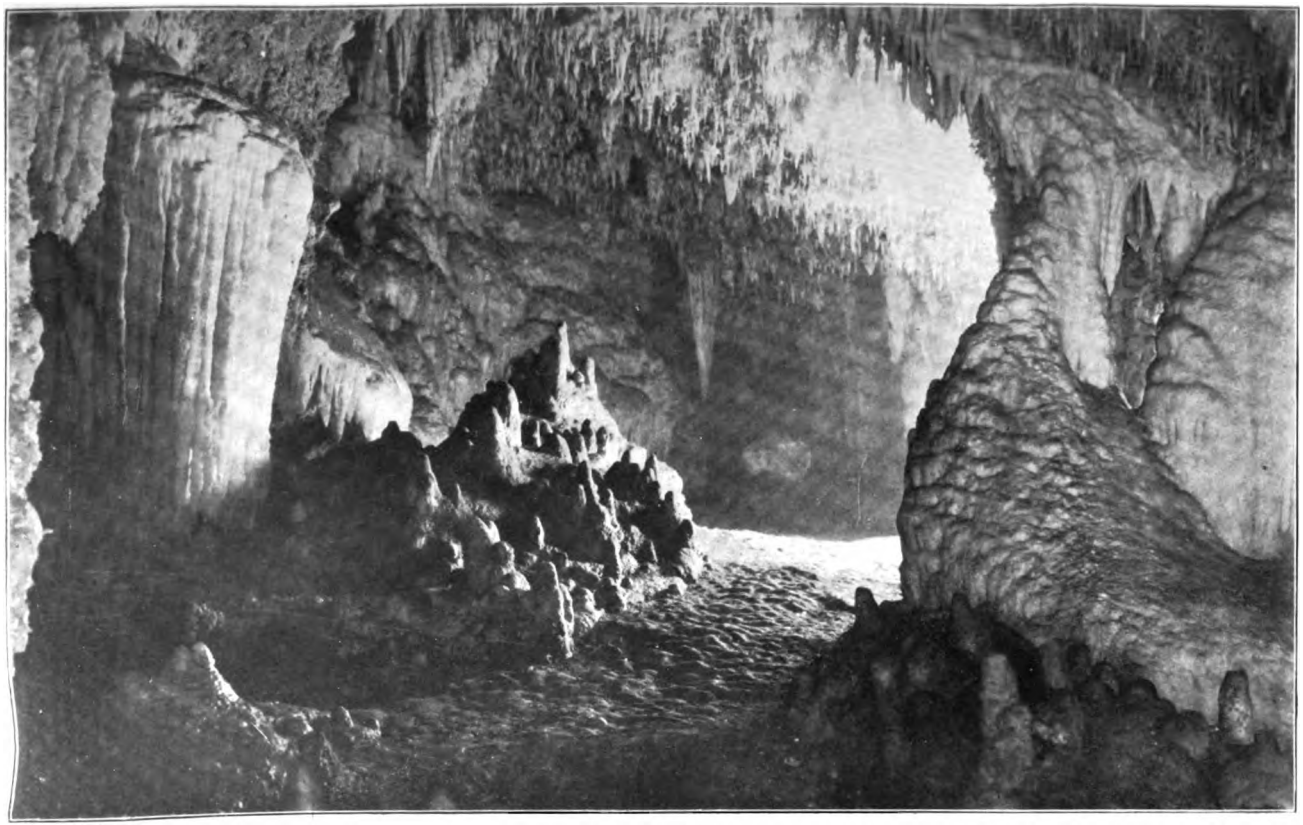
The prevailing winds throughout the island are the northeast trades, which blow with great persistency, but seldom with violence. The island is occasionally, though not frequently, visited by hurricanes. These break upon the coast, causing the maximum destruction in its neighborhood, and rapidly lose their force and violence as they proceed inland.

In winter, when the trade winds extend farthest to the southward, the island not infrequently comes within the influence of "northers," from the North Temperate Zone, greatly and suddenly reducing the temperature on the north coast. These occur during the winter months and follow the severe storms of the United States, when the temperature sometimes falls as low as 50°, causing much suffering, as very little provision is made against cold in the construction of the Cuban houses.

FLORA.

Owing to the richness of the soil, the equable, moist temperature and abundant rainfall, the island is a veritable garden, abounding in flowers, luscious fruits, and a great variety of vegetables. Uncultivated nature has a wild luxuriance of jungle, grove, and forest to be traversed only by the aid of machete or along well-worn pathways. To illustrate the great variety of its native flora, it may be stated that over 3,350 native plants have been found in the island besides those introduced. They include many species of valuable wood, such as the mahogany, ebony, granadilla, majagua, cedar, walnut, ceiba, lignum-vitæ, oak, pine, and the palm, of which there are over 30 species, among them the royal

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INTERIOR OF THE CAVE OF BELLAMAR NEAR MATANZAS.

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palm, which, to the poor Cuban, is the most valuable of all, as the leaves provide him with a roof and the trunk with walls for his primitive dwelling. In the interior the forests are in large part made up of Cuban pine, which forms excellent lumber. Although a large proportion of the island has been cleared during the past three hundred years for the purposes of cultivation, yet it is estimated that 13,000,000 acres, or nearly half its area, still remain clad in original forests. These areas are found mainly in the eastern part of the island, in the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe.

Over a large part of the cleared or cultivated areas are luxuriant grasses, which, like the parana and guinea grasses, grow to a height of several feet and are abundant and nutritious.

FAUNA.

Throughout Cuba game is abundant; deer, though not native, have flourished and multiplied greatly. Rabbits are also plentiful. The wild boar, so called, the wild dog, and the wild cat are simply domestic animals run wild. They are quite numerous in all parts of the island. Wild fowl, especially ducks and pigeons, abound, the former crossing from the Southern States during the winter season, while the latter remain on the island the year round. Pheasants, quail, snipe, wild turkeys, and wild guinea fowl are also numerous, with several varieties of game birds, such as the *perdiz*, *tojosas*, *rabiches*, and the *guanaros*.

The only distinctively native animal is the *jutia* or *hutia*, ratlike in appearance, and black, which grows to a length of 16 or 18 inches, not including the tail. While eatable, it is not especially palatable.

Cuba has more than 200 species of native birds, including those already mentioned as game birds, many possessing the most beautiful plumage, but those with song are rare.

In swampy localities crocodiles and American alligators (*caimans*) are found, and although these frequently grow to an enormous size, but little attention is paid to them by the natives.

Chameleons, small lizards, tree toads, and similar harmless silurians of diminutive size are very common, while occasionally the *iguana* and other large varieties of the lizard species are seen.

Few varieties of snakes exist in Cuba. One of these, the *maja*, from 10 to 14 feet in length, is a semidomesticated reptile, if such a term may be used, for it is most frequently found about the huts, farmhouses, and small villages, its favorite living place being in the palm-leaf thatches of the older buildings, while its favorite food is poultry. Another snake, named the *juba*, is more vicious in disposition than the *maja*, although never reaching more than one-third its size. It is not poisonous. The other varieties are still smaller in size, are seldom seen, and are not venomous.

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The land crabs are very abundant and annoying. They vary in size from an inch to 8 inches or more in diameter. Scorpions, centipeds, and tarantulas are plentiful, and, although they are poisonous, their bites are rarely, if ever, fatal.

HISTORY.

Many books have been written about Cuba, but few detailed and reliable histories. Such information as is available is in fragmentary form, and many important events connected with the affairs of the island are unrecorded, or so briefly touched on as to be unintelligible. The time allowed for the preparation of this report will not admit of an extended compilation of historic facts and no attempt has been made, therefore, to do so. But it has been considered advisable, as pertinent to this census, to refer to the discovery and first settlement of Cuba, its government, and the causes which have apparently affected its progress. An effort has also been made to collect all reliable data in regard to the movement of population, agriculture, and education, and these are presented by way of preface to the analysis of the tables.

Cuba was discovered by Columbus Sunday, October 28, 1492. According to the most reliable evidence, he landed in, or a little to the west of, what is now called the bay of Nuevitas, on the north coast of the province of Puerto Principe. He took possession of the island in the name of Christ, Our Lady, and the reigning Sovereigns of Spain, and named it Juana in honor of Prince John.

Continuing his voyage, Columbus sailed west as far as the Laguna de Moron, where he arrived October 31. From here, on November 12, he commenced to retrace his steps. It is somewhat difficult to decide from his journal where he sailed between November 12 and 26. He appears to have returned to the vicinity of the Guija Islands and then to have cruised about among the keys and islands off the province of Puerto Principe, finally reaching the Bay of Nuevitas.

On November 26 he sailed southeast along the coast of Santiago de Cuba to Baracoa, where he arrived on the evening of November 27. From there he sailed, on December 4, to Point Maysi, the eastern end of the island, and on the following day to the island of San Domingo.

On the 3d of May, 1493, Pope Alexander VI issued a bull conferring on Ferdinand and Isabella all lands already discovered, or to be discovered, in the Western Ocean, thus confirming by divine right, to all Christendom, the claims of Columbus.

Columbus visited Cuba three times after this. In 1493, during his second voyage, he followed the southern coast from Point Maysi as far as Batabanó and the Isle of Pines, which he reached June 13, 1493, discovering in the meantime the island of Jamaica, which he visited while *en route* from Santiago de Cuba to Cape Cruz. During

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RUINS OF COPPER MINES AT EL COBRE AND SIERRA MAESTRE.

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this voyage Columbus visited Guantanamo, Trinidad, and probably Cienfuegos.

During his fourth and last voyage, he touched at Cayo Largo, off the south coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, in July, 1502, while *en route* to, and again in May, 1503, when returning from, the mainland.

From this time to its permanent occupation by the Spaniards, Cuba does not appear to have been visited often by other explorers, although in 1508 Sebastian Ocampo, acting under the orders of Nicolas de Ovando, Governor of San Domingo, reported that Cuba was an island, but this was known, probably, to other explorers several years before. Nevertheless, it does not appear that Cuba received much attention from the Spanish authorities prior to 1511.

In that year Diego Columbus, Admiral of the Indies and Governor of San Domingo, sent Capt. Diego Velasquez, one of the companions of Columbus in his second voyage, to subdue and colonize Cuba. With a force of 300 men he sailed from San Domingo and landed near Point Maysi, going thence to Baracoa, where the first settlement was made in 1512. In 1514 Velasquez founded Trinidad and Santiago de Cuba, on the southern side of the island, to facilitate communication with the Spanish colonies of Jamaica and the mainland, Sancti Spiritus near its middle point, and Remedios, Bayamo, Puerto Principe, and San Cristobal de la Habana, the latter on what is now the site of Batabanó. In 1519 this name was transferred to a settlement on the present site of Habana. The same year, Baracoa, having been raised to the dignity of a city and bishopric, was declared the capital, and so remained until 1522, when both were removed to Santiago. Habana became the capital in 1552.

On the death of Ferdinand, January 23, 1516, Velasquez renamed the island Fernandina in his honor. It was subsequently named Santiago, after the patron saint of Spain, but the name was again changed to Ave Maria, in honor of the Virgin. Through all these official changes, however, it retained its native original name.

Velasquez continued to govern Cuba as *adelantado*, or lieutenant-governor, under the governor and *audiencia* of Santo Domingo, until his death in 1524. He had five successors in the office of lieutenant-governor. (See Appendix for list of Governors.) The first Governor, Hernando de Soto, was appointed in 1536; he was also *adelantado* of Florida. The first Captain-General was Don Gabriel de Lujan, appointed in 1581. During this interval the Spanish population had increased very slowly; but two additional towns, Guanabacoa and El Cobre, were founded, 1555 and 1558, and not another town was built for more than one hundred years.

In the seventeenth century but two towns of any importance, Matanzas and Santa Clara, were founded, and in the eighteenth but nine.

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At the end of this period the population of the island is said to have numbered 275,000 souls, while the development of its wealth had scarcely begun. In fact, for many years after its colonization, Cuba was not a wealth-producing colony, and, therefore, not an object of much solicitude or patronage. In the general scheme of colonizing the West Indies, both Cuba and Jamaica were occupied to facilitate trade with the rich colonies of the Spanish main, and while still a young colony Cuba, as a depot of supply, was severely taxed by the numerous expeditions which sailed from her shores between the years 1512 and 1538.

If the situation and many natural advantages of Cuba be considered, it is evident at a glance that either the Cubans have been blind to their opportunities or that causes generally beyond their control have retarded the growth of the population and the development of the island's resources. The latter would seem to be the case, although it can not be said that the Cubans were not in some measure accountable.

The principal staples of Cuba, and those upon which its wealth mainly depends, are sugar and tobacco. The largest sugar crop, 1894–95, was 1,054,000 tons; the largest tobacco crop (same year), about 2,480,000 arrobas, or 62,000,000 pounds; and its population at the outbreak of the recent war was probably between 1,800,000 and 2,000,000 souls. It is the opinion of experienced and enlightened judges that the island could easily have produced a crop of sugar and tobacco five times as large and had a population of 5,000,000 people had its administration been characterized by different theories of government.

That, in the administration of her colonies, Spain was a bad exception to a general rule of liberal and generous government on the part of other countries toward their colonial dependencies is by no means the case. In fact, much the same ideas appear to have influenced all of them at the outset, although the results were different, as might be expected of governments having different origins, forms, and theories. The prevailing idea appears to have been that the political and economic interests of colonies were always to be subordinated to those of the home country, no matter how injurious the consequences, and, while in some instances this course was modified with most beneficial results, it was followed unremittingly by Spain to the end of her supremacy over Cuba.

Aside from the fact that during the early history of Cuba Spain had little surplus population to dispose of, and that through the expulsion of the Jews and Moors she lost a large and valuable part of it, her trade restrictions, established at the beginning of the colonial period in her history and continued without essential modification for nearly three hundred years, would account, in some measure, for the slow increase in the population and industries of Cuba. These restrictions appear to have originated in the royal cedula of May 6, 1497,

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granting to the port of Seville the exclusive privilege of trade with the colonies. At the same time the *Casa de Contratacion*, or Council of Trade, was established, upon which was conferred the exclusive regulation of trade and commerce, although later the Council exercised its functions under the general control of the Council of the Indies. San Domingo, and later Vera Cruz, were the only colonial ports authorized to trade with Seville. In 1717 the trade monopoly of Seville was transferred, by royal order, to the port of Cadiz, in Spain.

While Santiago was the capital of Cuba, trade between the island and the home ports mentioned was restricted to that place, and when, in 1552, the capital was transferred to Habana, that city became the sole port of entry until 1778, except during the English occupation of the island, 1762–63, when Habana was opened to free trade. By the royal decree of October 12, 1778, trade between Santiago, Trinidad, Batabano, and other Spanish ports was authorized. This privilege was extended to Nuevitas in 1784, to Matanzas 1793, Caibarien 1794, and Manzanillo and Baracoa in 1803. Prior to this Cuban ports were practically under an embargo of the strictest kind. Even between the ports of Habana and Seville or Cadiz, there was no free communication, but all trading vessels were gathered into fleets, or "*flotas*," from time to time, and made the voyage accompanied by Spanish war ships, partly for protection against freebooters and pirates, but chiefly to prevent trade with other ports. In 1765 this restriction was removed.

The maritime laws regulating trade and commerce forbade trade even between the colonies, and as early as 1592 trade with foreigners was only permitted by special authority, and in 1614 and 1680 trade with foreigners was prohibited under pain of death and confiscation of the property concerned.

The treaties of the period appear to have recognized these prohibitions as entirely justifiable under the rules of international intercourse as they existed at that time. Thus by the treaties of 1648 and 1714 between Spain and the Dutch provinces it was agreed by the contracting parties to abstain from trading in the ports and along the coast of the Indies belonging to each of the treaty nations. Again, by the treaty of Madrid between England and Spain, similar engagements were made, although article 10 provided that in case vessels arrived at the prohibited ports under stress or shipwreck they should be kindly received and permitted to purchase provisions and repair damages. This privilege was subsequently withdrawn by royal orders of January 20 and April 15, 1784, which prescribed that no vessel belonging to a foreign nation should be permitted to enter, even under the pretext of seeking shelter. The severity of these restrictions was modified later on and, by a royal order of January 8, 1801, Cuban ports were thrown open to the commerce of friendly and neutral nations.

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Other commercial privileges were granted in 1805, 1809, 1810, and 1812, due, in great measure, if not entirely, to the French invasion of the Peninsula and its effect on Spanish possessions in the West Indies and America. But these concessions to trade with Spanish colonies were but temporary, as by royal orders of January 10, November 17, and July 10, 1809, foreign commerce with Spanish-American ports was prohibited. Against these last restrictions of trade the various Spanish colonial Governors, and especially the Captain-General of Cuba, protested on the ground of the necessities of the colonies and the inability of Spain to meet them. These objections having been favorably considered by the Council for the Indies, foreign trade with Habana was extended for six months.

Many other decrees and royal orders affecting trade with Cuba and the other Spanish colonies were promulgated during the period between 1775 and 1812, but they throw no additional light on this subject. It is plain that Spain was always averse to granting trade facilities with her colonies, and only did so for a time when forced by her necessities; but having once opened Cuban ports and to that extent established the privilege of foreign trade, which it was difficult to recall, the next step was to restrict it as far as possible by duties, tonnage, and port dues, and arbitrary tariffs imposed from time to time in such a way as to render foreign commerce unprofitable. Without going into details it may be said that up to 1824 duties on foreign commerce were much greater than on Spanish merchandise, and while from that year they were generally less restrictive, still they were always high enough to compel Cubans to purchase from Spanish merchants, who, as Spain did not herself produce what was needed, bought from French, German, American, or other sources, thereby raising prices far above what they would have been under a system less hampering. In fact, up to 1818 Cuba does not appear to have had a tariff system. In that year a tariff was promulgated making the duties 26⅔ per cent on agricultural implements and 43 per cent *ad valorem* on other foreign merchandise. This was modified in 1820 and 1822 and the duties reduced to 20 per cent on agricultural implements and 37 per cent *ad valorem* on foreign industrial products. On all Spanish importations under this classification the duties were two-thirds less. The tariff of 1824 was less prohibitive.

Not satisfied, apparently, with this arrangement for excluding foreign trade or with the amount of customs revenue, an export tariff was established in 1828 on sugar and coffee, which had by that time become important products. On sugar the duty was four-fifths of a cent per pound, and on coffee two-fifths of a cent per pound. If exported in foreign vessels, the duty on sugar was doubled and on coffee was increased to 1 cent per pound. With slight modifications

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these duties continued to August 1, 1891, when, under the McKinley tariff law, a reciprocal commercial agreement was proclaimed by President Harrison between Spain and the United States, which enabled Cuba to seek its nearest and most natural market. In a short time nearly the entire trade of Cuba was transferred to the United States, and Cuba enjoyed a degree of prosperity never before attained.

But with the termination of this agreement by the tariff law of 1894, the old practice of differential, special, and discriminating duties against foreign trade was reestablished, thus forcing upon the Cubans compulsory trade with Spain. There seems to be no question among impartial and intelligent judges as to the injurious effect of this system on the growth of Cuba's population and material progress, both largely dependent on commercial advantages.

Another evil born of the system and given a certain amount of immunity through the reverses and disasters of the Spanish navy, in consequence of which Spain was unable to protect her commerce or fully enforce trade regulations, is smuggling, which began with trade restrictions and monopolies and has continued to this day, the amount of merchandise smuggled being, for many years, nearly equal to that regularly imported and exported. From smuggling on a large scale and privateering to buccaneering and piracy is not a long step, and under the name of privateers French, Dutch, English, and American smugglers and buccaneers swarmed the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico for more than two centuries, plundering Spanish *flotas* and attacking colonial settlements. Among the latter, Cuba was the chief sufferer. Sallying forth from Santo Domingo, Jamaica, the Tortugas, and other islands and keys, these marauders raided the island throughout the whole extent of its northern, eastern, and southern coast line, levying tribute, kidnaping individuals, and carrying off whatever was needed. In 1538 they attacked and burned Habana. In 1544 they attacked Baracoa, Matanzas, and Habana, which they again sacked and burned. In 1604 Giron, a French buccaneer, landed twice in Santiago, capturing the Morro, and in 1679 French buccaneers again raided the province. Incursions on a smaller scale were frequent, causing the Captain-General to issue an order requiring all men to go armed and all persons to retire to their homes after nightfall. By the terror they excited these raids retarded somewhat the development of agriculture by compelling the people to concentrate in the towns for protection. On the other hand, they stimulated the construction of fortifications in the harbor of Habana and other ports, which, a few years later, made them safe against such incursions.

Coupled with trade restrictions and extending throughout the entire life of Cuba as a dependency of Spain, excessive taxation has always prevailed. Apart from imports and exports, taxes were levied on real

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and personal property and on industries and commerce of all kinds. Every profession, art, or manual occupation contributed its quota, while, as far back as 1638, seal and stamp taxes were established on all judicial business and on all kinds of petitions and claims made to official corporations, and subsequently on all bills and accounts. These taxes were in the form of stamps on official paper, and at the date of American occupation the paper cost from 35 cents to $3 a sheet. On deeds, wills, and other similar documents the paper cost from 35 cents to $37.50 per sheet, according to the value of the property concerned. Failure to use even the lowest-priced paper involved a fine of $50.

There was also a municipal tax on the slaughter of cattle for the market. This privilege was sold by the municipal council to the highest bidder, with the result that taxes were assessed on all animals slaughtered, whether for the market or for private consumption, with a corresponding increase in the price of meat.

Another tax established in 1528, called the *derecho de averia*, required the payment of 20 ducats ($16) by every person, bond or free, arriving in the island. In 1665 this tax was increased to $22, and continued in force to 1765, thus retarding immigration, and, to that extent, the increase of population, especially of the laboring class.

An examination of these taxes will show their excessive, arbitrary, and unscientific character, and how they operated to discourage Cubans from owning property or engaging in many industrial pursuits tending to benefit them and to promote the material improvement of the island.

Taxes on real estate were estimated by the tax inspector on the basis of its rental or productive capacity, and varied from 4 to 12 per cent. Similarly, a nominal municipal tax of 25 per cent was levied on the estimated profits of all industries and commerce, and on the income derived from all professions, manual occupations, or agencies, the collector receiving 6 per cent of all taxes assessed. Much unjust discrimination was made against Cubans in determining assessable values and in collecting the taxes, and it is said that bribery in some form was the only effective defense against the most flagrant impositions.

Up to the year 1638 the taxes were collected by royal officers appointed by the King, and their accounts were passed on by the *audiencia* of Santo Domingo. In that year *contadores* (auditors) were appointed who exercised fiscal supervision over the tax collectors, until, by royal *cedula* of October 31, 1764, the intendancy of Habana was created, the administration of taxes being conducted as in Spain. Since 1892 the taxes have been collected by the Spanish Bank under a ten years' contract, the bank receiving a commission of 5 per cent. About 18 per cent of the assessed taxes remained uncollected between

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1886 and 1897, and the deficits thus caused were added to the Cuban debt, ever a subject of universal discontent.[1]

If to high taxes, high tariffs, and utter indifference, apparently, to the needs of the island be added a lack of banking facilities of all kinds, and a system of currency dependent entirely on the Spanish Government and affected by all its financial difficulties, we have some of the reasons why the economic development of Cuba has been slow. "All her industrial profits were absorbed by Spain, leaving no surplus to provide for the accumulation of capital and the material progress of the island,"[2] which was apparently regarded as a government monopoly, whose productive capacity was in no wise connected with its economic interests. Accordingly, such interests were invariably subordinated to those of Spain—with which they rarely accorded—no matter how injurious the result. That this course should have been followed in the early period of Spanish colonization is not strange. All sorts of economic experiments, based on what are now considered absurd economic theories, were tried about that time by European countries in vain efforts to promote national prosperity by entirely unnatural methods. Thus, for many years Cuba was prohibited, in common with other colonies, from the cultivation of raw products raised in Spain, thus reversing the theory and practice under which England subsequently developed her manufacturing industries at home, successfully colonized all parts of the habitable globe, and established her enormous colonial trade, by the very natural process of paying for the raw products of her colonies in manufactured articles. No nation in Europe during the sixteenth century was in a better condition than Spain to establish such a system, as she was essentially a manufacturing country. But with the expulsion of the Moors her manufactures were practically ruined; the wealth which for many years had poured in from the colonies in exchange for the supplies shipped them now passed through her to other countries in consequence of her extinguished industries, and she became little more than a clearing house for foreign products. Five-sixths of the manufactured articles used in Spain were imported, and foreigners, in direct violation of Spanish laws, soon carried on nine-tenths of the trade with her colonies.

It may be said that results equally unfortunate appear to have attended all other branches of Spanish colonial government. Under a policy so shortsighted that it was blind to the most ordinary precautions, and

[1] According to the data of the tribunal of accounts (*tribunal de cuentas*) of Habana, referred to by Señor la Sagra, Cuba received as ordinary and extraordinary "*situados*" from Mexico, from 1766 to 1788, 57,739,346 *pesos fuertes*, and from 1788 to 1806 the sum of 50,411,158 *pesos fuertes*.

[2] The proof of this is the bad condition of the roads and harbors, the absence of docking facilities, the lack of adequate water supply in cities, of sewers, paved streets, schoolhouses and other public buildings essential to every community and provided by private or public enterprise.

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long after repeated warnings should have suggested a greater measure of economic and political independence for Cuba, the entire system of Cuban government and administration was retained in the hands of Spanish officials to the exclusion of native Cubans, thus substituting for home rule a government which, however necessary in the earlier history of the island, became, with the lapse of centuries, an object of suspicion and hatred to a large majority of Cubans, as the medium through which Spain exercised despotic power over them and appropriated to herself the wealth of the island. That these feelings would have yielded to greater economic and political freedom, there can be no question. Political independence was not generally advocated at first. Autonomy under the protection of Spain was as far as the industrial classes cared to go, and had this been granted ten years earlier Cuba might and probably would have remained a Spanish colony. It was the economic rather than the political aspect of the island that concerned the greater part of its population. But in Cuba political and economic conditions were inseparable under the theory of colonial government which prevailed, and economic concessions were not to be thought of if the practice of stripping Cuba by the various means described without giving Cubans the least opportunity to prevent it in a peaceful way was to continue.

That they would ever resort to force was not believed, or if believed, not feared, in the face of a despotic Governor-General with a local army and navy to enforce his authority and the whole power of Spain in reserve. Besides, the Cubans had given ample proof of their loyalty.

But the rulers of Cuba, usually blind to its interests, were to test the loyalty of her people beyond the limits of endurance, and, as a result, to lose for Spain her "ever faithful island."

From the time of Velasquez, 1512, to General Don Adolpho Jimenez Castellanos, 1898, Cuba had 136 rulers. A list of them will be found in Appendix XV, and it may be said that, with but a dozen exceptions, they did nothing toward the development of the island or the welfare of the people, although clothed with despotic power since 1825. A large number of them were Spanish politicians, appointed without special reference to their fitness, but as a reward for services, personal or political, rendered to the Spanish Government. The resources of Cuba were always available to the home party in control for this purpose, which accounts in some measure for the unanimity of Spanish opinion respecting political concessions to the island. It was necessary that its control should remain absolutely in the hands of the Captain-Generals representing the home government; but there is very little question that had all of them exercised their authority with moderation, lightened the burden of taxation, removed or modified many trade restrictions, promoted public works, and used their

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authority to extend the influence of the Cubans in the administration of the island, the dominion of Spain might have been continued for years to come, as much of the political agitation would have been avoided, the gulf between Spaniards and Cubans would have been bridged over, until, through these and other influences, an adjustment of the economic situation would have brought peace and prosperity to the people.

The first serious opposition to the insular government was brought out by the attempt of Captain-General Vicente Roja to enforce the government monopoly in tobacco, decreed in 1717. Several bloody riots occurred and Roja was obliged to withdraw temporarily from the island.

Apart from uprisings among the negroes, stimulated no doubt by the success of their race over the French in the neighboring island of San Domingo there were no other attempts at insurrection on the part of Cubans until after the conspiracy of 1823, planned by a secret society known as the "Soles de Bolivar." This conspiracy resulted from the attempt of Captain-General Vives to carry out the instructions of Ferdinand VII, after the abrogation of the Spanish liberal constitution of 1812, and was intended as a protest against a return to absolutism in Cuba; but, apparently, it failed of effect, and there was no relaxation of efforts to reestablish the old order. The conspiracy was of a serious character and extended over the entire island, but centered in Matanzas, where among the revolutionists was Jose Maria Heredia, the Cuban poet. The conspiracy failed and the leader, Jose Francisco Lemus, and a large number of conspirators were arrested and deported. A feeling of bitter resentment against the Government was the result, and a period of agitation and public demonstration followed. Frequent uprisings were attempted in 1824, but failed.

It would have been well for Spain had Ferdinand VII been warned by these events and endeavored, by conciliatory measures, to allay such manifest feelings of discontent. But neither he nor his advisors would see the "handwriting on the wall." With characteristic severity, the royal decree of May 28, 1825, was issued, conferring on the Captain-General "all the powers of governors of cities in a state of siege * * * with full and unlimited authority to detach from the island and to send to the Peninsula all officials and persons employed in whatsoever capacity, and of whatsoever rank, class, or condition, whose presence may appear prejudicial, or whose public or private conduct may inspire you with suspicion * * * and further to suspend the execution of any order or general regulations issued in whatever branch of the administration and to whatever extent you may consider convenient to the royal service, etc., to see that faithful

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servants of His Majesty be remembered, at the same time punishing without delay or hesitation the misdeeds of those, etc."[1]

An army from Spain, intended for the subjugation of former Spanish colonies in South America, which was to have been dispatched from Cuba, was retained there, and a military commission was permanently organized to try political offenses under the above decree and the articles of war.

Political agitation having taken the form of revolutionary demonstrations, there was a gradual separation on political lines between the Cubans and Spaniards, and numberless Cuban secret societies were formed throughout the island for political propaganda. Allied with the Cubans were all of the more radical, as well as the more moderate liberal members of the community, while the Spanish party included beneficiaries of former monopolies and the conservative and reactionary elements, which, under the policy of the Captain-Generals, had crystallized around the officials of the government and their coadjutors in the church.

The political agitation continued, and in 1826 a small uprising took place in Puerto Principe, directed by the Sociedad de la Cadena, and aimed against the abuses of the regiment Leon quartered there. The same year (June 22) the Congress of American Republics assembled at Panama, to which the President of the United States appointed Mr. John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Richard Anderson, of Kentucky, as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary. Mr. Anderson was United States minister to Colombia and died en route to the congress, which had adjourned before Mr. Sergeant arrived, to meet at Tacabaya. But it did not meet again, and consequently the United States delegates took no part in its deliberations.

The objects of this congress, as set forth in the correspondence, were to urge the establishment of liberal principles of commercial intercourse, in peace and war, the advancement of religious liberty, and the abolition of slavery, to discuss the relations of Hayti, the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico, the continuation of the war of Spain on her Spanish colonies, and the Monroe doctrine, which announced as a principle, "that the United States could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them (governments in this hemisphere whose independence had been declared and acknowledged by the United States), or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

While the United States no doubt sympathized with the objects of the congress, the debates in the Senate and House of Representatives indicated a desire to avoid interference with Spain, a friendly nation,

[1] Promulgated again in the royal decrees of March 21 and 26, 1834.

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or the slavery question, and that it was not prudent to discuss questions which might prove embarrassing to the United States if called on to consider them at a future time. As a result, the American delegates were given limited powers, and this, coupled with the conservative attitude of the United States, resulted in the failure of the congress to achieve any result.

The year before Francisco Agüero and Manuel Andres Sanches, a second lieutenant in the Colombian army, had been sent from Cuba to the United States and to Colombia to urge their interference and assistance. An expedition was organized in Colombia to be led by the famous Colombian patriot, Simon Bolivar, but the failure of the Panama congress caused the abandonment of the expedition. On the return of the emissaries to Cuba they were arrested, tried, and executed.

Following this effort, in 1830, a revolution was planned by the society of the "Black Eagle," a Masonic fraternity having its base of operations in Mexico, with secondary bases in Habana and at various points throughout the island. The conspiracy failed, and several of the conspirators received sentence of death, afterwards commuted by Captain-General Vives to life imprisonment. The object of the conspiracy was the independence of Cuba, the pretext a report that the island was to be ceded to Great Britain.

In 1836 the constitution of 1812 was reestablished in Spain, but proved of no benefit to Cuba. On the contrary, the deputies sent from Cuba to the constitutional convention in Madrid were excluded, and, by a royal decree of 1837, the representation in the Cortes which had been given Cuba in 1834 was taken away, and it was announced that Cuba would be governed by special laws. These, the Cubans claim, were never published. From this time to 1847 several uprisings or insurrections occurred throughout Cuba, followed in that year by a revolutionary conspiracy organized by Narciso Lopez, and having in view the liberation of the island or its annexation to the United States. It had been arranged to make the first demonstration on the 4th of July, in the city of Cienfuegos, but the plot was made known to the Spanish Governor, and Lopez and his companions fled to the United States, where, in 1849, they organized a fillibustering expedition, which was prevented from leaving by the vigilance of the Government. In 1850 Lopez organized a second expedition, which sailed from New Orleans May 10 and landed with 600 men at Cardenas, attacking its small garrison. A portion surrendered with Governor Ceniti and the remainder went over to the insurgents. As the uprising upon which Lopez depended did not take place, he reembarked the same day and made his escape to Key West.

Undeterred by these failures, he organized a third expedition of 480 men in 1851, which sailed from New Orleans and landed, August 12,

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at Playitas, near Bahia Honda, 55 miles west of Habana. Colonel Crittenden, of Kentucky, with 150 men formed part of the force. On landing Lopez advanced on Las Pozas, leaving Colonel Crittenden in El Morrillo. Meeting a Spanish force under General Enna, Lopez was defeated after a gallant fight, his force dispersed and he with some 50 of his men captured and taken to Habana, where he was garroted. In attempting to escape by sea Crittenden and his party were captured and on the 16th of September were shot at the castle of Atares.

In the same year an uprising took place in Puerto Principe, led by Juaquin de Agüero, but the movement came to naught and he and several of his companions were executed.

Following the attempt of Agüero came the conspiracy of Vuelta Abajo, organized in 1852 by Juan Gonzalez Alvara, a wealthy planter of the province of Pinar del Rio. Associated with him were several other prominent Cubans, and among them Francisco de Fras, Count of Pozos Dulces. This attempt at revolution was discovered and the leading conspirators arrested. They were tried and sentenced to death, but were finally transported under sentence of life imprisonment.

Meantime the Liberal Club of Habana and the Cuban Junta in New York were raising money and organizing expeditions destined for Cuba. Some of them sailed, and in 1859 an attempt was made to land at Nuevas Grandes. But these expeditions accomplished little, except to keep alive the spirit of revolution.

From this time to the outbreak of the revolution of 1868 the condition of Cuban affairs does not appear to have improved. Taxes continued excessive and duties exorbitant, reaching at times an average of 40 per cent *ad valorem* on all imports, and so distributed as practically to prohibit trade with any country except Spain. Small uprisings and insurrections were frequent and there were many executions. Meanwhile the results of the civil war in the United States, and more particularly the abolition of slavery, encouraged the Cubans to hope for liberal reforms, especially in the trade and industries of the island, but no concessions appear to have been made until the year 1865, when, by a royal decree of November 25, a commission was appointed by Isabella II to consider the question of reforms in the administration of Cuba. Nothing came of it, however, although it afforded an opportunity to the few Cuban delegates who were present to formulate their views. They demanded greater political and economic liberty, a constitutional insular government, freedom of the press, the right of petition and assembly, the privilege of holding office, and representation in the Cortes. It would have been well for Spain had she listened to these complaints and made some effort to satisfy them, but nothing was done and as a result the revolution of 1868 was commenced at Yara in the province of Puerto Principe. It was ended by the capitulation of Zanjon, February 10, 1878, and

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in its more serious phases was confined to the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe. No battles or serious engagements were fought, although a guerrilla warfare of great cruelty and intensity was carried on. While the casualties of the fighting were comparatively few for a war of such duration, there were many deaths from disease, executions, and massacres, and the Spanish troops suffered severely from yellow fever, which prevailed at all times in the sea-coast cities.

The effect of the ten years' war on the material condition of Cuba can not be stated with accuracy. The population had increased in the ten years previous at the rate of 17 per cent during the war, and for ten years after the increase was but 6 per cent. A large number of lives and a large amount of property were destroyed, and an enormous debt was incurred, while taxes of all kinds increased threefold. The war is said to have cost the contestants $300,000,000, which was charged to the debt of Cuba.

By the capitulation of Zanjon[1] Spain agreed to redress the grievances of Cuba by giving greater civil, political, and administrative privileges to the people,[2] with forgetfulness of the past and amnesty for all then under sentence for political offenses. It has been claimed by Cubans that these promises were never fulfilled, and this and the failure of the Cortes to pass the bill reforming the government of Cuba, introduced in 1894 by Señor Maura, minister for the colonies, are generally given as the causes of the last rebellion. On the other hand, Spain has always insisted that every promise was observed, and that even more was granted than was asked for or stipulated in the articles of capitulation. Thus, by the decree of March 1, 1878, Cuba and Porto Rico were given representation in the Spanish Cortes, upon the basis of their respective populations, and the provincial and municipal laws of 1877 promulgated in Spain were made applicable to Cuba. By proclamation of March 24, 1878, full amnesty was given to all, even to Spanish deserters who had served in the insurgent army; on May 23, 1879, the penal code of Spain and the rules for its application were given effect in Cuba; on April 7, 1881, the Spanish constitution, full and unrestricted, as in force in Spain, was extended to Cuba by law; in 1885 the Spanish law of civil procedure was given to Cuba, and on July 31, 1889, the Spanish civil code, promulgated in 1888, was put in operation in Cuba and Porto Rico.

After examining all the evidence, however, the student of Cuban history will probably conclude that while the Spanish Government was technically correct in claiming to have enacted all laws necessary to make good her promises, there was a failure usually to execute them, and that, as a matter of fact, political conditions in Cuba remained

[1] Sometimes referred to as the "Treaty" or "Compromise" of Zanjon.

[2] Same as people of Porto Rico.

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practically as before the war, although very much improved on the surface.[1]

A serious permanent fall in the price of sugar in 1884 and the final abolition of slavery in 1887 added to the economic troubles of the people, and in conjunction with continued political oppression, kept alive the feelings which had brought on the war. The Cubans believed that notwithstanding the capitulation of Zanjon they were still mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, with but little voice in the government of the island, and that Spain was the chief beneficiary of its wealth. And such would appear to have been the fact if the following figures, taken from official sources, can be relied upon: From 1893 to 1898 the revenues of Cuba, under excessive taxation, high duties, and the Habana lottery, averaged about $25,000,000 per annum, although very much larger in previous years,[2] depending on the financial exigencies of the Spanish Government. Of this amount $10,500,000 went to Spain to pay the interest on the Cuban debt, $12,000,000 were allotted for the support of the Spanish-Cuban army and navy and the maintenance of the Cuban government in all its branches, including the church, and the remainder, less than $2,500,000, was allowed for public works, education, and the general improvement of Cuba, independent of municipal expenditures. As the amounts appropriated annually in the Cuban budget were not sufficient to cover the expenditures and there was a failure to collect the taxes, deficits were inevitable. These were charged to the Cuban debt, until, by 1897, through this and other causes, it aggregated about $400,000,000, or an amount per capita of $283.54—more than three times as large as the per capita debt of Spain and much larger than the per capita debt of any other European country.

Under such perverted economic management it is not surprising that another rebellion was planned, and that the war of 1895–1898 followed.

The United States had always shown a friendly interest in the affairs of Cuba, and the question of its annexation had been discussed as far back as 1825, when Mr. John Quincy Adams was President, partly, it is said, to prevent the island from passing under the control of any other nation, in violation of the Monroe doctrine, and partly for the purpose of extending the slave territory of the United States. To this end a popular movement was started in the Southern States during the Mexican war (1846). Two years later (1848) President Polk made propositions to the Spanish Government, through the American minister in Madrid, having in view the purchase of the island.

[1] It was the interpretation and execution of the laws by Governors having but little sympathy with the natives rather than the laws themselves that caused most of the trouble in Cuba.

[2] In 1860, $29,610,779; 1880, $40,000,000; 1882, $35,860,246.77. Cuba was expected to contribute whatever was demanded.

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Again, in 1854, the strained relations between Spain and the United States, growing out of the detention of the American steamer *Black Warrior* in the harbor of Habana, charged with violating the customs regulations, and the search of several American vessels by Spanish cruisers elicited the "Ostend Manifesto," drawn up by the American ministers to England, France, and Spain, in which it was declared "that the possession of Cuba by a foreign power was a menace to the peace of the United States, and that Spain be offered the alternative of taking $200,000,000 for her sovereignty over the island or having it taken from her by force." Finally, during the ten years' war, President Grant, while expressing his belief to the Spanish Government that only independence and emancipation could settle the Cuban question and that intervention might be necessary to end the war, repeatedly proffered the good offices of the United States in reestablishing peace. Meanwhile, in 1873, the capture of the *Virginius* and the tragic execution of 53 of her passengers and crew in the city of Santiago de Cuba by order of the Spanish commander came near to involving the countries in war, happily avoided by diplomatic action.[1]

As the rebellion of 1895 proceeded, much sympathy was felt for the Cubans by the people of the United States, which being reflected in Congress resulted in a concurrent resolution of strict neutrality, but coupled with a declaration that the United States should proffer its good offices to Spain, through President Cleveland, with a view of ending the war and securing the independence of the island; but nothing came of it. As the war continued it excited much interest in the United States, and, in 1896, both Republican and Democratic national conventions passed resolutions of sympathy for the Cubans and demanded that the Government take action.

Although the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate of the Fifty-fourth Congress reported a resolution, December 21, 1896, recognizing the republic of Cuba, it was never taken from the calendar. Meanwhile reports of outrages and indignities to American citizens in Cuba and of the dreadful effects of reconcentration were frequently communicated to the Government or published in the press.

In May, 1897, Congress appropriated $50,000 for the purchase of supplies for the *reconcentrados*,[2] as it was reported that many of them were, or claimed to be, American citizens. The supplies were sent under permission of Spain, and were distributed to the *reconcentrados*,

[1] The records of the State Department show conclusively that, notwithstanding serious provocations, the United States up to the time of the recent war had always observed strict neutrality toward Spain in dealing with Cuba, and had always stood ready to recognize her control over the island. Nor were the Cubans ever encouraged by the President to believe that either belligerency or independence would receive acknowledgment.

[2] *Reconcentrados*, or, as they were called, "*Pacificos*," were the country people (small farmers), who sympathized with the insurgents and gave them such assistance as they could. The proclamation of Captain-General Weyler, issued in 1896, required them to abandon their homes and property of every kind and move into the nearest towns, where many of them died of starvation and disease. Their homes were destroyed

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whether Americans or not, and soon after the revocation of the edict of reconcentration and the recall of Captain-General Weyler were requested by the United States. While these requests were favorably received by Spain, it was very evident that little was being done, and as the war continued apparently on the same lines, it was thought advisable to send a man-of-war to Habana for the protection of American citizens. The battle ship *Maine* was selected for this duty, and sailed in January, and soon after the Spanish cruiser *Viscaya* was ordered to visit New York, as evidence of existing friendly relations. On the night of February 15 the *Maine* was blown up and 2 officers and 264 sailors lost their lives. Spanish officials at once insisted that the explosion was due to an accident caused by carelessness and lack of discipline. A board of naval officers was convened by the President to examine into the circumstances, and after a careful investigation, extending over a month, reported that the ship had been blown up from the outside. A contrary report was the result of a Spanish investigation. The report of the naval board was laid before Congress by the President, who meanwhile had used every effort to avoid war by diplomatic action.

Early in April it became known that Spain had proposed to the insurgents a suspension of hostilities, to be followed by a capitulation, and had appropriated $600,000 for the relief of the *reconcentrados*, but that the proposal had been rejected by the insurgent leaders. As it was evident from this that the war would continue, the President sent a message to Congress on April 11, requesting authority to end the war and to secure in Cuba the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations. On April 19 Congress passed joint resolutions, which, after reciting the conditions existing in Cuba, demanded the withdrawal of Spain from the island, and empowered the President to use the military and naval forces of the United States to carry the resolutions into effect.

This was practically a declaration of war, and, on April 23, the President issued a proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, which number was subsequently increased to 200,000, and the Regular Army to 60,000 men. By a formal declaration of April 30, Congress announced that war had existed since April 21.

On April 24 Commodore Dewey, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, was notified by the Secretary of the Navy that war with Spain had begun, and to proceed to the Philippine Islands and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. On April 27 he sailed from Hongkong in the execution of this order, and on the afternoon of April 30 arrived at the entrance of Manila Bay, where, on the following day, he captured or destroyed all the vessels of the Spanish fleet.

On June 14 an American army, numbering 15,000 men, under command of Gen. W. R. Shafter, sailed from Port Tampa, Fla., for Santiago de Cuba, where it arrived on the morning of June 20, and

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THE SURRENDER TREE NEAR SAN JUAN HILL.

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on July 1 and 2 the battle of San Juan took place, resulting in the defeat of the Spanish troops and the investment of Santiago.[1] On the morning of July 3, the Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera, attempted to escape from the harbor, but was intercepted by the American fleet under Capt. William T. Sampson and totally destroyed. On July 16, articles of capitulation were signed at Santiago de Cuba, followed by the formal surrender of the Spanish forces in the eastern district of Santiago on July 17.

On August 12 a protocol provided for a cessation of hostilities, and on December 10 a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed at Paris. It was ratified by the President February 6, 1899, and by the Queen Regent of Spain March 19, and proclaimed in Washington, D. C., April 11, thus ending the last act in the drama.

Cuba was to be free at last on the single condition that "she establish a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing international obligations." With this question she is to deal presently.

While the ten years' war was not without disastrous effects on the economic development of Cuba, they were trifling as compared with the war of 1895–1898, which resulted in a large decrease of population and of the wealth-producing power of the country. It may be said in general, on a conservative estimate, that the population of the island decreased 12 per cent and its wealth two-thirds.

As an indication of the financial stress prevailing in the island, the ratio of mortgage indebtedness to the value of real property, as assessed by the Spanish Government, is interesting. The mortgages and *censos* are from the reports of the registers of property to the treasurer of the island for January, 1900, and are shown in the following tables:

RURAL REAL ESTATE.

Province.	Value of property.	Amount of mortgage indebtedness.	Amount of quit rents (censos).
Habana	$44,140,610.00	$18,797,063.00	$7,037,047.42
Matanzas	45,594,977.40	35,754,485.38	9,178,964.43
Pinar del Rio	28,982,950.50	8,080,998.31	4,833,793.36
Puerto Principe	3,466,736.90	2,706,196.52	984,795.10
Santa Clara	41,838,395.00	87,422,559.71	3,445,936.78
Santiago de Cuba	20,701,166.20	4,135,946.40	188,915.72
Total	184,724,836.00	[1] 106,897,249.32	[2] 25,679,452.81

[1] 58 per cent, approximate. [2] 14 per cent, approximate.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Habana	$84,804,500.00	$89,522,541.96	$11,900,842.61
Matanzas	17,704,963.50	4,685,557.49	1,264,729.11
Pinar del Rio	8,278,733.80	640,609.89	286,744.55
Puerto Principe	2,428,446.00	461,078.83	388,835.40
Santa Clara	19,761,472.30	3,965,725.35	497,992.04
Santiago de Cuba	10,938,944.10	1,454,449.99	270,206.77
Total	138,917,059.70	[1] 100,729,943.51	[2] 14,608,850.48

[1] 79 per cent, approximate. [2] 10 per cent, approximate.

[1] This included the operations of Lawton at El Caney, July 1.

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It should not be forgotten in discussing these ratios that there has been no valuation of real property since American occupation, and that the values given are those made by Spanish officers some time prior thereto.

The actual value of real estate, especially of city property, is much greater than is given in the tables. It is probable that the amount of encumbrances is also greater than has been stated. It is quite certain that had the war continued under the same conditions for another year, nearly the entire rural population of the central and western provinces would have been destroyed, as also their agricultural wealth. Therefore American interference did not come too soon, and the Cubans have every reason to be thankful that the declaration of President McKinley made to Congress April 11, 1898, "that the war in Cuba must stop," was not made in vain.

Prominent among the causes tending to retard the material prosperity of Cuba has been the lack of educational interest and facilities. For nearly three hundred years there were practically no schools in the island.

A history of education in Cuba is presented elsewhere in this report as an introduction to the analysis of the tables of education. It is sufficient in this connection to say that prior to 1842 there were no public schools in Cuba. In that year, largely through the efforts of the Sociedad Economica de Habana and of other patriotic residents of the island, provision was made by the Spanish Government for public schools. But if any reliance can be placed in the following figures, they did very little toward educating the masses.

By the census of 1861 there were 793,484 white people in Cuba, of whom 552,027, or 70 per cent, could not read, and of the 603,046 colored persons, 576,266, or 95 per cent, could not read.

By the census of 1887 there were 1,102,889 whites, of whom 715,575, or 64 per cent, could not read, and of the 528,798 colored, 463,782, or 87 per cent, could not read. No statistics of the degree of literacy in the island in 1842, when the public-school system was commenced, are available, but the state of education nearly fifty years after affords some idea of the sufficiency of the schools and of their influence in eradicating a potent cause of stagnation. An increase of 6 per cent in literacy of the white population in twenty-six years indicates either that very little importance was attached to public education as a means of general improvement, or that no such improvement was expected.

From the contemplation of this picture of prolonged misrule, we turn in closing to a few incidents in the history of Cuba from which she derived substantial and lasting benefit. First in chronological order was the invasion and occupation of the island by the British in 1762, assisted by troops from the Anglo-American colonies. Habana was surrendered August 13, after a two months' siege. The English

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CITY OF HABANA.

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held the country as far east as Matanzas until the following spring, when, by the treaty of Paris (February, 1763), which ended the war between England, France, and Spain, Cuba was ceded back to Spain in exchange for Florida. Up to this time Habana had been the only port of entry since it became the capital in 1558, and even trade with Habana was confined strictly to Seville and Cadiz. The English opened this port at once to foreign and domestic commerce, thus removing at a stroke all the restrictions which had fettered it, and, although the English occupation lasted but six months, the benefit to Cuba was permanent, as after the recession of the island to Spain it was found impracticable to reestablish former trade restrictions entirely. The cession of Florida to England caused the migration of a large number of Spaniards from Florida to Cuba.

The next event, in point of time, which, however unfortunate for Spain, proved of great benefit to Cuba, was the revolution in the neighboring island of Haiti, the cession of that island to France in 1795, and the race war between the whites and negroes which followed, and which was continued at intervals for ten years. Thousands of French and Spanish settlers fled or emigrated to Cuba, where they located, chiefly in the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe, introducing the cultivation of coffee and adding materially to the wealth and agricultural prosperity of the island.

Similarly, the cession of Louisiana to the United States in 1803 and of Florida in 1819 and the revolution of the Spanish South American colonies and of Mexico caused a notable increase in the population of Cuba, to which many loyal Spaniards emigrated or fled for refuge.

In truth, the loyalty of Spaniards to their Government and its institutions, their patriotic devotion to their country, their steadfast courage, and their patient endurance through many trials and provocations are among the traits which contributed to the remarkable ascendency of Spain and her former dominion over more than half the known earth. Yet, combined with these characteristics, was the leaven of personal liberty and a love of political freedom born of ancient privileges, and for which they have ever contended. These qualities, under the influences of the nineteenth century, were destined to establish republics even as in past centuries they had founded empires.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of all Spanish colonies was conducted on the theory that newly discovered territory belonged to the Crown rather than to the Government and that all political control was vested in the King, who appointed all the Viceroys, Captain-Generals, and Governors.

When Cuba was colonized by Velasquez this control was mainly exercised through the Council of the Indies. The Cortes of Castile was seldom called except to vote funds or supplies for the King, and

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every branch of colonial administration, civil as well as military, was under the jurisdiction of the Council, which appointed all officials not appointed by the King. Thus all government control centered in the Council and the King, and local self-government, which was developed at an early stage in the English colonies, became practically impossible in the Spanish colonies, no matter to what extent it may have existed in theory.

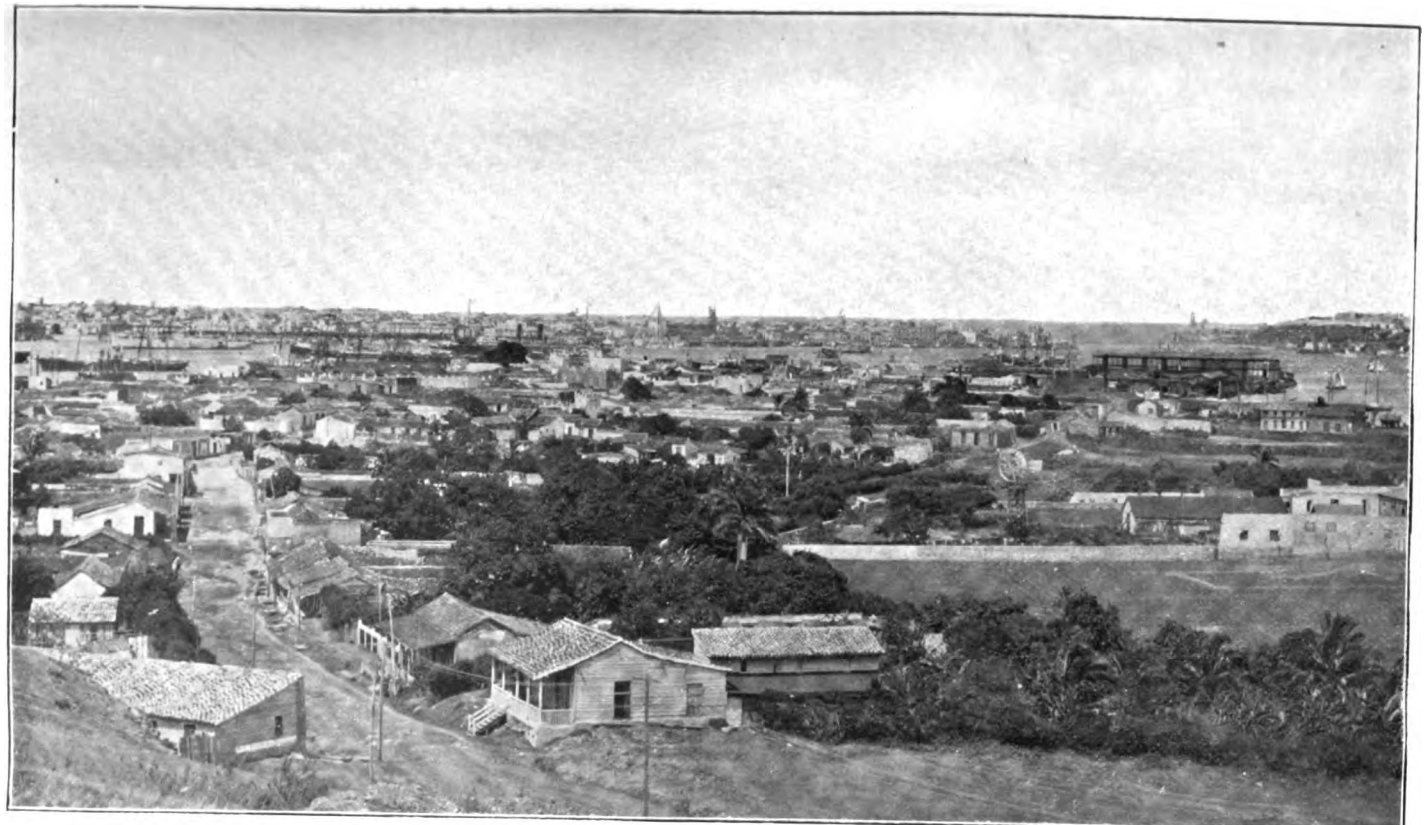
Coupled with secular control, as an important part of the plan of colonization, was that of the church, and in every colonial expedition there were abbots, bishops, priests, friars, or monks, who, while they were largely interested in the material prosperity of their order by the acquisition of land, the erection of churches, monasteries, and convents, devoted themselves zealously to the conversion of the natives and protected them as far as possible against the cruelty and rapacity of the invaders. On the other hand, it must be conceded that while in the early history of the island its purposes were ostensibly benevolent, the Spanish Church has persistently and rigorously opposed freedom of conscience, the spread of public education, and every effort on the part of the Cubans to establish self-government. By the year 1857 the property of the church in the island amounted to about $7,152,685, and the adjustment of church claims is now one of the most difficult questions before the insular government.

The plan of Spanish colonization in America, as well as the laws governing the colonies, was essentially Roman in origin. Up to the year 1621 the laws of Spain applied equally to all her colonies, but thereafter they did not unless declared to do so by the council of the Indies.

Special regulations, decrees, etc., modifying the application of the laws to the colonies or promulgating new laws were frequent, and their compilation in 1680 was published as the "Law of the Indies." This and the "*Siete Partidas*," on which they were largely based, comprised the code under which the Spanish American colonies were governed.

All the colonies were founded practically on the same plan. This included the *presidio*, or military headquarters, the *pueblo*, or town, and the mission for the conversion and education of the Indians, usually located at some distance apart from the other two. The land set aside for the *pueblo* was laid out in the form of a square or rectangle. The *plaza*, or public square, was then laid out near the central point, and after that the streets of the town, dividing it into blocks. The public buildings and church were erected around the *plaza*, facing it, the remaining space being occupied with dwellings. This is the plan of all the oldest cities and towns of Cuba. To the military garrison was intrusted the protection of the *pueblo* and mission and the conduct of all expeditions for any purpose.

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CITY OF HABANA.

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After establishing the municipality the next step was the exploration and pacification of the country, and after that the disposition of the spoils captured, including the land and natives. These were usually divided among the Spanish followers of the military commander, one-fifth of all gold, silver, and Indians being turned over to the revenue officers of the Crown.

As in the mother country, the colonial municipality was the local political unit, and its government was vested in an *ayuntamiento*, or municipal council, consisting of mayors (*alcaldes*) and councilors (*regidores*). There was also an *alguacil*, or sheriff, and in the large towns a *procurador syndico*, or city attorney. The *alcaldes* acted as judges and conducted trials.

In the early history of Spanish municipalities they were, to a limited extent, self-governing, electing the mayors and councilors. With the extension of the royal authority following the union of the Spanish provinces the control of these offices was gradually assumed by the Crown and they were filled by nomination or appointment, being sold to the highest bidder, and often made hereditary. With the return of more liberal government this practice was discontinued, and finally they again became elective. This was the experience of Cuban municipalities. Not all the councilors were selected in this way, however, as some were elected. For such elections a royal decree of 1558 conferred the elective franchise on the forty largest taxpayers and on those who had academic or university degrees. The *alcaldes* were appointed by the Governor-General from the members of the council. This plan of government continued with slight variations until 1812, when it was modified, but was reestablished in 1814.

In 1859 each municipality was given a council consisting of 1 mayor, 1 *syndic*, and 6 aldermen, if the population was 5,000, and 2 deputy mayors and 10 aldermen if the population was 10,000. Exception was made of Habana, which was given 7 deputy mayors, 4 *syndics*, and 16 aldermen. All councilors, except those appointed for life, were elected in each municipality by the largest taxpayers, subject to the approval of the Governor-General, the number of electors being twice or thrice as many as the number of councilors to be elected, according as the population was less than or exceeded 10,000. The elections were held annually, and the Cubans claim that under this system the offices were generally filled by Spaniards, although they did not comprise one-fifth of the white population.

By the electoral law of August 20, 1870, amended by that of December 16, 1875, the elective franchise was conferred on the heads of families actually engaged in some profession or trade, who had resided in the district for two years at least, and who paid a tax of 5 *pesos* on their own property one year before the formation of the electoral list, or who were civil employees of the state, the province, or municipal-

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ity, in active service, or retired or pensioned from the army or navy, and all adults who had resided in the district two years who could furnish proof of their professional or academic education by means of an official certificate. Other electoral laws, orders, and decrees regulating the elective franchise have been promulgated since the law of 1875. Property education and tax tests were always qualifications of both provincial and municipal electors until 1897, when universal suffrage in municipal elections only was granted.

Very little authority, especially in fiscal affairs, was conferred on the municipal councils, the members of which performed a variety of duties, and their existence as well as their acts were absolutely under the control of the Governor-General.

By a royal decree of 1878, the organic municipal and provincial laws of the peninsula, somewhat modified, were extended provisionally to Cuba. By these laws a municipality is defined to be the legal association of all persons who reside in a municipal district, and is to be represented by a municipal council as a financial administrative corporation. A municipal district is the territory under the administration of a municipal council. Municipal districts are established, increased, diminished, annexed to other municipal districts, wholly or in part, or abolished, by the Military Governor as the lawful successor of the Governor-General. They correspond in a measure to American counties or townships, and as prerequisites to their establishment must contain not less than 2,000 inhabitants, a territory proportioned in extent to the population, and be able to meet the obligatory municipal expenses.

Municipal districts differ in area, and each forms part of a judicial district and of a province, but can not belong to different jurisdictions of the same order. There are 6 provinces, 31 judicial districts, and 132 municipal districts in the island.

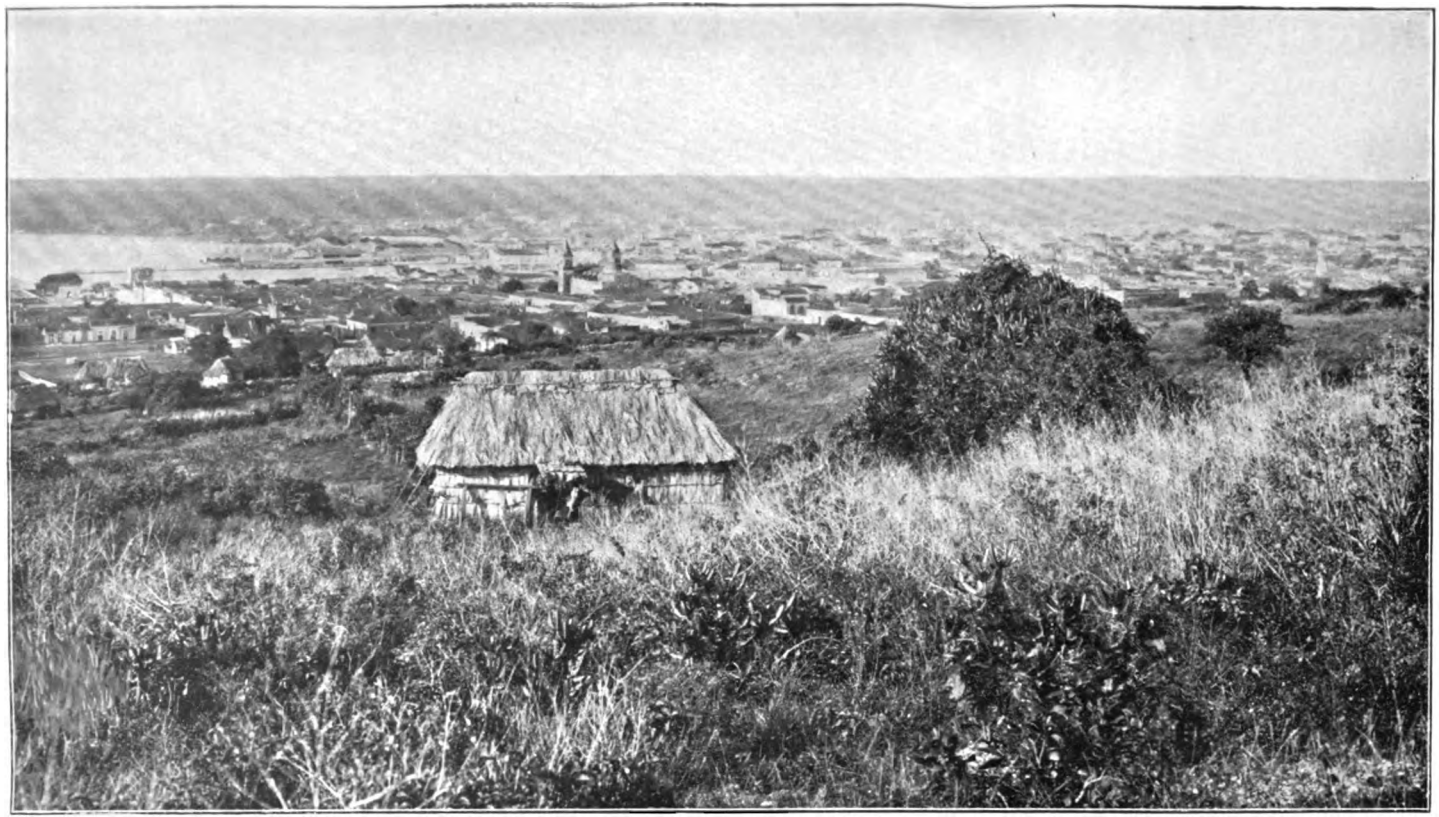
To facilitate the administrative service, each municipal district is divided into subdistricts and the latter into wards (*barrios*), depending on the number of residents in the subdistricts. For political purposes the subdistricts are further divided into electoral districts and the latter into electoral sections.

As far as practicable, ward limits are arranged so that the wards shall have approximately the same population; but every part of the municipal district must form, or be included in, a ward, no matter what its population may be.

Thus the province of Matanzas has 24 municipal districts and 128 wards, so that the entire province is embraced within district and ward lines. The seat of municipal government is the principal town or city in the district where the enumeration of the subdistricts and wards begins.

Each municipal district has a municipal council and a municipal

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CITY OF MATANZAS.

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board. The council governs the district, subject to the supervision of the governor of the province and Military Governor of the island, and is composed of a mayor, a certain number of deputy mayors, and aldermen taken from the members of the council.[1]

The census of the population determines the number of councilors to which each municipal district is entitled, as follows: Up to 500 inhabitants, five; 500 to 800, six; 800 to 1,000, seven; between 1,000 and 10,000, one additional councilor for every additional 1,000 people; and between 10,000 and 20,000, one for every additional 2,000 people. For more than 20,000, one for every additional 2,000 inhabitants until the municipal council has the maximum number of 30 councilors.

The number of deputy mayors is determined on the same principle. Municipal districts of less than 800 inhabitants have no deputy mayors; between 800 and 1,000, one; 1,000 to 6,000, two; 6,000 to 10,000, three; 10,000 to 18,000, four; 18,000 or more, five. Up to 800 inhabitants there is but one subdistrict, and between 800 and 1,000 two, but thereafter the number of subdistricts corresponds to the number of deputy mayors. Each deputy mayor is in charge of a subdistrict as the representative of the mayor, discharging such administrative duties as he may direct, but having no independent functions.

Up to 3,000 inhabitants there is but one electoral district; between 3,000 and 6,000, three; 6,000 to 10,000, four; 10,000 to 18,000, five; 18,000 or more, six.

The councilors are elected from the municipality at large by the qualified voters of the district, one-half being renewed every two years, the councilors longest in service going out at each renewal. They are eligible for reelection. The regular elections are held in the first two weeks in May, but partial elections are held when, at least six months before the regular election, vacancies occur which amount to a third of the total number of councilors. If they occur after this period they are filled by the governor of the province from among former members of the council.

All male citizens over 25 years of age who enjoy their full civil rights, and have lived at least two years in the municipality, are entitled to vote, provided they are not disqualified by sentence for certain criminal offenses, bankruptcy or insolvency, or are not delinquent taxpayers or paupers.

The mayors and deputy mayors are appointed by the Military Governor from among the councilors on the recommendation of the council. But while under the law the deputy mayors must be selected from the council, the Military Governor may appoint any person as mayor, whether he belongs to the municipality or not.

In each ward there is also an *alcalde de barrio* or ward mayor. He

[1] This law was in force when the census was taken.

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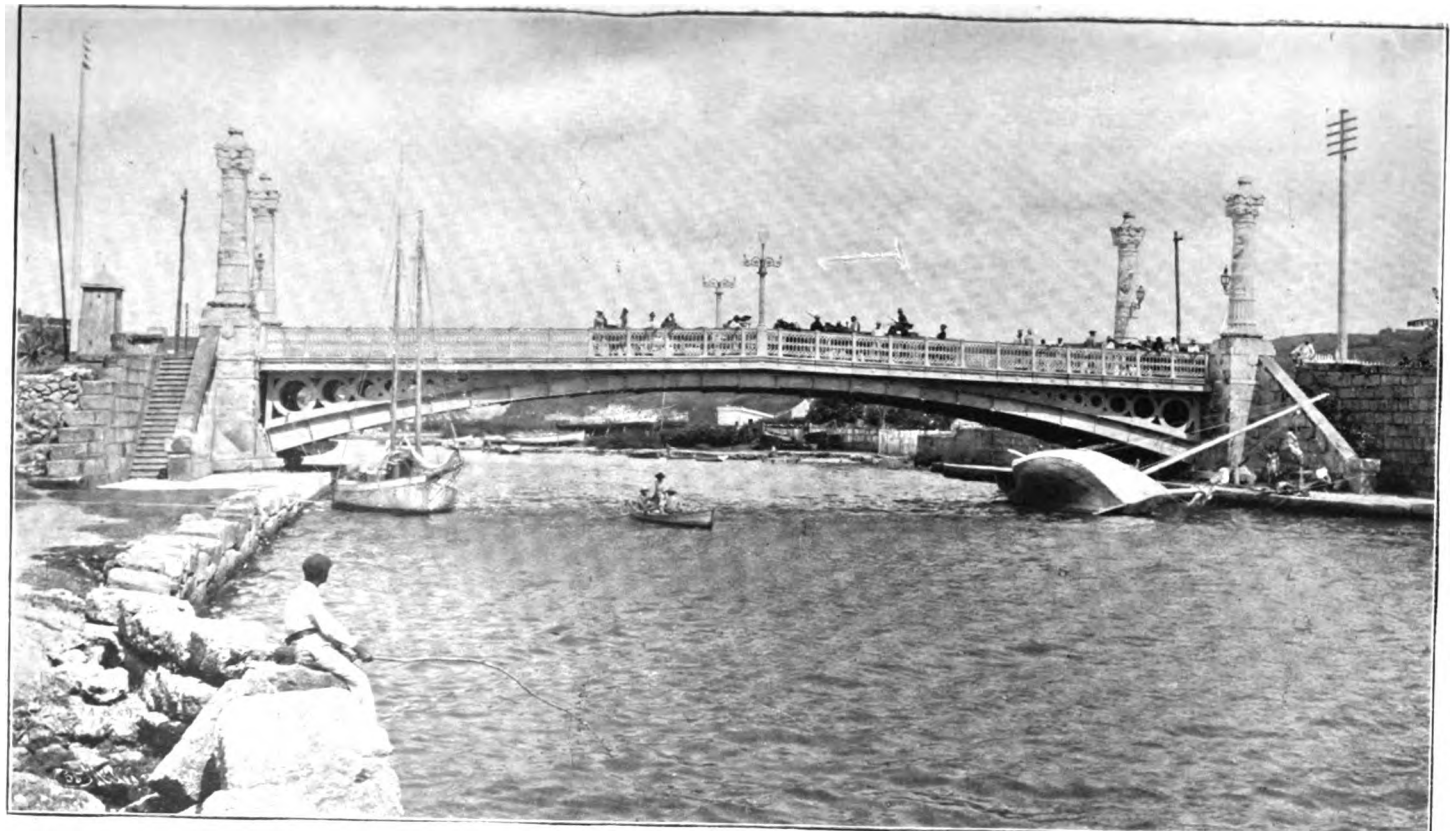
is appointed by the mayor of the municipal district, who can also suspend or remove him. He is required to keep a register of the horses, mules, and cattle in his ward, and to discharge such administrative duties as the deputy mayor of the subdistrict in which his ward is located may direct.

Each council has a secretary, who is appointed by the Military Governor of the island on the recommendation of the council. The council also appoints from among its members one or more fiscal attorneys (*procuradores syndicos*), whose duty it is to represent the council in all legal suits which may be instituted, and to revise and audit all local accounts and budgets. After the council is fully organized the councilors who are not appointed to other offices in the council are called aldermen. The mayor and secretary are the only salaried municipal officers, the office of deputy mayor, fiscal attorney, alderman, associate member of the municipal board, and mayor of a ward being described in the law as "gratuitous, obligatory, and honorary." The mayor, deputy mayors, and fiscal attorneys have the same right to speak and vote as the members of the council, and, in fact, the first two are obliged to vote on every resolution.

The duties and responsibilities of the municipal council are those which usually devolve on such bodies in European countries. The mayor is president of the council and represents it on all occasions. He presides at the meetings when the governor of the province is not present. He votes by right of membership, and in case of a tie casts the deciding vote, but has neither the veto nor the appointing power. As a result, there is no division of responsibility between the mayor and the council in administrative matters, the council, as a whole, making every appointment and deciding every question of municipal administration as far as the laws and the provincial and insular governors will permit, distributing the work of departmental management to permanent committees of their own number, which they organize and constitute as may seem best. These committees have associated with them such experts and specialists as may be necessary, and take the place of the several independent departments and boards which are features of municipal government in the United States.

The sessions of the municipal council are determined by that body, but can not be less than one each week. Every member is required to attend punctually or pay a fine. Neither the mayor, the deputies, aldermen, nor ward mayors can absent themselves from the municipal district unless they receive permission as follows: The mayor from the governor of the province, and if the latter does not appoint a temporary mayor the senior deputy acts; deputy mayors and aldermen require the permission of the council; ward mayors of the mayor. The governor of the province can suspend the mayor or the deputies and aldermen, as well as the resolutions and decisions of the council, while

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BRIDGE OVER YUMURI RIVER, MATANZAS

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the Military Governor can remove all municipal officers and appoint others to their places, and modify or annul the proceedings of the council.

The municipal board is composed of the municipal council and an equal number of associate members elected from among the taxpayers of the district, who hold office during the fiscal year. It is the duty of the board to revise the annual budget of municipal expenses prepared by the council and to establish the taxes according to law.

By a royal decree of November 25, 1897, municipalities were granted the power to frame their own laws regarding health, public education, public highways by land, river or sea, and municipal finances, and freely to appoint and remove their own employees. Municipal councils were empowered to choose their own mayors from among the councilors, and provision was made for a minority representation in the councils. Owing to the war this decree did not become operative.

General Wood, the Military Governor of Cuba, under date of March 24, 1900, intrusted to the municipal authorities, without any intervention on the part of civil governors, the maintenance of public order, the execution of municipal ordinances, the administration of the municipal police, the regulation of public amusements, and the granting of permits for public parades, assemblies, and meetings within their respective districts.

By a civil decree of April 18, 1900, the power to elect mayors, councilors, treasurers, municipal judges, and correctional judges, to hold office for one year, was conferred on municipalities. This decree further provided for the registration of voters, the nomination of candidates, tickets, boards of election, voting, methods of challenge, and penalties for all kinds of election frauds.

The qualifications of voters at municipal elections were established as follows:

1. The voter must be a native male Cuban, or the son of a native male Cuban, born while his parents were temporarily residing abroad, or a Spaniard included within the provisions of article 9 of the treaty of Paris, who has not made declaration of his decision to preserve his allegiance to the Crown of Spain, as provided in said article.

2. He must be of the age of 21 years or upward on the day preceding the day of election.

3. He must have resided in the municipality in which he intends to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the first day of registration, and in addition to the above he must possess any one of the following qualifications: (*a*) Ability to read and write; (*b*) ownership of real or personal property to the value of $250, American gold; (*c*) service in the Cuban army prior to July 18, 1898, and the honorable discharge therefrom, whether a native Cuban or not.

Disqualifications.—No person shall be qualified to vote who is insane or an idiot, or who is a resident in, or supported by, any public charitable institution, or who is deprived of or suspended from the exercise of his political rights by sentence of a court, except in cases where the conviction is for a crime of a political character.

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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the laws of Spain, a province is composed of the municipal districts within its limits. Up to the 8th of October, 1607, Cuba formed a single province, but by royal decree of that date, it was divided into two provinces, the Oriental and Occidental, the capitals of which were the cities of Santiago de Cuba and Habana, respectively. The Governor-General resided in Habana and a provincial government was established in Santiago. Over the Occidental province he had immediate supervision, and over the Oriental through its governor.

This continued to be the provincial division of the island until July 17, 1827, when by royal decree it was divided into three departments, to wit: The Occidental, Central, and Oriental, with capitals in Habana, Trinidad, and Santiago, respectively.

The departments were further divided into districts, the Occidental having 11, the Central 5, and the Oriental 4. To each department a lieutenant-governor was appointed—a general officer of the Spanish army—and to the districts military officers of subordinate rank. The officers were appointed by the Governor-General, to whom they were directly responsible for the administration of civil and military affairs within the territorial divisions to which they were assigned.

In 1850, on the recommendation of the Captain-General, the Central department was discontinued, and the municipalities of Puerto Principe, Neuvitas, and Trinidad were all annexed to the Occidental department; the far eastern part of its territory was incorporated with the Oriental department, which now constitutes the province of Santiago.

By a royal decree of June 9, 1878, Cuba was divided into the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba, with capitals in the cities bearing the names of the provinces. The provincial government was vested in a civil governor, a provincial deputation, and a provincial committee. The governor was appointed and removed by the Governor-General and received a salary of from $4,000 to $8,000 in Spanish gold, according as the province was first, second, or third class.

The provincial deputation was composed of deputies elected for four years by the qualified voters of the municipalities. The number of deputies depended on the number of electoral districts in the province as determined by the provincial deputation, and approved by the Governor-General. In the same way the judicial districts of the province were allowed to elect twelve deputies, more or less, depending on whether the number of deputies elected by the municipalities exceeded or was less than twenty. The deputies served without pay.

The provincial committee and its vice-president were appointed by the Governor-General from among the members of the deputation and consisted of five deputies who received a salary of from $1,200 to

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CITY OF PINAR DEL RIO.

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$2,000 a year in Spanish gold, according to the classification of the province. The deputation met in regular session in November and April and held such extra sessions as were necessary. The permanent committee represented the deputation when not in session, and acted as an advisory body to the governor in respect to matters which the laws did not impose on the deputation.

The governor of the province, as the representative of the Governor-General, presided over the deputation and permanent committee and acted as the chief executive of the province in all matters. It was his duty to inspect the councils and the municipalities, informing the Governor-General of all cases of negligence or disaffection. He had supreme authority, subject, of course, to the Governor-General. He was responsible for public order, and the military authorities of the province were under his control.

The provincial deputation had charge generally of the public roads, harbors, navigation and irrigation, and all kinds of public works of a provincial character, the charitable institutions and those of instruction, fairs, expositions, etc., and the administration of the provincial funds. The secretary, auditor, and treasurer of the deputation were appointed by the governor of the province on the recommendation of the deputation.

By a decree of 1892 Cuba was divided into three "Regions" under the name of Habana, Matanzas, and Santiago de Cuba. The first one comprised the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio, the second Matanzas and Santa Clara, and the third one Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe. The "Regions" were under regional governors, who resided in Habana, Matanzas, and Santiago cities, respectively, and were at the same time civil governors of the provinces. The provinces of Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe also had civil governors who were under the authority of the governors of the regions.

The regional governors had a consulting cabinet called "*Conseijo Regional*," composed of five members appointed by the Governor-General of the island, on the nomination of the regional governors.

The civil governors of the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe had the same authority they had prior to the establishment of the regions.

It is said that the regions were formed for the purpose of decentralizing the administration of the island, which had always been carried on in Habana, but this result did not follow, and the change only served, apparently, to introduce further complications.

INSULAR GOVERNMENT.

Velásquez and his successors to the time of De Soto, 1538, were lieutenant-governors, with limited power exercised under the supervision of the governor and audiencia of Santo Domingo. De Soto was

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the first Governor-General, and had nine successors with that title to 1581, when Gabriel de Lujan was appointed Captain-General. This title was continued to the end of the Spanish control, a period of four hundred and six years.

While the Governor-General, as the representative of the Crown, was the civil, military, and political head of Cuba, and as a matter of fact exercised the highest prerogatives of government, his authority in reference to disbursements was limited by the direct appointment of the Crown of the officers intrusted with the collection of the revenues. He was also under the jurisdiction of the *audiencia* of Santo Domingo, which had authority, on complaint, to examine into his acts, to suspend him and other officials from office, and to make provisional appointments subject to the decision of the supreme court of Spain on appeal. In 1795 the *audiencia* of Santo Domingo was transferred to the province of Puerto Principe, when that island was ceded to France.

Up to 1556 the Governors were frequently appointed from civil life, but the military needs of the island, occasioned by the attacks of buccaneers and privateers, suggested a modification. This was made gradually, the office of Governor-General being held by both soldiers and civilians until the year 1716. From that date to 1898 the Governor-General was a general officer of high rank in the Spanish army, in whom were united all civil and military powers.

No change of importance appears to have taken place in the insular government of Cuba until 1812, when Spain became a constitutional monarchy and so remained until 1814, when it was abrogated by Ferdinand. This brief period of constitutional government was not without liberalizing influences in Cuba, and a division was made between the civil and the military powers of the Governor-General. With the abrogation of the constitution of 1812 the Governors of Cuba resumed their former prerogatives and the system of centralization, characteristic of the government, was fully reestablished.

By the revolution of 1820 the constitution of 1812 was again reestablished in Spain, but was set aside in 1823.

By a royal decree of May 28, 1825, "all the powers conceded to the governors of cities in a state of siege" were conferred on the Governor-General. This decree was never revoked, and conferred despotic powers on the Governor-General.

In 1836 the constitution of 1812 was restored, but its provisions were not extended to Cuba, which was to be governed under a special system of decrees, orders, etc.

Associated with the Governor-General and forming part of the public administration of the island were certain special corporations and boards, as of public works, health, charity, and public instruction. By a royal decree of August 17, 1854, the active administrative functions of these boards, etc., were vested in the Governor-General, and they

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CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

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were declared to be "consultative councils of the Governor." In 1881 the constitution of 1876 was extended to Cuba, which regulated in some measure the powers conferred on the Governor-General by the decree of 1825.

By the law of March 15, 1895, the government and civil administration were reorganized and the Governor-General given a council of administration consisting of 30 councilors, 15 of whom were appointed by the Crown and 15 elected by voters having the right to vote for members of the provincial assemblies, who were elected at the same time.

The term of office of councilor was four years, one-half of the councilors going out every two years, and the office was declared to be honorary and gratuitous.

While the council of administration was given authority to take the initiative by resolution in respect to any matter pertaining to the proper management of the island, and the Governor-General was directed to carry out such resolutions, he had full authority to stay their execution and to take such measures as he thought advisable, submitting the matter to the minister of the colonies. He had authority to suspend the council of administration after hearing the council of authorities, and any members without such hearing, provided there were councilors enough left to form a quorum.

The council of authorities consisted of the Bishop of Habana or the Archbishop of Santiago, the commander of the naval station, the Military Governor, the presiding judge of the supreme court of Habana, the attorney-general, the head of the department of finance, and the director of local administration. This was a purely advisory council, submitting its views in the form of resolutions, which were not binding on the Governor-General.

The law of 1895 made more liberal provisions for the government of the provinces and municipalities and the election of mayors and aldermen.

By a royal decree of November 25, 1897, Cuba was given an insular parliament consisting of two chambers, which, with the Governor-General, representing the mother country, constituted the government of the island. The parliament was to consist of two bodies of equal legislative powers, to be known as the chamber of representatives and a council of administration, the latter of 35 members, 18 elected and 17 appointed by the Crown on nomination by the Governor-General. The representatives were apportioned at the rate of one for every 25,000 inhabitants, and were chosen for five years. The Crown representatives were appointed for life. The insular parliament was to meet annually, and while given ample authority to legislate for the island, the veto of the Governor-General enabled him to suspend the publication and execution of the laws, etc., until Madrid could be heard from.

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The decree provided for a cabinet of five secretaries of department, to wit: grace, justice, and interior; finance; public education, and public works; posts and telegraphs; agriculture, industry and commerce. The cabinet was inaugurated January 1, 1898. A modification of the provincial and municipal government and a number of other measures were contained in the decree, to which the reader is referred for a more detailed account of its provisions. One of the most important of these conferred on the insular government the framing of the tariff, always a cause of grave economic disturbance while it had been under the home government.

As the country was involved in war, the execution of this decree was not carried out except as to the organization of the parliament and cabinet, and possibly in some of its minor prescriptions. The chambers were inaugurated in May and dissolved by Captain-General Blanco in October. The cabinet was abolished shortly before American occupation, and the autonomous government came to an end.

On the withdrawal of Spain the government of the island devolved on the Army of the United States under the laws of war, and Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke was appointed Military Governor. He entered on his duties January 1, 1899, and in order to acquaint the people of the island with the intentions of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army, issued the following proclamation:

To the People of Cuba:

Coming among you as the representative of the President, in furtherance and in continuation of the humane purpose with which my country interfered to put an end to the distressing condition in this island, I deem it proper to say that the object of the present government is to give protection to the people, security to person and property, to restore confidence, to encourage the people to resume the pursuits of peace, to build up waste plantations, to resume commercial traffic, and to afford full protection in the exercise of all civil and religious rights.

To this end the protection of the United States Government will be directed, and every possible provision made to carry out these objects through the channels of civil administration, although under military control, in the interest and for the benefit of all the people of Cuba, and those possessed of rights and property in the island.

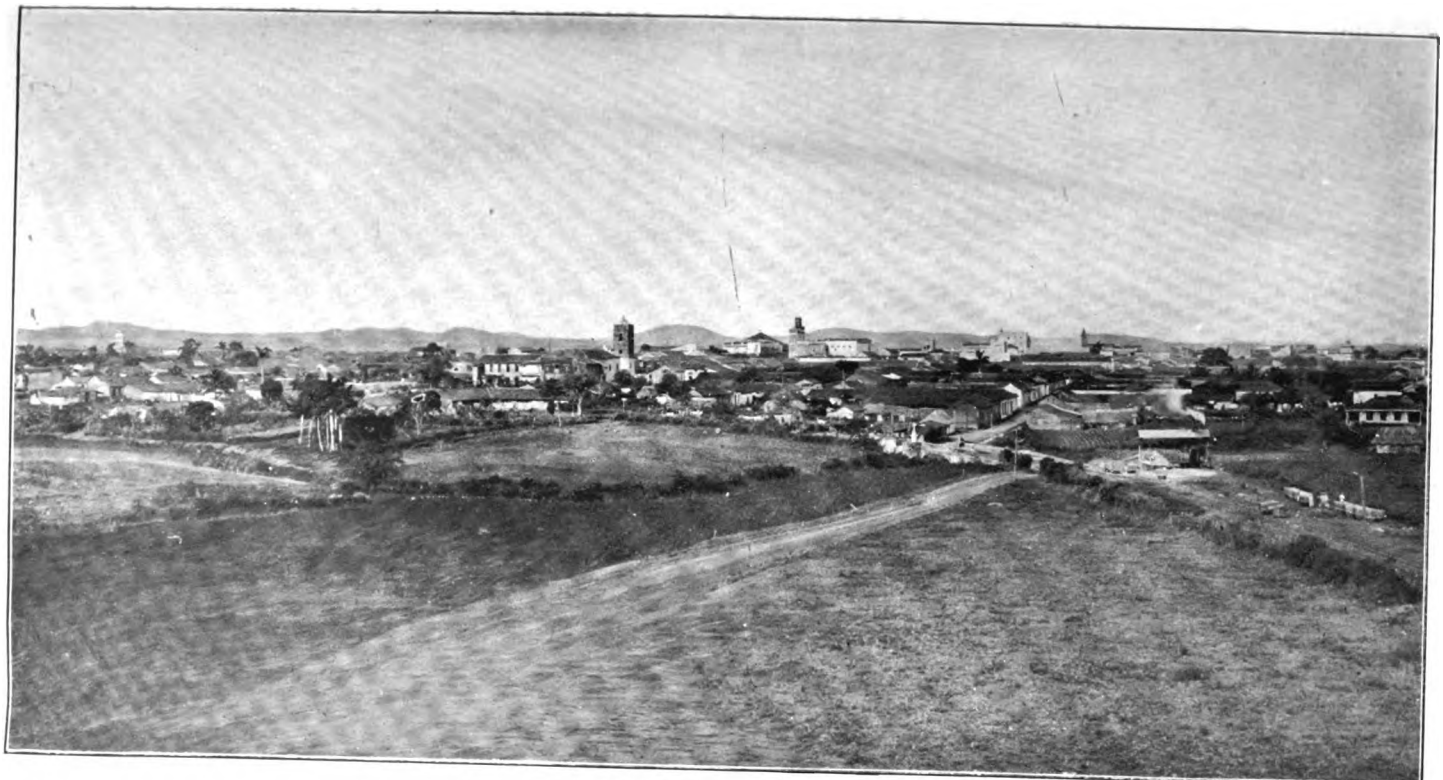
The civil and criminal code which prevailed prior to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty will remain in force, with such modifications and changes as may from time to time be found necessary in the interest of good government.

The people of Cuba, without regard to previous affiliations, are invited and urged to cooperate in these objects by the exercise of moderation, conciliation, and good will one toward another; and a hearty accord in our humanitarian purposes will insure kind and beneficent government.

The military governor of the island will always be pleased to confer with those who may desire to consult him on matters of public interest.

On January 11 he revised the cabinet, vesting the administration of the civil government in a department of state and government, department of finance, department of justice and public instruction, and department of agriculture, commerce, industries, and public works.

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CITY OF SANTA CLARA.

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Many changes, having in view the better administration of the government, were made by General Brooke and his successor, General Wood, but the scope of this report will not permit a detailed account of them. The object has been gradually to confer on the Cubans full civil rights, together with all the powers of local self-government—municipal, provincial, and insular—and to do this as rapidly as local conditions and the serious international obligations to protect life and property in the island, assumed by the United States under the treaty of Paris, will permit.

REPRESENTATION OF CUBA IN THE SPANISH CORTES.

By a royal decree of 1810 Cuba was given representation in the Cortes. Two deputies were sent, one each from Habana and Santiago, who took part in framing the Spanish constitution of 1812. With the abrogation of this constitution in 1814 the representation ceased, but was reestablished in 1820. It ceased again in 1823 and there was no representation in the Cortes until 1834, when, under a royal statute of that year, representatives were again admitted.

By a royal decree of 1837, however, a resolution of the Cortes of 1836 was published, which provided that the provinces in America and Asia be governed and administered under laws especially adapted to them and that they cease to be represented in the Cortes.

The electoral laws of 1877–1879 again gave Cuba representation in the Cortes, in the proportion of 1 deputy for every 50,000 people. Under the electoral law of 1892 Cuba sent 13 senators and 30 representatives to the Spanish Cortes, but, as a majority of the deputies were Spaniards, the native Cubans felt that they were never fairly represented.

CUBAN REPUBLICS.

A republic has been twice proclaimed in Cuba by revolutionists, viz, during the ten years' war and again in 1895, but these governments proved to be provisional and expired with the revolutions which produced them.

THE JUDICIARY.

Intimately connected with the government of Cuba was the judiciary, and as no account of administration under Spain would be complete without some reference to the courts, a brief outline is presented.

At the date of American occupation the jurisdiction of the Spanish Government over court officials was exercised through the department of grace and justice, which, by the military decree of January 11, 1899, became the department of justice and public instruction, and by a decree of January 1, 1900, the department of justice. The duties

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which devolve on the department of justice are those which usually pertain to such departments, but in Cuba it has also supervision over the registers of property and notaries public, to which reference will be made further on.

The courts of Cuba were essentially insular, the judges being appointed either directly by the Government or indirectly through its officials, and were of four classes or kinds, viz, municipal judges, judges of first instance and instruction, criminal *audiencias*, and territorial *audiencias*. The last named were reduced to three by a decree of June 15, 1899, giving all the *audiencias* the same civil and criminal jurisdiction. The municipal judges were distributed to the municipal districts, one or more in each, and were appointed by the presiding judges or presidents of the *audiencias* from among three persons nominated by the judges of first instance of the judicial districts; they held office for two years. At the same time a substitute was appointed, who performed the duties when from sickness or other cause the regular judge could not officiate.

The municipal judges receive no salary or allowances and their services are requited by fees, paid according to regular schedule.

They had and still have civil jurisdiction over all suits not involving more than $200, and of suits to effect settlements without trial; they take cognizance in first instance of cases involving the challenge of other municipal judges; they appoint the family council for the care of minors or incapacitated persons and commence the investigation of all cases of emergency requiring an immediate decision by a judge of first instance, when the latter is not available, to whom the record is sent for a continuance. In criminal cases they have jurisdiction over all misdemeanors where the penalty imposed does not exceed thirty days' confinement or a fine of 325 *pesetas*. They make the preliminary investigation into all kinds of crimes, if urgent, and the judge of instruction is not present. The municipal judges also keep the civil registers of births, deaths, and marriages. Each municipal court has a public prosecutor (*fiscal*), and a substitute prosecutor, who are appointed by the fiscals of the territorial *audiencias*; a secretary appointed by the judge of first instance and instruction; and a bailiff or constable. All officials of the court were paid from court fees, according to schedule.

The judges of first instance and instruction are located at the seat of the judical districts to which they are appointed, and there are as many judges as districts (see "Government"). They are appointed by the Governor-General and when unable to perform their duties are substituted by one of the municipal judges in the district. They are paid according to their classification, those in Habana receiving $4,500 per annum, those in the cities of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba $2,750, those of Matanzas, Cardenas, Pinar del Rio, Guanajay, Santa

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

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Clara, Cienfuegos, and Sagua la Grande, $2,250, and those of Bejucal, Guanabacoa, Guines, Jaruco, Marianao, San Antonio de los Baños, Marin, Alfonso XII, Colon, Guane, San Cristobal, San Juan de los Remedios, Sancti Spiritus, Trinidad, Baracoa, Bayamo, Guantanamo, Holguin, and Manzanillo, $1,875 per annum.

The judges of first instance have original civil jurisdiction in all cases where the amount involved exceeds $200, and appellate jurisdiction from the municipal courts; they decide questions of competency arising between municipal judges of the same judicial district, take cognizance, in first instance, when the competency of other judges of first instance is in question, and of appeals in similar cases of municipal judges; they hear cases in bankruptcy and for the discharge of such commissions or other duties as may be devolved on them by superior courts or of courts of the same category of other judicial districts.

The other officials of a court of first instance are one secretary, four court or record clerks (*escribanos*), one physician, and two bailiffs or constables. The secretaries are appointed by the judges of first instance, while the clerks are appointed by the government on the recommendation in ternary of the *audiencias*. The secretaries and clerks are paid from fees according to a schedule established by the government and collected from litigants.

Prior to American occupation there were three criminal *audiencias* and three territorial *audiencias*. The criminal *audiencias* were located in Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe, and each was composed of a presiding judge and two associate justices. They were appointed by the Governor-General and paid as follows: Presiding judge $4,280 per annum; associates, $3,500. These courts had original and exclusive jurisdiction over all crimes committed in the island from chicken stealing to murder, until the establishment by General Wood of the special criminal court (*Juzgado de Guardia*) of Habana, by a decree of February 1, 1900, a brief account of which will be given later. The criminal *audiencias* had no civil jurisdiction.

The other officials of the criminal *audiencias* were one public prosecutor (*fiscal*) one deputy prosecutor, one secretary, one assistant secretary, and two clerks.

Territorial *audiencias* were established in the provinces of Habana, Matanzas, and Santiago, and had criminal jurisdiction in the provinces where located, and civil jurisdiction in the territory assigned them; thus, the *audiencia* of Habana had criminal jurisdiction in that province and civil jurisdiction over Pinar del Rio and Habana; the territorial *audiencia* of Matanzas had criminal jurisdiction over that province and civil jurisdiction over Matanzas and Santa Clara; the territorial *audiencia* of Santiago had criminal jurisdiction over the province of Santiago and civil jurisdiction over Santiago and Puerto

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Principe. Thus the territorial *audiencias* had a criminal chamber and a civil chamber or *sala*. The judges were appointed by the Governor-General in council with the secretaries. The presiding judges of the *audiencia* of Habana received a salary of $5,750; the nine associate judges $5,000; the other court officials were the same as for the criminal *audiencias* with the addition of an assistant deputy fiscal or public prosecutor.

By a decree of June 15, 1899, civil and criminal jurisdiction was conferred on the six *audiencias* within the provinces where established. Certain administrative functions and duties were also imposed on them, and the fees which were formerly paid to the secretaries of audiencias in stamped paper of the state were also suppressed.

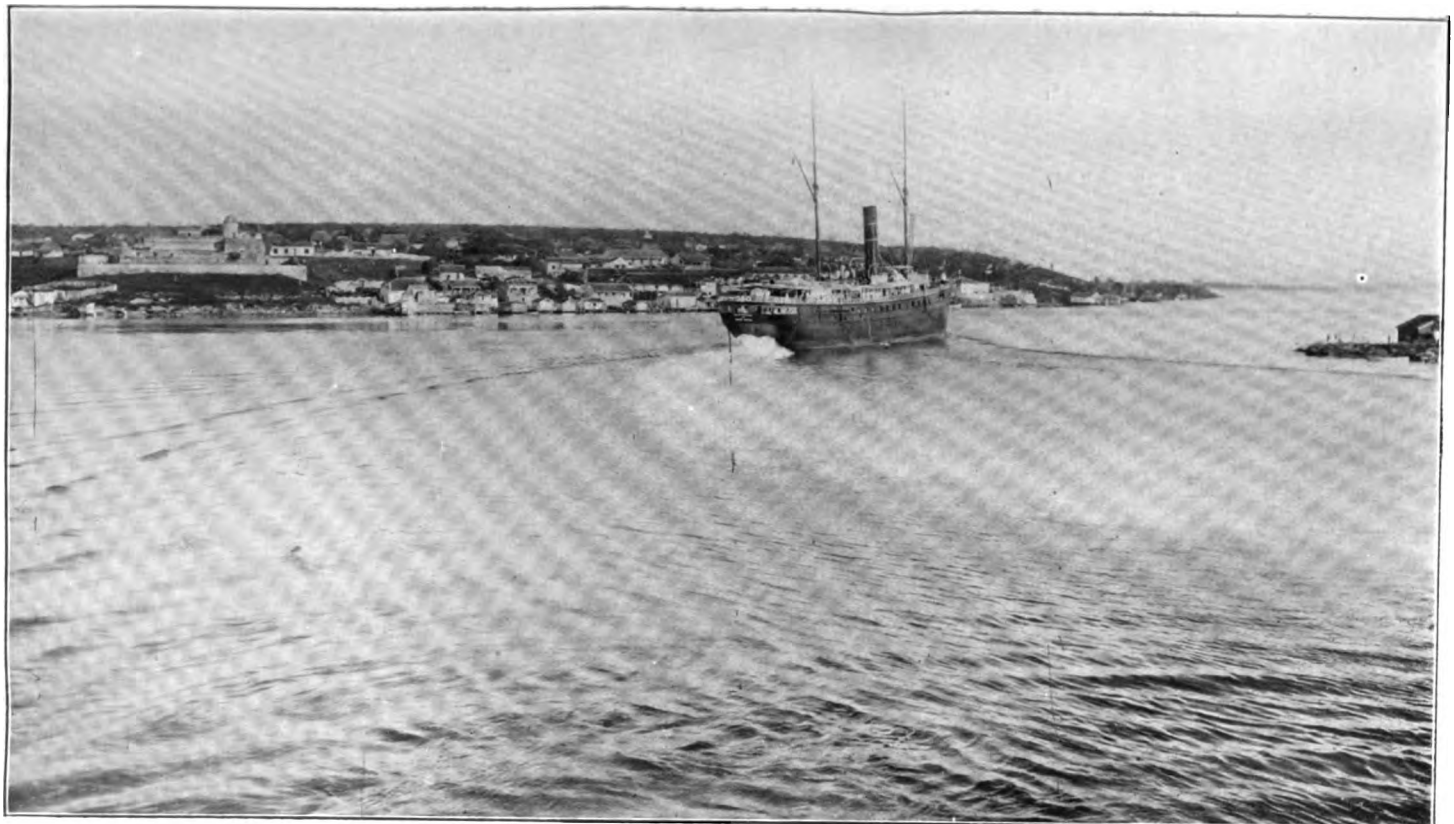
Other court officials under the laws of Spain were the solicitors, who represented contending parties in civil and criminal causes. Formerly the office of solicitor was sold as a source of revenue to those who paid the highest price, the insular government agreeing not to increase the number of such officials. Their intervention in lawsuits and practically in all legal proceedings was made obligatory, and the monopoly of their duties was left to a certain number in each town in consideration of the price paid for the office. Other officials, although not judicial, were the notaries, who were authorized to certify to contracts and other extra-judicial instruments in accordance with the notarial law of 1862. Solicitors are now appointed by the secretary of justice and their employment is no longer compulsory.

While attorneys are not, properly speaking, court officials, they had this character in Cuba because the laws made their intervention in a large majority of cases indispensable as counsel for the parties to civil and criminal suits. As a result, the qualification of the attorneys are regulated by the state, the diplomas being issued by the Governor-General after an examination by boards of the university in the following subjects: Philosophy and law, metaphysics, general and Spanish literature, Spanish history, political economy, natural law, Roman law, canonical law, political law, penal law, civil law, administrative law, public treasury, history of Spanish law, law of civil and criminal procedure, and international law, public and private.

In all towns where there is a territorial *audiencia* there is a college of lawyers for the equitable distribution of offices, and to preserve order and discipline among the lawyers of the territory of the *audiencia*.

Other officials connected with the administration of real property are the registers of property, classified, according to the importance of the locality in which they reside, as first, second, and third class. They are appointed by the Government and are required to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties; they charge the fees prescribed by law. It is the duty of registers to make a record of all

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CITY AND HARBOR OF CIENFUEGOS.

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acts and contracts, mortgages, etc., transferring, encumbering, or limiting the ownership or administration of real estate or property rights or contracts; constituting, altering, or dissolving commercial associations, and transfers of vessels. They can not be removed or transferred against their will except by judicial decision. They are entitled to a pension when, on account of their age or physical incapacity, they are prevented from performing the duties of their office, and this pension passes to the widow and children.

Such, in brief, is an outline of the Spanish courts as they were constituted on the 1st of January, 1899; and while the composition of the courts and the codes of law were no doubt sufficient for the needs of the island, the judiciary, as the creation of the government and existing at its pleasure, had but little independence, and the administration of the courts was characterized by arbitrary arrests, the *incommunicado*, exorbitant fees to court officials in both civil and criminal trials, and not infrequently by corrupt and dishonest practices. As a rule, the judiciary was monopolized by Spaniards, and no Cuban could hope for appointment to the bench, and a speedy and impartial trial where Cubans were concerned was quite unusual. Many of the prisoners found in the jails of the island at the time of American occupation had been in confinement without trial for years, and of those who had been tried only a few were serving sentence, although in some instances years had elapsed since their appearance in court.

If the impartial and speedy administration of justice is a reliable indication of good government, then it must be confessed that the government of Cuba lacked that attribute.

As a result of the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba a supreme court was established by a decree of General Brooke, April 14, 1899, to hear cases and appeals which under Spanish rule would have been sent to Spain for decision.

The court has its seat in Habana, and is composed of a president or chief justice, 6 associate justices, 1 *fiscal* or prosecuting attorney, 2 assistant *fiscals*, 1 secretary, 2 deputy clerks, and other subordinate officials.

Another court, established by General Ludlow, military governor of Habana, January 6, 1899, was the police or correctional court of Habana. In his report to the Military Governor of the island, June 10, explaining his action, General Ludlow writes:

> Article 220 of the municipal police laws of Habana provides that the imposition of fines for violation of city ordinances is within the "exclusive jurisdiction" of the city government, the mayor, the assistant mayors, and the deputies and inspectors of the municipal service.
>
> During the period when the organization of the police and the regulation of the other city business were in progress, and numerous arrests were made for misdemeanors, usually of a minor character, drunkenness and the like, largely by Americans, soldiers and civilians, I designated an officer of my staff as a supervisor of

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police, giving him certain discretionary authority with reference to the police force and its methods and the due carrying out of its executive and disciplinary purposes.

Owing to the lack of proper accommodation for transient prisoners, and with the view to expedite the administration of justice, the supervisor of police held at the Vivac a trial court for sifting out the police cases and summarily disposing of such as did not require the action of the municipal judges for criminal offenses.

For this purpose, after hearing the evidence in each case, fines were imposed or alternatively continuance of detention, at the rate of a day's detention for an unpaid dollar fine, this procedure being in conformity with the methods of the American police courts, and practically also with the municipal laws of Habana, though by a less roundabout and dilatory process.

The procedures have proved to answer their purpose admirably, and are recognized as both advantageous and effective; so much so that it has been urged to make the practice a general and permanent one in the disposition of police cases.

Certain criticisms have come from two sources, viz: Those who for personal reasons objected to the enforcement of penalties for infractions of municipal laws, and from certain professional sources which found their fees diminished by the prompt and equitable disposition of police cases. These contentions, however, represent personal and pecuniary interests only, and are opposed to the public interests, which call for prompt action in police cases.

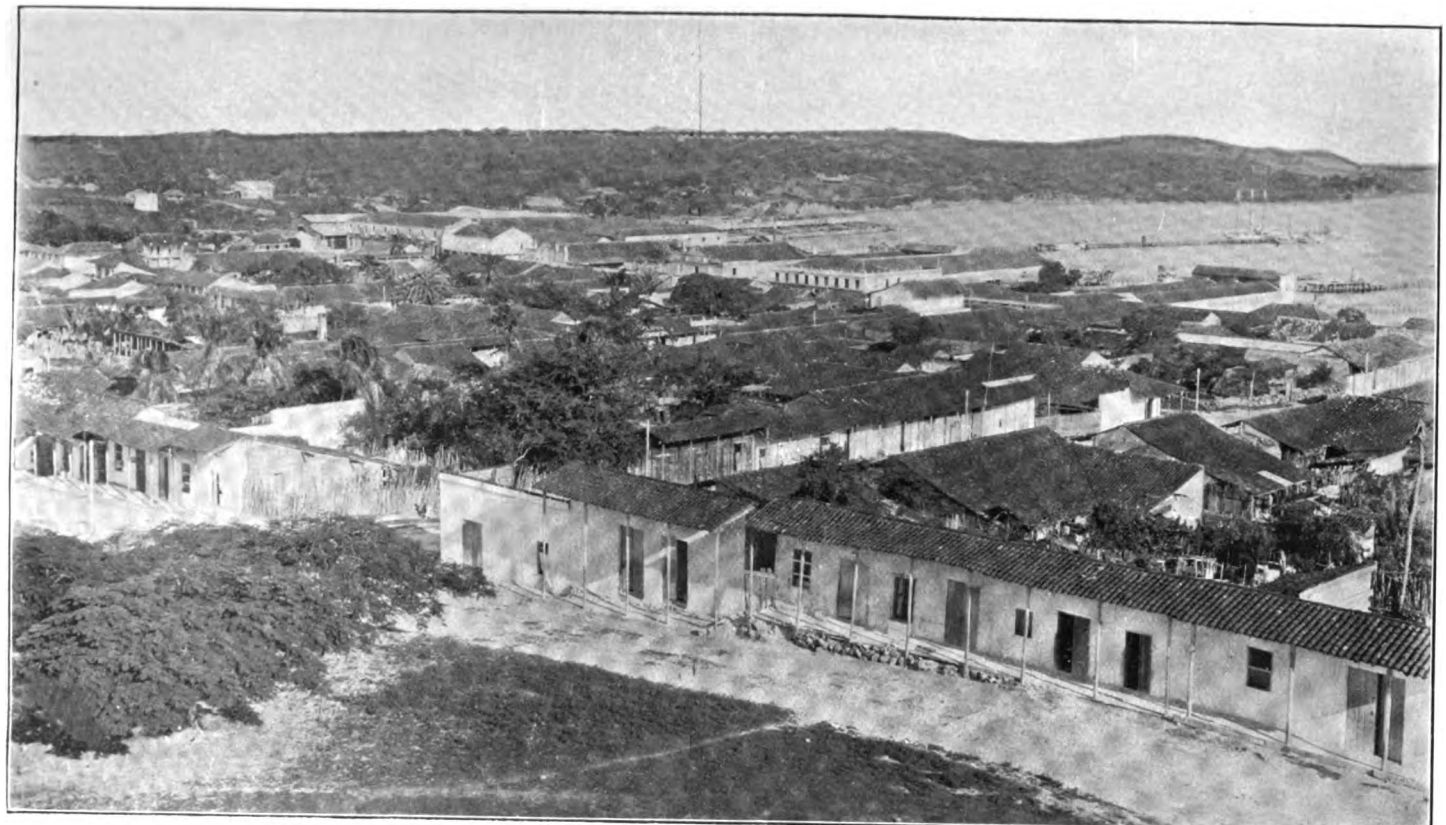
I therefore commend to the consideration of the division commander the drafting of a decree which shall provide formally for the establishment of police courts in Habana or elsewhere, in such numbers and with such stipulations as shall be considered expedient for the summary and effective disposal of police arrests, substantially as now practiced in the United States.

While the action taken by General Ludlow does not appear to have received the formal approval of General Brooke, the court was continued as organized, and under the administration of Maj. W. L. Pitcher, Eighth Infantry, who succeeded Major Evans as supervisor of police, has proved of inestimable value in restraining and punishing the disorderly element in Habana. Recognizing its value, General Wood, on April 10, formally continued it in a decree of that date, and gave it jurisdiction over all offenses known as *faltas* (light crimes), and all minor breaches of the peace; the trial and punishment of authors and publishers of all immoral or obscene literature, or false, malicious, or scandalous statements, whether printed or oral, tending to injure reputation or the professional, official, or private standing in the community; the punishments to be imposed not to exceed $30 fine or thirty days in jail, or both, and the court to have authority to issue warrants, search warrants, and subpœnas; the trials to be oral and summary.

By a decree of April 14, the organization of the police court was modified so that all trials except for libel and scandal are conducted by a single presiding judge designated by the military governor, and all other trials, when from the nature of the offense a greater penalty than $10 fine and ten days' imprisonment should be imposed, are conducted by the full court, consisting of the presiding judge and two associate judges selected by lot from the municipal judges of Habana.

This system of police courts has been applied recently to the whole

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CITY OF NUEVITAS.

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island, and is said to be a great improvement over the magistrate's courts, which have been suppressed in all but the chief towns of municipal districts. The municipal and police judges are now elected.

In addition to the establishment of these courts, other changes have been made and more are contemplated, having in view an administration of the courts more in accordance with American ideas of justice than those prevailing in Cuba heretofore. The main difficulty in the way is the Spanish law of procedure and the entire absence of remedial writs, which, like the writs of *habeas corpus*, *certiorari*, etc., are relied on in this country as a protection to personal liberty and against various kinds of injustice. These beneficent changes will no doubt follow if they do not precede the establishment of free government, toward which steady progress is being made.

POPULATION.

FORM OF SCHEDULE AND METHOD OF TABULATION.

If the population schedule adopted for the Cuban census be compared with the schedule of the Eleventh Census of the United States, it will be found that, while in general design they are the same, they differ in respect to the number of inquiries, and that the latter is the more comprehensive of the two. This is quite natural, and results from the complex and diverse condition of the population of the United States, in which a more extensive investigation is necessary to determine the state of the population than in Cuba, where the industries of the people are quite limited and a very large majority of the population is native.

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Census of the island of Cuba taken under the direction of the United States.—1899.

Supervisor's district, No. ——
District of enumeration, No. ——

SCHEDULE NO. 1.—POPULATION.

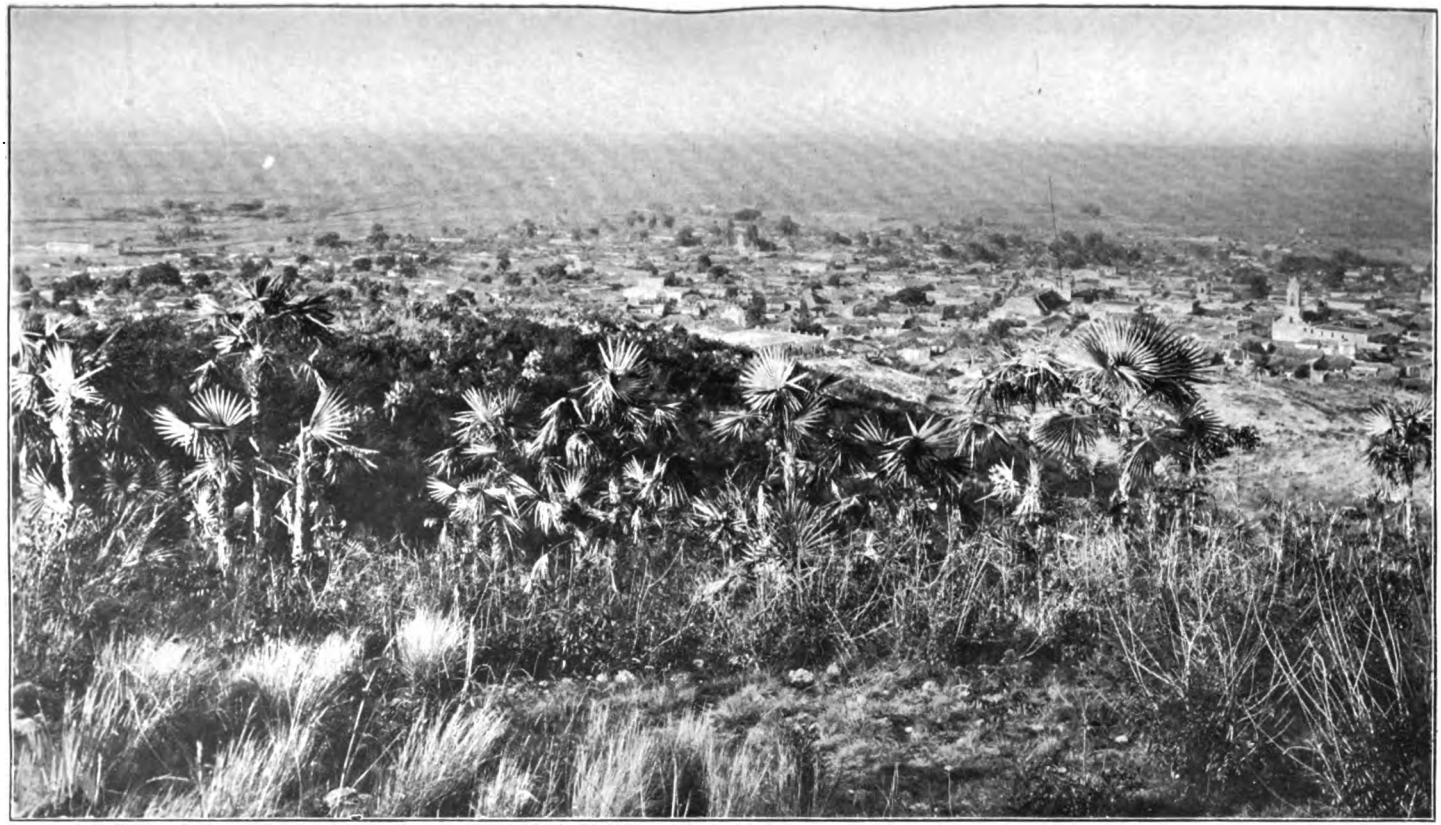
{Province ——
{Judicial district ——
Sheet No. ——.

Inhabitants in —— [insert the name of the municipal district.]: Municipal district ——; Ward ——.
Name of the city or town included in the civil division indicated ——. Institution ——.

Enumerated by me on the —— day of ——, 1899. —— ——, Enumerator.

	Situation.				Name of every person residing with this family or in this house.	Relationship.	Personal description.				Nativity.	Citizenship.	Occupation.	Instruction.				Sanitary conditions.		
	In cities.														Primary.					
	Street.	Number of house.	Number of house or building in the order in which visited.	Number of family in the order in which visited.		Relationship of each person to the head of the family.	Color.	Sex.	Age at last birthday.	Marital condition.	Native country of this person.	Cuban, Spaniard, or in suspense.	Occupation, trade, or profession of every person 10 years of age and over.	Months of attendance at school during the last school year.	Can read.	Can write.	Higher.	Source of water used.	Disposition of garbage.	Latrine system.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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CITY OF TRINIDAD.

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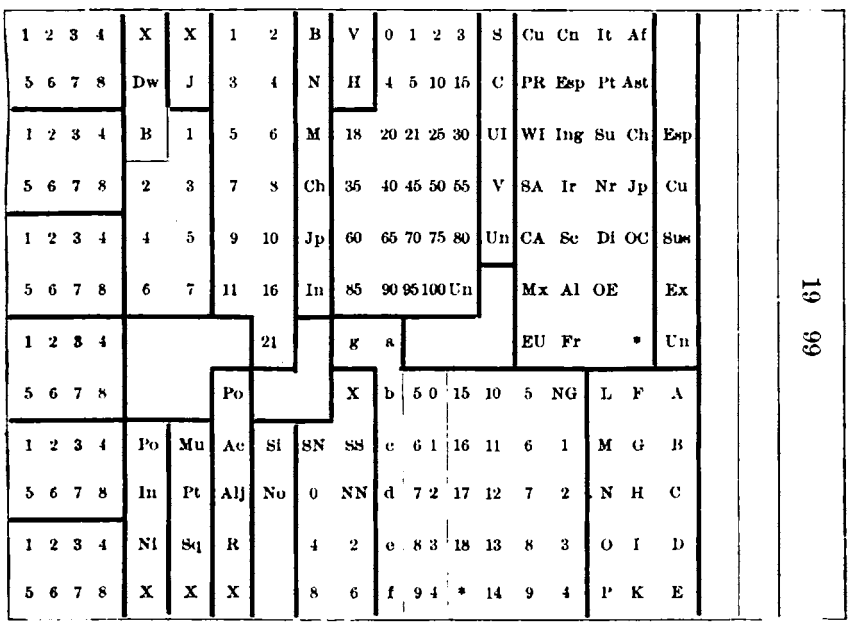
To present the information contained in the schedules in a satisfactory way, it was decided that complicated tables would be necessary; that to save time, which was important, the tabulation should be done by machine, and not by the old hand-tally system.

As the electric tabulating machines, invented by Mr. Herman Hollerith, had been successfully used in tabulating the Eleventh Census of the United States, and were to be used again in the Twelfth, and as his system was known to be accurate and expeditious, it was adopted. The operation is described by Mr. Hollerith as follows:

"The population of each enumeration district was first established by a so-called 'rough count;' that is, the number of persons recorded on each schedule were counted by two clerks independent of each other, and where such counts disagreed, a third, or even a fourth, count was made to determine the correct population of each enumeration district.

"The detailed tables were then prepared by means of the electric tabulating system. For this purpose all the necessary data relating to each person were expressed by means of holes punched in certain places in a card by means of the key-board punch.

Pattern of the card.



"If the record related to a white person, B—standing for blanco (white)—was punched, while N was punched for a negro, or M for mixed, Ch for Chinese, etc. For males, V was punched, and H for females. The age was recorded by punching 0 for less than 1 year, 1, 2, 3, or 4 for the respective years, 5 for the group 5–9, etc. Conjugal

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condition was recorded in the next field or division of the card. Birthplace was recorded by punching in another division of the card, Cu for Cuba, P. R. for Porto Rico, Esp. for Spain, It. for Italy, OC for other countries, etc. Citizenship was similarly recorded. For each occupation, two holes were punched according to the number assigned to the given occupation in the corresponding classification of occupation, NG being punched for those without gainful occupation. Literacy, school attendance, education, and the sanitary condition of the dwellings, size of families, etc., were similarly recorded by punching in the respective divisions of the card.

"At the extreme left a space of four rows of twelve holes was used to record the province, municipal and enumeration district to which the card related. This combination of holes would, of course, be the same for all the cards of a given district, and was done by means of the "gang punch."

"In addition, each card was provided with a double number, one number indicating the sheet of the particular enumeration district on which the record of the corresponding person could be found, and the other indicating the particular line or person to which the card related. By means of the gang-punched holes and these numbers any one of the million and a half cards corresponding to the population of Cuba could be identified and the correctness of the punching verified.

"The punched cards were then passed through the electric tabulating machines. In this machine a series of electro-magnetically operated counters are arranged, according to the tables it is desired to compile, in electric connection with a circuit-closing device, the circuits through which are controlled by the holes in the punched record card, which is placed on the bedplate of such circuit-closing device.

"The cards relating to a given enumeration district were fed one by one into the tabulating machine, which recorded the number of native white males, foreign white males, colored males, native white females, the number born in Cuba, in Spain, how many less than 5 years of age, 5 to 9 years of age, etc. The sum of the details of each group of facts should equal the total number of cards tabulated, and, of course, should be equal to the population of the enumeration district as established by the rough count, thus providing a third check on the accuracy of the count.

"At the same time that a card operates the counters it opens one compartment of the sorting box, into which it is placed when removed from the circuit-closing device. The object of such sorting is to arrange the cards to facilitate subsequent tabulation by means of which the more detailed tables were obtained.

"By thus tabulating first one group of data and then another with intermediate sorting or arranging of the cards the various tables were obtained."

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CITY OF SANCTI SPIRITUS.

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The tabulation of the population was commenced February 2 and completed July 5, an unparalleled record of speedy work. Its celerity is fully equaled by its accuracy, as the application of numerous tests has shown.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION.

The population of Cuba at the date of its discovery has been variously estimated at between 200,000 and 1,000,000 Indians. The latter is the estimate of Bishop Las Casas, who visited their villages and was always their friend and protector.

The natives were found living contentedly under nine independent chiefs, whose government was of the simplest character, their orders being received as law. The natives are described by Columbus, Las Casas, and Peter Martyr as of a gentle and friendly disposition, having a simple religious belief, and, unlike the natives of some other West India Islands, not addicted to cannibalism. In physique they were rather slight, with pleasant faces; they had excellent nets, fishhooks, and fishing tackle, and lived mainly on fish, Indian corn, and fruit. Their huts were well built, and were made of the bark and leaves of the palm, as those of poor Cubans now are; they were not arranged in village streets, but scattered about irregularly, very much as shown in the picture of the village of Dimas, Province of Pinar del Rio, opposite page 68.

They cultivated cotton, Indian corn, the potato, tobacco, the pineapple, and manioc, all of which were indigenous, and had a rude pottery and some stone weapons, but no domesticated animals except the dog. Other domestic animals, as also the orange, the lemon, and the sugar cane, were introduced afterwards by the Spaniards.

The disappearance of the Indians, whatever their number, has been attributed to the combats and massacres which occurred during the exploration and pacification of the island by Velasquez, and thereafter to unaccustomed occupations, privations, disease, executions resulting from religious fanaticism, and slavery, both foreign and domestic. In the colonies the latter took the form of *repartimientos* and *encomiendas*,[1] which, commencing with grants of land and the temporary possession of the Indians for work on the plantations and in the mines, ended finally in the slavery of the entire native population.

For a full description of Indian slavery under this system, and its effect on the population, the reader is referred to the history of

[1] A *repartimento* was a grant of land, which carried with it the right to the labor of the Indians occupying it or living within a short distance of it, at first for cultivating the soil. This privilege was subsequently extended so that the Indians could be used in any kind of labor.

An *encomienda* was practically a grant of Indians, irrespective of the land. At first the grant expired with the grantee. It was subsequently extended through two or three lives, and in effect, became perpetual. As a result the Indians were slaves.

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"Spanish Conquest in America," by Sir Arthur Helps, the "History of the Indies," by Las Casas, and to the "Discovery of America," by Prof. John Fiske. These authorities agree in ascribing the disappearance of the Indians largely to the profligate waste of native life by the colonists through all forms of wanton cruelty, oppression, and neglect, and the introduction of negro slavery as the direct consequence of it.

It is due the Spanish Government to record the fact that while at first authorizing *repartimientos*, *encomiendas*, and the enslavement of all Indians who were cannibals or taken in war, it later spared no efforts to mitigate the horrors of Indian slavery, and finally to prevent and abolish it. These measures were initiated and earnestly supported by the Dominican and Franciscan monks and by the church in general. Through the efforts of Bishop Las Casas and other prelates the laws of Burgos in 1512, and many orders and decrees were promulgated between the landing of Velasquez and the "New Laws" of Charles V, 1542, for the protection of the Indians. The latter prescribed "that for no cause whatever, whether of war, rebellion, ransom, or in any other manner, should any Indian be made a slave."

But however well intended, these measures proved of little avail in saving the Indians of Cuba, as at that time very few remained. It was reported to the Queen in 1537 by the *contador* of the island that in 20 farms visited by him only 130 Indians were found, including those which had been imported. In the neighboring island of San Domingo at the date of its discovery there were, according to Las Casas, about 3,000,000 Indians; according to the licentiate, Zuazo, 1,130,000. An average of these two estimates is probably more exact. When the treasurer, Pasamonte, came to San Domingo in 1508 there were 70,000, and when Don Diego Columbus was appointed governor of San Domingo in 1509, 40,000. According to Sir Arthur Helps the number of Indians in San Domingo in 1514, as determined by a repartition of the Indians made by Rodrigo Albuquerque, who was sent there by the King for that purpose, was between thirteen and fourteen thousand. By this repartition the Indians were practically enslaved for life, as they were given for the life of the person to whom Albuquerque made the *repartimiento*, and for the life of his next heir, whether son or daughter. After this there were numbers of repartitions or divisions of Indians among the Spaniards, resulting in their rapid diminution, owing to changes of climate, changes of occupation, and of masters, and the indifference of the latter to the welfare of the Indians.

The difficulty about the enforcement of the laws and royal instructions and orders for the freedom and protection of the Indians appears to have been their vague or ambiguous meaning, which enabled unprincipled and rapacious officials to construe them as they wished, and the fact that the Crown and nearly all the officials of the govern-

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CITY OF BARACOA AND HARBOR ENTRANCE.

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ment, colonial and peninsular, held *repartimientos* or *encomiendas* of Indians or held them for personal services. The new laws had in view the prevention of Indian slavery, but they were partially revoked in 1545, and *encomiendas* were continued in the islands until the Indians had disappeared, and on the Spanish main until the reign of Charles III, when the system was abolished, 1759–1788.

Under the royal decree of 1854 promulgating regulations for the importation of "colonists" into Cuba, a number of native Yucatan Indians were brought to Cuba, and some of them no doubt married Cuban women. At all events, one Indian woman is reported by the enumerator of the Zapata Swamp as living with a colored Cuban. There are doubtless remnants of these Indians still in Cuba, but of the native Cuban Indians no traces have been found in the course of this census, and it is not probable that any exist.

BLACK POPULATION.

The importation of negro slaves into the West Indies commenced some years before the extinction of the Indians and was stimulated by it. In a letter of instructions from the King to Ovando, Governor of Santo Domingo, in 1501, Jews, Moors, and new converts were prohibited from going to the Indies; but an exception was made in the case of negro slaves, who were allowed to pass, the officers of the royal revenue to receive the money paid for their permits.

Again, in 1505, in a letter to Ovando, King Ferdinand wrote: "I will send more negro slaves, as you request. I think there may be 100 at each time." The Spaniards were familiar with negro slavery, the slave trade having been carried on by Portugal since 1442. They had discovered the capacity of the negro for work, his patience and endurance, and his superiority to the West Indian as a laborer in the mines and fields.

The first license to import negroes into the West Indies was given by Charles V in 1517 to Governor de Bresa, grand master of the King's household, for the importation of 8,000 slaves in eight years, 1,000 to go to Cuba. A second monopoly on the same terms and for the same number was given him in 1523, but this grant was revoked and a license given to import 750 men and 750 women, 300 to go to Cuba. In 1527 1,000 negroes were imported into Cuba, and again in 1528 a license was given to import 4,000 negroes into the Indies.

In 1536 a monopoly was granted to import into the Indies 4,000 males and 1,000 females, and again in 1542 one for 23,000, a portion of each to go to Cuba, Jamaica, and Santo Domingo. The annual importation into Santo Domingo under license was about 2,000, and the same number were smuggled. It was estimated by one of the King's chaplains, who traversed the island of Santo Domingo in 1542, that there were 30,000 negro slaves in the island. As up to the year 1763 the

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people were engaged almost exclusively in cattle raising, very few slaves were imported prior to that date, at which time it is said there were not more than 32,000 slaves in the island.

The number of slaves imported between 1521 and 1763 is estimated by Humboldt at 60,000, and by 1790 at 90,875. From 1790 to 1820 the importation of slaves into Habana, as shown by the returns of the custom-house, was 225,575, to which should be added one-fourth for those smuggled, making the total importation from 1521 to 1820, 372,449. Between this date and 1853 it is estimated that there were 271,659 importations, lawful and contraband, a total of 644,108, about one-third being females.

From 1853 to 1880, when the slave trade was finally suppressed, over 200,000 slaves were smuggled into the island, making a grand total of between 950,000 and 1,000,000.

It is not proposed to give a detailed account of the Cuban slave trade or of negro slavery in the island. While it was fraught with all the horrors of this nefarious business elsewhere, the laws for the protection of slaves were unusually humane. Almost from the beginning slaves had a right to purchase their freedom or change their masters, and long before slavery was abolished they could own property and contract marriage. As a result the proportion of free colored to slaves has always been large. Of the efforts to abolish the slave trade in Cuba much might be written; it is sufficient for this report to state the principal facts.

By the treaty of Vienna, 1815, to which Spain was a party, slavery was abolished. By a treaty with England signed September 24, 1817, Spain agreed to stop the slave trade May 30, 1820, in consideration of the sum of £400,000. Again, on June 28, 1835, another treaty was made with England abolishing the slave trade. In addition to these treaties the Spanish Government promulgated several decrees and laws after 1835 for the suppression of the slave trade and the abolition of slavery. Despite these measures, however, and the active cooperation of the native Cubans, who were zealously opposed to the slave trade, and the repeated protests of the British Government, it continued to 1880 with but little interruption. The correspondence between England and Spain fully explains the failure of Spain to enforce her laws and treaty engagements.

Under what is now known as the Moret law, enacted by the Spanish Cortes July 4, 1870, the gradual abolition of slavery was commenced. The civil war in the United States and the Cuban insurrection of 1868–78 hastened it, as did the law of February 13, 1880, which abolished slavery. Nevertheless, it continued in remote parts of the island for several years thereafter, although generally abolished by the year 1887.

Further on in this report the number and literacy, age, sex, and

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DIMAS, A VILLAGE IN PINAR DEL RIO.

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occupation of the colored population and the provinces in which they are most numerous are stated. Their condition for many years has been far better than the colored population of our Southern States or of any of the West India Islands under foreign control, and their personal privileges much greater. No hard and fast "color line" has separated the colored and white Cuban population, although outside of the Cuban army there has not been much of what may be called social intercourse; but in respect to all public benefits, whether ecclesiastical, civil, or military, they have had about the same consideration from the Spanish Government as the white Cubans.

No doubt the free association of colored and white Cubans resulted largely from the common struggle in which they were engaged against Spain, and the fact that the laws made no discrimination between them. Colored men made up a large proportion of the Cuban army of 1895–98, some of them, like Antonio Maceo, holding high rank.

While the statistics of Cuba show a larger proportion of colored than white criminals, the colored population are in some respects superior to the colored population of our Southern States, being more self-reliant, temperate, frugal, and intelligent, and since the abolition of slavery showing a strong desire to own their homes, to educate their children, and to improve their condition. In certain kinds of agriculture they are preferred to any other race, and in every discussion of the labor question in Cuba they must be seriously considered.

CHINESE.

While the number of Chinese in the island is now insignificant and they have ceased to attract much attention as a separate race, a short account of their appearance, increase, and disappearance may be not without interest.

When the law of 1845 suppressing the slave trade was promulgated, the "*Junta de Fomento*," or official board of agriculture in Habana, decided to send an agent to China to contract for Chinese "colonists" (coolies). The first shipload of male Chinese arrived in 1847, under contract. This contract bound the Chinese to service for a term of eight years. In consideration they were to receive from 20 to 30 cents *per diem*, 1½ pounds of salted or jerked beef, and 1½ pounds of potatoes or other farinaceous food, and two cotton suits annually. Each was to be furnished with a blanket and medical attendance.

For several years the trade in Chinese languished; 28 per cent of the first cargo died from the effects of the voyage, change of climate, food, and excessive labor, and some committed suicide in the belief that after death they would be miraculously returned to their homes in China. The experiment of Chinese immigration had apparently failed, but in 1853 it was revived by the importation of 5,150 Chinese, of whom 843, or 19 per cent, died *en route*.

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On March 22, 1854, a royal decree was issued promulgating regulations for the importation and management of "colonists" from Spain, China, and Yucatan. But as pointed out by Lord Howden, English minister to Spain, in a letter of October 6, 1854, to Señor Pecheco, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, contracts under this decree meant slavery for the Chinese as the period of service was not mentioned.

On June 6, 1860, another royal decree regulating the importation of Chinese was promulgated, and while it was evidently designed to protect the Chinese against personal abuse, privation, or cruelty, Paragraph VII made them apprentices, or what was the same thing, slaves, as long as they remained in the island unless they were able to ransom themselves, and this, under the conditions imposed, was practically impossible.

On October 10, 1864, a treaty between China and Spain regulating emigration between the two countries, as well as the reciprocal employment of the subjects of one state by those of another was signed at Tientsin. Articles IV and X of this treaty permitted Chinese with their families to embark from any open port of China, whereas, prior to this time embarkation was restricted to the port of Macao. All Chinese were landed in Habana.

The contracts to be made under this treaty were to include the following items:

1. The age, sex, and place of birth of the colonist.
2. The time for which the contract is to be in force.
3. The wages, kind, quantity and quality of food and clothing he is to receive.
4. The obligation to afford him medical attendance during illness.
5. Whether the wages were to be stopped during the illness of the colonist from any cause not connected with his work, or independent of the will of the master.
6. The hours of work and whether the master can increase them if a proportionate reduction were to be made on other days.
7. The obligation of the colonist to indemnify the master for hours of labor lost to him by the fault of the colonist.
8. The obligation of the same colonist to subject himself to the discipline of the estate, workshop, or establishment in which he might labor.
9. A clause in these terms, "I, A. B., assent to the rate of wages above stipulated, although I know that the free laborers and slaves of the island get much greater, because I consider this difference to be compensated by the other advantages which my master has to afford me as stated in this contract."
10. The signature of the colonist, if he can write, and that of the contractor.

The treaty contained many other provisions, and among them the right of the colonist to purchase his discharge, or, in short, to ransom himself. Of course it was not contemplated that under this treaty Chinese contractors would import Cubans into China, and therefore the terms of the contract were all in favor of the master as against the apprentice. For example, the terms specifying the hours of labor, etc., placed the latter absolutely in the power of the contractor, who, as he kept the records, could easily bring the Chinaman so irretrievably

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NATIVE WHITE FAMILY.

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NATIVE COLORED FAMILY.

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into his debt for time lost that his freedom by purchase, or even after the expiration of the original term, was improbable if not impossible.

As many of the Chinese had become fugitives, instructions for a general enrollment of Chinese were issued December 31, 1868, and again December 13, 1871. By a royal decree of 1870 Chinese who had been discharged after fulfilling the terms of their contract were permitted to remain in the island, whereas prior to this they were obliged to leave or be reindentured.

Between 1853 and 1873 there were shipped from China to Cuba 132,435 Chinese, of whom 3,973—13 per cent—died en route or shortly after their arrival. These losses, the large number of fugitives, the willingness of free negroes to work, the immigration of other coolies, the continuation of the slave trade, which appeared to thrive notwithstanding the attempts to stop it, seem to have put a stop to the importation of Chinese, which ceased in 1873.

By a convention between China and Spain, signed at Pekin November 17, 1877, the emigration of Chinese subjects under contract as authorized in Article X of the treaty of 1864 was discontinued, and the emigration of Chinese into Cuba or elsewhere was declared free, Chinese subjects in Cuba to be treated as the subjects of the most favored nation, thus permitting them to leave the island unless under judicial supervision. It was also agreed on the part of Spain to expatriate at its own expense all Chinese who formerly had literary occupation or an official position in China, and their families, also old men unable to work, and Chinese orphan girls.

Owing to the large percentage of criminals among the Chinese, a decree was issued October 15, 1878, by the captain-general requiring all Chinese whose contracts had been terminated to either recontract or leave the island within two months.

By the census of 1861 the number of Chinese is stated to be 34,834, of whom 57 were women. On December 31, 1877 there were 43,811. Whether this is the maximum number of Chinese in the island at any one period can not be determined.

Their gradual disappearance has been attributed to many causes, among them the suppression of negro slavery, the large number of free black and colored Cubans willing to work, and their superiority as laborers over the Chinese, the low wages paid them, the excessive labor imposed on them, and the frequent insurrections which disturbed the island. Be this as it may, Chinese immigration had practically ceased in 1873, and the few who now remain in the island are mainly old men, employed as truck gardeners, laundrymen, or day laborers. The small number of women as compared with the number of men resulted probably from restrictions, which in the beginning not only prevented women from leaving China, but from landing in Cuba.

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Discussion of the Population.

THE TOTAL POPULATION.

The total population of Cuba, including the Isle of Pines and the neighboring keys, was, on October 16, 1899, 1,572,797.[1]

The latest prior census was taken under Spanish authority in 1887. The total population as returned by that census was 1,631,687. Whether that census was correct may be a matter of discussion, but if incorrect, the number of inhabitants was certainly not overstated.

Comparing the total population of these two censuses, it is seen that the loss in the twelve years intervening amounted to 58,895, or 3.6 per cent of the population in 1887. This loss is attributable to the recent civil war and the reconcentration policy accompanying it, but the figures express only a part of the loss from this cause. Judging from the earlier history of the island and the excess of births over deaths, as shown by the registration records, however imperfect they may be, the population probably increased from 1887 up to the beginning of the war, and at the latter epoch reached a total of little less than 1,800,000. It is probable, therefore, that the direct and indirect losses by the war and the reconcentration policy, including a decrease of births and of immigration and an increase of deaths and of emigration, reached a total not far from 200,000.

The earliest census of Cuba of which there is record was taken in 1774. Others were taken in 1792, 1817, 1827, 1841, 1861, 1877, and 1887. The following table shows the population at each of these successive censuses, with the absolute increase in intervening periods and the average rate of increase per decade:

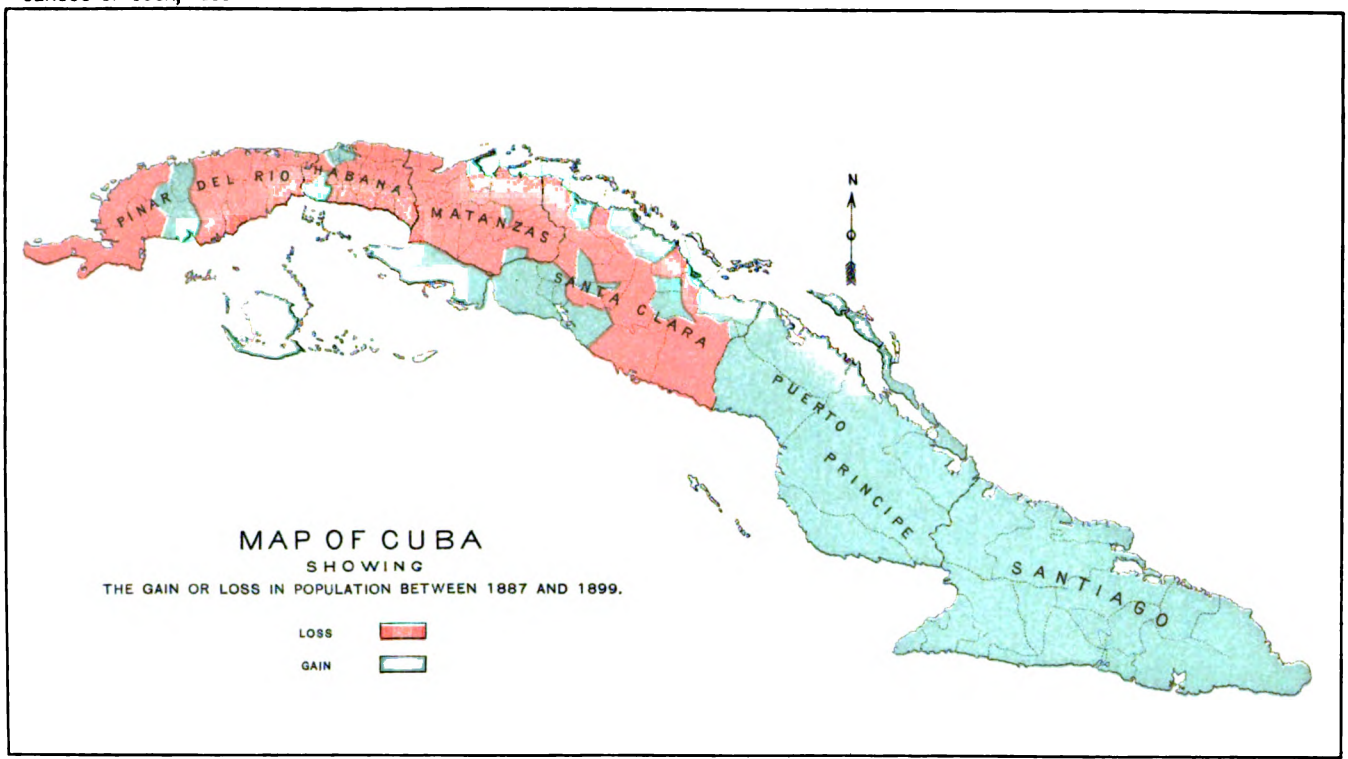
Year.	Population.	Increase.	Rate of increase per decade.	Year.	Population.	Increase.	Rate of increase per decade.
1775	171,620			1841	1,007,624	303,138	29
1792	272,300	100,680	31	1861	1,396,530	388,906	18
1817	572,363	300,063	34	1877	1,509,291	112,761	5
1827	704,486	132,123	23	1887	1,631,687	122,396	8

It will be seen that the increase between 1774 and 1792 was at the average rate of 31 per cent per decade; from 1792 to 1817, twenty-five years, the rate of increase was 34 per cent per decade; in the ten years

[1] All statements of population presented in this volume refer to the organization of the island as it existed at the date of the census, October 16, 1899. Many changes have been made since that date in the number and limits of municipal districts, but it would be obviously impossible to modify the census figures to accord with these changes. Such modifications might be made in the total population, but it would be impossible to carry them through the classifications of the population by sex, age, race, conjugal condition, nativity, etc., since the changes have been made, as a rule, by using the ward as a unit, while the classifications of the population have not been made in terms of this small unit.

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CENSUS OF CUBA, 1899



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between 1817 and 1827 it was 23 per cent, and in the fourteen years between 1827 and 1841 it was 29 per cent. Then from 1841 to 1861 the rate of increase stood at 18 per cent per decade, and between 1861 and 1887 it dropped to 5 and 8 per cent. The small rate of increase in the period last mentioned was doubtless due in great part to the ten years' war which occurred within this period.

The rate of increase between 1774 and 1841 compares quite favorably with the rates of increase in the United States, which prior to 1870 ranged from 32 to 35 per cent per decade. Such rates of increase are very large and are commonly found only in regions which are sparsely populated, where the population is under little or no pressure for obtaining means of livelihood. The rapid and great diminution in the rate of increase after 1861 is, however, by no means accounted for by the increase in density of population, and the reasons therefor must be sought for among the extraordinary causes, such as pestilence, war, etc.

The distribution of these losses in population between 1887 and 1899 is also brought out by the following statements: In the province of Habana there was a loss in 28 districts and a gain in but 8; in Matanzas a loss in 20 and a gain in 3; in Pinar del Rio 17 districts lost population and but 3 gained; in Santa Clara the numbers which lost and gained were equal, while in Puerto Principe and Santiago there was a gain in every district.

Summing up the districts of the island, 79 lost population, while only 47 gained, the remaining 6 districts being new ones, formed since 1887, and here included in those from which they were formed. These facts are set forth in detail in Table III.

The map opposite page 72 shows the increase and decrease of the population of Cuba by municipal districts, the areas colored red being those in which the population has suffered a loss since the Spanish census of 1887, and those colored blue where it has made a gain.

It is seen that the losses are confined to the four western provinces, the districts of the two eastern provinces having without exception gained in population. The districts in the four western provinces which have gained are of two classes: First, those in which the reconcentrados were collected; and, second, those remote districts from which there was little or no reconcentration, and into which presumably the people fled for refuge. This is the case with the districts in the western part of Pinar del Rio and along the south shore, including the great Zapata Swamp. The north shore of Santa Clara, too, is in the main a region in which the population has increased.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The area of Cuba is and can be known only approximately because its limits have never been mapped with any approach to accuracy. Measurements based upon different maps show wide variations in the

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area of the island and its provinces. To illustrate the differences in published areas of the island the following are given:

	Square miles.
Johnson's Encyclopedia	43,220
Lippincott's Gazetteer	43,319
Chambers's Encyclopedia	40,000
Appleton's Encyclopedia	43,319
Reclus	45,883
Cuba, Past and Present	35,000
Cuba, by Wm. J. Clark	43,500 to 47,000
Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel	43,000
Our Island Empire, Morris	48,447
The Island of Cuba, Rowan & Ramsay	45,000
Industrial Cuba, Porter	47,338

Measurements made in this office from different maps show similar differences. Measurements made from Chart E, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, give for Cuba and the Isle of Pines 46,575 square miles; the chart published by the Hydrographic Office in 1896 gives 45,883 square miles; the map of the Information Division of the War Department, scale, 1:500,000, gives 44,000 square miles. Assuming this to be as good a map as we have, where all are poor, the areas of the provinces, of the municipal districts, and of many of the barrios or wards have been measured upon it, the lines of the districts and wards having been laid down by the supervisors of census. The areas of the provinces are as follows, with the total population and the number of inhabitants per square mile:

Province.	Area.	Inhabitants per square mile.
	Sq. miles.	
Habana	2,772	153
Matanzas	3,700	55
Pinar del Rio	5,000	35
Puerto Principe	10,500	8
Santa Clara	9,560	37
Santiago	12,468	26

Habana, with the densest population, is as thickly inhabited as the State of Connecticut, and Puerto Principe, the most sparsely populated, is in this respect comparable with the State of Texas.

The great difference in density of population in the different provinces is in part due to the presence of large cities, especially in the case of Habana. Still, after excluding the cities of 8,000 inhabitants or more, notable differences are seen to exist, as shown below:

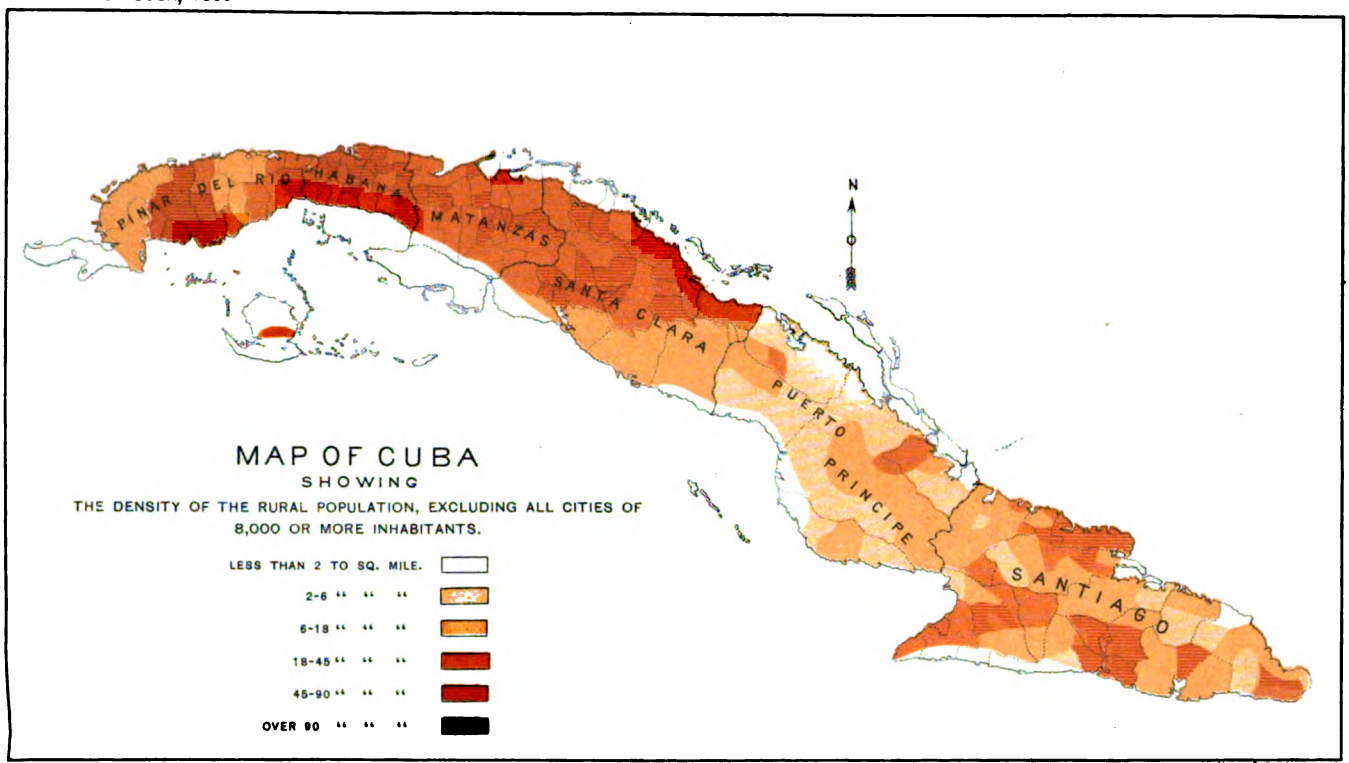
Rural inhabitants to a square mile.

Habana	55.3	Puerto Principe	6.0
Matanzas	39.0	Santa Clara	28.5
Pinar del Rio	32.8	Santiago	21.7

Puerto Principe, with but 6 rural inhabitants to a square mile, is a pastoral province.

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CENSUS OF CUBA, 1899



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The map on page 74 shows the density of the rural population, grouped in certain grades, which are expressed by color distinctions. The method of preparation of this map was as follows: The area of the municipal districts, and of the wards in cases where the districts are large, were measured by planimeter on the map of the War Department, as was stated above.

The population of all cities of 8,000 inhabitants and more was subtracted from that of the districts or wards, the remainder being regarded for this purpose as rural population. This rural population was then divided by the area and the results platted on the map. In sketching the lines separating bodies of population of different density regard was had to geographic considerations affecting the distribution of population within the districts, such as the existence of swamps, mountain ranges, etc. Hence the lines separating bodies of population of different degrees of density are not exactly those which would be indicated by the figures.

The salient features of the map are as follows:

The presence of several small bodies of very dense population, 90 or more to a square mile in Habana and Matanzas provinces, and one small area of similar density in the western part of Pinar del Rio; a dense population generally throughout Habana and Matanzas provinces, becoming less dense to the east in Santa Clara, and to the west in Pinar del Rio. Toward the western part of Pinar del Rio the density increases and then diminishes again near the west end of the island. The eastern part of Santa Clara is not heavily populated, while in Puerto Principe the population is sparse. The density increases again in Santiago but not uniformly. Indeed, the population in Santiago province is distributed with the greatest irregularity. The keys bordering the north coast and the marshes on the south coast, the Sierra Maestra, and most of the Isle of Pines are very sparsely populated.

The density of population of municipal districts with their areas is presented in Table V.

The following table presents (1) the distribution of the rural population, in areas of differing density, corresponding with those represented on the map; (2) the percentage of the rural population in each of these areas; (3) the number of square miles of each such area; and (4) the percentage which each area bears to the area of Cuba:

Persons to a square mile.	Rural population (in thousands).	Percentage of total rural population.	Area (square miles).	Percentage of total area.
2	.....	.....	4,259	9.9
2–6	85	0.8	6,280	14.5
6–18	2,123	20	14,016	32.7
18–45	3,051	28.8	13,140	30.7
45–90	3,340	31.5	4,184	9.8
90+	2,010	18.9	1,081	2.4

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URBAN POPULATION.

In connection with the population of cities, it must be understood that the cities of Cuba have no corporate limits separating sharply the urban element from the surrounding rural population. The cities, like the rural districts, are divided into wards, and many of these wards extend from the borders of the cities out into country districts, much as do New England towns, and thus include both urban and rural population. On this account it is impossible to state the population of cities with exactness, although it is believed that the best separation possible has been made.

The population of cities by the census of 1899 can not be compared with that given by the census of 1887, because the figures of the latter embrace the entire municipal district, including the city, which in most cases adds to it a large population.

Table IV shows the population of all cities of 1,000 inhabitants or more which can be given separately. The number altogether is 96, of which 16 have a population in excess of 8,000, 5 in excess of 25,000, and 1 (Habana) a population of 235,981.

The urban population of Cuba, including all cities down to 1,000 inhabitants, numbers 741,273, or 47.1 per cent of the entire population. Including in the urban population only the inhabitants of cities of 8,000 or more, as is done in the United States census, the number of the urban element is 507,831, and the proportion to the total population is 32.3 per cent. The corresponding figures in the United States in 1890 were 29.2 per cent.

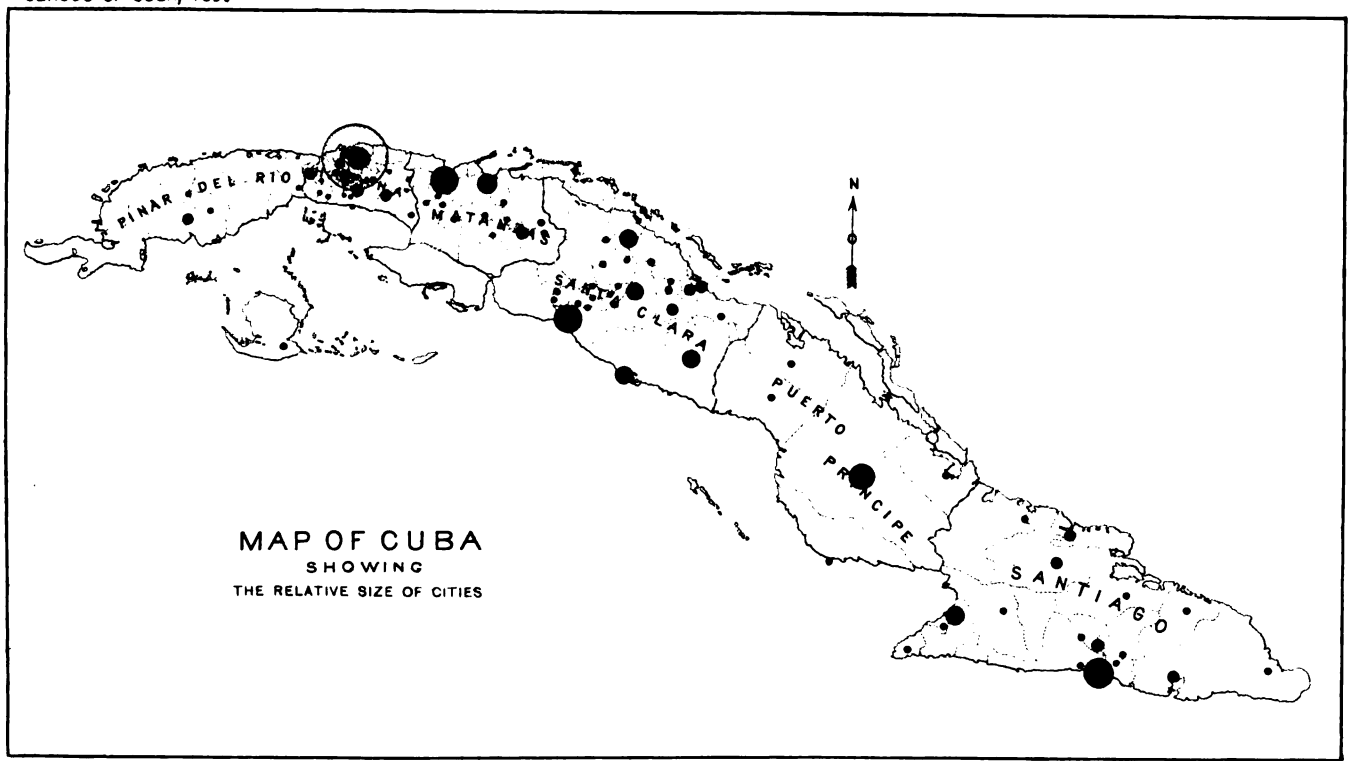
The number of urban inhabitants in each province, under each of the two definitions of urban population used, with the percentages of the total population, are given in the following table:

Province.	Urban population in cities of 1,000 or more.	Percentage.	Urban population in cities of 8,000 or more.	Percentage.
Habana	328,947	77.4	277,636	65.4
Matanzas	103,578	51.2	58,314	28.8
Pinar del Rio	22,337	12.9	8,880	5.1
Puerto Principe	35,543	40.1	25,102	28.4
Santa Clara	141,131	39.5	80,345	22.5
Santiago	108,747	33.2	57,554	17.5

A striking feature in the distribution of Cuban cities is the fact that the great majority of them are situated on the seacoast, comparatively few and small cities being in the interior. Of the 16 cities of the island which have a population of 8,000 or more no fewer than 10 are upon the seacoast. The above peculiarity of distribution is still more marked when we consider the population, since the 10 cities upon the seacoast contain no fewer than 431,063 inhabitants, while the 6 interior cities contain only 76,768 people.

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CENSUS OF CUBA, 1899



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The map opposite page 76 shows the distribution of the cities of the island, the size of the colored circles surrounding each city representing, rudely, its population. In the case of Habana the circle is necessarily so large as to include numerous other cities, and it is, therefore, represented in shading instead of in solid color, in order to let the others appear.

The great preponderance of Habana over all the other cities of the island is forcibly illustrated; also the location of the larger cities at or close to the seacoast, the only large cities in the interior being Puerto Principe, Sancti Spiritus, and Santa Clara. In the interior are numerous small cities, which are abundant in the provinces of Habana, Matanzas, and the central part of Santa Clara. Pinar del Rio and Puerto Principe are almost without cities of magnitude, and in Santiago they are few in number and are widely scattered.

CENTER OF POPULATION.

The center of population is the center of gravity of the people, assuming each individual to have the same weight and to press downward with a force proportional to his distance from this center.

Suppose Cuba to be a plane surface, without weight, and to be loaded with its population, distributed as at the time of the census, then the island would be equally balanced about this center.

The method of computing the center of population is as follows: The position of the center of population of each municipal district was first estimated. Where the district was a small one and uniformly populated it was at its center of area. In case the district was large, or the population was distributed unequally over it, the location of its population center was estimated after an examination of the distribution of population over the district, as shown by the figures for the wards. Thus, in the case of Habana and Matanzas, and of the large municipal districts composing the province of Puerto Principe, the center of population was not at its center of area, and such an examination was made, as also in most of the districts of Santiago and certain of those of Santa Clara.

The positions of the centers of the districts having been thus estimated, a point was assumed as a tentative center of population of each province, lines were drawn through it east and west, north and south, and the distances of each of these centers from this assumed point, expressed in terms of latitude and departure, were measured, using the large War Department map of the island. The population of each district was then multiplied by its distance in latitude, whether north or south, and in departure, whether east or west, from the assumed center, and the sum of the products in each of the four directions obtained. The difference between the sum of the products north and south of the assumed position divided by the population of the prov-

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ince gave a correction in latitude to the assumed position. Similarly, the products of the population of the districts by the departures were summed up east and west of the assumed center, and the difference between them divided by the total population of the province gave a correction in departure to the assumed center.

In this manner the centers of population in 1899 and in 1887 were obtained for each of the 6 provinces.

The centers of area of each of the 6 provinces were obtained by a similar process, using, however, square miles of area instead of numbers of inhabitants.

The center of population of the island was determined by a similar use of the centers of population of the provinces. For this purpose the position of the city of Santa Clara was assumed as a tentative center of population of the island, and the differences of latitude and of departure of the computed center of population of each of the provinces from this assumed point, Santa Clara, were measured, were multiplied by the population of the provinces, the products added, and the differences between the sum of the north and of the south products obtained and divided by the total population of the island, giving a correction in latitude to the assumed position. The correction in departure was obtained in a similar manner.

Thus the center of population was obtained for the census of 1899 and of 1887, together with the center of area of the island.

The following are the results:

Pinar del Rio.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Center of population:	° ′	° ′
1899	22 34	83 29
1887	22 35	83 23
Center of area	22 29	83 36

The center of population in 1899 was 15 miles northeast of the city of Pinar del Rio. It had moved from its position in 1887 1 mile south and 6 miles west, owing to the partial depopulation of the eastern part of the province by the civil war. The center of area is located about 7 miles northeast of the city of Pinar del Rio, and therefore about 8 miles southwest of the center of population in 1899.

Habana.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Center of population:	° ′	° ′
1899	23 02	82 21
1887	23 00	82 18
Center of area	22 33	82 22

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The center of population in 1899 was 7 miles south of the city of Habana, not far from the north coast and some distance north of the center of area of the province. It is drawn into this eccentric position by the weight of the great city of Habana, in which are more than half of the inhabitants of the province. In 1887 the center of population was 2 miles south and 3 miles east of its position in 1899. The center of area of this province is in Caribbean Sea, being drawn to this position by the Isle of Pines, which forms part of the province.

Matanzas.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Center of population:	° ′	° ′
1899	22 50	81 21
1887	22 50	81 22
Center of area	22 44	81 12

The center of population in 1899 was 19 miles southeast of the city of Matanzas and 14 miles northwest of the center of area, being to this extent eccentric in position. The center of population in 1887 was in the same latitude as in 1899 and 1 mile farther west.

Santa Clara.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Center of population:	° ′	° ′
1899	22 23	80 02
1887	22 23	80 02
Center of area	22 19	80 00

The center of population in 1899 was 5 miles southwest of the city of Santa Clara and identical with its position in 1887, indicating that whatever had been the movements of population in the intervening years they had balanced one another. The center of area was 5 miles nearly southeast of the center of population.

Puerto Principe.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Center of population:	° ′	° ′
1899	21 29	78 02
1887	21 31	78 04
Center of area	21 32	78 07

The center of population in 1899 was 10 miles northwest of the city of Puerto Principe, and it had since 1887 moved 3 miles in a southeasterly direction. The center of area was but 8 miles distant in a northwesterly direction from this center of population.

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Santiago.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Center of population:	° ′	° ′
1899	20 21	76 08
1887	20 20	75 54
Center of area	20 22	75 54

The center of population was, in 1899, 29 miles northwest of the city of Santiago, having moved in the preceding twelve years 9 miles in a direction nearly west. The center of area was in nearly the same latitude, but 9 miles nearly east of this center of population.

Cuba.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Center of population:	° ′	° ′
1899	22 15	80 23
1887	22 24	80 41
Center of area	21 51	79 18

The center of population in 1899 was in Santa Clara province, 30 miles southwest of the city of Santa Clara and 8 miles northeast of Cienfuegos. In 1887 it was 24 miles northwest of its position in 1899, showing a net movement of the population in the twelve intervening years toward the southeast, represented by this 24 miles of movement. The center of area is 10 miles east-southeast of the city of Sancti Spiritus, at a distance of 76 miles east-southeast of the center of population in 1899 and 100 miles from the center in 1887.

DISTRIBUTION IN ALTITUDE.

By the aid of a sketch map prepared by Mr. Robert T. Hill it has been made possible to distribute the population in elevation above sea level, with the following results:

Altitude.	Population.	Percentage.
Feet.		
— 100	597,000	38.3
100–1,000	827,000	53.1
+1,000	134,000	8.6

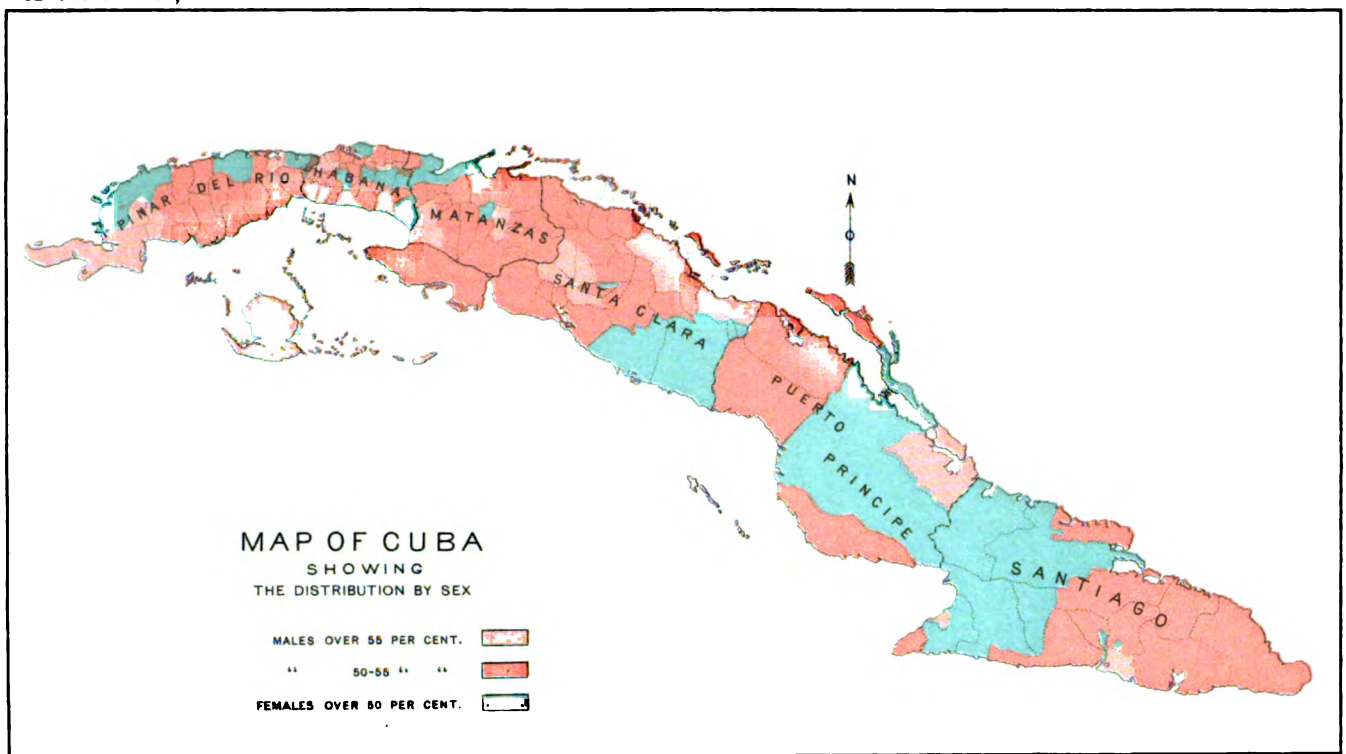
SEX.

(See Table VI.)

Cuba had 57,613 more males than females, an excess equal to 3.6 per cent of the population. In this respect it agrees with nearly all countries which are receiving many immigrants, for immigrants to new

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CENSUS OF CUBA, 1899



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countries or to countries of little industrial development are predominantly men. This excess of males in Cuba, therefore, which distinguishes it from neighboring West Indian islands like Jamaica, Porto Rico, and the Bahamas, is evidence that, as with the United States, immigration has been a large factor and emigration a small factor in the growth of its population.

The following table shows the total population and total males, together with the facts, by race, for the censuses selected as most trustworthy. Where the information has not been found the space has been left blank.

Table showing population and number of males at successive censuses.

Date of census.	Total.		White.		Colored.	
	Population.	Males.	Population.	Males.	Population.	Males.
1775	171,620	.....	96,440	55,476	75,180	.....
1792	272,300	155,234	153,559	82,299	118,741	72,935
1817	572,363	.....	257,380	.....	314,983	.....
1827	704,486	403,906	311,051	168,653	393,435	235,252
1841	1,007,624	584,097	418,291	227,144	589,333	356,953
1861	1,396,530	800,635	793,484	468,107	603,046	332,528
1877	1,509,291	845,595	1,023,394	598,395	485,897	247,200
1887	1,609,075	866,407	1,102,889	607,187	528,798	275,413
1899	1,572,797	815,205	1,067,354	577,807	505,443	237,398

In the foregoing table the Chinese, in conformity with the practice of Spanish censuses, have been grouped with the whites. Where possible the *de jure* population has been given. Hence in 1887 the details by race being given only for the *de facto* population, do not sum to the *de jure* population given in the total column. From the preceding table the following table of percentages has been derived:

Year.	Per cent of males in—		
	Total population.	White population.	Colored population.
1775	.....	57.5	.....
1792	57.0	53.6	61.4
1827	57.3	54.2	59.8
1841	58.0	54.3	60.6
1861	57.3	59.0	55.1
1877	56.0	58.5	50.9
1887	53.9	55.1	52.1
1899	51.8	54.1	47.0

The proportion of males in Cuba apparently reached its maximum about the middle of the century, when it was nearly the same as that of the Pacific coast States in 1890 (Washington, 62.3 per cent; Oregon, 58 per cent; California, 58 per cent). Since then it has gradually decreased until the proportional excess of males was in 1899 about the same as in several States bordering on the Upper Mississippi River (Wisconsin, 51.9 per cent; Iowa, 52 per cent; Illinois, 51.6 per cent). Among the whites the proportion of males reached its maxi-

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mum somewhat later, perhaps owing in part to the immigration of many thousand Chinese males in the years preceding the census of 1861. Yet, even if these be excluded, the per cent of males among the true whites or Caucasians of Cuba in 1861 was 57.1, or higher than it had been since the first census of the island.

While the slave trade was thriving the excess of males was much greater among the colored than among the whites. This suggests that the supply of colored labor was maintained primarily by importation rather than by rearing slave children. But since 1841 the excess of colored males has steadily decreased, and before the last census was taken it had disappeared. The increase between 1877 and 1887 suggests the possibility that the Chinese, who were not separately returned in the census of 1887, may have been included at that time with the colored. But such an interpretation is doubtful. On comparing the results of the present census with those of the Spanish census of 1887 the excess of males is seen to have decreased rapidly in twelve years. In 1887 the excess of males in the *de jure* population was 123,739, while in 1899 it was less than half that amount. During the twelve years the number of males and of females apparently changed in opposite directions, that of the females having increased by nearly 15,000 (14,924), and that of the males having decreased by over 50,000 (51,202). Thus the females increased 2 per cent and the males decreased nearly 6 per cent in twelve years.

The excess of males in 1899 was distributed through the provinces[1] as follows:

Province.	Total population.	Absolute excess of males.	Per cent that excess makes of total population.
Santa Clara	356,536	21,578	6.1
Pinar del Rio	173,064	10,312	6.0
Habana (excluding city)	188,823	8,641	4.6
Habana city	235,981	10,535	4.5
Matanzas	202,444	5,008	2.5
Puerto Principe	88,234	1,564	1.8
Santiago	327,715	—25	.....
Cuba	1,572,797	57,613	3.6

From this table it appears that in the eastern provinces—Puerto Principe and Santiago—the two sexes were almost equal in numbers, and that the excess of males was in the western half of the island, where immigration has been most influential.

The main point at which immigrants into Cuba disembark is Habana. Hence one would expect to find a large preponderance of

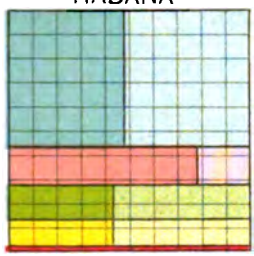
[1] As the statistics of a great city like Habana differ widely from those of a more scattered population, the province of Habana will often be divided into two parts, the city and the rest of the province.

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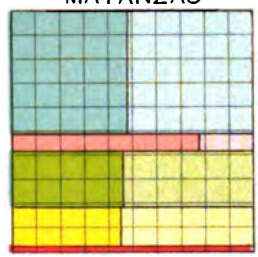
TOTAL POPULATION

CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RACE, AND NATIVITY

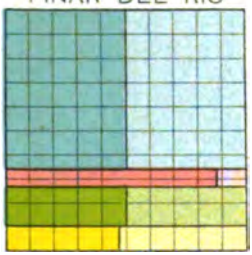
HABANA



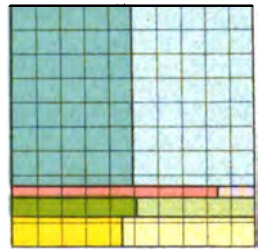
MATANZAS



PINAR DEL RIO



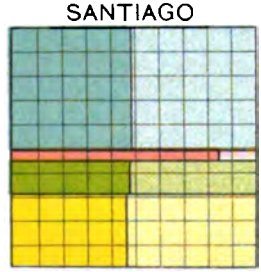
PUERTO PRINCIPE



SANTA CLARA



SANTIAGO



NATIVE WHITE, MALE

" " FEMALE

FOREIGN WHITE, MALE

" " FEMALE

NEGRO, MALE

" FEMALE

MIXED, MALE

" FEMALE

CHINESE, MALE

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males in that city. The foregoing table, however, shows that the proportion of males in the province of Habana, outside the city, was somewhat greater than the proportion in the city itself. It may be worth while, therefore, to see whether other cities had a lower proportion of males than the rural districts. The following table gives an answer to the question. The 14 cities referred to include all those having a population exceeding 10,000, together with the city of Pinar del Rio.

District.	Number of—		Per cent of—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Fourteen cities separately returned	240,852	250,652	49.0	51.0
Rural districts	574,353	506,940	53.1	46.9
Cuba	815,205	757,592	51.8	48.2

The excess of males in Cuba is thus seen to hold only in the rural districts. In the cities there were nearly 10,000 more females than males, but in the country about 67,000 more males than females. In an average group of 1,000 city folk there were 20 more females than males, but in an average group of 1,000 country folk there were 62 more males than females.

In the following table the distinction between urban and rural population has been extended to the provinces, and for purposes of simplicity only the columns for males have been retained:

Province.	Number of males in—		Per cent of males in—		Difference in proportion of males between urban and rural districts.
	Urban districts.	Rural districts.	Urban districts.	Rural districts.	
Habana	135,552	86,438	51.9	52.8	0.9
Matanzas	27,132	76,594	46.5	53.2	6.7
Pinar del Rio	4,256	87,432	47.9	53.3	5.4
Puerto Principe	10,912	33,987	43.5	53.8	10.3
Santa Clara	36,560	152,497	45.5	55.2	9.7
Santiago	26,440	137,405	45.9	50.9	5.0

The difference between city and country in all other provinces is several times as great as it is in Habana, and rises to a maximum in Puerto Principe, where in every 100 country residents there are 10 more males than there are in the capital city of that province. It is in Habana province alone that males outnumber females in the cities. Elsewhere they are in a decided minority. This difference may plausibly be connected with the large number of immigrants in the cities of that province, notably in Habana. In every one of the 14 cities separately returned, except Habana and its suburb Regla, the females outnumber the males.

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AGE.

(See Table IX.)

CUBA AS A WHOLE.

Probably the best single and simple expression for the age of a great number of people like the inhabitants of Cuba or the United States is what is called the median age; that is, the age such that half the members of the population group under consideration are younger and half are older. To compute it accurately the census tables should present the ages by single years. That information being given, it is easy to ascertain within what single year of life the median age must lie. It is then assumed that within the year of age thus fixed the persons were evenly distributed; in other words, that there were as many persons living in the first tenth of the year or the first month as in each other tenth or month. In this way the median age of the population of the United States in 1890 has been fixed at 21.92 years. The present census of Cuba reports ages not by single years, but, in most cases, only by five-year periods.[1] Hence to get the median age it has been necessary to distribute the population of Cuba in a single five-year period to the several years. For this purpose it has been assumed that the number at each year of age in the five-year group bears the same proportion in Cuba, as in the United States, to the total for the five years. Thus the median age in Cuba has been found to be 20.78 years. That in Porto Rico is 18.18 years. The people of Cuba, therefore, were more than a year younger than those of the United States, but more than two and a half years older than the people of Porto Rico.

The median age is a summary expression of the age constitution and gives only a preliminary idea of the facts. The analysis is carried a step farther by the following table, in which the three population groups are compared in more detail. Here and elsewhere no comparison is made with Spain because of the meager statistical information about that country. The table states the proportion that the number of persons in each ten-year period from the beginning to the end of life made of the total population of all ages.

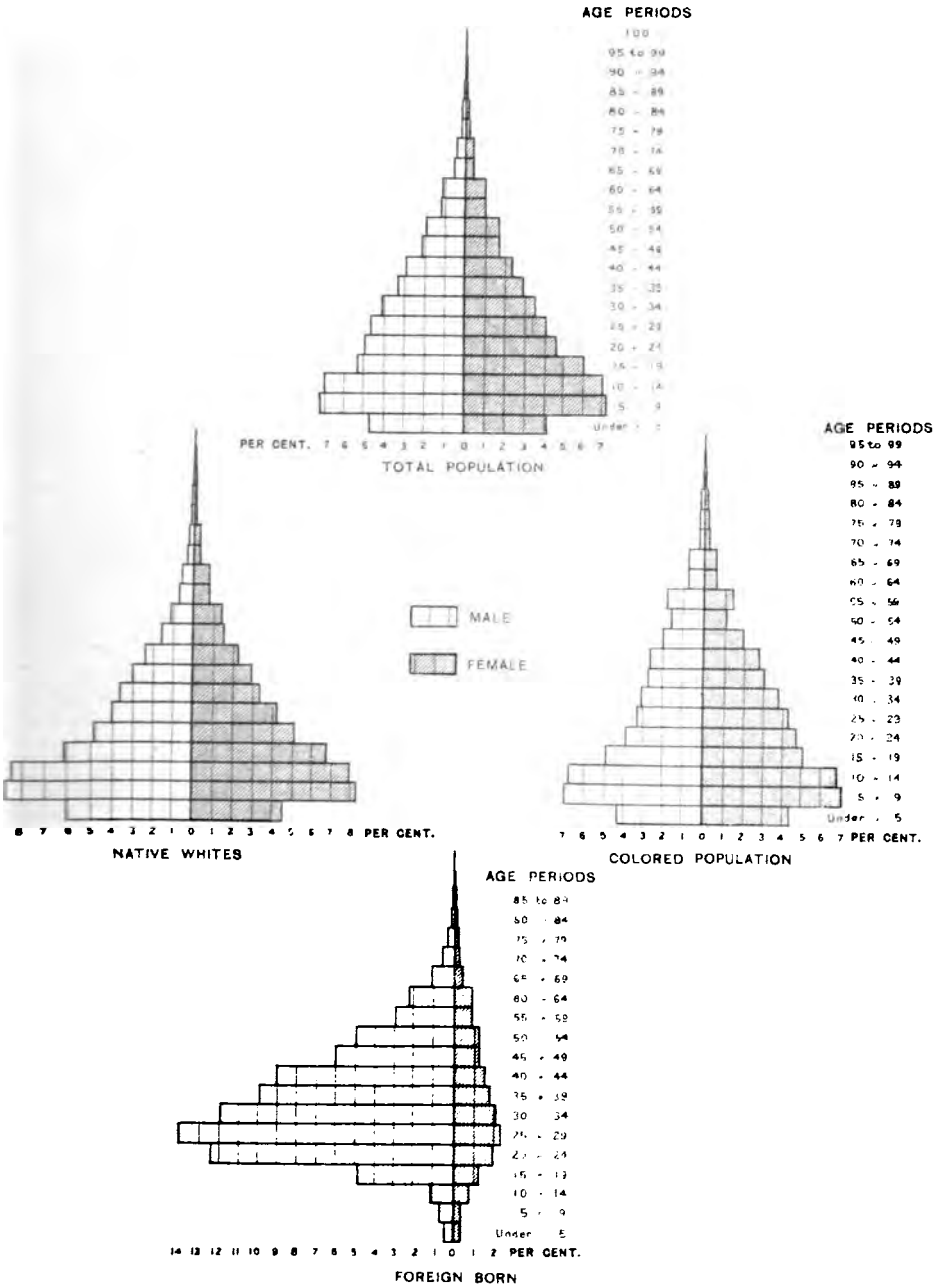
[1] The division of the group 15–19 at 17 enables one to know the population of school age, 5–17, and that of age to serve in the militia, 18–44. The division of the group 20–24 at 20 enables one to know the potential voters. The division of the group 0–4 into single years allows a study of the balance between birth rate and death rate during the early years before it is seriously affected by migration.

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CUBA

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

BY AGE AND SEX



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Age constitution of the population of Cuba compared with that of Porto Rico and the United States, by ten-year age periods.

Age period.	Per cent of total population in age periods named.		
	Cuba (1899).	Porto Rico (1899).	United States (1890).
0–9	22.70	30.84	24.29
10–19	25.81	22.82	21.70
20–29	18.46	18.12	18.24
30–39	13.88	11.74	13.48
40–49	9.24	7.41	9.45
50–59	5.81	5.06	6.38
60–69	3.08	2.63	3.94
70–79	1.03	.90	1.75
80–89	.35	.86	.45
90–99	.11	.10	.05
100+	.02	.01	.01
Of unknown age	.01	.01	.26
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

This table shows that the proportion of children under 10 in Cuba was less than in the United States and much less than in Porto Rico. On the other hand, the proportion of persons between 10 and 20 was much higher and that of persons between 20 and 40 somewhat higher than in either of the other countries. The proportion of persons in Cuba between 40 and 90 was somewhat less than in the United States, but, with a slight exception for the last ten years, greater than in Porto Rico. The proportion beyond 90, which was larger than in Porto Rico or the United States, points not to a greater proportional number of very aged persons in Cuba, but to greater errors in the returns, whereby the true age has been exaggerated. If the age composition of the population in the United States be taken as a standard, there were in Cuba few children, many youth, an average number of young adults, and a small number of persons who had passed the meridian of 40. An accessible summary[1] giving the proportion of children under 10 and of adults over 60 in 18 European countries at the last censuses shows that Cuba had proportionally fewer children under 10 than 14 of these countries, but a larger per cent than Belgium (22.4), Switzerland (21.7), Ireland (20.8), or France (17.5). The per cent of persons over 60 (4.6) was lower than in the United States (6.2), and that was lower than in any of the 18 countries of Europe. The small proportion of aged persons in the United States may be explained by the rapid growth of its population; but in Cuba, where the population has increased only 4 per cent in twenty-two years, the cause must be sought rather in unsanitary conditions, ignorance regarding care of the health, and poverty, all of which are widely prevalent among certain classes on the island and result in a short life.

The analysis may be carried one step farther by finding the propor-

[1] Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv III, 472 (1894).

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tion of the population belonging to each period of five years between birth and death. The results, in comparison with those for the United States and Porto Rico, and also with an artificial stationary population from which the errors due to misstatement of age or to uneven growth of population have been excluded, are contained in the following table:

Age constitution of the population of Cuba compared with that of Porto Rico and the United States, by five-year age periods.

Age period.	Cuba (1899).	United States (1890).	Porto Rico (1899).	Farr's English life table.
0–4	8.32	12.19	15.78	9.80
5–9	14.38	12.10	15.06	8.77
10–14	13.99	11.23	13.06	8.48
15–19	11.32	10.47	9.77	8.25
20–24	9.72	9.89	9.28	7.94
25–29	8.74	8.35	8.84	7.58
30–34	7.55	7.31	6.75	7.20
35–39	6.33	6.17	4.99	6.80
40–44	5.43	5.09	4.64	6.38
45–49	3.81	4.36	2.77	5.92
50–54	3.66	3.71	3.45	5.42
55–59	2.15	2.67	1.61	4.85
60–64	2.19	2.38	1.93	4.16
65–69	.89	1.61	.70	3.36
70–74	.75	1.12	.65	2.44
75–79	.28	.63	.25	1.52
80–84	.28	.33	.28	.76
85–90	.07	.12	.08	.28
90–94	.08	.04	.07	.07
95–99	.03	.01	.03	.01
100+	.02	.01	.01	.01
Of unknown age	.01	.26	.01	.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The deficiency in young children previously noted is here more accurately defined. The children between 5 and 10 were more numerous in Cuba than in the United States and not much fewer than in Porto Rico, but the children under 5 were only about two-thirds as numerous as in the United States and not much more than half as numerous as in Porto Rico. No country for which figures are accessible had so small a proportion of children under 5 as Cuba. This small number of survivors of the children born between 1894 and 1899, when taken in connection with the large number of survivors of those born between 1889 and 1894, must be attributed to the economic and political misfortunes by which the island has been afflicted during the past five years. Compare the memorandum on vital statistics, 1890 to 1899, in Appendix XVIII. Such misfortunes usually exercise more influence on population by preventing births or increasing infant mortality than by causing death of adults. In every country in which the population is stationary or increasing one ordinarily finds that the children under 5 outnumber those between 5 and 10, and if the population is to be maintained this clearly must be so. Hence the number of children in Cuba 5–9 years of age may be deemed a minimum limit to

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what the number 0–4 years of age would have been had it not been for the recent sufferings of the island. This gives the following estimate:

Children 5–9	226,109
Children 0–4	130,878
Difference	95,229

This difference of nearly 100,000 may approximately represent a minimum limit to the loss of infant life in Cuba both by death and prevention of birth consequent upon her recent sufferings.

An examination of Table IX shows that during adult life, especially the later years, the reported numbers of persons in Cuba belonging to the successive quinquennial groups vary irregularly. One would expect the number in each group through middle life to fall below that in the next younger group by a somewhat constant proportion. That it does not do so is clear from Table IX but the fact is more distinctly brought out by the following derived table:

Number and per cent by which the reported population at the age group named fell below the number in the preceding age group.

Age group.	Difference between this group and preceding quinquennial group.	Per cent that difference makes of total in preceding quinquennial group.
10–14	− 6,060	− 2.68
15–19	−42,014	−19.09
20–24	−25,076	−14.09
25–29	−15,564	−10.17
30–34	−18,593	−13.53
35–39	−19,248	−16.20
40–44	−14,072	−14.13
45–49	−25,553	−29.89
50–54	− 2,350	− 8.92
55–59	−23,830	−41.38
60–64	+ 664	+ 1.97
65–69	−20,402	−59.27
70–74	− 2,230	−15.90
75–79	− 7,447	−63.17
80–84	− 4	− .92
85–89	− 3,161	−72.84
90–94	+ 31	+ 2.63
95–99	− 737	−60.90

Such irregularity in the decrease with advancing years is counter to all the probabilities in the case. The most simple hypothesis that arises to explain it is errors in the reporting of ages. Where such errors occur they reveal themselves in the large number of persons whose age is reported as a multiple of 5 or especially of 10. Hence quinquennial groups containing a multiple of 10 are erroneously swollen and the intervening groups correspondingly diminished. An examination of the preceding table will show that this is true of the reported ages in Cuba. Further evidence of the irregularity may be found in the following table. The number of persons in each quinquennial group has been compared with half the sum of the numbers in the groups

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immediately preceding and following. If the curve representing the population by age groups were a straight descending line (for a stationary population and through the years of adult life it closely approaches a straight line), the number thus found would in each case be 100 per cent. The departures from 100 per cent, therefore, in the following table measure approximately, and the departure from the figures in the first column measure more accurately, the irregularity and probable error in the reported ages in Cuba. Columns for the United States and Porto Rico are introduced for comparison.

Per cent that population in each quinquennial group makes of the arithmetical mean of population in the next younger and next older groups.

Age group.	English life table, No. 3.	Cuba. (1899.)	United States (1890).	Porto Rico. (1899.)
5–9	84.2	128.8	103.2	104.5
10–14	96.8	109.0	99.6	105.2
15–19	100.4	95.4	99.2	87.6
20–24	100.4	97.0	105.2	99.8
25–29	100.2	101.2	97.0	105.4
30–34	100.2	100.4	100.6	97.7
35–39	100.2	97.4	99.6	87.7
40–44	100.2	107.2	96.6	119.6
45–49	100.4	83.8	99.2	68.6
50–54	100.6	123.0	105.6	157.5
55–59	101.0	73.4	88.4	59.9
60–64	101.4	144.0	108.6	167.9
65–69	101.6	60.6	93.6	54.3
70–74	100.4	128.4	100.0	128.3
75–79	95.8	53.8	86.8	54.3
80–84	85.8	157.2	87.0	175.0
85–89	69.6	42.4	66.2	47.1
90–94	50.4	146.4	58.4	140.0

Disregarding the first two age groups and finding the difference between each following group and the figures in the first column gives a measure of the real or alleged excess or deficiency of population in certain age periods.

Measure of excess (+) or deficiency (−) of population in age group named.

Age group.	Cuba (1899).	Porto Rico (1899).	United States (1890).
15–19	− 5.0	−12.8	− 1.2
20–24	− 3.4	− .6	+ 4.8
25–29	+ 1.0	+ 5.2	− 3.2
30–34	+ .2	− 2.5	+ .4
35–39	− 2.8	−12.5	− .6
40–44	+ 7.0	+19.4	− 3.6
45–49	−16.6	−31.8	− 1.2
50–54	+22.4	+56.9	+ 5.0
55–59	−27.6	−41.1	−12.6
60–64	+42.6	+66.5	+ 7.2
65–69	−41.0	−47.3	− 8.0
70–74	+28.0	+37.9	− .4
75–79	−42.0	−41.5	− 9.0
80–84	+71.4	+89.2	+ 1.2
85–89	−27.2	−22.1	− 3.4
90–94	+96.0	+89.6	+ 8.0

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In all three countries the population in age groups including a multiple of 10 was usually in excess and that in other age groups in deficiency. In Cuba the deviation from the standard after the age of 30 was greater and in most instances many times greater than in the United States, and in Porto Rico with few exceptions it was much greater than in Cuba. In the United States where ages are reported by single years it can easily be shown that the irregularity of the age curve is due to the reporting of ages as 30, 40, etc., when the persons are near but not at those ages. This tendency is most marked among the uneducated. The preceding table shows that a similar tendency worked in Cuba at the present census with greater effect than in the United States, and that in Porto Rico it was even more controlling than in Cuba.

In a single case this explanation may be further tested. In Table IX the number of persons 20 years of age is given as well as that 21–24. In Farr's Life Table the persons 20 years of age are 20.3 per cent of the total in the group 20–24. In the United States the proportion for both sexes was 20.7, but as males in the United States are fond of saying they are of voting age, and hence the year 21 is a favored one with them, it may be better to compare the Cuban figures for this group with those for females in the United States. Of all females in the United States 20–24, 22.4 per cent reported themselves as 20 years of age. In Cuba, on the contrary, of all persons 20–24, 26.4 per cent reported themselves as 20. This confirms the explanation already offered, that the Cubans stated their age in round numbers as some multiple of ten far more commonly than the Americans did in 1890.

Ages under 5 by single years.—The ages under 5 are reported for each year. This allows a study of the balance between birth rate and death rate before it is seriously affected by migration. The very small number of children under 5 in Cuba has been shown. But the distribution of these to the single years is also significant. The following table gives the number of children belonging to each year and the ratio of that number to the total under 5. Similar ratios are included for the United States in 1880, when the form of the age question was the same as in Cuba in 1899, and also for Porto Rico.

Age period.	Number of children.	Ratio to total under 5.		
		Cuba.	Porto Rico.	United States (1880).
0-1	24,145	18.45	17.49	20.94
1-2	16,873	12.89	16.99	18.18
2-3	23,690	18.10	21.94	20.64
3-4	30,340	23.18	21.99	19.98
4-5	35,830	27.38	21.59	20.26
0-5	130,878	100.00	100.00	100.00

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In Cuba over 50 per cent of the children under 5, at the date of the census, were 3 or 4 years old; while in Porto Rico the corresponding per cent was 43.6, in the United States (1880) it was 40.2 per cent, and by the English Life Table No. 3, 37.5 per cent. This apparently shows that the birth rate was higher or the infant mortality lower in Cuba during 1895 and 1896 than it was in 1897, 1898, and 1899. Apparently, also, in Porto Rico the conditions affecting the lives of young children were better in 1895–1897 than they were in 1898 or 1899.

THE SEVERAL PROVINCES.

The median age.—The median age of the several provinces was as follows:

Province.	Median age.
Santiago	18.0
Puerto Principe	18.1
Pinar del Rio	19.3
Santa Clara	21.0
Habana (exclusive of city)	21.4
Matanzas	22.0
Habana (city)	24.8

There was a difference of nearly seven years between the median age in Santiago and in the capital of the island. As the two provinces which were closest in age, Santiago and Puerto Principe, were those which have the largest proportions of colored and of white, respectively, it is clear that the median age of the two races probably did not differ widely except where immigration has entered to cause a difference.

Age by 5-year periods.—The wide difference in median age between Habana city and the eastern provinces is in some measure explained by the following table:

Per cent of total population belonging to age period stated.

Age period.	Habana (excluding city).	Habana city.	Matanzas.	Pinar del Rio.	Puerto Principe.	Santa Clara.	Santiago.
0–4	6.94	7.54	7.93	9.14	11.15	7.81	9.81
5–9	12.98	10.32	13.38	15.57	16.55	14.34	17.56
10–14	14.16	10.17	13.48	14.71	15.10	14.40	15.84
15–19	12.29	10.73	10.94	11.98	10.94	11.42	11.07
20–24	11.47	11.70	9.63	11.21	7.08	9.59	7.43
25–29	9.89	11.17	8.79	9.81	5.78	8.85	6.40
30–34	7.67	9.31	7.12	7.11	6.74	7.67	6.82
35–39	6.16	7.67	5.98	5.01	5.99	6.47	6.32
40–44	5.05	6.03	5.37	4.67	5.28	5.63	5.50
45–49	3.55	4.32	4.10	2.90	3.96	3.87	3.79
50–54	3.58	3.91	4.28	2.98	3.74	3.78	3.36
55–59	2.09	2.48	2.77	1.45	2.29	2.15	1.88
60–64	2.02	2.21	2.86	1.73	2.47	2.23	1.98
65–69	.84	1.05	1.26	.60	.97	.87	.73
70–74	.66	.70	1.09	.55	.93	.71	.73
75–79	.25	.32	.35	.17	.35	.25	.27
80–84	.22	.21	.39	.24	.39	.27	.27
85–89	.06	.07	.10	.05	.10	.07	.08
90–94	.06	.05	.12	.07	.12	.07	.09
95–99	.03	.02	.03	.03	.04	.03	.04
100 +	.02	.02	.02	.02	.03	.02	.02
Unknown	.01	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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In proportion of children under 15, Santiago and Puerto Principe ranked first and second, and the city of Habana ranked last, or, in one case, next to the last. The ratio of children under 15 to the total population varies, in close agreement with the median age, as follows:

Province.	Median age.	Ratio of children 0–15 to total population.
Santiago	18.0	43.0
Puerto Principe	18.1	42.8
Pinar del Rio	19.3	39.4
Santa Clara	21.0	36.1
Habana (exclusive of city)	21.4	34.1
Matanzas	22.0	34.8
Habana (city)	24.8	28.0

A powerful and usually a controlling influence in determining the median or average age is the proportion of children.

Puerto Principe had the largest proportion of children under 5, suggesting that it may have suffered least from recent disorders. From 5 to 15 years of age the maximum was in Santiago, pointing to a high birth rate under ordinary conditions in that province. From 20 to 50 years of age the maximum was uniformly in the city of Habana; from 50 to 80, in Matanzas.

The smallest proportion of very young children was found in Habana province outside the capital. Of children 5–19 years old there were fewest in Habana city; of young adults 20–34 years old, fewest in Puerto Principe; of adults 35–79, fewest in Pinar del Rio. The small ratio of adults 20–35 years old in Puerto Principe and Santiago may possibly be an echo of a lowered birth rate during the ten years' war, 1868–1878, which was confined for the most part to the eastern provinces.

All the provinces showed a much smaller number of children under 5 than of those between 5 and 10. Perhaps the best measure of relative loss of infant life during the past five years is found by computing the per cent by which the number of children under 5 fell below that between 5 and 10. This is given in the following table:

Province.	Per cent by which children 0–4 fall below that 5–9.
Habana city	26.9
Puerto Principe	32.6
Matanzas	40.7
Pinar del Rio	41.3
Cuba	42.1
Santiago	44.1
Habana (excluding city)	46.5
Santa Clara	48.9

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The number of children in the first five years of life was uniformly below that in the next five-year period, and the deficiency ranged from one-fourth in Habana city to nearly one-half in Santa Clara. The three provinces which apparently suffered most were Santiago, Santa Clara, and Habana outside the capital. It is likely that the apparent losses in the capital were decreased and those in the vicinity increased by the removal of families containing children from the rural districts to the protection of the city. These losses probably are the result of a much lower birth rate and a much higher infant death rate during the past five years.

It may be possible to derive from the figures for children under 5 further light regarding the provinces which suffered most at various periods. The following table has been prepared by finding the ratio of children of each year of age under 5 to the total under 5.

Province.	0–1.	1–2.	2–3.	3–4.	4–5.	0–4.
Habana (excluding city)	16.6	12.2	18.4	23.8	29.0	100.00
Habana city	16.8	15.4	19.8	23.4	24.6	100.00
Matanzas	17.4	11.8	18.4	24.2	28.2	100.00
Pinar del Rio	22.1	11.5	16.6	22.6	27.2	100.00
Puerto Principe	18.3	13.6	19.3	23.5	25.3	100.00
Santa Clara	15.0	11.9	19.0	24.5	29.6	100.00
Santiago	21.7	13.7	16.5	21.4	26.7	100.00

Of the children born between October, 1898, and October, 1899, there was the smallest proportion in Santa Clara and the largest in Pinar del Rio. Of the children 1 and 2 years old Habana city had the most relatively to the other provinces and Pinar del Rio the fewest. Of those born in the last months of 1894, in 1895, and 1896 Santa Clara had most. Of those 3 years old the fewest were in Santiago, and of those 4 years old the fewest in Habana city.

The last Cuban revolution began early in 1895 and during that year seems to have centered in Santiago province. In the fall of 1895 the revolutionists advanced into the western provinces, and during 1896 military operations apparently centered in the western part of the island, notably Pinar del Rio. After the death of Maceo in December, 1896, Santa Clara was perhaps the center of operations. The Spanish policy of concentration began early in 1896. These facts may be connected with those shown in the preceding table. It indicates that the birth rate in Santiago was probably abnormally low in 1896 and 1897, that in Pinar del Rio was relatively lowest in 1897 and 1898, while that of Santa Clara was at its minimum in 1899.

Age and sex.—The median age of the two sexes in Cuba compared with that in Porto Rico and the United States was as follows:

Country.	Date.	Median age of—		Excess of—	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Cuba	1899	21.7	20.1	1.6	.....
Porto Rico	1899	17.6	18.7	.....	1.1
United States	1890	22.8	21.5	.8	.....

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The males were four years older in Cuba than in Porto Rico, but about seven and one-half months younger than in the United States. The females were not quite seventeen months older than in Porto Rico, but were seventeen months younger than in the United States. The males were nineteen months older than the females, while in the United States the difference was only half as great, and in Porto Rico the females were thirteen months older. The greater age of males is made clear by the following table, in which the ratio of the total number of each sex in a given decennial age group to the total population of that sex is stated.

Age composition of male and female population of Cuba by decennial periods.

Age period.	Per cent of all in sex named who belong to age period stated.		Excess of—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0–9	22.2	23.3	.....	1.1
10–19	24.1	26.6	.....	2.5
20–29	18.7	18.2	.5	.....
30–39	14.5	13.3	1.2	.....
40–49	9.9	8.5	1.4	.....
50–59	6.1	5.5	.6	.....
60–69	3.1	3.0	.1	.....
70–79	1.0	1.1	.....	.1
80–89	.3	.4	.....	.1
90–99	.1	.1	.....	.0
100+	.0	.0	.....	.....

This table shows that the relative number of females was greatest at the extremes of age 0–19 and 70+, while during the years 20–69 males were more numerous. The absolute numbers for each sex in these three age groups 0–19, 20–69, and 70+ are given below.

Sex.	Age period.		
	0–19.	20–69.	70+.
Males	377,435	426,300	11,413
Females	377,636	367,663	12,265

At the two extremes of life there were more female than male Cubans by over 1,000, but during the working years 20–69 there were nearly 60,000 more males than females. To the great excess of males at those years must be attributed the higher median age of the males in Cuba. The excess of females in the group 70+ may be actual or simply reported; that is, it may be due either to a lower mortality and longer lifetime or to greater errors in the reports from females. Such errors manifest themselves not merely, as already explained, in concentration on round numbers, but also among old persons in exaggeration of the true age. It is of importance, therefore, to ascertain whether concentration on round numbers is more common among males or among females.

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Following the method already explained, the table below gives the proportion of each sex at each quinquennial period:

Age composition of male and female population by quinquennial periods.

Age period.	Per cent of—	
	Males.	Females.
0–4	8.09	8.58
5–9	14.08	14.69
10–14	13.79	14.21
15–19	10.35	12.37
20–24	9.69	9.76
25–29	8.98	8.47
30–34	7.85	7.23
35–39	6.61	6.04
40–44	5.82	5.02
45–49	4.07	3.53
50–54	3.79	3.53
55–59	2.35	1.92
60–64	2.20	2.18
65–69	.93	.85
70–74	.71	.79
75–79	.26	.29
80–84	.24	.31
85–89	.06	.09
90–94	.07	.09
95–99	.03	.03
100+	.02	.02
Unknown	.01	.00
Total	100.00	100.00

An examination of this table shows no conspicuous difference between the two sexes until about the age of 45, but from that age on the decrease in the column for males is more regular than that in the column for females. This is probably due to the greater frequency with which the ages of elderly women were reported as multiples of 10. The difference between the two is made more visible by the following table. The method employed in its preparation has been already explained.

Per cent that population in each quinquennial period makes of the arithmetical mean of population in the next younger and next older periods.

Age period.	Males.	Females.
25–29	102.4	98.8
30–34	100.3	100.2
35–39	96.7	98.6
40–44	109.0	104.9
45–49	84.7	82.6
50–54	118.1	129.5
55–59	78.5	67.3
60–64	134.2	157.4
65–69	63.9	57.2
70–74	119.3	138.6
75–79	54.7	52.7
80–84	150.0	163.2

Prior to the age of 45 no uniform difference between the two sexes clearly appears, but after that the excess in periods including a multiple of 10 and the shortage in the intervening periods are much more marked among women than among men.

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Corroborative evidence may be found in examining which sex was more fond of reporting the age as exactly 20. In a stationary population about 20.3 per cent of all persons between 20 and 25 are actually 20, but in Cuba 25 per cent of the males and 27.8 per cent of the females 20–24 reported themselves as 20. This seems to show a decidedly greater error among females, but there are many foreigners in Cuba belonging to this age period and the large majority are males. As they belong mainly to the later years of the period, it may be fairer to exclude them from the comparison. Among the colored and native white males 20–24, 27.1 per cent were reported as 20, but among the females of these classes the per cent was 28. It appears that women's tendency to answer in round numbers even at this age is a very little higher than men's.

One may safely conclude that erroneous statements of age, at least after middle life, are more common among Cuban women. Where errors of age occur during the later years, they are likely to exaggerate the real age. For example, in the United States in 1890 among every 100,000 colored 128 claimed to be 90 years old or more, but among every 100,000 native whites of native parents only 45 claimed to be 90 or more, yet the whites certainly live longer. As elderly Cuban women are more prone to report their ages in multiples of 10, so they are probably more prone to exaggerate their age, and part of the high proportion of women 70 years old or more may be thus explained. At the same time, as general experience testifies to a somewhat lower mortality of women in civilized countries, the greater proportion of women in the later ages may probably be accepted as correct, although the census figures exaggerate the difference.

Referring to the table in which the age composition of the sexes is given by five-year periods (p. 94), one notices a striking difference in the proportion of males and of females belonging to the age period 15–19. The proportion of females in that period was more than 2 per cent higher than the proportion of males, while in all other cases the proportions of the sexes differed by less than 1 per cent. This is true not merely of the proportions, but also the absolute numbers. In this age period there were nearly 10,000 (9,343) more females than males, while in every other five-year period under 70 the males outnumbered the females. It is obvious that such a massing of the females in the age period 15–19 is highly improbable. The most simple explanation is that for some reason a considerable number of males belonging to that age period reported themselves at other ages, or that a considerable number of females belonging to other age periods reported themselves as in this period. The same difference occurs in the United States, where the age period 15–19 is the only five-year period under 80 in which the females outnumbered the males. The phenomenon, however, is much more marked in Cuba than in the United States. In

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Cuba there were 1,111 females to every 1,000 males 15–19, while in the United States there were only 1,019 females to 1,000 males in the same age period. Probably the most effectual cause is the transfer of women really belonging to other age periods into this. As the five-year period in the tables is divided into two parts, one may probe the question a little more closely. In the two years 18–19 there were 1,056 females to 1,000 males, while in the three years 15–17 there were 1,150 females to 1,000 males. Hence it is the earlier period in which the difference is especially manifest, although it clearly appears in both. The actual concentration is much greater than the apparent, since there belong to this period about 5,000 more foreign white males than foreign white females. It may be noticed that in the English figures a similar concentration of women has been pointed out, although the ages there favored fall into the next quinquennial period, 20–24. The concentration of colored in these ages was far greater than of the native white and the concentration in all Cuba far greater than in the city of Habana.

NATIVITY AND RACE.

The native whites constituted 57.8 per cent, or considerably more than one-half of the population of Cuba. The foreign whites constituted but 9 per cent; the colored, including the negro and mixed elements, amounted only to 32 per cent, or less than one-third, while the proportion of Chinese was trifling, being less than 1 per cent.

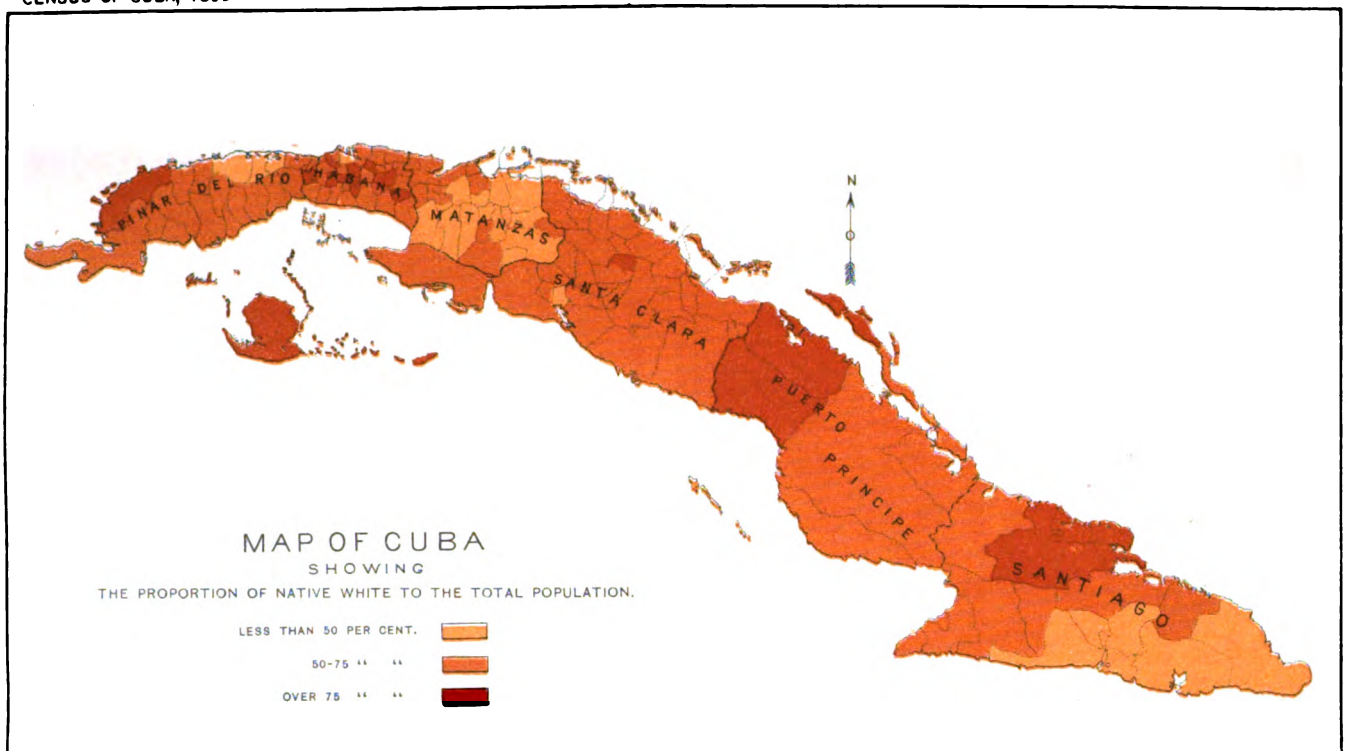
In every province the native whites formed a majority of the population, but in the city of Habana, owing to the large element of foreign birth, they formed a trifle less than one-half, or 49 per cent. The proportion of native whites was greatest in the province of Puerto Principe, the sparsely settled, pastoral province, where it reached 75.2 per cent, or more than three-fourths of all the inhabitants. It was next largest in Pinar del Rio, which is mainly a farming province, where it reached 66.5 per cent, or nearly two-thirds. Santa Clara had 60 per cent, Habana, 57.3 per cent, and Matanzas had 50.7 per cent, or but a trifle more than one-half.

The proportion of the foreign born ranged from 4 per cent in Santiago to 16.2 in Habana province, and even to 22.4 per cent in Habana city. Between a fourth and a fifth of the population of Habana city was of foreign birth. Puerto Principe had a very small foreign element, and in Matanzas and Pinar del Rio it was by no means large. The colored element, including the negro and mixed races, ranged from 20 per cent in Puerto Principe up to 45 per cent in Santiago. It was large in Matanzas, reaching 40 per cent, was 30 per cent in Santa Clara, 27 per cent in Pinar del Rio, and 26 per cent in Habana Province, while the proportion in Habana city was 27.3 per cent.

The Chinese did not form an element of importance in any of the

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CENSUS OF CUBA, 1899



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provinces, but were most numerous in Matanzas, where they formed 2.1 per cent of the population.

In all of the censuses of Cuba since and including that of 1774, the distinction of white and colored has been made, and the latter have been distinguished as free and slave up to the time of the abolition of slavery.

The following table shows the numbers and proportions of white and colored in Cuba, as shown by each census. As the Chinese have been by the Spanish censuses classed with whites, they are so classed here in the census of 1899, for purposes of comparison:

Census.	Whites.		Colored.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1775	96,440	56.2	75,180	43.8
1792	153,559	56.4	118,741	43.6
1817	257,380	45.0	314,983	55.0
1827	311,051	44.2	393,435	55.8
1841	418,291	41.5	589,333	58.5
1861	793,484	56.8	603,046	43.2
1877	1,023,394	67.8	485,897	32.2
1887	1,102,889	67.6	528,796	32.4
1899	1,067,354	67.9	505,443	32.1

The table shows that the number of whites has steadily increased up to the last census, which shows a diminution of 35,535 from that of 1887. The colored increased up to 1861. In 1877 there was a decided decrease of 117,149. In 1887 there was an increase of 42,901, followed by a decrease of 23,355 in 1899.

In proportion of total population it will suffice to trace the history of one element only—the colored—starting a century and a quarter ago with 43.8 per cent of the population. The proportion diminished slightly in the succeeding eighteen years. But between 1792 and 1817 it increased greatly, the colored becoming largely in the majority, with the proportion of 55.0 colored to 45.0 white. A trifling diminution followed in 1827, succeeded by an increase in 1841, when the proportion of colored reached its maximum, with 58.5 per cent. Since then it diminished rapidly and in 1861 was but 43.2 per cent, leaving the whites largely in the majority again. In 1877 it again diminished, this time to 32.2, or less than one-third of the population, since which time it has not changed materially.

The reason for the great increase in number and proportion of the colored up to 1841 is doubtless the continued importation of blacks from Africa, which persisted, in the form of smuggling, long after its official prohibition. Their diminution relative to the whites, during the last half century, is doubtless but another illustration of the inability of an inferior race to hold its own in competition with a superior one, a truth which is being demonstrated on a much larger scale in the United States.

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From the earliest times of which we have statistical record there have been large numbers of free negroes on the island, and they existed there in varying numbers and proportions up to the time of emancipation. The following table shows the numbers and proportions of the free and slave population at each census from 1774 to 1877:

Census.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1775	30,847	41.0	44,333	59.0
1792	54,151	45.6	64,590	54.4
1817	115,691	36.7	199,292	63.3
1827	106,494	27.1	286,942	72.9
1841	152,838	25.9	436,495	74.1
1861	225,843	37.4	377,208	62.9
1877	272,478	55.7	199,094	44.3

With the exception of the census of 1827, the free colored increased numerically at each census, and in 1877 were nine times as numerous as in 1774. The slaves showed a rapid numerical increase up to 1841, and since that time an equally rapid reduction in numbers, a movement doubtless dependent upon the importation of slaves.

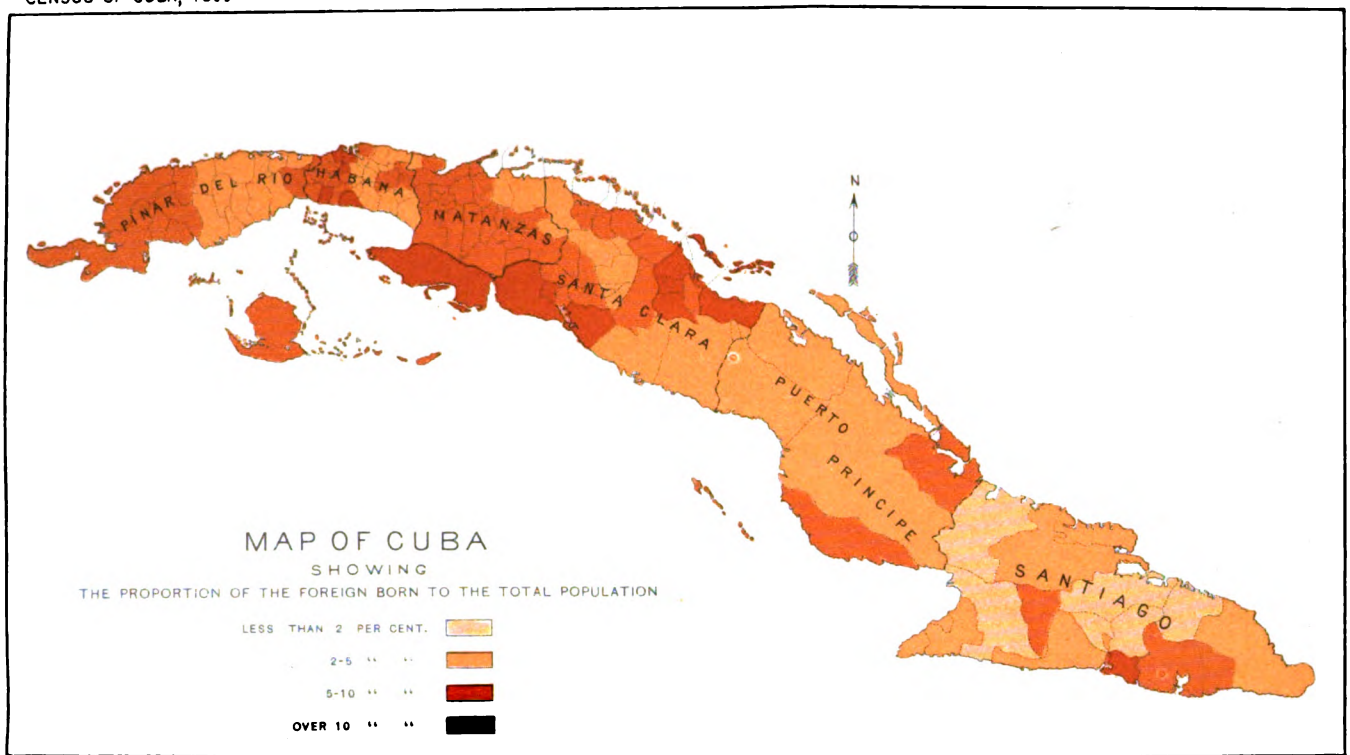
The total foreign born numbered 172,535, of which 142,153, including 55 unknown, or 82.5 per cent, were white, and 30,382, or 17.5 per cent, were colored. This included 14,614 Chinese, leaving 15,768 foreign-born negroes and mixed bloods.

Of the total foreign born 129,240 were born in Spain. These formed 74.9 per cent, or very nearly three-fourths of all the foreign born. The next largest contributor to the foreign-born population was China, whose natives altogether numbered 14,863, or 8.6 per cent of the foreign element. Next to them were natives of Africa, nearly all of whom were negroes, numbering 12,953, or 7.5 per cent of the foreign born. Following these in numbers were natives of the United States, most of them whites, numbering 6,444, or 3.7 per cent of the foreign born. No other country contributed to this element to the extent of even 1 per cent. Even the neighboring island of Porto Rico contributed only 1,108, and all of the other West Indies together only 1,712. South America contributed only 752 and Central America 108, while Mexico, although a near neighbor, contributed only 1,108 persons. Altogether these closely neighboring Spanish speaking countries contributed only 4,788 persons, or less than 3 per cent of the foreign element, a fact which speaks volumes for the sedentary character of this people. All Europe contributed only 3,568, or about 2 per cent of the foreign element, and only a little more than half as many as the United States contributed.

The fact has already been stated that of the foreign colored, numbering 30,382, 14,614 were Chinese, leaving 15,768 negro and mixed bloods. Of this number no fewer than 12,897, or more than four-fifths, came from Africa, the source of the remainder being widely

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CENSUS OF CUBA, 1899



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scattered. These African negroes are nearly all of advanced age, indicating that they constitute the last remnant of imported African slaves.

Again, while among the foreign born, taken generally, males far outnumber females, in a relation of about four to one, it appears that among the immigrants from the West Indies, South and Central America, and Mexico the number of females is about equal to that of males; indeed, among those from Mexico the number of females outnumbers that of males greatly.

The distribution of the foreign born between city and country is much the same as in the United States. The foreign-born element, consisting mainly of persons of Spanish birth, congregates in the cities much more than in the country, and among the cities it affects the larger in preference to the smaller. In the city of Habana, the largest and most important of the island, is found the greatest disproportionate number of foreign born. Out of the total foreign-born white element of the island, numbering 172,535, 52,901, or nearly one-third, were found in the city of Habana. These constituted 22.4 per cent of the entire population of the city.

In the smaller cities, including all those down to a population of 10,000, taken as a whole, the proportion of the foreign element was 9.2 per cent, while in the remainder of the island, including the rural districts and all cities having a population less than 10,000, the proportion of the foreign born was but 6.1 per cent.

While the proportion of foreign born in the cities having a population above 10,000, but excluding Habana, was 9.2 per cent, this proportion ranged widely among the different cities, being generally, but not invariably, greater where the population was greater, and less where it was smaller. Seacoast cities, as a rule, had a larger proportion than inland cities, for obvious reasons. The following table gives, for the cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more, the total population, the foreign-born population, and the proportion which the latter bears to the former.

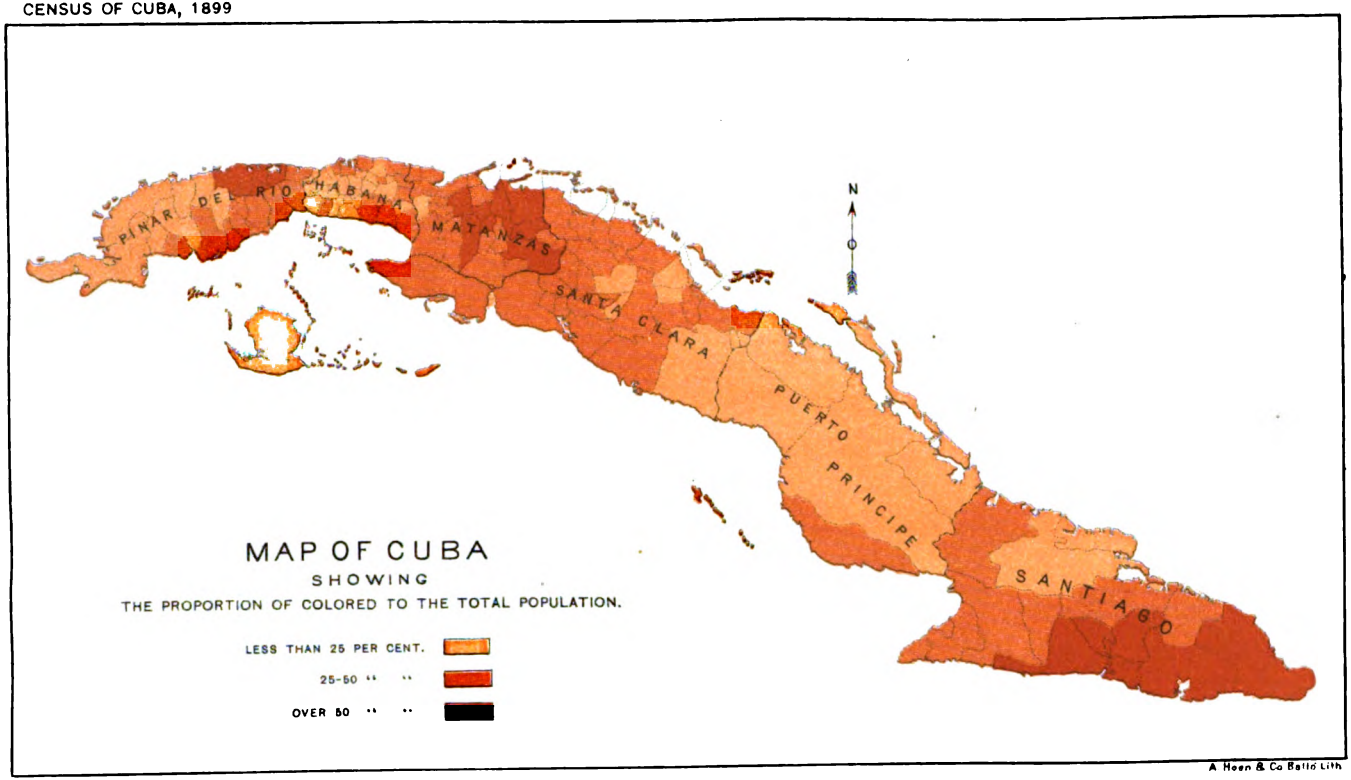
Foreign-born population of cities.

Cities.	Total population.	Foreign born.	Percentage foreign born.
Habana	235,981	52,901	22.4
Santiago	43,090	3,440	8.5
Matanzas	36,374	3,644	10.0
Cienfuegos	30,038	3,485	11.6
Puerto Principe	25,102	1,288	5.1
Cardenas	21,940	2,081	9.5
Manzanillo	14,464	919	6.3
Guanabacoa	13,965	1,091	7.8
Santa Clara	13,763	915	6.6
Sagua la Grande	12,728	1,137	9.0
Sancti Spiritus	12,696	391	3.1
Regla	11,363	1,666	14.7
Trinidad	11,120	247	2.2
Pinar del Rio	8,880	1,024	11.5

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CENSUS OF CUBA, 1899



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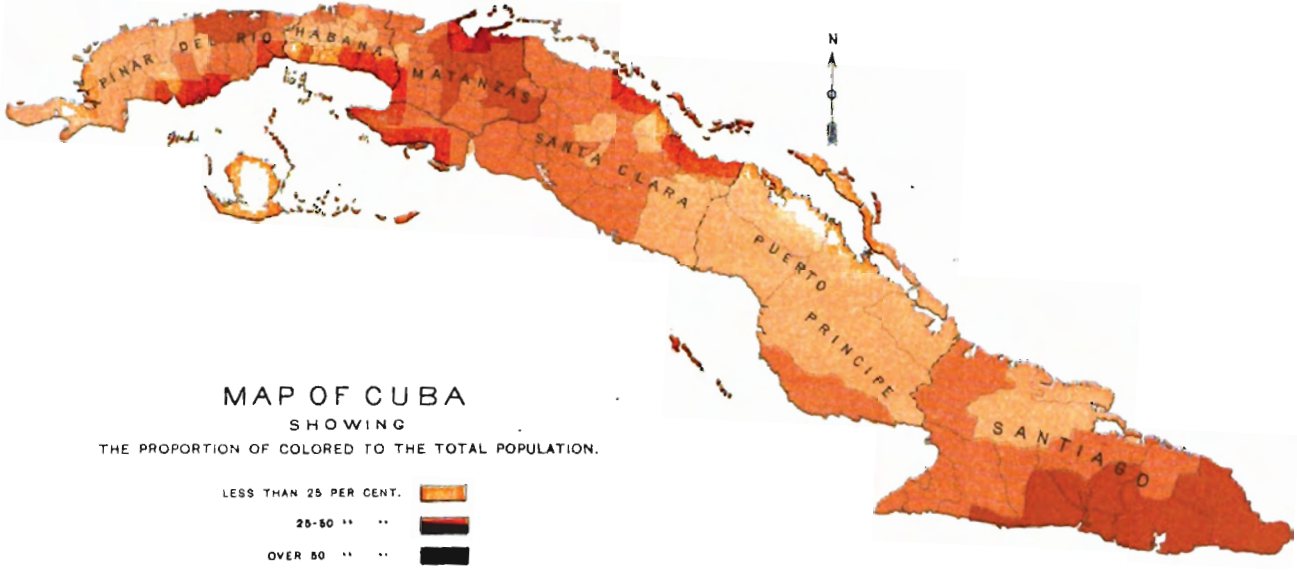
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Manzanillo	14,464	919	6.3
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MAP OF CUBA

SHOWING

THE PROPORTION OF COLORED TO THE TOTAL POPULATION.

LESS THAN 25 PER CENT.

25-50 " "

OVER 50 " "

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The population of the island, as a whole, is classified as above outlined in the first table, and in succeeding tables the population of each province and of the city of Habana are similarly classified.

TOTAL OF THE ISLAND.

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total of voting age	417,993	187,813	96,088	6,794	127,298
Cuban citizens	290,905	184,471	142	78	106,214
Can neither read nor write	172,627	94,301	84	13	78,279
Can read but can not write	4,132	2,089	.....	1	2,042
Can read and write	105,285	79,452	99	39	25,695
With superior education	8,861	8,629	9	25	198
Spanish citizens	9,500	144	9,341	6	9
Can neither read nor write	1,149	18	1,126	1	4
Can read but can not write	108	2	106	.....	.....
Can read and write	7,929	105	7,816	3	5
With superior education	314	19	293	2	.....
Citizens in suspense	76,669	1,296	75,249	37	87
Can neither read nor write	16,945	312	16,590	7	36
Can read but can not write	858	18	837	1	2
Can read and write	56,704	861	55,771	24	48
With superior education	2,162	105	2,051	5	1
Foreign and unknown citizens	40,919	1,902	11,356	6,673	20,988
Can neither read nor write	26,641	191	7,434	872	18,144
Can read but can not write	293	8	153	34	98
Can read and write	11,914	1,152	3,682	4,377	2,708
With superior education	2,071	551	87	1,390	43

The total number of males of voting age in Cuba was 417,993, or 26 per cent of the total population. This is a little less than the proportion, in 1890, in the United States, where it was 27 per cent. The excess of males of all ages in Cuba is somewhat greater than in the United States.

Classifying the potential voters of Cuba by birthplace and race, it is seen that 44.9 per cent were whites, born in Cuba; that 30.5 per cent were colored, and as nearly all the colored were born in the island it is seen that fully seven-tenths of the potential voters of Cuba were native born, 23 per cent were born in Spain, and 1.6 per cent in other countries.

Classifying the whole number of potential voters by citizenship, it is seen from the following table that 70 per cent were Cuban citizens, 2 per cent were Spanish citizens, 18 per cent were holding their citizenship in suspense, and 10 per cent were citizens of other countries, or their citizenship was unknown.

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Citizenship of males 21 years of age and over in Cuba.

Citizenship.	Number.	Per cent of total males 21 years of age and over.
Cuban	290,905	70
Spanish	9,500	2
In suspense	76,669	18
Foreign or unknown	40,919	10
Total	417,993	100

The degree of illiteracy of these classes was as follows:

Citizenship.	Unable to read.	Citizenship.	Unable to read.
	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Cuban	59	In suspense	22
Spanish	12	Foreign or unknown	65

The Cuban citizens, numbering 290,905, were composed almost entirely of persons born in Cuba, there being among them but 220 white persons, and probably not more colored, of alien birth. The white Cuban citizens, who were natives of the island, numbered 184,471, and of these 94,301, or 51 per cent, were unable to read. The colored Cuban citizens numbered 106,214, of which not less than 78,279, or 74 per cent, were unable to read.

The people of Cuba who claimed Spanish citizenship numbered 9,500, and of these nearly all were born in Spain, there being but 159 born elsewhere.

Those whose citizenship was in suspense numbered 76,669. These also were nearly all of Spanish birth, the number born elsewhere being but 1,420.

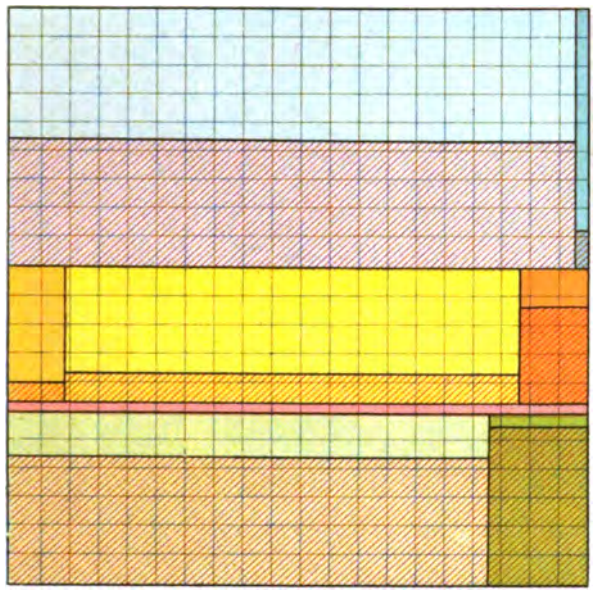
The number of persons of other or unknown citizenship was 40,919. Of these, fully one-half were colored, most of them being Chinese, and much the larger proportion of the remaining half were of Spanish birth.

Summing up the situation, it appears that the total number of males of voting age who could read was 200,631, a little less than half the total number of males of voting age. Of these 22,629 were of Spanish or other foreign citizenship or unknown citizenship. The number whose citizenship was in suspense was 59,724, and the number of Cuban citizens able to read was 118,278, or 59 per cent of all Cuban citizens of voting age.

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CUBA

BIRTHPLACE, CITIZENSHIP AND ILLITERACY OF MALES OF 21 YEARS AND OVER



WHITES OF CUBAN BIRTH AND CUBAN CITIZENSHIP

WHITES OF CUBAN BIRTH AND OTHER CITIZENSHIP

WHITES OF SPANISH BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP IN SUSPENSE

WHITES OF SPANISH BIRTH AND SPANISH CITIZENSHIP

WHITES OF SPANISH BIRTH AND OTHER CITIZENSHIP

WHITES BORN ELSEWHERE

COLORED OF CUBAN CITIZENSHIP

COLORED OF OTHER CITIZENSHIP

ILLITERATE

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HABANA (PROVINCE).

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total or voting age	127,047	52,621	43,273	3,499	27,654
Cuban citizens	73,939	51,153	36	45	22,705
Can neither read nor write	30,345	16,898	4	2	13,441
Can read but can not write	1,528	688	.....	1	839
Can read and write	37,669	29,255	30	28	8,356
With superior education	4,397	4,312	2	14	69
Spanish citizens	4,718	49	4,661	5	3
Can neither read nor write	380	4	374	1	1
Can read, but can not write	52	.....	52	.....	.....
Can read and write	4,137	37	4,095	3	2
With superior education	149	8	140	1	.....
Citizens in suspense	39,207	678	38,471	21	37
Can neither read nor write	6,442	129	6,300	2	11
Can read, but can not write	491	9	479	1	2
Can read and write	31,174	469	30,669	13	23
With superior education	1,100	71	1,023	5	1
Foreign and unknown citizens	9,183	741	105	3,428	4,909
Can neither read nor write	4,188	11	8	248	3,921
Can read, but can not write	57	1	.....	15	41
Can read and write	4,120	507	88	2,588	937
With superior education	818	222	9	577	10

HABANA CITY

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total of voting age	75,305	23,790	32,779	2,787	15,949
Cuban citizens	35,460	22,729	23	37	12,671
Can neither read nor write	8,804	2,565	1	2	5,736
Can read, but can not write	975	345	.....	.....	630
Can read and write	22,790	16,507	20	23	6,240
With superior education	3,391	3,312	2	12	65
Spanish citizens	4,136	39	4,089	5	3
Can neither read nor write	327	1	324	1	1
Can read, but can not write	52	.....	52	.....	.....
Can read and write	3,623	30	3,588	3	2
With superior education	134	8	125	1	.....
Citizens in suspense	29,079	450	28,589	15	25
Can neither read nor write	3,215	37	3,170	1	7
Can read, but can not write	389	5	381	1	2
Can read and write	24,581	347	24,211	8	15
With superior education	894	61	827	5	1
Foreign and unknown citizens	6,630	572	78	2,780	3,250
Can neither read nor write	2,623	8	6	139	2,470
Can read, but can not write	48	1	.....	11	36
Can read and write	3,253	386	64	2,067	736
With superior education	706	177	8	513	8

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Of the greater subdivisions of the island of Cuba, Habana city contains the largest proportion of foreign born, both as to total of population and of males over 21 years of age. The total number of potential voters in the city was 75,305, or 32 per cent of its entire population, a very large proportion, both as compared with the entire island and with the United States.

This number of potential voters was composed, first, of whites born in Cuba, numbering 23,790, or 32 per cent of all. Of this number, 22,729, or 96 per cent, were Cuban citizens. The remainder, 1,061, were almost all in suspense as to citizenship, or were citizens of countries other than Cuba or Spain. Only 39 native white Cubans were Spanish citizens.

Second, of white persons born in Spain, who numbered no fewer than 32,779, or 44 per cent of all males of voting age, a much larger number and proportion than the Cuban whites. These natives of Spain comprised 4,089 citizens of Spain and 28,589 persons whose citizenship was in suspense. Only 23 persons of Spanish birth were Cuban citizens.

Third, of whites of other countries, numbering 2,787, or 4 per cent. Nearly all of these were citizens of other countries.

Fourth, colored, who numbered 15,959, or 21 per cent of the males of voting age. Of this number 12,671, or four-fifths, were Cuban citizens, the remainder consisting mainly of Chinese. As elsewhere in the island, Cuban citizens of Habana city were confined almost entirely to white or colored natives of Cuba. Their total number was 35,460, or 47 per cent, less than one-half of all males of voting age. The whites among them numbered 22,729, of whom only 2,565, or 11 per cent, were illiterate. The colored among them numbered 12,671, of whom 5,736, or 45 per cent, were illiterate. The total number of illiterates among the Cuban citizens of the city was 8,304, or 23 per cent, leaving as the total number of literate Cuban citizens of voting age 27,156.

The citizens of Spain in the city numbered 4,136, including 327 illiterates and 3,809 literates. The number of persons whose citizenship was in suspense numbered 29,079, composed of 3,215 illiterates and 25,864 literates. It is seen that in case all those who were in suspense as to citizenship should declare in favor of Cuban citizenship, they would still be outnumbered slightly by the native literate Cuban citizens of voting age. Those of foreign or unknown citizenship numbered 6,630, including 2,623 illiterates and 4,007 literates.

The literate Cuban citizens of voting age formed 45 per cent of all literates of voting age.

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HABANA PROVINCE (EXCLUDING CITY).

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total of voting age	51,742	28,831	10,494	712	11,705
Cuban citizens	38,479	28,424	13	8	10,034
Can neither read nor write	22,041	14,333	3	.....	7,705
Can read, but can not write	553	343	.....	1	209
Can read and write	14,879	12,748	10	5	2,116
With superior education	1,006	1,000	.....	2	4
Spanish citizens	582	10	572	.....	.....
Can neither read nor write	53	3	50	.....	.....
Can read, but can not write	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Can read and write	514	7	507	.....	.....
With superior education	15	.....	15	.....	.....
Citizens in suspense	10,128	228	9,882	6	12
Can neither read nor write	3,227	92	3,130	1	4
Can read, but can not write	102	4	98	.....	.....
Can read and write	6,593	122	6,458	5	8
With superior education	206	10	196	.....	.....
Foreign and unknown citizens	2,553	169	27	698	1,659
Can neither read nor write	1,565	8	2	109	1,451
Can read, but can not write	9	.....	.....	4	5
Can read and write	867	121	24	521	201
With superior education	112	45	1	64	2

The total number of males of voting age was 51,742, forming 27 per cent of the population.

This number was composed, first, of 28,831 whites of Cuban birth, constituting 56 per cent of all males of voting age. All of these were Cuban citizens, with the exception of 407, most of whom were in suspense as to citizenship.

Second, of 10,494 persons born in Spain, forming 20 per cent of all males of voting age. These included 572 citizens of Spain and 9,882 persons whose citizenship was in suspense. Only 13 out of this number of persons of Spanish birth were Cuban citizens.

Third, 712 persons born in other countries than Spain and Cuba, or of unknown nativity.

Fourth, of 11,705 colored persons. These included 10,034 Cuban citizens, the remainder being mainly Chinese.

The total number of Cuban citizens in the province, outside of Habana City, was 38,479, or 74 per cent of all persons of voting age. With the exception of 13 persons of Spanish birth and 8 born in other countries this body of Cuban citizens was composed of whites and of colored persons born in Cuba. The white citizens of Cuba numbered 28,424, 14,333 or about 50 per cent of whom were illiterates. The total number of illiterate Cuban voters of the province, outside of the city, was therefore 22,041, or 57 per cent, leaving as the number of

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literate voters 16,438. The total number of literate males of voting age was 24,856, of which Cubans formed 66 per cent.

MATANZAS.

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total of voting age	55,595	21,320	10,217	665	23,393
Cuban citizens	37,544	20,843	17	11	16,673
Can neither read nor write	23,983	10,062	2	4	13,915
Can read, but can not write	543	281	.....	.....	262
Can read and write	11,933	9,432	10	4	2,487
With superior education	1,085	1,068	5	3	9
Spanish citizens	1,033	16	1,016	.....	1
Can neither read nor write	112	.....	112	.....	.....
Can read, but can not write	16	1	15	.....	.....
Can read and write	865	11	853	.....	1
With superior education	40	4	36	.....	.....
Citizens in suspense	5,798	91	5,705	1	1
Can neither read nor write	749	6	741	1	1
Can read, but can not write	62	2	60	.....	.....
Can read and write	4,732	77	4,655	.....	.....
With superior education	255	6	249	.....	.....
Foreign and unknown citizens	11,220	370	3,479	653	6,718
Can neither read nor write	8,677	88	2,279	132	6,178
Can read, but can not write	77	2	56	1	18
Can read and write	2,195	201	1,108	365	521
With superior education	271	79	36	155	1

The total number of males over 21 years of age is 55,595, or 27.5 per cent of the total population of the province. This total number of potential voters is composed, first, of 21,320 whites born in Cuba, of whom all except 477 are Cuban citizens; second, 10,217 whites born in Spain, of whom only a trifling number were Cuban citizens; 1,016, or about 10 per cent, were Spanish citizens; 5,705, or more than one-half, were in suspense as to citizenship, and 3,479, or about one-third, were citizens of other countries, or their citizenship was unknown; third, of 665 whites born in other countries, and fourth, of 23,393 colored, including blacks, mixed, and Chinese. Of these 16,673 were Cuban citizens, and 6,718 were citizens of foreign countries, or their citizenship was unknown. The last number, of course, includes Chinese.

Of the above number of potential voters of the province, namely, 55,595, citizens of Cuba numbered altogether 37,544, or 68 per cent of the total number; Spanish citizens numbered 1,033, or 2 per cent; those whose citizenship was in suspense numbered 5,798, or 10 per cent, while the citizens of other countries and those whose citizenship was unknown numbered 11,220, or 20 per cent of the total number.

The number of Cuban citizens above given, namely, 37,544, was

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composed of 20,843 native white persons of Cuban birth, forming 56 per cent of the whole number; of 16,673 colored persons, forming 44 per cent, and the trifling remainder were born in Spain or other countries.

Of the native white Cuban citizens above mentioned 10,062, or 48 per cent, were unable to read, and of the colored Cuban citizens 13,915, or 83 per cent, were similarly illiterate. Of the total number of Cuban citizens in this province 64 per cent were unable to read. The total number of Cuban citizens able to read was 13,561, out of a total of all citizens able to read of 22,074, or 61 per cent.

PINAR DEL RIO.

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total of voting age	43,750	24,324	8,242	308	10,876
Cuban citizens	33,479	24,104	6	.....	9,369
Can neither read nor write	25,424	17,118	1	.....	8,305
Can read, but can not write	234	163	.....	.....	71
Can read and write	7,415	6,422	5	.....	988
With superior education	406	401	.....	.....	5
Spanish citizens	662	16	646	.....	.....
Can neither read nor write	54	3	51	.....	.....
Can read, but can not write	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Can read and write	593	13	580	.....	.....
With superior education	10	.....	10	.....	.....
Citizens in suspense	7,755	171	7,577	1	6
Can neither read nor write	3,140	91	3,048	.....	1
Can read, but can not write	56	1	55	.....	.....
Can read and write	4,439	76	4,357	1	5
With superior education	120	3	117	.....	.....
Foreign and unknown citizens	1,854	33	13	307	1,501
Can neither read nor write	1,553	4	1	105	1,443
Can read, but can not write	10	.....	.....	9	1
Can read and write	260	22	11	170	57
With superior education	31	7	1	23	.....

The total number of males 21 years of age and over of this province was 43,750, amounting to 25 per cent of the total population. This number was composed, first, of 24,324 whites, born in Cuba, of whom all excepting 220 were Cuban citizens; second, of 8,242 whites of Spanish birth, of whom only a trifling number were Cuban citizens, 646 were citizens of Spain, while the citizenship of 7,577 was in suspense; third, of 308 whites born in other countries than in Cuba or Spain, and, fourth, 10,876 colored, including black, mixed, and Chinese. Of these 9,369 were Cuban citizens, while 1,507 were citizens of other countries or of unknown citizenship.

Of the total number of males, 21 years and over, in this province, 77 per cent were Cuban citizens, leaving 23 per cent citizens of other

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countries. This body of Cuban citizens is made up almost entirely of whites and colored persons who were born in Cuba, the number of persons of Spanish birth or other foreign birth being trifling. Of the whites born in Cuba who were Cuban citizens not less than 71 per cent were reported as unable to read, while of the colored citizens no less than 89 per cent were unable to read, and of the total number of Cuban citizens in the province 76 per cent, or more than three-fourths, were illiterate. It is because of the high percentage of illiteracy in this province that it has been called the "dark province" of Cuba.

The total number of males of 21 years of age and over who were able to read was 13,579. Of this number, 8,055, or 59 per cent, were Cuban citizens.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total of voting age	20,181	12,518	2,982	261	4,420
Cuban citizens	15,759	12,361	4	2	3,392
Can neither read nor write	7,810	6,037	1	.....	1,772
Can read, but can not write	318	214	.....	.....	104
Can read and write	6,972	5,475	2	1	1,494
With superior education	659	635	1	1	22
Spanish citizens	446	25	420	.....	1
Can neither read nor write	224	9	214	.....	1
Can read, but can not write	10	.....	10	.....	.....
Can read and write	189	13	176	.....	.....
With superior education	23	3	20	.....	.....
Citizens in suspense	2,606	56	2,547	.....	2
Can neither read nor write	783	10	773	.....	.....
Can read, but can not write	43	.....	43	.....	.....
Can read and write	1,607	40	1,565	.....	2
With superior education	172	6	166	.....	.....
Foreign and unknown citizens	1,371	76	11	259	1,025
Can neither read nor write	904	5	8	14	877
Can read, but can not write	12	1	.....	1	10
Can read and write	281	24	1	119	137
With superior education	174	46	2	125	1

This, the smallest province of the island in point of population, contained but 20,181 males 21 years of age and over, being 23 per cent of the population of the province. It was composed, first, of 12,518 whites born in Cuba, of which number all but 157 were Cuban citizens; second, of 2,982 whites born in Spain, 420 of whom were citizens of Spain, and the citizenship of 2,547 was in suspense; third, of 261 whites born in other countries, and, fourth, of 4,420 colored, including negro, mixed, and Chinese. Of these 1,025 were of foreign or unknown citizenship, while 3,392 were citizens of Cuba.

Of the total number of males 21 years of age and over, 15,759, or

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78 per cent, were Cuban citizens. This number was made up almost entirely of native white and colored Cubans, the number of persons born in Spain or in other countries being trifling. Of the native white Cuban citizens, 49 per cent, or nearly one-half, were illiterate, and of the colored citizens, 52 per cent, or a little more than one-half. About one-half, therefore, of the Cuban citizens, taken as a whole, were unable to read.

Of the total number of males of voting age, 10,460, or 52 per cent, were able to read. The Cuban citizens able to read numbered 7,949, or 76 per cent of all literate males of voting age.

SANTA CLARA.

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total of voting age	100,113	45,534	21,963	899	31,727
Cuban citizens	71,462	44,976	66	11	26,409
Can neither read nor write	46,084	25,118	22	6	20,938
Can read, but can not write	915	520	.....	.....	395
Can read and write	23,475	18,374	43	4	5,054
With superior education	988	964	1	1	22
Spanish citizens	1,481	32	1,447	1	1
Can neither read nor write	88	2	86	.....	.....
Can read, but can not write	17	1	16	.....	.....
Can read and write	1,330	25	1,304	.....	1
With superior education	46	4	41	1	.....
Citizens in suspense	12,947	182	12,744	2	19
Can neither read nor write	3,043	41	2,992	.....	10
Can read, but can not write	117	4	113	.....	.....
Can read and write	9,556	125	9,420	2	9
With superior education	231	12	219	.....	.....
Foreign and unknown citizens	14,223	344	7,696	885	5,298
Can neither read nor write	10,304	73	5,113	262	4,856
Can read, but can not write	123	3	96	6	19
Can read and write	3,557	210	2,455	472	420
With superior education	239	58	33	145	3

The total number of males 21 years of age and over in this province was 100,113, or 28 per cent of the total population. This total number was composed, first, of 45,534 whites of Cuban birth, all of whom, excepting 558, were citizens of Cuba; second, of 21,953 whites born in Spain, of whom 66 only were citizens of Cuba; 1,447 were citizens of Spain, and 7,696 were citizens of other countries or their citizenship was unknown, while 12,744, or considerably more than half of the whites of Spanish birth, were "in suspense;" that is, they had not yet decided upon their future citizenship; third, of the total number 899 were born in other countries, and, as a rule, their citizenship followed the country of birth; and, fourth, of 31,727 colored persons, including black, mixed, and Chinese. Of these 26,409 were Cuban

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citizens and 5,298 were citizens of other or unknown countries, most of them being Chinese.

The total number of Cuban citizens in this province was 71,462, or 71 per cent of all persons 21 years of age and over; the citizens of Spain formed but 2 per cent of the total; those in suspense formed 13 per cent, and the citizens of other or unknown countries formed 14 per cent.

The above number of Cuban citizens was composed almost entirely of the two classes of white and colored of Cuban birth. There was a trifling number of persons of Spanish birth and of those born in other countries who claimed Cuban citizenship, but their number is too small to be worth consideration in this connection. The white Cuban citizens numbered 44,976, or 63 per cent of the total number of Cuban citizens. Of these 25,118, or 56 per cent, were unable to read. The number of colored Cuban citizens was 26,409, or 37 per cent of all, and of these not less than 20,938, or 79 per cent, were unable to read.

The total number of males of voting age who were able to read was 40,594, or 41 per cent of all males of voting age. The Cuban citizens able to read numbered 25,378, or 63 per cent of all able to read.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Citizenship, literacy, and education.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total voting age	71,307	31,496	9,421	1,162	29,228
Cuban citizens	58,722	31,034	13	9	27,666
Can neither read nor write	38,981	19,068	4	1	19,908
Can read, but can not write	594	223	.....	.....	371
Can read and write	17,821	10,494	9	2	7,316
With superior education	1,326	1,249	.....	6	71
Spanish citizens	1,160	6	1,151	.....	3
Can neither read nor write	291	.....	289	.....	2
Can read, but can not write	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Can read and write	815	6	808	.....	1
With superior education	46	.....	46	.....	.....
Citizens in suspense	8,357	118	8,205	12	22
Can neither read nor write	2,788	35	2,736	4	13
Can read, but can not write	89	2	87	.....	.....
Can read and write	5,196	74	5,105	8	9
With superior education	284	7	277	.....	.....
Foreign and unknown citizens	3,068	338	52	1,141	1,537
Can neither read nor write	1,015	10	25	111	869
Can read, but can not write	14	1	2	2	9
Can read and write	1,501	188	19	663	631
With superior education	538	139	6	365	28

The total number of males 21 years of age and over in this province was 71,307, or 22 per cent of the population of the province.

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This number was composed—

First, of white persons born in Cuba, to the number of 31,496, or 44 per cent of all, nearly all of these being Cuban citizens;

Second, of whites of Spanish birth, numbering 9,421, or 13 per cent of all; of this number much the larger proportion were in suspense as to their future citizenship;

Third, whites born in other countries, to the number of 1,162, or 2 per cent of all; and,

Fourth, colored, including black, mixed, and Chinese, to the number of 29,228, which formed 41 per cent of the total number of voting age, most of whom were of Cuban birth and Cuban citizenship.

The total number of Cuban citizens was 58,722, or 82 per cent of all males over 21 years of age. This was composed of 31,056 whites and 27,666 colored. Of the total number of Cuban citizens 38,981, or 66 per cent, were unable to read; of the white Cuban citizens 61 per cent and of the colored Cuban citizens 72 per cent were illiterate.

Spanish citizens numbered 1,160, or 2 per cent of all. The illiterates among them numbered 291, forming 25 per cent. Those in suspense were mainly of Spanish birth, numbering 8,357, or 12 per cent of all males over 21 years of age. Among these the illiterates numbered 2,788, or 33 per cent. The number of persons who were citizens of other countries than Cuba or Spain, or whose citizenship was unknown, numbered 3,068, forming 4 per cent of all. Of these 1,015, or 33 per cent, were unable to read or write.

The total number of males of voting age who were able to read was 28,232, or 40 per cent of all males of voting age. Of these 19,741, or 70 per cent, were Cuban citizens.

The following table brings together the proportion which the males of voting age bear to the population in the several provinces and the city of Habana, the proportion being least in the province of Santiago and greatest in the city of Habana:

Proportion of males of voting age to population.

Province.	Per cent.	Province.	Per cent.
Santiago	22	Matanzas	27.5
Puerto Principe	23	Santa Clara	28
Pinar del Rio	25	Habana city	32
Habana, excluding city	27		

The following table brings together the proportion of the literate males of voting age who were born in Cuba to all literate males of voting age in the several provinces and the city of Habana. It is seen that this proportion is least in Habana city, where less than half the literate voters are of Cuban birth, and is greatest in Puerto Principe, where they constitute more than three-fourths.

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Proportion of literate males of voting age who were born in Cuba to all literate males of voting age.

Province.	Per cent.	Province.	Per cent.
Habana city	45	Habana, excluding city	66
Pinar del Rio	59	Santiago	70
Matanzas	61	Puerto Principe	76
Santa Clara	63		

STATISTICS OF FAMILIES.

A family, in the ordinary or popular sense of the word, means a group of persons bound together by ties of kindred. Usually they live together, but this is not necessarily involved in the word, for a married son or daughter occupying a separate house is regarded as still a member of the family. On the other hand, not all persons who live with the family are deemed members, for servants, laborers, or boarders are excluded.

The census finds such a definition of the family inapplicable to its field of work. The test of kindred can not be applied by the enumerator. In many cases families of relatives are dispersed through the community, returns about them come through different enumerators, and their names and the facts about them can not be assembled on the schedules or tabulated together. Accordingly in this field, as in several others, the census is forced to abandon the effort to bring together data that belong together and confine itself to the simpler and more practicable task of tabulating together data that are found by the enumerators conjoined. The census test of a family is not kinship by blood, but association in home life. Persons living in the same home are for census purposes members of the same family.

In census usage, therefore, the word "family" means the group of people, whether related by blood or not, who share a common dwelling and table. If one person sleeps and eats alone, he constitutes for census purposes a family. On the other hand, if a large group of people sleep and eat in a common dwelling, like a hotel or convent, they make up a single census family. Census families, therefore, may be divided into two classes: Natural families or families in the popular sense of that word, and "other families." Members of a natural family are bound together primarily by ties of kindred. Members of other families are bound together primarily by other motives, usually of an economic character. The latter may perhaps without great violence to the facts be called economic families. These two classes of motives may and often do coexist, but the family should be classed with natural families or with economic families according to the class of motives which is primary. For example, a family having only one boarder should doubtless be grouped with natural families, but a fam-

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ily in which the boarders largely outnumber the blood relatives should be grouped with economic families.

SIZE OF FAMILIES.

(See Table XXXIX.)

The limits of size are much wider in the economic family than in the natural family. The economic family may consist of one person living alone, of two partners living together at their place of business, of three or more boarders living with a housekeeper, or of hundreds of guests, nuns, or prisoners living together in a hotel, convent, or prison. On the basis of number of members alone no sharp lines can be drawn between natural families and economic families. Still, the only classification of census families presented in the tables of this volume is that by size, and on this basis, therefore, an attempt may perhaps be ventured to divide census families into two classes, one of which should consist mainly of natural families and the other mainly of economic families.

As a natural family can not be composed of a single member, the lower limit of size for a natural family may be drawn with confidence between two members and one. The higher limit is more vague and uncertain. Yet it seems that if all families of more than ten persons are grouped as economic families, a large proportion, if not a majority, of the persons in them might be assumed to be living apart from their kindred—that is, as farm laborers in their employer's family, or as boarders, lodgers, or residents of hotels, schools, prisons, or other institutions treated by the census as a family, but not so regarded in ordinary speech. On this basis, therefore, the families in Cuba may be divided into the following three groups:

1. Families of one member.
2. Families of two to ten members.
3. Families of more than ten members.

Of these groups the second consists mainly of natural families, the first entirely and the third largely, if not mainly, of economic families.

Families of one member.—This class in Cuba numbered 30,614, or 1.95 per cent of the population, while in the United States and Porto Rico the corresponding per cents were only 0.74 and 0.82 respectively. The first hypothesis that arises to explain the relatively large number of Cubans living alone is that many families may have broken apart by the events of the last few years. But when the provinces and Habana City are examined separately, Pinar del Rio is found to have had much the smallest ratio of persons living out of families and Habana City the largest. While this result disproves the hypothesis just mentioned, it suggests another, viz, that the proportion living

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out of families may be connected with the proportion of urban population. The following table tests the second theory:

Province or city.	Per cent of urban population 8,000 (+).	Per cent of population living in families of 1 member.
Habana City	100	3.96
Matanzas province	28.8	2.41
Puerto Principe province	28.4	2.48
Santa Clara province	22.5	1.48
Habana province (excluding Habana City)	22.1	1.67
Santiago province	17.5	1.40
Pinar del Rio province	5.1	.70

This table shows that the proportion of persons in Cuba living alone varies directly with the proportion of urban population, or, in paradoxical form, as people crowd together into cities living alone becomes more common. To test this inference still further, the following table has been prepared:

	Total population.	Population in families of 1 member.	Per cent of total population.
14 cities separately reported	491,504	15,806	3.2
Rest of Cuba	1,081,293	14,808	1.4

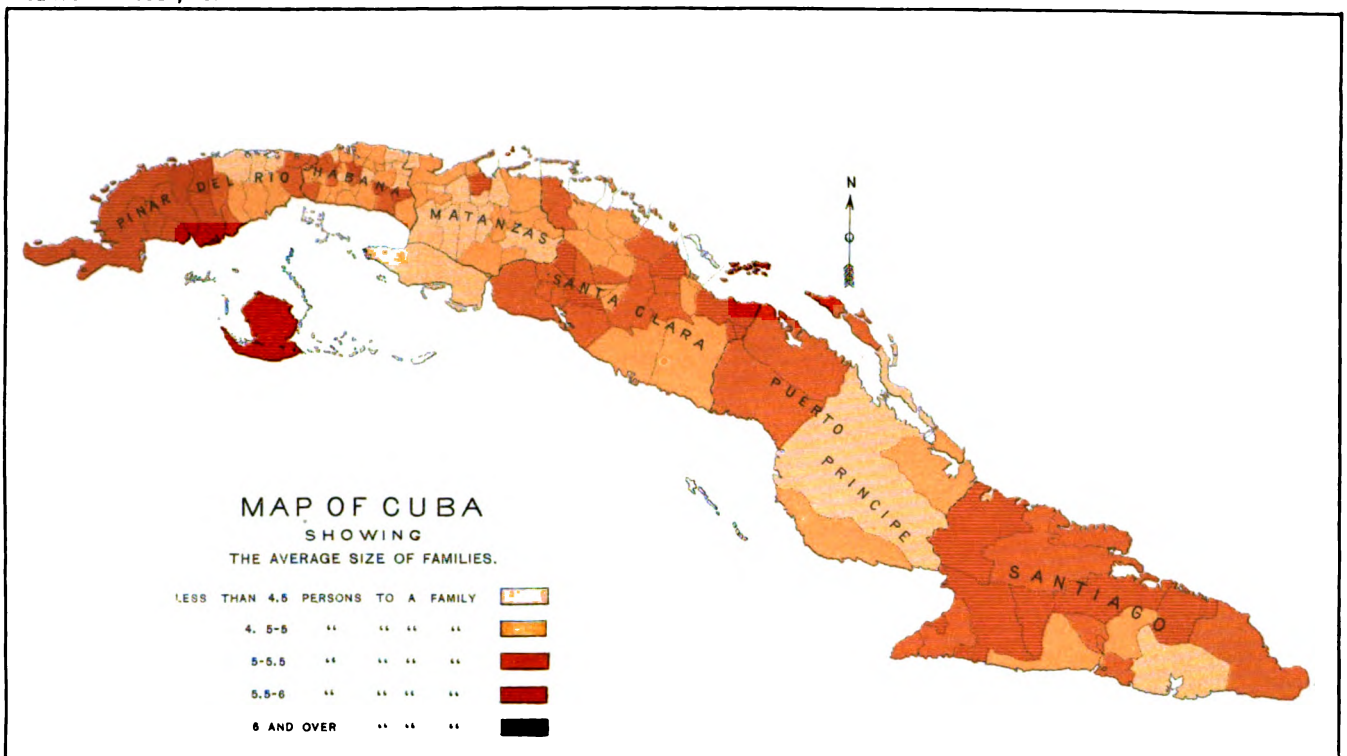
In less than half a million urban residents there were more persons living alone than in the million of rural population, and in the cities the per cent of persons living alone was more than double what it was in the country. In each of the fourteen cities separately reported the per cent of such persons is higher than the rural average. The range of per cents for these cities is from Puerto Principe (4.1) and Habana (4) to Pinar del Rio (1.8) and Trinidad (1.8).

Families of 11 or more members.—Such families in Cuba included 202,175 persons, or 12.9 per cent of the entire population—that is, between 6 and 7 times as many persons were living in these big families as were living alone. In this respect Cuba differs widely from the United States, where only 6.7 per cent of the population lived in such families, and from the South Central States of this country, where race conditions and agriculture are somewhat like those of Cuba, but where the proportion of population in families of more than 10 members was the same as the average for the entire United States.

As hotels, boarding houses, and institutions are more common in cities than in the country, the hypothesis suggests itself that these large census families, like the very small ones, are most common in the cities.

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CENSUS OF CUBA, 1899

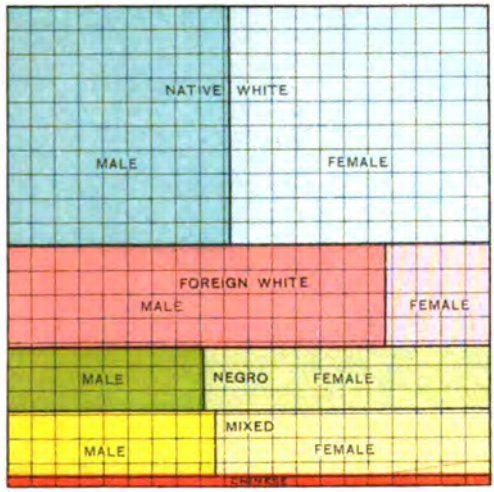


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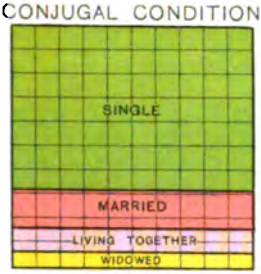
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CITY OF HABANA

SEX, RACE, AND NATIVITY

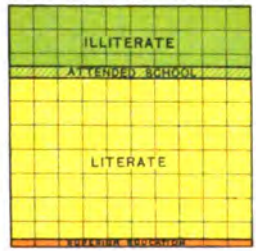


CONJUGAL CONDITION



LITERARY AND EDUCATION

10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER



BIRTHPLACE



CITIZENSHIP



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The following table tests the conjecture.

	Total population.	Population in families of 11+ members.	Per cent of total population.
14 cities separately reported	491,504	58,675	11.9
Rest of Cuba	1,061,293	143,500	13.3

These very large families therefore were more common, or at least embraced a larger proportion of the population, not in cities, but in the rural districts. Still the difference is but slight. The per cent of population in the rural districts living in these very large families was least in Santiago (11 per cent) and greatest in Pinar del Rio (17 per cent). In Matanzas and Habana it was 12 per cent, in Puerto Principe and Santa Clara 14 per cent. Among the 14 cities the proportion of population living in very large families was perceptibly less in those lying in the eastern half of Cuba.

Families of from 2 to 10 members.—As Cuba had a much larger proportion of its population in economic families than had the United States, it follows necessarily that the proportion of the population living in natural families or families within the ordinary range of sizes was less. While in the United States nearly 93 per cent (92.6) of the population were living in families of 2 to 10 members, in Cuba only 85 per cent (85.2) were so living. The proportion of population living in families of this size varied in different provinces as follows:

Provinces.	Per cent of population in families of 2 to 10 members.	Provinces.	Per cent of population in families of 2 to 10 members.
Habana City	82.1	Matanzas	85.9
Pinar del Rio	83.9	Habana, excluding city	86.4
Santa Clara	84.9	Santiago	87.7
Puerto Principe	85.6		

The small proportion of persons in such families in Habana was connected with the large representation of very small and very large families, while in Pinar del Rio it was connected with the proportion of large families, so great as to more than offset the very small number of persons living alone.

These families having from 2 to 10 members may conveniently be subdivided into three classes: Small families—that is, those having 2, 3, or 4 members; families of medium size—that is, those having 5, 6, or 7 members, and large families—that is, those having 8, 9, or 10 members. The members of natural families, or families having

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between 2 and 10 members, in each province have been thus subdivided, with results shown in the following table:

Province.	Absolute number of persons in families of—				Percentage of persons in families of 2 to 10 members living in—		
	2 to 10 members.	2 to 4 members, i. e., small families.	5 to 7 members, i. e., families of medium size.	8 to 10 members, i. e., large families.	Small families.	Families of medium size.	Large families.
Habana, excluding city	163,214	56,011	70,488	36,715	34.3	43.2	22.5
Habana city	193,750	80,912	74,584	38,254	41.8	38.5	19.7
Matanzas	173,897	62,838	72,683	38,376	36.1	41.8	22.1
Pinar del Rio	143,388	38,608	62,757	42,023	26.9	43.8	29.3
Puerto Principe	75,559	28,805	30,609	21,145	31.5	40.5	28.0
Santa Clara	302,665	97,126	129,825	75,714	32.1	42.9	25.0
Santiago de Cuba	287,535	84,028	122,147	81,360	29.2	42.5	28.3
Cuba	1,340,008	443,328	563,093	333,587	33.1	42.0	24.9

Apparently the size of families among white and colored in Cuba was about the same. For in the preceding table the percentages for Santiago, where there were most colored, differed little from those for Puerto Principe, where there were most whites.

Families of 2 to 4 members included about one-third of all the persons living in families of 2 to 10 persons—that is, the great number of such families just compensated for their small size. Large families on the contrary, i. e., those with 8 to 10 members, were so few relatively that the number of persons living in them was only one-fourth of the total. The deficiency in this group must be made up, as it is, in the group of medium-sized families, 5 to 7 members, in which over two-fifths of the population in the entire group lived.

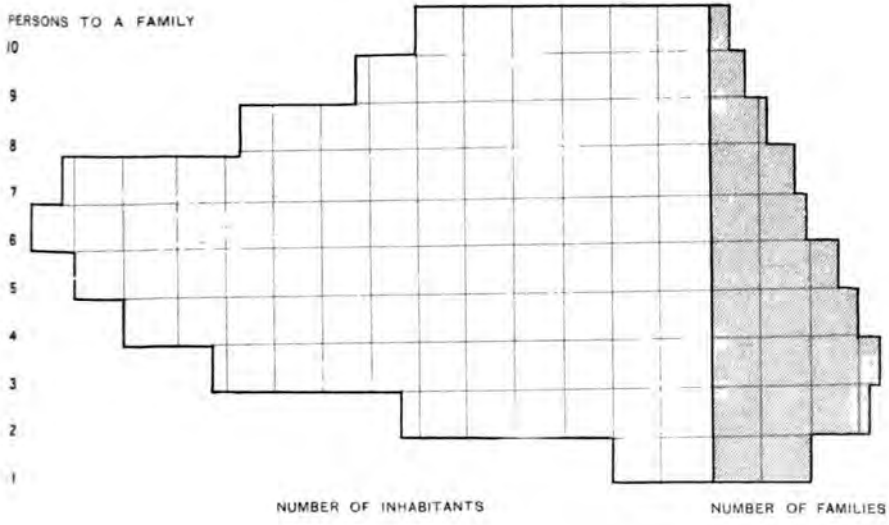
The following table shows the proportion of the total population of Cuba living in families of specified size, and for purposes of comparison columns have been added giving the same ratios for the United States and Porto Rico:

Number of members in family.	Per mille of total population living in families with specified number of members.		
	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	United States (1890).
1	19	8	7
2	64	43	53
3	98	85	101
4	120	116	153
5	126	135	141
6	122	135	136
7	109	122	121
8	90	102	96
9	70	81	69
10	52	58	56
11+	130	115	67
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000
Average size of family	4.8	5.3	4.9

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CUBA

NUMBER OF FAMILIES, AND OF PERSONS, CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF FAMILIES



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In comparing Cuba with the United States, as one may from the figures of the preceding table, it appears that the average size of the family in Cuba was somewhat less than in America. Small families of 1 or 2 members and also very large families of 11 members or above were more common in Cuba, while families of medium range, from 3 to 10 (with a slight exception at 9), were more common in the United States. The smaller average size of the family in Cuba was apparently due to the great number of families of one or two members.

The differences which appear from a comparison of Cuba with Porto Rico are similar but somewhat more sharp. Small families—that is, those of from 1 to 4 members—and also large families of over 11 members, were relatively more numerous in Cuba than in Porto Rico, while, on the other hand, families of from 5 to 10 members were more prevalent in Porto Rico. In both these islands the proportion of persons living in very large families was about double what it was in the United States.

MARITAL CONDITION.

(See Tables XV to XVIII.)

A natural family, in distinction from groups of persons called families only by the census, usually originates when a man and a woman begin to live with each other and apart from their kindred. If the man or the woman goes to live with the kindred of the other party, the census does not regard this as a new family. Under American law such a commencement of cohabitation is usually preceded by an expression of social approval on the union in the form of a marriage ceremony, civil or religious. American legislation tends to encourage such public announcement of the intent of the parties by making the ceremony easy and inexpensive. American courts also incline to hold parties married, if they were legally able to marry and intended to do so, even though they did not meet all the requirements of the law. For example, emancipated slaves in the United States have usually been held to be married to the persons with whom they were cohabiting and the court has not insisted that a ceremony should be proved. The Spanish law, on the contrary, like the law of most Catholic countries, holds that a ceremony of marriage is necessary to institute a lawful relation of husband and wife, and under its provisions the intent of the parties is by no means so decisive a factor as it is under American decisions.

As a result of the transitional condition of affairs in Cuba when the present census was taken, a class of persons has been recognized who would not be legal husband and wife, or legal parent and child, under Spanish law, but in most cases would be under American law. These are persons who were living together as husband and wife without

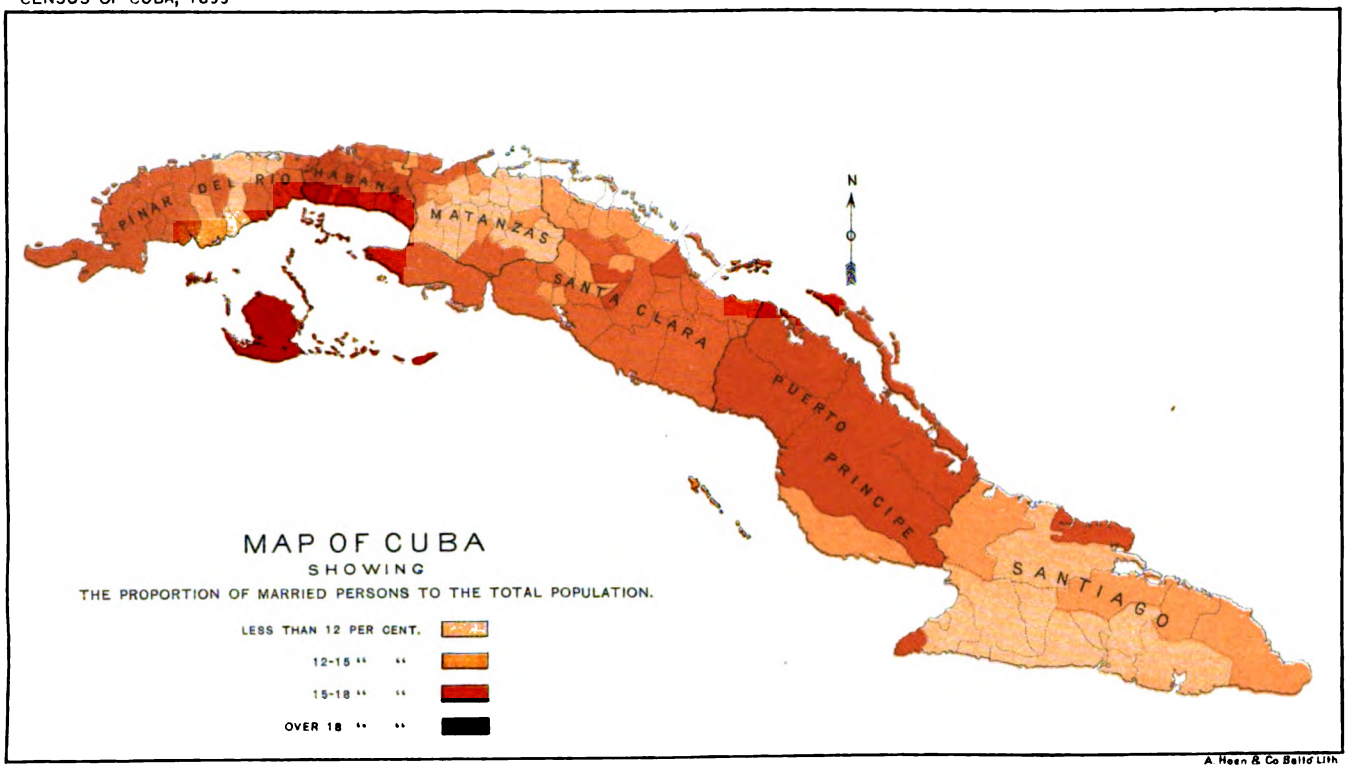
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legal sanction of their union and also the children of such persons. While this census thus recognizes a marital class in addition to such as ordinarily appears in statistical returns, it omits one class commonly reported—that of divorced persons. The reason for this is that divorce is not allowed by Spanish or Cuban law. The classes which do appear are (1) the single, within which is included everyone who has never been lawfully married and who on the census day was not living without legal sanction as the husband or wife of another; (2) those living together by mutual consent but without sanction of law as husband and wife; (3) those living together in lawful wedlock, and (4) those who have been lawfully married, but whose marriage before the census day had been ended by the death of the other party. These may be roughly classed as the never married, the partly married, the fully married, and the widowed.

The married.

From the point of view of the family, perhaps the primary group among these four is the lawfully married. The number of such persons reported by the present census is 246,351, or between one-sixth and one-seventh (15.7 per cent) of the total population. The only two preceding censuses, we believe, in which the same information was reported are those of 1841 and 1861. In 1841 8 per cent and in 1861 16.5 per cent of the population were married. The proportion of married has thus decreased slightly in the last thirty-eight years—a decrease the more surprising when one considers that during the same period, as shown in the discussion of sex (p. 81), the relative number of females has rapidly increased, and the sexes become much more nearly equal in numbers. As the present proportion of children in Cuba is below that in 1861, the proportion of married to the adult population has decreased faster than these figures would indicate. The present proportion is somewhat less than that in Porto Rico (16.6 per cent) and less than half that in the United States in 1890 (35.7 per cent). As the attitude of American law toward marriage is widely different from that of Spanish law, it may be fairer to compare Cuban conditions in this regard with those of Catholic Europe. In every one of the great countries in Europe except Ireland and Scotland the proportion of married persons in the total population is at least twice what it is in Cuba. The same is true of Mexico, where, by the census of 1895, 31 per cent were reported as married. Among the other West Indian islands too, for which information is obtainable, notwithstanding the great proportion of negroes in many of them, and the readiness of members of that recently emancipated race to establish a family without an initial ceremony of marriage, the proportion of married is somewhat higher than in Cuba—Martinique (10.8 per cent married) and Trinidad (14.4 per cent married) being the only exceptions. If, as is

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commonly asserted, a low proportion of married usually witnesses to poverty and distress, the proportion in Cuba, lower than almost anywhere else and lower than in 1861, may be partly due to her recent economic disasters.

The proportion of married to population varied in the provinces of Cuba as appears from the following table:

Province.	Per cent of population married.
Puerto Principe	19.5
Habana (excluding city)	18.8
Habana city	17.8
Santa Clara	16.0
Pinar del Rio	15.7
Matanzas	13.4
Santiago	12.3
Cuba	15.7

The two adjoining eastern provinces had respectively the lowest and highest proportions of married. Some reasons for this difference will appear later.

Whether the married persons in Cuba were found more in cities or in the country is shown by the following table:

District.	Total population.	Married.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Fourteen cities	491,504	82,226	16.7
Rest of island	1,061,293	164,125	15.3

This seems to show that marriage was more common in the urban districts of Cuba. But such a difference might arise from a grouping of the cities mainly in provinces where marriage was most common. Hence in the following table the analysis is pushed one step farther:

Province.	Per cent married in—	
	Urban districts.	Rural districts.
Habana	17.7	19.1
Matanzas	15.8	12.4
Pinar del Rio	14.9	15.6
Puerto Principe	19.7	19.4
Santa Clara	15.1	16.2
Santiago	14.0	12.0
Cuba	16.5	15.0

This table brings to light differences between the provinces which were hidden in the summary. In two provinces, Habana and Santa Clara, marriage was more prevalent in the rural districts; in the other four the reverse was true. Puerto Principe and Habana led in proportion of married, both in the urban and in the rural districts, and in

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both classes Santiago was the last. But in the other three provinces the position of the urban groups did not agree with that of the rural population.

In the proportion of married to the total population, the cities stood as follows:

City.	Per cent married.	City.	Per cent married.
Regla	21.0	Sancti Spiritus	15.4
Puerto Principe	19.7	Trinidad	15.2
Habana	17.8	Guanabacoa	14.7
Pinar del Rio	17.2	Santa Clara	14.2
Cardenas	16.6	Sagua la Grande	13.5
Cienfuegos	16.0	Santiago	13.3
Matanzas	15.4	Manzanillo	11.7

The relatively high proportion of married in the capital and its suburb, Regla, and the low position of the two cities in Santiago province are noteworthy. But why Guanabacoa should rank so much below the other two cities of Habana province or the cities of Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces should come next to those of Santiago does not appear.

The married classified by sex.—Among the married 125,067 were males and 121,284 were females. The proportion of each sex who were married is shown in the following table:

Sex.	Total.	Married.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Males	815,205	125,067	15.3
Females	757,592	121,284	16.0

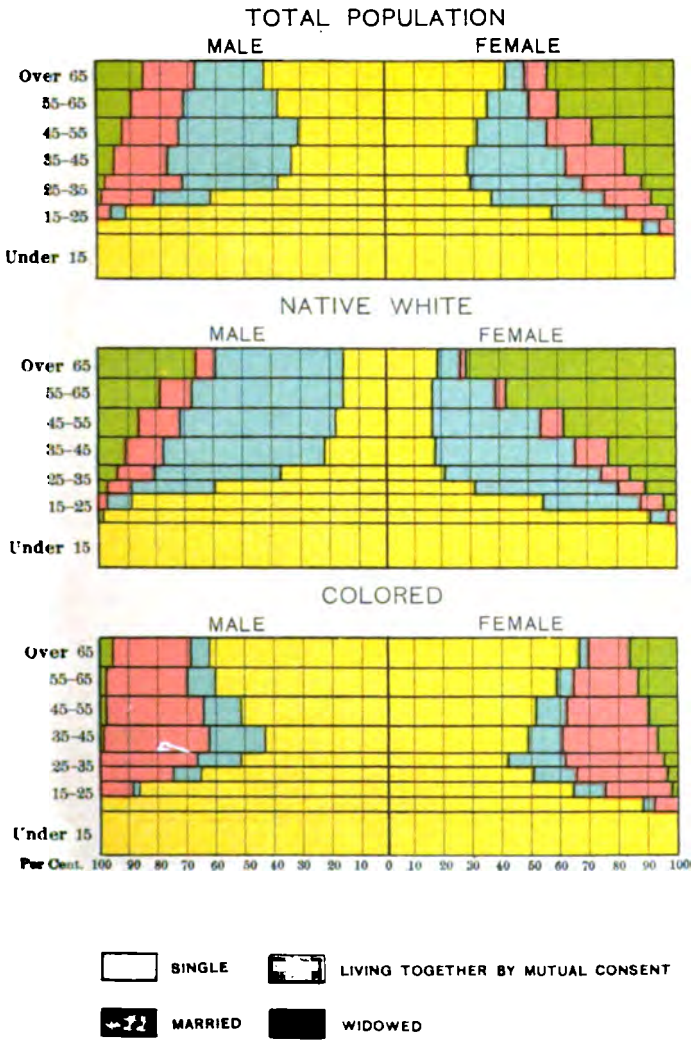
The proportion of married women to the total of that sex was above the proportion of married men, and, if one assumes that the number of men having lawful wives on the island was no greater than the reported number of married women, the ratio of such men to all males (14.9 per cent) was over 1 per cent below that of the married women to all females. The excess in the number of married males was found mainly in Habana province, about seven-tenths of it being concentrated there. This fact suggests that the excess of husbands was probably due to the immigration of married men without their wives. The only previous census giving comparable facts is that of 1861. At that time 14.8 per cent of the males and 18.7 per cent of the females were married, and the difference between the two sexes was over five times what it now is. The change is doubtless connected with the growing numerical equality between the sexes.

The married classified by age.—Marriage never extends through the entire life. All persons are born single and probably only a minority attain adult years and marry. The age at which marriage occurs

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varies with sex, class, and social customs. Of the minority who marry half become widows or widowers before their own death. The likelihood of this separation increases with age. Hence, it is of fundamental importance to study the age composition of the married.

It is usual to assume that marriage does not begin with either sex until the age of 15. In fact the present census showed 67 persons under 15 to be married, but probably some of these are enumerators' errors. When the children under 15 are excluded, the proportion between those of marriageable age and those actually married becomes more significant. It is as follows:

Country.	Population 15 years and over.	Married.	
		Total.	Per cent.
Cuba	995,761	246,351	24.7
Porto Rico	534,941	158,570	29.6
United States (1890)	40,380,050	22,329,990	55.3

In a former paragraph (p. 118) it was shown that the proportion of married in Cuba was slightly below that in Porto Rico and lower than anywhere else in the West Indies except Trinidad and Martinique. From this table it appears that when adults alone are considered the difference between Porto Rico and Cuba is increased, since Cuba had few and Porto Rico very many young children. In Trinidad, if the East Indians be excluded, the proportion of married in the adult population (29 per cent) was decidedly greater than in Cuba, so that among adults marriage is apparently less common in Cuba than elsewhere in the West Indies except Martinique.

The following table shows the number of persons living in each age group and the number and per cent reported as married:

Age period.	Number of persons.	Married.		Per cent married in United States (1890).
		Number.	Per cent.	
15-19	178,035	5,753	3.2	5.0
20-24	152,959	23,496	15.4	32.8
25-29	137,405	39,538	28.8	61.7
30-34	118,812	44,060	37.1	75.3
35-44	185,056	72,637	39.3	80.0
45-54	117,528	38,788	33.0	79.3
55-64	68,182	16,381	24.0	71.8
65+	37,699	5,624	14.9	53.3
Unknown	85	8	9.4	33.1
Total	995,761	246,284	24.7	55.3

From this table it appears that the relative number of married among Cubans between 15 and 20 was rather more than half what it was in the United States; that from 20 to 45 the number was very close to half, but at later periods it diminished until it was between one-third and one-fourth the American proportion.

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Early marriage was apparently somewhat more common in Cuba relative to the total number of marriages than in the United States. Of the total number married 2.4 per cent were below 20 years of age while in the United States the corresponding per cent was only 1.5. The maximum proportion of married was in the age period 35–44, at which about two persons out of every five were married. The low proportion of married in the later age periods may be a result of the fact that when such persons were young the obstacles to marriage were greater owing to the high ratio of males, since forty years ago nearly three-fifths of all whites on the island were male.

As the number of married at each age period varies widely according to sex, the analysis of provinces will be given in detail under the topic of age and sex. In the following table the per cent of all adults (15+) who were married is given by provinces. As it has previously been shown that the married were most numerous in Puerto Principe and least numerous in Santiago, similar relations may be expected to appear in the present table.

Province.	Per cent of adults (15+) who were married.	Per cent of population of all ages who were married.
Puerto Principe	34.1	19.5
Habana (excluding city)	28.5	18.8
Pinar del Rio	25.8	15.7
Santa Clara	25.0	16.0
Habana (city)	24.8	17.8
Santiago	21.8	12.3
Matanzas	20.5	13.4
Cuba	24.7	15.7

One-fourth of all persons over 15 were married and the fraction varies from one-fifth in Matanzas to one-third in Puerto Principe. In the United States one-half the adults (55.3 per cent) were married. The large proportion of married in Puerto Principe is obscured in the last column above by the very large proportion of persons under 15 in that province. Among its adults Matanzas had fewer married than Santiago. Habana city, having relatively very few children, makes a better showing, therefore, in the last column above than the facts warrant when analyzed by age. The first column above shows the proportion of adults in Habana city to be almost exactly the same as the average for the whole island.

The married classified by sex and age.—It is a familiar fact that men usually marry several years later in life than women. Hence it is important to supplement the foregoing analysis by one which examines the marital condition of the two sexes separately by age periods, as is done in the following table. The figures for the United States are introduced for purposes of comparison.

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Age period	Per cent married in Cuba among total of age and sex specified.		Per cent married in United States (1890) among total of age and sex specified.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
15–19	.2	6.0	.5	9.5
20–24	5.5	25.9	18.9	46.7
25–29	20.0	38.8	52.7	71.4
30–34	34.3	+40.4	71.3	79.8
35–44	+42.1	35.8	80.9	+80.6
45–54	39.4	25.3	+84.3	73.9
55–64	31.6	15.0	82.3	60.4
65+	23.1	6.7	70.5	35.4
Unknown	10.5	7.2	28.1	41.9
All ages	15.3	16.0	34.9	36.4

The highest ratio of married men was found between 35 and 45, while the highest ratio of married women was found between 30 and 35. In the United States the highest ratio for men was ten years and for women five years later. The ratio of married men 20–24 years old was less than one-third what it was in the United States, while the ratio of married women 15–24 years old was more than one-half what it was in the United States. This suggests that the early marriages just shown to be somewhat more common in Cuba than in the United States may be marriages in which only the bride is especially youthful and that early marriages of men may be no more common than in the United States. To test this the per cent that the married men under 25 years of age made of all married men and the married women under 20 made of all married women is shown in the following table:

Per cent that married persons of sex and age specified made of married persons of sex specified but all ages.

Country.	Males under 25.	Females under 20.
Cuba	3.6	4.7
United States (1890)	5.4	3.5

The marriage of women under 20 in Cuba was more common, relative to the married of all ages, than in the United States, but the marriage of men under 25 was decidedly less common. This difference is doubtless a result of the recent economic disasters in Cuba, which have greatly increased the difficulty of supporting a wife and family. These disasters have apparently delayed the marriage of men, but perhaps not of women. The early marriages of women may no doubt be connected with a fact to appear from analysis of the occupation tables (p. 157), that the proportion of women engaged in gainful occupations was smaller in Cuba than in Porto Rico or the United States.

The married, classified by sex and age, by provinces.—In the following two tables the analysis of marriage by sex and age is extended to the several provinces.

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Per cent married, by provinces and age periods.

MALES.

Age period.	Habana city.	Habana, excluding city.	Matanzas.	Pinar del Rio.	Puerto Principe.	Santa Clara.	Santiago.
15–19	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
20–24	5.5	7.3	4.2	6.1	7.7	4.5	5.4
25–29	17.7	26.3	17.6	20.8	26.1	18.5	19.3
30–34	30.2	42.1	30.6	37.8	44.4	34.1	31.1
35–44	41.9	49.5	37.2	45.0	55.5	42.6	35.4
45–54	43.6	45.5	30.2	44.7	58.7	36.9	35.8
55–64	37.8	37.9	20.5	38.3	47.7	26.2	32.3
65+	32.0	26.1	14.6	24.7	32.1	17.7	27.0
Unknown	11.1	5.9	8.3	.....	.....	.....	27.3
15+	24.2	27.5	20.0	24.3	33.5	23.2	22.3

FEMALES.

15–19	6.0	7.1	3.7	7.1	8.7	5.8	5.5
20–24	24.3	29.4	19.9	26.9	37.0	27.7	23.4
25–29	35.5	45.1	33.6	39.3	50.6	42.5	33.7
30–34	39.1	46.9	35.4	40.8	54.1	43.8	33.1
35–44	35.5	41.0	30.7	39.9	49.3	38.6	28.8
45–54	25.2	29.0	21.4	31.1	37.8	25.3	20.5
55–64	14.9	19.0	11.5	19.4	23.9	13.9	12.6
65+	5.8	7.2	5.2	9.2	11.3	5.9	6.8
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.0
15+	25.4	29.6	21.1	27.7	34.7	27.1	21.2

The highest proportion of married in each sex and at each age was in Puerto Principe, the single exception being among the males, 25–29. At that period a few more males were married in Habana province outside the capital than in Puerto Principe. The smallest proportion of married at the extremes of life, 15–29 and 55+ (or 45+ for males), was found for both sexes in Matanzas. For the intervening age periods the smallest proportion was found, with one slight exception, in Santiago. The women 30–54 years old in 1899 were all under 35 when the ten-years' war, which was fought mainly in the eastern part of the island, ended by the capitulation of El Zanjon. Hence they lived through the years in which marriage usually occurs amidst confusion and struggle that doubtless postponed or prevented many marriages. This may explain in part the low proportion of married women 30–54 years of age in Santiago.

Among men the highest proportion of married was usually in the period 35–44, but in the city of Habana and in Santiago it was in the later period, 45–54. Among women the highest proportion was in the group 30–34, but in Santiago it fell five years earlier. This suggests that there was probably a wider average difference in Santiago than elsewhere between the ages of husband and wife.

The married classified by race.—In a previous table (p. 119) it appeared that the ratio of married to population was higher in Puerto Principe and lower in Santiago than in any other province. It had already appeared (p. 96) that the proportion of whites was higher in Puerto

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Principe and lower in Santiago than in any other province. This suggests that white blood and lawful marriage may be related phenomena. The following table shows that they vary together through the provinces:

Province.	Per cent of total population.	
	Married.	White.
Puerto Principe	19.5	79.8
Habana (excluding city)	18.8	76.4
Habana city	17.8	71.4
Santa Clara	16.0	68.6
Pinar del Rio	15.7	72.6
Matanzas	13.4	58.3
Santiago	12.3	55.3

Hence it seems probable that legal marriage in Cuba was more common among the whites than among the colored. The following table raises the probability to a certainty:

Race.	Total population.	Lawfully married.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White	1,052,397	214,543	20.4
Colored	520,400	31,808	6.1

Legal marriage was more than thrice as general among the whites as among the colored. But even among the whites it was not much more than half as general as it was in the United States. In two former censuses, those of 1841 and 1861, comparable returns have been made. From them the following table has been compiled:

Per cent married among total population.

	1841.	1861.	1899.
White	10.4	22.8	20.4
Colored	6.2	8.1	6.1

In both races marriage is less frequent than forty years ago.

In the following table the analysis of the subject by race is extended to the provinces:

Province.	Per cent married.	
	Whites.	Colored.
Habana (excluding city)	22.6	6.7
Habana city	22.7	5.7
Matanzas	21.1	2.6
Pinar del Rio	19.2	6.3
Puerto Principe	21.4	12.1
Santa Clara	20.3	6.6
Santiago	16.6	7.1
Cuba	20.4	6.1

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When the proportion of married in each province is obtained for the two races separately, it appears that white and black were affected by different influences. The highest proportion of married for the whites was not in Puerto Principe, but in and around the capital, and the proportion in the other provinces, except Santiago, was not much below that in Puerto Principe. In this last province the high relative number of married is due in great measure to the fact that the married among the colored are almost twice as many as in any other province. Matanzas and Puerto Principe furnish a striking contrast. In each the married whites were about one-fifth the total whites, but among the Puerto Principe colored one in eight were married, and in Matanzas only one in thirty-eight.

In the following table the analysis of the prevalence of lawful marriage by race has been extended to the fourteen cities separately reported:

District.	Per cent of married among—	
	Whites.	Colored.
Fourteen cities separately reported	21.4	7.0
Rest of Cuba	19.0	5.7

With both races marriage is slightly more common in cities than in the rural districts, but the difference for the whites is greater than for the colored.

The married classified by race and sex.—The following table shows the number of married by race and sex:

Race and sex.	Total.	Married.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White males	563,113	109,760	19.5
White females	489,284	104,783	21.4
Colored males	252,092	15,307	6.1
Colored females	268,308	16,501	6.2

This shows that the larger proportion of married among the females already noted (p. 120) was confined almost entirely to the whites, and supports the explanation offered that the excess was due mainly to the immigration of husbands without their wives.

The married classified by race and age.—It has already appeared that marriage was more than three times as common among whites as among colored. The same was true of the people over 15 as appears from the following:

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Per cent married in total adult population (15+).

Race.	Per cent married.
White	32.4
Colored	9.6

In the following table the per cents are given by provinces for each race:

Per cent married in total adult population (15+).

Province.	Whites.	Colored.
Habana (city)	34.5	8.0
Habana (excluding city)	31.3	9.9
Matanzas	33.1	8.9
Pinar del Rio	31.5	10.5
Puerto Principe	38.4	19.1
Santa Clara	32.3	9.8
Santiago	29.3	12.4
Cuba	32.4	9.6

Among both races marriage was much more common in Puerto Principe than in any other province. But the difference was more marked among the colored than among the whites. The proportion of married among the colored adults of Puerto Principe was one-half greater than in any other province. But among the white adults of that province the married, while twice as numerous as among the colored, were only about one-seventh more numerous than among the whites in Habana city. Marriage was far more evenly distributed among whites than among colored. In the province where it was most general (Puerto Principe) it was less than one-third more common than among the whites of the adjoining province of Santiago, where the proportion of married whites was lowest. But among the colored adults of Puerto Principe marriage was almost five times as common as among the colored adults of Matanzas. The table shows that the local influences favorable to marriage differed widely for the two races. To show this more clearly the provinces may be arranged in the order of the prevalence of marriage among white and among colored adults as follows:

Provinces arranged in the order of increasing prevalence of marriage among—

White adults:
Santiago.
Habana (excluding city).
Pinar del Rio.
Santa Clara.
Matanzas.
Habana (city).
Puerto Principe.

Colored adults:
Matanzas.
Habana (city).
Santa Clara.
Habana (excluding city).
Pinar del Rio.
Santiago.
Puerto Principe.

No relation whatever can be discerned between these two series. Why should Santiago have few marriages among whites and many

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among colored, or Matanzas few among colored and many among whites?

The married classified by race and sex and age.— In the following table the proportion of married in the adult population of each sex and race is stated.

Race and sex.	Adult population (15+).	Married.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White males	364,261	109,760	30.1
Colored males	157,855	15,307	9.7
White females	299,022	104,783	35.0
Colored females	174,623	16,501	9.5

In preceding paragraphs it has appeared that the proportion of married women in Cuba was slightly greater than the proportion of married men (p. 120), and that this difference was confined to the whites (p. 126); that the difference between the sexes for the total population was less than 1 per cent, but for the whites alone was nearly 2 per cent. The last table shows that for white adults the difference between the two sexes was nearly 5 per cent.

In the following table the facts are given in the same way, by sex and race for the several provinces.

Per cent of adult population (15+) of sex and race specified who were married.

Province.	Males.		Females.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Habana (city)	28.4	9.0	35.4	7.3
Habana (excluding city)	32.5	9.9	36.8	9.8
Matanzas	31.0	3.9	35.5	3.8
Pinar del Rio	28.8	10.5	35.0	10.4
Puerto Principe	37.5	18.8	39.4	19.4
Santa Clara	29.4	9.2	36.0	10.4
Santiago	28.9	13.1	29.8	11.9

From the preceding table it appears that among white adults the proportion of married females was greater in each province than the proportion of married males. Among colored adults in five of the seven provinces the reverse was true. The difference is due to the excess of males among white adults and of females among colored adults. In all monogamous countries, if either sex is decidedly in the minority, it is almost sure to have a larger proportion of married than the sex which outnumbers it. Among the white adults of Cuba 54.9 per cent were male, but among the colored adults only 47.5 per cent were male. Hence the chance of marriage in the one race is greater among females, and in the other greater among males. This excess of males among white adults appeared in every province of Cuba, and accordingly the higher proportion of married among females was equally general. The excess of females among colored adults appeared in five of the seven

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divisions, and in each of these five the proportion of married was higher among colored males. Santa Clara had more colored men than women, and accordingly, in that province, the proportion of married was higher among colored women. In Puerto Principe, while the women were slightly in excess (51.7 per cent) among colored adults, the slight difference was probably offset by the earlier age at which women marry.

In the following table the facts for all Cuba are given by sex and race and eight age periods.

Per cent of married in population group of sex, race, and age specified.

Age period.	Males.		Females.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
15–19	0.2	0.1	7.6	2.6
20–24	6.2	3.3	33.4	10.8
25–29	23.1	10.3	51.1	15.7
30–34	40.4	16.4	54.8	14.9
35–44	51.0	17.7	50.0	12.3
45–54	54.7	12.7	37.5	8.0
55–64	52.5	8.8	23.1	5.1
65 +	44.2	7.0	10.9	2.8
Unknown	12.5	5.9	16.7	.....
Total adults (15+)	30.1	9.7	35.0	9.5

Marriage was about 3.1 times as general among white men as among colored men, but 3.7 times as general among white women as among colored women, the difference being due, as just explained, to the excess of white men and of colored women in Cuba. Taking these ratios as the standard, it appears from the preceding table that prior to the age of 30, and for males prior to the age of 45, the proportion of married among colored was uniformly higher than when all ages are included. This suggests that relatively to the white the generation of colored which has grown up since emancipation have entered upon legal marriage rather more commonly than their parents did. The difference may also be connected with the excess of males among the aged colored. At each of the age periods above 45 the colored males outnumbered the females. There were 12,897 colored persons born in Africa reported by this census (Table XI), the great majority in the higher age groups, and nearly three-fifths (59 per cent) were males. Then, too, there were 14,614 colored persons born in China, most of whom also belonged to the higher ages, and of these practically all (99.7 per cent) were males. That, notwithstanding this difference, a larger proportion of the colored men than of colored women at those ages were married must be due to the marriage by old men of younger women.

The married classified by place of birth.—The tables make it possible to analyze the conjugal condition of the population of Cuba with reference to one further element—nativity. This tabulation is confined to the white race alone. The question may be asked: Was marriage

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more common among native whites or foreign-born whites? The following table appears to give an answer:

Nativity.	Total number.	Married.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native whites	910,299	169,354	18.6
Foreign-born whites	142,098	45,189	31.8

These figures seem to show that marriage was far more common among the foreign-born than among the native. But no such inference is warranted, because the immigrant population of Cuba is composed mainly of adults of marriageable age. Of the native white population over two-fifths (42.1 per cent) were under 15 years of age, while of the foreign-born whites only one twenty-fifth (4 per cent) were in those age periods. When the children of both classes are excluded the figures tell a different story, as follows:

Nativity.	Number of adults 15 years and over.	Married.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native whites	526,867	169,354	32.1
Foreign-born whites	136,416	45,189	33.1

With this correction introduced it appears that the proportion of married in the two classes was almost the same, but with the foreigners slightly larger. As the difference is so slight, it may be affected by the sex composition of the two classes. Hence that further classification is introduced in the table below:

Nativity.	Number of adults 15 years and over.	Married.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native white males	251,655	75,454	30.0
Foreign-born white males	112,606	34,306	30.5
Native white females	276,212	93,900	34.1
Foreign-born white females	23,810	10,883	45.7

The table seems to show that foreign-born white men were married in slightly greater proportion than native white men, and foreign-born white women in far greater proportion than native white women; but although all persons under 15 have been excluded, yet the adult native whites must have had a far larger proportion than the foreign-born have in the ages 15–25, at which marriage is comparatively infrequent. Hence the question can not be decisively answered until the proportion of married for each age period is ascertained. This is done in the

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following table, and to economize attention only the per cents are given:

Per cent married of population in sex, class, and age specified.

Age period.	White males.		White females.	
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.
15–19	.3	.2	7.4	14.9
20–24	7.2	4.0	32.7	45.3
25–29	27.3	15.6	50.5	58.7
30–34	45.5	31.0	54.2	61.1
35–44	54.1	45.4	49.1	57.6
45–54	55.9	52.9	36.5	44.3
55–64	52.8	51.9	22.3	27.7
65–	52.8	44.6	10.4	13.2
Unknown	8.8	18.7	9.1	.....

With this table a final answer is reached to the question under examination. At every age period the native white men were married in greater proportions than the immigrant white men, but the immigrant white women were married in greater proportions than the native white women. This doubtless means that a large proportion of the women who have gone to Cuba from elsewhere have gone with their husbands.

PERSONS LIVING TOGETHER AS HUSBAND AND WIFE BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

On the schedules in the present census there are many cases in which a man and woman of about the same age were reported as occupying the same house but as bearing different names and standing in no admitted relations to each other. In most cases the census family included one or more children bearing the woman's name. All such census families were tabulated as cases of persons cohabiting as husband and wife without formal legal sanction upon the union, and the children were tabulated as technically illegitimate. Any one familiar with Cuban life knows that in certain classes and regions such unions are frequent and often as permanent and secure as good care and nurture for the children as if the law had sanctioned the relation. It was impossible to detect from the schedules every such case, and in some few instances persons may have been assigned to this class by an error, but probably whatever mistakes occurred have usually been of omission. This is the first time that such a return has ever been tabulated, and therefore no comparisons can be made with past Cuban censuses or with censuses of other countries except Porto Rico. The returns for these two countries under this head were as follows:

Country.	Total population.	Living together by mutual consent.	Per cent living together.
Cuba	1,572,797	131,732	8.4
Porto Rico	963,243	84,241	8.8

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In each country about 1 person in 12 was living in such relations, but the proportion was slightly less in Cuba than in Porto Rico. A fairer comparison may be made with the married couples. For every two lawful unions there is one union by mutual consent.

The several provinces of Cuba have the following proportions of persons living together by mutual consent:

Province.	Total population.	Living together by mutual consent.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Puerto Principe	88,234	3,505	3.9
Habana	424,804	28,730	6.8
Pinar del Rio	173,064	12,386	7.2
Santa Clara	356,536	26,607	7.5
Matanzas	202,444	20,942	10.4
Santiago de Cuba	327,715	39,562	12.1

Reference to a preceding table shows that the provinces arranged as above in the order of increasing proportion of persons living together agree closely with the provinces arranged in the order of decreasing proportion of married (p. 119). The two are brought together in the following table:

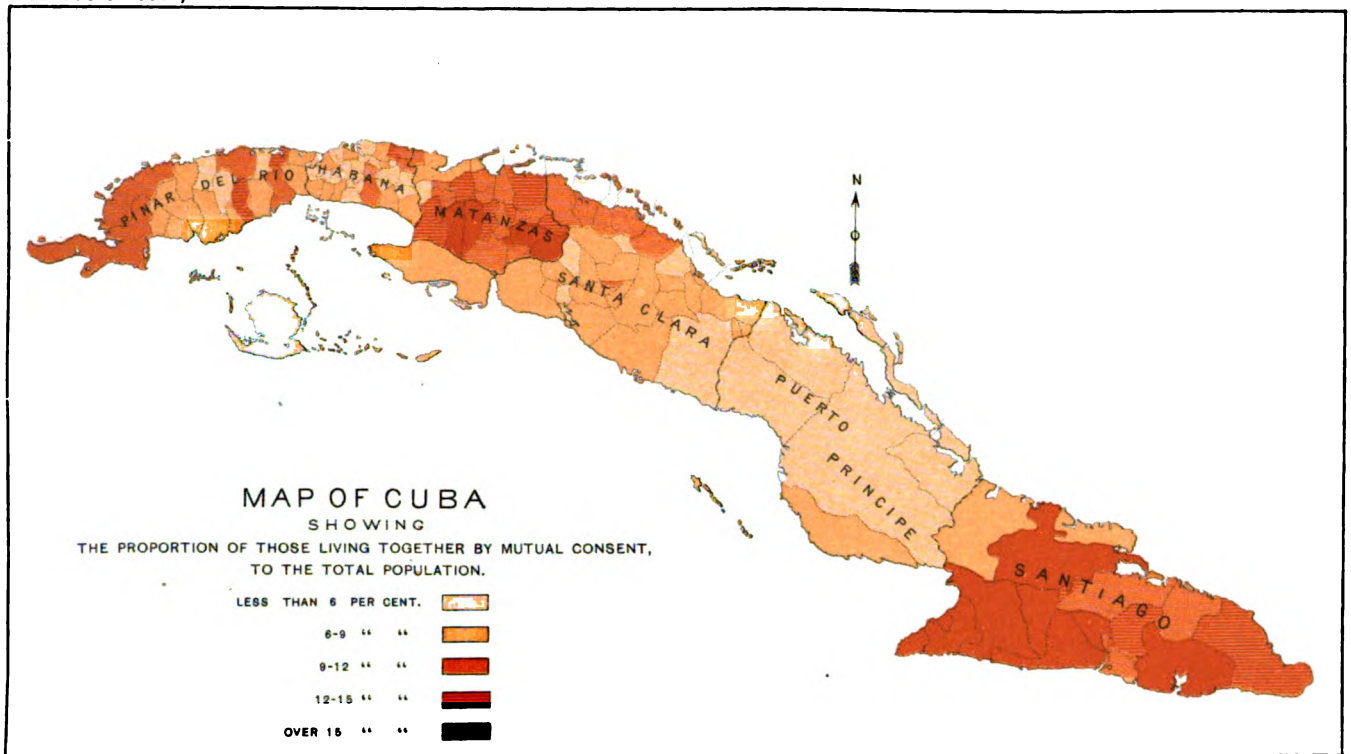
Province.	Per cent living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Per cent legally married.	Per cent belonging to either class.
Puerto Principe	3.9	19.5	23.5
Habana	6.8	18.3	25.1
Pinar del Rio	7.2	15.7	22.9
Santa Clara	7.5	16.0	23.5
Matanzas	10.4	13.4	23.8
Santiago	12.1	12.3	24.4
Cuba	8.4	15.7	24.0

In Santiago there were three times as many of these unions as in the adjoining province of Puerto Principe, but as an offset there were in Santiago less than two-thirds as many married persons as in the neighboring province.

The figures for the 14 cities separately reported are as follows:

City.	Per cent living together.	City.	Per cent living together.
Cardenas	7.3	Regla	6.3
Cienfuegos	8.4	Sagua la Grande	9.0
Guanabucoa	8.0	Sancti Spiritus	3.7
Habana	7.7	Santa Clara	6.9
Manzanillo	10.0	Santiago	7.7
Matanzas	7.7	Trinidad	6.2
Pinar del Rio	7.7		
Puerto Principe	3.1	Total cities	7.4

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In 9 of the 14 cities the relative number of persons living together was less than in the entire province containing the city, while in 5 cities it was greater. The difference between urban and rural population in this regard is summarized in the following two tables for the island and its provinces:

	Population.	Living together by mutual consent.	
		Number.	Per cent.
14 cities separately reported	491,504	36,500	7.4
Rest of Cuba	1,081,293	95,232	8.8
Total	1,572,797	131,732	8.4

This is not a conclusive proof that the cities have a smaller proportion of persons living together than the surrounding rural districts, for the cities are massed in the western central part of the island. Hence it seems best to treat the urban and rural districts of each province separately, as is done in the following table:

Province.	Per cent living together by mutual consent—	
	In urban districts.	In rural districts.
Puerto Principe	3.1	4.8
Habana	7.7	5.3
Pinar del Rio	7.7	7.1
Santa Clara	7.2	7.5
Matanzas	7.6	11.5
Santiago	8.2	12.9

The relative number of persons living together without being lawfully married was greater in the four cities of Pinar del Rio and Habana provinces than in the rural districts, but elsewhere the cities had a smaller number than the country. The rural districts of Matanzas and Santiago are evidently the regions in which this mode of family life is most prevalent.

There were 25 municipal districts out of 132, or nearly 1 in 5, in which the number of ~~consentual~~ unions exceeded the number of legal marriages. But only 1 of the 14 cities separately reported, Manzanillo, is included in any of the 25 districts. Three provinces, Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, and Habana, had no such district. Pinar del Rio had 3 adjoining each other on the north coast and Santiago had 11 stretching along the south coast from Niquero to Guantanamo. The other 11 were in Matanzas.

Classification by sex.—Of the 131,732 persons reported as living together, 65,793 were males and 65,939 were females. As there were over 50,000 more males than females in Cuba (p. 80), the proportion of females living in marriage relations unsanctioned by law (8.7 per cent) was greater than the proportion of males (8.1 per cent).

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Classification by age.—Drawing the line at fifteen years between those who were and those who were not old enough to marry one finds the following result:

Country.	Total population 15+.	Living together.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Cuba	995,761	131,732	13.2
Porto Rico	534,941	84,241	15.7

As the proportion of children under 15 was much less in Cuba than in Porto Rico, the difference between the two islands already noted (p. 131) was not clearly defined by the table there given, showing the proportion of persons living together to the population of all ages. The table just given is, therefore, a more exact measure of the difference between the two islands. In the following table the figures for Cuba are given by provinces:

Per cent of adults (15+) who were living together by mutual consent.

Puerto Principe	7.0
Habana (excluding city)	8.4
Habana (city)	10.7
Santa Clara	11.7
Pinar del Rio	11.8
Matanzas	15.9
Santiago	21.3
Cuba	13.2

There is but one difference between the order of the provinces here and that in the table already given (p. 132). Among adults, as shown in this table, Santa Clara had a slightly larger proportion of persons living together than Pinar del Rio, while in the total population the relation is reversed. It is due to the fact, brought out in the discussion of the age tables (p. 91), that Pinar del Rio had more children and fewer adults than Santa Clara.

In the following table the relative number of persons living together by mutual consent to the total population is given for the several age periods. For purposes of comparison a second column reports the proportion of persons married in Cuba at the same age periods. As both these classes together include probably about all who were married either by mutual consent alone or with the sanction of the law, a third column gives the proportion that the sum of these two classes makes to the total population of the age named, and for comparative purposes the figures for the United States are added in a fourth column.

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Age period.	Per cent living together.	Per cent married	Total.	Per cent married in United States.
15–19	2.6	3.2	5.8	5.0
20–24	9.5	15.4	24.9	32.8
25–29	14.6	28.8	43.4	61.7
30–34	17.9	37.1	55.0	75.3
35–44	19.1	39.3	58.4	80.8
45–54	17.7	33.0	50.7	79.3
55–64	15.2	24.0	39.2	71.8
65+	12.4	14.9	27.3	58.3
Unknown	4.7	9.4	14.1	33.1
Total 15+	13.2	24.7	37.9	55.3

It will be noticed that between the ages of 25 and 55 the proportion of persons married was uniformly about double the proportion of persons living together without marriage, but in the younger and older age periods the proportion of persons living together to those married was higher. The larger proportion between 15 and 25 suggests that unions of this sort are entered upon at a somewhat younger age than ceremonial marriage. This may best be tested by finding what proportion of the total number of each class were under 25. Among the married about one-ninth (11.9 per cent) were under 25, but of the persons living together without a marriage ceremony about one-seventh (14.6 per cent) were under 25.

The large proportion of persons over 65 who were living together by mutual consent is probably connected with the presence in Cuba of many aged negroes born in Africa and imported before slavery was abolished or the slave trade effectually suppressed. It is probable that such persons before living together seldom go through a formal ceremony of marriage. There were also many Chinese males in Cuba and their median age was over 53 years. The same remark would hold true of them. The decreasing proportion of colored to the total population of Cuba during the last forty years is also a factor to be considered in explaining the difference.

Classification by age and sex.—As the age during which marriage, lawful or unlawful, occurs varies widely with the sex, it is important to supplement the age analysis already given by one in which the sex difference is also included. That is done in the following table, in which the proportion of persons living together at each period and for each sex is given. The proportions of persons married of the same sex and the same age are added in parallel columns, and as these two together make up the total of persons living in any sort of marriage relationship in Cuba, a third column gives the total, while a fourth column gives the proportion of persons of the same sex and age married in the United States in 1890. In each column the maximum ratio is marked by a + prefixed.

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Age period.	Males.				Females.			
	Married.	Living together.	Total.	Married males in United States (1890).	Married.	Living together.	Total.	Married females in United States (1890).
15–19	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	6.0	4.6	10.6	9.5
20–24	5.5	5.5	11.0	18.9	25.9	13.8	39.7	46.7
25–29	20.0	12.2	32.2	52.7	38.8	17.4	56.2	71.4
30–34	34.3	16.3	50.6	71.3	+40.4	+19.8	+60.2	79.8
35–44	+42.1	18.9	+61.0	80.9	35.8	19.4	55.2	+80.6
45–54	39.4	+19.7	59.1	+84.3	25.3	15.2	40.5	73.9
55–64	31.6	18.5	50.1	82.3	15.0	11.2	26.2	60.4
65+	23.1	17.0	40.1	70.5	6.7	7.7	14.4	35.4
Total 15+	24.0	12.6	36.6	54.1	25.6	13.9	39.5	56.8

In the preceding table it will be noticed that the maximum proportion of persons married was reached in Cuba for each sex ten years earlier than in the United States. It may be that this is a remote result of the ten years' war, 1868–1878. It is a familiar fact that marriages decrease during periods of war or serious economic calamities. This fact is conspicuously illustrated by the vital statistics of Cuba during the last ten years, discussed elsewhere in the present volume (Appendix XVIII). It is probable, therefore, that the number of marriages in Cuba during the ten years 1868–1878 was materially reduced and that the number of marriages celebrated after the capitulation of El Zanjon was above the normal. Many men over 45 years of age may have been prevented from marrying by the disturbances during the years of their early manhood, and, on the contrary, men between 35 and 44 would have been at the threshold of the age at which marriage is most common, when peace returned to Cuba in 1878. This hypothesis may also explain the proportion of children in Cuba between 10 and 20, which was shown in the discussion of age (p. 85) to be larger than in the United States or Porto Rico. Such children, aside from the few immigrants, must have been born in Cuba between 1879 and 1888.

The preceding table shows that for every 100 married men over 15 years of age there were 52 living together by mutual consent (126÷240=52.5 per cent), and for every 100 married women over 15 years of age there were 54 living together by mutual consent. The difference is due to the fact that the married men in Cuba outnumbered by 3,783 the married women. The ratio of those living together by mutual consent to the married was below the average for males 25 to 54 years of age and for females 20 to 44 years of age. The proportion of persons living together by mutual consent was therefore excessive in both sexes during the earlier and later years of life.

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Classification by race.—The following table gives the facts by race in the briefest way:

Race.	Population.	Persons living together by mutual consent.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White	1,052,397	50,027	4.8
Colored	520,400	81,705	15.7
Total	1,572,797	131,732	8.4

Legal marriage has already (p. 125) been shown to be more than three times as common among whites as among colored. The present table shows that unions by mutual consent were more than three times as prevalent among colored as among whites. The comparison may be made more clear by the following table:

Race.	Number lawfully married.	Persons living together by mutual consent.	
		Number.	To each 100 married.
White	214,543	50,027	23
Colored	31,808	81,705	257
Total	246,351	131,732	53

Of the total unions among whites 81 per cent were lawful marriages. Of the total unions among colored 28 per cent were lawful marriages.

In the following table the facts are given by race for the several provinces:

Province.	Whites.		Colored.		Living together to each 100 married.	
	Married.	Living together by mutual consent.	Married.	Living together by mutual consent.	White.	Colored.
Habana city	38,247	7,807	8,824	10,446	20	273
Habana (exclusive of city)	32,500	3,819	2,975	6,658	12	224
Matanzas	24,907	3,762	2,180	17,180	15	788
Pinar del Rio	24,131	6,263	2,969	6,123	26	206
Puerto Principe	15,057	2,220	2,153	1,285	15	60
Santa Clara	49,604	9,507	7,321	17,100	19	234
Santiago	30,097	16,649	10,386	22,913	55	221
Total	214,543	50,027	31,808	81,705	23	257

This table brings out noteworthy differences between the several provinces and shows that the differences do not run parallel for the two races. Among whites the smallest proportion of consentual unions to lawful marriages was in Habana province outside the city, where only about 1 union in 9 was merely consentual. At the opposite extreme comes Santiago, where among whites more than 1 union in

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3 was merely consentual. Next to Santiago, but at a long remove, comes the province at the other end of the island, Pinar del Rio, where about 1 union in 5 was by consent only. Among colored, the province having the fewest merely consentual unions, Puerto Principe, had about 1 in 3, or rather more of such unions than the province of Santiago had among whites. Next to Puerto Principe at a long interval comes Pinar del Rio, where there were 2 unions by consent among colored for each lawful marriage. Matanzas stands out conspicuously in the column for colored, with nearly 8 consentual unions for 1 legal marriage, a proportion about thrice as great as in any other province. It is noteworthy that the provinces in which this form of married life was least common among colored, Puerto Principe and Pinar del Rio, are those in which the colored formed the smallest proportion of the population, and the province in which consentual unions were most common among whites, Santiago, is the one in which the whites are but little more than half the population.

In the following table the facts are given separately for urban and rural Cuba, and as the conditions in Habana city are often widely different from the average conditions in other Cuban cities, urban Cuba has been subdivided into Habana and the remaining 13 cities separately reported:

Division.	White.		Colored.		Living together to each 100 married.	
	Married.	Living together by mutual consent.	Married.	Living together by mutual consent.	White.	Colored.
Habana city	38,247	7,807	3,824	10,446	20	273
Thirteen other cities	32,142	7,167	8,013	11,080	22	138
Rest of Cuba	144,154	35,053	19,971	60,179	24	301

This table shows that among both races consentual unions were most common in the rural districts, but that for the white race the minimum of such unions was found in Habana city, while for the colored race the minimum was in the other 13 cities, and that the proportion of consentual unions among colored, both in the rural districts and in Habana, is double the average for the other cities. It will be of interest to see whether the same relation holds when both consentual unions and lawful marriages are compared with the population. This comparison is made in the following table:

Division.	Population.		Married.		Living together.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Habana city	168,433	67,548	38,247	3,824	7,807	10,446
Thirteen other cities	159,645	95,878	32,142	8,013	7,167	11,080
Rest of Cuba	724,319	356,974	144,154	19,971	35,053	60,179
Total	1,052,397	520,400	214,543	31,808	50,027	81,705

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From the preceding table the following percentages are computed:

Division.	Per cent married.		Per cent living together.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Habana city	22.7	5.7	4.6	15.5
Thirteen other cities	20.1	8.4	4.5	11.6
Rest of Cuba	19.9	5.6	4.8	16.9
Total	20.4	6.1	4.8	15.7

This table confirms the preceding in showing that for both races consentual unions were most common in the rural districts. An apparent difference of result between the two methods is that the former indicated that among whites consentual unions were least common in Habana city while this table fixes the minimum of such unions in the 13 other cities. The two may be reconciled by noticing that the proportion of married to population among whites in Habana was decidedly greater than in the other cities. Hence when the consentual unions are compared with the numerous legal marriages as in the first table, they appear fewer than they do when compared with the population. These secondary cities had the smallest proportion of consentual unions for each race, but by an interesting anomaly they had the largest proportion of married among the colored. It may be that the social standards or economic situation of the colored in these cities is somewhat higher than elsewhere, or it may be that the cities lie mainly in the center of the island and reflect the average conditions in their immediate vicinity. The last possibility may be tested by the following table:

Urban population.

Division.	Population.		Married.		Living together.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Guanabacoa, Regla, and Habana city	186,915	74,394	42,292	4,216	8,610	11,469
Cardenas and Matanzas	38,618	19,696	8,248	992	1,430	2,992
Pinar del Rio	5,933	2,947	1,178	146	318	868
Puerto Principe	17,788	7,314	3,987	969	418	867
Cienfuegos, Sagua la Grande, Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara, and Trinidad	50,874	29,471	9,629	2,485	2,510	3,274
Manzanillo and Santiago	27,961	29,603	5,055	3,029	1,688	3,056
Total	328,079	163,425	70,389	11,837	14,974	21,526

The following table shows the same facts in the form of percentages:

Per cent urban population.

Division.	Married.		Living together.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Guanabacoa, Regla, and Habana city	22.6	5.7	4.6	15.4
Cardenas and Matanzas	21.4	5.0	3.7	15.2
Pinar del Rio	19.9	4.9	5.4	12.5
Puerto Principe	22.4	13.2	2.3	5.0
Cienfuegos, Sagua la Grande, Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara, and Trinidad	18.9	8.4	4.9	11.1
Manzanillo and Santiago	18.1	10.2	6.0	10.3

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In the following table are shown the facts for the rural population:

Rural population.

Province.	Population.		Married.		Living together.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Habana	125,675	37,820	28,455	2,583	3,016	5,635
Matanzas	79,299	64,831	16,659	1,188	2,332	14,198
Pinar del Rio	119,692	44,492	22,953	2,823	5,945	5,755
Puerto Principe	52,599	10,533	11,070	1,184	1,802	915
Santa Clara	193,894	82,297	39,975	4,836	6,997	13,826
Santiago	153,159	117,002	25,042	7,357	14,961	19,857
Total	724,318	356,975	144,154	19,971	35,053	60,179

Below appear the percentages derived from this table:

Per cent rural population.

Province.	Married.		Living together.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Habana	22.6	6.8	2.4	14.9
Matanzas	21.0	1.8	2.9	21.9
Pinar del Rio	19.2	6.3	5.0	12.9
Puerto Principe	21.0	11.2	3.4	8.7
Santa Clara	20.6	5.9	3.6	16.8
Santiago	16.4	6.3	9.8	17.0

This table incidentally reveals the proportion of white and of colored in the urban and rural districts of Cuba. The results may be stated as follows:

Division.	Per cent of—	
	White.	Colored.
Habana city	72.4	28.6
Thirteen other cities	62.6	37.4
Rural districts	67.0	33.0

The whites were most numerous in Habana city, the colored in the 13 other cities of Cuba. In the following table the proportion of each race is given for the urban and rural districts of each province:

Province.	Per cent of whites in—		Per cent of colored in—	
	Urban districts.	Rural districts.	Urban districts.	Rural districts.
Habana	71.6	76.9	28.4	23.1
Matanzas	66.3	55.1	33.7	44.9
Pinar del Rio	66.8	73.0	33.2	27.0
Puerto Principe	70.9	83.2	29.1	16.8
Santa Clara	63.3	70.2	36.7	29.8
Santiago	48.6	56.7	51.4	43.3

In every province of Cuba except Matanzas the whites were most largely represented in the rural districts and the colored in the urban districts. The preeminence of Habana city in its proportion of whites,

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when compared with the other cities or the rural districts as a whole, disappears when it is compared with the urban districts of Habana, Pinar del Rio, or Puerto Principe provinces. It is probable that the migration of colored from rural districts to cities in quest of employment has exercised greater influence even in Habana upon the distribution of population than the migration of whites from abroad.

Returning to an examination of the tables (pp. 139, f) with reference to the question they were immediately designed to answer, it appears that among the colored in the four eastern provinces marriage was more common in the cities than in the country, and that in Matanzas the difference was at its maximum. But in the two western provinces marriage was more common among the rural population. Among the whites the proportion of married was greater in cities except in Habana province, where it was the same for city and country, and in Santa Clara.

Classification by birthplace.—The classification by birthplace, and therefore the following analysis of the tables, is confined to the whites. It may be conjectured that white immigrants coming to Cuba unmarried and intending not to remain for life would form unions without the sanction of the law. This is the general experience where a large number of male immigrants enter a country in which the marriage law is rigid while at the same time social opinion in certain quarters tolerates a consentual marriage. Whether such a conjecture is in accord with the facts in Cuba will appear from the following analysis.

The table below gives the facts for the two classes of whites:

Nativity.	Population 15 +.	Living together by mutual consent.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native white	526,867	41,052	7.8
Foreign white	136,416	8,975	6.6

This seems to negative the conjecture under examination. But such an hypothesis could hardly apply to women, and therefore the sex distinction should be introduced as is done in the following table:

Nativity.	Population 15 +.	Living together by mutual consent.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native white males	251,655	20,095	8.0
Foreign white males	112,606	7,516	6.7
Native white females	275,212	20,957	7.6
Foreign white females	23,810	1,459	6.1

With both sexes the proportion of persons living together by mutual consent is greater among the native white than it is among the foreign white. But the immigrants are almost uniformly adults, and are probably decidedly older than the native whites over 15. Hence

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an examination by age periods is needed. As the foreign born white women are so few the examination by age periods may be confined to males.

Per cent of males living in consentual unions.

Age period.	Native.	Foreign.	Age period.	Native.	Foreign.
15–19	0.3	0.2	35–44	13.4	9.8
20–24	3.8	2.3	45–54	13.1	9.7
25–29	9.1	5.3	55–64	10.6	7.2
30–34	12.2	7.8	65 +	10.6	4.8

At every age the proportion of white men of foreign birth living in consentual unions was less than the proportion of native white men. The following table shows whether this is true throughout the several provinces.

Province.	Native.	Foreign born.
Habana city	7.9	5.7
Habana province	4.0	4.4
Matanzas	5.0	7.8
Pinar del Rio	7.8	7.1
Puerto Principe	5.4	6.8
Santa Clara	5.9	6.5
Santiago	17.9	11.6
Cuba	8.0	6.7

This table shows that the figures heretofore reached are the net result for the island of conditions widely different in the different provinces. Habana city and the two provinces at the ends of Cuba agree in having a proportion of consentual unions among the native white men larger than among the foreign-born white men. In the other four divisions the opposite was true. Among females, on the contrary, consentual unions were less common with the foreign born than with the native white not merely in Cuba as a whole but in every province except Habana. The lower proportion of consentual unions is closely connected with the higher proportion of married already noted (p. 131) among foreign-born white women.

THE WIDOWED.

It might be anticipated that the very high death rate of Cuba during the last few years, to which attention is called in the discussion of the vital statistics of the past ten years, would leave its traces in an excessive number of widows and widowers. The facts for all Cuba in comparison with those for Porto Rico and the United States are given in the following table:

Country.	Population 15 +.	Widows and widowers	Per cent.
Cuba	995,761	85,167	8.6
Porto Rico	534,941	46,052	8.6
United States (1890)	40,380,050	2,970,052	7.4

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These figures indicate a proportion of widowed in Cuba not much above that in the United States and not at all above that in Porto Rico. But obviously only persons who had been lawfully married would be reported to the census as widowed. Persons who had been living in consentual marriages, but whose unions had ended before the census by death of the other party, would appear in the census not as widowed but as single. Hence a fairer basis for the comparison may be found in the persons reported as married. Such a comparison yields the following result:

Country.	Married.	Widowed.	Per cent widowed to 100 married.
Cuba	246,351	85,167	34.6
Porto Rico	158,570	46,052	29.0
United States (1890)	22,331,424	2,970,052	13.3

On this basis it appears that there was in Cuba one widow or widower for every three married persons, while in the United States there was one widow or widower for every eight married persons. In Cuba in 1861 there was one widow or widower for every five married persons. This large proportion of widowed is emphasized by the following table in which the proportion of widowed to married is given for the last available census of a number of Spanish-American countries, or West Indian Islands:

Country.	Date of census.	Widowed to 100 married.
Argentina	1895	17
Barbados	1891	22
Bermuda	1891	23
British Honduras	1891	29
Chile	1885	19
Costa Rica	1892	16
Guatemala	1893	20
Jamaica	1891	21
Leeward Islands	1891	25
Martinique	1894	34
Mexico	1895	25
Trinidad	1891	22
Turk's Island	1891	20
Portugal	1890	19
Spain	1887	17
Porto Rico	1899	29
Cuba	1899	34

The evidence thus shows conclusively that the proportion of widows and widowers in Cuba was far higher than in the other countries with which comparison would naturally be made. Whether the excess is of widows or widowers may be doubtful. In the following table the sex classification is introduced:

Country.	Husbands.	Widowers.	Widowers to 100 husbands.	Wives.	Widows.	Widows to 100 wives.
Cuba	125,067	23,059	18.4	121,284	62,108	51.2
Porto Rico	78,689	12,023	15.3	79,881	34,029	42.6
United States (1890)	11,206,228	815,437	7.3	11,126,196	2,154,615	19.4

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This table shows that both the West India Islands had more than double the proportion of widowed to married that prevails in the United States, but that the proportion in Cuba was noticeably higher than in Porto Rico. For every six husbands there was a widower and for every two wives a widow.

In the following table the classification is carried into the several provinces:

Province.	Husbands.	Widowers.	Widowers to 100 husbands.	Wives.	Widows.	Widows to 100 wives.
Habana city	22,003	3,872	15	20,068	11,427	57
Habana (excluding city)	18,080	4,371	24	17,395	9,442	54
Matanzas	13,602	2,760	20	13,485	7,329	54
Pinar del Rio	13,783	2,772	20	13,317	6,192	46
Puerto Principe	8,542	1,203	14	8,668	3,926	45
Santa Clara	28,681	5,791	20	28,244	14,319	50
Santiago	20,376	2,790	14	20,107	9,473	47
Cuba	125,067	23,059	18	121,284	62,108	51

Widows were most numerous in the capital of the island and least numerous in Puerto Principe. Widowers were most numerous in Habana outside the city, and least numerous in Puerto Principe. Probably Puerto Principe suffered as little as any province during the last five years, and the high proportion of widows in Habana city may result from migration of widows to the capital or from the presence in the city of many widows of Spaniards. The facts regarding the classes of the population of Habana city are as follows:

Race.	Wives.	Widows.	Widows to 100 wives.
Native whites	13,528	7,242	53
Foreign-born whites	4,494	2,546	57
Colored	2,046	1,639	80

While the figures show a larger proportion of widows among the foreign born than the native white, the proportion of widows among the colored was far greater. This is a result so unexpected that one asks at once whether it was true throughout Cuba. The following table gives the facts:

Race.	Husbands.	Widowers.	Widowers to 100 husbands.	Wives.	Widows.	Widows to 100 wives.
Native whites	75,454	15,207	20	93,900	46,652	50
Foreign-born whites	84,306	5,199	15	10,883	5,847	54
Colored	15,307	2,653	17	16,501	9,609	58

Apparently widows were most numerous relatively among the colored and least numerous among the native white, while widowers were most numerous among the native white and least so among the foreign born.

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Perhaps the best measure of the progressive increase of widowhood with advancing years is found by comparing the widowed with the married of each age group. This is done in the following table:

Age period.	Husbands.	Widowers.	Widowers to 100 husbands.	Wives.	Widows.	Widows to 100 wives.
15-19	169	45	27	5,584	280	5
20-24	4,353	252	6	19,142	2,228	12
25-29	14,612	1,190	8	24,926	4,542	18
30-34	21,948	2,284	10	22,172	5,804	26
35-44	42,629	5,986	14	30,008	13,835	46
45-54	25,247	5,600	22	13,541	15,055	111
55-64	11,708	4,455	38	4,673	12,156	260
65	4,878	3,230	74	1,246	8,201	658

The table shows the uniform and steady increase of widowhood for each sex with advancing years, and also the far greater proportion of widows than of widowers at any given age. This difference between the two sexes increases with age. Between 20 and 35 the proportion of widows to wives was about double that of widowers to husbands. At the next age period it was treble, at the next five times, at the next seven times, and at the latest age nine times. For this difference a number of cooperating causes may be assigned. As the husband is usually older than the wife and the chance of death increases with age, more marriages are broken by the death of the husband than by the death of the wife. Then, too, at the same age the mortality of men is usually rather greater than the mortality of women. And a widower is more likely than a widow to reenter the group of married by a second union.

THE SINGLE.

The small proportion of married in Cuba has already been mentioned (p. 118). Even if the consentual unions be included with the marriages, the proportion of the total was much less than in the United States (p. 135). The widowed, while very numerous with reference to the married, were not much more numerous than elsewhere with reference to the total or the adult population. There are no divorced persons in Cuba. The only other marital class, the single, must then be unusually numerous. For purposes of comparison with other countries, however, the persons living in consentual unions in Cuba should be classed with the single. In the following table the proportion of single to total population over 15 is given for the countries with which comparison would most naturally be made. The countries are arranged in the order of increasing proportion of single.

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Country.	Date of census.	Per cent of single to population 15+.	Country.	Date of census.	Per cent of single to population 15+.
Hungary[1]	1890	23.2	Chile	1885	45.3
Mexico	1895	34.9	Porto Rico[3]	1899	45.9
France	1896	35.3	New Zealand	1891	46.4
Italy	1881	36.5	Costa Rica	1892	47.5
United States	1890	36.9	Argentina	1895	47.9
Denmark	1890	36.7	Queensland	1891	48.3
Germany	1890	38.3	Ireland	1891	50.8
England and Wales	1891	39.6	British Honduras	1891	51.4
Austria	1890	40.4	*Cuba*[3]	1899	53.4
Sweden	1890	40.7	Leeward Islands	1891	57.7
Netherlands	1889	40.8	Barbados	1891	61.5
Switzerland	1888	42.8	Porto Rico[4]	1899	61.7
Belgium	1890	43.9	Trinidad[5]	1891	63.5
Turks Island	1891	43.9	*Cuba*[4]	1899	66.6
Guatemala[2]	1893	44.7	Martinique	1894	78.5
Scotland	1891	45.2			

[1] Population 16+ is the basis.
[2] Population 14+ is the basis.
[3] Excluding persons living together by mutual consent.
[4] Including persons living together by mutual consent.
[5] Excluding the East Indians.

This table shows that the proportion of single among the adults of Cuba is higher than in any other considerable country known to statistics. In the United States not much more than one-third of the adults were single, while in Cuba over one-half and, including the persons living together in consentual unions, two-thirds were single. In the subsequent discussion the word single will be limited by excluding the persons living together by mutual consent as well as the married and widowed.

In the following table the two sexes are compared:

Sex.	Population 15+.	Single 15+.	Per cent single.
Males	522,116	308,031	59.0
Females	473,645	224,317	47.4

The excess of single males over single females, amounting to 83,729, is due partly to the excess of 48,471 males in the adult population and partly to the excess of 39,049 widows over widowers.

The proportion of single decreases with advancing years, as follows:

Age period.	Per cent single among—		Per cent single in United States (1890) among—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0–14	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0
15–19	99.3	89.1	99.5	90.3
20–24	88.6	57.3	80.7	51.8
25–29	67.2	36.7	46.0	25.4
30–34	45.9	29.2	26.5	15.2
35–44	33.1	28.3	15.3	9.9
45–54	32.1	31.3	9.1	7.1
55–64	38.0	34.6	6.8	5.8
65+	42.9	41.5	5.6	5.6

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In Cuba over two-fifths of the population apparently go through life single, while in the United States only about one-eighteenth do so. Next to this noteworthy difference between the two countries the most interesting inference from the table is that the proportion of single does not decrease steadily from youth to old age, as might be expected and as it does in the United States. On the contrary, a distinct minimum is reached for men at 45–54 years of age and for women ten years earlier. After these ages the proportion of single increases.

Some light is thrown on this difference by the following table:

Age period.	Per cent single among—			
	Males.		Females.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
15–19	99.4	99.0	88.9	89.7
20–24	90.0	84.6	54.0	68.9
25–29	67.2	63.5	29.5	50.1
30–34	44.6	49.7	19.8	−45.8
35–44	29.5	−43.0	16.8	47.4
45–54	21.2	51.2	15.4	54.0
55–64	18.0	59.6	−14.9	58.9
65+	−17.1	62.5	15.3	66.0

From this it appears that the increase in the proportion of single with advancing years was almost confined to the colored race. It is probably due in large part to the inclusion with the single of persons who had earlier in life lived in consentual unions, but whose married life had ended by separation of the parties through death or otherwise or who having no children living with them were classified as single although really belonging to the class of persons living together by mutual consent.

LITERACY.

A census can take cognizance of the degree of education of a people only as it is indicated by certain simple tests. These tests refer usually to formal or book education, not because that is necessarily the most important, but because it is the most easily tested. The tests used by the present census were attendance at school, ability to read, ability to write, and possession of higher education. It is obvious that attendance at school certifies nothing regarding a person's educational attainments, yet if the entire population is to be classed according to degree of education some assumption must be made regarding children attending school. It can not introduce serious error to assume that all children attending school were able to read and write, and all under 10 years of age and not attending school were not able to read. On these assumptions the population of Cuba may be classified as follows:

	Number.	Per cent of total.
Having higher education	19,158	1.2
Able to read and write	533,498	34.0
Able to read	566,501	36.0
Population answering educational inquiries	1,571,385	100.0

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In the preceding table the classes are not mutually exclusive, but each succeeding class includes all those in the preceding. From that table the following may be derived by taking the differences in the successive numbers of the preceding:

	Number.	Per cent.
Unable to read	1,004,884	63.9
Able to read but unable to write	88,003	2.1
Able to write but without superior education	514,340	32.7
With higher education	19,158	1.2
Unknown	1,412	.1
Total population	1,572,797	100.0

From this table it appears that the three classes of those able to read but unable to write, those with higher education, and those not answering the educational questions, including together little more than one-thirtieth of the total population, were numerically insignificant. Attention may therefore be centered on the other two classes. The several provinces of Cuba had the following proportion of persons able to read:

Province.	Population.	Able to read.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Habana	424,804	225,524	53.1
Matanzas	202,444	70,393	34.8
Pinar del Rio	173,064	32,684	18.9
Puerto Principe	88,234	33,384	37.8
Santa Clara	356,536	116,799	32.8
Santiago	327,715	87,717	26.8

Habana province had the largest and Pinar del Rio the smallest proportion of persons able to read. Earlier in this analysis (p. 76) it was shown that Habana province had the largest and Pinar del Rio the smallest proportion of urban population. That the two vary together will appear more clearly from the following:

Provinces in the order of—

Literacy:
Habana.
Puerto Principe.
Matanzas.
Santa Clara.
Santiago.
Pinar del Rio.

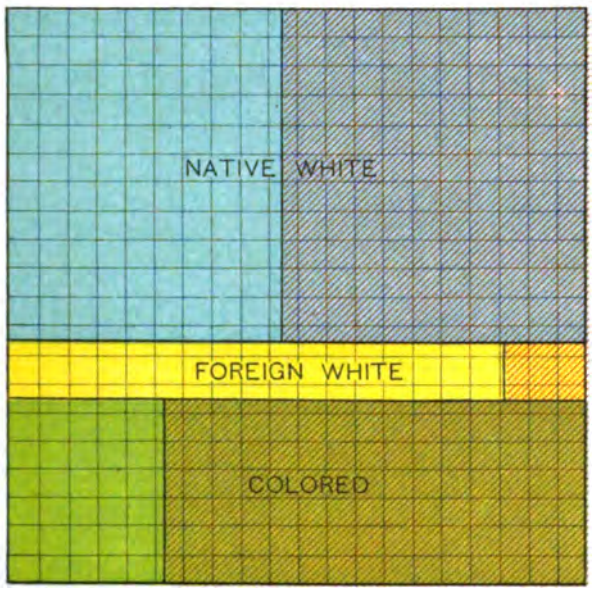
Urban population:
Habana.
Matanzas.
Puerto Principe.
Santa Clara.
Santiago.
Pinar del Rio.

It seems probable, therefore, that the ability to read is more usual in Cuban cities than it is in the rural districts. In the following table the facts are given for the 14 cities separately reported in Table XIX.

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CUBA

THE PROPORTION OF ILLITERATES TO POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.



PORTIONS SHADED ARE ILLITERATE

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Cities.	Population.	Able to read.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Cardenas	21,940	12,074	55
Cienfuegos	30,038	18,052	60
Guanabacoa	13,965	8,090	58
Habana	235,981	155,584	66
Manzanillo	14,464	8,132	56
Matanzas	36,374	21,447	59
Pinar del Rio	8,880	4,101	46
Puerto Principe	25,102	15,495	62
Regla	11,363	6,513	57
Sagua la Grande	12,728	6,665	52
Sancti Spiritus	12,696	6,793	53
Santa Clara	13,763	7,872	57
Santiago	43,090	25,905	60
Trinidad	11,120	6,114	55

Twelve of the 14 cities had a larger proportion of persons able to read than any of the 6 provinces, and all had a larger proportion of literates than any province but Habana. This shows clearly that illiteracy is especially prevalent in the rural districts of Cuba. The facts for city and country are summarized in the following table:

District.	Population.	Able to read.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Habana	235,981	155,584	65.9
Thirteen other cities	255,523	147,253	57.6
Rest of Cuba	1,081,293	263,714	24.4
Total	1,572,797	566,501	36.0

Rather more than one-third of the total population of Cuba were able to read, but the proportion rose in Habana city to nearly two-thirds, and in the 13 other cities it averaged nearly three-fifths, while in rural Cuba it was not quite one-fourth. The per cents for the several cities have already been given, but the figures for the provinces after the cities have been subtracted are given below:

Province.	Rural population.	Able to read.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Habana	163,495	55,887	34
Puerto Principe	68,182	17,889	26
Matanzas	144,130	36,872	26
Santa Clara	276,191	71,308	26
Santiago	270,161	53,680	20
Pinar del Rio	164,184	28,583	17

The largest proportion of literates is found in rural Habana, where one-third of the total population was able to read; the smallest proportion in the provinces at the ends of the island, Santiago and Pinar del Rio, where from one-sixth to one-fifth were able to read. The four central provinces all had proportions above the average for rural Cuba.

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There are two Spanish censuses, those of 1861 and 1887, in which the number of Cubans able to read was reported. In the following table the results of those censuses are brought into comparison with the present:

Date of census.	Population.	Able to read.	
		Number.	Per cent.
1861	1,396,530	268,287	19.2
1887	1,631,687	452,330	27.7
1899	1,572,797	567,913	36.1

In thirty-eight years the per cent of the population able to read has nearly doubled.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The total number of persons attending school in Cuba during the year preceding October 16,1899, was 87,935 (Tables XIX and XXI), or between 5 and 6 per cent of the total population. But in the discussion on age it was shown (p. 86) that the children in Cuba between 5 and 15, and so at the ages when school attendance is most common, were unusually numerous. Hence it is better to compare the children attending school with those of school age. From Table XXI it appears that only 1,295 children under 5 or over 17 attended school, that is, less than 1½ per cent of the entire number. The school age may therefore be assumed to be 5–17, and this slight proportion of persons over or under these limits neglected.

	Population 5–17.	Attending school.	
		Population 5–17.	Per cent.
Cuba	552,928	86,640	15.7

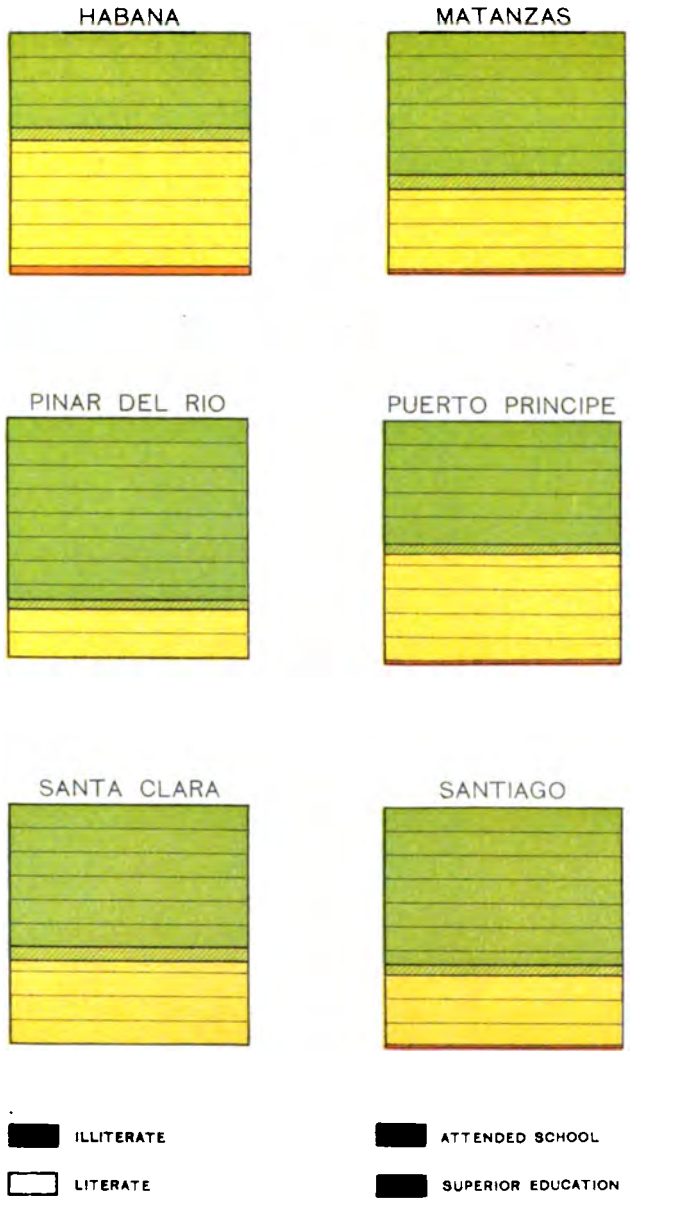
It has already been shown that the proportion of persons able to read, and probably also the proportion of children attending school, was much higher in the cities of Cuba than in the rural districts. In the following table the facts for the five cities included in Table XXI are given:

City.	Population 5–17.	Attending school.	
		Population 5–17.	Per cent.
Matanzas	11,903	4,845	40.7
Cienfuegos	9,786	3,794	38.8
Habana	62,833	20,050	31.9
Puerto Principe	8,417	2,542	30.2
Santiago	14,946	4,397	29.4
Total	107,885	35,628	33.0

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EDUCATION

POPULATION OVER 10 YEARS OF AGE



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On the average in the five cities almost exactly one-third of the children 5–17 attended school during the year preceding the census. If the figures for these cities be subtracted from those for all Cuba, the following results are reached:

	Population 5–17.	Attending school.	
		Population 5–17.	Per cent.
Cuba outside five cities	445,043	51,012	11.5

The proportion attending school in the large cities was almost three times that in the rest of the island.

In the following table the figures are given for the six provinces after the five large cities have been excluded:

Province (excluding all cities of 25,000+).	Population 5–17.	Attending school.	
		Population 5–17.	Per cent.
Matanzas	55,566	9,742	17.5
Habana	64,856	10,090	15.6
Santa Clara	117,303	16,271	13.9
Santiago	116,942	9,694	8.3
Puerto Principe	25,720	1,828	7.1
Pinar del Rio	64,656	3,387	5.2
Cuba	445,043	51,012	11.5

Both in its capital city and in the rest of the province Matanzas had a larger proportion of children attending school than any other city or province. It will be noticed that the rank of the provinces in school attendance is often at variance with the rank in regard to the proportion able to read. Thus Puerto Principe ranks next to Habana in literacy, and yet the proportion of persons at school in Puerto Principe was lower than in any other province except Pinar del Rio. The anomaly may be explained by assuming that in the sparsely settled districts children are often taught at the home rather than in a school. In that case the figures regarding school attendance lose much of their significance.

Sex.—The following table gives the facts for Cuba by sex:

	Population 5–17.	Attending school.	
		Population 5–17.	Per cent.
Males	276,881	43,697	15.8
Females	276,047	42,943	15.6
Total	552,928	86,640	15.7

The two sexes attended school in about equal proportions.

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Race.—The following table gives the facts regarding school attendance for Cuba by race:

Race.	Population 5–17.	Attending school.	
		Population 5–17.	Per cent.
White	375,882	62,140	16.5
Colored	177,046	24,500	13.8
Total	552,928	86,640	15.7

The school attendance of the whites was somewhat higher than that of the colored, but the difference was not very great.

Age.—In the following table the proportion of school attendants in the several age classes is given:

Age.	Population.	School attendants.	Per cent attending school.
0–4	130,878	683	0.5
5–9	226,109	39,876	17.6
10–14	220,049	43,326	19.7
15–17	106,770	3,438	3.2
18+	888,991	612	0.1
Total	1,572,797	87,935	5.6

The maximum proportion of school attendants was between 10 and 14, but the preceding five-year period shows almost as high a proportion.

LITERACY AMONG PERSONS OVER 10 YEARS OF AGE.

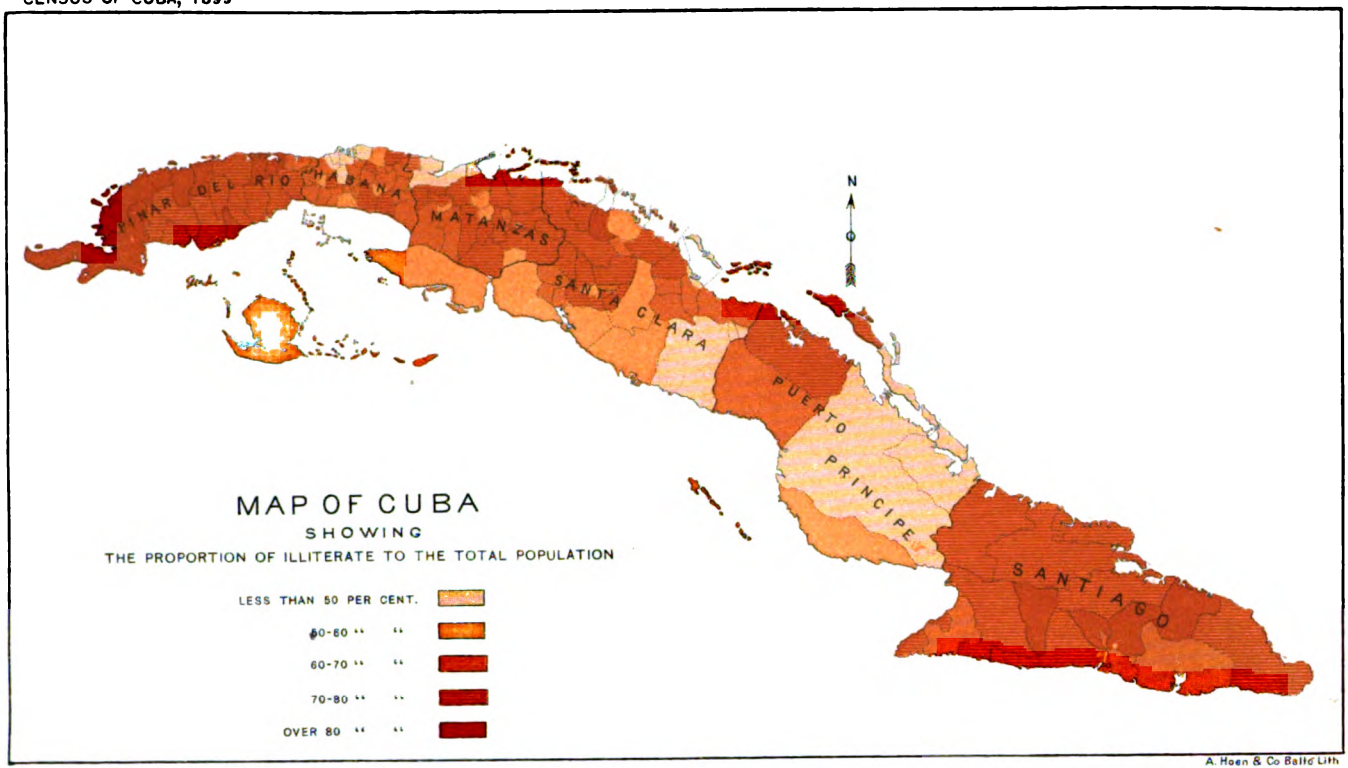
The majority of persons able to read probably learn to do so in early childhood. Hence it is the usual practice for a census in gathering information on this topic to disregard all children under a certain age. This has not been done in censuses of Spain or the Spanish colonies, but in American census practice all children under 10 are omitted from the illiteracy tables. This classification is made in the present census of Cuba and will be regarded in the following discussion. For reasons already explained, only two classes will be considered—those who are and those who are not able to read. The following table gives the facts for all Cuba:

Class.	Population 10+.	Per cent.
Able to read	525,245	43
Unable to read	690,565	57
Total	1,215,810	100

Rather more than two-fifths of the population of Cuba, excluding young children, were able to read, a proportion rather greater than that of New Mexico in 1880 (35 per cent) and less than that of South Carolina in the same year (44.6 per cent), but decidedly less than the pro-

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CENSUS OF CUBA, 1899



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portion in any American state in 1890, owing to the rapid development of the American school system in the last score of years.

Sex.—In the following table the facts are given for Cuba by sex.

Class.	Population 10 +.		Per cent.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Able to read	282,824	242,421	45	42
Unable to read	351,691	338,874	55	58
Total	634,515	581,295	100	100

The corresponding per cents for the United States are males, 87.6; females, 85.6; so that in both countries, and indeed in most countries where the information is obtainable, the ability to read is somewhat more general among men than among women.

Race.—In the following table the number of persons able to read is given for Cuba with distinction of race and sex:

Race and sex.	Number.			Per cent.	
	Able to read.	Unable to read.	Total.	Able to read.	Unable to read.
White, males	232,117	208,962	441,079	52.6	47.4
White, females	180,528	191,368	371,896	48.5	51.5
Colored, males	50,707	142,729	193,436	26.2	73.8
Colored, females	61,893	147,506	209,399	29.6	70.4
Total whites	412,645	400,330	812,975	50.8	49.2
Total colored	112,600	290,235	402,835	28.0	72.0

From this table it appears that one-half of the whites and rather more than one-fourth of the colored were able to read. But among the colored the illiteracy was greater among the males, thus reversing the usual rule. Two reasons for this anomaly may be suggested. Colored men work more largely in the country and less largely in the cities of Cuba than colored women do. In the five cities of over 25,000 were found 27.6 per cent of all colored females over 10 years of age, but only 22.2 per cent of all colored males over 10 years of age. It has been shown that school attendance was larger and illiteracy smaller in the cities than in the rural districts. Hence the sex which is most numerous in cities has better facilities for learning to read and probably city life tends to strengthen the desire for this attainment. Then, too, the colored females outnumber the colored males at every age period from 15 to 50 and the males outnumber the females between 50 and 80. This is probably due in part to the survival in Cuba of some thousands of negroes born in Africa, two-fifths of whom are males, and to almost 15,000 Chinese, nearly all of whom are males. Its effect is to make the median age of colored males over 10 fully two years higher than the median age of colored females. And as illiteracy in Cuba is greater among elderly people than it is among those in middle life this higher median age of the colored males would tend to accentuate the illiteracy of that sex.

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Age.—In the following table the proportion of persons able to read in each age group is given for the total population and for the two races:

Age period.	Per cent literate.		
	Total population.	White.	Colored.
10–14	36.0	38.8	31.3
15–19	45.9	49.0	39.2
20–24	+50.3	54.3	+40.6
25–29	49.6	+55.3	36.0
30–34	47.3	55.2	29.4
35–44	46.1	55.2	23.4
45–54	39.0	53.7	15.6
55–64	33.4	53.0	10.7
65 +	28.1	52.9	7.4
Total	43.2	50.8	28.0

It appears that the largest proportion was in the age period 20–24; that is, the class whose school years were lived between 1878 and 1895. The illiteracy among whites never rises to one-half except for the age periods 10–19, and is quite uniform. The aged colored are very largely illiterate, but the proportion is lower in the younger groups, reaching its minimum at the period 20–24. These figures indicate an educational system which, during the past generation, has been reaching about the same proportion of whites but a constantly increasing proportion of colored until the confusion and warfare of the last few years seriously impaired its efficiency.

OCCUPATIONS.

The instructions issued to the Cuban enumerators in Spanish with reference to filling this part of the schedule may be translated as follows:

This inquiry (column 11) applies to every person 10 years of age and over having a gainful occupation, and calls for the profession, trade, or branch of work upon which each person depends chiefly for support, or in which he is engaged ordinarily during the larger part of the time. In reporting occupations avoid general or indefinite terms which do not indicate the kind of work done. You need not give a person's occupation just as he expresses it. If he can not tell intelligibly what he is, find out what he does, and describe his occupation accordingly. For wives and daughters at home engaged in the duties of the household only, write "at home" (en casa). For children not actually at work, write "at school" (estudiante) or "at home" (en casa), as the case may be. Spell out the name of the occupation and do not abbreviate in any case.[1]

[1] It is desirable that some brief terms should be introduced to describe persons covered by the preceding instructions and accurately but clumsily described as persons engaged in gainful occupations. In the following discussion the terms breadwinners or persons at work will sometimes be used for one class and dependents for the other. Any term must be understood in accordance with these instructions rather than with its usual and popular meaning.

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The number of Cubans reported as having gainful occupations was 622,330, or 39.6 per cent of the total population.[1] The figures for Cuba are compared with those for the United States and Porto Rico in the following table:

Country.	Date.	Total population.	In gainful occupations.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Cuba	1899	1,572,797	622,330	39.6
Porto Rico	1899	953,243	316,365	33.2
United States	1890	62,622,250	22,735,661	36.3

From these figures it appears that Cuba has about two-fifths of its population engaged in some gainful occupation, while in Porto Rico the proportion is only one-third and in the United States about midway between the two. Some reasons for the difference will appear as the subject is probed farther.

[1] Among these there were 2,053 children under 10 reported as having a gainful occupation. These may all be regarded as enumerators' errors, but the margin of error they introduce, less than one-third of 1 per cent, is far less than that to which all occupation returns are subject, and may, therefore, be neglected. It is probably true that a certain number of children under 10 in Cuba do work which is a fair equivalent for their living. The number of such children must vary in different parts of the island. But, according to the instructions quoted above, none of these should have been reported. Hence the reported number is dependent upon two variables, first, the actual number in the districts, and secondly, the heedlessness of the enumerators in reporting such answers contrary to the instructions. The proportion of such returns to the total of persons reported as having gainful occupations may afford, therefore, a very rough test of the exactness with which enumerators followed their instructions in this particular. From this point of view the following table is of interest:

Province.	In gainful occupations.		
	Total.	Children under 10.	Per cent.
Puerto Principe	31,822	30	.094
Habana city	108,000	224	.207
Habana (excluding city)	75,961	190	.250
Santiago	108,777	317	.291
Santa Clara	144,612	591	.409
Mantanzas	85,296	353	.414
Pinar del Rio	67,862	348	.513
Cuba	622,330	2,053	.330

This instruction was most carefully observed in Puerto Principe and most overlooked in Pinar del Rio.

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The absolute and relative number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in the several provinces was as follows:

Province.	Population.	In gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Santiago	327,715	108,777	33.2
Puerto Principe	88,234	31,822	36.1
Pinar del Rio	173,064	67,862	39.2
Habana (excluding city)	188,823	75,961	40.2
Santa Clara	356,586	144,612	40.6
Matanzas	202,444	85,296	42.1
Habana (city)	235,981	108,000	45.8

The relative number of breadwinners was as low in Santiago as in Porto Rico and as low in Puerto Principe as in the United States. In Pinar del Rio it was about the average for the island, while in the three central provinces it was above the average, and highest of all in Habana city. The range in Cuba between the highest and lowest divisions was 12.6 per cent, while in the United States the range between the highest (Montana) and lowest (West Virginia) states was 25.4 per cent.

The position of Habana city in the preceding table suggests that gainful occupations may be more general in cities than in rural districts. To determine whether this is true, the following table has been prepared:

City.	Population.	In gainful occupations.		
		Number.	Per cent.	Per cent in province containing city.
Cardenas	21,940	8,741	39.8	42.1
Cienfuegos	30,038	11,485	38.2	40.6
Guanabucoa	13,965	5,281	37.8	43.3
Habana	235,981	108,000	45.8	43.3
Manzanillo	14,464	4,595	31.8	33.2
Matanzas	36,374	14,320	39.4	42.1
Pinar del Rio	8,880	3,986	44.9	39.2
Puerto Principe	25,102	8,438	33.6	36.1
Regla	11,363	4,305	37.9	43.3
Sagua la Grande	12,728	5,229	41.1	40.6
Sancti Spiritus	12,696	3,868	30.5	40.6
Santa Clara	13,763	5,222	37.9	40.6
Santiago	43,090	16,741	38.9	33.2
Trinidad	11,120	2,947	26.5	40.6
Total cities	491,504	203,158	41.3	.....
Rural	1,081,293	419,172	38.8	.....
Cuba	1,572,797	622,330	39.6	.....

Gainful occupations are more common in cities than in the rural districts; but the figures for the several cities show that this is due to the dominant influence of Habana, which had nearly as many inhabitants and more than as many persons engaged in gainful occupations as all the other thirteen cities combined. Of the other thirteen cities ten had a smaller proportion of breadwinners than the province in

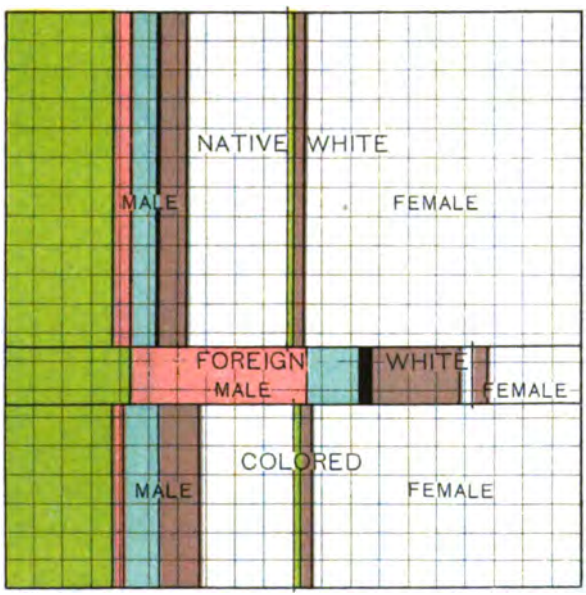
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CUBA

OCCUPATIONS

BY RACE, SEX, AND NATIONALITY



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which they lie. In the 58 American cities containing each over 50,000 inhabitants the per cent in gainful occupations in 1890 was 42.8, while for the rest of the country it was only 34.8. In this respect the difference between city and country in Cuba is apparently less than half what it is in the United States. This difference between the two countries may be connected with the high proportion of females in Cuban cities already mentioned in the paragraph on sex (p. 83) and with the small proportion of female breadwinners on the island, which will appear from the next paragraph.

Breadwinners classified by sex.—The following table gives the absolute and relative number of males and of females reported as engaged in gainful occupations in Cuba. For comparative purposes the figures for Porto Rico and the United States have been included.

Country.	Males.	In gainful occupations.		Females.	In gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Cuba	815,205	555,974	68.2	757,592	66,356	8.8
Porto Rico	472,261	268,664	56.9	490,982	47,701	9.9
United States (1890)	32,067,880	18,821,090	58.7	30,564,370	3,914,571	12.8

From this table it appears that the larger proportion of breadwinners in Cuba holds only of the males. Among Cuban women the proportion in gainful occupations was smaller than it was in either Porto Rico or the United States, but with males the case was very different. The percentage of them remuneratively employed in Cuba was one-sixth higher than in either of the other countries. Among 10 males of all ages in Cuba 7 were at work, while in Porto Rico and the United States fewer than 6 were so engaged. Further information regarding this difference will be obtained in the course of the analysis.

In the following table the relative number of breadwinners is given for each province, classified by sex:

Province.	Males.	In gainful occupations.		Females.	In gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Habana	221,990	159,614	71.9	202,814	24,347	12.0
Matanzas	108,726	71,721	69.2	96,718	13,575	13.7
Pinar del Rio	91,688	63,974	69.8	81,376	3,888	4.8
Puerto Principe	44,899	27,352	60.9	43,335	4,470	10.3
Santa Clara	189,067	132,788	70.2	167,479	11,824	7.1
Santiago	163,845	100,525	61.4	163,870	8,252	5.0

The maximum proportion of breadwinners among males was in Habana and the minimum in Puerto Principe. But with females the maximum was in Matanzas and the minimum in Pinar de Rio. Hence the two sexes are affected by different conditions.

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The high position of Pinar del Rio in the column for males suggests that gainful occupations for males may be quite as common in the country as in the cities. That Santiago had fewest breadwinners is due to the fact that in the column for each sex it ranks next to last. That Puerto Principe had more is because a large number of female breadwinners somewhat neutralize the small number of males, which was less than anywhere else. In Pinar del Rio the conditions were reversed, a high proportion of male breadwinners was partly offset by few females. In Santa Clara more males were at work than anywhere else except Habana. Matanzas held fourth place among males, but was lifted to the second place for the total by the fact that more females were at work there than in any other province. Habana, holding first place among males and second among females, was first in the total.

Closer examination shows that female breadwinners were apparently more numerous in provinces with large urban population. To test this the provinces may be arranged as follows:

Provinces in the order—

Of urban population:	Of females in gainful occupations:
Habana.	Matanzas.
Matanzas.	Habana.
Puerto Principe.	Puerto Principe.
Santa Clara.	Santa Clara.
Santiago.	Santiago.
Pinar del Rio.	Pinar del Rio

That the two vary together supports the hypothesis. It will therefore be more closely tested by the following table:

Per cent of total females who were reported as in gainful occupations with distinction of city and country.

Province.	Urban.	Rural.
Habana	15.6	6.1
Matanzas	19.1	11.3
Pinar del Rio	24.6	3.6
Puerto Principe	14.1	8.5
Santa Clara	13.0	5.0
Santiago	14.0	2.9
Cuba	15.5	5.4

Female breadwinners were always more numerous and usually several times more numerous in the cities than in the surrounding country. The proportion of women in gainful occupations in the rural districts was lowest in Santiago and highest in Matanzas; but in the cities it was lowest in Santa Clara and highest in Pinar del Rio. The high proportion of women at work in the city of Pinar del Rio is probably connected with the character of the industries. The city above all others is a tobacco town. In no other of the fourteen cities separately reported was one-fifth of the female population engaged in gainful

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occupations, but in Pinar del Rio nearly one-fourth were so occupied. The smallest proportion of women in gainful occupations was in Trinidad and Manzanillo. In the United States in 1890 20.1 per cent of the females in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants and 11.1 per cent of the females in the rest of the United States were breadwinners. With regard to the proportion of women at work, therefore, urban Cuba differs much more from rural Cuba than urban United States does from rural United States. But in this comparison the line between urban and rural is drawn at 50,000 inhabitants in the United States and with a single exception at 10,000 in Cuba.

Breadwinners classified by age.—According to the instructions already quoted, the question about occupation was put only to persons ten years of age or more. Hence, in comparing the persons engaged in gainful occupations with the population, it is better to disregard the children under 10. This is done in the table below.

Country.	Persons 10+.	In gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Cuba	1,215,810	622,330	51.2
Porto Rico	659,294	316,365	48.0
United States (1890)	47,413,559	22,735,661	47.9

With the elimination of the children under 10, who were nearly 31 per cent of the total in Porto Rico, but less than 25 per cent in the United States, the difference between those two countries, shown in a former table (p. 155), almost disappears. But the difference between these two countries on the one hand and Cuba on the other still persists.

In the following table the analysis is carried into the provinces:

Province.	Persons 10+.	In gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Santiago	233,017	106,777	45.7
Puerto Principe	63,786	31,822	49.9
Habana (excluding city)	151,206	75,961	50.2
Santa Clara	279,327	144,612	51.8
Pinar del Rio	130,307	67,862	52.1
Matanzas	159,297	85,296	53.5
Habana (city)	198,870	108,000	55.7

The difference between Santiago and Habana city, which was 12.6 per cent when the total population was used as a basis (p. 156), was only 10 per cent, owing to the fact already noted (p. 91), that Habana city had few and Santiago many children. Pinar del Rio, having a larger population under 10 than Santa Clara or Habana province outside the city (p. 90), stood above these two in the proportion of persons engaged in gainful occupations as soon as the children were excluded.

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With this exception, the order of the provinces remains the same. Gainful occupations among adults were more common in the western half of the island, and reached their maximum in the city of Habana. As it has already been shown that outside of Habana gainful occupations were less common in Cuban cities than in the provinces containing them (p. 156), no further analysis by cities seems needed.

In the following table the number and per cent of persons in gainful occupations is given by details of age:

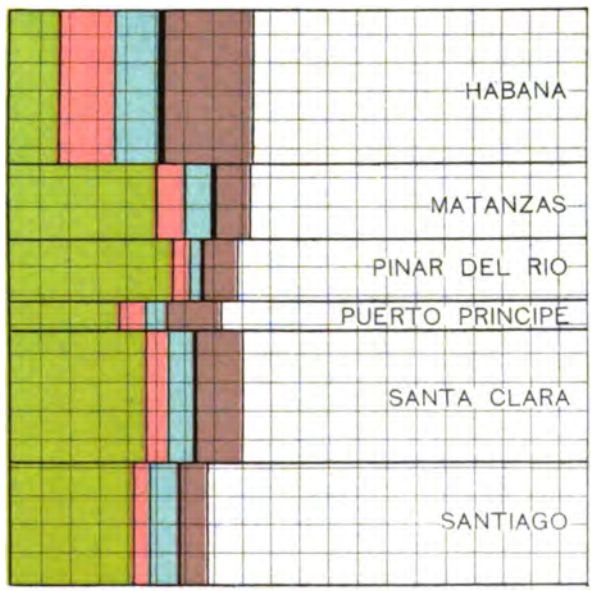
Age period.	Number of persons.	In gainful occupations.		
		In Cuba.		Per cent in the United States (1890).
		Number.	Per cent.	
0-9	356,987	2,053	0.6	.....
10-14	220,049	54,189	24.6	8.6
15-19	178,085	86,948	48.8	42.9
20-24	152,959	85,982	56.2	61.4
25-29	137,405	79,895	57.7	59.1
30-34	118,812	70,484	59.3	
35-44	185,056	111,778	60.4	57.7
45-54	117,528	70,815	60.3	56.4
55-64	68,182	40,587	59.5	54.1
65+	37,699	19,606	52.0	41.6
Unknown	85	43	50.6	59.6
Total	1,572,797	622,330	39.6	36.3

Nearly one-fourth of all Cubans between 10 and 15 years of age and nearly half of those between 15 and 20 were engaged in some form of gainful occupation. Between 25 and 65 the proportion was uniformly about three-fifths, and in the latest age period, including all persons above 65, more than half the population were at work. When the figures in the last two columns of the preceding table are compared some noteworthy differences between Cuba and the United States appear. Among children 10–14 gainful employment was nearly three times as common in Cuba as in the United States and almost as common as among the colored population alone of the United States (25.1 per cent). This fact is closely connected not merely with the poverty of the masses in Cuba, but also with her backward industrial condition and the slight development of the school system, which has appeared from the illiteracy and education tables. For the years 20–35 the proportion of breadwinners in the two countries was about the same, but the percentage falls off more rapidly in the United States than in Cuba. These proportions indicate that gainful work begins earlier in life and continues to a later age in Cuba than it does in the United States.

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CUBA

OCCUPATIONS BY PROVINCES



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Breadwinners classified by age and sex.—In the following table the number of persons of each sex and the specified age engaged in gainful occupations is given:

Number of persons of sex and age specified who were engaged in gainful occupations.

Age period.	Total persons.		Persons in gainful occupations.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0-9	180,690	176,297	1,638	415
10-14	112,399	107,650	49,398	4,791
15-19	84,346	93,689	77,303	9,645
20-24	79,008	73,951	77,515	8,417
25-29	73,206	64,199	72,133	7,762
30-34	64,023	54,789	63,126	7,358
35-44	101,305	83,751	99,567	12,211
45-54	64,096	53,432	62,463	8,352
55-64	37,099	31,083	35,677	4,910
65+	18,976	18,723	17,115	2,491
Unknown age	57	28	39	4
Total	815,205	757,592	555,974	66,356

From the figures contained in the preceding table the percentages contained in the following have been computed, and for comparison the percentages for the United States are included:

Per cent of persons of sex and age specified who were engaged in gainful occupations.

Age period.	Males in—		Females in—	
	Cuba.	United States.	Cuba.	United States.
0-9	0.9	.....	0.2	.....
10-14	44.0	11.2	4.5	5.9
15-19	91.6	58.6	10.3	27.4
20-24	98.1	92.0	11.4	30.6
25-29	98.5	97.4	12.0	17.3
30-34	98.6		13.4	
35-44	98.3	97.9	14.6	13.2
45-54	97.5	96.6	15.6	12.9
55-64	96.2	92.9	15.8	12.0
65+	90.2	73.8	13.3	8.3
Unknown age	68.4	75.8	14.3	30.8
Total	68.2	58.7	8.8	12.8

Perhaps the most noteworthy conclusion to be drawn from this table is that the large proportion of males of all ages who were gainfully employed in Cuba as compared with the United States (see p. 157) is due not so much to a larger proportion during the years of maximum efficiency, for the proportion of men between 25 and 55 years old who were at work in the two countries was not very different, but is due, rather, to the fact that men begin to work in Cuba as young boys and continue to work into advanced years. This appears clearly in the table, but perhaps the difference between the two countries can be made more conspicuous by the following table, in which the proportion of males of a given age in the United States who were at work is treated as 100

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per cent and the relative proportion of persons of the same age at work in Cuba is computed on that basis:

Ratio between proportion of males at work in Cuba at age specified and those at work in the United States (=100 per cent).

Age period:	
10–14	392
15–19	156
20–24	107
25–34	101
35–44	100
45–54	101
55–64	104
65+	122

Of boys between 10 and 15 nearly four times as large a proportion were at work in Cuba as in the United States. The proportion of young men 15–19 at work is over 50 per cent greater, and of those 20–24 the excess was 7 per cent; but between 25 and 55 the average difference was only about 1 per cent. For men 55 to 64 it rose again to between 3 and 4 per cent, and of men over 65 the proportion at work in Cuba was over one-fifth greater than in the United States. The difference between the two countries may be due in part to the difference in the character of the industries. An effort to ascertain whether this is so will be made when the figures for classes of industries are analyzed. But in very large part doubtless it is a result of the burdens, industrial and political, under which the island has been struggling of recent years. Boys and old men in Cuba have had to work in order to earn a livelihood, while in the United States many of the former have been securing for themselves, by school attendance and otherwise, a greater earning power in later years, and many of the latter class have withdrawn from gainful occupations and live on their own savings or on the surplus from other members of the household.

In the two columns for women a remarkable difference appears between the two countries. The proportion of Cuban women who were engaged in gainful occupations, while always small, rises steadily, though slowly, to a maximum at the age period 55–64. In the United States it rises very rapidly to a maximum almost twice as great in the age period 20–24. It then falls almost as abruptly, and for ages above 35 it is actually lower than in Cuba. This suggests that in Cuba the duties of wife and mother may be combined not infrequently with some gainful occupation, while in the United States the two classes of duties are more often successive and less often simultaneous. From the figures in Table XXX one may compute that among the female breadwinners of Cuba, nearly three-fourths of whom were colored, (p. 163) over one-fifth (21.2) were living in lawful or consensual marriage. Among the female breadwinners of the United States in 1890

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about one-eighth (13.2 per cent) were married, but among the colored female breadwinners of that country over one-fourth (27.7 per cent) were married.

Breadwinners classified by race.—In the following table the absolute and relative number of persons engaged in gainful occupations is given with distinction of race:

Per cent of breadwinners by race.

Race.	Population.	In gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White	1,052,897	403,059	38.3
Colored	520,400	219,271	42.1
Total	1,572,797	622,330	39.6

This shows that the proportion of breadwinners was somewhat higher among the colored than among the whites. In the following table the corresponding per cents for the United States (1890) and Porto Rico are introduced:

Per cent of breadwinners.

Country.	Among whites.	Among colored.	Difference.
Cuba	38.3	42.1	3.8
Porto Rico	32.2	34.8	2.6
United States, 1890	35.5	41.8	6.3

The difference between the two races appears in all three countries, but in Cuba is greater than in Porto Rico and less than in the United States. To understand these differences better the classification by sex may be added to that by race.

Breadwinners classified by race and sex.—The following table gives the absolute and relative numbers for all Cuba:

Breadwinners classified by race and sex.

Race and sex.	Total population.	Number.	
		In gainful occupations.	Per cent.
White males	563,113	385,470	68.4
Colored males	262,092	170,504	67.6
White females	489,284	17,589	3.6
Colored females	268,308	48,767	18.2
Total	1,572,797	622,330	39.6

The difference between white and colored among males is too small to be weighty or significant. The difference between the two races is

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due entirely to the fact that gainful occupations are followed by colored women to about five times the extent that they are by white women. To determine whether this is true also of other countries the percentage figures are given side by side in the following table:

Per cent of breadwinners.

Country.	Among males.		Among females.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Cuba	68.4	67.6	3.6	18.2
Porto Rico	57.0	56.7	7.5	13.8
United States (1890)	58.9	57.4	11.0	25.8

In all three countries the proportion of breadwinners among white males was slightly higher than the proportion among colored males; but in all three this difference is outweighed by the fact that colored women are at work much more generally than white women. The difference between the women of the two races in this regard, however, was far more marked in Cuba than in either Porto Rico or the United States. Cuba had a proportion of males of each race at work much larger than in either other country. The proportion of white women at work was about one-half that in Porto Rico and one-third that in the United States. But the proportion of colored women at work, while below that in the United States, was higher than that in Porto Rico.

Breadwinners classified as native and foreign born.—This distinction is made in the occupation tables only for the whites. The colored foreign born, of whom Table X shows that there are about 30,000 (30,382) in Cuba—mainly Chinese and Africans—must be disregarded. The facts for the whites are given in the following table, by race and sex:

Race and sex.	Population.	In gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native white males	447,373	274,365	61.3
Foreign-born white males	115,740	111,105	96.0
Native white females	462,926	14,884	3.2
Foreign-born white females	26,358	2,705	10.3
Total whites	1,052,397	403,059	38.3

Hardly a moment's reflection is needed to detect the cause of the wide difference indicated in the preceding table between the native and the foreign-born of each sex and to reveal the insignificant character of such a table taken alone. The immigrant whites of both sexes are mainly adults, and the large proportion of workers among them is not because they are of foreign birth but is because they are adult. Hence if there is any real difference between these two classes of whites, to

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discover it groups of the same age must be compared. This is done in the following table:

Per cent of breadwinners classified by race, nativity, sex, and age.

Age period.	Males.			Females.		
	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored.	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored
0– 9	0.7	1.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.5
10–14	43.8	57.9	43.6	2.2	4.3	9.1
15–19	90.0	97.3	93.5	5.1	9.6	20.6
20–24	97.2	99.3	98.8	5.1	11.1	23.2
25–29	98.0	99.1	98.9	4.6	13.2	24.9
30–34	98.0	99.2	99.1	4.9	13.2	27.2
35–44	97.6	98.5	99.2	5.1	12.5	29.2
45–54	96.4	96.7	99.0	4.3	10.2	30.8
55–64	94.2	93.3	98.7	3.9	9.1	29.6
65+	87.7	83.1	93.3	2.3	5.5	22.9
Unknown	62.5	87.5	58.8	9.0	0.0	0.0

This table shows that among females the foreign-born whites uniformly were at work in larger proportions than the native white but in much smaller proportions than the colored. This may be connected with the concentration of the foreign-born of both sexes in the cities and the larger opportunities which cities afford for women to find work. Among males the proportion of foreign-born whites below 35 who were at work is greater than the proportion in either other class, but at later ages the proportion of colored breadwinners was higher, and after 55 the proportion of native whites was also higher. It is noteworthy, too, that the maximum proportion in gainful occupations for each sex was reached later for the colored than for either class of whites.

Breadwinners classified by kind of occupation.—The occupations in which persons are engaged are grouped by the census into five main classes. Arranged in the order of their prevalence, the groups are:

1. Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.
2. Domestic and personal service.
3. Manufacturing and mechanical industries.
4. Trade and transportation.
5. Professional service.

The first class includes all persons engaged in the so-called extractive industries or those concerned with getting the wealth out of the earth or water, the third class includes those who transform the raw material furnished by the extractive industries into new forms or combinations, the fourth class includes all engaged in giving place or time values to wealth by moving it from a place where it is less needed to a place where it is more needed, or by saving it from a time when it is less needed till a time when it is more needed, while the second and fifth classes include all whose contribution to society is in the form of personal services rather than of goods or of services upon goods. The line of division between these groups or classes is often obscure, and in many individual cases serious difficulties arise regard-

ing the best group to which a person or an occupation should be assigned under the imperfect description found on the schedule.

The population of Cuba engaged in gainful occupations was divided as follows among the five groups:

Occupation group.	Number.	Per cent of total in gainful occupations.
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining	299,197	48.1
Domestic and personal service	141,936	22.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	93,034	14.9
Trade and transportation	79,427	12.8
Professional service	8,736	1.4
Total	622,330	100.0

Nearly one-half of all workers were engaged in agriculture and over one-fifth in domestic and personal service. About one in seven was in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and one in eight in trade and transportation. In the following table the per cents for Cuba and the United States are put side by side.

Per cent of breadwinners in each group of occupations.

Occupation group.	Cuba.	United States (1890).
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining	48.1	39.7
Domestic and personal service	22.8	19.2
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	14.9	22.4
Trade and transportation	12.8	14.6
Professional service	1.4	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0

The main difference in occupations between the two countries is that Cuba is more confined to agriculture and gives less attention to manufacturing and mechanical pursuits than do the United States. The small proportion of the professional class in Cuba is also noteworthy.

Breadwinners by class of occupation and sex.—The sex of the workers has great influence upon the character of the work chosen or assigned. This appears in the following table:

Breadwinners by occupation, group, and sex.

Occupation group.	Sex named in gainful occupations in class named.					
	Number.		Per cent.		Per cent in United States (1890).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining	292,331	6,866	52.6	10.3	44.3	17.4
Domestic and personal service	96,769	46,167	17.2	69.6	14.3	42.6
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	82,012	11,022	14.7	16.6	21.6	25.2
Trade and transportation	78,766	661	14.2	1.0	16.4	5.8
Professional service	7,096	1,640	1.3	2.5	3.4	8.0
Total	555,974	66,356	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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One-half of the males at work in Cuba were engaged in agriculture, etc., but only one-tenth of the females. In the United States the proportion of males in agriculture was less, but of females was greater. In both countries the females were mainly in the class of domestic and personal service, but in Cuba this class includes about seven-tenths of all women at work, while in the United States it includes only a little over four-tenths. In both countries women who go to work at all go into manufacturing and mechanical industries in rather larger proportions than men do.

SANITARY CONDITION OF DWELLINGS AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES.

In the present census all buildings, whether occupied October 16, 1899, or not, were reported by the enumerators, and the facts regarding the provisions in them for supplying water and for disposing of garbage and excreta were ascertained. Before proceeding to a discussion of these topics a brief analysis of this return of buildings may be made.

The total number of buildings in Cuba, whether occupied or not, was 297,905, or 5.3 persons to a building. The average number of persons to a building, occupied or unoccupied, may be computed from those tables. The provinces range as follows:

Province.	Persons to a building.	Province.	Persons to a building.
Santa Clara	4.7	Puerto Principe	5.2
Santiago	4.8	Pinar del Rio	5.4
Matanzas	4.8	Habana city	8.8
Habana (exclusive of city)	5.0		

In Habana city there was one building of some sort to each 9 persons; elsewhere in Cuba one to each 5. In Porto Rico there were 5.3 persons to a building, or about the same as in Cuba outside Habana. The preceding table suggests that in the cities of Cuba the ratio of buildings to population was probably less than in the rural districts. The facts upon this point are brought out more clearly in the following table:

District.	Population.	Buildings.	Persons to a building.
14 cities	491,504	79,077	6.2
Rest of Cuba	1,081,293	218,828	4.9

The average number of persons to a building was much less in all cities together than it is in Habana. Hence the other cities must have had a relatively small number of persons to a building. All 14 cities except Pinar del Rio and Habana had a smaller number of persons to a building than the average for all cities, and 8 of the 14 had as small a number as

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the average in the rural districts of the island. The smallest number of persons to a building was found in the cities of Santa Clara province, except Cienfuegos.

Of the 297,905 buildings in Cuba, 262,724, or about seven-eighths (88.2 per cent), were occupied, and 35,181, or one-eighth (11.8 per cent), were unoccupied. The number and ratio of unoccupied buildings to the total was as follows:

Province.	Total buildings.	Unoccupied buildings.	Per cent unoccupied.
Habana	64,229	5,474	8.5
Puerto Principe	16,997	1,672	9.8
Santa Clara	74,995	9,599	12.8
Santiago	67,891	8,673	12.8
Pinar del Rio	32,042	4,155	13
Matanzas	41,751	5,608	13.4

The positions of Habana and Pinar del Rio suggest that unoccupied buildings may be more common in the country. The following table gives the number and proportion of unoccupied buildings in the 14 cities separately reported:

District.	Buildings.	Unoccupied buildings.	Per cent unoccupied.
14 cities	78,915	8,338	10.5
Rest of Cuba	218,990	26,843	12.3

To ascertain whether the number of unoccupied buildings was unusually large because of recent disturbances, the figures for Porto Rico may be used for comparison. On that island 11.3 per cent of the buildings were reported as unoccupied. It seems, therefore, that the proportion in Cuba was not exceptional.

Passing to the occupied buildings or dwellings, one may examine the average number of persons to each. In this respect the provinces rank as follows:

Province.	Persons to a dwelling.	Province.	Persons to a dwelling.
Santa Clara	5.5	Pinar del Rio	6.2
Santiago	5.5	Habana city	9.4
Habana (exclusive of city)	5.6		
Matanzas	5.6	Cuba	6.0
Puerto Principe	5.8		

In the United States in 1890 there were 5.5 persons to a dwelling. The table does not show that the average dwelling was more crowded in Habana city than in Santa Clara, for in the one case the dwelling may be more roomy. The dwelling is an unsatisfactory unit of measure, just because it can not be defined. Hence thorough and accurate

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knowledge of local conditions is requisite to interpret such a table as the foregoing. Yet, if the dwellings of Cuba be divided into two classes, city dwellings and country dwellings, some progress may be made. This is done in the following table:

District.	Population.	Dwellings.	Persons to a dwelling.
14 cities	491,504	70,739	6.9
Rest of Cuba	1,081,293	191,985	5.6

There were rather more persons to a dwelling in the cities of Cuba, but the difference is in no wise what the figures for Habana city in the earlier table would lead one to expect. In many of the other cities of Cuba, therefore, the number of persons to a dwelling must be low. Indeed, when the figures as a whole for the 13 cities outside Habana are compared with the rural districts, it appears that in those cities there were on the average 5.6 persons to a dwelling, or just the same number as in the country. In the following table the figures are given for the urban and rural population of each province:

Province.	Persons to a dwelling.	
	In urban districts.	In rural districts.
Habana	8.9	5.6
Matanzas	5.9	5.5
Pinar del Rio	7.6	6.2
Puerto Principe	5.2	6.0
Santa Clara	5.4	5.5
Santiago	5.5	5.6
Cuba	6.9	5.6

In the three western provinces there were more persons to a dwelling in the cities, although outside of Habana province the difference was slight; but in the three eastern provinces the position is reversed. It may be inferred that the dwelling in Cuban cities outside Habana is not much more roomy than it is in the rural districts, for space in a city is usually more valuable than in the country, and if the average city dwelling were larger it would probably contain more inhabitants. In this respect there is a marked difference between the Cuban figures and those for the large cities of the United States. The fifty-eight American cities each having over 50,000 inhabitants had 7.3 persons to a dwelling in 1890, and the rest of the country only 5.2. Still only three American cities had more persons to a dwelling than Habana.

Dwellings and families.—By comparing the number of dwellings with the number of families in Table XL, one may ascertain the ratio between the census families and the dwellings. Every dwelling contains at least one family, for, as already explained, one person living

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alone is for census purposes a family, and an unoccupied place of habitation is not a dwelling. As certain dwellings contain two or more families, the number of census families must exceed the number of dwellings. The figures for Cuba, compared with those for the United States and Porto Rico, are given below:

Country.	Number of families.	Number of dwellings.	Families to 100 dwellings.
Cuba	327,965	262,724	125
Porto Rico	181,594	158,305	115
United States	12,690,152	11,483,318	111

From these figures it appears that there were more families to 100 dwellings in Cuba than in either Porto Rico or the United States. In the following table the figures are given separately for each province and for the city of Habana:

Province.	Families to 100 dwellings.	Province.	Families to 100 dwellings.
Santa Clara	110	Puerto Principe	122
Santiago	110	Matanzas	124
Pinar del Rio	112	Habana (city)	227
Habana (excluding city)	118		

The families to 100 dwellings in Cuba, outside the city of Habana, were 114, or slightly less than in Porto Rico, but rather more than in the United States. Habana city had more than 2 families to each dwelling, a relation which held in the United States only for New York, Brooklyn, and Fall River among the fifty largest cities of the country.

SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY IN CUBA.

The original source of water supply in Cuba, as elsewhere, is rainfall. This rain may fall on a building and be guided into and stored in a cistern, or may fall on and percolate through the ground either under or upon the surface. Flowing water may be obtained for human use as it comes to the surface either in a natural spring or an artificial well. Or it may be obtained as it flows over the surface either in a natural water course or in an artificial water course or aqueduct. Accordingly the census recognizes four sources of water supply, as follows:

1. Cistern for rain water.
2. Spring or well for ground water.
3. Water from a natural stream.
4. Water from an artificial aqueduct.

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As many homes in Cuban cities take water from street vendors, the answers given to the enumerators at the houses regarding the source from which the vendors obtain it may be open to some slight question, but there seems little reason to deny the substantial correctness of the returns.

These four sources are drawn upon for a water supply in the following proportions:

Source of water supply.	Number of dwellings supplied from source named.	Per cent of total dwellings.
Cisterns for rain water	120,621	46
Stream	74,368	28
Aqueduct	41,748	16
Spring or well	17,766	7
Not specified	8,226	3
Total	262,724	100

Nearly half the dwellings in Cuba got water from cisterns and more than one-fourth from streams, or three-fourths from these two sources. The proportion using each of these four sources in each province is shown in the following table:

Province.	Per cent of dwellings obtaining water from source named.					Total.
	Cistern.	Stream.	Aqueduct.	Well.	Not specified.	
Habana (city)	4	1	82	1	12	100
Habana (excluding city)	79	9	5	3	4	100
Matanzas	78	4	14	1	3	100
Pinar del Rio	34	61	1	2	2	100
Puerto Principe	56	20	0	21	3	100
Santa Clara	55	20	9	14	2	100
Santiago	18	61	14	6	1	100
Cuba	46	28	16	7	3	100

Cisterns were used least in the capital, but with that exception were least common in the two provinces at the ends of the island, where one-sixth (Santiago) or one-third (Pinar del Rio) of the houses derived water from this source. The other four provinces fall into two groups, an eastern, Puerto Principe and Santa Clara, in which one-half of the houses used cisterns, and a western, Habana outside the city and Matanzas, in which nearly four-fifths of the houses relied on cisterns. Where cisterns were most used streams were least used for water. In the provinces at the ends of Cuba about three-fifths of the houses relied on streams; in the east central group one-fifth, and in the west central group less than one-tenth. About five-sixths of the houses in Habana city derived water from an aqueduct. In Matanzas and Santiago the proportion was about one-seventh, elsewhere less than one-tenth.

In the following tables the per cent of dwellings using these several

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sources of water supply is given for each of the fourteen cities separately reported and then for the districts outside those cities by provinces.

City.	Per cent of urban dwellings obtaining water from sources named.					Total.
	Aqueduct.	Cistern.	Stream.	Well.	Not specified.	
Cardenas	25	68	0	3	4	100
Cienfuegos	42	7	0	47	4	100
Guanabacoa	1	86	0	3	10	100
Habana	83	4	0	1	12	100
Manzanillo	0	31	30	38	1	100
Matanzas	55	39	0	1	5	100
Pinar del Rio	0	90	6	1	3	100
Puerto Principe	0	54	0	41	5	100
Regla	1	46	0	45	8	100
Sagua la Grande	53	1	8	36	2	100
Sancti Spiritus	73	8	17	0	2	100
Santa Clara	0	89	0	10	1	100
Santiago	94	0	3	1	2	100
Trinidad	0	0	11	87	2	100
Urban Cuba	53	23	3	14	7	100

The most incomplete returns under this head were from the cities in Habana province. The seven cities which apparently had a municipal water supply stand out sharply in the first column, and in the order of the proportion of houses supplied with water through an aqueduct they rank as follows: Santiago, Habana, Sancti Spiritus, Matanzas, Sagua la Grande, Cienfuegos, and Cardenas.

The following notes regarding the water supply of these cities have been derived from various sources:

CARDENAS.

Since 1872, Cardenas has had an aqueduct which supplies water from a subterranean river one mile distant from the town, which furnishes an abundant supply at a cost of about $3 gold per month for each faucet. The well water and that from underground cisterns is brackish and not potable, so that, as a rule, the poor purchase water from the street carriers. (Military Notes on Cuba.)

CIENFUEGOS.

The commencement of a waterworks system has been made, and the water tower, standing at an elevation of over 100 feet above the harbor level, is one of the striking features of the landscape; but at last accounts the company had not begun to furnish water, and the sole source of supply was from underground cisterns, the owners of which derive a handsome revenue from selling water to their less fortunate neighbors. (Clark.)

The supply of water is absolutely inadequate to the demands of the city. The hotels and a few residences have cement cisterns built in the ground and use rain water; but the chief supply comes from a small stream, the Jicotea River, a small branch of the Cannan. The water is pumped into two aqueducts. The principal one, which is called after the Jicotea River, holds 400,000 liters; a smaller one, the Bouffartique, holds 300,000 liters. Pipes from these two aqueducts run through a few of the streets above ground alongside the curbing. The gates are open only two hours daily. The hospitals use this water after boiling. As a remedy for this condition, I am told there was a project to bring water from a point 20 miles distant from

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the falls of the Havabanilla River, 1,200 feet above the sea. Absolute freedom from pollution was claimed. It was abandoned on account of the war. The estimated cost of this work was $1,000,000. The Jicotea aqueduct is simply a large open cistern built of rocks and cement. There are about 200 wells in the city, but infected. (United States Sanitary Inspector D. E. Dudley, quoted by R. P. Porter.)

HABANA.

The present water supply of Habana is excellent, being derived from the pure and extensive springs of Vento, about 9 miles distant from the city. The present aqueduct, completed in 1893 or 1894, was begun in 1861, and is known as El Canal de Albear. At the source of supply there is a large stone basin into which the springs or, more properly, subterranean streams bubble. At one side is a magnificent gate-house. From this runs the aqueduct, which is an egg-shaped brick tunnel, generally under ground, but marked at frequent intervals along its route by turrets of brick and stone. The present water supply enters the city through the suburb of Cerro, which formerly had few, if any, connections with it, the population of this suburb purchasing their water from the street carriers. There is an old aqueduct also running into the city, built as early as 1597, known as the Zanja. The source of this water supply was, or is, the Almendares River, only about 2 miles away, the water of which was unquestionably impure. There are but few wells and cisterns in the city, and to-day nearly all of the water used is pure. It should perhaps be said that the waterworks enterprise is a municipal affair. (Clark.)

The present water supply of Habana is excellent, although it is used by only a portion of the population. It comes from the enormous springs on the banks of the Almendares River, about 8 miles due south of the city. These springs are inclosed in a masonry structure about 150 feet in diameter at its base and 250 feet at the top and 60 feet deep. Masonry drains are laid around the upper surface to prevent any surface water from washing into the spring. At the base of this spring the water is constantly bubbling up and appears to be of remarkable purity. The supply is so large that it more than fills all the present requirements, and a large portion of it runs to waste. From the spring the water is conveyed under the Almendares River by pipes situated in a tunnel, and from the north side of the river the water is conveyed in a masonry tunnel or aqueduct for a distance of about 6 miles, where it discharges into a receiving reservoir, the altitude of which is 35 meters, or about 108 feet, above the sea level. From the distributing reservoir the water is carried into the city by gravity in pipes, the highest point in the thickly populated portion of the city being 68 feet. The pipes in the streets are said to be small, and there is not sufficient pressure to carry the water to the upper stories of the small number of buildings which exceed one story in height. In these buildings pumping is necessary. There are said to be about 18,000 houses in the city, and from a report made by the municipality in 1897 it appears that the number of houses directly connected with the water pipes is 9,233. The poorer houses, which are not thus connected, obtain water either by purchase from the street vendors or by getting it from public taps, of which there are a certain number scattered throughout the city. (General Greene, quoted by R. P. Porter.)

MATANZAS.

Since 1872 it has had a fine water supply, though only about half the houses are connected with the water system, and many of the people still buy water of street vendors without knowledge as to the source of supply or purity of the water. (Porter.)

SANTIAGO.

The city has a good water supply furnished through an aqueduct named El Paso de la Virgen. (Clark.)

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There is no city in which one-third of the houses obtain water directly from a natural stream, and in more than half of the cities this source of supply is not recognized. The only cities in which it is important are Manzanillo, Sancti Spiritus, and Trinidad.

MANZANILLO.

Manzanillo lies on the coast of Santiago, about three-quarters of a mile from the mouth of the Yara. "The water supply formerly came from the river Yara, but proved to be so unhealthy that now the inhabitants rely entirely upon cisterns." (Clark.) In the light of the preceding figures this is evidently a statement of what should be rather than what is.

SANCTI SPIRITUS.

"Sancti Spiritus is situated on both banks of the Yayabo, which flows 5½ miles to empty into the Zaza at a point about 20 miles from the sea." (Military Notes on Cuba.)

TRINIDAD.

"The course of the river Guaurabo lies within half a mile of Trinidad." (Clark.)

Regarding the water supply of the other five cities, Guanabacoa, Pinar del Rio, Puerto Principe, Regla, and Santa Clara, the following notes are submitted:

GUANABACOA.

"Guanabacoa is noted for its numerous springs and wells and for the excellence and abundance of its drinking water." (Military Notes on Cuba.)

PINAR DEL RIO.

"The river on the outskirts has good water." (Military Notes.) "The river which skirts the town could be utilized as a source for a pure water supply." (Clark.)

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

"A small river runs through the town." (Military Notes.)

The following table shows by provinces the per cent of all dwellings in the districts outside the fourteen cities supplied with water in the manner specified:

Province.	Per cent of dwellings in rural districts obtaining water from sources specified.					Total.
	Cistern.	Stream.	Well.	Aqueduct.	Not specified.	
Habana	80	10	1	6	3	100
Matanzas	88	6	1	3	2	100
Pinar del Rio	31	64	2	1	2	100
Puerto Principe	56	29	12	0	3	100
Santa Clara	65	25	7	1	2	100
Santiago	20	72	4	3	1	100
Rural Cuba	54	38	4	2	2	100

A small number of dwellings in rural Cuba are reported to derive water from an aqueduct. The municipal districts containing as many

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as 100 such dwellings are as follows: In Habana province, Marianao (196), San Antonio de los Baños (369), Batabano (505), Guines (500); in Matanzas province, Jovellanos (408) and Bolondron (188); in Pinar del Rio province, Mariel (192); in Santa Clara, Abreus (139), Rodas (188), and Sagua la Grande outside the urban part (127); in Santiago, El Caney (427) and Baracoa (687).

The general reliance upon water from streams in the two provinces at the ends of Cuba—Pinar del Rio and Santiago—and upon cisterns in the four central provinces is clearly shown in the preceding tables. There seems some reason for doubt whether the line of division between cisterns for rain water (*aljibe*) and well or spring for ground water (*pozo*) was clearly understood by the enumerators and those who answered their questions.

DISPOSITION OF GARBAGE.

The enumerators were instructed to write in the column for answers to this question "*Municipal*" (municipal), "*Particular*" (private), or "*Se quema*" (by burning), according to the method of disposition used at the dwelling where the question was put. In addition to these three classes it was necessary to introduce a fourth for unspecified or insufficiently specified, but only 2 per cent of the houses fell into this last class. The facts for Cuba as a whole are shown in the following table:

Method of disposing of garbage.	Number of dwellings so reporting.	Per cent of all dwellings.
Municipal	88,229	34
Burning	84,355	32
Private	83,287	32
Not specified	6,853	2
Total	262,724	100

In this respect, as in that of water supply, the main difference is between the city and the country districts. In the following table, therefore, the methods of disposing of garbage in the several cities are given:

Per cent of urban dwellings using specified method of garbage disposal.

City.	Municipal.	Burning.	Private.	Not specified.	Total.
Cardenas	79	9	9	3	100
Cienfuegos	92	2	5	1	100
Guanabacoa	81	7	5	7	100
Habana	91	1	2	6	100
Manzanillo	95	2	2	1	100
Matanzas	90	3	4	3	100
Pinar del Rio	93	0	4	3	100
Puerto Principe	93	1	2	4	100
Regla	92	1	0	7	100
Sagua la Grande	74	9	16	1	100
Sancti Spiritus	81	9	8	2	100
Santa Clara	83	13	3	1	100
Santiago	91	5	2	2	100
Trinidad	67	26	6	1	100
Urban Cuba	88	4	4	4	100

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From this table it is clear that, taking the dwellings as a whole, in the 14 cities, 7 in every 8 of them had some municipal system of disposing of garbage. The cities of Santa Clara, except Cienfuegos, were apparently least well provided in this respect. In the cities of that province, more commonly than elsewhere in Cuba, garbage was disposed of by burning.

In the following table the same facts are given by provinces for the rural districts of Cuba:

Per cent of rural dwellings using specified method of garbage disposal.

Province.	Municipal.	Burning.	Private	Not specified.	Total.
Habana	20	22	54	4	100
Matanzas	20	28	50	2	100
Pinar del Rio	10	2	86	2	100
Puerto Principe	5	64	28	3	100
Santa Clara	12	43	43	2	100
Santiago	11	79	9	1	100
Rural Cuba	14	42	42	2	100

Outside of the 14 cities about 1 dwelling in 7 enjoyed some public means of garbage disposal, and the prevalence of this varies in rough agreement with the density of rural population as given on page 74. The only private means specified is that of burning, and this is increasingly prevalent from west to east. To show this, the provinces have been arranged in the following list in their order from west to east and the per cent of rural dwellings burning their garbage indicated.

Province.	Per cent of rural dwellings burning garbage.	Province.	Per cent of rural dwellings burning garbage.
Pinar del Rio	2	Santa Clara	43
Habana	22	Puerto Principe	64
Matanzas	28	Santiago	79

The houses having other means of garbage disposal obviously vary in the reverse way; that is, when burning is common, other private means are uncommon, and vice versa.

DISPOSITION OF EXCRETA.

The entries which the enumerators were allowed to make in the column containing the answers to this question were *pozo*, *inodoro*, or *ninguna* (none). In addition to the three thus allowed there will be found in the tables a fourth class of "not specified" to cover cases where the question was not answered. The only recognized methods of disposal, therefore, were *pozo* and *inodoro*. As it is difficult to find

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any exact English equivalent for these words, they will be retained in the following discussion of the tables.[1]

The following table shows the frequency of these various modes of disposal:

Mode of disposing of excreta.	Number of dwellings using it in Cuba.	Per cent of total dwellings.
No form	129,245	49
Pozo	110,695	42
Inodoro	13,644	5
Not specified	9,140	4
Total	262,724	100

About half the dwellings in Cuba had no provision of any kind for this purpose. It is said that in rural Spain the inhabitants commonly have no closets or outhouses, but resort to the fields, and the same is apparently true of Cuba. Of the houses having conveniences of this sort nine-tenths (8.9 per cent) reported a *pozo* and one-tenth an *inodoro*. In this respect the provinces stand as follows:

Per cent of total dwellings supplied with specified mode of disposal of excreta.

Province.	Pozo.	Inodoro.	No form.	Not specified.
Habana (city)	43	48	3	6
Habana (excluding city)	57	.....	35	8
Matanzas	48	2	47	3
Pinar del Rio	20	.....	77	3
Puerto Principe	40	.....	57	3
Santa Clara	47	.....	50	3
Santiago	36	.....	63	1
Total	42	5	49	4

It is clear that outside of Habana City and Matanzas province the *inodoro* is hardly known. In the following table the facts are given for the thirteen other cities separately reported:

Per cent of urban dwellings using specified method of disposing of excreta.

City.	Pozo.	Inodoro.	None.	Not specified.	Total.
Cardenas	87	3	7	3	100
Cienfuegos	93	4	2	1	100
Guanabacoa	83	.....	10	7	100
Manzanillo	94	.....	5	1	100
Matanzas	78	11	8	3	100
Pinar del Rio	94	.....	2	4	100
Puerto Principe	69	.....	26	5	100
Regla	91	1	1	7	100
Sagua la Grande	89	4	5	2	100
Sancti Spiritus	82	.....	16	2	100
Santa Clara	75	1	22	2	100
Santiago	93	1	4	2	100
Trinidad	96	.....	2	2	100
Urban Cuba (excluding Habana)	85	3	9	3	100

[1] Note on meaning of *pozo* and *inodoro*. The "*inodoro*" includes every receptacle for excreta in which an effort is made to destroy or decrease the foul odors arising

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This table shows that Matanzas is the only city besides Habana in which an *inodoro* was found in one-tenth of the dwellings and that in half the other 12 cities it did not occur in an appreciable number of cases. In 4 of these 13 cities at least 10 per cent of the houses were without closet conveniences and in 2 more than 1 dwelling in 5 was thus unprovided.

In the following table the facts are given for the rural districts of Cuba:

Per cent of rural dwellings using specified method of disposing of excreta.

Province.	Pozo.	Inodoro.	None.	Not specified.	Total.
Habana	52	0	40	8	100
Matanzas	36	0	61	3	100
Pinar del Rio	17	0	81	2	100
Puerto Principe	25	0	72	3	100
Santa Clara	35	0	61	4	100
Santiago	23	0	76	1	100
Rural Cuba	32	0	65	3	100

In rural Cuba there was a *pozo* in connection with about one-third of the dwellings, while two-thirds were without this or any other form of receiving excreta.

therefrom, usually by the addition of such substances as lime, dry clay, or ashes. The *pozo* includes all other forms of closet. The modern form of closet flushed by water from a system of pipes, called *escusado inglés*, is very unusual in Habana, and unknown elsewhere in Cuba. Either the *inodoro* or the *pozo* is cleaned, when it is cleaned at all, by scavengers hired by the property owner.

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POPULATION TABLES.

TABLE I.—*Total population at different censuses.*

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1774	172,620	1841	1,007,624
1792	272,301	1861	1,396,530
1817	553,028	1887	1,631,687
1827	704,487	1899	1,572,797

TABLE II.—*Population of Cuba and its provinces at various censuses.*

Province.	1861.[1]	1887.	1899.
Habana	393,789	451,928	424,811
Matanzas	234,524	259,578	202,462
Pinar del Rio	146,685	225,891	173,082
Puerto Principe	85,702	67,789	88,237
Santa Clara	271,310	354,122	356,537
Santiago de Cuba	264,520	272,379	327,716
Cuba	1,396,530	1,631,687	1,572,845

[1] Population of provinces estimated. See Appendix XVI.

TABLE III.—*Population of municipal districts in 1887 and 1899, as constituted at the latter date; with gain or loss of population.*

HABANA PROVINCE.

Municipal districts.	1887.	1899.	Gain.	Loss.
Aguacate	3,346	3,163	.....	183
Alquizar	8,314	8,746	432	.....
Bainoa	4,188	1,725	.....	2,463
Batabano	8,016	6,523	.....	1,493
Bauta	8,070	5,142	.....	2,928
Bejucal	7,902	5,756	.....	2,146
Cano	3,745	4,210	465	.....
Casiguas	3,886	1,004	.....	2,882
Catalina	6,112	2,718	.....	3,394
Ceiba del Agua	3,232	2,197	.....	1,035
Guanabacoa	28,043	20,080	.....	7,963
Guara	4,549	1,835	.....	2,714
Guines	12,618	11,394	.....	1,224
Guira de Melena	8,721	11,548	2,827	.....
Habana	200,448	242,055	41,607	.....
Isla de Pinos	2,040	3,199	1,159	.....
Jaruco	12,182	4,076	.....	8,106
Madruga	7,514	3,744	.....	3,770
Managua	5,850	2,887	.....	2,963
Marianao	7,352	8,593	1,241	.....
Melena del Sur	5,275	3,207	.....	2,068
Nueva Paz	9,571	7,761	.....	1,810
Pipian	3,414	1,101	.....	2,313
Quivican	4,585	2,423	.....	2,162
Regla	10,316	11,363	1,047	.....
Salud	4,896	3,293	.....	1,603
San Antonio de las Vegas	4,469	1,855	.....	2,614
San Antonio de los Banos	12,423	12,631	208	.....
San Felipe	2,313	1,915	.....	398
San Jose de las Lajas	6,218	4,154	.....	2,064
San Nicolas	6,724	4,568	.....	2,156
Santa Cruz del Norte (formerly San Antonio de Rio Blanco and Jibacoa)	9,210	2,965	.....	6,245
Santa Maria del Rosario	4,885	2,730	.....	2,155
Santiago de las Vegas	12,081	10,276	.....	1,805
Tapaste	6,143	1,551	.....	4,592
Vereda Nueva	3,277	2,416	.....	861

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TABLE III.—*Population of municipal districts in 1887 and 1899, etc.*—Continued.

MATANZAS PROVINCE.

Municipal districts.	1887.	1899.	Gain.	Loss.
Alacranes (formerly Alfonso XII)	9,711	8,110	.....	1,601
Bolondron	11,816	9,179	.....	2,637
Cabezas	8,802	5,184	.....	3,618
Canasi	4,524	1,993	.....	2,531
Cardenas	23,354	24,861	1,507	.....
Carlos Rojas (formerly Cimarrones)	6,879	3,174	.....	3,705
Colon	16,679	12,195	1,369	.....
Cuevitas	6,323	5,807	.....	516
Guamacaro	10,245	6,000	.....	4,245
Jaguey Grande (formed from Colon)	.....	5,853	.....	.....
Jovellanos	8,518	7,529	.....	989
Macagua	5,410	5,042	.....	368
Macurijes	13,374	10,405	.....	2,969
Marti (formerly Guamutas)	11,589	8,905	.....	2,684
Matanzas	56,379	45,282	.....	11,097
Maximo Gomez	8,132	4,046	.....	4,086
Mendez Capote	5,349	2,158	.....	3,191
Palmillas	8,818	7,647	.....	1,171
Perico (formerly Cervantes)	3,204	4,449	1,245	.....
Roque	8,216	4,464	.....	3,752
Sabanilla	8,871	5,205	.....	3,666
San Jose de los Ramos	9,031	6,765	.....	2,286
Santa Ana (formerly Cidra)	6,219	2,965	.....	3,254
Union de Reyes	8,135	5,226	.....	2,909

PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE.

Artemisa (including Cayajabos)	15,775	9,317	.....	6,458
Bahia Honda	8,506	2,117	.....	6,389
Cabanas	8,560	3,853	.....	4,707
Candelaria (including Mangas)	9,875	4,866	.....	5,009
Consolacion del Norte	7,934	7,399	.....	535
Consolacion del Sur (including Alonso Rojas)	20,328	16,665	.....	3,663
Guanajay	9,512	8,796	.....	716
Guane	22,708	14,760	.....	7,948
Guayabal	6,337	2,710	.....	3,627
Mantua (including Baja)	11,122	8,366	.....	2,756
Mariel	7,902	3,631	.....	4,271
Palacios	6,501	2,456	.....	4,045
Julian Diaz (formerly Paso Real de San Diego)	4,920	1,871	.....	3,049
Pinar del Rio	29,497	38,343	8,846	.....
San Cristobal (including Santa Cruz de los Pinos)	9,066	4,263	.....	4,803
San Diego de los Banos	6,317	2,419	.....	3,898
San Diego de Nunez	4,180	1,137	.....	3,043
San Juan y Martinez	17,974	14,787	.....	3,187
San Luis	7,327	7,608	281	.....
Vinales	11,550	17,700	6,150	.....

PUERTO PRINCIPE PROVINCE.

Ciego de Avila	7,929	9,801	1,872	.....
Moron	8,919	9,630	711	.....
Nuevitas	6,618	10,355	3,737	.....
Puerto Principe	40,958	53,140	12,182	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur	3,365	5,308	1,943	.....

SANTA CLARA PROVINCE.

Abreus	3,819	3,995	176	.....
Caibarien	5,106	8,650	3,544	.....
Calabazar	12,957	13,419	462	.....
Camajuani	10,537	14,495	3,958	.....
Cartagena	7,029	6,244	.....	785
Ceja de Pablo	9,723	6,954	.....	2,769
Cienfuegos	40,964	59,128	18,164	.....
Cifuentes (formerly Amaro)	7,251	3,825	.....	3,426
Cruces	6,490	7,953	1,463	.....
Esperanza	12,759	7,811	.....	4,948
Lajas (Las)	8,014	9,603	1,589	.....
Palmira	4,709	6,527	1,818	.....
Placetas	9,337	11,961	2,624	.....

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TABLE III.—*Population of municipal districts in 1887 and 1899, etc.*—Continued.

SANTA CLARA PROVINCE—Continued.

Municipal districts.	1887.	1899.	Gain.	Loss.
Quemado de Guines	11,467	8,890	.....	2,577
Rancho Veloz	6,391	7,532	1,141	.....
Ranchuelo	4,571	5,059	488	.....
Remedios	15,474	14,833	.....	641
Rodas	8,153	9,562	1,409	.....
Sagua la Grande	18,330	21,342	3,012	.....
San Antonio de las Vueltas	15,656	12,832	.....	2,824
Sancti Spiritus	29,278	25,709	.....	3,569
San Diego del Valle	9,831	5,369	.....	4,462
San Fernando (formerly Camarones)	6,688	6,445	.....	243
San Juan de las Yeras	7,702	5,600	.....	2,102
Santa Clara	32,491	28,437	.....	4,054
Santo Domingo	13,667	10,372	.....	3,295
Trinidad	29,448	24,271	.....	5,177
Yaguajay	6,280	9,718	3,438	.....

SANTIAGO DE CUBA PROVINCE.

Alto Songo	10,221	12,770	2,549	.....
Baracoa	18,057	21,944	3,887	.....
Bayamo	17,676	21,193	3,517	.....
Campechuela (formed from Manzanillo)	.....	7,369	.....	.....
Caney	8,686	9,126	440	.....
Cobre	8,261	10,707	2,446	.....
Cristo (formed from Manzanillo)	.....	1,194	.....	.....
Gibara	26,342	31,594	5,252	.....
Guantanamo	23,741	28,063	4,322	.....
Holguin	32,238	34,506	2,268	.....
Jiguani	7,808	10,495	2,687	.....
Manzanillo	34,220	32,288	9,349	.....
Mayari	7,990	8,504	514	.....
Niquero (formed from Manzanillo)	.....	2,718	.....	.....
Palma Soriano (formed from Santiago)	.....	12,305	.....	.....
Puerto Padre (formerly Victoria de las Tunas)	12,049	19,984	7,935	.....
Sagua de Tanamo	5,476	5,796	320	.....
San Luis (formed from Santiago)	.....	11,681	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba	59,614	45,478	9,860	.....

TABLE IV.—*Population by wards and by cities.*

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

TOTAL POPULATION	424,804
Aguacate District	3,163
Aguacate and Zabaleta	2,196
Reloj and Compostizo	967
Alquizar District	8,746
Alquizar, Primero	1,837
Alquizar, Segundo	1,877
Guanimar	485
La Paz	1,011
Palenque	1,933
San Andres	293
Tumbadero	1,310
Bainoa District	1,725
Bainoa and Santa Cruz	482
Caraballo	496
Mamey Duro and Reloj	748
Batabano District	6,523
Batabano	1,025
Guanabo	436
Mayaguano	352
Quintinal and San Augustin	976
Surgidero	3,683
Islands	51
Bauta District	5,142
Hoyo Colorado	1,046
Baracoa, Anafe, and Corralillo	1,025
Punta Brava and Cangrejeras	2,205
San Pedro and Guatao	866
Bejucal District	5,756
Primero	997
Segundo	1,068
Tercero	1,093
Piedras	1,670
Remainder of district	928
Cano District	4,210
Arroyo Arenas	1,003
Cano and Jaimanitas	1,320
Wajay	1,887
Casiguas District (not given by wards)	1,004
Catalina District (not given by wards)	2,718
Ceiba del Agua District	2,197
Ceiba del Agua	909
Virtudes and Chicharron	621
Remainder of district	667

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TABLE IV.—*Population by wards and by cities*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

Guanabacoa District	20,080
Asuncion, Este	1,506
Asuncion, Oeste	2,795
Bacuranao	1,457
Campo Florido	591
Cojimar	1,585
Corral Falso, Este	1,838
Corral Falso, Oeste	1,991
Cruz Verde	2,485
San Francisco, Este	2,043
San Francisco, Oeste	1,307
San Miguel del Padron and Pepe Antonio	2,482
Guara District (not given by wards)	1,835
Guines District	11,394
First and Cruz	1,348
Second and Rubio	3,357
Third and Yamaraguas	2,350
Fourth	1,094
Candela North and South and Guanajo	609
Candela Baja, San Pedro, and San Julian	955
Nombre de Dios	1,681
Guira de Melena	11,548
Cajio	963
Gabriel	764
Jerez	1,274
Juribacoa	311
Melena	1,452
Norte	2,620
Sur	2,396
Sibanacan	1,136
Tumbadero	632
Habana District	242,055
Habana City—	
Arroyo Apolo	2,166
Arsenal	6,131
Atares	7,674
Casa Blanca	2,440
Ceiba	6,783
Cerro	10,741
Chavez	7,598
Colon	7,371
Dragones	6,604
Guadalupe	7,517
Jesus del Monte	9,369
Jesus Maria	3,915
Luyano	1,254
Marte	5,002
Monserrate	7,829
Paula	3,791
Penalver	8,557
Pilar	6,111
Pueblo Nuevo	8,376
Punta	10,537
San Felipe	3,560
San Francisco	4,215
San Juan de Dios	4,420
San Lazaro	20,616
San Leopoldo	7,494
San Nicolas	6,534
Santa Clara	4,667
Santa Teresa	6,725
Santo Angel	4,766
Santo Cristo	4,637
San Isidro	5,805
Tacon	6,505
Templete	2,838
Vedado y Principe	9,980
Villanueva	6,063
Vives	5,060
Institutions	2,340
Habana District—Continued.	
Remainder of district—	
Arroyo Naranjo	1,771
Calvario	1,041
Puentes Grandes	3,262
Isla de Pinos District	3,199
Caleta Grande	315
Santa Fe	1,050
Remainder of district	1,834
Jaruco District	4,076
Guanabo	908
Maceo, Garzo, Guaicanamar, and Tablas	766
Plaza, Jaruco, Cuartel, and Comercio	1,139
Remainder of district	1,263
Madruga district	3,744
Concordia, Majagua, and San Blas	928
Madruga, Este	676
Madruga, Oeste	1,328
Remainder of district	812
Managua District	2,887
Managua	1,063
Remainder of district	1,824
Marianao District	8,593
Cocosoto	2,602
Lisa	680
Playa	574
Pocito	1,560
Quemados	3,177
Melena del Sur District (not given by wards)	3,207
Nueva Paz District	7,761
Bagaez	1,229
Nueva Paz	2,294
Palos	2,630
Vegas	1,608
Pipian District (not given by wards)	1,101
Quivican District (not given by wards)	2,423
Regla District	11,363
First	2,818
Second	3,034
Third	3,001
Fourth	2,510
Salud District (not given by wards)	3,293
San Antonio de las Vegas District (not given by wards)	1,855
San Antonio de los Banos District	12,631
Armonia	672
Chicharo	404
Este	2,065
Govea	671
Monjas	925
Norte	2,966
Quintana	705
Santa Rosa	457
Seborucal	452
Sur	3,147
Valle	167
San Felipe District (not given by wards)	1,915

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TABLE IV.—*Population by wards and by cities*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

San Jose de las Lajas	4,154
Primero	928
Segundo	2,096
Remainder of district	1,130
San Nicolas District	4,568
Babiney Prieto and Caimito	577
Barbudo	736
Paradero and Gabriel	1,923
San Nicolas and Jobo	1,332
Santa Cruz del Norte District	2,965
San Antonio de Rio Blanco del Norte	965
Santa Cruz del Norte	934
Remainder of district	1,066
Santa Maria del Rosario District	2,730
San Pedro	1,285
Santa Maria del Rosario	544
Remainder of district	901
Santiago de las Vegas District	10,276
Boyeros	1,553
Calabazar	1,152
Dona Maria	531
Norte	3,062
Rincon	920
Sur	3,058
Tapaste District	1,551
Santa Barbara and Jaula	272
Tapaste and San Andres	1,279
Vereda Nueva District	2,416
Norte	1,125
Sur	1,291

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

TOTAL POPULATION	202,214
Alacranes District	8,110
Estante	2,823
Este	716
Galeoncito	474
Norte	1,267
Oeste	1,777
Sur	1,053
Bolondron District	9,179
Bolondron 1	933
Bolondron 2	824
Bolondron 3	847
Guira	1,676
Lucia and Gonzalo	2,326
Piedras and Cienega	577
Punta and Alverez	1,363
Zapata and Galeon	633
Cabezas District	5,184
Bermeja	1,871
Bija	751
Cabezas	1,721
Lima	612
Magdalena	229
Canasi District	1,993
Norte	1,624
Sur	369
Cardenas District	24,861
Cardenas City—	
District 1, Barrio 1	1,659
District 1, Barrio 2	3,564
District 2, Barrio 1	1,374
District 2, Barrio 2	3,720
District 3, Barrio 1	3,987
District 3, Barrio 2	2,305
District 4, Barrio 1	3,145
District 4, Barrio 2	2,186
Cantel and Guasimas	1,561
Pueblo Nuevo, Fundicion, and Versalles	311
Varadero	1,029
Carlos Rojas District (not given by barrios)	3,174
Colon District	12,195
Amarillas	1,746
Calimete	3,274
Colon, Barrio 1	1,412
Colon, Barrio 2	1,653
Colon, Barrio 3	919
Colon, Barrio 4	787
Colon, Barrio 5	1,299
Colon, Barrio 6	1,105
Cuevitas District	5,807
Asiento	509
Cuevitas	2,634
Jabaco	997
Venturilla	1,667
Guamacaro District	6,000
Canimar	161
Caobas	1,197
Coliseo	620
Guamacaro	552
Limonar, Este	1,393
Limonar, Oeste	1,483
San Miguel	374
Sumidero	220
Jaguey Grande District	5,853
Cienaga de Zapata	16
Gallardo	750
Jaguey Grande	1,999
Lopez	1,445
Ruvira	827
Sinu	816
Jovellanos District	7,529
Asuncion	427
Jovellanos, Barrio 1	1,942
Jovellanos, Barrio 2	1,617
Jovellanos, Barrio 3	1,162
Realengo	363
San Jose	2,018

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TABLE IV.—*Population by wards and by cities*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

Macagua District	**5,042**
Arabos	2,241
Mayabon	1,092
Monte Alto	680
Oeste	1,029
Macuriges District	**10,405**
Batalla	796
Ciego	595
Claudio	1,390
Macuriges, Este	965
Macuriges, Oeste	1,071
Macuriges, Sur	1,056
Navajas	731
Platanal and Linch	313
Punta Brava	1,506
Rio Blanco	1,577
Tramojos	404
Marti District	**8,905**
Guamutas	2,505
Itabo	252
La Teja	695
Los Cayos	374
Marti, Norte	2,495
Marti, Sur	396
Motembo	2,188
Matanzas District	**45,282**
Matanzas City—	
District 1, Barrio 1	1,500
District 1, Barrio 2	2,570
District 2, Barrio 1	4,147
District 2, Barrio 2	3,596
District 3, Barrio 1	5,050
District 3, Barrio 2	2,305
District 4, Barrio 1	3,270
Pueblo Nuevo	8,420
Versalles	4,812
Asylums, convents, and hospitals	704
Arroyo and Campana	1,143
Canarioca	814
Canimar and Paso Seco	597
Ceiba Mocha	1,828
Chirino	702
Corral Nuevo	754
Cumbre and Bacunayagua	1,831
Guanabana	1,005
San Francisco	234
Maximo Gomez District	**4,046**
Altamisal	776
Maximo Gomez	2,292
Rancho del Medio	701
Sabanilla	277
Mendez Capote District	**2,158**
Contreras	921
Mendez Capote, 1	812
Mendez Capote, 2	425
Palmillas District	**7,647**
Cumanayagua	989
Guareiras	793
Jacan	1,642
Manguito	3,289
Palmillas	954
Perico District	**4,449**
Altamisal	1,689
Perico, Norte	2,436
Perico, Sur	324
Roque District	**4,464**
Caobillas	1,434
Guamajales	499
Mostacilla	688
Quintana and Tomeguin	361
Roque	1,482
Sabanilla District	**5,205**
Mondejar and Auras	401
Palma and Canimar	1,023
Sabanilla	3,781
San José de los Ramos District	**6,765**
Banaguises, Pueblo	931
Banaguises, Rural	2,046
Pueblo Nuevo	1,487
San José de los Ramos	2,301
Santa Ana District	**2,965**
Barrio 1	1,421
Barrio 2	285
Barrio 3	722
Barrio 4	453
Barrio 5	84
Union de Reyes District	**5,226**
Pueblo Nuevo	545
Iglesia 1	1,969
Iglesia 2	1,707
Iglesia 3	1,005

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

TOTAL POPULATION	**173,064**
Artemisa District	**9,317**
Artemisa	4,179
Canas	984
Capellanias	223
Cayajabos	1,022
Dolores	1,692
Puerta de la Guira	498
Virtudes	719
Bahia Honda District	**2,117**
Bahia Honda and Aguacate	1,278
Corralillo and Mulata	214
San Miguel and Manimani	625
Cabanas District	**3,853**
Cabanas and San Miguel	1,917
Ceiba	1,366
Conchita and Delicias	228
Vigia and San Ramon	342
Candelaria District	**4,866**
Bayate, Puerto Rico, and San Juan del Norte	630
Candelaria	1,697
Carambola, Lomas, and Rio Hondo	803
Las Mangas	1,280
San Juan de Barracones, Mira Cielos, and Frias	456

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TABLE IV.—*Population by wards and by cities*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

Consolacion del Norte District	7,399
Berracos	1,056
Caiguanabo	439
La Jagua	1,567
La Palma and Rio de Puercos	1,240
Los Puentes	594
Rio Blanco and Arroyo Naranjo	888
San Andres	671
Vegas Nuevas	944
Consolacion del Sur District	16,665
Alonso Rojas	2,132
Colmenar and Hato Quemado	676
Consolacion del Sur City, not given by wards	3,062
Horcones	1,608
Lajas and Caperuza	702
Lena	914
Naranjo and Caimitos	1,073
Pilotos	1,918
Rio Hondo and la Jagua	2,346
San Pablo and Camarones	1,589
Santa Clara	645
Guanajay District	8,796
Cabriales	533
Guanajay, Norte	2,675
Guanajay, Sur	3,808
San Francisco	626
San Jose	389
Santa Ana	765
Guane District	14,760
Cabo de San Antonio	270
Cortes and Serranos	1,355
Guane	1,038
Juan Gomez	912
La Grifa	2,113
Martinas	1,746
Paso Real and Catalina	890
Portales and Teneria	1,253
Punta de la Sierra and Los Acostas	1,502
Remates	3,014
Sabalo, Trinidad, and Santa Teresa	667
Guayabal District	2,710
Caimito	1,269
Guayabal and Banes	879
Quintana	562
Julian Diaz District	1,871
Herradura and Ceja de la Herradura	516
Julian Diaz and Palacios	1,260
Santa Monica and Guajiro	95
Los Palacios District	2,456
Toro and Bacunaguas	198
Los Palacios	1,549
Macuriges	238
Sierra, Santo Domingo, and Limones	471
Mantua District	8,866
Arroyos and Santa Isabel	1,079
Baja	3,741
Cabezas and La Ceja	1,281
Guayabo and Lazaro	283
Mantua and Montezuelo	802
Santa Maria and San Jose	423
Sierra Derrumbado	757
Mariel District	3,631
Jobaco and Rayo	253
Macagual and Quiebra Hacha	1,058
Mariel and Boca	2,085
Molina, Mosquitos, and Guajaybon	161
San Juan Bautista and Playa	74
Pinar del Rio District	38,343
Cabezas	1,521
Cangre	4,208
Guayabo	1,894
Isabel Maria	1,136
Marcos Vazquez	974
Ovas	2,383
Paso Viejo	2,351
Pinar del Rio, Norte	3,949
Pinar del Rio, Sur	4,931
Rio Feo	1,034
Rio Sequito	4,278
San Jose	2,512
Sumidero	2,478
Taironas	4,694
San Cristobal District	4,263
Mayari, 1 and 2	277
Minas and Rio Hondo	402
San Cristobal	1,996
Santa Cruz de los Pinos	1,357
Sitio Herrero	231
San Diego de los Banos District (not given by wards)	2,419
San Diego de Nunez District (not given by wards)	1,137
San Juan y Martinez District	14,787
Arroyo Hondo	1,918
Galafre and Guillen	558
Lagunillas	1,238
Luis Lazo	4,193
Primero de Martinez	1,097
Rio Seco	1,920
San Juan y Martinez	2,970
Segundo de Martinez	893
San Luis District	7,608
Barbacoa	1,085
Barrigonas	544
Tirado	648
Llanada	415
Palizadas	603
Rio Seco	760
San Luis	3,553
Vinales District	17,700
Albino	739
Ancon	926
Cayos de San Felipe	417
Cuajani	2,021
Laguna de Piedra	2,328
Rosario	2,061
San Cayetano	2,920
San Vicente	1,937
Santa Fe	657
San Tomas	1,570
Vinales	1,600
Yayal	524

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TABLE IV.—*Population by wards and by cities*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

TOTAL POPULATION	88,234
Ciego de Avila District	9,801
Arroyo Blanco	862
Ceiba	203
Ciego de Avila	3,892
Guanales	508
Iguara	419
Jicotea	414
Jucaro	468
Lazaro Lopez	1,121
Nuevas	957
Nuevas de Jobosi	464
San Nicolas	493
Moron District	9,630
Chambas	925
Cupeyes	633
Guadalupe	1,554
Marroquin	1,073
Moron Este	1,439
Moron Oeste	1,731
Punta Alegre	496
Sandoval	1,028
Santa Gertrudis	752
Nuevitas District	10,355
Baga	277
Lugareno	1,510
Nuevitas 1	1,093
Nuevitas 2	1,673
Nuevitas 3	1,462
Redencion	830
Sabinal	107
San Miguel	716
Senado	2,687
Puerto Principe District	53,140
Altagracia	1,249
Caobillas	1,725
Cascorro	1,904
Contramaestre	2,388
Ecuador	2,215
Guaimaro	2,940
Guanaja	848
Limones	830
Magarabomba	1,304
Maraguan	1,119
Minas	2,318
Pueblo Nuevo	1,655
Puerto Principe 1	2,876
Puerto Principe 2	2,474
Puerto Principe 3	5,115
Puerto Principe 4	5,184
Puerto Principe 5	2,080
Puerto Principe 6	1,960
Puerto Principe 7	2,407
Puerto Principe 8	1,657
Puerto Principe 9	1,349
Quemado	805
San Geronimo	986
Sibanicu	1,763
Vista Hermosa	961
Yaba	2,295
Yeguas	748
Santa Cruz del Sur District	5,308
Buena Ventura	352
Calzada and Playa Bonita	2,098
Gualcanamar	598
Guayabal	937
Junco	1,083
San Pedro	240

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

TOTAL POPULATION	356,536
Abreus District (not given by wards)	3,995
Caibarien District	8,650
Caibarien	7,013
Conuco	496
Guajabana	478
Taneo	663
Calabazar District	13,419
Centro	3,756
Encrucijada	2,689
Mata y Barro	1,267
Paso Real	433
Santo	2,573
Sitio Grande	590
Viana	2,111
Camajuani District	14,496
Camajuani	5,082
Egidos	700
Guadalupe	2,569
Sabana	1,621
Salamanca	1,704
Santa Clarita	1,501
Zulueta	1,318
Cartagena District	6,244
Arriete and Banos	556
Cartagena	1,917
Cascajal	2,017
Ciego Montero	433
Cartagena District—Continued.	
Santiago	559
Soledad	762
Ceja de Pablo District	6,954
Ceja de Pablo	273
Corralillo	2,588
Palma Sola	201
Sabana Grande	1,190
Sierra Morena	2,702
Cienfuegos District	59,128
Aguada de Pasajeros	8,777
Arimao	3,015
Auras	437
Calmanera	717
Calicito	499
Castillo	1,333
Caunao	3,597
Cayos	113
Charcas	736
Cienfuegos City (not given by wards)	30,088
Cumanayagua	1,403
Gavilan and Gavilancito	364
Jicotea	706
Manacas	1,540
Mandinga	488
Ojo de Agua	493
Ramirez	680
Sierra	533
Yaguaramas	3,609
Cifuentes District	3,825
Alacran	446
Amaro	248

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TABLE IV.—*Population by wards and by cities*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

Cifuentes District—Continued.	
Barro	279
Cifuentes	2,172
Sitio Grande	680
Cruces District	7,953
Cruces	4,173
Maltiempo	2,284
Montefirme	678
Pueblo Nuevo	818
Esperanza District	7,811
Asiento Viejo	576
Esperanza Norte	997
Esperanza Sur	1,180
Jabonillar	720
Nuevas	1,309
Purial	915
San Jose	976
San Vicente	1,138
Palmira District	6,527
Arango	2,008
Palmira	4,519
Placetas District	11,961
Guaracabulla	1,194
Hernando and Sitio Potrero	1,215
Nazareno	719
Placetas and Tibisial	7,366
San Andres and Vista Hermosa	1,467
Quemado de Guines	8,890
Caguagnas	540
Carahatas	1,615
Guines	1,174
Paso Cabado	1,288
Quemado de Guines	3,082
San Valentin	343
Zambumbia	848
Rancho Veloz District	7,582
Aguas Claras	1,218
Chavez	1,156
Crimea	1,240
Guanillas	936
Santa Fe	2,982
Ranchuelo District	5,059
Pozo de la China	1,101
Ranchuelo 1	2,170
Ranchuelo 2	849
Sitio Viejo	939
Rodas District	9,562
Congojas	2,171
Jabacoa	139
Limones	2,535
Medidas	1,327
Rodas	3,390
Sagua la Grande District	21,342
Chinchila	1,654
Isabela de Sagua	2,352
Jumagua	2,473
Sagua la Grande, Norte	7,069
Sagua la Grande, Sur	5,659
San Juan	769
Sitiecito	1,366
San Antonio de las Vueltas District	12,832
Aguada de Moya	1,065
Bosque	2,019
Ceja de Pablo	1,545
Charco Hondo	1,013
Egidos	634
Piedras	1,204
Quinta	1,422
Sagua la Chica and Cayos	542
San Antonio de las Vueltas	1,336
Taguayabon	912
Vega Alta	1,140
Sancti Spiritus District	25,709
Banao	436
Bellamota	931
Chorrera Brava	83
Cabalguan	1,135
Guasimal	1,500
Guayos	1,430
Jibaro	433
Manacas	475
Paredes	578
Paula	2,066
San Andres and Pueblo Nuevo	1,085
Santa Lucia	554
Taguasco and Pedro Barba	1,293
Tunas de Zaza	1,014
Sancti Spiritus City, not given by wards	12,696
San Diego del Valle District	5,369
Centro	1,298
Hatillo	461
Jicotea	665
Maguaraya Abajo y Maguaraya Arriba	1,154
Mango	302
Sitio Nuevo	359
Yabu	1,130
San Fernando District	6,445
Ciego Alonzo	1,238
Escarza	1,770
Lomas Grandes	786
Paradero	1,573
San Fernando	1,078
San Juan de las Yeras District	5,600
Aguas Bonitas	415
Bernia	613
Guayo	927
Potrerillo	741
Quemado Hilario	503
San Juan	2,401
San Juan de los Remedios District	14,833
Bartolome	512
Buenavista	4,071
Cangrejo and Remate	1,718
Carolina	558
Guanijibes	1,047
Remedios	6,633
Tetuan	294
Santa Clara District	28,437
Baez	1,456
Carmen	3,051
Condado	1,110
Egidos	1,987
La Cruz	2,111
Manicaragua	2,916
Parroquia	3,349

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TABLE IV.—*Population by wards and by cities*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

Santa Clara District—Continued.	
Pastora	3,171
Provincial	1,195
Puente	2,594
San Gil	3,411
Seibabo	1,598
Institutions	488
Santa Isabel de las Lajas District	9,603
Centro	6,915
Nuevas	265
Salado and Santa Rosa	407
Salto	1,199
Terry	817
Santo Domingo District	10,372
Alvarez and Mordazo	1,085
Baracaldo, Potrerillo, and Arenas	1,346
Jicotea and San Bartolome	1,246
Jiquiabo and Juquí	431
Manacas and San Marcos	886
Puerto Escondido	741
Rio and Cerrito	734
Rodrigo	583
Santo Domingo, Este	1,184
Santo Domingo, Oeste	896
Santo Domingo District—Continued.	
San Juan	521
Yabucito	720
Trinidad District	24,271
Cabagan	702
Caracusey	676
Cadilla	2,234
Fomento	1,769
Guaniquical	986
Guinia de Miranda	1,056
Jiquimas	825
Rio de Ay	2,417
San Francisco	546
San Pedro	892
Tayaba	909
Trinidad City, not given by wards	11,120
Yaguajay District	9,718
Bamburanao	981
Centeno	447
Mayajigua	1,284
Meneses	1,658
Seibabo	1,371
Yaguajay	2,682
Keys and Institutions	1,335

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

TOTAL POPULATION	327,715
Alto Songo District	12,770
Alto Songo, Norte	1,692
Alto Songo, Sur	1,466
Florida Blanca	1,081
Jara Hueca	544
Loma del Gato	585
Mayari Arriba	975
Moron	927
Palenque	1,900
Socorro and Maya	1,585
Ti-Arriba	2,015
Baracoa District	21,944
Baracoa City, not given by wards	4,937
Cabacu	715
Canete	322
Duaba	1,186
Grantierra	632
Guandao	1,586
Guiniao	1,686
Hoyos	729
Imias	547
Jamal	1,024
Juaco	1,425
Maisi	108
Mandinga	910
Mata	738
Monte Cristo	739
Nibujon	514
Quemado	363
Sabana	654
Sabanilla	780
Sitio	473
Toar	735
Veguita	541
Vertientes	650
Bayamo District	21,193
Barrancas	1,596
Bueycito	1,590
Cauto del Embarcadero	1,571
Cristo	1,788
Bayamo District—Continued.	
Datil	2,142
Guamo	709
Guisa	3,565
Horno	1,298
Laguna Blanca	1,856
San Juan	1,234
Veguita	3,784
Campechuela District	7,369
Campechuela City, not given by wards	3,254
Ceiba Hueca	2,149
San Ramon	1,966
Caney District	9,126
Barajagua	174
Caney	844
Daiquiri	1,380
Demajayabo	1,752
Dos Bocas	1,217
Guaninicun	1,247
Lagunas	1,205
Paz de los Naranjos	284
Sevilla	561
Zacatecas	462
Cobre District	10,707
Aserradero	459
Botija	324
Brazo Cauto	1,150
Caimanes	698
Cayo Smith	265
Cobre	1,028
Dos Palmas	1,226
Ermitano	240
Hongolosongo	1,987
Macio	92
Manacas	1,426
Nimanima	421
Rio Frio	605
Santa Rita	514
Sevilla	272
Cristo District, not given by wards	1,194

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TABLE IV.—*Population by wards and by cities*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

Gibara District	31,594
Arroyo Blanco	1,739
Banes	5,780
Barial	1,047
Bocas	3,023
Candelaria	436
Cantimplora	515
Fray Benito	2,663
Gibara City, not given by wards	6,841
Jobabo	1,266
Potrerillo	920
Pueblo Nuevo	826
Sama	1,606
Santa Lucia	3,436
Santa Rosalia	873
Yabason	673
Guantanamo District	28,063
Arroyo Hondo	1,040
Baitiquiri	164
Bano	838
Caimanera	620
Camarones	757
Caridad	516
Casimba	537
Casisey Abajo	508
Casisey Arriba	443
Corralillo	552
Cuatro Caminos	441
Glorieta	2,052
Gobierno	1,219
Guaso	1,514
Hospital	1,594
Isleta	80
Indios	107
Jaibo Abajo	320
Jaibo Arriba	296
Jamaica	2,151
Lajas	1,371
Macuriges	492
Mercado	915
Ocujal and vessels	90
Palmar	1,165
Palma de San Juan	231
Parroquia	1,540
Rastro	831
Rio Seco	1,334
Sigual	402
Tiguabos	1,538
Vinculo	754
Yateras	1,651
Holguin District	34,506
Aguas Claras	681
Alcala	2,022
Alfonsos	1,086
Auras	1,604
Bijaru	2,152
Camasan	1,257
Corralito	1,026
Cuabas	1,223
Holguin City, not given by wards	6,045
La Caridad	1,063
La Palma	2,101
Mala Noche	703
Purnio	980
San Agustin	2,163
San Andres	1,181
San Lorenzo	1,060
San Pedro de Cacocum	1,323
Sao Arriba	1,080
Tacajo	896
Tacamara	832
Unas	1,324
Velasco	1,777
Yareyal	927
Jiguani District	10,495
Babiney	2,766
Baire	2,972
Calabazar	1,026
Jiguani	655
Rinconada	1,012
Santa Rita	839
Ventas	1,225
Manzanillo District	32,288
Blanquizal	1,040
Calicitos	738
Cano	1,112
Congo	796
Dos Cuartones	643
Esperanza	1,726
Jibacoa	2,024
Manzanillo City, not given by wards	14,464
Media Luna	3,319
Portillo	440
Tranquilidad	834
Vicana	1,642
Yara	1,234
Zarzal	2,276
Mayari District	8,504
Barajagua	723
Biran	529
Braguetudos	1,454
Cabonico	683
Chavaleta	1,230
Chucho	494
Guayabo	1,393
Sabanilla	177
San Gregorio	1,821
Niquero District	2,718
Niquero City	1,560
Veliz	580
Cabo Cruz and Punta de Practicos	578
Palma Soriano District	12,305
Cauto Abajo	839
Cauto Baire	777
Concepcion	1,526
Dorados	691
Las Cuchillas	1,988
Palma Soriano	1,776
Remanganaguas	1,688
San Leandro	1,003
Santa Filomena	682
Sitio	1,335
Puerto Padre District	19,984
Arenas	1,119
Caisimu	1,653
Cauto del Paso	1,500
Chaparra	1,038
Curana	1,000
Manati	1,064
Manlabon	995
Ojo de Agua	1,157
Oriente	2,471
Palmarito	1,072
Playuelas	1,038
San Manuel	2,783
Tunas	663
Vedado	1,200
Yarey	1,231
Sagua de Tanamo District	5,796
Bazan	781
Calabazas	952

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TABLE IV.—*Population by wards and by cities*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

Sagua de Tanamo District—Continued.	
Esteron	545
Juan Diaz	714
Miguel	665
Sagua de Tanamo	1,252
Zabala	887
San Luis District	11,681
Dos Caminos	3,991
La Luz	618
Monte dos Leguas	2,013
San Luis	5,059
Santiago de Cuba District	45,478
Belen	6,365
Catedral	5,152
Cristo	5,310
Dajao	1,553
Dolores	9,011
Ramon de las Yaguas	2,388
Santo Tomas	8,055
Trinidad	6,887
Institutions	775

POPULATION OF CITIES.

City.	Province.	Population.	City.	Province.	Population.
Abreus	Santa Clara	1,800	Niquero	Santiago	1,560
Aguacate	Habana	1,556	Nueva Paz	Habana	2,294
Alquizar	do	3,714	Nuevitas	Puerto Principe	4,228
Alto Songo	Santiago	3,158	Palma Soriano	Santiago	1,776
Artemisa	Pinar del Rio	2,312	Palmira	Santa Clara	4,519
Baracoa	Santiago	4,937	Perico	Matanzas	2,436
Batabano	Habana	1,026	Pinar del Rio	Pinar del Rio	8,880
Bayamo	Santiago	8,022	Placetas	Santa Clara	5,409
Bejucal	Habana	4,828	Puentes Grandes	Habana	2,683
Bolondron	Matanzas	2,604	Puerto Padre	Santiago	1,729
Cabezas	do	1,721	Puerto Principe	Puerto Principe	25,102
Caibarien	Santa Clara	7,013	Quemado de Guines	Santa Clara	1,562
Calabazar	do	1,575	Quivican	Habana	1,800
Camajuani	do	5,082	Rancho Veloz	Santa Clara	1,514
Campechuela	Santiago	3,254	Ranchuelo	do	3,019
Cardenas	Matanzas	21,940	Regla	Habana	11,363
Ciego de Avila	Puerto Principe	2,919	Remedios	Santa Clara	6,633
Cienfuegos	Santa Clara	30,038	Rodas	do	3,890
Cifuentes	do	1,485	Roque	Matanzas	1,482
Cobre	Santiago	1,028	Sabanilla	do	2,200
Colon	Matanzas	7,175	Sagua de Tanamo	Santiago	1,252
Consolacion del Sur	Pinar del Rio	3,062	Sagua la Grande	Santa Clara	12,728
Corral Falso	Matanzas	3,823	San Antonio de los Banos	Habana	8,178
Cristo	Santiago	1,194	Sancti Spiritus	Santa Clara	12,686
Cruces	Santa Clara	4,173	San Felipe	Habana	1,450
Cuevitas	Matanzas	2,634	San Fernando	Santa Clara	1,078
Daiquiri	Santiago	1,380	San Jose de las Lajas	Habana	3,024
Encrucijada	Santa Clara	1,725	San Jose de los Ramos	Matanzas	2,310
Esperanza	do	2,177	San Juan de las Yeros	Santa Clara	1,469
Gibara	Santiago	6,841	San Luis	Santiago	5,059
Guanabacoa	Habana	13,965	Santa Ana	Matanzas	1,421
Guanajay	Pinar del Rio	6,483	Santa Clara	Santa Clara	13,763
Guantanamo	Santiago	7,137	Santa Cruz del Sur	Puerto Principe	1,210
Guines	Habana	8,149	Santa Fe	Habana	1,050
Guira	Matanzas	1,676	Santa Isabel de las Lajas	Santa Clara	3,042
Habana	Habana	235,981	Santiago	Santiago	43,090
Holguin	Santiago	6,045	Santiago de las Vegas	Habana	7,151
Jaruco	Habana	1,139	Santo Domingo	Santa Clara	2,079
Jovellanos	Matanzas	4,721	Surgidero	Habana	3,683
Limonar	do	2,876	Trinidad	Santa Clara	11,120
Macagua	do	1,467	Vereda Nueva	Habana	2,416
Madruga	Habana	2,004	Vinales	Pinar del Rio	1,600
Managua	do	1,063	Vueltas	Santa Clara	1,336
Manguito	Matanzas	1,534	Yaguajay	do	1,206
Manzanillo	Santiago	14,464	Yglesia	Matanzas	3,441
Marianao	Habana	5,416			
Matanzas	Matanzas	36,374			
Maximo Gomez	do	1,743			
Mayari	Santiago	1,821			
Melena	Habana	5,016			
Moron	Puerto Principe	2,084			

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TABLE V.—*Rural population excluding cities of 8,000 inhabitants or more, with area and density, by municipal districts.*

HABANA PROVINCE.

Districts.	Rural population.	Area in square miles.	Density per square mile.
Aguacate	3,163	63	50.2
Alquizar	8,746	78	112.1
Baínoa	1,725	11	156.8
Batabanó	6,523	70	93.2
Bauta	5,142	76	67.6
Bejucal	5,756	36	159.9
Cano	4,210	26	161.9
Casiguas	1,004	22	45.6
Catalina	2,718	92	29.5
Ceiba de Agua	2,197	34	64.6
Guanabacoa	6,115	85	71.9
Güara	1,835	29	63.3
Güines	3,245	38	85.4
Guira de Melena	11,548	63	183.3
Habana	6,074	57	106.5
Isla de Pinos	3,199	840	3.8
Jaruco	4,076	74	55.1
Madruga	3,744	58	64.5
Managua	2,887	58	49.8
Marianao	8,593	25	343.7
Melena del Sur	3,207	137	23.4
Nueva Paz	7,761	151	51.1
Pipian	1,101	66	16.7
Quivican	2,423	65	37.3
Salud	3,298	43	76.6
San Antonio de los Vegas	1,855	42	44.2
San Antonio de los Baños	4,453	30	148.4
San Felipe	1,915	18	111.9
San Jose de las Lajas	4,154	56	74.2
San Nicolas	4,568	105	43.5
Santa Cruz del Norte	2,965	81	36
Santa Maria del Rosario	2,730	27	100
Santiago de las Vegas	10,276	29	360
Tapaste	1,551	30	52
Vereda Nueva	2,416	14	171

MATANZAS PROVINCE.

Alacranes	8,110	322	25
Bolondron	9,179	267	34
Cabezas	5,184	96	54
Canasi	1,993	62	31
Cardenas	2,921	56	52
Carlos Rojas	3,174	71	45
Colon	12,196	114	107
Cuevitas	5,807	79	74
Guamacaro	6,000	159	38
Jaguey Grande	5,853	326	18
Jovellanos	7,529	61	123
Los Cayos	374	(?)	(?)
Macagua	5,042	105	48
Macuriges	10,405	243	43
Marti	8,531	362	24
Matanzas	8,908	320	28
Maximo Gomez	4,046	152	27
Mendez Capote	2,158	117	28
Palmillas	7,647	422	18
Perico	4,449	44	101
Roque	4,464	126	35
Sabanilla	5,205	77	68
San José de los Ramos	6,765	146	46
Santa Ana	2,965	60	49
Unión de Reyes	5,226	36	145

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TABLE V.—*Rural population excluding cities of 8,000 inhabitants or more, etc.*—Cont'd.

PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE.

Districts.	Rural population.	Area in square miles.	Density per square mile.
Artemisa	9,137	181	51
Bahia Honda	2,117	286	7
Cabañas	3,853	89	43
Candelaria	4,866	203	24
Consolación del Norte	7,399	203	36
Consolación del Sur	16,665	360	46
Guanajay	8,796	12	733
Guane	14,760	1,155	13
Guayabal	2,710	37	73
Julian Diaz	1,871	103	18
Los Palacios	2,456	199	12
Mantua	8,366	634	13
Mariel	3,631	95	38
Pinar del Rio	29,463	361	81
San Cristobal	4,263	235	18
San Diego de los Baños	2,419	202	12
San Diego de Nuñez	1,137	138	8
San Juan y Martinez	14,787	154	96
San Luis	7,608	154	49
Viñales	17,700	208	85

PUERTO PRINCIPE PROVINCE.

Ciego de Avila	9,801	1,603	6
Moron	9,630	1,620	6
Nuevitas	10,355	1,034	10
Puerto Principe	28,038	4,630	6
Santa Cruz del Sur	5,308	1,162	5

SANTA CLARA PROVINCE.

Abreus	8,995	52	77
Caibarien	8,650	55	157
Calabazar	13,419	279	48
Camajuani	14,495	100	145
Cartagena	6,244	180	35
Ceja de Pablo	6,964	337	21
Cienfuegos	29,090	2,119	14
Cifuentes	3,825	72	53
Cruces	7,953	50	159
Esperanza	7,811	159	49
Palmira	6,527	132	49
Placetas	11,961	226	53
Quemado de Guines	8,890	167	53
Rancho Veloz	7,532	161	47
Ranchuelo	5,059	40	126
Rodas	9,562	153	62
Sagua la Grande	8,614	205	42
San Antonio de las Vueltas	12,832	208	62
Sancti Spiritus	13,013	1,262	10
San Diego del Valle	5,369	96	56
San Fernando	6,445	67	96
San Juan de las Yeras	5,600	115	48
San Juan de los Remedios	14,833	158	94
Santa Clara	12,674	540	23
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	9,603	136	71
Santo Domingo	10,372	291	36
Trinidad	13,150	828	16
Yaguajay	9,718	442	22

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TABLE V.—*Rural population excluding cities of 8,000 inhabitants or more, etc.*—Cont'd.

SANTIAGO PROVINCE.

Districts.	Rural population.	Area in square miles.	Density per square mile.
Alto Songo	12,770	450	28
Baracoa	21,944	1,676	13
Bayamo	21,193	1,034	20
Campechuela	7,369	51	144
Caney	9,126	201	46
Cobre	10,707	870	12
Gibara	31,594	466	68
Guantánamo	28,063	1,216	23
Holguín	34,506	1,589	22
Jiguani	10,495	496	21
Manzanillo	17,824	491	36
Mayarí	8,504	1,009	8
Niquero	2,718	145	19
Palma Soriano	12,305	244	50
Puerto Padre	19,984	1,215	16
Sagua de Tanamo	5,796	628	9
San Luis	11,681	68	172
Santiago de Cuba	2,388	7	341

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TABLE VI.—*Sex, general nativity, and color.*

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

	Provinces.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.		
		Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female
1	Habana	424,804	221,990	202,814	243 619	116,838	126,781	68,971	54,162	14,809
2	*City of Habana*	*235,981*	*123,258*	*112,723*	*115,532*	*52,940*	*62,592*	*52,901*	*41,190*	*11,711*
3	Matanzas	202,444	103,726	98,718	102,682	50,324	52,358	15,235	11,850	3,385
4	Pinar del Rio	173,064	91,688	81,376	114,907	58,573	56,334	10,718	9,447	1,271
5	Puerto Principe	88,234	44,899	43,335	66,349	32,575	33,774	4,038	3,499	539
6	Santa Clara	356,536	189,057	167,479	214,945	106,771	108,174	29,823	25,336	4,487
7	Santiago	327,715	163,845	163,870	167,797	82,292	85,506	13,313	11,446	1,867
8	Cuba	1,572,797	815,205	757,592	910,299	447,373	462,926	142,098	115,740	26,358

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

	Districts.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.		
		Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female
1	Aquacate	3,163	1,640	1,523	1,667	826	841	205	171	34
2	Alquizar	8,746	4,814	3,932	5,472	2,837	2,635	833	727	106
3	Bainoa	1,725	958	767	1,271	690	581	74	57	17
4	Batabano	6,523	3,600	2,923	4,131	2,093	2,038	878	764	114
5	Bauta	5,142	2,837	2,305	3,625	1,932	1,693	440	358	82
6	Bejucal	5,756	2,738	3,018	4,462	2,049	2,413	416	306	110
7	Cano	4,210	2,340	1,870	3,328	1,735	1,593	396	335	61
8	Casiguas	1,004	561	443	667	371	296	23	19	4
9	Catalina	2,718	1,353	1,365	2,040	986	1,054	152	113	39
10	Ceiba del Agua	2,197	1,174	1,023	1,748	897	851	170	125	45
11	Guanabacoa	20,080	9,805	10,275	13,150	6,307	6,843	1,484	1,113	371
12	*City of Guanabacoa*	*13,965*	*6,529*	*7,436*	*8,252*	*3,757*	*4,475*	*1,091*	*804*	*287*
13	Guara	1,835	925	910	1,396	692	703	89	62	27
14	Güines	11,394	5,725	5,669	7,092	3,379	3,713	833	664	169
15	Guira de Melena	11,548	6,486	5,062	7,372	3,907	3,465	1,221	1,059	162
16	Habana	242,055	126,775	115,280	119,816	55,193	64,623	58,877	42,008	11,869
17	*City of Habana*	*235,981*	*123,258*	*112,723*	*115,532*	*52,940*	*62,592*	*52,901*	*41,190*	*11,711*
18	Isla de Pinos	3,199	1,782	1,417	2,480	1,309	1,171	198	185	13
19	Jaruco	4,076	2,152	1,924	3,044	1,574	1,470	206	160	46
20	Madruga	3,744	1,807	1,937	2,423	1,100	1,323	230	182	48
21	Managua	2,887	1,549	1,338	2,268	1,206	1,062	110	88	22
22	Marianao	8,593	4,582	4,011	4,758	2,307	2,451	1,159	932	227
23	Melena del Sur	3,207	1,650	1,557	1,847	941	906	126	97	29
24	Nueva Paz	7,761	3,834	3,927	4,390	2,109	2,281	377	318	59
25	Pipian	1,101	582	519	962	485	477	33	28	5
26	Quivican	2,423	1,236	1,187	1,772	872	900	148	120	28
27	Regla	11,363	5,765	5,598	7,493	3,512	3,981	1,666	1,229	437
28	Salud	3,293	1,787	1,506	2,874	1,524	1,350	193	151	42
29	San Antonio de las Vegas	1,855	951	904	1,465	717	748	55	50	5
30	San Antonio de los Baños	12,631	6,631	6,000	9,377	4,701	4,676	1,220	974	246
31	San Felipe	1,915	939	976	1,209	588	621	125	87	38
32	San José de las Lajas	4,154	2,040	2,114	2,965	1,367	1,598	189	155	34
33	San Nicolas	4,568	2,543	2,025	2,797	1,487	1,310	230	204	26
34	Santa Cruz del Norte	2,965	1,603	1,362	1,705	924	781	136	97	39
35	Santa Maria del Rosario	2,730	1,410	1,320	2,002	1,029	973	108	92	16
36	Santiago de las Vegas	10,276	5,270	5,006	7,160	3,406	3,754	1,202	997	205
37	Tapaste	1,551	849	702	1,250	667	583	68	58	10
38	Vereda Nueva	2,416	1,297	1,119	2,142	1,119	1,023	101	77	24
39	The province	424,804	221,990	202,814	243,619	116,838	126,781	68,971	54,162	14,809

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TABLE VI.—*Sex, general nativity, and color.*

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Negro.			Mixed.			Chinese.			
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
54,849	23,892	30,957	53,479	23,293	30,186	3,886	3,805	81	1
28,750	*11,212*	*17,538*	*36,004*	*15,179*	*20,825*	*2,794*	*2,737*	*57*	2
47,798	22,389	25,404	32,528	14,964	17,564	4,206	4,199	7	3
28,811	14,495	14,316	18,025	8,598	9,427	603	575	28	4
6,975	3,590	3,385	10,400	4,773	5,627	472	462	10	5
48,524	24,717	23,807	58,050	27,061	30,989	5,194	5,172	22	6
47,786	22,815	24,971	98,323	46,811	51,512	496	481	15	7
234,738	111,898	122,840	270,805	125,500	145,305	14,857	14,694	163	8

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Negro.			Mixed.			Chinese.			
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
900	438	462	348	162	186	43	43	.....	1
1,404	701	703	996	508	488	41	41	.....	2
204	120	84	172	87	85	4	4	.....	3
916	449	467	548	244	304	50	50	.....	4
673	335	338	390	198	192	14	14	.....	5
415	177	238	454	197	257	9	9	.....	6
276	155	121	201	106	95	9	9	.....	7
239	136	103	73	33	40	2	2	.....	8
319	161	158	206	92	114	1	1	.....	9
151	84	67	126	66	60	2	2	.....	10
2,666	1,142	1,524	2,714	1,189	1,525	66	54	12	11
2,173	*894*	*1,279*	*2,408*	*1,025*	*1,383*	*61*	*49*	*12*	12
225	117	108	122	50	72	4	4	.....	13
2,186	1,036	1,150	1,145	510	635	138	136	2	14
1,678	845	833	1,196	594	602	81	81	.....	15
29,175	11,456	17,719	36,339	15,327	21,012	2,848	2,791	57	16
28,750	*11,212*	*17,538*	*36,004*	*15,179*	*20,825*	*2,794*	*2,737*	*57*	17
267	164	103	252	122	130	2	2	.....	18
425	210	215	382	191	191	19	17	2	19
717	343	374	343	151	192	31	31	.....	20
281	143	138	227	111	116	1	1	.....	21
1,390	685	705	1,197	571	626	89	87	2	22
877	439	438	329	145	184	28	28	.....	23
1,989	896	1,093	912	418	494	93	93	.....	24
76	52	24	29	16	13	1	1	.....	25
351	168	183	146	70	76	6	6	.....	26
1,138	496	642	950	412	538	116	116	.....	27
137	71	66	89	41	48	.....	.....	.....	28
238	131	107	94	50	44	3	3	.....	29
1,109	535	574	905	402	503	20	19	1	30
413	185	228	158	70	88	10	9	1	31
650	331	319	312	149	163	38	38	.....	32
1,027	551	476	450	237	213	64	64	.....	33
779	388	391	316	165	151	29	29	.....	34
379	184	195	237	102	135	4	3	1	35
912	418	494	987	437	550	15	12	3	36
160	90	70	72	33	39	1	1	.....	37
107	60	47	62	37	25	4	4	.....	38
54,849	23,892	30,957	53,479	23,293	30,186	3,886	3,805	81	39

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TABLE VI.—*Sex, general nativity, and color*—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

	Districts.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.		
		Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female
1	Alacranes	8,110	4,573	3,537	3,676	1,972	1,704	496	425	71
2	Bolondron	9,179	4,850	4,329	3,819	1,947	1,872	789	628	161
3	Cabezas	5,184	2,605	2,579	3,687	1,823	1,864	287	198	89
4	Canasi	1,993	1,085	908	1,038	579	459	81	64	17
5	Cardenas	24,861	11,744	13,117	14,085	6,381	7,704	2,314	1,792	522
6	*City of Cardenas*	*21,940*	*10,206*	*11,734*	*11,962*	*5,308*	*6,654*	*2,081*	*1,624*	*457*
7	Carlos Rojas	3,174	1,615	1,559	1,179	592	587	174	143	31
8	Colon	12,196	6,215	5,980	5,706	2,765	2,941	824	692	132
9	Cuevitas	5,807	3,138	2,669	3,037	1,583	1,454	398	331	67
10	Guamacaro	6,000	3,090	2,910	2,606	1,299	1,306	359	269	90
11	Jagüey Grande	5,853	3,092	2,761	3,674	1,835	1,839	430	359	71
12	Jovellanos	7,529	3,573	3,956	2,835	1,273	1,562	411	352	59
13	Macagua	5,042	2,665	2,377	2,524	1,258	1,266	191	180	11
14	Macuriges	10,405	5,452	4,953	4,003	2,043	1,960	699	551	148
15	Marti	8,905	4,931	3,974	4,125	2,163	1,962	427	370	57
16	Matanzas	45,282	21,905	23,377	27,571	12,837	14,734	4,512	3,290	1,222
17	*City of Matanzas*	*36,374*	*16,926*	*19,448*	*20,931*	*9,219*	*11,712*	*3,644*	*2,695*	*949*
18	Maximo Gomez	4,046	2,102	1,944	1,788	911	877	138	116	22
19	Mendez Copote	2,158	1,344	814	1,142	676	466	126	112	14
20	Palmillas	7,647	4,155	3,492	3,337	1,728	1,609	427	361	66
21	Perico	4,449	2,486	1,963	1,662	850	812	257	213	44
22	Roque	4,464	2,577	1,887	2,056	1,147	909	227	196	31
23	Sabanilla	5,206	2,678	2,527	2,630	1,354	1,276	401	271	130
24	San José de los Ramos	6,785	3,652	3,113	2,673	1,396	1,277	612	446	166
25	Santa Ana	2,965	1,577	1,388	1,598	819	774	251	174	77
26	Union de Reyes	5,226	2,622	2,604	2,237	1,093	1,144	404	317	87
27	The province	202,444	103,726	98,718	102,682	50,324	52,358	15,235	11,860	3,385

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

1	Artemisa	9,317	5,013	4,304	5,757	2,978	2,779	470	421	49
2	Bahia Honda	2,117	1,003	1,114	803	401	402	62	52	10
3	Cabanas	3,853	2,143	1,710	1,313	754	559	153	127	26
4	Candelaria	4,866	2,620	2,246	2,939	1,549	1,390	221	188	33
5	Consolacion del Norte	7,399	3,945	3,454	5,233	2,720	2,513	331	291	40
6	Consolacion del Sur	16,665	8,555	8,110	9,842	4,947	4,895	664	589	75
7	Guanajay	8,796	4,205	4,591	5,646	2,593	3,053	667	501	166
8	Guane	14,760	8,400	6,360	11,023	5,987	5,036	1,177	1,085	92
9	Guayabal	2,710	1,439	1,271	1,882	949	933	240	184	56
10	Julian Diaz	1,871	983	888	1,060	551	509	46	42	4
11	Los Palacios	2,456	1,303	1,153	1,473	770	703	87	82	5
12	Mantua	8,366	4,537	3,829	6,471	3,372	3,099	468	447	21
13	Mariel	3,631	1,802	1,829	2,151	1,088	1,063	142	114	28
14	Pinar del Rio	38,343	20,082	18,261	26,023	12,940	13,083	2,759	2,435	324
15	*City of Pinar del Rio*	*8,880*	*4,256*	*4,624*	*4,908*	*2,175*	*2,733*	*1,025*	*864*	*161*
16	San Cristobal	4,263	2,276	1,987	2,822	1,468	1,354	152	144	8
17	San Diego de los Baños	2,419	1,302	1,117	1,760	917	843	75	61	14
18	San Diego de Nunez	1,137	572	565	458	248	210	45	39	6
19	San Juan y Martinez	14,787	8,170	6,617	10,202	5,273	4,929	1,300	1,212	88
20	San Luis	7,608	3,988	3,620	5,164	2,601	2,563	477	407	70
21	Vinales	17,700	9,350	8,350	12,885	6,467	6,418	1,182	1,026	156
22	The province	178,064	91,688	81,376	114,907	58,573	56,334	10,718	9,447	1,271

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

1	Ciego de Avila	9,801	4,979	4,822	8,034	3,999	4,035	313	283	30
2	Moron	9,630	4,922	4,708	8,436	4,269	4,167	197	175	22
3	Nuevitas	10,355	5,888	4,467	7,121	3,615	3,506	970	859	111
4	Puerto Principe	58,140	26,225	26,915	39,196	18,808	20,388	2,259	1,948	311
5	*City of Puerto Principe*	*25,108*	*10,918*	*14,190*	*16,505*	*6,764*	*9,741*	*1,283*	*1,084*	*199*
6	Santa Cruz del Sur	5,308	2,885	2,423	3,562	1,884	1,678	299	234	65
7	The province	88,234	44,899	43,335	66,349	32,575	33,774	4,038	3,499	539

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TABLE VI.—*Sex, general nativity, and color*—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Negro.			Mixed.			Chinese.			
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
2,470	1,305	1,165	1,246	649	597	222	222	.....	1
2,833	1,341	1,492	1,496	691	804	243	243	.....	2
756	364	392	432	198	234	22	22	.....	3
586	280	306	270	144	126	18	18	.....	4
3,981	1,519	2,462	4,082	1,653	2,429	399	399	.....	5
3,599	*1,331*	*2,268*	*3,929*	*1,574*	*2,355*	*369*	*369*	.....	6
1,223	580	643	556	260	296	42	40	2	7
2,856	1,329	1,527	2,432	1,052	1,380	377	377	.....	8
1,470	718	752	801	405	396	101	101	.....	9
2,057	988	1,069	886	441	445	93	93	.....	10
973	509	464	727	340	387	49	49	.....	11
2,677	1,115	1,562	1,432	664	768	174	169	5	12
1,345	706	639	877	416	461	106	106	.....	13
3,664	1,779	1,885	1,777	817	960	282	282	.....	14
2,431	1,216	1,215	1,463	723	740	459	459	.....	15
5,722	2,362	3,360	7,117	3,056	4,061	360	360	.....	16
4,876	*1,889*	*2,987*	*6,580*	*2,780*	*3,800*	*345*	*345*	.....	17
1,356	631	725	677	357	320	87	87	.....	18
628	357	271	193	130	63	69	69	.....	19
2,215	1,122	1,093	1,351	627	724	317	317	.....	20
1,421	710	711	842	446	396	267	267	.....	21
1,406	743	663	593	308	285	183	183	.....	22
1,512	697	815	596	290	306	66	66	.....	23
1,830	921	909	1,471	710	761	179	179	.....	24
761	377	384	332	179	153	28	28	.....	25
1,621	720	901	880	408	472	84	84	.....	26
47,793	22,389	25,404	32,628	14,964	17,564	4,206	4,199	7	27

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

1,783	920	863	1,262	649	613	45	45	.....	1
766	814	452	477	227	250	9	9	.....	2
1,702	862	840	588	303	285	97	97	.....	3
1,022	532	490	674	341	333	10	10	.....	4
1,105	562	543	721	363	358	9	9	.....	5
3,489	1,729	1,760	2,652	1,272	1,380	18	18	.....	6
1,312	560	752	1,100	488	612	71	63	8	7
1,386	732	654	1,146	568	578	28	28	.....	8
431	225	206	152	76	76	5	5	.....	9
531	280	251	227	103	124	7	7	.....	10
455	232	223	419	197	222	22	22	.....	11
928	474	454	496	241	255	3	3	.....	12
797	359	438	527	227	300	14	14	.....	13
6,014	3,036	2,978	3,385	1,525	1,860	162	146	16	14
1,668	*657*	*1,011*	*1,172*	*453*	*719*	*107*	*107*	.....	15
838	451	387	443	205	238	8	8	.....	16
355	205	150	226	116	110	3	3	.....	17
416	176	240	198	89	109	20	20	.....	18
2,118	1,124	994	1,151	545	606	16	16	.....	19
1,217	628	589	735	341	394	15	11	4	20
2,146	1,094	1,052	1,446	722	724	41	41	.....	21
28,811	14,495	14,316	18,025	8,598	9,427	603	575	28	22

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

276	144	132	1,167	542	625	11	11	.....	1
217	113	104	774	359	415	6	6	.....	2
986	626	360	948	460	488	330	328	2	3
5,158	2,509	2,649	6,404	2,845	3,559	123	115	8	4
3,191	*1,320*	*1,871*	*4,041*	*1,668*	*2,373*	*82*	*76*	*6*	5
338	198	140	1,107	567	540	2	2	.....	6
6,975	3,590	3,385	10,400	4,773	5,627	472	462	10	7

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TABLE VI.—*Sex, general nativity, and color*—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

	Districts.	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.		
		Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female
1	Abreus	3,995	2,112	1,883	2,227	1,047	1,180	404	367	37
2	Caibarien	8,650	4,506	4,144	5,620	2,599	3,021	1,068	903	165
3	Calabazar	13,419	7,552	5,867	7,600	3,938	3,662	1,016	888	128
4	Camajuani	14,495	8,407	6,088	7,933	4,000	3,933	3,233	2,496	737
5	Cartagena	6,244	3,553	2,691	3,852	2,035	1,817	504	486	18
6	Ceja de Pablo	6,954	3,486	3,468	4,190	2,109	2,081	215	185	30
7	Cienfuegos	59,128	32,173	26,955	32,209	16,028	16,181	6,376	5,537	839
8	*City of Cienfuegos*	*30,038*	*14,589*	*15,449*	*15,735*	*7,045*	*8,690*	*3,485*	*2,900*	*585*
9	Cifuentes	3,825	1,938	1,887	2,450	1,206	1,244	166	133	33
10	Cruces	7,953	4,170	3,783	4,084	1,951	2,133	715	616	99
11	Esperanza	7,811	4,145	3,666	5,602	2,892	2,710	262	237	25
12	Palmira	6,527	3,569	2,958	3,238	1,559	1,679	556	533	23
13	Placetas	11,961	6,481	5,480	7,214	3,559	3,655	1,408	1,141	267
14	Quemado de Guines	8,890	4,762	4,128	5,737	2,893	2,844	511	443	68
15	Rancho Veloz	7,532	4,024	3,508	3,823	1,917	1,906	474	400	74
16	Ranchuelo	5,059	2,521	2,538	3,067	1,449	1,618	233	221	12
17	Rodas	9,562	5,367	4,195	5,427	2,764	2,663	866	767	99
18	Sagua la Grande	21,342	10,907	10,435	11,709	5,582	6,127	2,043	1,768	275
19	*City of Sagua la Grande*	*12,728*	*6,163*	*6,565*	*7,045*	*3,186*	*3,859*	*1,137*	*967*	*170*
20	San Antonio de las Vueltas	12,832	7,121	5,711	9,363	4,780	4,583	1,864	1,463	401
21	Sancti Spiritus	25,709	12,046	13,663	18,738	8,770	9,968	666	589	77
22	*City of Sancti Spiritus*	*12,696*	*5,030*	*7,666*	*8,170*	*3,166*	*5,004*	*391*	*343*	*48*
23	San Diego del Valle	5,369	2,896	2,473	4,098	2,163	1,935	212	184	28
24	San Fernando	6,445	3,742	2,703	4,176	2,242	1,934	594	513	81
25	San Juan de las Yeras	5,600	2,938	2,662	4,105	2,094	2,011	189	165	24
26	San Juan de los Remedios	14,833	7,605	7,228	9,994	4,355	4,739	1,436	1,199	237
27	Santa Clara	28,437	14,582	13,855	18,300	8,994	9,306	1,972	1,658	314
28	*City of Santa Clara*	*15,763*	*6,262*	*7,501*	*8,276*	*3,501*	*4,775*	*915*	*807*	*108*
29	Santa Isabel de las Lajas	9,603	5,606	3,997	4,872	2,683	2,189	565	509	56
30	Santo Domingo	10,372	5,496	4,876	7,000	3,591	3,409	431	374	57
31	Trinidad	24,271	11,688	12,583	13,746	6,688	7,058	539	479	60
32	*City of Trinidad*	*11,120*	*4,516*	*6,604*	*5,473*	*2,250*	*3,223*	*247*	*207*	*40*
33	Yaguajay	9,718	5,664	4,054	5,471	2,883	2,588	1,305	1,082	223
34	The province	356,536	189,057	167,479	214,945	106,771	108,174	29,823	25,336	4,487

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

1	Alto Songo	12,770	6,525	6,245	2,971	1,544	1,427	232	208	24
2	Baracoa	21,944	11,141	10,803	9,394	4,765	4,629	618	542	76
3	Bayamo	21,193	10,311	10,882	11,110	5,386	5,724	219	207	12
4	Campechuela	7,369	4,107	3,262	3,971	2,151	1,820	318	306	12
5	Caney	9,126	5,478	3,648	2,616	1,363	1,253	1,692	1,629	63
6	Cobre	10,707	5,443	5,264	2,259	1,191	1,068	244	222	22
7	Cristo	1,194	563	631	510	243	267	77	65	12
8	Gibara	31,594	16,126	15,468	24,244	12,164	12,080	1,505	1,194	311
9	Guantanamo	28,063	14,476	13,587	7,028	3,489	3,539	1,843	1,569	274
10	Holguin	34,506	17,020	17,486	29,610	14,468	15,142	681	573	108
11	Jiguani	10,495	5,104	5,391	6,179	3,022	3,157	63	60	3
12	Manzanillo	32,288	15,666	16,622	18,115	8,491	9,624	1,224	1,080	144
13	*City of Manzanillo*	*14,464*	*6,518*	*7,946*	*8,335*	*3,565*	*4,768*	*919*	*810*	*109*
14	Mayari	8,504	4,280	4,224	5,143	2,590	2,553	134	119	15
15	Niquero	2,718	1,373	1,345	1,863	940	923	62	57	5
16	Palma Soriano	12,305	6,396	5,909	5,947	3,064	2,883	128	116	12
17	Puerto Padre	19,984	9,940	10,044	14,659	7,279	7,380	267	249	18
18	Sagua de Tanamo	5,796	2,973	2,823	3,500	1,759	1,741	83	80	3
19	San Luis	11,681	5,805	5,876	2,967	1,440	1,527	465	358	107
20	Santiago de Cuba	45,478	21,118	24,360	15,711	6,943	8,768	3,458	2,812	646
21	*City of Santiago de Cuba*	*43,090*	*19,922*	*23,168*	*15,258*	*6,702*	*8,556*	*3,440*	*2,795*	*645*
22	The province	327,715	163,845	163,870	167,797	82,292	85,506	13,313	11,446	1,867

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TABLE VI.—*Sex, general nativity, and color*—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Negro.			Mixed.			Chinese.			
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
748	330	418	470	223	247	146	145	1	1
819	386	433	1,029	504	525	114	114	.....	2
2,897	1,571	1,326	1,577	826	751	329	329	.....	3
1,642	868	774	1,298	654	644	389	389	.....	4
890	519	371	928	443	485	70	70	.....	5
1,291	574	717	1,125	485	640	133	133	.....	6
7,468	3,856	3,612	11,888	5,570	6,318	1,187	1,182	5	7
5,068	*1,209*	*1,859*	*7,401*	*3,090*	*4,311*	*549*	*545*	*4*	8
673	336	337	498	225	273	38	38	.....	9
1,603	787	816	1,326	591	735	225	225	.....	10
579	331	248	1,332	649	683	36	36	.....	11
1,588	828	760	990	494	496	156	155	.....	12
1,335	687	648	1,755	845	910	249	249	.....	13
1,509	759	750	932	466	466	201	201	.....	14
2,142	1,076	1,066	916	454	462	177	177	.....	15
892	432	460	834	386	448	33	33	.....	16
1,399	802	597	1,692	856	836	178	178	.....	17
3,790	1,650	2,140	3,244	1,362	1,882	556	545	11	18
1,899	*738*	*1,161*	*2,284*	*916*	*1,368*	*363*	*356*	7	19
747	426	321	784	378	406	74	74	.....	20
1,949	904	1,045	4,315	1,742	2,573	41	41	.....	21
987	*372*	*615*	*3,114*	*1,115*	*1,999*	*54*	*54*	.....	22
275	145	130	742	362	380	42	42	.....	23
892	556	336	770	418	352	13	13	.....	24
237	138	99	1,048	520	528	21	21	.....	25
2,033	957	1,076	2,042	870	1,172	228	224	4	26
2,404	1,161	1,243	5,628	2,636	2,992	133	133	.....	27
1,257	*500*	*757*	*3,217*	*1,356*	*1,861*	*98*	*98*	.....	28
2,598	1,487	1,111	1,433	792	641	135	135	.....	29
1,610	783	827	1,197	615	582	134	133	1	30
3,223	1,619	1,604	6,728	2,867	3,861	35	35	.....	31
1,126	*426*	*700*	*4,249*	*1,608*	*2,641*	*25*	*25*	.....	32
1,291	749	542	1,529	828	701	122	122	.....	33
48,524	24,717	23,807	58,050	27,061	30,989	5,194	5,172	22	34

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

5,456	2,721	2,735	4,106	2,047	2,059	5	5	.....	1
2,294	1,146	1,148	9,634	4,684	4,950	4	4	.....	2
908	428	480	8,954	4,288	4,666	2	2	.....	3
274	157	117	2,775	1,462	1,313	31	31	.....	4
1,917	1,014	903	2,898	1,469	1,429	3	3	.....	5
3,647	1,796	1,851	4,554	2,231	2,323	3	3	.....	6
226	94	132	380	160	220	1	1	.....	7
2,083	976	1,107	3,682	1,719	1,963	80	73	7	8
8,988	4,345	4,643	10,025	4,894	5,131	179	179	.....	9
962	455	507	3,248	1,519	1,729	5	5	.....	10
360	184	176	3,889	1,834	2,055	4	4	.....	11
1,719	781	938	11,197	5,283	5,914	33	31	2	12
1,103	*440*	*663*	*4,083*	*1,679*	*2,404*	*26*	*24*	*2*	13
369	197	172	2,855	1,371	1,484	3	3	.....	14
13	8	5	780	368	412	.....	.....	.....	15
1,812	959	853	4,414	2,253	2,161	4	4	.....	16
1,090	539	551	3,952	1,857	2,095	16	16	.....	17
650	352	298	1,563	782	781	.....	.....	.....	18
3,621	1,756	1,865	4,621	2,244	2,377	7	7	.....	19
11,397	4,907	6,490	14,796	6,346	8,450	116	110	6	20
10,319	*4,398*	*5,921*	*13,957*	*5,917*	*8,040*	*116*	*110*	*6*	21
47,786	22,815	24,971	98,323	46,811	51,512	496	481	15	22

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TABLE VII.—*Percentage of population by sex, general nativity, and color.*

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Districts.	Total population.	Sex.		Nativity and color.		
		Male.	Female.	Native whites.	Foreign whites.	Colored.
Aguacate	3,163	51.8	48.2	52.7	6.5	40.8
Alquizar	8,746	55.1	44.9	62.6	9.5	27.9
Bainoa	1,725	55.5	44.5	73.7	4.3	22.0
Batabanó	6,523	55.2	44.8	63.3	13.5	23.2
Bauta	5,142	55.2	44.8	70.5	8.6	20.9
Bejucal	5,756	47.6	52.4	77.5	7.2	15.3
Cano	4,210	55.6	44.4	79.1	9.4	11.5
Casiguas	1,004	55.9	44.1	66.4	2.3	31.3
Catalina	2,718	49.8	50.2	75.1	5.6	19.3
Ceiba del Agua	2,197	53.4	46.6	79.6	7.7	12.7
Guanabacoa	20,080	48.8	51.2	65.5	7.4	27.1
City of Guanabacoa	*13,965*	*46.8*	*53.2*	*59*	*7.8*	*33.2*
Guara	1,835	50.4	49.6	76	4.9	19.1
Guines	11,394	50	50	62.2	7.3	30.5
Guira de Melena	11,548	56.2	43.8	63.8	10.6	25.6
Habana	242,055	52.4	47.6	49.5	22.3	28.2
City of Habana	*235,981*	*52.2*	*47.8*	*49*	*22.4*	*28.6*
Isla de Pinos	3,199	55.7	44.3	77.5	6.2	16.3
Jaruco	4,076	52.8	47.2	74.7	5	20.3
Madruga	3,744	48.3	51.7	64.7	6.2	29.1
Managua	2,887	53.7	46 3	78.6	3.8	17.6
Marianao	8,593	53.4	46.6	55.4	13.5	31.1
Melena del Sur	3,207	51.4	48.6	57.6	3.9	38.5
Nueva Paz	7,761	49.4	50.6	56.6	4.9	38.5
Pipian	1,101	52.9	47.1	87.4	3	9.6
Quivicán	2,423	51.1	48.9	73.1	6.1	20.8
Regla	11,363	50.7	49.3	65.9	14.7	19.4
Salud	3,293	54.3	45.7	87.3	5.9	6.8
San Antonio de las Vegas	1,855	51.3	48.7	79	2.9	18.1
San Antonio de los Baños	12,631	52.5	47.5	74.2	9.7	16.1
San Felipe	1,915	49	51	63.2	6.5	30.3
San José de las Lajas	4,154	49.1	50.9	71.4	4.5	24.1
San Nicolás	4,568	55.7	44.3	61.3	5	33.7
Santa Cruz del Norte	2,965	54.1	45.9	57.8	4.5	37.7
Santa María del Rosario	2,730	51.6	48.4	73.3	3.9	22.8
Santiago de las Vegas	10,276	51.3	48.7	69.7	11.7	18.6
Tapaste	1,561	54.7	45.3	80.6	4.4	15.0
Vereda Nueva	2,416	53.7	46.3	88.6	4.2	7.2
The province	424,804	52.3	47.7	57.4	16.2	26.4

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Alacranes	8,110	56.4	43.6	45.3	6.1	48.6
Bolondrón	9,179	52.8	47.2	41.6	8.6	49.8
Cabezas	5,184	50.2	49.8	71.1	5.5	23.4
Canasi	1,998	54.4	45.6	52.1	4.1	43.8
Cárdenas	24,861	47.2	52.8	56.7	9.3	34.0
City of Cárdenas	*21,940*	*46.5*	*53.5*	*54.5*	*9.5*	*36.0*
Carlos Rojas	3,174	50.9	49.1	37.1	5.5	57.4
Colon	12,196	51	49	46.8	6.8	46.4
Cuevitas	5,807	54	46	52.3	6.9	40.8
Guamacaro	6,000	51.5	48.5	43.4	6	50.6
Jagüey Grande	5,853	52.8	47.2	62.8	7.3	29.9
Jovellanos	7,529	47.5	52.5	37.6	5.5	56.9
Los Cayos	374	79.1	20.9	48.9	40.1	11.0
Macagua	5,042	52.9	47.1	50.1	3.8	46.1
Macuriges	10,405	52.4	47.6	38.5	6.7	54.8
Martí	8,531	54.3	45.7	46.2	3.3	50.5
Matanzas	45,282	48.4	51.6	60.9	10	29.1
City of Matanzas	*36,374*	*46.5*	*53.5*	*57.6*	*10*	*32.4*
Máximo-Gómez	4,046	52	48	44.2	3.4	52.4
Méndez Capote	2,158	62.3	37.7	52.9	5.8	41.3
Palmillas	7,647	54.3	45.7	43.6	5.6	50.8
Perico	4,449	55.9	44.1	37.3	5.8	56.9
Roque	4,464	57.7	42.3	46	5.1	48.9
Sabanilla	5,205	51.5	48.5	50.5	7.7	41.8
San José de los Ramos	6,765	54	46	39.5	9.1	51.4
Santa Ana	2,965	53.2	46.8	53.7	8.5	37.8
Unión de Reyes	5,226	50.2	49.8	42.8	7.7	49.5
The province	202,441	51.2	48.8	50.7	7.5	41.8

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TABLE VII.—*Percentage of population by sex, general nativity, and color*—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total population.	Sex.		Nativity and color.		
		Male.	Female.	Native whites.	Foreign whites.	Colored.
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.						
Artemisa	9,317	53.8	46.2	61.8	5.1	33.1
Bahia Honda	2,117	47.4	52.6	37.9	3	59.1
Cabañas	3,853	55.7	44.3	34.1	3.9	62.0
Candelaria	4,866	53.9	46.1	60.4	4.6	35.0
Consólación del Norte	7,399	53.3	46.7	70.7	4.5	24.8
Consólación del Sur	16,665	51.3	48.7	59	4	37.0
Guanajay	8,796	47.8	52.2	64.2	7.6	28.2
Guane	14,760	56.9	43.1	74.7	8	17.3
Guayabal	2,710	53.1	46.9	69.4	8.9	21.7
Julian Diaz	1,871	52.5	47.5	56.6	2.5	40.9
Los Palacios	2,456	53.1	46.9	60	3.5	36.5
Mántua	8,366	45.8	54.2	77.3	5.6	17.1
Mariel	3,631	49.6	50.4	59.2	3.9	36.9
Pinar del Rio	38,343	52.3	47.7	67.9	7.2	24.9
City of Pinar del Rio	*8,880*	*47.9*	*52.1*	*55.5*	*11.5*	*33.2*
San Cristobal	4,263	53.4	46.6	66.2	3.6	30.2
San Diego de los Baños	2,419	53.8	46.2	72.8	3.1	24.1
San Diego de Nunez	1,137	50.3	49.7	40.3	4	55.7
San Juan y Martinez	14,787	55.3	44.7	69	8.8	22.2
San Luis	7,608	52.4	47.6	67.9	6.3	25.8
Viñales	17,700	52.8	47.2	72.8	6.7	20.5
The province	173,064	53	47	66.4	6.2	27.4
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.						
Ciego de Avila	9,801	50.8	49.2	82	3.2	14.8
Morón	9,630	51.1	48.9	87.6	2	10.4
Nuevitas	10,355	56.8	43.2	68.8	9.4	21.8
Puerto Principe	53,140	49.4	50.6	73.8	4.2	22.0
City of Puerto Principe	*25,102*	*43.5*	*56.5*	*65.8*	*5.1*	*29.1*
Santa Cruz del Sur	5,308	54.4	45.6	67.1	5.6	27.3
The province	88,234	50.9	49.1	75.2	4.6	20.2
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.						
Abreus	3,996	52.9	47.1	55.8	10.1	34.1
Caibarien	8,650	52.1	47.9	65	12.3	22.7
Calabazar	13,419	56.3	43.7	56.6	7.6	35.8
Camajuani	14,495	58	42	54.7	22.3	23.0
Cartagena	6,244	56.9	43.1	61.7	8.1	30.2
Ceja de Pablo	6,954	50.1	49.9	60.2	3.1	36.7
Cienfuegos	59,128	54.4	45.6	54.5	10.8	34.7
City of Cienfuegos	*30,038*	*48.6*	*51.4*	*52.4*	*11.6*	*36.0*
Cifuentes	3,825	50.7	49.3	64.1	4.3	31.6
Cruces	7,953	52.4	47.6	51.3	9	39.7
Esperanza	7,811	53.1	46.9	71.7	3.4	24.9
Palmira	6,527	54.7	45.3	49.6	8.5	41.9
Placetas	11,961	54.2	45.8	60.3	11.8	27.9
Quemado de Güines	8,890	53.6	46.4	64.6	5.7	29.7
Rancho Veloz	7,532	53.4	46.6	50.8	6.3	42.9
Ranchuelo	5,059	49.8	50.2	60.6	4.6	34.8
Rodas	9,562	56.1	43.9	56.7	9.1	34.2
Sagua la Grande	21,342	51.1	48.9	54.9	9.6	35.5
City of Sagua la Grande	*12,728*	*48.4*	*51.6*	*55.4*	*8.9*	*35.7*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	12,832	55.5	44.5	73	14.5	12.5
Sancti-Spiritus	25,709	46.9	53.1	72.9	2.6	24.5
City of Sancti-Spiritus	*12,696*	*39.6*	*60.4*	*64.5*	*3.1*	*32.6*
San Diego del Valle	5,369	53.9	46.1	76.3	4	19.7
San Fernando	6,445	58.1	41.9	64.8	9.2	26.0
San Juan de las Yeras	5,600	52.5	47.5	73.3	3.4	23.3
San Juan de los Remedios	14,833	51.3	48.7	61.3	9.7	29.0
Santa Clara	28,487	51.3	48.7	64.4	6.9	28.7
City of Santa Clara	*15,785*	*45.5*	*54.5*	*60.1*	*6.7*	*33.2*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	9,608	58.4	41.6	50.7	5.9	43.4
Santo Domingo	10,372	53	47	67.5	4.2	28.3
Trinidad	24,271	48.2	51.8	56.6	2.2	41.2
City of Trinidad	*11,120*	*40.6*	*59.4*	*49.2*	*2.2*	*48.6*
Yaguajay	9,718	58.3	41.7	56.3	13.4	30.3
The province	356,536	53	47	60.3	8.4	31.3

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TABLE VII.—*Percentage of population by sex, general nativity, and color*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total population.	Sex.		Nativity and color.		
		Male.	Female.	Native whites.	Foreign whites.	Colored.
Alto del Songo	12,770	51.1	48.9	23.3	1.8	74.9
Baracoa	21,944	50.8	49.2	42.8	2.8	54.4
Bayamo	21,193	48.7	51.3	52.4	1	46.6
Campechuela	7,369	55.7	44.3	53.9	4.3	41.8
Caney	9,126	60	40	28.7	18.5	52.8
Cobre	10,707	50.8	49.2	21	2.3	76.7
Cristo	1,194	47.2	52.8	42.7	6.4	50.9
Gibara	31,594	51	49	76.7	4.8	18.5
Guantanamo	28,063	51.6	48.4	25.1	6.9	68.0
Holguin	34,506	49.3	50.7	85.8	2	12.2
Jiguani	10,495	48.6	51.4	58.9	.6	40.5
Manzanillo	32,288	48.5	51.5	56.1	3.8	40.1
City of Manzanillo	*14,464*	*45.1*	*54.9*	*57.6*	*6.4*	*36.0*
Mayari	8,504	50.3	49.7	60.5	1.6	37.9
Niquero	2,718	50.5	49.5	68.6	2.3	29.1
Palma Soriano	12,305	52	48	48.3	1	50.7
Puerto Padre	19,984	49.7	50.3	73.4	1.3	25.3
Sagua de Tánamo	5,796	51.3	48.7	60.4	1.4	38.2
San Luis	11,681	49.7	50.3	25.4	4	70.6
Santiago de Cuba	45,478	46.4	53.6	34.5	7.6	57.9
City of Santiago	*43,090*	*46.2*	*53.8*	*35.4*	*8*	*56.6*
The province	327,715	50	50	51.20	4.09	44.71

TABLE VIII.—*Age and sex.*

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Provinces.	Total population.	Age and sex.									
		Under 5 years.		5 to 17 years.		18 to 20 years.		21 to 44 years.		45 years and over.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Habana	424,804	15,312	15,585	63,562	64,127	16,069	15,512	95,578	77,503	31,469	30,087
City of Habana	*235,981*	*8,700*	*9,091*	*30,615*	*32,218*	*8,638*	*8,052*	*57,382*	*45,022*	*17,923*	*18,340*
Matanzas	202,444	8,073	7,995	33,530	33,939	6,528	7,527	35,690	33,969	19,905	15,288
Pinar del Rio	173,064	8,133	7,681	32,741	31,915	7,064	7,162	32,725	26,944	11,025	7,674
Puerto Principe	88,284	5,054	4,788	17,197	16,940	2,467	2,727	13,031	12,449	7,150	6,431
Santa Clara	356,536	13,058	13,043	63,637	63,452	12,249	12,706	70,937	56,420	29,176	21,858
Santiago	327,715	16,274	15,882	66,214	65,674	10,050	11,514	49,804	48,872	21,503	21,928
Cuba	1,572,797	65,904	64,974	276,881	276,047	54,427	57,148	297,765	256,157	120,228	103,266

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Districts.	Total population.	Age and sex.									
		Under 5 years.		5 to 17 years.		18 to 20 years.		21 to 44 years.		45 years and over.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Aguacate	3,163	94	105	564	541	145	132	629	587	208	158
Alquizar	8,746	327	327	1,522	1,422	420	327	1,947	1,383	598	473
Baiboa	1,725	53	36	321	307	81	63	395	289	108	72
Batabano	6,523	254	256	1,112	1,072	269	227	1,477	1,048	488	320
Bauto	5,142	158	152	951	885	230	179	1,104	814	394	275
Bejucal	5,766	199	218	926	1,047	193	254	1,088	1,091	332	408
Cano	4,210	137	159	760	696	220	120	946	678	277	217
Casiguas	1,004	33	19	186	176	56	50	234	162	52	36
Catalina	2,718	63	85	552	520	103	133	468	477	167	150
Ceiba del Agua	2,197	82	85	411	358	97	88	452	383	132	109
Guanabacoa	20,080	723	690	3,300	3,308	711	862	3,668	3,825	1,343	1,590
City of Guanabacoa	*13,965*	*512*	*478*	*2,195*	*2,230*	*473*	*598*	*2,429*	*2,857*	*920*	*1,273*

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TABLE VIII.—*Age and sex*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total population.	Age and sex.									
		Under 5 years.		5 to 17 years.		18 to 20 years.		21 to 44 years.		45 years and over.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Guara	1,835	61	66	391	348	76	83	317	330	80	83
Guines	11,394	309	298	1,982	1,990	403	529	2,210	2,076	821	776
Guira de Melena	11,548	454	403	2,033	1,886	588	427	2,547	1,710	864	636
Habana	242,055	8,909	9,292	31,630	33,123	8,914	8,254	58,880	45,931	18,442	18,680
City of Habana	*235,981*	*8,700*	*9,091*	*30,615*	*32,218*	*8,638*	*8,052*	*57,382*	*45,022*	*17,925*	*18,540*
Isla de Pinos	3,199	195	158	547	528	106	97	671	473	263	161
Jaruco	4,076	112	102	826	757	159	154	790	711	265	200
Madruga	3,744	96	117	666	690	139	162	621	703	285	265
Managua	2,887	94	103	574	517	126	127	564	451	191	140
Marianao	8,593	341	313	1,296	1,300	328	296	1,881	1,446	736	656
Melena del Sur	3,207	106	116	601	570	96	144	591	553	256	174
Nueva Paz	7,761	287	296	1,317	1,349	206	297	1,385	1,418	639	567
Pipian	1,101	17	26	210	215	43	46	241	182	71	50
Quivican	2,423	82	71	449	468	90	89	443	423	172	136
Regla	11,363	444	445	1,787	1,842	374	394	2,304	2,134	856	783
Salud	3,293	106	108	656	604	151	133	692	521	182	140
San Antonio de las Vegas	1,855	67	62	383	337	69	90	310	318	122	97
San Antonio de los Baños	12,631	496	470	2,167	2,147	537	514	2,596	2,086	835	783
San Felipe	1,915	73	66	369	338	50	59	312	368	135	145
San José de las Lajas	4,154	136	116	769	764	130	186	704	765	301	283
San Nicolas	4,568	142	167	847	719	161	182	990	680	403	277
Santa Cruz del Norte	2,965	68	78	550	496	124	137	603	493	258	158
Santa María del Rosario	2,730	84	59	495	502	117	130	531	465	183	164
Santiago de las Vegas	10,276	392	407	1,579	1,635	380	394	2,170	1,837	749	733
Tapaste	1,551	36	31	285	272	71	68	362	271	95	60
Vereda Nueva	2,416	82	83	488	398	106	85	456	421	166	132
The province	424,804	15,312	15,585	63,562	64,127	16,069	15,512	96,578	77,503	31,469	30,087

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Alacranes	8,110	307	275	1,336	1,215	343	258	1,710	1,238	877	551
Bolondron	9,179	353	380	1,473	1,445	258	304	1,785	1,555	981	645
Cabezas	5,184	185	188	965	972	205	251	898	864	352	304
Canasi	1,993	39	48	369	343	78	67	394	314	205	136
Cardenas	24,861	1,024	1,002	3,923	4,471	708	1,019	4,101	4,600	1,988	2,025
City of Cardenas	*21,940*	*913*	*890*	*3,383*	*3,954*	*610*	*914*	*3,582*	*4,151*	*1,718*	*1,825*
Carlos Rojas	3,174	134	153	561	496	98	99	444	484	378	327
Colon	12,195	477	573	1,996	2,122	367	440	2,121	2,006	1,254	839
Cuevitas	5,807	244	236	1,022	924	203	205	1,008	898	661	406
Guamacaro	6,000	257	267	993	988	189	225	981	914	690	516
Jagüey Grande	5,853	266	227	1,023	1,135	202	214	1,155	905	446	280
Jovellanos	7,529	317	319	1,162	1,265	172	316	1,134	1,377	788	679
Macagua	5,042	206	199	908	915	163	178	919	788	469	297
Macuriges	10,405	428	413	1,642	1,585	367	374	1,854	1,732	1,161	849
Martí	8,905	413	390	1,490	1,423	281	292	1,489	1,232	1,258	637
Matanzas	45,282	1,632	1,670	7,486	7,721	1,429	1,839	8,014	8,557	3,344	3,590
City of Matanzas	*36,374*	*1,390*	*1,409*	*5,694*	*6,209*	*1,051*	*1,493*	*6,124*	*7,209*	*2,667*	*3,128*
Maximo Gomez	4,046	166	144	633	642	134	167	682	631	487	360
Mendez Capote	2,158	62	55	414	270	77	56	451	297	340	136
Palmillas	7,647	356	295	1,320	1,294	216	274	1,279	1,138	984	491
Perico	4,449	189	168	655	621	162	152	850	713	630	309
Roque	4,464	140	142	718	670	186	102	905	667	628	306
Sabanilla	5,205	226	215	820	856	205	176	866	797	561	483
San José de los Ramos	6,765	339	307	1,212	1,143	212	212	1,171	934	718	617
Santa Ana	2,965	125	110	526	508	95	89	536	436	295	245
Union de Reyes	5,226	208	219	883	915	178	218	943	892	410	360
The province	202,444	8,073	7,995	33,530	33,939	6,528	7,527	35,690	33,969	19,905	15,288

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Artemisa	9,317	298	280	1,732	1,561	405	395	1,933	1,574	645	494
Bahia Honda	2,117	82	86	387	391	49	96	328	384	157	157
Cabanas	3,853	102	97	615	572	166	123	834	633	426	285
Candelaria	4,866	156	141	964	882	208	183	992	823	300	215
Consolacion del Norte	7,399	362	338	1,549	1,496	326	323	1,329	1,072	379	221
Consolacion del Sur	16,665	755	765	3,278	3,242	673	726	2,805	2,626	1,044	757

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TABLE VIII.—*Age and sex*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Provinces.	Total population.	Age and sex.									
		Under 5 years.		5 to 17 years.		18 to 20 years.		21 to 44 years.		45 years and over.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Guanajay	8,796	370	354	1,520	1,552	257	399	1,455	1,675	603	611
Guane	14,760	549	499	2,798	2,585	713	637	3,569	2,165	771	474
Guayabal	2,710	91	90	521	493	138	122	487	421	202	145
Julian Diaz	1,871	60	64	400	380	75	82	345	284	103	78
Los Palacios	2,456	77	74	498	466	101	131	503	401	124	81
Mantua	8,366	380	344	1,631	1,629	375	370	1,741	1,207	410	279
Mariel	3,631	130	145	619	614	122	138	635	662	296	270
Pinar del Rio	38,343	2,252	2,127	7,022	6,999	1,428	1,539	6,774	5,936	2,606	1,660
City of Pinar del Rio	*8,880*	*406*	*400*	*1,312*	*1,565*	*288*	*427*	*1,651*	*1,764*	*599*	*470*
San Cristobal	4,263	122	101	836	827	200	205	885	714	233	140
San Diego de los Baños	2,419	74	89	490	421	105	93	508	399	125	115
San Diego de Nuñez	1,137	39	47	202	185	33	35	169	174	129	124
San Juan y Martinez	14,787	736	630	2,873	2,689	699	575	2,942	2,141	920	582
San Luis	7,608	425	405	1,457	1,431	285	295	1,331	1,179	490	310
Vinales	17,700	1,073	1,005	3,349	3,500	706	695	3,160	2,474	1,062	676
The province	173,064	8,133	7,681	32,741	31,915	7,064	7,162	32,725	26,944	11,025	7,674

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Ciego de Avila	9,801	578	501	2,178	2,180	262	311	1,334	1,294	632	536
Moron	9,630	538	487	2,165	2,068	276	314	1,311	1,300	632	519
Nuevitas	10,355	526	471	1,792	1,763	355	306	2,188	1,332	1,027	595
Puerto Principe	53,140	3,049	2,987	9,970	9,877	1,410	1,629	7,376	7,928	4,420	4,494
City of Puerto Principe	*25,102*	*1,181*	*1,171*	*3,909*	*4,508*	*610*	*918*	*3,316*	*4,675*	*1,896*	*2,918*
Santa Cruz del Sur	5,308	368	342	1,092	1,082	164	167	822	595	439	287
The province	88,234	5,054	4,788	17,197	16,940	2,467	2,727	13,031	12,449	7,150	6,431

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Abreus	3,995	158	180	679	762	116	140	775	534	384	267
Caibarien	8,650	439	406	1,507	1,577	263	299	1,629	1,339	668	523
Calabazar	13,419	475	458	2,311	2,200	471	498	2,897	2,020	1,398	691
Camajuani	14,496	547	576	2,470	2,366	634	427	3,623	2,091	1,133	628
Cartegena	6,244	192	215	1,107	1,087	225	222	1,514	894	515	273
Ceja de Pablo	6,954	391	375	1,292	1,334	177	231	958	1,022	668	506
Cienfuegos	59,128	2,254	2,214	9,978	9,775	2,084	2,063	12,827	9,357	5,030	3,546
City of Cienfuegos	*30,038*	*1,248*	*1,304*	*4,642*	*5,144*	*950*	*1,177*	*5,677*	*5,543*	*2,072*	*2,281*
Cifuentes	3,825	156	143	715	703	84	151	676	672	307	218
Cruces	7,953	262	270	1,305	1,422	240	291	1,590	1,290	773	510
Esperanza	7,811	237	215	1,524	1,450	305	315	1,594	1,307	495	379
Palmira	6,527	270	251	1,125	1,149	218	236	1,308	889	553	433
Placetas	11,961	418	416	2,157	2,173	402	372	2,496	1,901	1,008	618
Quemado de Guines	8,890	390	316	1,589	1,598	304	306	1,664	1,414	815	494
Rancho Veloz	7,532	317	337	1,343	1,338	196	270	1,291	1,047	877	516
Ranchuelo	5,059	181	185	933	1,020	145	194	915	861	347	278
Rodas	9,562	357	413	1,735	1,698	347	325	2,066	1,295	862	469
Sagua la Grande	21,342	822	892	3,513	3,746	660	790	3,997	3,621	1,915	1,386
City of Sagua la Grande	*12,728*	*495*	*521*	*2,074*	*2,312*	*355*	*501*	*2,129*	*2,315*	*1,110*	*916*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	12,832	478	491	2,492	2,345	519	427	2,765	1,906	867	542
Sancti Spiritus	25,709	793	877	5,068	5,205	709	881	3,613	4,308	1,863	2,392
City of Sancti Spiritus	*12,696*	*370*	*456*	*2,202*	*2,572*	*283*	*515*	*1,428*	*2,539*	*747*	*1,584*
San Diego del Valle	5,369	171	134	1,006	960	186	218	1,167	903	366	258
San Fernando	6,445	207	206	1,275	1,180	253	197	1,516	831	491	289
San Juan de las Yeras	5,600	213	194	1,124	1,110	205	212	1,051	891	345	256
San Juan de los Remedios	14,833	533	576	2,469	2,655	493	514	2,836	2,376	1,274	1,107
Santa Clara	28,437	843	782	5,145	5,164	1,062	1,095	5,694	5,010	1,838	1,804
City of Santa Clara	*13,763*	*444*	*430*	*2,217*	*2,528*	*448*	*593*	*2,575*	*2,815*	*780*	*1,157*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	9,603	248	264	1,679	1,448	477	341	2,309	1,433	893	511
Santo Domingo	10,372	345	292	1,849	1,920	338	381	2,125	1,715	839	568
Trinidad	24,271	925	934	4,527	4,502	746	1,010	3,733	4,199	1,757	1,988
City of Trinidad	*11,120*	*478*	*505*	*1,814*	*2,141*	*256*	*530*	*1,562*	*2,296*	*606*	*1,132*
Yaguajay	9,718	436	431	1,720	1,570	395	300	2,308	1,294	805	459
The province	356,536	13,058	13,043	63,637	63,452	12,249	12,706	70,937	56,420	29,176	21,858

Trinidad

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TABLE VIII.—*Age and sex.*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total population.	Age and sex.									
		Under 5 years.		5 to 17 years.		18 to 20 years.		21 to 44 years.		45 years and over.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Alto Songo	12,770	696	652	2,637	2,520	399	421	1,809	1,749	984	903
Barracoa	21,944	1,509	1,391	4,404	4,308	583	683	3,332	3,171	1,313	1,250
Bayamo	21,193	1,231	1,166	4,755	4,701	616	710	2,395	2,792	1,314	1,513
Campechuela	7,369	356	333	1,522	1,343	298	236	1,456	972	475	378
Caney	9,126	322	322	1,594	1,507	298	249	2,649	1,130	615	440
Cobre	10,707	607	571	2,035	2,057	327	365	1,571	1,442	903	829
Cristo	1,194	33	44	244	248	23	38	192	211	71	90
Gibara	31,594	1,594	1,523	6,760	6,517	1,012	1,104	4,889	4,643	1,871	1,681
Guantanamo	28,063	1,144	1,205	5,159	4,978	825	916	5,015	4,373	2,333	2,115
Holguin	34,506	1,942	1,797	7,363	7,200	931	1,274	4,599	5,054	2,185	2,161
Jiguaní	10,495	550	572	2,355	2,387	341	351	1,160	1,396	698	685
Manzanillo	32,288	1,494	1,578	6,617	6,693	998	1,200	4,658	4,886	1,899	2,265
City of Manzanillo	*14,464*	*595*	*663*	*2,651*	*2,917*	*423*	*628*	*2,125*	*2,495*	*724*	*1,245*
Mayarí	8,504	500	492	1,877	1,814	248	285	1,132	1,172	523	461
Niquero	2,718	173	139	592	582	69	91	384	398	155	135
Palma Soriano	12,305	619	565	2,679	2,509	457	434	1,656	1,593	985	808
Puerto Padre	19,984	1,131	1,098	4,310	4,339	666	750	2,605	2,678	1,228	1,179
Sagua de Tanamo	5,796	337	338	1,313	1,242	181	207	808	760	334	276
San Luis	11,681	543	572	2,424	2,400	354	405	1,586	1,710	898	789
Santiago de Cuba	45,478	1,493	1,524	7,574	8,329	1,424	1,795	7,908	8,742	2,719	3,970
City of Santiago de Cuba	*43,090*	*1,365*	*1,387*	*7,099*	*7,847*	*1,340*	*1,709*	*7,559*	*8,403*	*2,569*	*3,822*
The province	327,715	16,274	15,882	66,214	65,674	10,050	11,514	49,801	48,872	21,503	21,928

Jiguaní

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TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex.*

CUBA.

	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	24,145	12,134	12,011	15,166	7,713	7,453	118	47	71	8,861	4,374	4,487
1 year	16,873	8,511	8,362	10,436	5,289	5,147	310	154	156	6,127	3,068	3,059
2 years	23,690	11,929	11,761	15,253	7,754	7,499	367	176	191	8,070	3,999	4,071
3 years	30,340	15,236	15,104	20,099	10,103	9,996	311	166	145	9,930	4,967	4,963
4 years	35,830	18,094	17,736	24,037	12,234	11,803	266	132	134	11,527	5,728	5,799
5 to 9 years	226,109	114,786	111,323	151,513	77,455	74,058	1,546	811	735	73,050	36,520	36,530
10 to 14 years	220,049	112,399	107,650	146,928	75,170	71,758	2,764	1,648	1,116	70,357	35,581	34,776
15 to 17 years	106,770	49,696	57,074	69,654	32,075	37,579	3,477	2,640	837	33,639	14,981	18,658
18 to 19 years	71,265	34,650	36,615	44,438	20,743	23,695	4,830	4,068	762	21,997	9,839	12,158
20 years	40,310	19,777	20,533	23,731	10,996	12,735	3,646	3,044	602	12,933	5,737	7,196
21 to 24 years	112,649	59,231	53,418	64,772	31,095	33,677	16,549	14,241	2,308	31,328	13,895	17,433
25 to 29 years	137,405	73,206	64,199	74,111	35,588	38,523	23,030	19,647	3,383	40,264	17,971	22,293
30 to 34 years	118,812	64,023	54,789	63,008	31,054	31,954	19,675	16,646	3,029	36,129	16,323	19,806
35 to 39 years	99,564	53,849	45,715	53,164	26,369	26,795	16,470	13,844	2,626	29,930	13,636	16,294
40 to 44 years	85,492	47,456	38,036	41,837	21,336	20,501	15,042	12,605	2,437	28,613	13,515	15,098
45 to 49 years	59,989	33,212	26,727	28,845	14,390	14,455	10,370	8,487	1,883	20,724	10,335	10,389
50 to 54 years	57,589	30,884	26,705	23,998	10,802	13,191	8,944	7,028	1,916	24,652	13,054	11,598
55 to 59 years	33,759	19,184	14,575	14,153	6,640	7,513	5,345	4,116	1,229	14,261	8,428	5,833
60 to 64 years	34,423	17,915	16,508	12,537	5,356	7,181	4,475	3,211	1,264	17,411	9,348	8,063
65 to 69 years	14,021	7,563	6,458	5,357	2,362	2,995	2,161	1,523	638	6,503	3,678	2,825
70 to 74 years	11,791	5,820	5,971	3,911	1,599	2,312	1,315	840	475	6,565	3,381	3,184
75 to 79 years	4,344	2,131	2,213	1,631	662	969	567	369	198	2,146	1,100	1,046
80 to 84 years	4,340	1,972	2,368	1,115	377	738	327	184	143	2,898	1,411	1,487
85 to 89 years	1,179	529	650	303	96	207	106	56	50	770	377	393
90 to 94 years	1,210	557	653	175	53	122	50	31	19	985	473	512
95 to 99 years	473	236	237	71	30	41	16	9	7	386	197	189
100 years	341	168	173	26	8	18	4	1	3	311	159	152
Unknown	85	57	28	35	24	11	17	16	1	33	17	16
Cuba	1,572,797	815,205	757,592	910,299	447,373	462,926	142,098	115,740	26,358	520,400	252,092	268,308

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TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	5,164	2,562	2,602	3,710	1,873	1,837	71	24	47	1,383	665	718
1 year	4,329	2,160	2,169	2,959	1,504	1,455	215	105	110	1,155	551	604
2 years	5,924	2,899	3,025	4,154	2,066	2,088	222	101	121	1,548	732	816
3 years	7,277	3,595	3,682	5,192	2,561	2,631	196	104	92	1,889	930	959
4 years	8,203	4,096	4,107	5,975	2,976	2,999	183	92	91	2,045	1,028	1,017
5 to 9 years	48,831	24,466	24,365	35,306	17,856	17,450	910	446	464	12,615	6,164	6,451
10 to 14 years	50,737	25,658	25,079	35,730	18,074	17,656	1,443	880	563	13,564	6,704	6,860
15 to 17 years	28,121	13,438	14,683	18,772	8,579	10,193	2,041	1,637	404	7,308	3,222	4,086
18 to 19 years	20,400	10,333	10,067	12,622	5,824	6,798	2,744	2,382	362	5,034	2,127	2,907
20 years	11,181	5,736	5,445	6,413	2,876	3,537	1,945	1,647	298	2,823	1,213	1,610
21 to 24 years	38,070	20,558	17,512	21,102	9,822	11,280	8,452	7,155	1,297	8,516	3,581	4,935
25 to 29 years	45,029	24,981	20,048	23,075	10,963	12,112	11,224	9,300	1,924	10,730	4,718	6,012
30 to 34 years	36,463	20,357	16,106	17,827	8,650	9,177	9,560	7,794	1,766	9,076	3,913	5,163
35 to 39 years	29,750	16,332	13,418	14,708	7,090	7,618	7,812	6,251	1,561	7,230	2,991	4,239
40 to 44 years	23,769	13,350	10,419	10,581	5,196	5,385	6,705	5,301	1,404	6,483	2,853	3,630
45 to 49 years	16,895	9,109	7,786	7,673	3,592	4,081	4,557	3,494	1,063	4,665	2,023	2,642
50 to 54 years	15,988	8,369	7,619	6,538	2,811	3,727	3,984	2,923	1,061	5,466	2,635	2,831
55 to 59 years	9,809	5,225	4,584	4,138	1,754	2,384	2,560	1,842	718	3,111	1,629	1,482
60 to 64 years	9,020	4,339	4,681	3,457	1,392	2,065	2,016	1,355	661	3,547	1,592	1,955
65 to 69 years	4,071	1,989	2,082	1,728	678	1,050	1,015	671	344	1,328	640	688
70 to 74 years	2,899	1,292	1,607	1,109	431	678	590	363	227	1,200	498	702
75 to 79 years	1,237	529	708	490	169	321	287	166	121	460	194	266
80 to 84 years	924	333	591	236	65	171	151	82	69	537	186	351
85 to 89 years	282	105	177	75	21	54	52	25	27	155	59	96
90 to 94 years	218	77	141	27	6	21	16	8	8	175	63	112
95 to 99 years	106	45	61	11	2	9	6	3	3	89	40	49
100 years	77	31	46	4	1	3	3	.....	3	70	30	40
Unknown	30	26	4	7	6	1	11	11	.....	12	9	3
The province	424,804	221,990	202,814	243,619	116,838	126,781	68,971	54,162	14,809	112,214	50,990	61,224

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TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	2,774	1,376	1,398	1,404	694	710	12	6	6	1,358	676	682
1 year	1,904	950	954	966	483	483	23	8	15	915	459	456
2 years	2,965	1,477	1,488	1,577	794	783	22	14	8	1,366	669	697
3 years	3,893	1,969	1,924	2,245	1,159	1,086	20	12	8	1,628	798	830
4 years	4,532	2,301	2,231	2,703	1,389	1,314	17	7	10	1,812	905	907
5 to 9 years	27,079	13,606	13,473	16,359	8,323	8,036	125	74	51	10,595	5,209	5,386
10 to 14 years	27,294	13,901	13,393	16,865	8,598	8,267	265	152	113	10,164	5,151	5,013
15 to 17 years	13,096	6,023	7,073	8,141	3,762	4,379	290	190	100	4,665	2,071	2,594
18 to 19 years	9,047	4,160	4,887	5,424	2,500	2,924	385	284	101	3,238	1,376	1,862
20 years	5,008	2,368	2,640	2,766	1,302	1,464	278	221	57	1,964	845	1,119
21 to 24 years	14,490	7,098	7,392	8,152	3,842	4,310	1,558	1,287	271	4,780	1,969	2,811
25 to 29 years	17,788	8,852	8,936	9,243	4,328	4,915	2,082	1,720	362	6,463	2,804	3,659
30 to 34 years	14,418	7,453	6,965	7,034	3,472	3,562	1,900	1,576	324	5,484	2,405	3,079
35 to 39 years	12,097	6,421	5,676	5,852	2,945	2,907	1,733	1,437	296	4,512	2,039	2,473
40 to 44 years	10,866	5,866	5,000	4,415	2,275	2,140	1,661	1,372	289	4,790	2,219	2,571
45 to 49 years	8,302	4,571	3,731	3,190	1,565	1,625	1,288	1,018	270	3,824	1,988	1,836
50 to 54 years	8,667	4,895	3,772	2,470	1,165	1,305	1,174	852	322	5,023	2,878	2,145
55 to 59 years	5,605	3,407	2,198	1,511	701	810	831	608	223	3,263	2,098	1,165
60 to 64 years	5,799	3,352	2,447	1,151	523	628	761	504	257	3,887	2,325	1,562
65 to 69 years	2,550	1,497	1,053	558	234	324	380	262	118	1,612	1,001	611
70 to 74 years	2,202	1,159	1,043	356	154	202	239	131	108	1,607	874	733
75 to 79 years	708	370	338	157	60	97	96	63	33	450	247	208
80 to 84 years	795	388	407	84	31	53	66	36	30	645	321	324
85 to 89 years	201	99	102	32	10	22	20	10	10	149	79	70
90 to 94 years	234	106	128	8	5	3	6	4	2	220	97	123
95 to 99 years	64	31	33	6	2	4	2	1	1	56	28	28
100 years	50	18	32	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	49	18	31
Unknown	21	12	9	12	8	4	1	1	.....	8	3	5
The province	202,444	103,726	98,718	102,682	50,324	52,358	15,235	11,850	3,385	84,527	41,552	42,975

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TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	3,504	1,800	1,704	2,300	1,186	1,114	4	3	1	1,200	611	589
1 year	1,814	920	894	1,254	652	602	4	1	3	556	267	289
2 years	2,634	1,360	1,274	1,926	1,014	912	13	7	6	695	339	356
3 years	3,567	1,815	1,752	2,595	1,318	1,277	7	6	1	965	491	474
4 years	4,295	2,238	2,057	3,102	1,619	1,483	8	4	4	1,185	615	570
5 to 9 years	26,943	13,780	13,163	19,385	9,988	9,397	46	26	20	7,512	3,766	3,746
10 to 14 years	25,458	13,048	12,410	18,363	9,428	8,935	115	80	35	6,975	3,585	3,440
15 to 17 years	12,260	5,918	6,342	8,772	4,239	4,533	204	176	28	3,284	1,503	1,781
18 to 19 years	8,467	4,256	4,211	6,000	2,956	3,044	346	311	35	2,121	989	1,132
20 years	5,759	2,808	2,951	3,889	1,849	2,040	323	283	40	1,547	676	871
21 to 24 years	13,636	7,153	6,483	9,369	4,698	4,671	1,079	980	99	3,188	1,475	1,713
25 to 29 years	16,978	9,132	7,846	11,200	5,714	5,486	1,633	1,471	162	4,145	1,947	2,198
30 to 34 years	12,311	6,871	5,440	7,739	4,060	3,679	1,471	1,319	152	3,101	1,492	1,609
35 to 39 years	8,663	4,993	3,670	5,466	2,924	2,542	1,188	1,074	114	2,009	995	1,014
40 to 44 years	8,081	4,576	3,505	4,605	2,362	2,243	1,244	1,110	134	2,232	1,104	1,128
45 to 49 years	5,022	3,015	2,007	2,872	1,578	1,294	929	816	113	1,221	621	600
50 to 54 years	5,154	2,887	2,267	2,550	1,205	1,345	787	678	109	1,817	1,004	813
55 to 59 years	2,514	1,571	943	1,282	691	591	473	406	67	759	474	285
60 to 64 years	2,988	1,768	1,220	1,212	585	627	435	376	59	1,341	807	534
65 to 69 years	1,046	624	422	426	216	210	192	154	38	428	254	174
70 to 74 years	958	558	400	313	144	169	122	94	28	523	320	203
75 to 79 years	290	183	107	106	61	45	42	33	9	142	89	53
80 to 84 years	422	243	179	116	59	57	27	20	7	279	164	115
85 to 89 years	94	52	42	25	10	15	11	7	4	58	35	23
90 to 94 years	118	62	56	26	11	15	10	8	2	82	43	39
95 to 99 years	53	30	23	10	4	6	2	1	1	41	25	16
100 years	35	29	6	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	32	26	6
Unknown	5	3	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	1	1	.....
The province	173,061	91,688	81,376	114,907	58,573	56,334	10,718	9,447	1,271	47,439	23,668	23,771

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TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	1,803	936	867	1,459	775	684	6	1	5	338	160	178
1 year	1,338	677	661	1,059	522	537	5	3	2	274	152	122
2 years	1,908	986	917	1,541	810	731	11	6	5	351	170	181
3 years	2,312	1,177	1,135	1,866	935	931	6	3	3	440	239	201
4 years	2,486	1,278	1,208	2,042	1,058	984	3	2	1	441	218	223
5 to 9 years	14,606	7,477	7,129	12,161	6,207	5,954	42	25	17	2,403	1,245	1,158
10 to 14 years	13,320	6,863	6,457	10,889	5,612	5,277	103	55	48	2,328	1,196	1,132
15 to 17 years	6,211	2,857	3,354	4,930	2,281	2,649	76	47	29	1,205	529	676
18 to 19 years	3,439	1,624	1,815	2,654	1,245	1,409	77	61	16	708	318	390
20 years	1,755	843	912	1,294	612	682	71	53	18	390	178	212
21 to 24 years	4,493	2,278	2,215	3,176	1,508	1,668	391	350	41	926	420	506
25 to 29 years	5,100	2,582	2,518	3,925	1,499	1,826	675	636	39	1,100	447	653
30 to 34 years	5,944	2,963	2,981	4,351	2,053	2,298	459	424	35	1,134	486	648
35 to 39 years	5,283	2,746	2,537	3,880	1,931	1,949	434	384	50	969	431	538
40 to 44 years	4,660	2,462	2,198	3,285	1,632	1,653	440	411	29	935	419	516
45 to 49 years	3,495	1,877	1,618	2,410	1,177	1,233	845	813	32	740	387	353
50 to 54 years	3,296	1,656	1,640	2,061	888	1,173	335	291	44	900	477	423
55 to 59 years	2,020	1,143	877	1,281	648	633	191	154	37	548	341	207
60 to 64 years	2,180	1,095	1,085	1,825	568	757	179	138	41	676	389	287
65 to 69 years	860	468	392	529	263	266	79	62	17	252	143	109
70 to 74 years	819	434	385	416	183	233	63	52	11	340	199	141
75 to 79 years	309	154	155	185	82	103	22	15	7	102	57	45
80 to 84 years	347	176	171	157	58	99	11	5	6	179	113	66
85 to 89 years	87	42	45	53	13	20	6	2	4	48	27	21
90 to 94 years	106	62	44	28	11	17	6	4	2	72	47	25
95 to 99 years	32	21	11	8	2	6	2	2	.....	22	17	5
100 years	27	21	6	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	25	20	5
Unknown	3	1	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
The province	88,234	44,899	43,335	66,349	32,575	33,774	4,088	3,499	589	17,847	8,825	9,022

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TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	3,915	1,940	1,975	2,572	1,280	1,292	13	8	5	1,330	652	678
1 year	3,095	1,534	1,561	1,991	975	1,016	30	19	11	1,074	540	534
2 years	4,959	2,493	2,466	3,286	1,640	1,646	49	24	25	1,624	829	795
3 years	6,403	3,211	3,192	4,399	2,215	2,184	37	21	16	1,967	975	992
4 years	7,729	3,880	3,849	5,421	2,729	2,692	29	12	17	2,279	1,139	1,140
5 to 9 years	51,108	25,862	25,246	36,298	18,420	17,878	271	164	107	14,544	7,278	7,266
10 to 14 years	51,341	26,383	24,958	36,434	18,775	17,659	567	335	232	14,340	7,273	7,067
15 to 17 years	24,640	11,392	13,248	16,929	7,789	9,140	643	448	195	7,068	3,155	3,913
18 to 19 years	16,076	7,839	8,237	10,492	4,897	5,595	942	775	167	4,642	2,167	2,475
20 years	8,879	4,410	4,469	5,417	2,517	2,900	809	678	131	2,653	1,215	1,438
21 to 24 years	25,330	13,785	11,595	14,880	7,338	7,542	3,812	3,372	440	6,638	3,025	3,613
25 to 29 years	31,536	17,264	14,272	17,710	8,709	9,001	5,227	4,572	655	8,599	3,983	4,616
30 to 34 years	27,339	15,324	12,015	15,221	7,861	7,360	4,325	3,784	541	7,793	3,679	4,114
35 to 39 years	23,065	12,867	10,198	13,052	6,581	6,471	3,581	3,104	427	6,432	3,182	3,300
40 to 44 years	20,087	11,747	8,340	10,262	5,496	4,766	3,279	2,845	434	6,546	3,406	3,140
45 to 49 years	13,798	7,974	5,819	6,765	3,414	3,351	2,150	1,848	302	4,878	2,712	2,166
50 to 54 years	13,478	7,700	5,778	5,570	2,543	3,027	1,790	1,520	270	6,118	3,637	2,481
55 to 59 years	7,658	4,552	3,106	3,085	1,395	1,690	869	734	135	3,704	2,423	1,281
60 to 64 years	7,960	4,486	3,474	2,739	1,181	1,558	752	584	168	4,469	2,721	1,748
65 to 69 years	3,108	1,781	1,327	1,098	500	598	327	237	90	1,683	1,044	639
70 to 74 years	2,525	1,367	1,158	733	289	444	209	144	65	1,583	934	649
75 to 79 years	906	470	436	309	124	185	84	62	22	513	284	229
80 to 84 years	951	489	462	196	69	127	55	30	25	700	390	310
85 to 89 years	247	122	125	41	10	31	11	8	3	195	104	91
90 to 94 years	235	130	105	27	9	18	9	5	4	199	116	83
95 to 99 years	98	62	36	15	10	5	2	2	.....	81	50	31
100 years	70	39	31	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	66	37	29
Unknown	5	4	1	4	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	356,536	189,057	167,479	214,945	106,771	108,194	29,828	25,836	4,487	111,788	56,950	54,818

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TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	6,985	3,520	3,465	3,721	1,905	1,816	12	5	7	3,252	1,610	1,642
1 year	4,393	2,270	2,123	2,207	1,153	1,054	33	18	15	2,153	1,099	1,054
2 years	5,305	2,714	2,591	2,769	1,430	1,339	50	24	26	2,486	1,260	1,226
3 years	6,888	3,469	3,419	3,802	1,915	1,887	45	20	25	3,041	1,534	1,507
4 years	8,585	4,301	4,284	4,794	2,463	2,331	26	15	11	3,765	1,823	1,942
5 to 9 years	57,542	29,595	27,947	32,009	16,661	15,348	152	76	76	25,381	12,858	12,523
10 to 14 years	51,904	26,551	25,353	28,647	14,683	13,964	271	146	125	22,986	11,722	11,264
15 to 17 years	22,442	10,068	12,374	12,110	5,425	6,685	223	142	81	10,109	4,501	5,608
18 to 19 years	13,836	6,438	7,398	7,246	3,321	3,925	336	255	81	6,254	2,862	3,392
20 years	7,728	3,612	4,116	3,952	1,840	2,112	220	162	58	3,556	1,610	1,946
21 to 24 years	16,630	8,409	8,221	8,093	3,887	4,206	1,257	1,097	160	7,280	3,425	3,855
25 to 29 years	20,974	10,395	10,579	9,558	4,375	5,183	2,189	1,948	241	9,227	4,072	5,155
30 to 34 years	22,337	11,055	11,282	10,836	4,958	5,878	1,960	1,749	211	9,541	4,348	5,193
35 to 39 years	20,706	10,490	10,216	10,206	4,898	5,308	1,772	1,594	178	8,728	3,998	4,730
40 to 44 years	18,029	9,455	8,574	8,689	4,375	4,314	1,713	1,566	147	7,627	3,514	4,113
45 to 49 years	12,432	6,666	5,766	5,935	3,064	2,871	1,101	998	103	5,396	2,604	2,792
50 to 54 years	11,006	5,377	5,629	4,804	2,190	2,614	874	764	110	5,328	2,423	2,905
55 to 59 years	6,153	3,286	2,867	2,856	1,451	1,405	421	372	49	2,876	1,463	1,413
60 to 64 years	6,476	2,875	3,601	2,658	1,107	1,546	332	254	78	3,491	1,514	1,977
65 to 69 years	2,386	1,204	1,182	1,018	471	547	168	137	31	1,200	596	604
70 to 74 years	2,388	1,010	1,378	984	398	586	92	56	36	1,312	556	756
75 to 79 years	899	425	474	884	166	218	86	80	6	479	229	250
80 to 84 years	901	343	558	326	95	231	17	11	6	558	237	321
85 to 89 years	268	109	159	97	32	65	6	4	2	165	73	92
90 to 94 years	299	120	179	59	11	48	3	2	1	237	107	130
95 to 99 years	120	47	73	21	10	11	2	.....	2	97	37	60
100 years	82	30	52	13	2	11	.....	.....	.....	69	28	41
Unknown	21	11	10	8	6	2	2	1	1	11	4	7
The province	327,715	163,845	163,870	167,797	82,292	85,505	13,313	11,446	1,867	146,605	70,107	76,498

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TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.

	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	380	189	191	263	133	130	2	1	1	115	55	60
1 year	350	164	186	205	92	113	5	4	1	140	68	72
2 years	525	257	268	342	161	181	9	6	3	174	90	84
3 years	625	321	304	386	197	189	8	5	3	231	119	112
4 years	672	317	355	416	186	230	7	4	3	249	127	122
5 to 9 years	3,986	1,950	2,036	2,545	1,242	1,303	28	15	13	1,413	693	720
10 to 14 years	3,892	1,883	2,009	2,390	1,159	1,231	70	41	29	1,432	683	749
15 to 17 years	1,908	809	1,099	1,145	474	671	68	52	16	695	283	412
18 to 19 years	1,387	606	781	775	318	457	101	87	14	511	201	310
20 years	740	344	396	404	162	242	82	69	13	254	113	141
21 to 24 years	2,316	1,158	1,158	1,189	540	649	377	321	56	750	297	453
25 to 29 years	2,684	1,342	1,342	1,227	549	678	515	445	70	942	348	594
30 to 34 years	2,373	1,214	1,159	1,044	472	572	502	429	73	827	313	514
35 to 39 years	2,085	1,054	1,031	966	418	548	435	370	65	684	266	418
40 to 44 years	1,762	909	853	746	299	447	415	346	69	601	264	337
45 to 49 years	1,268	638	630	581	222	309	288	244	44	449	172	277
50 to 54 years	1,092	535	557	397	149	248	252	211	41	443	175	268
55 to 59 years	637	318	319	258	100	158	105	88	17	274	130	144
60 to 64 years	648	285	363	244	77	167	112	88	24	292	120	172
65 to 69 years	293	138	155	130	53	77	48	36	12	115	49	66
70 to 74 years	193	79	114	64	22	42	33	24	9	96	33	63
75 to 79 years	105	37	68	38	10	28	16	11	5	51	16	35
80 to 84 years	67	21	46	15	6	9	6	2	4	46	13	33
85 to 89 years	22	10	12	9	1	8	1	1	.....	12	8	4
90 to 94 years	18	8	10	5	2	8	.....	.....	.....	13	6	7
95 to 99 years	6	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	3
100 years	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	30,038	14,589	15,449	15,735	7,045	8,690	3,485	2,900	585	10,818	4,644	6,174

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TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA.

	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	2,998	1,474	1,524	2,141	1,071	1,070	46	13	33	811	390	421
1 year	2,737	1,350	1,387	1,860	961	909	152	74	78	725	325	400
2 years	3,512	1,699	1,813	2,425	1,198	1,227	140	61	79	947	440	507
3 years	4,161	2,033	2,128	2,858	1,397	1,461	139	70	69	1,164	566	598
4 years	4,383	2,144	2,239	3,057	1,480	1,577	135	70	65	1,191	594	597
5 to 9 years	24,320	12,026	12,294	16,392	8,218	8,179	666	325	341	7,262	3,483	3,774
10 to 14 years	23,996	11,700	12,296	15,336	7,402	7,934	1,054	656	398	7,606	3,642	3,964
15 to 17 years	14,517	6,889	7,628	8,523	3,760	4,763	1,594	1,302	292	4,400	1,827	2,573
18 to 19 years	10,802	5,561	5,241	5,647	2,508	3,139	2,095	1,816	279	3,060	1,237	1,823
20 years	5,888	3,077	2,811	2,742	1,170	1,572	1,463	1,237	226	1,683	670	1,013
21 to 24 years	21,711	12,087	9,624	9,752	4,361	5,391	6,588	5,554	1,034	5,371	2,172	3,199
25 to 29 years	26,357	15,025	11,332	10,684	4,900	5,784	8,770	7,192	1,578	6,903	2,933	3,970
30 to 34 years	21,982	12,418	9,564	8,678	4,046	4,632	7,463	5,972	1,491	5,841	2,400	3,441
35 to 39 years	18,112	9,900	8,212	7,333	3,241	4,092	6,104	4,829	1,275	4,675	1,830	2,845
40 to 44 years	14,242	7,952	6,290	5,150	2,304	2,846	5,160	4,025	1,135	3,932	1,623	2,309
45 to 49 years	10,187	5,418	4,769	3,810	1,629	2,181	3,457	2,616	841	2,920	1,173	1,747
50 to 54 years	9,227	4,806	4,421	3,128	1,289	1,839	2,997	2,172	825	3,102	1,395	1,707
55 to 59 years	5,861	3,025	2,836	2,104	770	1,334	1,851	1,306	545	1,906	949	957
60 to 64 years	5,205	2,359	2,846	1,815	637	1,178	1,472	979	493	1,918	743	1,175
65 to 69 years	2,495	1,118	1,377	972	328	644	781	456	278	792	332	460
70 to 74 years	1,647	662	985	629	210	419	426	265	170	588	187	396
75 to 79 years	760	281	479	296	83	213	217	117	100	247	81	166
80 to 84 years	508	189	364	127	29	98	118	58	60	263	57	206
85 to 89 years	166	45	121	47	8	39	39	19	20	80	18	62
90 to 94 years	107	30	77	13	1	12	12	5	7	82	24	58
95 to 99 years	47	17	30	6	1	5	3	1	2	38	15	23
100 years	47	14	33	4	1	3	2	.....	2	41	13	28
Unknown	11	9	2	3	2	1	3	3	.....	5	4	1
The city	285,961	123,258	112,728	115,582	52,940	62,592	52,901	41,190	11,711	67,548	29,128	38,420

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TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

CITY OF MATANZAS.

	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	366	181	185	220	109	111	6	3	3	140	69	71
1 year	331	157	174	206	103	103	14	5	9	111	49	62
2 years	571	267	304	361	173	188	6	4	2	204	90	114
3 years	717	370	347	462	243	219	18	9	4	242	118	124
4 years	814	415	399	537	282	255	10	5	5	267	128	139
5 to 9 years	4,529	2,252	2,277	3,037	1,528	1,509	43	25	18	1,449	699	750
10 to 14 years	4,876	2,343	2,533	3,279	1,567	1,712	47	24	23	1,550	752	798
15 to 17 years	2,498	1,099	1,399	1,647	702	945	68	48	20	788	349	434
18 to 19 years	1,689	688	1,001	1,091	422	669	88	68	20	510	198	312
20 years	855	363	492	502	198	304	66	54	12	287	111	176
21 to 24 years	2,896	1,308	1,588	1,740	722	1,018	367	296	71	789	290	499
25 to 29 years	3,374	1,470	1,904	1,869	723	1,146	469	375	94	1,036	372	664
30 to 34 years	2,679	1,243	1,436	1,399	595	804	411	320	91	869	328	541
35 to 39 years	2,434	1,151	1,283	1,295	561	734	401	328	73	738	262	476
40 to 44 years	1,950	952	998	945	399	546	368	290	78	637	263	374
45 to 49 years	1,526	713	813	729	304	425	302	233	69	495	176	319
50 to 54 years	1,382	619	763	577	214	363	285	186	99	520	219	301
55 to 59 years	957	486	471	391	150	241	230	163	67	336	173	163
60 to 64 years	802	381	421	276	110	166	205	121	84	321	150	171
65 to 69 years	452	209	243	175	60	115	102	64	38	175	85	90
70 to 74 years	341	131	210	105	32	73	84	38	46	152	61	91
75 to 79 years	142	56	86	57	15	42	33	22	11	52	19	33
80 to 84 years	113	39	74	18	4	14	21	11	10	74	24	50
85 to 89 years	22	9	13	5	.....	5	4	2	2	13	7	6
90 to 94 years	34	15	19	4	2	2	1	1	.....	29	12	17
95 to 99 years	11	2	9	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	2	7
100 years	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	2
Unknown	6	2	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3
The city	36,374	16,926	19,448	20,981	9,219	11,712	3,644	2,695	949	11,799	5,012	6,787

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TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	399	206	193	275	147	128	4	1	3	120	58	62
1 year	339	167	172	231	102	129	3	2	1	105	63	42
2 years	440	216	224	306	145	161	8	4	4	126	67	59
3 years	561	280	281	396	195	201	3	2	1	162	83	79
4 years	613	312	301	438	229	209	1	1	.....	174	82	92
5 to 9 years	3,520	1,752	1,768	2,635	1,301	1,334	20	13	7	865	438	427
10 to 14 years	3,219	1,515	1,704	2,344	1,080	1,264	31	16	15	844	419	425
15 to 17 years	1,678	642	1,036	1,182	450	732	32	24	8	464	168	296
18 to 19 years	970	396	574	658	263	395	29	22	7	283	111	172
20 years	558	214	344	347	121	226	28	18	10	183	75	108
21 to 24 years	1,447	633	814	886	343	543	129	110	19	432	180	252
25 to 29 years	1,626	667	959	931	338	593	174	158	16	521	171	350
30 to 34 years	1,839	740	1,099	1,178	432	746	132	122	10	529	186	343
35 to 39 years	1,633	702	931	1,058	439	619	137	114	23	438	149	289
40 to 44 years	1,446	574	872	916	325	591	129	123	6	401	126	275
45 to 49 years	1,112	467	645	684	239	445	105	97	8	323	131	192
50 to 54 years	1,151	435	716	653	195	458	112	99	13	386	141	245
55 to 59 years	678	298	385	406	147	259	68	53	15	204	98	111
60 to 64 years	852	298	554	484	125	359	62	47	15	306	126	180
65 to 69 years	325	127	198	169	55	114	29	20	9	127	52	75
70 to 74 years	350	153	197	167	56	111	28	26	2	155	71	84
75 to 79 years	130	44	86	82	21	61	6	5	1	42	18	24
80 to 84 years	132	49	83	55	12	43	5	3	2	72	34	38
85 to 89 years	34	9	25	12	3	9	4	1	3	18	5	13
90 to 94 years	34	15	19	8	1	7	4	3	1	22	11	11
95 to 99 years	10	3	7	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	3	3
100	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	3
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	25,102	10,912	14,190	16,505	6,764	9,741	1,283	1,084	199	7,314	3,064	4,250

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TABLE IX.—*Age, race, nativity, and sex*—Continued.

CITY OF SANTIAGO.

	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	541	268	273	195	93	102	7	2	5	339	173	166
1 year	310	157	153	132	76	56	22	12	10	156	69	87
2 years	462	228	234	228	109	119	28	12	16	206	107	99
3 years	645	324	321	293	163	130	26	11	15	326	150	176
4 years	784	378	406	338	175	163	11	7	4	435	196	239
5 to 9 years	5,870	2,901	2,969	2,470	1,252	1,218	69	40	29	3,331	1,609	1,722
10 to 14 years	6,028	2,879	3,149	2,281	1,099	1,182	88	43	45	3,659	1,737	1,922
15 to 17 years	3,048	1,319	1,729	1,150	511	639	73	43	30	1,825	765	1,060
18 to 19 years	2,023	891	1,132	737	297	440	143	110	33	1,143	484	659
20 years	1,026	449	577	358	160	198	73	49	24	595	240	355
21 to 24 years	2,789	1,311	1,478	966	410	556	330	276	54	1,493	625	868
25 to 29 years	3,604	1,727	1,877	1,095	443	652	572	479	93	1,937	805	1,132
30 to 34 years	3,707	1,778	1,929	1,145	461	684	494	423	71	2,068	894	1,174
35 to 39 years	3,324	1,541	1,783	1,062	446	616	442	375	67	1,820	720	1,100
40 to 44 years	2,538	1,202	1,336	807	337	470	379	330	49	1,352	535	817
45 to 49 years	1,869	885	1,034	592	206	386	253	228	25	1,024	401	623
50 to 54 years	1,721	734	987	536	194	342	208	180	28	977	360	617
55 to 59 years	905	384	521	311	115	196	79	68	11	515	201	314
60 to 64 years	927	299	628	256	69	187	72	57	15	599	173	426
65 to 69 years	336	123	213	102	28	74	35	29	6	199	66	133
70 to 74 years	345	108	237	114	34	80	20	12	8	211	62	149
75 to 79 years	128	37	91	52	13	39	3	3	.....	73	21	52
80 to 84 years	91	32	59	19	6	13	8	4	4	64	22	42
85 to 89 years	33	8	25	14	3	11	2	1	1	17	4	13
90 to 94 years	22	4	18	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	19	4	15
95 to 99 years	6	2	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	4	1	3
100 years	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4
Unknown	3	2	1	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
The city	43,090	19,922	23,168	15,258	6,702	8,556	3,440	2,795	645	24,392	10,425	13,967

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TABLE X.—*Birthplace.*

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Province.	Total population.	Cuba.	Spain.	Other countries.	Unknown.
Habana	424,804	349,122	61,487	14,107	88
City of Habana	*235,981*	*178,670*	*46,856*	*10,456*	.....
Matanzas	202,444	178,538	14,127	9,793	.....
Pinar del Rio	173,064	160,450	10,254	2,360	.....
Puerto Principe	88,234	82,982	3,595	1,657	.....
Santa Clara	356,536	317,243	28,398	10,895	.....
Santiago	327,715	311,941	11,379	4,395	.....
Cuba	1,572,797	1,400,262	129,240	43,207	88

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

District.	Total population.	Cuba.	Spain.	Other countries.	Unknown.
Aguacate	3,163	2,960	196	67	.....
Alquizar	8,746	7,849	797	109	.....
Bainoa	1,725	1,638	73	14	.....
Batabano	6,523	5,556	834	133	.....
Bauta	5,142	4,636	431	75	.....
Bejucal	5,756	5,313	372	71	.....
Cano	4,210	3,784	372	54	.....
Casiguas	1,004	974	21	9	.....
Catalina	2,718	2,555	144	19	.....
Ceiba del Agua	2,197	2,021	159	17	.....
Guanabacoa	20,086	18,400	1,277	408	.....
City of Guanabacoa	*13,965*	*12,700*	*909*	*356*	.....
Guara	1,835	1,742	79	14	.....
Güines	11,394	10,388	807	198	1
Guira de Melena	11,548	10,196	1,162	190	.....
Habana	242,050	198,694	47,766	10,586	.....
City of Habana	*235,981*	*178,670*	*46,856*	*10,456*	.....
Isla de Pinos	3,199	2,990	195	14	.....
Jaruco	4,076	3,843	205	28	.....
Madruga	3,744	3,472	228	44	.....
Managua	2,887	2,767	109	11	.....
Marianao	8,593	7,171	808	614	.....
Melina del Sur	3,207	3,024	118	65	.....
Nueva Paz	7,761	7,214	358	189	.....
Pipian	1,101	1,064	32	5	.....
Quivican	2,428	2,259	145	19	.....
Regla	11,868	9,526	1,439	396	.....
Salud	3,293	3,100	186	7	.....
San Antonio de las Vegas	1,855	1,794	54	7	.....
San Antonio de los Baños	12,631	11,366	1,145	120	.....
San Felipe	1,915	1,759	116	40	.....
San Jose de las Lajas	4,154	3,867	179	108	.....
San Nicolas	4,568	4,246	209	113	.....
Santa Cruz del Norte	2,965	2,752	132	81	.....
Santa Maria del Rosario	2,780	2,544	103	83	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	10,276	8,928	1,080	181	87
Tapaste	1,551	1,479	60	12	.....
Vereda Nueva	2,416	2,311	96	9	.....
The province	424,804	349,122	61,487	14,107	88

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Alacranes	8,110	7,181	471	458	.....
Bolondron	9,179	7,885	776	518	.....
Cabezas	5,184	4,803	284	97	.....
Canasi	1,993	1,820	80	93	.....
Cardenas	24,861	21,874	2,156	831	.....
City of Cardenas	*21,940*	*19,265*	*1,929*	*748*	.....
Carlos Rojas	3,174	2,797	171	206	.....
Colon	12,195	10,719	763	713	.....
Cuevitas	5,807	5,126	374	307	.....
Guamacaro	6,000	5,336	358	306	.....
Jagüey Grande	5,858	5,282	385	186	.....
Jovellanos	7,529	6,698	390	441	.....
Macagua	5,042	4,617	186	239	.....
Macuriges	10,405	9,174	689	542	.....
Marti	8,905	7,711	388	806	.....
Matanzas	45,282	40,026	3,996	1,350	.....
City of Matanzas	*36,574*	*32,107*	*3,061*	*1,406*	.....

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TABLE X.—*Birthplace*—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total population.	Cuba.	Spain.	Other countries.	Unknown.
Maximo Gomez	4,046	3,657	182	257	.....
Mendez Capote	2,156	1,981	124	108	.....
Palmillas	7,647	6,616	406	625	.....
Perico	4,449	3,754	244	451	.....
Roque	4,454	3,847	223	394	.....
Sabanilla	5,205	4,510	391	304	.....
San Jose de los Ramos	6,785	5,836	596	354	.....
Santa Ana	2,965	2,639	248	78	.....
Union de Reyes	5,226	4,685	387	154	.....
The province	202,417	178,524	14,127	9,793	.....
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.					
Artemisa	9,317	8,744	450	123	.....
Bahia Honda	2,117	2,012	60	45	.....
Cabanas	3,853	3,448	148	257	.....
Candelaria	4,856	4,628	217	26	.....
Consolacion del Norte	7,399	7,019	330	50	.....
Consolacion del Sur	16,665	15,808	617	245	.....
Guanajay	8,796	8,008	602	186	.....
Guane	14,760	13,584	1,161	65	.....
Guayabal	2,710	2,488	236	86	.....
Julian Diaz	1,871	1,809	46	16	.....
Los Palacios	2,456	2,380	85	41	.....
Mantua	8,360	7,897	463	16	.....
Mariel	3,631	3,370	133	128	.....
Pinar del Rio	38,343	35,148	2,515	680	.....
City of Pinar del Rio	*8,880*	*7,798*	*829*	*319*	.....
San Cristobal	4,269	4,098	141	29	.....
San Diego de los Baños	2,419	2,327	74	18	.....
San Diego de Nuñez	1,797	1,682	45	60	.....
San Juan y Martinez	14,787	13,388	1,286	163	.....
San Luis	7,608	7,078	468	67	.....
Vinales	17,700	16,414	1,177	109	.....
The province	173,064	160,450	10,254	2,360	.....
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.					
Ciego de Avila	9,804	9,462	271	68	.....
Moron	9,630	9,422	187	21	.....
Nuevitas	10,355	8,925	902	528	.....
Puerto Principe	53,140	50,202	1,958	985	.....
City of Puerto Principe	*26,108*	*23,541*	*1,187*	*424*	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur	5,308	4,971	282	55	.....
The province	88,234	82,982	3,596	1,657	.....
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.					
Abreus	8,995	8,381	382	232	.....
Calbarien	8,650	7,411	1,017	222	.....
Calabazar	12,419	11,817	990	612	.....
Camajuani	14,496	10,822	3,167	506	.....
Cartagena	6,244	5,631	502	111	.....
Ceja de Pablo	6,954	6,465	203	286	.....
Cienfuegos	59,128	51,119	5,914	2,095	.....
City of Cienfuegos	*30,038*	*26,028*	*3,155*	*855*	.....
Cifuentes	8,825	8,585	162	78	.....
Cruces	7,958	6,802	655	485	.....
Esperanza	7,811	7,470	249	92	.....
Palmira	6,527	5,707	543	277	.....
Placetas	11,961	10,280	1,361	320	.....
Quemado de Guines	8,890	8,011	492	387	.....
Rancho Veloz	7,532	6,733	453	346	.....
Ranchuelo	5,059	4,710	230	119	.....
Rodas	9,562	8,404	792	366	.....
Sagua la Grande	21,342	18,498	1,941	903	.....
City of Sagua la Grande	*12,723*	*11,185*	*1,068*	*475*	.....
San Antonio de las Vueltas	12,832	10,775	1,853	204	.....
Sancti Spiritus	25,709	24,625	603	481	.....
City of Sancti Spiritus	*12,696*	*12,170*	*349*	*177*	.....
San Diego del Valle	5,369	5,067	209	93	.....

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TABLE X.—*Birthplace*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total population.	Cuba.	Spain.	Other countries.	Unknown.
San Fernando	6,445	5,754	585	106	.....
San Juan de las Yeras	5,600	5,380	188	32	.....
San Juan de los Remedios	14,833	12,972	1,378	483	.....
Santa Clara	28,437	26,094	1,762	581	.....
City of Santa Clara	*15,763*	*13,684*	*728*	*351*	.....
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	9,608	8,724	555	324	.....
Santo Domingo	10,372	9,630	419	323	.....
Trinidad	24,271	23,286	430	555	.....
City of Trinidad	*11,120*	*10,755*	*204*	*161*	.....
Yaguajay	9,718	8,140	1,282	296	.....
The province	356,586	317,243	28,398	10,895	.....

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

Alto Songo	12,770	12,487	191	92	.....
Baracoa	21,944	21,291	565	88	.....
Bayamo	21,198	20,941	196	57	.....
Campechuela	7,369	7,015	295	59	.....
Caney	9,126	7,300	1,544	282	.....
Cobre	10,707	10,384	198	125	.....
Cristo	1,194	1,106	64	24	.....
Gibara	31,594	29,912	1,381	301	.....
Guantanamo	28,063	25,802	1,602	659	.....
Holguin	34,506	33,746	627	133	.....
Jiguani	10,495	10,425	60	10	.....
Manzanillo	32,288	30,904	1,036	348	.....
City of Manzanillo	*14,464*	*13,430*	*780*	*254*	.....
Mayari	8,504	8,363	109	32	.....
Niquero	2,718	2,649	56	13	.....
Palma Soriano	12,305	12,156	122	27	.....
Puerto Padre	19,984	19,651	254	79	.....
Sagua de Tanamo	5,796	5,708	78	10	.....
San Luis	11,681	11,134	437	110	.....
Santiago de Cuba	45,478	40,967	2,565	1,946	.....
City of Santiago de Cuba	*43,090*	*38,607*	*2,554*	*1,929*	.....
The province	327,715	311,941	11,379	4,395	.....

TABLE XI.—*Birthplace, sex, and race.*

CUBA.

Countries of birth.	Both classes.			White.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Cuba	1,400,262	675,514	724,748	910,244	447,345	462,899	490,018	228,169	261,849
Porto Rico	1,108	519	589	789	391	398	319	128	191
West Indies	1,712	926	786	669	302	367	1,043	624	419
South America	752	409	343	694	380	314	58	29	29
Central America	108	56	52	95	48	47	13	8	5
Mexico	1,108	417	691	992	369	623	116	48	68
United States	6,444	4,504	1,940	5,645	3,935	1,710	799	569	230
Canada	56	33	23	42	22	20	14	11	3
Spain	129,240	107,418	21,822	129,100	107,329	21,771	140	89	51
England	588	389	199	424	279	145	164	110	54
Ireland	37	23	14	37	23	14	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	41	32	9	41	32	9	.....	.....	.....
Germany	284	229	55	284	229	55	.....	.....	.....
France	1,279	853	426	1,256	840	416	23	13	10
Italy	501	390	111	499	389	110	2	1	1
Portugal	114	90	24	90	76	14	24	14	10
Scandinavia	64	46	18	55	43	12	9	3	6
Other Europe	650	426	224	637	419	218	13	7	6
Africa	12,963	7,668	5,295	56	45	11	12,897	7,613	5,284
Australia	9	7	2	6	5	1	3	2	1
China	14,863	14,814	49	249	249	.....	14,614	14,565	49
Japan	8	7	1	4	3	1	4	4	.....
Other countries	528	403	125	434	332	102	94	71	23
Unknown	88	42	46	55	28	27	33	14	19
Cuba	1,572,797	815,205	757,592	1,052,397	563,118	489,284	520,400	252,092	268,308

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TABLE XI.—*Birthplace, sex, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Countries of birth.	Both classes.			White.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Cuba	349,122	162,664	186,458	243,564	116,810	126,754	105,558	45,854	59,704
Porto Rico	615	242	373	459	195	264	156	47	109
West Indies	283	121	162	217	84	133	66	37	29
South America	457	228	229	434	217	217	23	11	12
Central America	33	19	14	30	17	13	3	2	1
Mexico	846	297	549	768	268	500	78	29	49
United States	4,178	2,752	1,426	3,638	2,387	1,251	540	365	175
Canada	24	13	11	20	10	10	4	3	1
Spain	61,487	49,704	11,783	61,426	49,671	11,755	61	33	28
England	272	169	103	216	128	88	56	41	15
Ireland	18	8	10	18	8	10	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	24	18	6	24	18	6	.....	.....	.....
Germany	190	153	37	190	153	37	.....	.....	.....
France	642	355	287	638	352	286	4	3	1
Italy	334	243	91	333	243	90	1	.....	1
Portugal	45	38	7	38	32	6	7	6	1
Scandinavia	35	22	13	32	22	10	3	.....	3
Other Europe	243	158	85	241	157	84	2	1	1
Africa	1,799	769	1,030	15	11	4	1,784	758	1,026
Australia	6	5	1	5	4	1	1	1	.....
China	3,848	3,810	38	52	52	.....	3,796	3,758	38
Japan	2	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
Other countries	213	159	54	176	133	43	37	26	11
Unknown	88	42	46	55	28	27	33	14	19
The province.	424,804	221,990	202,814	312,590	171,000	141,590	112,214	50,990	61,224

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Cuba	178,524	85,121	93,403	102,682	50,824	52,358	75,842	34,797	41,045
Porto Rico	71	33	38	48	25	23	23	8	15
West Indies	22	7	15	20	6	14	2	1	1
South America	60	40	20	57	37	20	3	3	.....
Central America	5	1	4	4	.....	4	1	1	.....
Mexico	70	20	50	59	16	43	11	4	7
United States	539	395	144	506	372	134	33	23	10
Canada	14	8	6	11	6	5	3	2	1
Spain	14,127	11,070	3,057	14,116	11,065	3,051	11	5	6
England	37	23	14	36	23	13	1	.....	1
Ireland	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	3	2	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Germany	17	11	6	17	11	6	.....	.....	.....
France	133	95	38	133	95	38	.....	.....	.....
Italy	34	29	5	34	29	5	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	13	10	3	8	7	1	5	3	2
Scandinavia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Europe	56	39	17	55	39	16	1	.....	1
Africa	4,393	2,511	1,882	3	2	1	4,390	2,509	1,881
Australia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	4,249	4,246	3	64	64	.....	4,185	4,182	3
Japan	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	70	58	12	54	44	10	16	14	2
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province.	202,444	108,726	93,718	117,917	62,174	55,743	84,527	41,552	42,975

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Cuba	160,450	80,727	79,723	114,907	58,573	56,334	45,543	22,154	23,389
Porto Rico	25	17	8	21	14	7	4	3	1
West Indies	9	5	4	5	2	3	4	3	1
South America	20	15	5	20	15	5	.....	.....	.....
Central America	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	28	11	17	24	7	17	4	4	.....
United States	118	91	27	112	86	26	6	5	1
Canada	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	.....
Spain	10,254	9,098	1,156	10,247	9,092	1,155	7	6	1
England	5	4	1	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	5	3	2	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	81	72	9	80	71	9	1	1	.....
Italy	29	26	3	29	26	3	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

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TABLE XI.—*Birthplace, sex, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

Countries of birth.	Both classes.			White.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Scandinavia	2	2		2	2				
Other Europe	120	81	39	120	81	39			
Africa	1,319	945	374	17	17		1,302	928	374
Australia									
China	576	573	3	12	12		564	561	3
Japan									
Other countries	14	10	4	11	8	3	3	2	1
Unknown									
The province.	173,064	91,688	81,376	125,625	68,020	57,605	47,439	23,668	23,771

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Cuba	82,982	40,370	42,612	66,349	32,575	33,774	16,633	7,795	8,838
Porto Rico	24	16	8	20	12	8	4	4	
West Indies	117	75	42	65	35	30	52	40	12
South America	23	14	9	21	12	9	2	2	
Central America	7	3	4	7	3	4			
Mexico	17	9	8	16	9	7	1		1
United States	248	204	44	237	194	43	11	10	1
Canada	2		2	2		2			
Spain	3,595	3,176	419	3,592	3,173	419	3	3	
England	25	16	9	17	10	7	8	6	2
Ireland	2	2		2	2				
Scotland	4	4		4	4				
Germany	7	5	2	7	5	2			
France	30	24	6	29	23	6	1	1	
Italy	4	4		4	4				
Portugal	4	2	2	1	1		3	1	2
Scandinavia									
Other Europe	7	7		6	6		1	1	
Africa	674	511	163	1	1		673	510	163
Australia									
China	451	449	2				451	449	2
Japan	1	1					1	1	
Other countries	10	7	3	7	5	2	3	2	1
Unknown									
The province.	88,234	44,899	43,335	70,387	36,074	34,313	17,847	8,825	9,022

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Cuba	317,243	155,876	161,367	214,945	106,771	108,174	102,298	49,105	53,193
Porto Rico	107	60	47	82	49	33	25	11	14
West Indies	58	34	19	26	15	11	27	19	8
South America	65	39	26	58	36	22	7	3	4
Central America	4	3	1	4	3	1			
Mexico	98	53	45	83	46	37	15	7	8
United States	529	380	149	512	371	141	17	9	8
Canada	9	6	3	5	3	2	4	3	1
Spain	28,398	24,299	4,099	28,366	24,275	4,091	32	24	8
England	52	36	16	48	32	16	4	4	
Ireland	3	1	2	3	1	2			
Scotland	5	3	2	5	3	2			
Germany	25	19	6	25	19	6			
France	148	117	31	148	117	31			
Italy	58	50	8	58	50	8			
Portugal	25	21	4	20	19	1	5	2	3
Scandinavia	9	8	1	8	8		1		1
Other Europe	172	103	69	170	102	68	2	1	1
Africa	4,178	2,607	1,571	19	14	5	4,159	2,593	1,566
Australia	3	2	1	1	1		2	1	1
China	5,263	5,263		111	111		5,152	5,152	
Japan	1	1					1	1	
Other countries	88	76	12	71	61	10	17	15	2
Unknown									
The province.	356,536	189,057	167,479	244,768	132,107	112,661	111,768	56,950	54,818

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TABLE XI.—*Birthplace, sex, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

Countries of birth.	Both classes.			White.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Cuba	311,941	150,756	161,185	167,797	82,292	85,505	144,144	68,464	75,680
Porto Rico	266	151	115	159	96	63	107	55	52
West Indies	1,228	684	544	836	160	176	392	524	368
South America	127	73	54	104	63	41	23	10	13
Central America	58	29	29	49	24	25	9	5	4
Mexico	49	27	22	42	23	19	7	4	3
United States	832	682	150	640	525	115	192	157	35
Canada	4	4	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
Spain	11,379	10,071	1,308	11,353	10,053	1,300	26	18	8
England	197	141	56	102	82	20	95	59	36
Ireland	5	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	5	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	42	38	4	42	38	4	.....	.....	.....
France	245	190	55	228	182	46	17	8	9
Italy	42	38	4	41	37	4	1	1	.....
Portugal	25	17	8	21	15	6	4	2	2
Scandinavia	18	14	4	13	11	2	5	3	2
Other Europe	52	38	14	45	34	11	7	4	3
Africa	590	315	275	1	.....	1	589	315	274
Australia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	476	473	3	10	10	.....	466	463	3
Japan	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Other countries	133	93	40	115	81	34	18	12	6
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province.	327,715	163,845	163,870	181,110	93,788	87,372	146,605	70,107	76,498

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.

Cuba	26,028	11,274	14,754	15,735	7,045	8,690	10,293	4,229	6,064
Porto Rico	23	10	13	17	9	8	6	1	5
West Indies	33	19	14	17	10	7	16	9	7
South America	18	10	8	15	10	5	3	.....	3
Central America	2	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	19	8	11	17	8	9	2	.....	2
United States	120	76	44	115	75	40	5	1	4
Canada	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	3,155	2,695	460	3,153	2,695	458	2	.....	2
England	13	9	4	10	6	4	3	3	.....
Ireland	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	2	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Germany	8	5	3	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....
France	39	18	21	39	18	21	.....	.....	.....
Italy	12	10	2	12	10	2	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	6	5	1	5	5	.....	1	.....	1
Scandinavia	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Europe	41	19	22	40	19	21	1	.....	1
Africa	148	62	86	4	3	1	144	59	85
Australia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	342	342	.....	1	1	.....	341	341	.....
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	23	20	3	22	19	3	1	1	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	30,038	14,589	15,449	19,220	9,945	9,275	10,818	4,644	6,174

CITY OF HABANA.

Cuba	178,670	78,646	100,024	115,582	52,940	62,592	63,138	25,706	37,432
Porto Rico	509	193	316	365	152	213	144	41	103
West Indies	255	109	146	202	80	122	53	29	24
South America	366	174	192	350	169	181	16	5	11
Central America	18	11	7	15	9	6	3	2	1
Mexico	707	242	465	640	220	420	67	22	45
United States	3,368	2,198	1,175	2,929	1,900	1,029	439	293	146
Canada	20	13	7	17	10	7	3	3	.....
Spain	46,855	37,668	9,187	46,810	37,645	9,165	45	23	22
England	283	140	93	194	114	80	89	26	13
Ireland	15	5	10	15	5	10	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	21	16	5	21	16	5	.....	.....	.....
Germany	166	137	29	166	137	29	.....	.....	.....
France	569	306	263	565	303	262	4	3	1
Italy	278	200	78	277	200	77	1	.....	1
Portugal	29	24	5	26	22	4	3	2	1
Scandinavia	31	19	12	28	19	9	3	.....	3

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TABLE XI.—*Birthplace, sex, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA—Continued.

Countries of birth.	Both classes.			White.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Other Europe	142	91	51	140	90	50	2	1	1
Africa	843	259	584	7	4	3	836	255	581
Australia	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	.....
China	2,751	2,720	31	17	17	.....	2,734	2,703	31
Japan	2	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
Other countries	129	88	41	113	76	37	16	12	4
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	235,981	123,258	112,723	168,433	94,130	74,303	67,548	29,128	38,420

CITY OF MATANZAS.

Cuba	32,107	13,768	18,339	20,981	9,219	11,712	11,176	4,549	6,627
Porto Rico	26	11	15	19	9	10	7	2	5
West Indies	15	4	11	15	4	11	.....	.....	.....
South America	7	3	4	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Central America	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	32	5	27	29	5	24	3	.....	3
United States	418	309	109	395	296	100	23	14	9
Canada	3	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Spain	3,061	2,303	758	3,058	2,303	755	3	.....	3
England	21	14	7	21	14	7	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	3	2	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Germany	9	5	4	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....
France	39	23	16	39	23	16	.....	.....	.....
Italy	11	7	4	11	7	4	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	2	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
Scandinavia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Europe	17	13	4	17	13	4	.....	.....	.....
Africa	244	105	139	.....	.....	.....	244	105	139
Australia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	342	342	.....	.....	.....	.....	342	342	.....
Japan	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	11	6	5	11	6	5	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	36,374	16,926	19,448	24,575	11,914	12,661	11,799	5,012	6,787

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Cuba	23,541	9,636	13,905	16,505	6,764	9,741	7,036	2,872	4,164
Porto Rico	12	10	2	10	8	2	2	2	.....
West Indies	44	21	23	38	20	18	6	1	5
South America	9	5	4	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....
Central America	5	3	2	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	10	5	5	10	5	5	.....	.....	.....
United States	51	30	21	50	30	20	1	.....	1
Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	1,137	997	140	1,135	995	140	2	2	.....
England	13	6	7	12	6	6	1	.....	1
Ireland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	6	5	1	5	4	1	1	1	.....
Italy	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Scandinavia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa	190	112	78	1	1	.....	189	111	78
Australia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	75	74	1	.....	.....	.....	75	74	1
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	2	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	25,102	10,912	14,190	17,788	7,848	9,940	7,314	3,064	4,250

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TABLE XI.—*Birthplace, sex, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF SANTIAGO.

Countries of birth.	Both classes.			White.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Cuba	38,607	16,502	22,105	15,258	6,702	8,556	23,349	9,800	13,549
Porto Rico	125	67	58	74	39	35	51	28	23
West Indies	805	409	396	204	92	112	601	317	284
South America	55	27	28	40	21	19	15	6	9
Central America	38	18	20	35	17	18	3	1	2
Mexico	28	15	13	27	14	13	1	1	.....
United States	366	308	58	276	226	50	90	82	8
Canada	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	2,554	2,225	329	2,549	2,220	329	5	5	.....
England	118	74	44	48	33	15	70	41	29
Ireland	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	23	21	2	23	21	2	.....	.....	.....
France	52	31	21	42	28	14	10	3	7
Italy	12	9	3	12	9	3	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	7	2	5	4	1	3	3	1	2
Scandinavia	8	4	4	4	2	2	4	2	2
Other Europe	24	22	2	20	19	1	4	3	1
Africa	71	23	48	1	.....	1	70	23	47
Australia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	106	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	106	.....
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	84	52	32	74	46	28	10	6	4
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	43,090	19,922	23,168	18,698	9,497	9,201	24,392	10,425	13,967

TABLE XII.—*Citizenship.*

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Province.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other citizenship.	Unknown.
Habana	424,804	309,533	8,937	89,255	16,908	171
City of Habana	*235,981*	*151,553*	*7,713*	*64,126*	*12,545*	*44*
Matanzas	202,444	162,901	2,483	13,282	23,464	314
Pinar del Rio	173,064	147,974	1,683	20,308	3,072	27
Puerto Principe	88,284	77,073	1,543	7,355	2,225	38
Santa Clara	356,536	298,581	3,464	26,920	27,541	30
Santiago	327,715	300,305	2,368	18,691	6,315	36
Cuba	1,572,797	1,296,367	20,478	175,811	79,525	616

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

District.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other citizenship.	Unknown.
Aguacate	3,163	2,710	32	356	64	1
Alquizar	8,746	7,489	13	1,136	107	1
Bainoa	1,725	1,554	.....	149	22	.....
Batabano	6,523	4,930	114	1,324	154	1
Bauta	5,142	4,265	9	780	87	1
Bejucal	5,756	4,913	159	611	70	3
Cano	4,210	3,482	1	670	57	.....
Caniguas	1,004	951	8	36	9	.....
Catalina	2,718	2,409	30	260	19	.....
Ceiba del Agua	2,197	1,872	.....	302	22	1
Guanabacoa	20,080	17,064	46	2,371	595	4
City of Guanabacoa	*13,965*	*11,797*	*36*	*1,598*	*530*	*4*
Guara	1,835	1,656	16	147	14	2
Güines	11,394	9,697	93	1,364	239	1
Guira de Melena	11,548	9,566	120	1,674	185	3
Habana	242,055	156,102	7,819	65,389	12,696	50
City of Habana	*235,981*	*151,553*	*7,713*	*64,126*	*12,545*	*44*
Isla de Pinos	3,199	2,818	32	334	15	.....
Jaruco	4,076	3,583	4	460	29	.....
Madruga	3,744	3,204	30	448	62	.....
Managua	2,887	2,624	6	247	10	.....
Mariano	8,593	6,454	36	1,409	693	1

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TABLE XII.—*Citizenship*—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

District.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other citizenship.	Unknown.
Melena del Sur	3,207	2,885	25	216	80	1
Nueva Paz	7,761	6,918	58	593	190	2
Pipian	1,101	1,020	.....	75	6	.....
Quivican	2,423	2,117	14	274	18	.....
Regla	11,363	8,065	57	2,645	595	1
Salud	3,293	2,896	3	390	4	.....
San Antonio de las Vegas	1,855	1,666	3	171	15	.....
San Antonio de los Baños	12,631	10,568	96	1,778	187	2
San Felipe	1,915	1,591	.....	280	44	.....
San Jose de las Lajas	4,154	3,670	26	335	123	.....
San Nicolas	4,568	4,069	19	364	116	.....
Santa Cruz del Norte	2,965	2,669	.....	216	80	.....
Santa Maria del Rosario	2,730	2,450	8	190	82	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	10,276	7,992	56	1,945	192	91
Tapaste	1,551	1,408	4	120	19	.....
Vereda Nueva	2,416	2,211	.....	196	9	.....
The province	424,804	309,533	8,937	89,255	16,908	171

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Alacranes	8,110	6,847	43	417	803	.....
Bolondron	9,179	7,272	67	454	1,386	.....
Cabezas	5,184	4,408	12	166	608	.....
Canasi	1,998	1,718	1	43	231	.....
Cardenas	24,861	19,212	739	2,457	2,451	2
City of Cardenas	*21,940*	*16,790*	*732*	*2,327*	*2,090*	*1*
Carlos Rojas	3,174	2,580	25	156	413	.....
Colon	12,196	9,893	195	792	1,315	.....
Cuevitas	5,807	4,728	41	286	752	.....
Guamacaro	6,000	4,817	21	328	833	1
Jagüey Grande	5,853	4,899	47	307	600	.....
Jovellanos	7,529	6,319	163	377	670	.....
Macagua	5,042	4,304	26	342	369	1
Macuriges	10,405	8,540	33	527	1,304	1
Marti	8,905	7,380	22	441	1,061	1
Matanzas	45,282	35,046	497	4,155	5,277	307
City of Matanzas	*36,374*	*28,204*	*490*	*3,830*	*3,544*	*306*
Maximo Gomez	4,046	3,495	29	161	361	.....
Mendez Capote	2,158	1,809	11	54	284	.....
Palmillas	7,647	6,206	38	437	967	.....
Perico	4,449	3,584	9	274	582	.....
Roque	4,464	3,703	11	135	615	.....
Sabanilla	5,206	4,041	12	206	946	.....
San Jose de los Ramos	6,765	5,460	410	321	573	1
Santa Ana	2,965	2,341	2	124	498	.....
Union de Reyes	5,226	4,305	29	322	570	.....
The province	202,444	162,901	2,483	13,282	23,464	314

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Artemisa	9,317	8,346	17	805	147	2
Bahia Honda	2,117	1,953	.....	110	47	7
Cabanas	8,853	8,393	4	196	260	.....
Candelaria	4,866	4,392	37	407	30	.....
Consolacion del Norte	7,399	6,960	191	756	89	3
Consolacion del Sur	16,665	14,704	36	1,489	435	1
Guanajay	8,796	7,268	97	1,195	234	2
Guane	14,760	12,478	43	2,148	91	.....
Guayabal	2,710	2,221	2	453	34	.....
Julian Diaz	1,871	1,758	.....	93	20	.....
Los Palacios	2,456	2,261	18	180	47	.....
Mantua	8,866	7,326	31	992	17	.....
Mariel	3,631	3,211	70	206	143	1
Pinar del Rio	38,343	31,807	541	5,084	906	5
City of Pinar del Rio	*8,880*	*6,844*	*142*	*1,471*	*418*	*5*
San Cristobal	4,263	3,947	57	224	35	.....
San Diego de los Baños	2,419	2,232	20	139	27	1
San Diego de Nuñez	1,137	998	3	76	60	.....
San Juan y Martinez	14,787	12,085	173	2,332	192	5
San Luis	7,608	6,349	129	1,088	92	.....
Vinales	17,700	14,885	214	2,485	116	.....
The province	173,064	147,974	1,683	20,808	3,072	27

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TABLE XII.—*Citizenship*—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

District.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other citizenship.	Unknown.
Ciego de Avila	9,801	8,720	98	885	100	3
Moron	9,630	8,968	277	356	33	1
Nuevitas	10,355	7,971	295	1,489	600	.....
Puerto Principe	58,140	46,756	799	4,121	1,431	33
City of Puerto Principe	*25,102*	*21,433*	*428*	*2,554*	*686*	*1*
Santa Cruz del Sur	5,308	4,663	79	504	61	1
The province	88,234	77,073	1,548	7,355	2,225	33

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Abreus	3,995	3,232	92	349	322	.....
Caibarien	8,650	6,460	31	1,517	642	.....
Calabazar	13,419	11,827	121	912	1,058	1
Camajuani	14,495	8,820	139	1,107	4,429	.....
Cartagena	6,244	5,523	16	522	183	.....
Ceja de Pablo	6,954	6,255	54	278	367	.....
Cienfuegos	59,128	47,241	928	6,616	4,326	17
City of Cienfuegos	*30,038*	*25,364*	*893*	*3,938*	*1,886*	*17*
Cifuentes	8,825	3,428	72	174	155	1
Cruces	7,958	6,598	17	610	728	.....
Esperanza	7,811	7,149	158	268	235	1
Palmira	6,527	5,491	87	564	385	.....
Placetas	11,961	9,126	162	887	1,786	.....
Quemado de Guines	8,890	7,724	42	406	718	.....
Rancho Veloz	7,532	6,339	81	490	682	.....
Ranchuelo	5,059	4,585	16	359	99	.....
Rodas	9,562	7,981	22	1,027	532	.....
Sagua la Grande	21,342	17,161	427	2,072	1,681	1
City of Sagua la Grande	*12,728*	*10,317*	*388*	*1,174*	*854*	*1*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	12,832	9,544	26	668	2,593	1
Sancti Spiritus	25,709	24,035	162	1,256	249	7
City of Sancti Spiritus	*13,696*	*11,641*	*110*	*732*	*177*	*6*
San Diego del Valle	5,369	4,887	18	187	277	.....
San Fernando	6,445	5,501	28	435	481	.....
San Juan de las Yeras	5,600	5,177	39	218	166	.....
San Juan de los Remedios	14,833	12,000	17	1,240	1,576	.....
Santa Clara	28,437	24,884	331	1,482	1,740	.....
City of Santa Clara	*13,763*	*11,960*	*201*	*1,000*	*502*	.....
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	9,603	8,659	15	449	480	.....
Santo Domingo	10,372	9,339	195	390	448	.....
Trinidad	24,271	22,732	86	1,006	446	1
City of Trinidad	*11,120*	*10,413*	*69*	*468*	*169*	*1*
Yaguajay	9,718	7,388	82	1,491	757	.....
The province	356,536	298,581	3,464	26,920	27,541	30

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

Alto Songo	12,770	12,282	14	352	171	1
Baracoa	21,944	20,643	38	1,070	192	1
Bayamo	21,193	20,652	12	474	55	.....
Campechuela	7,369	6,901	3	394	71	.....
Caney	9,126	6,972	204	1,573	375	2
Cobre	10,707	10,196	27	262	223	.....
Cristo	1,194	1,018	.....	141	40	.....
Gibara	31,594	27,818	242	3,104	417	13
Guantanamo	28,068	24,642	431	1,954	1,081	5
Holguin	34,506	32,809	114	1,882	201	.....
Jiguani	10,496	10,388	17	82	13	.....
Manzanillo	32,288	29,742	96	2,006	441	1
City of Manzanillo	*14,464*	*12,400*	*76*	*1,635*	*353*	.....
Mayari	8,504	8,218	38	156	41	1
Niquero	2,718	2,582	.....	132	4	.....
Palma Soriano	12,305	12,049	31	166	57	2
Puerto Padre	19,984	19,118	179	551	135	1
Sagua de Tanamo	5,796	5,499	8	280	9	.....
San Luis	11,681	10,728	80	768	104	1
Santiago de Cuba	45,478	38,609	832	3,344	2,685	8
City of Santiago de Cuba	*43,090*	*36,265*	*832*	*3,333*	*2,652*	*8*
The province	327,715	300,305	2,368	18,691	6,315	36

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TABLE XIII.—*Males 21 years of age and over, by citizenship, literacy, and education.*

CUBA.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Total voting age	417,998	187,813	96,088	6,794	127,298
Cuban citizens	290,905	184,471	142	78	106,214
Can neither read nor write	172,627	94,301	34	13	78,279
Can read but can not write	4,132	2,089	.....	1	2,042
Can read and write	105,285	79,452	99	39	25,695
With superior education	8,861	8,629	9	25	198
Spanish citizens	9,500	144	9,341	6	9
Can neither read nor write	1,149	18	1,126	1	4
Can read but can not write	108	2	106	.....	.....
Can read and write	7,929	105	7,816	3	5
With superior education	314	19	293	2	.....
Citizens in suspense	76,669	1,296	75,249	37	87
Can neither read nor write	16,945	312	16,590	7	36
Can read but can not write	856	18	837	1	2
Can read and write	56,704	861	55,771	24	48
With superior education	2,162	105	2,051	5	1
Foreign and unknown citizens	40,919	1,902	11,356	6,673	20,988
Can neither read nor write	26,641	191	7,434	872	18,144
Can read but can not write	298	8	158	34	98
Can read and write	11,914	1,152	3,682	4,877	2,703
With superior education	2,071	551	87	1,390	43

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Total voting age	127,047	52,621	48,278	3,499	27,654
Cuban citizens	73,989	51,153	36	45	22,705
Can neither read nor write	30,345	15,898	4	2	13,441
Can read but can not write	1,528	688	.....	1	839
Can read and write	37,669	29,255	30	28	8,356
With superior education	4,397	4,312	2	14	69
Spanish citizens	4,718	49	4,661	5	3
Can neither read nor write	380	4	374	1	1
Can read but can not write	52	.....	52	.....	.....
Can read and write	4,137	37	4,096	3	2
With superior education	149	8	140	1	.....
Citizens in suspense	39,207	678	38,471	21	37
Can neither read nor write	6,442	129	6,300	2	11
Can read but can not write	491	9	479	1	2
Can read and write	31,174	469	30,669	13	23
With superior education	1,100	71	1,023	5	1
Foreign and unknown citizens	9,133	741	105	8,428	4,909
Can neither read nor write	4,188	11	8	248	3,921
Can read but can not write	57	1	.....	15	41
Can read and write	4,120	507	88	2,588	937
With superior education	818	222	9	577	10

CITY OF HABANA.

Total voting age	75,305	23,790	32,779	2,787	15,949
Cuban citizens	35,460	22,729	23	37	12,671
Can neither read nor write	8,304	2,565	1	2	5,736
Can read but can not write	975	345	.....	.....	630
Can read and write	22,790	16,507	20	23	6,240
With superior education	3,391	3,312	2	12	65

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TABLE XIII.—*Males 21 years of age and over, by citizenship, literacy, etc.*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA—Continued.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Spanish citizens	4,136	39	4,089	5	3
Can neither read nor write	327	1	324	1	1
Can read but can not write	52	.....	52	.....	.....
Can read and write	3,623	30	3,588	3	2
With superior education	134	8	125	1	.....
Citizens in suspense	29,079	450	28,589	15	25
Can neither read nor write	3,215	37	3,170	1	7
Can read but can not write	399	5	391	1	2
Can read and write	24,581	347	24,211	8	15
With superior education	894	61	827	5	1
Foreign and unknown citizens	6,630	572	78	2,730	3,250
Can neither read nor write	2,623	8	6	139	2,470
Can read but can not write	48	1	.....	11	36
Can read and write	3,258	396	64	2,067	736
With superior education	706	177	8	513	8

MATANZAS.

Total voting age	55,595	21,320	10,217	665	23,393
Cuban citizens	37,544	20,843	17	11	16,673
Can neither read nor write	23,983	10,062	2	4	13,915
Can read but can not write	543	281	.....	.....	262
Can read and write	11,933	9,482	10	4	2,437
With superior education	1,085	1,068	5	3	9
Spanish citizens	1,033	16	1,016	.....	1
Can neither read nor write	112	.....	112	.....	.....
Can read but can not write	16	1	15	.....	.....
Can read and write	865	11	853	.....	1
With superior education	40	4	36	.....	.....
Citizens in suspense	5,798	91	5,705	1	1
Can neither read nor write	749	6	741	1	1
Can read but can not write	62	2	60	.....	.....
Can read and write	4,732	77	4,655	.....	.....
With superior education	255	6	249	.....	.....
Foreign and unknown citizens	11,220	370	3,479	653	6,718
Can neither read nor write	8,677	88	2,279	132	6,178
Can read but can not write	77	2	56	1	18
Can read and write	2,195	201	1,108	365	521
With superior education	271	79	36	155	1

PINAR DEL RIO.

Total voting age	43,750	24,324	8,242	308	10,876
Cuban citizens	33,479	24,104	6	.....	9,369
Can neither read nor write	25,424	17,118	1	.....	8,305
Can read but can not write	234	163	.....	.....	71
Can read and write	7,415	6,422	5	.....	988
With superior education	406	401	.....	.....	5
Spanish citizens	662	16	646	.....	.....
Can neither read nor write	54	3	51	.....	.....
Can read but can not write	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Can read and write	593	13	580	.....	.....
With superior education	10	.....	10	.....	.....

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TABLE XIII.—*Males 21 years of age and over, by citizenship, literacy, etc.*—Continued.

PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Citizens in suspense	7,755	171	7,577	1	6
Can neither read nor write	3,140	91	3,048	.....	1
Can read but can not write	56	1	55	.....	.....
Can read and write	4,439	76	4,357	1	5
With superior education	120	3	117	.....	.....
Foreign and unknown citizens	1,854	33	13	307	1,501
Can neither read nor write	1,561	4	1	113	1,443
Can read but can not write	2	.....	.....	1	1
Can read and write	260	22	11	170	57
With superior education	31	7	1	23	.....

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Total voting age	20,181	12,518	2,982	261	4,420
Cuban citizens	15,759	12,361	4	2	3,392
Can neither read nor write	7,810	6,037	1	.....	1,772
Can read but can not write	318	214	.....	.....	104
Can read and write	6,972	5,475	2	1	1,494
With superior education	659	635	1	1	22
Spanish citizens	446	25	420	.....	1
Can neither read nor write	224	9	214	.....	1
Can read but can not write	10	.....	10	.....	.....
Can read and write	189	13	176	.....	.....
With superior education	23	3	20	.....	.....
Citizens in suspense	2,605	56	2,547	.....	2
Can neither read nor write	783	10	773	.....	.....
Can read but can not write	43	.....	43	.....	.....
Can read and write	1,607	40	1,565	.....	2
With superior education	172	6	166	.....	.....
Foreign and unknown citizens	1,371	76	11	259	1,025
Can neither read nor write	904	5	8	14	877
Can read but can not write	12	1	.....	1	10
Can read and write	281	24	1	119	137
With superior education	174	46	2	125	1

SANTA CLARA.

Total voting age	100,113	45,584	21,953	899	31,727
Cuban citizens	71,462	44,976	66	11	26,409
Can neither read nor write	46,084	25,118	22	6	20,938
Can read but can not write	915	520	.....	.....	395
Can read and write	23,475	18,374	43	4	5,054
With superior education	988	964	1	1	22
Spanish citizens	1,481	32	1,447	1	1
Can neither read nor write	88	2	86	.....	.....
Can read but can not write	17	1	16	.....	.....
Can read and write	1,330	25	1,304	.....	1
With superior education	46	4	41	1	.....
Citizens in suspense	12,947	182	12,744	2	19
Can neither read nor write	3,043	41	2,992	.....	10
Can read but can not write	117	4	113	.....	.....
Can read and write	9,556	125	9,420	2	9
With superior education	231	12	219	.....	.....

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TABLE XIII.—*Males 21 years of age and over, by citizenship, literacy, etc.*—Continued.

SANTA CLARA—Continued.

	All classes.	Whites born in Cuba.	Whites born in Spain.	Whites born in other countries.	Colored.
Foreign and unknown citizens	14,223	344	7,696	885	5,298
Can neither read nor write	10,804	73	5,113	262	4,856
Can read but can not write	123	3	95	6	19
Can read and write	3,557	210	2,455	472	420
With superior education	239	58	33	145	3

SANTIAGO.

Total voting age	71,307	31,496	9,421	1,162	29,228
Cuban citizens	58,722	31,034	13	9	27,666
Can neither read nor write	38,981	19,068	4	1	19,908
Can read but can not write	594	223	.....	.....	371
Can read and write	17,821	10,494	9	2	7,316
With superior education	1,326	1,249	.....	6	71
Spanish citizens	1,160	6	1,151	.....	3
Can neither read nor write	291	.....	289	.....	2
Can read but can not write	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Can read and write	815	6	808	.....	1
With superior education	46	.....	46	.....	.....
Citizens in suspense	8,357	118	8,205	12	22
Can neither read nor write	2,788	35	2,736	4	13
Can read but can not write	89	2	87	.....	.....
Can read and write	5,196	74	5,105	8	9
With superior education	284	7	277	.....	.....
Foreign and unknown citizens	8,068	338	52	1,141	1,537
Can neither read nor write	1,015	10	25	111	869
Can read but can not write	14	1	2	2	9
Can read and write	1,501	188	19	663	631
With superior education	538	139	6	365	28

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TABLE XIII.—*Males 21 years of age and over according to citizenship, literacy, and education*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

WHITES BORN IN CUBA.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total.	Cuban citizenship.				Spanish citizenship.				Citizenship in suspense.				Foreign and unknown citizenship.			
		Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.
		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	
Aguacate	357	192	5	140	13					2		4				1	
Alquizar	1,294	737	8	495	45					1		4	1			3	
Bainoa	345	216	4	118	6							1					
Batabano	918	433	7	431	28	1				3		13				2	
Bauta	857	497	4	328	17					4		3				4	
Bejucal	957	454	6	454	33					1		3	1			5	
Cano	782	444	13	305	13					3		3	1				
Casiguas	179	115	2	52	9							1					
Catalina	418	233	1	174	5			1		2		2					
Ceiba de Agua	397	235		156	3					1		1					1
Guanabacoa	2,860	1,102	44	1,485	153			2		4	1	13	3			42	11
City of Guanabacoa	*1,694*	*585*	*27*	*1,075*	*139*			*2*			*1*	*12*	*3*			*41*	*11*
Guara	278	187		86	4					1							
Guines	1,523	729	19	701	48					14		4	1			4	3
Guira de Melena	1,765	990	3	692	55					15		3				2	
Habana	24,781	3,053	367	16,941	3,350	1		31	8	37	5	358	61	9	1	386	178
City of Habana	*23,790*	*2,565*	*345*	*16,507*	*3,312*	*1*		*30*	*8*	*37*	*5*	*347*	*61*	*8*	*1*	*386*	*177*
Isla de Pinos	617	316	2	283	13			2				1					
Jaruco	708	396	8	275	21							2	1				1
Madrugа	464	250	3	198	8					1		1				2	
Managua	543	354	8	171	5					4		2					
Marianao	1,057	351	19	589	71					1		8				13	5
Melena del Sur	421	254	3	156	7					1							
Nueva Paz	957	442	4	468	32	1				3		4				1	2
Pipian	246	154	1	90								1					
Quivican	395	223	5	140	12					2		1	2				
Regla	1,526	827	41	989	165			1		5	2	18			2	16	15
Salud	685	440	11	228	4					1		1					1
San Antonio de las Vegas	282	168		106	10					1		1					

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San Antonio de los Banos	2,156	1,016	36	1,012	69	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1
San Felipe	232	148	2	62	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
San José de las Lajas	590	311	7	256	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Nicolas	698	408	3	266	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Santa Cruz del Norte	458	282	2	166	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Maria del Rosario	488	255	18	196	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	1,554	605	25	851	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	9	3
Tapaste	343	257	7	76	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Vereda Nueva	505	330	.....	169	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	52,621	16,898	688	29,255	4,312	4	.....	37	8	129	9	469	71	11	1	507	222

WHITES BORN IN SPAIN.

Aguacate	147	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	32	1	95	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alquizar	575	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	234	9	323	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Bainoa	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Batabano	629	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	42	1	176	4	391	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bauta	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	137	2	167	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bejucal	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	51	2	49	2	138	11	.....	.....	1	.....
Cano	280	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	119	.....	156	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Casiguas	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catalina	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	49	.....	81	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceiba de Agua	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1	46	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guanabacoa	885	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	3	140	8	677	39	.....	.....	4	.....
City of Guanabacoa	*618*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*12*	*2*	*46*	*7*	*509*	*38*	.....	.....	*4*	.....
Guara	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	21	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guines	560	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	2	208	4	297	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guira de Melena	844	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	55	1	340	8	427	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Habana	33,489	1	.....	20	2	346	52	3,641	125	3,358	385	24,687	886	6	.....	72	8
City of Habana	*32,779*	*1*	.....	*20*	*2*	*324*	*52*	*3,583*	*125*	*3,170*	*381*	*24,211*	*827*	*6*	.....	*64*	*8*
Isla de Pinos	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	47	2	108	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jaruco	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	49	.....	94	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madruga	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	50	.....	99	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Managua	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	29	2	46	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marianao	563	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	18	1	136	6	398	5	.....	.....	2	.....
Melena del Sur	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	28	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nueva Paz	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	33	.....	70	.....	178	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Pipian	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quivican	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	35	.....	55	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regla	975	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	24	2	198	25	686	34	1	.....	.....	.....
Salud	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	60	1	62	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Antonio de las Vegas	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	15	.....	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Antonio de los Banos	742	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	33	1	273	8	407	12	1	.....	4	.....
San Felipe	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	4	33	10	.....	.....	.....	1
San José de las Lajas	134	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	18	.....	40	1	72	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
San Nicolas	176	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	10	.....	56	.....	106	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz del Norte	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Maria del Rosario	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	17	.....	56	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	803	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	16	.....	119	11	647	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

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TABLE XIII.—*Males 21 years of age and over according to citizenship, literacy, and education*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

WHITES BORN IN SPAIN—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total.	Cuban citizenship.				Spanish citizenship.				Citizenship in suspense.				Foreign and unknown citizenship.			
		Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.
		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	
Tapaste	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	22	.....	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vereda Nueva	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
The province	43,278	4	.....	30	2	374	52	4,095	140	6,300	479	30,669	1,023	8	.....	88	9
WHITES BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES.																	
Aguacate	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Alquizar	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	9	.....
Bainoa	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Batabano	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	16	1
Bauta	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Bejucal	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....
Cano	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	9	.....
Casiguas	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Catalina	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Ceiba de Agua	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Guanabacoa	58	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	37	9
City of Guanabacoa	*40*	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*29*	*6*
Guara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guines	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	14	1
Guira de Melena	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	12	2
Habana	2,821	2	.....	28	12	1	.....	3	1	1	1	8	5	141	11	2,093	519
City of Habana	*2,787*	*2*	.....	*23*	*12*	*1*	.....	*3*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*8*	*5*	*139*	*11*	*2,067*	*513*
Isla de Pinos	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Jaruco	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Madruga	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....

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Managua	1													1			
Marianao	242													5		205	82
Melena del Sur	7													1		6	
Nueva Paz	7													2		4	1
Pipian	1															1	
Quivican	2															2	
Salud	1															1	
Regla	96			2						1		1		28	4	54	6
San Antonio de las Vegas	1																1
San Antonio de los Banos	34			1										20		13	
San Felipe	1															1	
San José de las Lajas	4													1		3	
San Nicolas	16															16	
Santa Cruz del Norte	3											1		1		1	
Santa Maria del Rosario	1			1													
Santiago de las Vegas	72			1								1		4		63	3
Tapaste	5													1		4	
Vereda Nueva	2													1		1	
The province	3,499	2	1	28	14	1		3	1	2	1	13	5	248	15	2,588	577

COLORED.

Aguacate	327	235	6	33										50		3	
Alquizar	663	486	6	115	1									52		3	
Bainoa	104	82	1	12										9			
Batabano	390	266	4	46										68		6	
Bauta	323	249	3	37										34			
Bejucal	199	104	5	76										13		1	
Cano	146	99	2	21										24			
Casiguas	89	70	4	8										6		1	
Catalina	118	97	1	14										5		1	
Ceiba de Agua	80	59	2	15										4			
Guanabacoa	1,213	600	67	448						1		1		78	2	16	
City of Guanabacoa	*997*	*429*	*64*	*422*						*1*		*1*		*62*	*2*	*16*	
Guara	67	50		13										3		1	
Guines	980	625	4	156						1				133		11	
Guira de Melena	782	574	2	96	1							1		75		33	
Habana	16,231	5,905	638	6,283	65	1		2		7	2	15	1	2,529	36	739	8
City of Habana	*15,949*	*5,736*	*630*	*6,240*	*65*	*1*		*2*		*7*	*2*	*15*	*1*	*2,470*	*36*	*736*	*8*
Isla de Pinos	150	110	2	38										5			
Jaruco	203	145	5	30	1							1		21			
Madruga	275	219		17						1				38			
Managua	131	104	2	20										5			
Marianao	755	381	19	166								1		136	1	49	2
Melena del Sur	331	260	3	22										45		1	
Nueva Paz	773	571	4	68										115		15	
Pipian	41	37		1										3			
Quivican	125	87	1	23										12		2	
Regla	563	282	26	160										127	2	16	

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TABLE XIII.—*Males 21 years of age and over according to citizenship, literacy, and education*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

COLORED—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total.	Cuban citizenship.				Spanish citizenship.				Citizenship in suspense.				Foreign and unknown citizenship.			
		Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.
		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	
Salud	61	53	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Antonio de las Vegas	104	90	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
San Antonio de los Baños	499	352	8	109	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	1	.....
San Felipe	136	108	4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	.....
San José de las Lajas	277	159	4	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....
San Nicolas	508	387	2	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	81	.....	1	.....
Santa Cruz del Norte	319	236	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	3	.....
Santa María del Rosario	147	95	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	490	234	9	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	20	.....	33	.....
Tapaste	60	49	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Vereda Nueva	49	36	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
The province	27,654	13,441	839	8,356	69	1	.....	2	.....	11	2	28	1	3,921	41	987	10

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

WHITES BORN IN CUBA.

Alacranes	377	475	9	349	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Bolondron	862	456	10	335	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	6	3
Cabezas	757	588	1	196	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	4	.....
Canasi	298	226	.....	61	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Cardenas	2,601	754	44	1,562	158	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	20	3	4	.....	32	17
Cardenas City	*2,166*	*459*	*41*	*1,433*	*154*	.....	.....	*5*	.....	.....	*2*	*20*	*3*	*3*	.....	*29*	*17*
Carlos Rojas	236	147	5	79	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Colon	1,162	473	10	615	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Cuevitas	618	346	9	244	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	5	.....

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Guamacaro	515	286	6	184	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	10	.....	2	1
Jagüey Grande	764	468	6	268	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Jovellanos	556	189	5	299	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	1
Macagua	533	339	1	162	25	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Macuriges	861	461	11	352	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	4	.....
Martí	939	526	5	374	26	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	1
Matanzas	5,493	2,007	111	2,688	469	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	27	2	30	1	108	44
Matanzas City	*3,892*	*894*	*70*	*2,296*	*448*	.....	*1*	*3*	*1*	*1*	.....	*26*	*2*	*10*	.....	*98*	*42*
Maximo Gomez	433	238	2	172	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Mendez Capote	303	183	6	106	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....
Palmillas	695	391	7	280	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Perico	387	175	4	192	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Roque	540	305	7	218	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sabanilla	560	339	3	184	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	.....
San José de los Ramos	558	329	12	198	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Santa Ana	338	210	2	113	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....
Union de Reyes	434	201	5	201	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....
The province	21,320	10,062	281	9,432	1,068	.....	1	11	4	6	2	77	6	88	2	201	79

WHITES BORN IN SPAIN.

Alacranes	378	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	2	42	1	165	9	100	1	38	3
Bolondron	562	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	22	.....	42	1	170	14	194	4	102	5
Cabezas	176	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	54	1	77	.....	31	1
Canasi	58	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	14	2	21	.....	12	.....
Cardenas	1,582	.....	.....	2	1	21	5	274	5	90	8	802	41	167	7	154	5
Cardenas City	*1,488*	.....	.....	*2*	*1*	*20*	*5*	*271*	*5*	*75*	*5*	*740*	*38*	*114*	*7*	*134*	*5*
Carlos Rojas	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	10	2	50	2	36	.....	17	.....
Colon	608	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	84	2	62	5	277	12	99	4	61	1
Cuevitas	292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	23	4	122	2	80	3	33	.....
Guamacaro	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	19	1	95	8	83	1	32	1
Jagüey Grande	287	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	15	1	22	.....	108	2	101	3	33	.....
Jovellanos	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	78	4	17	2	146	9	40	1	19	.....
Macagua	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	26	1	87	8	23	.....	13	.....
Macuriges	508	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	16	1	46	3	211	4	141	2	73	4
Martí	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	59	5	156	7	49	1	28	.....
Matanzas	2,661	.....	.....	3	1	17	2	148	7	102	19	1,464	103	477	19	285	14
Matanzas City	*2,129*	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*16*	*2*	*115*	*6*	*84*	*17*	*1,353*	*98*	*183*	*11*	*199*	*12*
Maximo Gomez	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	5	.....	56	2	23	2	5	.....
Mendez Capote	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	40	2	49	1	9	.....
Palmillas	319	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	14	.....	47	1	142	3	75	1	33	.....
Perico	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	18	1	109	3	32	.....	16	.....
Roque	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	23	2	50	.....	84	.....	10	.....
Sabanilla	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	9	1	67	7	122	.....	34	.....
San José de los Ramos	372	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	4	87	4	44	.....	103	2	56	1	15	1
Santa Ana	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	47	1	86	1	17	.....
Union de Reyes	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	17	3	120	5	64	4	38	1
The province	10,217	2	.....	10	5	112	15	853	36	741	60	4,655	249	2,279	56	1,108	36

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TABLE XIII.—*Males 21 years of age and over according to citizenship, literacy, and education*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

WHITES BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total.	Cuban citizenship.				Spanish citizenship.				Citizenship in suspense.				Foreign and unknown citizenship.			
		Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.
		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	
Alacranes	9													2		6	1
Bolondron	10													1		8	1
Cabezas	2	1														1	
Canasi	1													1			
Cardenas	93	1		2										10		67	13
Cardenas City	*89*			*2*										*10*		*64*	*13*
Carlos Rojas	1															1	
Colon	43													13		26	4
Cuevitas	18									1				8		9	
Guamacaro																	
Jagüey Grande	41													36		5	
Jovellanos	10													2		6	2
Macagua	2															1	1
Macuriges	6	1												1		3	1
Marti	37													30		5	2
Matanzas	333			2	2									8	1	197	123
Matanzas City	*321*			*2*	*2*									7	*1*	*191*	*118*
Maximo Gomez	1	1															
Mendez Capote	1															1	
Palmillas	12													6		4	2
Perico	13													1		11	1
Roque	3													3			
Sabanilla	5													2		2	1
San José de los Ramos	13				1									6		6	
Santa Ana	1															1	
Union de Reyes	10													2		5	3
The province	665	4		4	3					1				182	1	366	155

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COLORED.

Alacranes	1,823	872	13	86										346		6	
Bolondron	1,332	837	15	88	1									387		3	1
Cabezas	815	223	2	24										66			
Canasi	242	166		11										64		1	
Cardenas	1,813	840	46	394	1			1		1				488	3	39	
Cardenas City	*1,623*	*716*	*45*	*388*	*1*			*1*		*1*				*430*	*3*	*38*	
Carlos Rojas	457	320	4	20										112	1		
Colon	1,562	833	19	172										433	4	101	
Cuevitas	741	471	7	60										200	1	2	
Guamacaro	909	645	4	48	1									198		13	
Jaguey Grande	509	347	3	39										113		7	
Jovellanos	1,086	628	4	106	1									283		14	
Macagua	685	458	4	28										194		1	
Macuriges	1,645	1,133	7	97										385	1	22	
Marti	1,459	737	9	61										604	1	47	
Matanzas	2,871	1,415	90	808	5									462	1	90	
Matanzas City	*2,449*	*1,110*	*87*	*778*	*5*									*379*	*1*	*89*	
Maximo Gomez	627	411	6	38										139		33	
Mendez Capote	379	271	2	9										88		9	
Palmillas	1,237	666	2	64										443		62	
Perico	893	460	7	79										318	1	28	
Roque	815	462	5	33										300	1	14	
Sabanilla	617	381	2	49										169	3	13	
San José de los Ramos	946	637	6	62										240		1	
Santa Ana	335	249		31										50		5	
Union de Reyes	645	453	5	80										96	1	10	
The province	28,393	18,915	282	2,487	9			1		1				6,178	18	521	1

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

WHITES BORN IN CUBA.

Artemisa	1,337	783	14	502	30					3		1		1			3
Bahia Honda	189	88	3	90	6											2	
Cabanas	417	253	2	153	9												
Candelaria	721	481		211	26					2		1					
Consolacion del Norte	1,055	806	6	217	10			2		10		4					
Consolacion del Sur	2,061	1,337	31	625	39					17		4	1			6	1
Guanajay	1,061	540	15	459	40					2	1	4					
Guane	2,712	2,094	8	580	11					8		9				2	
Guayabal	395	244	3	135	8					3		2					
Julian Diaz	254	206		44	1					2		1					
Los Palacios	356	235	3	107	10					1							
Mantua	1,430	1,168	5	242	5					5		5					
Mariel	475	270	5	185	15												

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TABLE XIII.—*Males 21 years of age and over according to citizenship, literacy, and education*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

WHITES BORN IN CUBA—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total.	Cuban citizenship.				Spanish citizenship.				Citizenship in suspense.				Foreign and unknown citizenship.			
		Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.
		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	
Pinar del Rio	5,066	3,546	36	1,315	115	2	.....	7	.....	15	.....	17	1	3	.....	7	2
Pinar del Rio City	*870*	*238*	*10*	*509*	*99*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	*6*	*1*	.....	.....	*4*	*2*
San Cristobal	694	442	2	238	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
San Diego de los Baños	435	298	.....	129	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
San Diego de Nunez	107	59	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan y Martinez	2,051	1,589	15	456	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1
San Luis	1,026	750	6	241	14	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vinales	2,482	1,984	9	446	19	1	.....	3	.....	5	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	24,324	17,118	163	6,422	401	3	.....	13	.....	91	1	76	3	4	.....	22	7

WHITES BORN IN SPAIN.

Artemisa	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	103	3	243	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bahia Honda	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	42	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Cabanas	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	32	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candelaria	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	6	39	2	100	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consolacion del Norte	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	42	.....	108	1	115	4	1	.....	3	.....
Consolacion del Sur	514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	134	5	345	8	.....	.....	1	.....
Guanajay	419	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	37	.....	110	4	257	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guane	972	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	1	411	3	527	4	.....	.....	2	.....
Guayabal	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	76	1	70	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julian Diaz	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Palacios	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	7	1	55	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mantua	408	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	18	.....	154	4	223	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariel	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	.....	31	.....	42	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Pinar del Rio	2,039					12	2	165		787	16	1,070	35			2	
Pinar del Rio City	*653*					*6*	*2*	*67*		*59*	*4*	*492*	*22*			*1*	
San Cristobal	126							26		29		67	4				
San Diego de los Baños	56					1		6		13		31	3			1	1
San Diego de Nunez	87					1		2		11	1	22					
San Juan y Martinez	1,031			1		6		75	2	501	13	428	5				
San Luis	364	1		1		4		41		142		167	7			1	
Vinales	982			1		9		65		401	1	445	10				
The province	8,242	1		5		51	5	580	10	3,048	55	4,357	117	1		11	1

WHITES BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Artemisa	17													5		11	1
Bahia Honda	2													1		1	
Cabanas	5													2		2	1
Candelaria	2															1	1
Consolacion del Norte	1															1	
Consolacion del Sur	38													6		28	2
Guanajay	37													6		24	7
Guane	14													7		7	
Guayabal	3													2			1
Julian Diaz																	
Los Palacios	2															2	
Mantua	4													2		2	
Mariel	9													8			1
Pinar del Rio	151													60	1	82	8
Pinar del Rio City	*110*													*33*	*1*	*68*	*8*
San Cristobal	10											1		5		3	1
San Diego de los Baños	1															1	
San Diego de Nunez																	
San Juan y Martinez	8													8			
San Luis	4													1		3	
Vinales	2															2	
The province	308											1		113	1	170	28

COLORED.

Artemisa	859	693	4	79										81		2	
Bahia Honda	244	185	2	21										35		1	
Cabanas	724	489		39										187		9	
Candelaria	392	338	3	33										18			
Consolacion del Norte	375	306	3	22										43		1	
Consolacion del Sur	1,238	934	14	129								1		158		2	
Guanajay	541	307	8	139	1							3		68		15	
Guane	642	535	1	62	1									40		3	

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TABLE XIII.—*Males 21 years of age and over according to citizenship, literacy, and education*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

COLORED—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total.	Cuban citizenship.				Spanish citizenship.				Citizenship in suspense.				Foreign and unknown citizenship.			
		Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.
		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	
Guayabal	137	101	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Julian Diaz	157	141	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Los Palacios	195	143	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	1	.....
Mantua	309	281	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....
Mariel	351	240	1	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....
Pinar del Rio	2,124	1,502	21	222	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	359	1	15	.....
Pinar del Rio City	*617*	*558*	*11*	*157*	*3*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*99*	*1*	*14*	.....
San Cristobal	288	259	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....
San Diego de los Baños	141	110	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
San Diego de Nunez	154	112	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
San Juan y Martinez	772	621	8	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	2	.....
San Luis	427	356	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	2	.....
Vinales	806	672	2	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	1	.....
The province	10,876	8,305	71	988	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1,443	1	57	.....

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

WHITES BORN IN CUBA.

Ciego de Avila	1,433	884	19	482	30	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	11	1	.....	.....	1	2
Moron	1,662	1,066	27	455	27	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuevitas	1,504	591	10	823	62	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	5
Puerto Principe	7,266	3,132	142	3,404	481	7	.....	6	2	5	.....	19	3	5	1	22	37
Puerto Principe City	*2,731*	*490*	*78*	*1,704*	*404*	*1*	.....	*2*	*2*	*1*	.....	*11*	*3*	.....	.....	*10*	*31*
Santa Cruz del Sur	733	364	16	311	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
The province	12,518	6,037	214	5,475	635	9	.....	13	3	10	.....	40	6	5	1	24	46

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WHITES BORN IN SPAIN.

Ciego de Avila	284					11		16		46	2	141	18				
Moron	159	1		1		22	1	11	3	29	2	72	16	1			
Nuevitas	763					60	2	43	4	234	11	384	24	1			
Puerto Principe	1,687			1	1	113	6	99	13	399	26	866	104	6		1	2
Puerto Principe City	*923*				*1*	*36*	*5*	*63*	*11*	*143*	*17*	*557*	*88*				*2*
Santa Cruz del Sur	189					8	1	7		65	2	102	4				
The province	2,982	1		2	1	214	10	176	20	773	43	1,565	166	8		1	2

WHITES BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Ciego de Avila	34													1		15	18
Moron	7													1		3	3
Nuevitas	46													2		30	14
Puerto Principe	166			1	1									7	1	69	87
Puerto Principe City	*55*			*1*	*1*									*3*		*29*	*19*
Santa Cruz del Sur	8													3		2	3
The province	261			1	1									14	1	119	125

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Ciego de Avila	265	163	5	73	1									21		2	
Moron	195	125	3	55	1							1		9		1	
Nuevitas	902	251	14	208	1									325	2	100	1
Puerto Principe	2,727	1,086	73	1,065	17	1						1		498	5	31	
Puerto Principe City	*1,500*	*406*	*54*	*832*	*16*							*1*		*178*	*3*	*10*	
Santa Cruz del Sur	331	197	9	93	2									24	3	3	
The province	4,420	1,772	104	1,494	22	1						2		877	10	187	1

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TABLE XIII.—*Males 21 years of age and over according to citizenship, literacy, and education*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

WHITES BORN IN CUBA.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total.	Cuban citizenship.				Spanish citizenship.				Citizenship in suspense				Foreign and unknown citizenship.			
		Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.
		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	
Abreus	401	187	9	190	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Caibarien	984	397	24	522	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	5	.....	8	.....
Calabazar	1,761	1,183	16	526	20	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	5	1
Camajuani	1,414	764	15	575	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	6	1
Cartagena	965	648	3	299	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ceja de Pablo	818	502	7	286	15	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1
Cienfuegos	6,879	3,043	62	3,403	207	.....	.....	12	1	8	1	32	7	3	.....	74	26
City of Cienfuegos	*2,921*	*500*	*36*	*2,110*	*161*	.....	.....	*12*	*1*	*1*	.....	*21*	*5*	*1*	.....	*51*	*22*
Cifuentes	530	327	2	185	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Cruces	824	336	11	442	26	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	1
Esperanza	1,354	939	19	359	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	6	.....	3	.....
Palmira	590	288	9	283	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Placetas	1,411	822	16	547	15	2	1	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Quemado de Guines	1,241	904	10	303	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....
Rancho Veloz	794	530	8	238	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	4	1
Ranchuelo	622	366	6	237	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Rodas	1,154	708	12	409	18	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2
Sagua la Grande	2,330	982	34	1,191	74	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	25	2
City of Sagua la Grande	*1,297*	*341*	*24*	*843*	*68*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	.....	*6*	.....	.....	.....	*17*	*2*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	1,853	1,178	14	620	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	12	1	6	.....
Sancti Spiritus	3,597	1,780	67	1,633	87	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	5
City of Sancti Spiritus	*1,179*	*332*	*32*	*786*	*68*	.....	.....	*3*	.....	.....	.....	*5*	.....	.....	.....	*9*	*4*
San Diego del Valle	1,062	747	7	298	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
San Fernando	950	643	4	290	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
San Juan de las Yeras	914	634	15	254	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
San Juan de los Remedios	1,850	1,020	17	761	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	7	4
Santa Clara	4,080	2,225	76	1,593	140	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	15	2	4	.....	12	6
City of Santa Clara	*1,487*	*395*	*32*	*896*	*184*	.....	.....	*3*	*1*	.....	.....	*10*	*2*	*1*	.....	*8*	*5*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	1,263	768	12	451	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	1

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Santo Domingo	1,747	1,080	10	617	32	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1
Trinidad	2,927	1,443	20	1,374	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....	1	18	4
City of Trinidad	*928*	*220*	*4*	*630*	*53*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*4*	*1*	.....	.....	*11*	*4*
Yaguajay	1,219	674	15	498	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8	.....	2	.....	6	2
The province	45,584	25,118	520	18,374	964	2	1	25	4	41	4	125	12	73	8	210	58

WHITES BORN IN SPAIN.

Abreus	317	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	87	.....	63	3	128	3	36	2	31	2
Caibarien	788	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	123	5	506	7	85	4	49	3
Calabazar	775	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	47	2	97	3	335	11	183	1	88	.....
Camajuaní	2,119	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	76	1	90	2	455	13	1,041	13	418	6
Cartagena	456	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	3	1	195	.....	183	5	48	.....	18	.....
Ceja de Pablo	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	10	2	77	1	89	1	21	1
Cienfuegos	4,749	8	.....	8	.....	12	4	354	17	775	86	2,538	50	597	17	338	5
City of Cienfuegos	*2,446*	*2*	.....	*1*	.....	*12*	*3*	*339*	*16*	*217*	*25*	*1,537*	*37*	*99*	*8*	*147*	*5*
Cifuentes	121	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	23	2	9	1	45	2	23	.....	12	1
Cruces	556	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	12	.....	47	5	282	8	98	5	99	2
Esperanza	204	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	41	1	23	2	75	1	36	.....	20	1
Palmira	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	29	1	113	1	253	3	46	1	27	.....
Placetas	1,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	57	2	74	4	263	6	400	8	188	.....
Quemado de Guines	407	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	20	.....	51	3	166	7	106	1	49	1
Rancho Veloz	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	31	2	40	.....	140	4	90	1	34	1
Ranchuelo	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	37	2	134	1	14	.....	8	.....
Rodas	648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	180	1	346	6	75	1	33	.....
Sagua la Grande	1,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	196	1	213	13	808	15	175	4	134	1
City of Sagua la Grande	*848*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*10*	*1*	*178*	*1*	*67*	*3*	*451*	*13*	*43*	*3*	*72*	*1*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	1,236	1	.....	4	1	2	.....	9	.....	52	1	221	10	619	13	300	3
Sancti Spiritus	515	5	.....	15	.....	4	1	50	.....	73	5	325	8	14	.....	14	1
City of Sancti Spiritus	*294*	.....	.....	*10*	.....	*1*	*1*	*41*	.....	*27*	*4*	*192*	*5*	*3*	.....	*9*	*1*
San Diego del Valle	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	10	.....	68	1	46	.....	31	.....
San Fernando	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	88	2	164	4	160	2	44	.....
San Juan de las Yeras	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	19	.....	60	6	84	1	18	2
San Juan de los Remedios	1,030	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	113	5	359	5	396	3	141	.....
Santa Clara	1,292	4	.....	5	.....	4	2	119	2	92	8	516	18	347	11	163	1
City of Santa Clara	*585*	*2*	.....	*5*	.....	*4*	*2*	*104*	*2*	*44*	*5*	*351*	*16*	*14*	*1*	*24*	*1*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	469	3	.....	6	.....	2	.....	8	.....	68	.....	199	3	122	2	56	.....
Santo Domingo	347	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	57	7	41	.....	122	11	69	2	34	.....
Trinidad	407	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	30	.....	50	3	257	14	23	1	21	2
City of Trinidad	*159*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*22*	.....	*10*	*1*	*109*	*10*	*1*	.....	*3*	*2*
Yaguajay	956	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	34	.....	246	6	400	1	191	1	71	.....
The province	21,953	22	.....	48	1	86	16	1,304	41	2,992	113	9,420	219	5,118	95	2,455	33

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TABLE XIII.—*Males 21 years of age and over according to citizenship, literacy, and education*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

WHITES BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total.	Cuban citizenship.				Spanish citizenship.				Citizenship in suspense.				Foreign and unknown citizenship.			
		Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.
		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	
Abreus	13													5		3	5
Caibarien	28													4	1	20	3
Calabazar	23													11		11	1
Camajuani	33			1										15		15	2
Cartagena	2													1		1	
Ceja de Pablo	10													7		3	
Cienfuegos	261	1		1					1					90	3	129	36
City of Cienfuegos	*170*	*1*							*1*					*32*	*2*	*103*	*31*
Cifuentes	2													1		1	
Cruces	10													6		4	
Esperanza	9	1												2		6	
Palmira	11													6		5	
Placetas	28													4		14	10
Quemado de Guines	12													5		4	3
Rancho Veloz	17	1												6		9	1
Ranchuelo	3													1		2	
Rodas	64													54		8	2
Sagua la Grande	66			1								1		4		45	15
City of Sagua la Grande	*42*			*1*										*1*		*28*	*12*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	6	1														5	
Sancti Spiritus	34	1										1		5	1	20	6
City of Sancti Spiritus	*20*											*1*		*1*	*1*	*13*	*4*
San Diego del Valle	3															3	
San Fernando	7													1		6	
San Juan de las Yeras	1															1	
San Juan de los Remedios	29			1										10	1	16	1
Santa Clara	161				1									11		115	34
City of Santa Clara	*144*				*1*									*9*		*100*	*34*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	6													1		5	
Santo Domingo	5	1												1		1	2

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Trinidad	45												7		16	22
City of Trinidad	*30*												*6*		*10*	*14*
Yaguajay	10												4		4	2
The province	899	6		4	1				1			2	262	6	472	145

COLORED.

Abreus	428	244	1	35	1								138		9	
Caibarien	497	252	6	128	1					1		1	86		24	1
Calabazar	1,736	1,274	20	109	2					1			280	3	47	
Camajuaní	1,190	608	12	183						1		1	374		11	
Cartagena	606	469	1	64						1			69		2	
Ceja de Pablo	631	464	2	29								1	129	1	5	
Cienfuegos	5,968	3,508	81	1,167	5					2		2	1,048	4	150	1
City of Cienfuegos	*2,212*	*879*	*71*	*908*	*5*							*1*	*297*	*2*	*48*	*1*
Cifuentes	330	267	1	24									27		11	
Cruces	974	614	14	111	1								217		17	
Esperanza	512	405	6	64									21		16	
Palmira	885	625	9	89									141	1	20	
Placetas	1,060	589	9	211									245		5	1
Quemado de Guines	819	597	1	19									200		2	
Rancho Veloz	1,009	792	4	34						1			176		2	
Ranchuelo	431	337	6	55									33			
Rodas	1,062	767	4	110								2	173		6	
Sagua la Grande	1,946	1,123	27	256	1							2	510	3	24	
City of Sagua la Grande	*1,082*	*488*	*20*	*191*	*1*							*2*	*328*	*2*	*20*	
San Antonio de las Vueltas	537	382	5	75									58		17	
Sancti Spiritus	1,339	803	59	416	5								41	1	5	
City of Sancti Spiritus	*682*	*278*	*51*	*314*	*2*								*22*	*1*	*4*	
San Diego del Valle	303	227	2	33									39	1	1	
San Fernando	576	508		57						1			15			
San Juan de las Yeras	329	273	3	24									29			
San Juan de los Remedios	1,201	759	16	221									188	3	14	
Santa Clara	1,990	1,390	50	425	3					1			119		11	
City of Santa Clara	*937*	*453*	*45*	*364*	*3*					*1*			*85*		*8*	
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	1,464	1,159	18	149	1					1			128	1	7	
Santo Domingo	865	639	3	87									129		7	
Trinidad	2,111	1,258	82	707	2								111	1	5	
City of Trinidad	*851*	*321*	*10*	*490*									*25*	*1*	*4*	
Yaguajay	928	615	3	175				1					132		2	
The province	31,727	20,938	396	5,054	22			1		10		9	4,856	19	420	3

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TABLE XIII.—*Males 21 years of age and over according to citizenship, literacy, and education*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

WHITES BORN IN CUBA.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total.	Cuban citizenship.				Spanish citizenship.				Citizenship in suspense.				Foreign and unknown citizenship.			
		Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.
		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	
Alto Songo	612	353	2	226	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9	1
Baracoa	1,943	1,215	11	662	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1	.....	8	3
Bayamo	1,941	1,393	13	485	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Campechuela	923	580	13	314	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caney	564	292	1	226	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	7
Cobre	524	298	.....	202	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	15	4
Cristo	93	33	.....	47	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Gibara	4,492	2,905	28	1,383	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	13	.....	1	.....	13	12
Guantanamo	1,395	577	8	622	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	1	.....	36	23
Holguin	5,457	3,887	29	1,481	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	13	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Jiguani	1,060	809	4	243	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Manzanillo	3,150	1,857	39	1,154	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....	18	5
Manzanillo City	*1,201*	*362*	*15*	*735*	*58*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*10*	*3*	.....	.....	*15*	*5*
Mayari	975	652	18	296	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Niquero	358	259	.....	96	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palma Soriano	1,221	974	3	225	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1
Puerto Padre	2,701	1,898	30	718	48	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sagua de Tanamo	663	468	4	185	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Luis	548	293	1	217	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4
Santiago de Cuba	2,876	330	19	1,713	657	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	10	.....	3	1	64	75
Santiago de Cuba City	*2,767*	*260*	*19*	*1,676*	*655*	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*1*	.....	*10*	.....	*3*	*1*	*64*	*75*
The province	31,496	19,068	223	10,494	1,249	.....	.....	6	.....	35	2	74	7	10	1	188	139

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WHITES BORN IN SPAIN.

Alto Songo	166					2		5		61	3	94		1			
Baracoa	462					6		25	1	121	13	284	12				
Bayamo	185					2		3		50		122	8				
Campechuela	284							2		102	3	172	4			1	
Caney	1,440					78		96		635	8	607	12	2		2	
Cobre	179					10		14		59	1	93	1	1			
Cristo	52			4						18	1	25	3			1	
Gibara	1,039	2		2		4		54	5	420	6	510	31	2	1	2	
Guantanamo	1,270	1				73		153	16	344	10	630	31	10		1	1
Holguin	520					2	1	24		178	1	302	8	1		2	1
Jiguani	55							2		20		33					
Manzanillo	908	1				8		35		178	8	666	11			1	
Manzanillo City	*676*					*3*		*21*		*102*	*4*	*534*	*11*			*1*	
Mayari	97					2		27	1	19	3	41	2	1		1	
Niquero	52			1						6	1	43	1				
Palma Soriano	101					2		9		33	1	55	1				
Puerto Padre	232			2		8		38	6	66	2	93	12	2		3	
Sagua de Tanamo	70							3		11		51	5				
San Luis	282					5		9		106	3	147	10	1		1	
Santiago de Cuba	2,027					87	7	309	17	309	23	1,137	125	4	1	4	4
Santiago de Cuba City	*2,018*					*87*	*7*	*309*	*17*	*305*	*23*	*1,132*	*125*	*4*	*1*	*4*	*4*
The province	9,421	4		9		289	8	808	46	2,736	87	5,105	277	25	2	19	6

WHITES BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Alto Songo	31													3		18	10
Baracoa	38	1														24	13
Bayamo	20				1									2		10	7
Campechuela	15													3		7	5
Caney	118											2		15		62	39
Cobre	33													1		22	10
Cristo	8															6	2
Gibara	76									1		2		10	1	43	19
Guantanamo	159			1										17	1	102	38
Holguin	42													6		29	7
Jiguani	3															3	
Manzanillo	101			1	1									8		72	19
Manzanillo City	*82*			*1*	*1*									7		*55*	*18*
Mayari	16													4		11	1
Niquero	3															3	
Palma Soriano	6									1		1		1		3	
Puerto Padre	10									1				5		2	2
Sagua de Tánamo	5											1		1		3	

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TABLE XIII.—*Males 21 years of age and over according to citizenship, literacy, and education*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

WHITES BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total.	Cuban citizenship.				Spanish citizenship.				Citizenship in suspense.				Foreign and unknown citizenship.			
		Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.	Without superior education.			With superior education.
		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.		Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	
San Luis	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	13
Santiago de Cuba	455	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	32	.....	236	180
Santiago de Cuba City	*448*	.....	.....	.....	*4*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*2*	.....	*32*	.....	*230*	*179*
The province	1,162	1	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	8	.....	111	2	663	365
COLORED.																	
Alto Songo	1,984	1,639	4	291	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	26	.....	19	8
Baracoa	2,202	1,699	38	448	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	5	.....
Bayamo	1,563	1,328	15	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	7	.....
Campechuela	709	577	2	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	2	.....
Caney	1,142	794	7	284	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	48	1	49	1
Cobre	1,738	1,311	16	358	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	15	.....
Cristo	110	67	2	37	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Gibara	1,153	642	20	370	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	16	1
Guantanamo	4,524	3,066	46	1,064	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	254	1	72	5
Holguin	765	477	7	219	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	22	.....
Jiguani	740	622	5	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1
Manzanillo	2,398	1,718	48	586	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	60	1	30	.....
Manzanillo City	*890*	*414*	*36*	*375*	*2*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	.....	*32*	*1*	*28*	.....
Mayari	567	460	6	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Niquero	126	115	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palma Soriano	1,313	1,110	10	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	6	3
Puerto Padre	890	661	11	170	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	1	.....
Sagua de Tánamo	404	346	2	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
San Luis	1,631	1,308	9	289	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	18	1
Santiago de Cuba	5,269	1,968	122	2,564	42	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	163	6	366	13
Santiago de Cuba City	*4,895*	*1,666*	*121*	*2,521*	*42*	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*160*	*6*	*362*	*13*
The province	29,228	19,908	371	7,316	71	2	.....	1	.....	13	.....	9	.....	869	9	631	28

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity.*

CUBA.

	Total population.					Total males.					Total females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	130,878	111,286	1,672	13,574	4,346	65,904	56,044	844	6,815	2,201	64,974	55,242	828	6,759	2,145
5 to 9 years	226,109	198,581	2,053	18,829	6,646	114,786	100,773	1,036	9,549	3,428	111,323	97,808	1,017	9,280	3,218
10 to 14 years	220,049	195,105	1,824	17,071	6,049	112,399	99,643	908	8,791	3,057	107,650	95,462	916	8,280	2,992
15 to 17 years	106,770	92,99..	1,051	9,621	3,106	49,696	42,408	574	5,238	1,481	57,074	50,589	477	4,383	1,625
18 and 19 years	71,265	60,202	793	7,787	2,483	34,650	27,720	480	5,066	1,384	36,615	32,482	313	2,721	1,099
20 years	40,310	33,768	444	4,521	1,577	19,777	15,447	280	3,055	995	20,533	18,321	164	1,466	582
21 to 24 years	112,649	90,912	1,786	14,439	5,512	59,231	42,914	1,404	11,052	3,861	53,418	47,998	382	3,387	1,651
25 to 29 years	137,405	109,401	2,412	18,777	6,815	73,206	52,431	1,879	14,095	4,801	64,199	56,970	533	4,682	2,014
30 to 34 years	118,812	94,492	2,051	16,790	5,479	64,023	46,389	1,560	12,203	3,871	54,789	48,103	491	4,587	1,608
35 to 44 years	185,056	145,691	3,338	27,462	8,565	101,805	72,807	2,460	20,061	6,007	83,751	72,884	878	7,431	2,558
45 to 54 years	117,528	88,479	1,866	16,160	11,023	64,096	42,266	1,364	11,766	8,700	53,432	46,213	502	4,394	2,323
55 to 64 years	68,182	49,004	821	7,578	10,779	37,099	22,509	575	5,383	8,632	31,083	26,495	246	2,195	2,147
65 years and over	37,699	26,404	365	3,196	7,734	18,976	11,560	256	2,134	5,026	18,723	14,844	109	1,062	2,708
Unknown	85	50	2	6	27	57	29	2	5	21	28	21	.....	1	6
Cuba	1,572,797	1,296,367	20,478	175,811	80,141	815,205	632,935	13,622	115,183	53,465	757,592	663,432	6,856	60,628	26,676

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

	Total native whites.					Native white males.					Native white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	84,991	67,158	1,576	12,893	3,364	43,093	34,091	799	6,487	1,716	41,898	33,067	777	6,406	1,648
5 to 9 years	151,518	126,499	1,911	17,828	5,275	77,455	64,743	959	9,058	2,695	74,058	61,756	952	8,770	2,580
10 to 14 years	146,928	125,733	1,551	15,212	4,432	75,170	64,583	751	7,649	2,187	71,758	61,150	800	7,563	2,245
15 to 17 years	69,654	59,852	771	7,085	1,946	32,075	27,685	363	3,191	836	37,579	32,167	408	3,894	1,110
18 and 19 years	44,438	38,590	457	4,194	1,197	20,743	18,127	203	1,881	532	23,695	20,463	254	2,313	665
20 years	23,731	21,063	217	1,907	544	10,996	9,882	92	776	246	12,735	11,181	125	1,131	298
21 to 24 years	64,772	60,097	377	3,289	1,059	31,095	29,544	116	1,058	382	33,677	30,553	261	2,186	677
25 to 29 years	74,111	69,924	343	2,917	927	35,588	35,298	6	84	205	38,523	34,631	337	2,833	722
30 to 34 years	63,008	59,043	291	2,753	921	31,054	30,742	5	58	254	31,954	28,301	286	2,700	667
35 to 44 years	95,001	88,791	534	4,289	1,387	47,705	47,158	6	59	482	47,296	41,633	528	4,230	905
45 to 54 years	52,838	49,663	271	2,025	879	25,192	24,820	3	27	342	27,646	24,843	268	1,998	537
55 to 64 years	26,690	25,489	120	692	389	11,996	11,792	5	13	186	14,694	13,697	115	679	203
65 years and over	12,589	12,233	86	172	148	5,187	5,106	2	4	75	7,402	7,127	34	168	73
Unknown	35	32	.....	.....	3	24	22	.....	.....	2	11	10	.....	.....	1
Cuba	910,299	804,167	8,455	75,206	22,471	447,373	408,588	3,310	30,335	10,140	462,926	400,579	5,145	44,871	12,331

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

	Total foreign white.					Foreign white males.					Foreign white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	1,372	490	48	331	503	675	230	19	177	249	697	260	29	154	254
5 to 9 years	1,546	267	82	570	627	811	132	40	279	360	735	135	42	291	267
10 to 14 years	2,764	201	214	1,503	846	1,648	99	133	966	450	1,116	102	81	537	396
15 to 17 years	3,477	114	262	2,397	704	2,640	43	203	1,985	409	837	71	59	412	295
18 and 19 years	4,880	88	322	3,504	916	4,068	34	272	3,141	621	762	54	50	363	295
20 years	3,646	65	225	2,575	781	3,044	18	187	2,266	573	602	47	38	309	208
21 to 24 years	16,549	284	1,404	11,125	3,736	14,241	52	1,286	9,976	2,927	2,308	232	118	1,149	809
25 to 29 years	23,030	383	2,059	15,804	4,784	19,647	50	1,872	13,997	3,728	3,383	333	187	1,807	1,056
30 to 34 years	19,675	256	1,745	13,971	3,723	16,646	27	1,553	12,141	2,925	3,029	209	192	1,830	798
35 to 44 years	31,512	846	2,791	23,094	5,281	26,449	42	2,453	19,963	3,991	5,063	304	338	3,131	1,290
45 to 54 years	19,314	160	1,588	14,074	3,492	15,515	24	1,360	11,725	2,406	3,799	136	228	2,349	1,086
55 to 64 years	9,820	76	698	6,870	2,176	7,327	9	569	5,363	1,386	2,493	67	129	1,507	790
65 years and over	4,546	43	327	3,004	1,172	3,013	9	253	2,119	632	1,533	34	74	885	540
Unknown	17	1	2	5	9	16	1	2	5	8	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cuba	142,098	2,754	11,767	98,827	28,750	115,740	770	10,202	84,103	20,665	26,358	1,984	1,565	14,724	8,085

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

	Total colored.					Colored males.					Colored females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	44,515	43,638	48	350	479	22,136	21,723	26	151	236	22,379	21,915	22	199	243
5 to 9 years	73,060	71,815	60	431	744	36,520	35,898	37	212	373	36,530	35,917	23	219	371
10 to 14 years	70,357	69,171	59	356	771	35,581	34,961	24	176	420	34,776	34,210	35	180	351
15 to 17 years	33,639	33,026	18	139	456	14,961	14,675	8	62	236	18,658	18,351	10	77	220
18 and 19 years	21,997	21,524	14	89	370	9,839	9,559	5	44	231	12,158	11,965	9	45	139
20 years	12,383	12,040	2	39	252	5,737	5,547	1	13	176	7,196	7,093	1	26	76
21 to 24 years	31,328	30,531	5	75	717	13,895	13,318	2	28	552	17,433	17,213	3	52	165
25 to 29 years	40,264	39,094	10	56	1,104	17,971	17,088	1	14	868	22,293	22,006	9	42	236
30 to 34 years	36,129	35,213	15	66	835	16,328	15,620	2	9	692	19,806	19,593	13	57	143
35 to 44 years	58,543	56,554	13	79	1,897	27,151	25,607	1	9	1,534	31,392	30,947	12	70	363
45 to 54 years	45,376	38,656	7	61	6,652	23,389	17,422	1	14	5,952	21,987	21,234	6	47	700
55 to 64 years	31,672	23,439	3	16	8,214	17,776	10,708	1	7	7,060	13,896	12,731	2	9	1,154
65 years and over	20,564	14,128	2	20	6,414	10,776	6,445	1	11	4,319	9,788	7,683	1	9	2,095
Unknown	33	17	.....	1	15	17	6	.....	.....	11	16	11	.....	1	4
Cuba	520,400	489,446	256	1,778	28,920	252,092	228,577	110	745	22,660	268,308	260,869	146	1,033	6,260

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

	Total population.					Total males.					Total females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	30,897	22,944	652	6,494	807	15,312	11,335	330	3,232	415	15,585	11,609	322	3,262	392
5 to 9 years	48,831	39,081	659	8,162	929	24,466	19,573	335	4,070	488	24,365	19,508	324	4,092	441
10 to 14 years	50,737	41,601	545	7,741	850	25,658	20,925	283	4,023	427	25,079	20,676	262	3,718	423
15 to 17 years	28,121	22,137	425	5,030	529	13,438	10,027	263	2,892	256	14,683	12,110	162	2,138	273
18 and 19 years	20,400	15,158	368	4,397	477	10,333	6,809	241	3,027	256	10,067	8,349	127	1,370	221
20 years	11,181	8,071	234	2,575	301	5,736	3,582	169	1,809	176	5,445	4,489	65	766	125
21 to 24 years	38,070	27,530	985	8,298	1,257	20,558	12,491	829	6,428	810	17,512	15,039	156	1,870	447
25 to 29 years	45,029	31,803	1,278	10,213	1,735	24,981	15,190	1,033	7,586	1,172	20,048	16,613	245	2,627	563
30 to 34 years	36,463	25,058	1,063	8,892	1,450	20,357	12,118	832	6,386	1,021	16,106	12,940	231	2,506	429
35 to 44 years	53,519	36,113	1,511	13,596	2,299	29,682	17,350	1,151	9,592	1,589	23,837	18,763	360	4,004	710
45 to 54 years	32,883	21,672	749	7,861	2,601	17,478	9,554	550	5,373	2,001	15,405	12,118	199	2,488	600
55 to 64 years	18,829	12,126	328	4,146	2,229	9,564	4,927	226	2,714	1,697	9,265	7,199	102	1,432	532
65 years and over	9,814	6,227	139	1,847	1,601	4,401	2,300	96	1,126	879	5,413	3,927	43	721	722
Unknown	80	12	1	3	14	26	9	1	2	14	4	3	.....	1	.....
The province	424,804	309,533	8,937	89,255	17,079	221,990	146,190	6,339	58,260	11,201	202,814	163,343	2,598	30,995	5,878

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

	Total native white.					Native white males.					Native white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	21,990	14,873	604	6,062	431	10,980	7,416	307	3,035	222	11,010	7,457	297	3,047	209
5 to 9 years	35,306	26,613	606	7,579	508	17,856	13,486	307	3,797	266	17,450	13,127	299	3,782	242
10 to 14 years	35,730	26,275	420	6,587	448	18,074	14,348	205	3,302	219	17,656	13,927	215	3,285	229
15 to 17 years	18,772	14,951	239	3,304	278	8,579	6,880	112	1,465	122	10,193	8,071	127	1,839	156
18 and 19 years	12,622	10,250	154	2,023	195	5,824	4,770	61	913	80	6,798	5,480	93	1,110	115
20 years	6,413	5,345	68	911	89	2,876	2,442	23	368	43	3,537	2,903	45	543	46
21 to 24 years	21,102	19,207	117	1,565	213	9,822	9,145	39	556	82	11,280	10,062	78	1,009	131
25 to 29 years	23,075	21,354	125	1,361	235	10,963	10,846	2	44	71	12,112	10,508	123	1,317	164
30 to 34 years	17,827	16,255	95	1,191	286	8,650	8,499	1	24	126	9,177	7,756	94	1,167	160
35 to 44 years	25,289	22,938	169	1,731	451	12,286	12,041	2	33	210	13,003	10,897	167	1,698	241
45 to 54 years	14,211	13,039	78	787	307	6,403	6,232	1	8	162	7,808	6,807	77	779	145
55 to 64 years	7,595	7,086	52	307	150	3,146	3,048	2	8	88	4,449	4,038	50	299	62
65 years and over	3,680	3,519	20	81	60	1,873	1,842	1	2	28	2,307	2,177	19	79	32
Unknown	7	7	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
The province	243,619	208,712	2,747	33,509	3,651	116,838	100,501	1,063	13,555	1,719	126,781	103,211	1,684	19,954	1,932

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

	Total foreign white.					Foreign white males.					Foreign white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	887	327	33	257	270	426	147	12	134	133	461	180	21	123	137
5 to 9 years	910	199	36	406	269	446	95	17	190	144	464	104	19	216	125
10 to 14 years	1,443	124	110	986	223	880	64	72	638	106	563	60	38	348	117
15 to 17 years	2,041	57	177	1,667	140	1,637	23	147	1,397	70	404	34	30	270	70
18 and 19 years	2,744	41	208	2,330	165	2,382	17	180	2,091	94	362	24	28	239	71
20 years	1,945	28	166	1,640	111	1,647	10	146	1,434	57	298	18	20	206	54
21 to 24 years	8,452	139	866	6,704	743	7,155	23	789	5,863	480	1,297	116	77	841	263
25 to 29 years	11,224	197	1,150	8,835	1,042	9,300	19	1,080	7,586	715	1,924	178	120	1,299	327
30 to 34 years	9,560	117	965	7,671	807	7,794	12	831	6,358	593	1,766	105	134	1,313	214
35 to 44 years	14,517	178	1,338	11,830	1,171	11,552	12	1,149	9,554	837	2,965	166	189	2,276	334
45 to 54 years	8,541	75	669	7,046	751	6,417	5	548	5,357	507	2,124	70	121	1,689	244
55 to 64 years	4,576	35	275	3,831	435	3,197	1	224	2,705	267	1,379	34	51	1,126	168
65 years and over	2,120	16	119	1,758	227	1,318	2	95	1,120	101	802	14	24	638	126
Unknown	11	1	1	2	7	11	1	1	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	68,971	1,534	6,113	54,963	6,361	54,162	431	5,241	44,379	4,111	14,809	1,103	872	10,584	2,250

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

	Total colored.					Colored males.					Colored females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	8,020	7,744	15	155	106	3,906	3,772	11	63	60	4,114	3,972	4	92	46
5 to 9 years	12,615	12,269	17	177	152	6,164	5,992	11	83	78	6,451	6,277	6	94	74
10 to 14 years	13,564	13,202	15	168	179	6,704	6,513	6	83	102	6,860	6,689	9	85	77
15 to 17 years	7,808	7,129	9	59	111	3,222	3,124	4	30	64	4,086	4,005	5	29	47
18 and 19 years	5,084	4,867	6	44	117	2,127	2,022	.....	23	82	2,907	2,845	6	21	35
20 years	2,823	2,698	.....	24	101	1,218	1,130	.....	7	76	1,610	1,568	.....	17	25
21 to 24 years	8,516	8,184	2	29	301	3,581	3,323	1	9	248	4,935	4,861	1	20	53
25 to 29 years	10,780	10,252	3	17	458	4,718	4,325	1	6	386	6,012	5,927	2	11	72
30 to 34 years	9,076	8,686	3	30	357	3,913	3,607	.....	4	302	5,163	5,079	3	26	55
35 to 44 years	13,713	12,997	4	35	677	5,844	5,297	.....	5	542	7,869	7,700	4	30	135
45 to 54 years	10,131	8,558	2	28	1,543	4,658	3,317	1	8	1,332	5,473	5,241	1	20	211
55 to 64 years	6,658	5,005	1	8	1,644	3,221	1,878	.....	1	1,342	3,437	3,127	1	7	302
65 years and over	4,014	2,692	.....	8	1,314	1,710	956	.....	4	750	2,304	1,736	.....	4	564
Unknown	12	4	.....	1	7	9	2	.....	.....	7	3	2	.....	1	.....
The province	112,214	104,287	77	783	7,067	50,990	45,256	35	326	5,371	61,224	59,029	42	457	1,696

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

	Total population.					Total males.					Total females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	16,068	13,581	250	1,112	1,175	8,073	6,822	122	539	590	7,995	6,709	128	573	585
5 to 9 years	27,079	23,211	299	1,567	2,002	13,606	11,613	158	815	1,020	13,473	11,598	141	752	982
10 to 14 years	27,294	23,562	235	1,318	2,179	13,901	12,080	109	660	1,102	13,393	11,532	126	658	1,077
15 to 17 years	13,096	11,180	124	715	1,077	6,023	5,110	60	366	487	7,073	6,070	64	349	590
18 and 19 years	9,047	7,712	96	496	743	4,160	3,439	56	295	370	4,887	4,273	40	201	373
20 years	5,008	4,271	48	276	413	2,368	1,910	26	174	258	2,640	2,361	22	102	155
21 to 24 years	14,490	12,268	165	949	1,108	7,098	5,527	115	720	736	7,392	6,741	50	229	372
25 to 29 years	17,788	15,059	261	1,260	1,208	8,852	6,994	174	892	792	8,936	8,065	87	368	416
30 to 34 years	14,418	11,936	231	1,215	1,036	7,453	5,763	177	862	651	6,965	6,173	54	353	385
35 to 44 years	22,963	18,521	394	2,150	1,898	12,287	9,146	279	1,600	1,262	10,676	9,375	115	550	636
45 to 54 years	16,969	12,001	241	1,334	3,393	9,466	5,756	177	1,020	2,513	7,503	6,245	64	314	880
55 to 64 years	11,404	6,444	97	630	4,233	6,759	3,002	78	503	3,176	4,645	3,442	19	127	1,057
65 years and over	6,799	3,190	42	259	3,308	3,668	1,349	33	200	2,086	3,131	1,841	9	59	1,222
Unknown	21	15	.....	1	5	12	7	.....	1	4	9	8	.....	.....	1
The province	202,444	162,901	2,483	13,282	23,778	103,726	78,468	1,564	8,647	15,047	98,718	84,433	919	4,635	8,731

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

	Total native white.					Native white males.					Native white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	8,895	6,594	237	1,055	1,009	4,519	3,369	116	518	516	4,376	3,225	121	537	493
5 to 9 years	16,359	12,827	279	1,492	1,761	8,323	6,496	150	779	898	8,036	6,331	129	713	863
10 to 14 years	16,865	13,577	204	1,225	1,859	8,598	6,973	93	601	931	8,267	6,604	111	624	928
15 to 17 years	8,141	6,606	102	597	836	3,762	3,086	47	273	356	4,379	3,520	55	324	480
18 and 19 years	5,424	4,545	61	306	512	2,500	2,109	30	131	230	2,924	2,436	31	175	282
20 years	2,766	2,346	33	158	229	1,302	1,099	16	67	120	1,464	1,247	17	91	109
21 to 24 years	8,152	7,518	49	247	338	3,842	3,615	12	74	141	4,310	3,903	37	173	197
25 to 29 years	9,243	8,641	66	290	246	4,328	4,286	1	6	35	4,915	4,355	65	284	211
30 to 34 years	7,034	6,516	38	261	219	3,472	3,441	1	2	28	3,562	3,075	37	259	191
35 to 44 years	10,267	9,491	68	381	327	5,220	5,149	1	3	67	5,047	4,342	67	378	260
45 to 54 years	5,660	5,199	31	199	231	2,730	2,673	1	3	53	2,930	2,526	30	196	178
55 to 64 years	2,662	2,510	6	60	86	1,224	1,192	.....	2	30	1,438	1,318	6	58	56
65 years and over	1,202	1,158	.....	19	30	496	480	.....	1	15	706	673	.....	18	15
Unknown	12	11	.....	.....	1	8	7	.....	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....
The province	102,682	87,534	1,174	6,290	7,684	50,324	43,975	468	2,460	3,421	52,358	43,559	706	3,830	4,263

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

	Total foreign white.					Foreign white males.					Foreign white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	94	24	.....	8	62	47	14	.....	3	30	47	10	.....	5	32
5 to 9 years	125	11	10	22	82	74	5	6	11	52	51	6	4	11	30
10 to 14 years	265	10	22	65	168	152	3	10	46	93	113	7	12	19	75
15 to 17 years	290	2	21	111	156	190	.....	13	89	88	100	2	8	22	68
18 and 19 years	385	7	32	179	167	284	4	23	157	100	101	3	9	22	67
20 years	278	6	15	116	141	221	.....	10	106	105	57	6	5	10	36
21 to 24 years	1,558	49	116	697	696	1,287	4	103	646	534	271	45	13	51	162
25 to 29 years	2,082	66	195	969	852	1,720	5	173	886	656	362	61	22	83	196
30 to 34 years	1,900	39	192	952	717	1,576	5	176	860	535	324	34	16	92	182
35 to 44 years	3,394	61	325	1,766	1,242	2,809	4	278	1,597	930	585	57	47	169	312
45 to 54 years	2,462	32	210	1,181	1,089	1,870	5	176	1,017	672	592	27	34	114	417
55 to 64 years	1,592	15	91	570	916	1,112	3	78	501	530	480	12	13	69	386
65 years and over	809	12	41	238	518	507	2	32	198	275	302	10	9	40	243
Unknown	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	15,235	334	1,270	6,825	6,806	11,850	54	1,078	6,118	4,600	3,385	280	192	707	2,206

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

	Total colored.					Colored males.					Colored females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	7,079	6,913	13	49	104	3,507	3,439	6	18	44	3,572	3,474	7	31	60
5 to 9 years	10,595	10,378	10	58	159	5,209	5,112	2	25	70	5,386	5,261	8	28	89
10 to 14 years	10,164	9,975	9	28	152	5,151	5,054	6	13	78	5,013	4,921	3	15	74
15 to 17 years	4,665	4,572	1	7	85	2,071	2,024	.....	4	43	2,594	2,548	1	3	42
18 and 19 years	3,238	3,160	3	11	64	1,376	1,326	3	7	40	1,862	1,834	.....	4	24
20 years	1,964	1,919	.....	2	43	845	811	.....	1	33	1,119	1,108	.....	1	10
21 to 24 years	4,780	4,701	.....	5	74	1,969	1,908	.....	.....	61	2,811	2,793	.....	5	13
25 to 29 years	6,463	6,352	.....	1	110	2,804	2,708	.....	.....	101	3,659	3,649	.....	1	9
30 to 34 years	5,484	5,381	1	2	100	2,405	2,317	.....	.....	88	3,079	3,064	1	2	12
35 to 44 years	9,302	8,969	1	3	329	4,258	3,993	.....	.....	265	5,044	4,976	1	3	64
45 to 54 years	8,847	6,770	.....	4	2,073	4,866	3,078	.....	.....	1,788	3,981	3,692	.....	4	285
55 to 64 years	7,150	3,919	.....	.....	3,231	4,423	1,807	.....	.....	2,616	2,727	2,112	.....	.....	615
65 years and over	4,788	2,025	1	2	2,760	2,665	867	1	1	1,796	2,123	1,158	.....	1	964
Unknown	8	4	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	3	5	4	.....	.....	1
The province	84,527	75,033	39	167	9,288	41,552	34,439	18	69	7,026	42,975	40,594	21	98	2,262

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

	Total population.					Total males.					Total females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	15,814	13,576	182	1,907	149	8,133	6,989	100	1,010	84	7,681	6,637	82	897	65
5 to 9 years	26,943	23,834	210	2,707	192	13,780	12,190	94	1,398	98	13,163	11,644	116	1,309	94
10 to 14 years	25,453	22,678	196	2,405	174	13,043	11,616	92	1,246	89	12,410	11,062	104	1,159	85
15 to 17 years	12,260	10,917	88	1,169	86	5,918	5,208	45	627	38	6,342	5,709	43	542	48
18 and 19 years	8,467	7,401	70	924	72	4,256	3,603	33	580	40	4,211	3,798	37	344	32
20 years	5,759	5,098	35	591	35	2,808	2,387	17	389	15	2,951	2,711	18	202	20
21 to 24 years	13,636	12,051	100	1,410	75	7,153	5,991	67	1,053	42	6,483	6,060	33	357	33
25 to 29 years	16,978	14,876	168	1,839	95	9,132	7,637	117	1,314	64	7,846	7,239	51	525	31
30 to 34 years	12,311	10,396	138	1,682	95	6,871	5,586	96	1,171	68	5,440	4,860	42	511	27
35 to 44 years	16,744	13,634	262	2,662	186	9,569	7,317	195	1,933	124	7,175	6,317	67	729	62
45 to 54 years	10,176	7,841	152	1,730	453	5,902	4,098	119	1,303	382	4,274	3,743	33	427	71
55 to 64 years	5,502	3,844	65	896	697	3,339	1,998	54	699	593	2,163	1,851	11	197	104
65 years and over	3,016	1,826	16	385	789	1,781	907	13	281	580	1,235	919	3	104	209
Unknown	5	2	1	1	1	3	.....	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
The province	173,064	147,974	1,683	20,308	3,099	91,688	75,422	1,043	13,005	2,218	81,376	72,552	640	7,303	881

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

	Total native white.					Native white males.					Native white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	11,177	9,042	179	1,875	81	5,789	4,654	99	991	45	5,388	4,388	80	884	36
5 to 9 years	19,385	16,469	206	2,640	70	9,988	8,492	93	1,364	39	9,397	7,977	113	1,276	31
10 to 14 years	18,363	15,834	190	2,268	71	9,428	8,150	88	1,158	32	8,935	7,684	102	1,110	39
15 to 17 years	8,772	7,684	85	969	34	4,239	3,722	44	459	14	4,533	3,962	41	510	20
18 and 19 years	6,000	5,316	62	598	24	2,956	2,633	28	284	11	3,044	2,683	34	314	13
20 years	3,889	3,560	30	286	13	1,849	1,715	18	115	6	2,040	1,845	17	171	7
21 to 24 years	9,369	8,870	43	433	23	4,698	4,527	13	151	7	4,671	4,343	30	282	16
25 to 29 years	11,200	10,731	45	410	14	5,714	5,699	1	8	6	5,486	5,032	44	402	8
30 to 34 years	7,739	7,291	33	398	17	4,060	4,050	.....	4	6	3,679	3,241	33	394	11
35 to 44 years	10,071	9,463	57	522	29	5,286	5,274	1	5	6	4,785	4,189	56	517	23
45 to 54 years	5,422	5,156	22	231	13	2,783	2,776	.....	2	5	2,639	2,380	22	229	8
55 to 64 years	2,494	2,402	8	80	4	1,276	1,273	.....	1	2	1,218	1,129	8	79	2
65 years and over	1,024	1,003	4	16	1	507	505	1	.....	1	517	498	8	16	.....
Unknown	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
The province	114,907	102,823	964	10,726	394	58,573	53,470	381	4,542	180	56,334	49,353	583	6,184	214

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

	Total foreign white.					Foreign white males.					Foreign white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	36	10	3	13	10	21	4	1	10	6	15	6	2	3	4
5 to 9 years	46	7	1	30	8	26	5	.....	16	5	20	2	1	14	3
10 to 14 years	115	1	3	105	6	80	1	3	73	3	35	.....	.....	32	3
15 to 17 years	204	3	1	190	10	176	3	1	165	7	28	.....	.....	25	3
18 and 19 years	346	1	7	320	18	311	1	5	295	10	35	.....	2	25	8
20 years	323	8	4	301	10	283	2	3	273	5	40	6	1	28	5
21 to 24 years	1,079	11	57	975	36	980	2	54	900	24	99	9	3	75	12
25 to 29 years	1,633	18	123	1,427	65	1,471	3	116	1,306	46	162	15	7	121	19
30 to 34 years	1,471	15	104	1,283	69	1,319	.....	96	1,167	56	152	15	8	116	13
35 to 44 years	2,432	13	205	2,136	78	2,184	.....	194	1,927	63	248	13	11	209	15
45 to 54 years	1,716	5	130	1,498	83	1,494	.....	119	1,301	74	222	5	11	197	9
55 to 64 years	908	2	57	814	35	782	1	54	696	31	126	1	3	118	4
65 years and over	407	1	12	367	27	318	.....	12	280	26	89	1	.....	87	1
Unknown	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	10,718	95	708	9,460	455	9,447	22	659	8,410	356	1,271	73	49	1,050	99

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

	Total colored.					Colored males.					Colored females.				
	Total.	Cuban	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	4,601	4,524	.....	19	58	2,323	2,281	.....	9	33	2,278	2,243	.....	10	25
5 to 9 years	7,512	7,358	3	37	114	3,766	3,698	1	18	54	3,746	3,665	2	19	60
10 to 14 years	6,975	6,843	3	32	97	3,535	3,465	1	15	54	3,440	3,378	2	17	43
15 to 17 years	3,284	3,230	2	10	42	1,508	1,483	.....	3	17	1,781	1,747	2	7	25
18 and 19 years	2,121	2,084	1	6	30	989	969	.....	1	19	1,132	1,115	1	5	11
20 years	1,547	1,530	1	4	12	676	670	1	1	4	871	860	.....	3	8
21 to 24 years	3,188	3,170	.....	2	16	1,475	1,462	.....	2	11	1,713	1,708	.....	.....	5
25 to 29 years	4,145	4,127	.....	2	16	1,947	1,935	.....	.....	12	2,198	2,192	.....	2	4
30 to 34 years	3,101	3,090	1	1	9	1,492	1,486	.....	.....	6	1,609	1,604	1	1	3
35 to 44 years	4,241	4,158	.....	4	79	2,099	2,043	.....	1	55	2,142	2,115	.....	3	24
45 to 54 years	3,088	2,680	.....	1	357	1,625	1,322	.....	.....	303	1,413	1,358	.....	1	54
55 to 64 years	2,100	1,440	.....	2	658	1,281	719	.....	2	560	819	721	.....	.....	98
65 years and over	1,585	822	.....	2	761	956	402	.....	1	553	629	420	.....	1	208
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	47,439	45,056	11	122	2,250	23,668	21,930	3	53	1,682	23,771	23,126	8	69	568

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

	Total population.					Total males.					Total females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	9,842	8,988	105	661	88	5,054	4,610	57	343	44	4,788	4,378	48	318	49
5 to 9 years	14,606	13,205	167	1,079	155	7,477	6,780	86	585	76	7,129	6,425	81	544	79
10 to 14 years	13,320	11,984	282	960	144	6,863	6,211	118	461	73	6,457	5,773	114	499	71
15 to 17 years	6,211	5,560	130	450	71	2,857	2,549	62	210	36	3,354	3,011	68	240	35
18 and 19 years	3,439	3,031	76	293	39	1,624	1,406	42	155	19	1,815	1,623	34	138	20
20 years	1,755	1,548	39	137	31	843	725	19	81	18	912	823	20	56	13
21 to 24 years	4,493	3,851	92	441	109	2,278	1,844	57	302	75	2,215	2,007	35	139	34
25 to 29 years	5,100	4,235	83	656	126	2,582	1,905	56	524	97	2,518	2,330	27	132	29
30 to 34 years	5,944	5,244	58	547	95	2,963	2,501	38	352	72	2,981	2,743	20	195	23
35 to 44 years	9,943	8,572	142	1,020	209	5,208	4,319	69	671	149	4,735	4,253	73	349	60
45 to 54 years	6,791	5,592	160	713	326	3,533	2,690	76	493	274	3,258	2,902	84	220	52
55 to 64 years	4,200	3,362	156	292	390	2,238	1,630	86	191	331	1,962	1,732	70	101	59
65 years and over	2,587	1,905	103	106	473	1,378	870	64	72	372	1,209	1,035	39	34	101
Unknown	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1
The province	88,234	77,073	1,543	7,355	2,263	44,899	38,042	830	4,390	1,637	43,335	39,031	718	2,965	626

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

	Total native white.					Native white males.					Native white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	7,967	7,199	97	633	38	4,100	3,699	54	328	19	3,867	3,500	43	305	19
5 to 9 years	12,161	10,899	151	1,047	64	6,207	5,592	78	519	28	5,954	5,307	78	528	41
10 to 14 years	10,889	9,757	207	885	40	5,612	5,068	105	424	15	5,277	4,689	102	461	25
15 to 17 years	4,980	4,403	116	391	20	2,281	2,045	53	172	11	2,649	2,358	63	219	9
18 and 19 years	2,654	2,346	67	233	8	1,245	1,100	34	110	1	1,409	1,246	33	123	7
20 years	1,294	1,160	31	94	9	612	552	13	45	2	682	608	18	49	7
21 to 24 years	3,176	2,938	56	165	17	1,508	1,435	24	45	4	1,668	1,503	32	120	13
25 to 29 years	3,325	3,178	19	110	18	1,499	1,490	.....	3	6	1,826	1,688	19	107	12
30 to 34 years	4,351	4,139	17	171	24	2,063	2,038	.....	2	13	2,298	2,101	17	169	11
35 to 44 years	7,165	6,766	51	293	55	3,563	3,535	.....	1	27	3,602	3,231	51	292	28
45 to 54 years	4,471	4,212	54	178	27	2,065	2,048	1	4	12	2,406	2,164	53	174	15
55 to 64 years	2,606	2,483	24	80	19	1,216	1,205	.....	1	10	1,390	1,278	24	79	9
65 years and over	1,358	1,327	7	20	4	613	610	.....	.....	3	745	717	7	20	1
Unknown	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
The province	66,349	60,808	897	4,300	344	32,575	30,417	357	1,654	147	33,774	30,391	540	2,646	197

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

	Total foreign white.					Foreign white males.					Foreign white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	31	13	3	5	10	15	8	2	2	3	16	5	1	3	7
5 to 9 years	42	12	8	8	14	25	6	6	4	9	17	6	2	4	5
10 to 14 years	103	15	19	58	11	55	9	10	29	7	48	6	9	29	4
15 to 17 years	76	14	11	48	3	47	6	7	34	.....	29	8	4	14	3
18 and 19 years	77	8	8	51	10	61	5	8	42	6	16	3	.....	9	4
20 years	71	10	8	41	12	58	3	6	35	9	18	7	2	6	3
21 to 24 years	391	13	35	270	73	350	2	32	256	60	41	11	3	14	13
25 to 29 years	675	5	62	540	68	636	1	56	521	58	39	4	6	19	10
30 to 34 years	459	6	41	369	43	424	.....	38	350	36	35	6	3	19	7
35 to 44 years	874	8	86	715	65	795	2	69	670	54	79	6	17	45	11
45 to 54 years	680	4	104	527	45	604	.....	75	488	41	76	4	29	39	4
55 to 64 years	370	9	131	212	18	292	1	86	190	15	78	8	45	22	3
65 years and over	189	2	95	86	6	142	.....	64	72	6	47	2	31	14	.....
The province	4,088	119	611	2,930	378	3,499	43	459	2,693	304	589	76	152	237	74

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

	Total colored.					Colored males.					Colored females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	1,844	1,771	5	23	45	989	903	1	13	22	905	868	4	10	23
5 to 9 years	2,403	2,294	8	24	77	1,245	1,182	7	12	44	1,158	1,112	1	12	33
10 to 14 years	2,328	2,212	6	17	93	1,196	1,134	3	8	51	1,132	1,078	3	9	42
15 to 17 years	1,205	1,143	3	11	48	529	498	2	4	25	676	645	1	7	23
18 and 19 years	708	677	1	9	21	318	303	.....	3	12	390	374	1	6	9
20 years	390	378	.....	2	10	178	170	.....	1	7	212	208	.....	1	3
21 to 24 years	926	900	1	6	19	420	407	1	1	11	506	493	.....	5	8
25 to 29 years	1,100	1,052	2	6	40	447	414	.....	.....	33	653	638	2	6	7
20 to 34 years	1,134	1,099	.....	7	28	486	463	.....	.....	23	648	636	.....	7	5
35 to 44 years	1,904	1,798	5	12	89	850	782	.....	.....	68	1,054	1,016	5	12	21
45 to 54 years	1,640	1,376	2	8	254	864	642	.....	1	221	776	734	2	7	33
55 to 64 years	1,224	870	1	.....	353	730	424	.....	.....	306	494	446	1	.....	47
65 years and over	1,040	576	1	.....	463	623	260	.....	.....	363	417	316	1	.....	100
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
The province	17,847	16,146	35	125	1,541	8,825	7,582	14	43	1,186	9,022	8,564	21	82	355

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

	Total population.					Total males.					Total females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	26,101	21,990	296	2,043	1,772	13,058	11,000	153	1,015	890	13,043	10,990	143	1,028	882
5 to 9 years	51,108	44,778	443	3,031	2,856	25,862	22,615	223	1,542	1,482	25,246	22,163	220	1,489	1,374
10 to 14 years	51,341	46,141	390	2,532	2,278	26,383	23,705	203	1,311	1,164	24,958	22,436	187	1,221	1,114
15 to 17 years	24,640	22,033	179	1,343	1,085	11,392	10,058	95	690	549	13,248	11,975	84	653	536
18 and 19 years	16,076	14,006	123	1,012	935	7,839	6,543	74	634	588	8,237	7,463	49	378	347
20 years	8,879	7,576	56	582	665	4,410	3,540	30	386	454	4,469	4,036	26	196	211
21 to 24 years	25,330	20,530	262	2,105	2,433	13,735	10,044	204	1,644	1,843	11,595	10,486	58	461	590
25 to 29 years	31,536	25,404	323	2,944	2,865	17,264	12,584	258	2,341	2,131	14,272	12,870	65	603	734
30 to 34 years	27,339	22,174	313	2,642	2,210	15,324	11,386	224	2,060	1,654	12,015	10,788	89	582	556
35 to 44 years	43,152	34,679	609	4,745	3,119	24,614	18,187	436	3,709	2,282	18,538	16,492	173	1,036	837
45 to 54 years	27,271	20,719	316	2,658	3,578	15,674	10,224	244	2,159	3,047	11,597	10,495	72	499	531
55 to 64 years	15,618	11,822	108	967	2,721	9,088	5,787	81	777	2,443	6,530	6,035	27	190	278
65 years and over	8,140	6,725	46	815	1,054	4,460	3,347	34	256	823	3,680	3,378	12	59	231
Unknown	5	4	.....	1	.....	4	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
The province	356,536	298,581	3,464	26,920	27,571	189,057	148,923	2,259	18,525	19,350	167,479	149,658	1,205	8,395	8,221

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

	Total native white.					Native white males.					Native white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	17,669	13,754	285	1,996	1,634	8,889	6,884	147	982	826	8,880	6,870	138	1,014	808
5 to 9 years	36,298	30,360	417	2,932	2,584	18,420	15,411	205	1,482	1,322	17,878	14,949	212	1,450	1,262
10 to 14 years	36,434	31,911	339	2,366	1,818	18,775	16,490	176	1,211	898	17,659	15,421	163	1,155	920
15 to 17 years	16,929	15,020	142	1,085	682	7,789	6,939	68	487	295	9,140	8,081	74	598	387
18 and 19 years	10,492	9,395	78	622	397	4,897	4,404	33	275	185	5,595	4,991	45	347	212
20 years	5,417	4,942	32	271	172	2,517	2,339	14	103	61	2,900	2,603	18	168	111
21 to 24 years	14,880	13,927	70	506	377	7,338	7,068	25	138	107	7,542	6,859	45	368	270
25 to 29 years	17,710	16,871	51	470	318	8,709	8,651	.....	17	41	9,001	8,220	51	458	277
30 to 34 years	15,221	14,461	70	431	259	7,861	7,813	3	10	35	7,360	6,648	67	421	224
35 to 44 years	23,314	22,014	125	825	350	12,077	11,979	2	11	85	11,237	10,035	123	814	265
45 to 54 years	12,385	11,761	49	349	176	5,957	5,908	.....	6	43	6,378	5,853	49	343	133
55 to 64 years	5,824	5,630	19	110	65	2,576	2,552	2	.....	22	3,248	3,078	17	110	43
65 years and over	2,423	2,370	3	19	31	1,013	1,002	.....	.....	11	1,410	1,368	3	19	20
Unknown	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
The province	214,945	192,420	1,680	11,982	8,863	106,771	97,443	675	4,722	3,931	108,174	94,977	1,005	7,260	4,932

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

	Total foreign white.					Foreign white males.					Foreign white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	158	44	5	19	90	84	24	3	15	42	74	20	2	4	48
5 to 9 years	271	5	14	57	195	164	5	9	36	114	107	.....	5	21	81
10 to 14 years	567	19	35	134	379	335	7	23	86	219	232	12	12	48	160
15 to 17 years	643	18	35	233	357	448	6	25	193	224	195	12	10	40	133
18 and 19 years	942	14	44	383	501	775	2	40	356	377	167	12	4	27	124
20 years	809	7	23	308	471	678	3	16	282	377	131	4	7	26	94
21 to 24 years	3,812	47	192	1,586	1,987	3,372	16	179	1,500	1,677	440	31	13	86	310
25 to 29 years	5,227	72	271	2,465	2,419	4,572	18	258	2,319	1,977	655	54	13	146	442
30 to 34 years	4,325	41	239	2,208	1,837	3,784	7	220	2,048	1,509	541	34	19	160	328
35 to 44 years	6,810	59	483	3,915	2,353	5,949	18	434	3,698	1,799	861	41	49	217	554
45 to 54 years	3,940	32	265	2,300	1,343	3,368	11	244	2,149	964	572	21	21	151	379
55 to 64 years	1,621	11	89	855	666	1,318	3	79	776	460	303	8	10	79	206
65 years and over	697	10	43	295	349	488	4	34	255	195	209	6	9	40	154
Unknown	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	29,823	879	1,738	14,759	12,947	25,336	124	1,564	13,714	9,934	4,487	255	174	1,045	3,013

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

	Total colored.					Colored males.					Colored females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	8,274	8,192	6	28	48	4,135	4,092	3	18	22	4,139	4,100	3	10	26
5 to 9 years	14,544	14,413	12	42	77	7,278	7,199	9	24	46	7,266	7,214	3	18	31
10 to 14 years	14,340	14,211	16	32	81	7,273	7,208	4	14	47	7,067	7,003	12	18	34
15 to 17 years	7,068	6,995	2	25	46	3,155	3,113	2	10	30	3,913	3,882	.....	15	16
18 and 19 years	4,642	4,597	1	7	37	2,167	2,137	1	3	26	2,475	2,460	.....	4	11
20 years	2,653	2,627	1	3	22	1,215	1,198	.....	1	16	1,438	1,429	1	2	6
21 to 24 years	6,638	6,556	.....	13	69	3,025	2,960	.....	6	59	3,613	3,596	.....	7	10
25 to 29 years	8,599	8,461	1	9	128	3,983	3,865	.....	5	113	4,616	4,596	1	4	15
30 to 34 years	7,793	7,672	4	3	114	3,679	3,566	1	2	110	4,114	4,106	3	1	4
35 to 44 years	13,028	12,606	1	5	416	6,588	6,190	.....	.....	398	6,440	6,416	1	5	18
45 to 54 years	10,996	8,926	2	9	2,059	6,349	4,305	.....	4	2,040	4,647	4,621	2	5	19
55 to 64 years	8,173	6,181	.....	2	1,990	5,144	3,182	.....	1	1,961	3,029	2,999	.....	1	29
65 years and over	5,020	4,345	.....	1	674	2,959	2,341	.....	1	617	2,061	2,004	.....	.....	57
The province	111,768	105,782	46	179	5,761	56,950	51,356	20	89	5,485	54,818	54,426	26	90	276

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

	Total population.					Total males.					Total females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	32,156	30,262	187	1,357	350	16,274	15,338	82	676	178	15,882	14,924	105	681	172
5 to 9 years	57,542	54,472	275	2,283	512	29,596	28,002	140	1,189	264	27,947	26,470	135	1,094	248
10 to 14 years	51,904	49,139	226	2,115	424	26,551	25,156	103	1,090	202	25,353	23,983	123	1,025	222
15 to 17 years	22,442	21,165	105	914	258	10,068	9,451	49	458	115	12,374	11,714	56	461	143
18 and 19 years	13,886	12,894	60	665	217	6,438	5,918	34	375	111	7,398	6,976	26	290	106
20 years	7,728	7,204	32	360	132	3,612	3,308	19	216	74	4,116	3,901	13	144	58
21 to 24 years	16,630	14,682	182	1,236	530	8,409	7,017	182	905	355	8,221	7,665	50	331	175
25 to 29 years	20,974	18,024	299	1,865	786	10,395	8,171	241	1,438	545	10,579	9,853	58	427	241
30 to 34 years	22,337	19,684	248	1,812	593	11,055	9,085	198	1,372	405	11,282	10,599	55	440	188
35 to 44 years	38,735	34,172	420	3,289	854	19,945	16,488	330	2,526	601	18,790	17,684	90	763	253
45 to 54 years	23,438	20,654	248	1,864	672	12,043	9,944	198	1,418	483	11,395	10,710	50	446	189
55 to 64 years	12,629	11,406	67	647	509	6,161	5,220	50	499	392	6,468	6,186	17	148	117
65 years and over	7,843	6,581	19	284	509	3,288	2,787	16	199	286	4,055	3,744	3	85	223
Unknown	21	16	.....	.....	5	11	10	.....	.....	1	10	6	.....	.....	4
The province	327,715	300,305	2,368	18,691	6,351	163,845	145,890	1,587	12,356	4,012	163,870	154,415	781	6,335	2,339

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

	Total native white.					Native white males.					Native white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	17,293	15,696	174	1,252	171	8,866	8,069	76	633	88	8,427	7,627	98	619	83
5 to 9 years	32,009	29,331	252	2,138	288	16,661	15,266	131	1,117	147	15,348	14,065	121	1,021	141
10 to 14 years	28,647	26,379	191	1,881	196	14,683	13,554	84	953	92	13,964	12,825	107	928	104
15 to 17 years	12,110	11,188	87	739	96	5,425	5,013	39	335	38	6,685	6,175	48	404	58
18 and 19 years	7,246	6,738	35	412	61	3,821	3,111	17	168	25	3,925	3,627	18	244	36
20 years	3,952	3,710	23	187	32	1,840	1,735	13	78	14	2,112	1,975	10	109	18
21 to 24 years	8,093	7,687	42	323	91	3,887	3,754	3	89	41	4,206	3,883	39	234	50
25 to 29 years	9,558	9,149	37	276	96	4,375	4,321	2	6	46	5,183	4,828	35	270	50
30 to 34 years	10,836	10,381	38	301	116	4,958	4,901	.....	11	46	5,878	5,480	38	290	70
35 to 44 years	18,895	18,119	54	537	175	9,273	9,180	.....	6	87	9,622	8,939	64	531	88
45 to 54 years	10,739	10,296	37	281	125	5,254	5,183	.....	4	67	5,485	5,113	37	277	58
55 to 64 years	5,509	5,378	11	55	65	2,558	2,522	1	1	34	2,951	2,856	10	54	31
65 years and over	2,902	2,861	2	17	22	1,185	1,167	.....	1	17	1,717	1,694	2	16	5
Unknown	8	7	.....	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
The province	167,797	156,870	998	8,399	1,535	82,292	77,782	366	3,402	742	85,505	79,088	627	4,997	793

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

	Total foreign white.					Foreign white males.					Foreign white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	166	72	4	29	61	82	33	1	13	35	84	39	3	16	26
5 to 9 years	152	33	13	47	59	76	16	2	22	36	76	17	11	25	23
10 to 14 years	271	32	25	155	59	146	15	15	94	22	125	17	10	61	37
15 to 17 years	223	20	17	148	38	142	5	10	107	20	81	15	7	41	18
18 and 19 years	336	17	23	241	55	255	5	16	200	34	81	12	7	41	21
20 years	220	6	9	169	36	162	.....	6	136	20	58	6	3	33	16
21 to 24 years	1,257	25	138	893	201	1,097	5	129	811	152	160	20	9	82	49
25 to 29 years	2,189	25	258	1,568	338	1,948	4	239	1,429	276	241	21	19	139	62
30 to 34 years	1,960	18	204	1,488	250	1,749	3	192	1,358	196	211	15	12	130	54
35 to 44 years	3,485	27	354	2,732	372	3,160	6	329	2,517	308	325	21	25	215	64
45 to 54 years	1,975	12	210	1,572	181	1,762	3	198	1,413	148	213	9	12	159	33
55 to 64 years	753	4	55	588	106	626	.....	48	495	83	127	4	7	93	23
65 years and over	324	2	17	260	45	240	1	16	194	29	84	1	1	66	16
Unknown	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
The province	13,313	298	1,327	9,890	1,803	11,446	96	1,201	8,789	1,360	1,867	197	126	1,101	443

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

	Total colored.					Colored males.					Colored females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	14,697	14,494	9	76	118	7,326	7,236	5	30	55	7,371	7,258	4	46	63
5 to 9 years	25,381	25,108	10	98	165	12,858	12,720	7	50	81	12,523	12,388	3	48	84
10 to 14 years	22,986	22,728	10	79	169	11,722	11,587	4	43	88	11,264	11,141	6	36	81
15 to 17 years	10,109	9,957	1	27	124	4,501	4,433	.....	11	57	5,608	5,524	1	16	67
18 and 19 years	6,254	6,139	2	12	101	2,862	2,802	1	7	52	3,392	3,337	1	5	49
20 years	3,556	3,488	.....	4	64	1,610	1,568	.....	2	40	1,946	1,920	.....	2	24
21 to 24 years	7,280	7,020	2	20	238	3,425	3,258	.....	5	162	3,855	3,762	2	15	76
25 to 29 years	9,227	8,850	4	21	352	4,072	3,846	.....	3	223	5,155	5,004	4	18	129
30 to 34 years	9,541	9,285	6	23	227	4,348	4,181	1	3	163	5,193	5,104	5	20	64
35 to 44 years	16,355	16,026	2	20	307	7,512	7,302	1	3	206	8,843	8,724	1	17	101
45 to 54 years	10,724	10,346	1	11	366	5,027	4,758	.....	1	268	5,697	5,588	1	10	98
55 to 64 years	6,367	6,024	1	4	338	2,977	2,698	1	3	275	3,390	3,326	.....	1	63
65 years and over	4,117	3,668	.....	7	442	1,863	1,619	.....	4	240	2,254	2,049	.....	3	202
Unknown	11	9	.....	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	2
The province	146,605	143,142	48	402	3,013	70,107	68,012	20	165	1,910	76,498	75,130	28	237	1,103

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.

	Total population.					Total males.					Total females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	2,552	1,994	72	345	141	1,248	974	33	174	67	1,304	1,020	39	171	73
5 to 9 years	3,986	3,284	94	428	180	1,950	1,597	51	215	87	2,036	1,687	43	213	94
10 to 14 years	3,892	3,302	93	339	158	1,883	1,565	56	183	79	2,009	1,737	37	156	79
15 to 17 years	1,908	1,601	52	186	69	809	647	36	94	32	1,099	954	16	92	37
18 and 19 years	1,387	1,132	47	151	57	606	446	38	87	35	781	686	9	64	22
20 years	740	593	19	98	30	344	250	14	64	16	396	343	5	34	14
21 to 24 years	2,316	1,803	88	303	122	1,158	781	77	227	73	1,158	1,022	11	76	49
25 to 29 years	2,684	2,034	80	416	154	1,342	867	61	321	93	1,342	1,167	19	95	61
30 to 34 years	2,373	1,756	71	396	150	1,214	768	50	301	100	1,159	993	21	95	50
35 to 44 years	3,847	2,771	166	648	262	1,963	1,190	115	486	172	1,884	1,581	51	162	90
45 to 54 years	2,360	1,618	75	405	262	1,173	583	57	325	208	1,187	1,035	18	80	54
55 to 64 years	1,285	912	20	168	185	603	299	14	135	155	682	613	6	33	30
65 years and over	708	564	16	55	73	296	191	10	47	48	412	373	6	8	25
The city	30,038	23,364	893	3,938	1,843	14,589	10,153	612	2,659	1,165	15,449	13,211	281	1,279	678

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS—Continued.

	Total native white.					Native white males.					Native white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	1,612	1,093	68	334	117	769	520	29	165	55	843	573	39	169	62
5 to 9 years	2,545	1,891	92	408	154	1,242	915	49	204	74	1,303	976	43	204	80
10 to 14 years	2,390	1,884	78	310	118	1,159	894	44	163	58	1,231	990	34	147	60
15 to 17 years	1,145	918	31	148	48	474	370	18	66	20	671	548	13	82	28
18 and 19 years	775	629	12	103	31	318	250	4	45	19	457	379	[illegible]	58	12
20 years	404	342	3	49	10	162	138	2	19	3	242	204	1	30	7
21 to 24 years	1,189	1,071	17	71	30	540	499	9	22	10	649	572	[illegible]	49	20
25 to 29 years	1,227	1,111	13	69	34	549	536	.....	4	9	678	575	13	65	25
30 to 34 years	1,044	941	15	58	30	472	463	2	1	6	572	478	13	57	24
35 to 44 years	1,712	1,522	26	113	51	717	695	2	.....	20	995	827	24	113	31
45 to 54 years	928	847	9	42	30	371	354	.....	.....	17	557	493	[illegible]	42	13
55 to 64 years	502	467	2	12	21	177	168	.....	.....	9	325	299	[illegible]	12	12
65 years and over	262	251	1	2	8	95	92	.....	.....	3	167	159	1	2	5
The city	15,735	12,967	367	1,719	682	7,045	5,894	159	689	303	8,690	7,073	208	1,030	379

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS—Continued.

	Total foreign white.					Foreign white males.					Foreign white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	31	8	2	3	18	20	4	2	3	11	11	4	.....	.....	7
5 to 9 years	28	1	1	8	18	15	1	1	5	8	13	.....	.....	3	10
10 to 14 years	70	6	14	21	29	41	2	11	15	13	29	4	3	6	16
15 to 17 years	68	2	21	31	14	52	2	18	24	8	16	.....	3	7	6
18 and 19 years	101	1	35	47	18	87	.....	34	41	12	14	1	1	6	6
20 years	82	2	16	48	16	69	2	12	44	11	13	.....	4	4	5
21 to 24 years	377	2	71	229	75	321	.....	68	204	49	56	2	3	25	26
25 to 29 years	515	2	67	347	99	445	1	61	317	66	70	1	6	30	33
30 to 34 years	502	5	56	337	104	429	1	48	300	80	73	4	8	37	24
35 to 44 years	850	6	140	534	170	716	2	113	486	115	134	4	27	48	55
45 to 54 years	540	4	66	362	108	455	.....	57	325	73	85	4	9	37	35
55 to 64 years	217	.....	18	155	44	176	.....	14	135	27	41	.....	4	20	17
65 years and over	104	2	15	53	34	74	.....	10	47	17	30	2	5	6	17
The city	3,485	41	522	2,175	747	2,900	15	449	1,946	490	585	26	73	229	257

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS—Continued.

	Total colored.					Colored males.					Colored females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	909	893	2	8	6	459	450	2	6	1	450	443	.....	2	5
5 to 9 years	1,413	1,392	1	12	8	693	681	1	6	5	720	711	.....	6	3
10 to 14 years	1,432	1,412	1	8	11	683	669	1	5	8	749	743	.....	3	3
15 to 17 years	695	681	.....	7	7	283	275	.....	4	4	412	406	.....	3	3
18 and 19 years	511	502	.....	1	8	201	196	.....	1	4	310	306	.....	.....	4
20 years	254	249	.....	1	4	113	110	.....	1	2	141	139	.....	.....	2
21 to 24 years	750	730	.....	3	17	297	282	.....	1	14	453	448	.....	2	3
25 to 29 years	942	921	.....	.....	21	348	330	.....	.....	18	594	591	.....	.....	3
30 to 34 years	827	810	.....	1	16	313	299	.....	.....	14	514	511	.....	1	2
35 to 44 years	1,285	1,243	.....	1	41	530	493	.....	.....	37	755	750	.....	1	4
45 to 54 years	892	767	.....	1	124	347	229	.....	.....	118	545	538	.....	1	6
55 to 64 years	566	445	.....	1	120	250	131	.....	.....	119	316	314	.....	1	1
65 years and over	342	311	.....	.....	31	127	99	.....	.....	28	215	212	.....	.....	3
The city	10,818	10,356	4	44	414	4,644	4,244	4	24	372	6,174	6,112	.....	20	42

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA.

	Total population.					Total males.					Total females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	17,791	11,976	542	4,661	612	8,700	5,815	285	2,288	312	9,091	6,161	257	2,373	300
5 to 9 years	24,320	17,694	533	5,420	673	12,026	8,703	269	2,705	349	12,294	8,991	264	2,715	324
10 to 14 years	23,996	17,839	447	5,096	614	11,700	8,518	287	2,639	306	12,296	9,321	210	2,457	308
15 to 17 years	14,517	10,209	371	3,529	408	6,889	4,383	239	2,066	201	7,628	5,826	132	1,463	207
18 and 19 years	10,802	6,990	324	3,116	372	5,561	2,963	211	2,167	200	5,241	4,007	113	949	172
20 years	5,888	3,641	206	1,801	240	3,077	1,503	149	1,289	136	2,811	2,138	57	512	104
21 to 24 years	21,711	13,642	888	6,140	1,041	12,087	5,862	758	4,817	650	9,624	7,780	130	1,323	391
25 to 29 years	26,357	16,241	1,104	7,595	1,417	15,025	7,442	903	5,717	963	11,332	8,799	201	1,878	454
30 to 34 years	21,982	13,255	926	6,634	1,167	12,418	6,104	732	4,753	829	9,564	7,151	194	1,881	338
35 to 44 years	32,354	19,047	1,328	10,164	1,815	17,852	8,408	1,002	7,199	1,243	14,502	10,639	326	2,965	572
45 to 54 years	19,414	11,167	632	5,736	1,879	10,224	4,423	466	3,924	1,411	9,190	6,744	166	1,812	468
55 to 64 years	11,066	6,398	292	2,912	1,464	5,384	2,199	194	1,906	1,085	5,682	4,199	98	1,006	379
65 years and over	5,772	3,449	120	1,319	884	2,306	1,017	81	763	445	3,466	2,432	39	556	439
Unknown	11	5	.....	3	3	9	4	.....	2	3	2	1	.....	1	.....
The city	235,961	151,568	7,713	64,126	12,589	123,258	67,364	5,526	42,235	8,133	112,723	84,189	2,187	21,891	4,456

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA—Continued.

	Total native white.					Native white males.					Native white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	12,341	7,141	499	4,366	335	6,097	3,518	264	2,148	167	6,244	3,623	235	2,218	168
5 to 9 years	16,392	10,538	484	4,996	374	8,213	5,277	241	2,506	189	8,179	5,261	243	2,490	185
10 to 14 years	15,336	10,408	339	4,256	333	7,402	4,971	166	2,102	163	7,934	5,437	173	2,154	170
15 to 17 years	8,523	5,905	204	2,201	213	3,760	2,617	100	947	96	4,763	3,288	104	1,254	117
18 and 19 years	5,647	4,032	133	1,331	151	2,508	1,820	51	574	63	3,139	2,212	82	757	88
20 years	2,742	2,087	57	574	74	1,170	893	18	224	35	1,572	1,144	39	350	39
21 to 24 years	9,752	8,440	91	1,040	181	4,361	3,882	33	378	68	5,391	4,558	58	662	113
25 to 29 years	10,684	9,586	89	837	172	4,900	4,816	1	27	56	5,784	4,770	88	810	116
30 to 34 years	8,678	7,646	65	768	204	4,046	3,945	1	10	90	4,632	3,701	64	753	114
35 to 44 years	12,483	10,871	144	1,141	327	5,545	5,372	1	24	148	6,938	5,499	143	1,117	179
45 to 54 years	6,938	6,139	62	506	231	2,868	2,743	1	4	120	4,070	3,396	61	502	111
55 to 64 years	3,919	3,554	48	196	121	1,407	1,331	2	6	68	2,512	2,223	46	190	53
65 years and over	2,094	1,967	17	62	48	661	638	.....	1	22	1,433	1,329	17	61	26
Unknown	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
The city	115,532	88,267	2,232	22,269	2,764	52,940	41,825	879	8,951	1,285	62,592	46,442	1,353	13,318	1,479

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA—Continued.

	Total foreign white.					Foreign white males.					Foreign white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	612	223	30	164	195	288	91	10	88	99	324	132	20	76	96
5 to 9 years	666	163	34	277	192	325	76	17	127	105	341	87	17	150	87
10 to 14 years	1,064	102	95	700	157	656	53	65	467	71	398	49	30	233	86
15 to 17 years	1,594	49	158	1,279	108	1,302	19	135	1,094	54	292	30	23	185	54
18 and 19 years	2,095	32	186	1,748	129	1,816	10	160	1,575	71	279	22	26	173	58
20 years	1,463	22	149	1,210	82	1,237	9	131	1,060	37	226	13	18	150	45
21 to 24 years	6,588	104	795	5,077	612	5,554	20	724	4,430	380	1,034	84	71	647	232
25 to 29 years	8,770	144	1,012	6,747	867	7,192	15	901	5,686	590	1,578	129	111	1,061	277
30 to 34 years	7,463	83	858	5,846	676	5,972	9	731	4,740	492	1,491	74	127	1,106	184
35 to 44 years	11,264	122	1,181	8,998	963	8,854	8	1,001	7,173	672	2,410	114	180	1,825	291
45 to 54 years	6,454	59	569	5,209	617	4,788	5	464	3,914	405	1,666	54	105	1,295	212
55 to 64 years	3,323	27	243	2,711	342	2,285	1	192	1,899	193	1,038	26	51	812	149
65 years and over	1,562	18	103	1,251	185	918	1	81	760	76	634	12	22	491	109
Unknown	3	1	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	52,901	1,144	5,413	41,219	5,125	41,190	318	4,612	33,018	3,245	11,711	826	801	8,204	1,880

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA—Continued.

	Total colored.					Colored males.					Colored females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	4,838	4,612	13	131	82	2,315	2,206	11	52	46	2,523	2,406	2	79	36
5 to 9 years	7,262	6,993	15	147	107	3,488	3,350	11	72	55	3,774	3,643	4	75	52
10 to 14 years	7,606	7,329	13	140	124	3,642	3,494	6	70	72	3,964	3,835	7	70	52
15 to 17 years	4,400	4,255	9	49	87	1,827	1,747	4	25	51	2,573	2,508	5	24	36
18 and 19 years	3,060	2,926	5	37	92	1,237	1,153	.....	18	66	1,823	1,778	5	19	26
20 years	1,683	1,582	.....	17	84	670	601	.....	5	64	1,013	981	.....	12	20
21 to 24 years	5,371	5,098	2	23	248	2,172	1,960	1	9	202	3,199	3,138	1	14	46
25 to 29 years	6,903	6,511	3	11	378	2,933	2,611	1	4	317	3,970	3,900	2	7	61
30 to 34 years	5,841	5,526	3	25	287	2,400	2,150	.....	3	247	3,441	3,376	3	22	40
35 to 44 years	8,607	8,054	3	25	526	3,453	3,028	.....	2	423	5,154	5,026	3	23	102
45 to 54 years	6,022	4,969	1	21	1,031	2,568	1,675	1	6	886	3,454	3,294	.....	15	145
55 to 64 years	3,824	2,817	1	5	1,001	1,692	867	.....	1	824	2,132	1,950	1	4	177
65 years and over	2,126	1,469	.....	6	651	727	378	.....	2	347	1,399	1,091	.....	4	304
Unknown	5	1	.....	1	3	4	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....
The city	67,548	62,142	68	688	4,700	29,128	25,221	35	269	3,603	38,420	36,921	33	369	1,097

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF MATANZAS.

	Total population.					Total males.					Total females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	2,799	2,235	49	302	213	1,390	1,116	25	140	109	1,409	1,119	24	162	104
5 to 9 years	4,529	3,623	64	411	431	2,252	1,769	38	216	229	2,277	1,854	26	195	202
10 to 14 years	4,876	3,974	52	386	464	2,343	1,915	26	197	205	2,533	2,059	26	189	259
15 to 17 years	2,498	2,031	26	232	209	1,099	887	8	129	75	1,399	1,144	18	103	134
18 and 19 years	1,689	1,350	26	157	156	688	521	13	91	63	1,001	829	13	66	93
20 years	855	684	12	92	67	363	266	7	58	32	492	418	5	34	35
21 to 24 years	2,896	2,376	33	270	217	1,308	947	21	196	144	1,588	1,429	12	74	73
25 to 29 years	3,374	2,729	46	351	248	1,470	1,065	26	230	149	1,904	1,664	20	121	99
30 to 34 years	2,679	2,131	34	332	182	1,243	903	21	225	94	1,436	1,228	13	107	88
35 to 44 years	4,384	3,359	86	577	362	2,103	1,432	57	417	197	2,281	1,927	29	160	165
45 to 54 years	2,908	2,028	44	393	443	1,332	774	32	271	255	1,576	1,254	12	122	188
55 to 64 years	1,759	1,065	14	230	450	867	391	13	173	290	892	674	1	57	160
65 years and over	1,122	614	4	97	407	466	182	4	69	211	656	432	.....	28	196
Unknown	6	5	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....
The city	36,374	28,204	490	3,830	3,850	16,926	12,169	291	2,412	2,054	19,448	16,035	199	1,418	1,796

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF MATANZAS—Continued.

	Total native white.					Native white males.					Native white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	1,786	1,282	49	290	165	910	660	25	137	88	876	622	24	153	77
5 to 9 years	3,037	2,207	63	393	374	1,528	1,082	38	211	197	1,509	1,125	25	182	177
10 to 14 years	3,279	2,454	46	365	414	1,567	1,179	22	182	184	1,712	1,275	24	183	230
15 to 17 years	1,647	1,258	23	187	179	702	541	7	91	63	945	717	16	96	116
18 and 19 years	1,091	851	22	98	120	422	328	10	38	46	669	523	12	60	74
20 years	502	400	7	52	43	198	158	3	20	17	304	242	4	32	26
21 to 24 years	1,740	1,587	16	75	62	722	665	5	23	29	1,018	922	11	52	33
25 to 29 years	1,869	1,691	18	92	68	723	705	.....	3	15	1,146	986	18	89	53
30 to 34 years	1,399	1,264	11	73	51	595	582	.....	.....	13	804	682	11	73	38
35 to 44 years	2,240	2,001	19	107	113	960	927	.....	.....	33	1,280	1,074	19	107	80
45 to 54 years	1,306	1,132	7	78	89	518	484	.....	1	33	788	648	7	77	56
55 to 64 years	667	598	.....	30	39	260	238	.....	2	20	407	360	.....	28	19
65 years and over	366	336	.....	11	19	113	106	.....	.....	7	253	230	.....	11	12
Unknown	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
The city	20,931	17,063	281	1,851	1,736	9,219	7,656	110	708	745	11,712	9,407	171	1,143	991

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF MATANZAS—Continued.

	Total foreign white.					Foreign white males.					Foreign white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	49	14	.....	.....	35	26	10	.....	.....	16	23	4	.....	.....	19
5 to 9 years	43	5	1	4	33	25	2	.....	1	22	18	3	1	3	11
10 to 14 years	47	5	4	13	25	24	.....	3	11	10	23	5	1	2	15
15 to 17 years	68	1	3	43	21	48	.....	1	38	9	20	1	2	5	12
18 and 19 years	88	2	4	57	25	68	1	3	52	12	20	1	1	5	13
20 years	66	3	5	39	19	54	.....	4	38	12	12	3	1	1	7
21 to 24 years	367	13	17	193	144	296	1	16	173	106	71	12	1	20	38
25 to 29 years	469	16	28	259	166	375	1	26	227	121	94	15	2	32	45
30 to 34 years	411	9	23	259	120	320	1	21	225	73	91	8	2	34	47
35 to 44 years	769	17	67	469	216	618	1	57	417	143	151	16	10	52	73
45 to 54 years	587	8	37	313	229	419	3	32	270	114	168	5	5	43	115
55 to 64 years	435	6	14	200	215	284	.....	13	171	100	151	6	1	29	115
65 years and over	245	7	4	85	149	138	.....	4	69	65	107	7	.....	16	84
The city	3,644	106	207	1,934	1,397	2,695	20	180	1,692	803	949	86	27	242	594

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF MATANZAS—Continued.

	Total colored.					Colored males.					Colored females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	964	939	.....	12	13	454	446	.....	3	5	510	493	.....	9	8
5 to 9 years	1,449	1,411	.....	14	24	699	685	.....	4	10	750	726	.....	10	14
10 to 14 years	1,550	1,515	2	8	25	762	736	1	4	11	798	779	1	4	14
15 to 17 years	783	772	.....	2	9	349	346	.....	.....	3	434	426	.....	2	6
18 and 19 years	510	497	.....	2	11	198	192	.....	1	5	312	305	.....	1	6
20 years	287	281	.....	1	5	111	108	.....	.....	3	176	173	.....	1	2
21 to 24 years	789	776	.....	2	11	290	281	.....	.....	9	499	495	.....	2	2
25 to 29 years	1,036	1,022	.....	.....	14	372	359	.....	.....	13	664	663	.....	.....	1
30 to 34 years	869	858	.....	.....	11	328	320	.....	.....	8	541	538	.....	.....	3
35 to 44 years	1,875	1,841	.....	1	33	525	504	.....	.....	21	850	837	.....	1	12
45 to 54 years	1,015	888	.....	2	125	395	287	.....	.....	108	620	601	.....	2	17
55 to 64 years	657	461	.....	.....	196	328	153	.....	.....	170	334	308	.....	.....	26
65 years and over	511	271	.....	1	239	215	76	.....	.....	139	296	195	.....	1	100
Unknown	4	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....
The city	11,799	11,035	2	45	717	5,012	4,493	1	12	506	6,787	6,542	1	33	211

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

	Total population.					Total males.					Total females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	2,352	2,055	28	228	41	1,181	1,034	13	112	22	1,171	1,021	15	116	19
5 to 9 years	3,520	3,061	42	344	73	1,752	1,526	25	167	34	1,768	1,535	17	177	39
10 to 14 years	3,219	2,796	51	318	54	1,515	1,316	29	144	26	1,704	1,480	22	174	28
15 to 17 years	1,678	1,450	31	165	32	642	552	12	66	12	1,036	898	19	99	20
18 and 19 years	970	814	20	119	17	396	321	10	59	6	574	493	10	60	11
20 years	558	478	10	56	14	214	177	2	29	6	344	301	8	27	8
21 to 24 years	1,447	1,222	25	169	31	633	505	11	102	15	814	717	14	67	16
25 to 29 years	1,626	1,398	23	191	19	667	505	17	132	13	959	888	6	59	6
30 to 34 years	1,839	1,611	11	190	27	740	607	7	110	16	1,099	1,004	4	80	11
35 to 44 years	3,079	2,614	50	351	64	1,276	1,016	22	202	36	1,803	1,598	28	149	28
45 to 54 years	2,263	1,882	57	249	75	902	661	26	165	50	1,361	1,221	31	84	25
55 to 64 years	1,530	1,265	47	121	97	591	427	23	74	67	939	838	24	47	30
65 years and over	1,021	792	33	53	143	408	260	19	36	88	613	532	14	17	55
The city	25,102	21,433	428	2,554	687	10,912	8,907	216	1,398	391	14,190	12,526	212	1,156	296

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

	Total native white.					Native white males.					Native white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	1,646	1,380	26	218	22	818	688	12	105	13	828	692	14	113	9
5 to 9 years	2,635	2,220	35	337	43	1,301	1,102	19	165	15	1,334	1,118	16	172	28
10 to 14 years	2,344	1,971	45	298	30	1,080	910	24	133	13	1,264	1,061	21	165	17
15 to 17 years	1,182	1,004	29	133	16	450	386	11	45	8	732	618	18	88	8
18 and 19 years	658	539	19	94	6	263	212	9	41	1	395	327	10	53	5
20 years	347	294	9	36	8	121	104	2	13	2	226	190	7	23	6
21 to 24 years	886	788	17	71	10	343	323	4	14	2	543	465	13	57	8
25 to 29 years	931	875	6	45	5	338	336	.....	.....	2	593	539	6	45	3
30 to 34 years	1,178	1,090	4	69	15	432	423	.....	.....	9	746	667	4	69	6
35 to 44 years	1,974	1,808	18	124	29	764	751	.....	.....	13	1,210	1,052	18	124	16
45 to 54 years	1,337	1,226	22	70	19	434	426	1	1	6	903	800	21	69	13
55 to 64 years	890	831	7	37	15	272	264	.....	.....	8	618	567	7	37	7
65 years and over	497	488	2	11	1	148	147	.....	.....	1	349	336	2	11	.....
The city	16,505	14,504	239	1,543	219	6,764	6,072	82	517	93	9,741	8,432	157	1,026	126

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

	Total foreign white.					Foreign white males.					Foreign white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	19	8	.....	2	9	10	5	.....	2	3	9	3	.....	.....	6
5 to 9 years	20	6	2	.....	12	13	3	2	.....	8	7	3	.....	.....	4
10 to 14 years	31	8	4	12	7	16	3	3	6	4	15	5	1	6	3
15 to 17 years	32	6	.....	25	1	24	4	.....	20	.....	8	2	.....	5	1
18 and 19 years	29	4	1	20	4	22	3	1	17	1	7	1	.....	3	3
20 years	28	7	1	19	1	18	2	.....	15	1	10	5	1	4	.....
21 to 24 years	129	7	8	95	19	110	2	7	88	13	19	5	1	7	6
25 to 29 years	174	3	17	142	12	158	.....	17	132	9	16	3	.....	10	3
30 to 34 years	132	.....	7	118	7	122	.....	7	110	5	10	.....	.....	8	2
35 to 44 years	266	4	27	219	16	237	1	22	202	12	29	3	5	17	4
45 to 54 years	217	.....	35	173	9	196	.....	25	168	8	21	.....	10	10	1
55 to 64 years	130	2	39	84	5	100	.....	23	74	3	30	2	16	10	2
65 years and over	76	.....	31	42	3	58	.....	19	36	3	18	.....	12	6	.....
The city	1,283	55	172	951	105	1,084	23	126	865	70	199	32	46	86	35

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

City of Puerto Príncipe—Continued.

	Total colored.					Colored males.					Colored females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	687	667	2	8	10	353	341	1	5	6	334	326	1	3	4
5 to 9 years	865	835	5	7	18	438	421	4	2	11	427	414	1	5	7
10 to 14 years	844	817	2	8	17	419	403	2	5	9	425	414	.....	3	8
15 to 17 years	464	440	2	7	15	168	162	1	1	4	296	278	1	6	11
18 and 19 years	283	271	.....	5	7	111	106	.....	1	4	172	165	.....	4	3
20 years	183	177	.....	1	5	75	71	.....	1	3	108	106	.....	.....	2
21 to 24 years	432	427	.....	3	2	180	180	.....	.....	.....	252	247	.....	3	2
25 to 29 years	521	515	.....	4	2	171	169	.....	.....	2	350	346	.....	4	.....
30 to 34 years	529	521	.....	3	5	186	184	.....	.....	2	343	337	.....	3	3
35 to 44 years	839	807	5	8	19	275	264	.....	.....	11	564	543	5	8	8
45 to 54 years	709	656	.....	6	47	272	235	.....	1	36	437	421	.....	5	11
55 to 64 years	510	432	1	.....	77	219	163	.....	.....	56	291	269	1	.....	21
65 years and over	448	309	.....	.....	139	197	113	.....	.....	84	251	196	.....	.....	55
The city	7,814	6,874	17	60	363	3,064	2,812	8	16	228	4,250	4,062	9	44	135

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF SANTIAGO.

	Total population.					Total males.					Total females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	2,742	2,388	59	195	150	1,355	1,152	26	100	77	1,387	1,186	33	95	73
5 to 9 years	5,870	5,212	86	340	232	2,901	2,563	42	175	121	2,969	2,649	44	165	111
10 to 14 years	6,028	5,476	70	310	172	2,879	2,616	29	158	76	3,149	2,860	41	152	96
15 to 17 years	3,048	2,736	31	163	118	1,319	1,174	11	88	46	1,729	1,562	20	75	72
18 and 19 years	2,028	1,739	23	157	104	891	728	15	102	46	1,132	1,011	8	55	58
20 years	1,026	879	11	71	65	449	357	7	49	36	577	522	4	22	29
21 to 24 years	2,789	2,234	65	230	260	1,311	982	47	174	158	1,478	1,302	18	56	102
25 to 29 years	3,604	2,735	99	362	408	1,727	1,097	78	280	272	1,877	1,638	21	82	136
30 to 34 years	3,707	2,950	96	359	302	1,778	1,243	69	272	194	1,929	1,707	27	87	108
35 to 44 years	5,862	4,689	162	635	376	2,743	1,901	126	479	237	3,119	2,788	36	156	139
45 to 54 years	3,590	2,903	90	362	235	1,569	1,065	72	282	150	2,021	1,838	18	80	85
55 to 64 years	1,832	1,562	81	103	136	683	492	25	81	85	1,149	1,070	6	22	51
65 years and over	966	811	9	46	100	315	233	7	34	41	651	578	2	12	59
Unknown	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
The city	43,090	36,265	832	3,333	2,660	19,922	15,554	554	2,274	1,540	23,168	20,711	278	1,059	1,120

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

	Total native white.					Native white males.					Native white females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	1,186	894	53	176	63	616	462	24	94	36	570	432	29	82	27
5 to 9 years	2,470	1,954	79	307	130	1,252	990	40	157	65	1,218	964	39	150	65
10 to 14 years	2,281	1,897	54	255	75	1,099	914	21	133	31	1,182	983	33	122	44
15 to 17 years	1,150	983	22	113	32	511	433	7	55	16	639	550	15	58	16
18 and 19 years	737	634	9	68	26	297	261	5	23	8	440	373	4	45	18
20 years	358	316	7	24	11	160	140	5	11	4	198	176	2	13	7
21 to 24 years	966	866	12	42	46	410	385	1	4	20	556	481	11	38	26
25 to 29 years	1,095	1,000	10	44	41	443	421	2	.....	20	652	579	8	44	21
30 to 34 years	1,145	1,015	19	53	58	461	438	.....	5	18	684	577	19	48	40
35 to 44 years	1,869	1,675	23	99	72	783	749	.....	1	33	1,086	926	23	98	39
45 to 54 years	1,128	1,010	10	48	60	400	372	.....	.....	28	728	638	10	48	32
55 to 64 years	567	513	4	13	37	184	166	.....	1	17	383	347	4	12	20
65 years and over	305	290	1	4	10	85	78	.....	.....	7	220	212	1	4	3
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	15,258	13,048	303	1,246	661	6,702	5,810	105	484	303	8,556	7,238	198	762	358

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

	Total foreign white.					Foreign white males.					Foreign white females.				
	Total	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	94	51	3	9	31	44	23	1	3	17	50	28	2	6	14
5 to 9 years	69	20	6	16	27	40	12	1	8	19	29	8	5	8	8
10 to 14 years	88	16	14	40	18	43	12	8	18	5	45	4	6	22	13
15 to 17 years	78	5	9	43	16	43	2	4	31	6	30	3	5	12	10
18 and 19 years	143	11	13	87	32	110	5	9	77	19	33	6	4	10	13
20 years	73	3	4	46	20	49	.....	2	37	10	24	3	2	9	10
21 to 24 years	330	9	51	183	87	276	1	46	170	59	54	8	5	13	28
25 to 29 years	572	14	86	314	158	479	1	76	279	123	93	13	10	35	35
30 to 34 years	494	7	74	303	110	423	1	69	267	86	71	6	5	36	24
35 to 44 years	821	10	139	533	139	705	1	126	478	100	116	9	13	55	39
45 to 54 years	461	2	79	311	69	408	.....	72	281	55	53	2	7	30	14
55 to 64 years	151	.....	26	89	36	125	.....	24	79	22	26	.....	2	10	14
65 years and over	69	.....	8	41	20	49	.....	7	34	8	20	.....	1	7	12
Unknown	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
The city	3,440	148	512	2,015	765	2,795	58	445	1,762	530	645	90	67	253	235

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TABLE XIV.—*Citizenship by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

	Total colored.					Colored males.					Colored females.				
	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Under 5 years	1,462	1,393	3	10	56	696	667	1	3	24	767	726	2	7	32
5 to 9 years	3,331	3,238	1	17	75	1,609	1,561	1	10	37	1,722	1,677	.....	7	38
10 to 14 years	3,659	3,563	2	15	79	1,737	1,690	.....	7	40	1,922	1,873	2	8	39
15 to 17 years	1,825	1,748	.....	7	70	765	739	.....	2	24	1,060	1,009	.....	5	46
18 and 19 years	1,143	1,094	1	2	46	484	462	1	2	19	659	632	.....	.....	27
20 years	595	560	.....	1	34	240	217	.....	1	22	355	343	.....	.....	12
21 to 24 years	1,493	1,359	2	5	127	625	546	.....	.....	79	868	813	2	5	48
25 to 29 years	1,937	1,721	3	4	209	805	675	.....	1	129	1,132	1,046	3	3	80
30 to 34 years	2,068	1,928	3	3	134	894	804	.....	.....	90	1,174	1,124	3	3	44
35 to 44 years	3,172	3,004	.....	3	165	1,255	1,151	.....	.....	104	1,917	1,853	.....	3	61
45 to 54 years	2,001	1,891	1	3	106	761	693	.....	1	67	1,240	1,198	1	2	39
55 to 64 years	1,114	1,049	1	1	63	374	326	1	1	46	740	723	.....	.....	17
65 years and over	592	521	.....	1	70	181	155	.....	.....	26	411	366	.....	1	44
The city	24,392	23,069	17	72	1,234	10,425	9,686	4	28	707	13,967	13,383	13	44	527

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TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition.*

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Province.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Habana	424,804	289,770	77,546	28,730	28,612	146
City of Habana	*235,981*	*160,780*	*42,071*	*18,253*	*14,799*	*78*
Matanzas	202,444	143,988	27,087	20,942	10,089	338
Pinar del Rio	173,064	124,482	27,100	12,386	8,964	132
Puerto Principe	88,284	62,369	17,210	8,505	5,120	21
Santa Clara	356,536	252,757	56,925	26,607	20,110	137
Santiago	327,715	235,343	40,483	39,562	12,263	64
Cuba	1,572,797	1,106,709	246,351	131,732	85,167	838

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

District.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Aguacate	3,163	2,259	392	356	155	1
Alquizar	8,746	5,939	1,789	501	516	1
Bainoa	1,725	1,197	285	88	155	.....
Batabanó	6,523	4,393	1,392	322	415	1
Bauta	5,142	3,459	1,009	327	347	.....
Bejucal	5,756	3,789	1,240	210	512	5
Cano	4,210	2,885	913	132	278	2
Casiguas	1,004	713	152	78	61	.....
Catalina	2,718	1,889	495	115	218	1
Ceiba del Agua	2,197	1,519	410	92	176	.....
Guanabacoa	20,080	13,796	3,322	1,354	1,605	4
City of Guanabacoa	*13,965*	*9,700*	*2,058*	*1,111*	*1,099*	*3*
Guara	1,835	1,312	312	56	154	1
Güines	11,394	7,885	1,750	867	889	3
Guira de Melena	11,548	7,958	2,103	781	703	3
Habana	242,055	164,897	43,349	18,492	15,231	86
City of Habana	*235,981*	*160,780*	*42,071*	*18,253*	*14,799*	*78*
Isla de Pinos	3,199	2,184	774	56	184	1
Jaruco	4,076	2,761	684	286	343	2
Madruga	3,744	2,548	676	135	385	.....
Managua	2,887	1,996	564	100	226	1
Marianao	8,593	5,944	1,551	558	540	.....
Melena del Sur	3,207	2,266	479	286	176	.....
Nueva Paz	7,761	5,480	1,224	603	448	6
Pipian	1,101	757	235	20	89	.....
Quivicán	2,423	1,683	426	136	175	3
Regla	11,363	7,437	2,385	715	823	3
Salud	3,293	2,210	779	22	282	.....
San Antonio de las Vegas	1,855	1,291	342	92	130	.....
San Antonio de los Baños	12,631	8,437	2,827	350	1,017	.....
San Felipe	1,915	1,360	292	134	128	1
San José de las Lajas	4,154	2,771	741	218	423	1
San Nicolás	4,568	3,208	688	386	285	1
Santa Cruz del Norte	2,965	2,009	484	271	201	.....
Santa María del Rosario	2,730	1,918	449	137	226	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	10,276	7,022	2,104	340	791	19
Tapaste	1,551	1,011	322	82	136	.....
Vereda Nueva	2,416	1,588	607	32	189	.....
The province	424,804	289,770	77,546	28,730	28,612	146

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TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Alacranes	8,110	5,691	986	1,094	338	1
Bolondrón	9,179	6,316	1,015	1,493	355	.....
Cabezas	5,184	3,840	920	95	329	.....
Canasí	1,993	1,385	248	248	112	.....
Cárdenas	24,861	17,421	4,066	1,818	1,554	2
City of Cárdenas	*21,940*	*15,220*	*3,633*	*1,605*	*1,380*	*2*
Carlos Rojas	3,174	2,493	292	267	122	.....
Colón	12,195	8,941	1,527	1,211	516	.....
Cuevitas	5,807	4,083	756	712	256	.....
Guamacaro	6,000	4,283	660	801	254	2
Jagüey Grande	5,853	4,104	900	523	325	1
Jovellanos	7,529	5,469	716	1,043	299	2
Macagua	5,042	3,606	582	642	212	.....
Macuriges	10,405	7,447	1,041	1,583	370	14
Martí	8,905	6,352	1,071	1,192	290	.....
Matanzas	45,282	31,380	7,263	3,307	3,080	302
City of Matanzas	*36,374*	*25,520*	*5,607*	*2,817*	*2,409*	*21*
Máximo-Gómez	4,046	3,006	424	434	182	.....
Méndez Capote	2,158	1,556	320	206	75	1
Palmillas	7,647	5,378	864	1,150	251	4
Perico	4,449	3,221	455	608	165	.....
Roque	4,464	3,393	492	421	158	.....
Sabanilla	5,205	3,718	707	518	262	.....
San José de los Ramos	6,765	4,915	840	776	226	8
Santa Ana	2,965	2,172	396	256	142	.....
Unión de Reyes	5,226	3,818	597	594	216	1
The province	202,444	143,988	27,087	20,942	10,089	338

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Artemisa	9,317	6,656	1,486	576	589	10
Bahía Honda	2,117	1,588	206	213	110	.....
Cabañas	3,853	2,914	324	435	180	.....
Candelaria	4,866	3,372	695	450	349	.....
Consolación del Norte	7,399	5,301	1,300	363	431	4
Consolación del Sur	16,665	12,331	2,474	1,043	815	2
Guanajay	8,796	6,091	1,535	449	721	.....
Guane	14,760	10,450	2,249	1,285	775	1
Guayabal	2,710	1,883	520	122	184	1
Julián Díaz	1,871	1,455	218	103	95	.....
Los Palacios	2,456	1,728	287	282	158	1
Mántua	8,366	5,892	1,274	827	372	1
Mariel	3,631	2,578	554	259	240	.....
Pinar del Río	38,343	27,756	5,989	2,992	1,572	34
City of Pinar del Río	*8,890*	*6,407*	*1,324*	*686*	*463*	.....
San Cristóbal	4,263	2,967	706	298	292	.....
San Diego de los Baños	2,419	1,742	372	134	170	1
San Diego de Nuñez	1,137	781	92	222	42	.....
San Juan y Martínez	14,787	10,834	2,358	869	715	11
San Luis	7,608	5,425	1,358	432	333	60
Viñales	17,700	12,738	3,103	1,032	821	6
The province	178,064	124,482	27,100	12,386	8,964	132

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Ciego de Avila	9,801	7,018	2,007	253	523	.....
Morón	9,630	7,152	1,834	143	501	.....
Nuevitas	10,355	7,414	1,974	459	507	1
Puerto Príncipe	53,140	36,783	10,609	2,328	3,401	19
City of Puerto Príncipe	*25,102*	*17,155*	*4,956*	*785*	*2,204*	*2*
Santa Cruz del Sur	5,308	4,002	786	322	197	1
The province	88,234	62,369	17,210	3,505	5,129	21

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TABLE XV.—*Conjugal condition*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Abreus	3,995	3,014	561	267	153	.....
Caibarien	8,650	6,121	1,517	553	457	2
Calabazar	13,419	9,300	1,982	1,412	702	23
Camajuani	14,495	10,164	2,526	1,158	645	2
Cartagena	6,244	4,622	917	327	377	1
Ceja de Pablo	6,954	5,041	954	634	324	1
Cienfuegos	59,128	41,996	9,210	4,924	2,973	25
City of Cienfuegos	*30,038*	*20,975*	*4,798*	*2,534*	*1,721*	*9*
Cifuentes	3,825	2,680	657	236	252	.....
Cruces	7,958	5,665	1,112	714	461	1
Esperanza	7,811	5,293	1,414	507	596	1
Palmira	6,527	5,102	778	361	286	.....
Placetas	11,961	8,480	1,999	773	708	1
Quemado de Güines	8,890	6,391	1,292	786	420	1
Rancho Veloz	7,582	5,359	949	918	303	3
Ranchuelo	5,059	3,518	716	499	325	1
Rodas	9,562	7,042	1,452	621	445	2
Sagua la Grande	21,342	15,304	2,941	2,023	1,067	7
City of Sagua la Grande	*12,729*	*9,158*	*1,715*	*1,145*	*706*	*4*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	12,832	8,922	2,569	501	840	.....
Sancti-Spiritus	25,709	18,124	4,537	1,098	1,917	33
City of Sancti-Spiritus	*12,696*	*9,146*	*1,959*	*475*	*1,112*	*6*
San Diego del Valle	5,369	3,593	1,015	372	388	1
San Fernando	6,445	4,546	1,133	424	340	2
San Juan de las Yeras	5,600	3,785	1,064	406	344	1
San Juan de los Remedios	14,833	10,563	2,406	1,044	818	2
Santa Clara	28,437	19,791	4,734	1,975	1,915	22
City of Santa Clara	*13,763*	*9,824*	*1,947*	*945*	*1,047*	.....
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	9,603	7,050	1,330	781	441	1
Santo Domingo	10,372	7,046	1,782	815	729	.....
Trinidad	24,271	17,153	3,814	1,865	1,436	3
City of Trinidad	*11,120*	*8,053*	*1,695*	*687*	*684*	*1*
Yaguajay	9,718	7,092	1,564	613	448	1
The province	356,536	252,757	56,925	26,607	20,110	137

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

Alto Songo	12,770	9,763	975	1,788	244	.....
Baracoa	21,944	15,745	2,777	2,580	889	3
Bayamo	21,193	15,846	1,235	3,618	488	6
Campechuela	7,369	5,481	494	1,247	147	.....
Caney	9,126	6,879	984	1,028	235	.....
Cobre	10,707	7,927	720	1,853	205	2
Cristo	1,194	894	138	119	43	.....
Gibara	31,594	21,961	6,108	1,984	1,518	23
Guantanamo	28,063	20,002	2,497	4,766	790	8
Holguin	34,506	23,454	6,953	2,237	1,856	6
Jiguani	10,495	7,741	873	1,642	238	1
Manzanillo	32,288	23,668	2,729	4,896	994	1
City of Manzanillo	*14,464*	*10,670*	*1,688*	*1,445*	*661*	.....
Mayari	8,504	6,047	1,242	890	323	2
Niquero	2,718	1,961	200	491	66	.....
Palma Soriano	12,305	8,624	1,301	2,028	350	2
Puerto Padre	19,984	14,119	2,834	2,163	868	.....
Sagua de Tánamo	5,796	4,182	750	646	217	1
San Luis	11,681	8,336	1,109	1,879	357	.....
Santiago de Cuba	45,478	32,713	6,564	3,757	2,435	9
City of Santiago de Cuba	*43,090*	*30,998*	*6,396*	*3,299*	*2,388*	*9*
The province	327,715	235,343	40,483	39,562	12,263	64

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TABLE XVI.—*Conjugal condition by sex, race, and nativity.*

CUBA.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All classes	1,572,797	1,108,709	246,351	181,782	85,167	838
Males	815,205	600,790	125,067	65,798	23,059	496
Females	757,592	507,919	121,284	66,939	62,108	342
Native white	910,299	637,399	169,354	41,052	61,859	635
Males	447,373	336,252	75,454	20,095	15,207	365
Females	462,926	301,147	93,900	20,957	46,652	270
Foreign white	142,093	76,826	45,189	8,975	11,046	62
Males	115,740	68,671	34,306	7,516	5,199	48
Females	26,358	8,155	10,883	1,459	5,847	14
Colored	520,400	394,484	31,808	81,705	12,262	141
Males	252,092	195,867	15,307	38,182	2,658	83
Females	268,308	198,617	16,501	43,523	9,609	58

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

All classes	424,804	289,770	77,546	28,730	28,612	146
Males	221,990	159,758	40,063	14,322	7,743	84
Females	202,814	130,012	37,463	14,408	20,869	62
Native white	243,619	166,162	49,679	7,880	19,803	95
Males	116,838	86,351	21,549	3,999	4,892	47
Females	126,781	79,811	28,130	3,881	14,911	48
Foreign white	68,971	38,623	21,068	3,746	5,501	33
Males	54,162	33,754	15,319	2,824	2,240	25
Females	14,809	4,869	5,749	922	3,261	8
Colored	112,214	84,985	6,799	17,104	3,308	18
Males	50,990	39,653	3,215	7,499	611	12
Females	61,224	45,332	3,584	9,605	2,697	6

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

All classes	202,444	143,988	27,087	20,942	10,089	338
Males	103,726	76,709	13,602	10,456	2,760	199
Females	98,718	67,279	13,485	10,486	7,329	139
Native white	102,682	72,497	19,554	2,773	7,562	296
Males	50,324	38,181	8,611	1,453	1,904	175
Females	52,358	34,316	10,943	1,320	5,658	121
Foreign white	15,235	7,124	5,353	989	1,764	5
Males	11,850	6,297	3,923	898	729	3
Females	3,385	827	1,430	91	1,035	2
Colored	84,527	64,367	2,180	17,180	763	37
Males	41,552	32,231	1,068	8,105	127	21
Females	42,975	32,136	1,112	9,075	636	16

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TABLE XVI.—*Conjugal condition by sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All classes	173,064	124,482	27,100	12,386	8,964	132
Males	91,688	68,873	13,783	6,189	2,772	71
Females	81,376	55,609	13,317	6,197	6,192	61
Native white	114,907	82,327	20,091	5,547	6,843	99
Males	58,573	45,102	8,900	2,609	1,910	52
Females	56,334	37,225	11,191	2,938	4,933	47
Foreign white	10,718	5,088	4,040	716	867	7
Males	9,447	4,808	3,408	664	560	7
Females	1,271	280	632	52	307	.....
Colored	47,439	37,067	2,969	6,123	1,254	26
Males	23,668	18,963	1,475	2,916	302	12
Females	23,771	18,104	1,494	3,207	952	14

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

All classes	88,234	62,369	17,210	3,605	5,129	21
Males	44,899	33,383	8,542	1,754	1,203	17
Females	43,335	28,986	8,668	1,751	3,926	4
Native white	66,349	46,778	13,649	1,966	3,948	8
Males	32,575	24,568	6,309	898	794	6
Females	33,774	22,210	7,340	1,068	3,154	2
Foreign white	4,038	2,071	1,408	254	305	.....
Males	3,499	1,873	1,212	231	183	.....
Females	539	198	196	23	122	.....
Colored	17,847	13,520	2,153	1,285	876	13
Males	8,825	6,942	1,021	625	226	11
Females	9,022	6,578	1,132	660	650	2

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

All classes	356,536	252,757	56,925	26,607	20,110	137
Males	189,057	141,189	28,681	13,315	5,791	81
Females	167,479	111,568	28,244	13,292	14,319	56
Native white	214,945	151,130	40,401	7,661	15,659	94
Males	106,771	80,946	18,084	3,598	4,086	57
Females	108,174	70,184	22,317	4,063	11,573	37
Foreign white	29,823	16,894	9,203	1,846	1,866	14
Males	25,336	15,598	7,071	1,604	1,052	11
Females	4,487	1,296	2,132	242	814	3
Colored	111,768	84,733	7,321	17,100	2,585	29
Males	56,950	44,645	3,526	8,113	653	13
Females	54,818	40,088	3,795	8,987	1,932	16

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TABLE XVI.—*Conjugal conditions by sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All classes	327,715	235,343	40,483	39,562	12,263	64
Males	163,845	120,878	20,376	19,757	2,790	44
Females	163,870	114,465	20,107	19,805	9,473	20
Native white	167,797	118,505	25,980	15,225	8,044	43
Males	82,292	61,104	12,001	7,538	1,621	28
Females	85,505	57,401	13,979	7,687	6,423	15
Foreign white	13,313	7,026	4,117	1,424	743	3
Males	11,446	6,341	3,878	1,295	435	2
Females	1,867	685	744	129	308	1
Colored	146,605	109,812	10,386	22,913	3,476	18
Males	70,107	53,433	5,002	10,924	784	14
Females	76,498	56,379	5,384	11,989	2,742	4

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.

All classes	30,038	20,973	4,798	2,584	1,724	9
Males	14,589	10,627	2,375	1,268	314	5
Females	15,449	10,346	2,423	1,266	1,410	4
Native white	15,735	10,992	2,772	800	1,169	2
Males	7,045	5,410	1,094	376	163	2
Females	8,690	5,582	1,678	424	1,006	.....
Foreign white	3,485	1,830	1,129	313	212	1
Males	2,900	1,647	871	274	107	1
Females	585	183	258	39	105	.....
Colored	10,818	8,151	897	1,421	343	6
Males	4,644	3,570	420	618	44	2
Females	6,174	4,581	487	803	299	4

CITY OF HABANA.

All classes	235,981	160,780	42,071	18,253	14,799	78
Males	123,258	88,737	22,008	9,105	3,372	41
Females	112,723	72,043	20,063	9,148	11,427	37
Native white	115,582	79,221	22,719	4,727	8,816	49
Males	52,940	39,692	9,191	2,463	1,574	20
Females	62,592	39,529	13,528	2,264	7,242	29
Foreign white	52,901	30,251	15,528	3,080	4,024	18
Males	41,190	26,394	11,084	2,271	1,478	13
Females	11,711	3,857	4,494	809	2,546	5
Colored	67,548	51,308	3,824	10,446	1,959	11
Males	29,128	22,651	1,778	4,371	320	8
Females	38,420	28,657	2,046	6,075	1,639	3

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TABLE XVI.—*Conjugal condition by sex, race, and nativity.*—Continued.

CITY OF MATANZAS.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
All classes	36,374	25,520	5,607	2,817	2,409	21
Males	16,926	12,300	2,743	1,406	470	7
Females	19,448	13,220	2,864	1,411	1,939	14
Native white	20,931	14,629	3,857	709	1,718	18
Males	9,219	6,996	1,574	866	276	7
Females	11,712	7,633	2,283	343	1,442	11
Foreign white	3,644	1,681	1,247	220	496	.....
Males	2,695	1,408	930	192	165	.....
Females	949	273	317	28	331	.....
Colored	11,799	9,210	503	1,888	195	3
Males	5,012	3,896	239	848	29	.....
Females	6,787	5,314	264	1,040	166	3

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

All classes	25,102	17,155	4,956	785	2,204	2
Males	10,912	7,919	2,249	393	351	.....
Females	14,190	9,236	2,707	392	1,853	2
Native white	16,505	11,104	3,505	330	1,565	1
Males	6,764	5,022	1,413	145	184	.....
Females	9,741	6,082	2,092	185	1,381	1
Foreign white	1,283	602	482	88	111	.....
Males	1,084	520	421	80	63	.....
Females	199	82	61	8	48	.....
Colored	7,314	5,449	969	367	528	1
Males	3,064	2,377	415	168	104	.....
Females	4,250	3,072	554	199	424	1

CITY OF SANTIAGO.

All classes	43,090	30,998	6,396	3,299	2,388	9
Males	19,922	14,661	3,154	1,635	465	7
Females	23,168	16,337	3,242	1,664	1,923	2
Native white	15,258	10,691	2,716	619	1,228	4
Males	6,702	5,069	1,158	294	179	2
Females	8,556	5,622	1,558	325	1,049	2
Foreign white	3,440	2,015	969	258	197	1
Males	2,795	1,712	744	230	108	1
Females	645	303	225	28	89	.....
Colored	24,392	18,292	2,711	2,422	963	4
Males	10,425	7,880	1,252	1,111	178	4
Females	13,967	10,412	1,459	1,311	785	.....

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity.*

CUBA.

TOTAL POPULATION.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	577,036	576,361	67	61	22	525
15 to 17 years	106,770	103,561	1,632	1,426	69	62
18 and 19 years	71,265	63,644	4,121	3,218	256	26
20 years	40,310	32,678	3,953	3,311	357	11
21 to 24 years	112,649	79,684	19,542	11,268	2,123	32
25 to 29 years	137,405	72,029	39,538	20,077	5,732	29
30 to 34 years	118,812	45,385	44,060	21,256	8,088	23
35 to 44 years	185,056	57,221	72,637	35,324	19,821	53
45 to 54 years	117,528	37,293	38,788	20,762	20,656	30
55 to 64 years	68,182	24,821	16,381	10,352	16,611	17
65 years and over	37,699	15,957	5,624	4,673	11,431	14
Unknown	85	55	8	4	2	16
Cuba	1,572,797	1,108,709	246,351	131,732	85,167	838

TOTAL MALES.

Under 15 years	293,089	292,759	17	11	17	285
15 to 17 years	49,696	49,536	86	57	18	49
18 and 19 years	34,650	34,182	133	291	27	17
20 years	19,777	18,836	339	569	29	4
21 to 24 years	59,231	51,194	4,014	3,777	223	23
25 to 29 years	73,206	48,493	14,612	8,896	1,190	16
30 to 34 years	64,023	29,374	21,948	10,401	2,284	16
35 to 44 years	101,305	38,567	42,629	19,089	5,986	34
45 to 54 years	64,096	20,599	25,247	12,631	5,600	19
55 to 64 years	37,099	14,061	11,708	6,845	4,455	10
65 years and over	18,976	8,135	4,378	3,225	3,230	8
Unknown	57	34	6	2	.....	15
Cuba	815,205	600,790	125,067	65,793	23,059	496

TOTAL FEMALES.

Under 15 years	283,947	283,602	50	50	5	240
15 to 17 years	57,074	54,045	1,596	1,369	51	13
18 and 19 years	36,615	29,462	3,988	2,927	229	9
20 years	20,533	13,842	3,614	2,742	328	7
21 to 24 years	53,418	28,490	15,528	7,491	1,900	9
25 to 29 years	64,199	23,536	24,926	11,182	4,542	13
30 to 34 years	54,789	16,011	22,112	10,855	5,804	7
35 to 44 years	83,751	23,654	30,008	16,235	13,835	19
45 to 54 years	53,432	16,694	13,541	8,131	15,055	11
55 to 64 years	31,083	10,740	4,673	3,507	12,156	7
65 years and over	18,723	7,822	1,246	1,448	8,201	6
Unknown	28	21	2	2	2	1
Cuba	757,592	507,919	121,284	65,939	62,108	342

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TABAK XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	383,432	382,891	55	23	16	447
15 to 17 years	69,654	67,572	1,316	656	56	54
18 and 19 years	44,438	39,473	3,355	1,390	199	21
20 years	28,731	18,957	3,108	1,371	290	5
21 to 24 years	64,772	43,609	15,071	4,350	1,722	20
25 to 29 years	74,111	33,151	29,134	7,122	4,687	17
30 to 34 years	63,008	17,807	31,428	7,351	6,410	12
35 to 44 years	95,001	19,241	49,043	11,430	15,258	29
45 to 54 years	52,838	8,620	24,174	5,168	14,859	17
55 to 64 years	26,690	4,063	9,614	1,767	11,238	8
65 years and over	12,589	1,989	3,053	424	7,122	1
Unknown	35	26	3	.....	2	4
Cuba	910,299	637,399	169,354	41,052	61,859	635

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	196,718	196,445	12	2	13	246
15 to 17 years	32,075	31,964	30	24	14	43
18 and 19 years	20,743	20,505	99	109	17	13
20 years	10,996	10,538	239	195	23	1
21 to 24 years	31,095	26,730	2,772	1,411	169	13
25 to 29 years	35,588	21,690	9,697	3,236	966	9
30 to 34 years	31,054	11,422	14,112	3,785	1,728	7
35 to 44 years	47,705	11,201	25,801	6,409	4,280	14
45 to 54 years	25,192	4,191	14,072	3,302	3,616	11
55 to 64 years	11,996	1,761	6,337	1,274	2,621	3
65 years and over	5,187	787	2,281	348	1,770	1
Unknown	24	18	2	.....	.....	4
Cuba	447,373	336,252	75,454	20,095	15,207	365

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	187,714	187,446	43	21	3	201
15 to 17 years	37,579	35,608	1,288	632	42	11
18 and 19 years	23,695	18,968	3,256	1,281	182	8
20 years	12,735	8,419	2,869	1,176	267	4
21 to 24 years	33,677	16,879	12,299	2,939	1,553	7
25 to 29 years	38,523	11,461	19,437	3,886	3,731	8
30 to 34 years	31,954	6,385	17,316	3,566	4,682	5
35 to 44 years	47,296	8,040	23,242	5,021	10,978	15
45 to 54 years	27,646	4,429	10,102	1,866	11,243	6
55 to 64 years	14,694	2,302	3,277	493	8,617	5
65 years and over	7,402	1,202	772	76	5,352	.....
Unknown	11	8	1	.....	2	.....
Cuba	462,926	301,147	93,900	20,957	46,652	270

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	5,682	5,670	.....	2	1	9
15 to 17 years	3,477	3,392	68	15	1	1
18 and 19 years	4,830	4,584	183	49	11	3
20 years	3,646	3,390	245	58	11	2
21 to 24 years	16,549	14,129	1,766	537	114	3
25 to 29 years	23,030	16,308	5,043	1,306	367	6
30 to 34 years	19,675	10,395	7,014	1,588	672	6
35 to 44 years	31,512	11,421	14,930	2,993	2,156	12
45 to 54 years	19,314	4,843	9,893	1,670	2,900	8
55 to 64 years	9,820	1,974	4,496	596	2,752	2
65 years and over	4,546	775	1,547	161	2,061	2
Unknown	17	5	4	.....	.....	8
Cuba	142,098	76,826	45,189	8,975	11,046	62

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	3,134	3,128	.....	.....	1	5
15 to 17 years	2,640	2,637	1	1	.....	1
18 and 19 years	4,068	4,040	12	10	3	3
20 years	3,044	2,977	35	29	1	2
21 to 24 years	14,241	13,178	658	376	27	2
25 to 29 years	19,647	15,401	3,059	1,046	137	4
30 to 34 years	16,646	9,844	5,164	1,296	338	5
35 to 44 years	26,449	10,687	12,014	2,581	1,156	11
45 to 54 years	15,515	4,442	8,211	1,503	1,354	5
55 to 64 years	7,327	1,721	3,805	530	1,270	1
65 years and over	3,013	611	1,344	145	912	1
Unknown	16	5	3	.....	.....	8
Cuba	115,740	68,671	34,306	7,516	5,199	48

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	2,548	2,542	.....	2	.....	4
15 to 17 years	837	755	67	14	1	.....
18 and 19 years	762	544	171	39	8	.....
20 years	602	353	210	29	10	.....
21 to 24 years	2,308	951	1,108	161	87	1
25 to 29 years	3,383	907	1,984	260	230	2
30 to 34 years	3,029	551	1,850	293	334	1
35 to 44 years	5,063	734	2,916	412	1,000	1
45 to 54 years	3,799	401	1,682	167	1,546	3
55 to 64 years	2,493	253	691	66	1,482	1
65 years and over	1,533	164	208	16	1,149	1
Unknown	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	26,358	8,155	10,883	1,459	5,847	14

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	187,922	187,800	12	36	5	69
15 to 17 years	33,639	32,617	248	755	12	7
18 and 19 years	21,997	19,587	583	1,779	46	2
20 years	12,933	10,391	600	1,882	56	4
21 to 24 years	31,328	21,946	2,705	6,381	287	9
25 to 29 years	40,264	22,570	5,361	11,649	678	6
30 to 34 years	36,129	17,183	5,618	12,317	1,006	5
35 to 44 years	58,543	26,559	8,664	20,901	2,407	12
45 to 54 years	45,376	23,830	4,721	13,924	2,896	5
55 to 64 years	31,672	18,784	2,271	7,989	2,621	7
65 years and over	20,564	13,193	1,024	4,088	2,248	11
Unknown	33	24	1	4	.....	4
Cuba	520,400	394,484	31,808	81,705	12,262	141

COLORED MALES.

Under 15 years	94,237	94,186	5	9	3	34
15 to 17 years	14,981	14,935	5	32	4	5
18 and 19 years	9,839	9,637	22	172	7	1
20 years	5,737	5,321	65	345	5	1
21 to 24 years	13,895	11,286	584	1,990	27	8
25 to 29 years	17,971	11,402	1,856	4,613	97	3
30 to 34 years	16,323	8,108	2,672	5,321	218	4
35 to 44 years	27,151	11,679	4,814	10,099	550	9
45 to 54 years	23,389	11,966	2,964	7,826	630	3
55 to 64 years	17,776	10,599	1,566	5,041	564	6
65 years and over	10,776	6,737	753	2,732	548	6
Unknown	17	11	1	2	.....	3
Cuba	252,092	195,867	15,307	38,182	2,653	83

COLORED FEMALES.

Under 15 years	93,685	93,614	7	27	2	35
15 to 17 years	18,658	17,682	243	723	8	2
18 and 19 years	12,158	9,950	561	1,607	39	1
20 years	7,196	5,070	535	1,537	51	3
21 to 24 years	17,433	10,660	2,121	4,391	260	1
25 to 29 years	22,293	11,168	3,505	7,036	581	3
30 to 34 years	19,806	9,075	2,946	6,996	788	1
35 to 44 years	31,392	14,880	3,850	10,802	1,857	3
45 to 54 years	21,987	11,864	1,757	6,098	2,266	2
55 to 64 years	13,896	8,185	705	2,948	2,057	1
65 years and over	9,738	6,456	271	1,856	1,700	5
Unknown	16	18	.....	2	.....	1
Cuba	268,308	198,617	16,501	43,523	9,609	58

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

TOTAL POPULATION.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	130,465	130,361	24	16	13	51
15 to 17 years	28,121	27,328	456	299	27	12
18 and 19 years	20,400	18,875	1,216	725	75	9
20 years	11,181	9,309	1,105	669	94	4
21 to 24 years	38,070	27,584	6,655	3,111	714	6
25 to 29 years	45,029	24,666	13,223	5,190	1,941	9
30 to 34 years	36,463	14,931	13,906	4,961	2,655	10
35 to 44 years	53,519	17,297	22,316	7,393	6,491	22
45 to 54 years	32,883	10,032	11,876	3,894	7,074	7
55 to 64 years	18,829	6,174	5,144	1,810	5,696	5
65 years and over	9,814	3,696	1,624	661	3,832	1
Unknown	30	17	2	1	.....	10
The province	424,804	289,770	77,546	28,730	28,612	146

TOTAL MALES.

Under 15 years	65,436	65,385	6	2	10	33
15 to 17 years	13,438	13,406	7	8	11	6
18 and 19 years	10,333	10,175	53	92	9	4
20 years	5,736	5,460	113	151	12	.....
21 to 24 years	20,558	17,807	1,532	1,128	87	4
25 to 29 years	24,981	16,834	5,275	2,418	448	6
30 to 34 years	20,357	10,044	7,096	2,480	731	6
35 to 44 years	29,682	10,420	13,337	4,026	1,889	10
45 to 54 years	17,478	5,425	7,761	2,373	1,916	3
55 to 64 years	9,564	3,199	3,618	1,181	1,564	2
65 years and over	4,401	1,590	1,283	462	1,066	.....
Unknown	26	13	2	1	.....	10
The province	221,990	159,758	40,083	14,322	7,743	84

TOTAL FEMALES.

Under 15 years	65,029	64,976	18	14	3	18
15 to 17 years	14,683	13,922	448	291	16	6
18 and 19 years	10,067	8,200	1,163	633	66	5
20 years	5,445	3,849	992	518	82	4
21 to 24 years	17,512	9,777	5,123	1,983	627	2
25 to 29 years	20,048	7,832	7,948	2,772	1,493	3
30 to 34 years	16,106	4,887	6,810	2,481	1,924	4
35 to 44 years	23,837	6,877	8,979	3,367	4,602	12
45 to 54 years	15,406	4,607	4,115	1,521	5,158	4
55 to 64 years	9,265	2,975	1,526	629	4,132	3
65 years and over	5,413	2,106	341	199	2,766	1
Unknown	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	202,814	130,012	37,463	14,408	20,869	62

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	93,026	92,949	21	8	9	39
15 to 17 years	18,772	18,280	378	133	22	9
18 and 19 years	12,622	11,227	1,036	292	59	8
20 years	6,418	5,180	883	274	73	3
21 to 24 years	21,102	14,282	5,106	1,127	584	3
25 to 29 years	28,075	10,398	9,408	1,683	1,580	6
30 to 34 years	17,827	5,104	9,212	1,435	2,071	5
35 to 44 years	25,289	5,159	13,498	1,861	4,758	13
45 to 54 years	14,211	2,074	6,629	758	4,746	4
55 to 64 years	7,595	1,008	2,700	255	3,628	4
65 years and over	3,680	546	807	54	2,273	.....
Unknown	7	5	1	.....	.....	1
The province	243,619	166,162	49,679	7,880	19,803	95

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	46,910	46,873	5	1	7	24
15 to 17 years	8,579	8,559	4	3	9	4
18 and 19 years	5,824	5,734	42	39	6	3
20 years	2,876	2,718	92	57	9	.....
21 to 24 years	9,822	8,273	1,054	428	66	1
25 to 29 years	10,963	6,388	3,343	869	359	4
30 to 34 years	8,550	3,229	4,067	812	540	2
35 to 44 years	12,286	2,966	6,923	1,111	1,282	4
45 to 54 years	6,403	1,006	3,749	466	1,180	2
55 to 64 years	3,146	416	1,671	173	884	2
65 years and over	1,373	185	598	40	550	.....
Unknown	6	4	1	.....	.....	1
The province	116,838	86,351	21,549	3,999	4,892	47

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	46,116	46,076	16	7	2	15
15 to 17 years	10,193	9,671	374	130	13	5
18 and 19 years	6,798	5,493	994	253	53	5
20 years	3,537	2,462	791	217	64	3
21 to 24 years	11,280	6,009	4,062	699	518	2
25 to 29 years	12,112	4,010	6,065	814	1,221	2
30 to 34 years	9,177	1,875	5,145	623	1,531	3
35 to 44 years	13,003	2,193	6,575	750	3,476	9
45 to 54 years	7,808	1,068	2,880	292	3,566	2
55 to 64 years	4,449	592	1,029	82	2,744	2
65 years and over	2,307	361	209	14	1,723	.....
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	126,781	79,811	28,130	3,881	14,911	48

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	3,240	3,232	.....	2	1	5
15 to 17 years	2,041	2,003	33	4	.....	1
18 and 19 years	2,744	2,643	73	24	3	1
20 years	1,915	1,815	103	25	2	.....
21 to 24 years	8,452	7,216	901	275	58	2
25 to 29 years	11,224	7,895	2,559	594	173	3
30 to 34 years	9,560	5,037	3,489	719	311	4
35 to 44 years	14,517	5,217	7,043	1,182	1,069	6
45 to 54 years	8,541	2,196	4,288	604	1,451	2
55 to 64 years	4,576	984	1,933	248	1,410	1
65 years and over	2,120	382	645	69	1,023	1
Unknown	11	3	1	.....	.....	7
The province	68,971	38,623	21,068	3,746	5,501	33

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	1,752	1,748	.....	.....	1	3
15 to 17 years	1,637	1,635	1	.....	.....	1
18 and 19 years	2,382	2,367	8	5	1	1
20 years	1,647	1,624	10	13	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	7,155	6,634	326	179	14	2
25 to 29 years	9,300	7,324	1,480	434	60	2
30 to 34 years	7,794	4,664	2,457	532	138	3
35 to 44 years	11,552	4,738	5,433	907	469	5
45 to 54 years	6,417	1,921	3,435	493	567	1
55 to 64 years	3,197	816	1,608	203	570	.....
65 years and over	1,318	280	560	58	420	.....
Unknown	11	8	1	.....	.....	7
The province	54,162	33,754	15,319	2,824	2,240	25

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	1,488	1,484	.....	2	.....	2
15 to 17 years	404	368	32	4	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	362	276	65	19	2	.....
20 years	268	191	93	12	2	.....
21 to 24 years	1,297	582	575	96	44	.....
25 to 29 years	1,924	571	1,079	160	113	1
30 to 34 years	1,766	373	1,032	187	173	1
35 to 44 years	2,965	479	1,610	275	600	1
45 to 54 years	2,124	275	853	111	884	1
55 to 64 years	1,379	168	825	45	840	1
65 years and over	802	102	85	11	603	1
The province	14,809	4,869	5,749	922	3,261	8

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	34,199	34,180	3	6	3	7
15 to 17 years	7,308	7,095	44	162	5	2
18 and 19 years	5,034	4,505	107	409	13	.....
20 years	2,823	2,314	119	370	19	1
21 to 24 years	8,516	6,086	648	1,709	72	1
25 to 29 years	10,730	6,373	1,256	2,913	188	.....
30 to 34 years	9,076	4,790	1,205	2,807	273	1
35 to 44 years	13,713	6,921	1,775	4,350	664	3
45 to 54 years	10,131	5,762	959	2,532	877	1
55 to 64 years	6,658	4,182	511	1,307	658	.....
65 years and over	4,014	2,768	172	538	536	.....
Unknown	12	9	.....	1	.....	2
The province	112,214	84,985	6,799	17,104	3,308	18

COLORED MALES.

Under 15 years	16,774	16,764	1	1	2	6
15 to 17 years	3,222	3,212	2	5	2	1
18 and 19 years	2,127	2,074	3	48	2	.....
20 years	1,213	1,118	11	81	3	.....
21 to 24 years	3,581	2,900	152	521	7	1
25 to 29 years	4,718	3,122	452	1,115	29	.....
30 to 34 years	3,913	2,151	572	1,136	53	1
35 to 44 years	5,844	2,716	981	2,008	138	1
45 to 54 years	4,658	2,498	577	1,414	169	.....
55 to 64 years	3,221	1,967	339	805	110	.....
65 years and over	1,710	1,125	126	364	96	.....
Unknown	9	6	.....	1	.....	2
The province	50,990	39,653	3,215	7,499	611	12

COLORED FEMALES.

Under 15 years	17,425	17,416	2	5	1	1
15 to 17 years	4,086	3,883	42	157	3	1
18 and 19 years	2,907	2,431	104	361	11	.....
20 years	1,610	1,196	108	289	16	1
21 to 24 years	4,935	3,186	496	1,188	65	.....
25 to 29 years	6,012	3,251	804	1,798	159	.....
30 to 34 years	5,163	2,639	633	1,671	220	.....
35 to 44 years	7,869	4,205	794	2,342	526	2
45 to 54 years	5,473	3,264	382	1,118	708	1
55 to 64 years	3,437	2,215	172	502	548	.....
65 years and over	2,304	1,643	47	174	440	.....
Unknown	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	61,224	45,332	3,584	9,605	2,697	6

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

TOTAL POPULATION.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	70,441	70,139	7	11	.....	284
15 to 17 years	13,096	12,714	119	224	4	35
18 and 19 years	9,047	8,191	336	492	26	2
20 years	5,008	4,152	335	482	39	.....
21 to 24 years	14,490	10,380	2,054	1,778	276	2
25 to 29 years	17,788	9,515	4,559	2,957	756	1
30 to 34 years	14,418	5,751	4,741	2,913	1,012	1
35 to 44 years	22,963	7,801	7,851	4,873	2,433	5
45 to 54 years	16,969	6,473	4,464	3,626	2,405	1
55 to 64 years	11,404	5,285	1,922	2,318	1,877	2
65 years and over	6,799	3,572	698	1,266	1,259	4
Unknown	21	15	1	2	2	1
The province	202,444	143,988	27,987	20,942	10,089	338

TOTAL MALES.

Under 15 years	35,580	35,427	2	2	.....	149
15 to 17 years	6,023	5,978	4	12	.....	84
18 and 19 years	4,160	4,098	9	55	2	1
20 years	2,368	2,230	22	112	4	.....
21 to 24 years	7,098	6,082	371	625	18	2
25 to 29 years	8,852	5,792	1,559	1,353	147	1
30 to 34 years	7,453	3,462	2,277	1,420	294	.....
35 to 44 years	12,287	4,420	4,572	2,552	738	5
45 to 54 years	9,466	3,850	2,862	2,076	677	1
55 to 64 years	6,759	3,399	1,887	1,439	533	1
65 years and over	3,668	1,972	536	809	347	4
Unknown	12	9	1	1	.....	1
The province	103,726	76,709	13,602	10,456	2,760	199

TOTAL FEMALES.

Under 15 years	34,861	34,712	5	9	.....	135
15 to 17 years	7,073	6,741	115	212	4	1
18 and 19 years	4,887	4,093	327	437	24	1
20 years	2,640	1,922	313	370	35	.....
21 to 24 years	7,392	4,298	1,683	1,153	258	.....
25 to 29 years	8,936	3,723	3,000	1,604	609	.....
30 to 34 years	6,965	2,289	2,464	1,493	718	1
35 to 44 years	10,676	3,381	3,279	2,321	1,695	.....
45 to 54 years	7,503	2,623	1,602	1,550	1,728	.....
55 to 64 years	4,645	1,886	535	879	1,344	1
65 years and over	3,131	1,600	162	457	912	.....
Unknown	9	6	.....	1	2	.....
The province	98,718	67,279	13,485	10,486	7,329	139

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	42,119	41,857	6	1	.....	255
15 to 17 years	8,141	7,943	102	61	2	33
18 and 19 years	5,424	5,000	274	127	21	2
20 years	2,766	2,362	269	104	31	.....
21 to 24 years	8,152	5,850	1,677	399	225	1
25 to 29 years	9,243	4,377	3,637	582	646	1
30 to 34 years	7,034	1,976	3,685	511	862	.....
35 to 44 years	10,267	1,882	5,698	649	2,036	2
45 to 54 years	5,660	762	2,857	253	1,787	1
55 to 64 years	2,662	329	1,033	69	1,231	.....
65 years and over	1,202	150	816	17	719	.....
Unknown	12	9	.....	.....	2	1
The province	102,682	72,497	19,554	2,773	7,562	296

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	21,440	21,302	2	.....	.....	136
15 to 17 years	3,762	3,725	3	2	.....	32
18 and 19 years	2,500	2,479	6	13	1	1
20 years	1,302	1,269	15	15	3	.....
21 to 24 years	3,842	3,378	285	163	15	1
25 to 29 years	4,328	2,789	1,112	297	129	1
30 to 34 years	3,472	1,306	1,620	304	242	.....
35 to 44 years	5,220	1,218	3,001	413	586	2
45 to 54 years	2,730	450	1,659	174	446	1
55 to 64 years	1,224	181	677	57	309	.....
65 years and over	496	77	231	15	173	.....
Unknown	8	7	.....	.....	.....	1
The province	50,324	38,181	8,611	1,453	1,904	175

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	20,679	20,555	4	1	.....	119
15 to 17 years	4,379	4,218	99	59	2	1
18 and 19 years	2,924	2,521	268	114	20	1
20 years	1,464	1,093	254	89	28	.....
21 to 24 years	4,310	2,472	1,392	236	210	.....
25 to 29 years	4,915	1,588	2,525	285	517	.....
30 to 34 years	3,562	670	2,065	207	620	.....
35 to 44 years	5,047	664	2,697	236	1,450	.....
45 to 54 years	2,930	312	1,198	79	1,341	.....
55 to 64 years	1,438	148	356	12	922	.....
65 years and over	706	73	85	2	546	.....
Unknown	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....
The province	52,358	34,316	10,943	1,320	5,658	121

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	484	480	.....	.....	.....	4
15 to 17 years	290	285	5	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	385	355	22	6	2	.....
20 years	278	247	20	8	3	.....
21 to 24 years	1,558	1,305	198	40	20	.....
25 to 29 years	2,082	1,370	584	129	49	.....
30 to 34 years	1,900	975	676	167	82	.....
35 to 44 years	3,394	1,154	1,613	359	267	1
45 to 54 years	2,462	542	1,272	184	464	.....
55 to 64 years	1,592	300	715	75	502	.....
65 years and over	809	111	302	21	375	.....
Unknown	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
The province	15,235	7,124	5,358	989	1,764	5

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	273	271	.....	.....	.....	2
15 to 17 years	190	190	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	284	282	1	1	.....	.....
20 years	221	213	2	5	1	.....
21 to 24 years	1,287	1,205	46	34	2	.....
25 to 29 years	1,720	1,287	304	117	12	.....
30 to 34 years	1,576	911	478	153	34	.....
35 to 44 years	2,809	1,063	1,258	333	134	1
45 to 54 years	1,870	502	996	169	204	.....
55 to 64 years	1,112	264	588	67	193	.....
65 years and over	507	89	250	19	149	.....
Unknown	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
The province	11,850	6,297	3,923	898	729	3

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	211	209	.....	.....	.....	2
15 to 17 years	100	95	5	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	101	73	21	5	2	.....
20 years	57	34	18	3	2	.....
21 to 24 years	271	100	147	6	18	.....
25 to 29 years	362	83	230	12	37	.....
30 to 34 years	324	64	198	14	48	.....
35 to 44 years	585	71	355	26	133	.....
45 to 54 years	592	40	277	15	260	.....
55 to 64 years	480	36	127	8	309	.....
65 years and over	302	22	52	2	226	.....
The province	3,385	827	1,430	91	1,035	2

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	27,838	27,802	1	10	.....	25
15 to 17 years	4,665	4,486	12	168	2	2
18 and 19 years	3,288	2,836	40	359	3	.....
20 years	1,964	1,543	46	370	5	.....
21 to 24 years	4,780	3,225	184	1,339	31	1
25 to 29 years	6,463	3,768	388	2,246	61	.....
30 to 34 years	5,484	2,800	380	2,235	68	1
35 to 44 years	9,302	4,765	540	3,865	130	2
45 to 54 years	8,847	5,169	335	3,189	154	.....
55 to 64 years	7,150	4,656	174	2,174	144	2
65 years and over	4,788	3,311	80	1,228	165	4
Unknown	8	6	.....	2	.....	.....
The province	84,527	64,367	2,180	17,180	763	37

COLORED MALES.

Under 15 years	18,867	18,854	.....	2	.....	11
15 to 17 years	2,071	2,058	1	10	.....	2
18 and 19 years	1,876	1,332	2	41	1	.....
20 years	845	748	5	92	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	1,969	1,499	40	428	1	1
25 to 29 years	2,804	1,716	143	939	6	.....
30 to 34 years	2,405	1,245	179	963	18	.....
35 to 44 years	4,258	2,119	313	1,806	18	2
45 to 54 years	4,866	2,898	208	1,733	27	.....
55 to 64 years	4,423	2,954	122	1,315	31	1
65 years and over	2,665	1,806	55	775	25	4
Unknown	8	2	.....	1	.....	.....
The province	41,552	32,231	1,068	8,105	127	21

COLORED FEMALES.

Under 15 years	18,971	18,948	1	8	.....	14
15 to 17 years	2,594	2,428	11	158	2	.....
18 and 19 years	1,862	1,504	38	318	2	.....
20 years	1,119	795	41	278	5	.....
21 to 24 years	2,811	1,726	144	911	30	.....
25 to 29 years	3,659	2,052	245	1,307	55	.....
30 to 34 years	3,079	1,555	201	1,272	50	1
35 to 44 years	5,044	2,646	227	2,059	112	.....
45 to 54 years	3,981	2,271	127	1,456	127	.....
55 to 64 years	2,727	1,702	52	859	113	1
65 years and over	2,128	1,505	25	453	140	.....
Unknown	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....
The province	42,975	32,136	1,112	9,075	636	16

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

TOTAL POPULATION.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	68,210	68,101	5	2	3	99
15 to 17 years	12,260	11,871	222	157	7	3
18 and 19 years	8,467	7,512	542	374	34	5
20 years	5,759	4,550	633	513	59	4
21 to 24 years	13,636	9,433	2,510	1,408	278	7
25 to 29 years	16,978	8,518	4,988	2,667	801	4
30 to 34 years	12,311	4,361	4,819	2,154	977	.....
35 to 44 years	16,744	4,525	7,166	2,726	2,323	4
45 to 54 years	10,176	2,625	3,963	1,453	2,132	3
55 to 64 years	5,502	1,707	1,699	617	1,479	.....
65 years and over	3,016	1,276	553	315	871	1
Unknown	5	3	.....	.....	.....	2
The province	173,064	124,482	27,100	12,386	8,904	132

TOTAL MALES.

Under 15 years	34,956	34,902	4	.....	3	47
15 to 17 years	5,918	5,901	3	9	3	2
18 and 19 years	4,256	4,215	16	18	4	3
20 years	2,808	2,682	52	69	2	3
21 to 24 years	7,153	6,154	551	416	27	5
25 to 29 years	9,132	5,880	1,902	1,185	162	3
30 to 34 years	6,871	2,818	2,597	1,167	289	.....
35 to 44 years	9,569	2,822	4,304	1,650	789	4
45 to 54 years	5,902	1,615	2,636	987	662	2
55 to 64 years	3,339	1,065	1,279	459	516	.....
65 years and over	1,781	798	439	229	315	.....
Unknown	8	1	.....	.....	.....	2
The province	91,688	68,873	13,783	6,189	2,772	71

TOTAL FEMALES.

Under 15 years	33,254	33,199	1	2	.....	52
15 to 17 years	6,342	5,970	219	148	4	1
18 and 19 years	4,211	3,297	526	356	30	2
20 years	2,951	1,868	581	444	57	1
21 to 24 years	6,483	3,279	1,959	992	251	2
25 to 29 years	7,846	2,638	3,086	1,482	639	1
30 to 34 years	5,440	1,543	2,222	987	688	.....
35 to 44 years	7,175	1,703	2,862	1,076	1,534	.....
45 to 54 years	4,274	1,010	1,327	466	1,470	1
55 to 64 years	2,163	622	420	158	963	.....
65 years and over	1,235	478	114	86	556	1
Unknown	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	81,376	55,609	13,817	6,197	6,192	61

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	48,925	48,840	2	.....	3	80
15 to 17 years	8,772	8,471	197	95	7	2
18 and 19 years	6,000	5,283	473	213	27	4
20 years	3,889	3,085	515	288	50	1
21 to 24 years	9,369	6,240	2,091	792	240	6
25 to 29 years	11,200	5,086	4,027	1,406	679	2
30 to 34 years	7,739	2,256	3,665	1,030	788	.....
35 to 44 years	10,071	1,866	5,226	1,130	1,847	2
45 to 54 years	5,422	772	2,580	445	1,623	2
55 to 64 years	2,494	323	1,006	119	1,046	.....
65 years and over	1,024	153	309	29	533	.....
Unknown	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	114,907	82,827	20,091	5,547	6,843	99

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	25,205	25,161	1	.....	3	40
15 to 17 years	4,239	4,225	3	7	3	1
18 and 19 years	2,966	2,933	12	6	3	2
20 years	1,849	1,778	36	32	2	1
21 to 24 years	4,698	4,037	416	217	24	4
25 to 29 years	5,714	3,543	1,396	634	140	1
30 to 34 years	4,060	1,482	1,782	568	228	.....
35 to 44 years	5,286	1,188	2,802	719	575	2
45 to 54 years	2,783	476	1,535	317	454	1
55 to 64 years	1,276	188	687	86	315	.....
65 years and over	507	91	230	23	163	.....
The province	58,573	45,102	8,900	2,609	1,910	52

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	23,720	23,679	1	.....	.....	40
15 to 17 years	4,533	4,246	194	88	4	1
18 and 19 years	3,044	2,350	461	207	24	2
20 years	2,040	1,257	479	256	48	.....
21 to 24 years	4,671	2,203	1,675	575	216	2
25 to 29 years	5,486	1,548	2,631	772	539	1
30 to 34 years	3,679	774	1,883	462	560	.....
35 to 44 years	4,785	678	2,424	411	1,272	.....
45 to 54 years	2,639	296	1,045	128	1,169	1
55 to 64 years	1,218	135	819	83	731	.....
65 years and over	517	62	79	6	370	.....
Unknown	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	56,334	37,225	11,191	2,998	4,933	47

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	197	197	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	204	199	3	2	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	346	328	13	4	1	.....
20 years	323	289	27	4	1	2
21 to 24 years	1,079	916	123	35	5	.....
25 to 29 years	1,633	1,116	398	97	21	1
30 to 34 years	1,471	674	632	120	45	.....
35 to 44 years	2,432	760	1,249	217	204	2
45 to 54 years	1,716	379	951	173	212	1
55 to 64 years	908	159	492	48	209	.....
65 years and over	407	70	152	16	169	.....
Unknown	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
The province	10,718	5,088	4,040	716	867	7

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	127	127	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	176	175	.....	1	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	311	309	1	1	.....	.....
20 years	283	269	8	4	.....	2
21 to 24 years	980	881	67	30	2	.....
25 to 29 years	1,471	1,080	291	88	11	1
30 to 34 years	1,319	646	532	112	29	.....
35 to 44 years	2,184	732	1,104	198	148	2
45 to 54 years	1,494	370	828	168	127	1
55 to 64 years	782	150	444	46	142	.....
65 years and over	318	68	133	16	101	.....
Unknown	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
The province	9,447	4,808	3,408	664	560	7

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	70	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	28	24	3	1	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	35	19	12	3	1	.....
20 years	40	20	19	.....	1	.....
21 to 24 years	99	35	56	5	3	.....
25 to 29 years	162	36	107	9	10	.....
30 to 34 years	152	28	100	8	16	.....
35 to 44 years	248	28	145	19	56	.....
45 to 54 years	222	9	123	5	85	.....
55 to 64 years	126	9	48	2	67	.....
65 years and over	89	2	19	.....	68	.....
The province	1,271	280	632	52	307	.....

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	19,068	19,064	3	2	.....	19
15 to 17 years	3,284	3,201	22	60	.....	1
18 and 19 years	2,121	1,901	56	157	6	1
20 years	1,547	1,226	91	221	8	1
21 to 24 years	3,188	2,277	296	581	88	1
25 to 29 years	4,145	2,316	563	1,164	101	1
30 to 34 years	3,101	1,431	522	1,004	144	.....
35 to 44 years	4,241	1,899	691	1,379	272	.....
45 to 54 years	3,038	1,474	432	835	297	.....
55 to 64 years	2,100	1,225	201	450	224	.....
65 years and over	1,585	1,053	92	270	169	1
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
The province	47,439	37,067	2,969	6,123	1,254	26

COLORED MALES.

Under 15 years	9,624	9,614	3	.....	.....	7
15 to 17 years	1,508	1,501	.....	1	.....	1
18 and 19 years	989	973	3	11	1	1
20 years	676	635	8	33	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	1,475	1,236	68	169	1	1
25 to 29 years	1,947	1,257	215	463	11	1
30 to 34 years	1,492	690	283	487	32	.....
35 to 44 years	2,099	902	398	733	66	.....
45 to 54 years	1,625	769	273	502	81	.....
55 to 64 years	1,281	747	148	327	59	.....
65 years and over	956	639	76	190	51	.....
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
The province	23,668	18,963	1,475	2,916	302	12

COLORED FEMALES.

Under 15 years	9,464	9,450	.....	2	.....	12
15 to 17 years	1,781	1,700	22	59	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	1,132	928	53	146	5	.....
20 years	871	591	83	188	8	1
21 to 24 years	1,713	1,041	228	412	32	.....
25 to 29 years	2,198	1,059	348	701	90	.....
30 to 34 years	1,609	741	239	517	112	.....
35 to 44 years	2,142	997	293	646	206	.....
45 to 54 years	1,413	705	159	333	216	.....
55 to 64 years	819	478	53	123	165	.....
65 years and over	629	414	16	80	118	1
The province	23,771	18,104	1,494	3,207	952	14

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

TOTAL POPULATION.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	37,768	37,757	6	2	1	2
15 to 17 years	6,211	6,011	148	49	3	.....
18 and 19 years	3,439	2,996	316	111	16	.....
20 years	1,755	1,419	271	53	12	.....
21 to 24 years	4,493	3,072	1,127	232	62	.....
25 to 29 years	5,100	2,593	1,947	417	140	3
30 to 34 years	5,944	2,115	2,929	588	308	4
35 to 44 years	9,943	2,756	5,223	985	972	5
45 to 54 years	6,791	1,731	3,128	638	1,292	2
55 to 64 years	4,200	1,124	1,536	289	1,249	2
65 years and over	2,567	791	579	141	1,074	2
Unknown	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1
The province	88,234	62,369	17,210	3,505	5,129	21

TOTAL MALES.

Under 15 years	19,394	19,390	1	1	1	1
15 to 17 years	2,857	2,851	3	3	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	1,624	1,600	12	11	1	.....
20 years	843	814	18	9	2	.....
21 to 24 years	2,278	1,969	223	78	8	.....
25 to 29 years	2,582	1,699	674	185	21	3
30 to 34 years	2,963	1,305	1,315	276	63	4
35 to 44 years	5,208	1,589	2,890	511	214	4
45 to 54 years	3,533	974	1,896	383	278	2
55 to 64 years	2,238	686	1,068	197	285	2
65 years and over	1,378	505	442	100	330	1
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	44,899	33,383	8,542	1,754	1,203	17

TOTAL FEMALES.

Under 15 years	18,374	18,367	5	1	.....	1
15 to 17 years	3,354	3,160	145	46	3	.....
18 and 19 years	1,815	1,396	304	100	15	.....
20 years	912	605	253	44	10	.....
21 to 24 years	2,215	1,103	904	154	54	.....
25 to 29 years	2,518	894	1,273	232	119	.....
30 to 34 years	2,981	810	1,614	312	245	.....
35 to 44 years	4,735	1,169	2,333	474	758	1
45 to 54 years	3,258	757	1,232	255	1,014	.....
55 to 64 years	1,962	438	468	92	964	.....
65 years and over	1,209	286	137	41	744	1
Unknown	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
The province	43,335	28,986	8,668	1,751	3,926	4

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	31,017	31,008	5	1	1	2
15 to 17 years	4,930	4,768	124	35	3	.....
18 and 19 years	2,654	2,287	274	79	14	.....
20 years	1,294	1,009	244	31	10	.....
21 to 24 years	3,176	2,034	943	146	53	.....
25 to 29 years	3,325	1,415	1,548	240	120	2
30 to 34 years	4,351	1,245	2,464	376	264	2
35 to 44 years	7,165	1,543	4,231	591	798	2
45 to 54 years	4,471	812	2,354	315	990	.....
55 to 64 years	2,606	454	1,089	116	947	.....
65 years and over	1,358	201	873	36	748	.....
Unknown	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	66,349	46,778	13,649	1,966	3,948	8

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	15,919	15,916	1	.....	1	1
15 to 17 years	2,281	2,278	2	1	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	1,245	1,228	9	7	1	.....
20 years	612	592	14	5	1	.....
21 to 24 years	1,508	1,291	163	48	6	.....
25 to 29 years	1,499	908	487	90	17	2
30 to 34 years	2,053	767	1,051	182	51	2
35 to 44 years	3,563	870	2,236	294	162	1
45 to 54 years	2,065	394	1,326	170	175	.....
55 to 64 years	1,216	232	732	73	179	.....
65 years and over	613	96	288	28	201	.....
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	32,575	24,568	6,309	898	794	6

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	15,098	15,092	4	1	.....	1
15 to 17 years	2,649	2,490	122	34	3	.....
18 and 19 years	1,409	1,059	265	72	13	.....
20 years	682	417	230	26	9	.....
21 to 24 years	1,668	743	780	98	47	.....
25 to 29 years	1,826	512	1,061	150	103	.....
30 to 34 years	2,298	478	1,413	194	213	.....
35 to 44 years	3,602	673	1,995	297	636	1
45 to 54 years	2,406	418	1,028	145	815	.....
55 to 64 years	1,390	222	357	43	768	.....
65 years and over	745	105	85	8	547	.....
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	33,774	22,210	7,340	1,068	3,154	2

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	176	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	76	74	1	1	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	77	74	2	1	.....	.....
20 years	71	64	5	2	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	391	334	43	14	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	675	510	120	40	5	.....
30 to 34 years	459	275	143	31	10	.....
35 to 44 years	874	321	437	78	38	.....
45 to 54 years	680	150	384	62	84	.....
55 to 64 years	370	57	206	18	89	.....
65 years and over	189	36	67	7	79	.....
The province	4,088	2,071	1,408	254	305	.....

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	95	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	47	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	61	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years	53	51	1	1	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	350	316	24	10	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	636	495	101	38	2	.....
30 to 34 years	424	270	118	30	6	.....
35 to 44 years	795	308	386	72	29	.....
45 to 54 years	604	147	346	59	52	.....
55 to 64 years	292	49	178	15	50	.....
65 years and over	142	34	58	6	44	.....
The province	3,499	1,873	1,212	231	183	.....

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	81	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	29	27	1	1	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	16	13	2	1	.....	.....
20 years	18	13	4	1	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	41	18	19	4	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	39	15	19	2	3	.....
30 to 34 years	35	5	25	1	4	.....
35 to 44 years	79	13	51	6	9	.....
45 to 54 years	76	3	38	3	32	.....
55 to 64 years	78	8	28	3	39	.....
65 years and over	47	2	9	1	35	.....
The province	539	198	196	23	122	.....

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	6,575	6,573	1	1	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	1,205	1,169	23	13	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	706	635	40	31	2	.....
20 years	390	346	22	20	2	.....
21 to 24 years	926	704	141	72	9	.....
25 to 29 years	1,100	668	279	137	15	1
30 to 34 years	1,134	595	322	181	34	2
35 to 44 years	1,904	894	555	316	136	3
45 to 54 years	1,640	769	390	261	218	2
55 to 64 years	1,224	613	241	155	213	2
65 years and over	1,040	554	139	98	247	2
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
The province	17,847	13,520	2,153	1,285	876	13

COLORED MALES.

Under 15 years	3,380	3,379	.....	1	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	529	526	1	2	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	318	311	3	4	.....	.....
20 years	178	171	3	3	1	.....
21 to 24 years	420	362	36	20	2	.....
25 to 29 years	447	301	86	57	2	1
30 to 34 years	486	268	146	64	6	2
35 to 44 years	850	411	268	145	23	3
45 to 54 years	864	433	224	154	51	2
55 to 64 years	730	405	158	109	56	2
65 years and over	623	375	96	66	85	1
The province	8,825	6,942	1,021	625	226	11

COLORED FEMALES.

Under 15 years	3,195	3,194	1	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	676	643	22	11	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	390	324	37	27	2	.....
20 years	212	175	19	17	1	.....
21 to 24 years	506	342	105	52	7	.....
25 to 29 years	653	367	193	80	13	.....
30 to 34 years	648	327	176	117	28	.....
35 to 44 years	1,054	488	287	171	113	.....
45 to 54 years	776	336	166	107	167	.....
55 to 64 years	494	208	83	46	157	.....
65 years and over	417	179	43	32	162	1
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
The province	9,022	6,578	1,132	660	650	2

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

TOTAL POPULATION.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	128,550	128,461	18	12	3	56
15 to 17 years	24,640	23,966	376	272	18	8
18 and 19 years	16,076	14,439	911	643	74	9
20 years	8,879	7,270	892	605	110	2
21 to 24 years	25,330	18,180	4,377	2,194	567	12
25 to 29 years	31,536	16,841	9,251	3,904	1,529	11
30 to 34 years	27,339	10,667	10,492	4,058	2,117	5
35 to 44 years	43,152	13,529	17,618	6,921	5,072	12
45 to 54 years	27,271	9,288	8,707	4,366	4,899	11
55 to 64 years	15,618	6,316	3,277	2,407	3,612	6
65 years and over	8,140	3,795	1,006	1,225	2,109	5
Unknown	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	356,536	252,757	56,925	26,607	20,110	137

TOTAL MALES.

Under 15 years	65,303	65,264	2	5	1	31
15 to 17 years	11,392	11,365	12	8	3	4
18 and 19 years	7,839	7,737	27	57	10	8
20 years	4,410	4,258	66	81	5	.....
21 to 24 years	13,735	12,186	756	728	57	8
25 to 29 years	17,264	12,029	3,194	1,724	314	3
30 to 34 years	15,324	7,412	5,228	2,017	663	4
35 to 44 years	24,614	8,726	10,465	3,728	1,686	9
45 to 54 years	15,674	5,834	5,776	2,636	1,421	7
55 to 64 years	9,038	4,146	2,365	1,506	1,016	5
65 years and over	4,460	2,228	790	825	615	2
Unknown	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	189,057	141,189	28,681	13,315	5,791	81

TOTAL FEMALES.

Under 15 years	63,247	63,197	16	7	2	25
15 to 17 years	13,248	12,601	364	264	15	4
18 and 19 years	8,237	6,702	884	586	64	1
20 years	4,469	3,012	826	524	105	2
21 to 24 years	11,595	5,994	3,621	1,466	510	4
25 to 29 years	14,272	4,812	6,057	2,180	1,215	8
30 to 34 years	12,015	3,255	5,264	2,041	1,454	1
35 to 44 years	18,538	4,803	7,153	3,193	3,386	3
45 to 54 years	11,597	3,454	2,931	1,730	3,478	4
55 to 64 years	6,580	2,170	912	901	2,596	1
65 years and over	3,680	1,567	216	400	1,494	3
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	167,479	111,568	28,244	13,292	14,319	56

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	90,396	90,325	16	4	2	49
15 to 17 years	16,929	16,461	309	136	16	7
18 and 19 years	10,492	9,382	743	303	58	6
20 years	5,417	4,365	700	257	94	1
21 to 24 years	14,880	10,156	3,396	851	470	7
25 to 29 years	17,710	8,140	6,919	1,376	1,270	5
30 to 34 years	15,221	4,461	7,679	1,364	1,714	3
35 to 44 years	23,314	4,705	12,361	2,118	4,123	7
45 to 54 years	12,335	1,965	5,638	940	3,786	6
55 to 64 years	5,824	818	2,057	259	2,688	2
65 years and over	2,423	348	583	53	1,438	1
Unknown	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	214,945	151,130	40,401	7,661	15,659	94

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	46,034	46,001	2	1	1	29
15 to 17 years	7,789	7,767	12	5	2	3
18 and 19 years	4,897	4,843	18	24	6	6
20 years	2,517	2,440	42	30	5	.....
21 to 24 years	7,338	6,584	508	251	45	5
25 to 29 years	8,709	5,723	2,146	589	250	1
30 to 34 years	7,861	3,125	3,509	721	504	2
35 to 44 years	12,077	2,973	6,668	1,161	1,270	5
45 to 54 years	5,957	1,029	3,368	582	974	4
55 to 64 years	2,576	362	1,382	188	643	1
65 years and over	1,013	146	434	46	386	1
Unknown	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	106,771	80,946	18,084	3,598	4,086	57

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	44,362	44,324	14	3	1	20
15 to 17 years	9,140	8,694	297	131	14	4
18 and 19 years	5,595	4,539	725	279	52	.....
20 years	2,900	1,925	658	227	89	1
21 to 24 years	7,542	3,622	2,893	600	425	2
25 to 29 years	9,001	2,417	4,773	787	1,020	4
30 to 34 years	7,860	1,336	4,170	643	1,210	1
35 to 44 years	11,237	1,732	5,693	957	2,853	2
45 to 54 years	6,378	936	2,270	358	2,812	2
55 to 64 years	3,248	456	675	71	2,045	1
65 years and over	1,410	202	149	7	1,052	.....
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	108,174	70,184	22,317	4,063	11,573	37

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	996	996				
15 to 17 years	643	620	16	6	1	
18 and 19 years	942	881	44	11	4	2
20 years	809	729	64	12	4	
21 to 24 years	3,812	3,307	365	118	21	1
25 to 29 years	5,227	3,825	1,044	270	86	2
30 to 34 years	4,325	2,355	1,479	318	171	2
35 to 44 years	6,810	2,654	3,139	617	398	2
45 to 54 years	3,940	1,074	2,016	347	500	3
55 to 64 years	1,621	339	780	120	381	1
65 years and over	697	113	256	27	300	1
Unknown	1	1				
The province	29,823	16,894	9,203	1,846	1,866	14

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	583	583				
15 to 17 years	448	448				
18 and 19 years	775	766	2	3	2	2
20 years	678	662	12	4		
21 to 24 years	3,372	3,141	139	86	6	
25 to 29 years	4,572	3,692	619	224	36	1
30 to 34 years	3,784	2,298	1,109	267	108	2
35 to 44 years	5,949	2,568	2,574	556	249	2
45 to 54 years	3,368	1,027	1,726	325	288	2
55 to 64 years	1,818	319	662	114	222	1
65 years and over	488	98	228	26	141	1
Unknown	1	1				
The province	25,336	15,598	7,071	1,604	1,052	11

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	413	413				
15 to 17 years	195	172	16	6	1	
18 and 19 years	167	115	42	8	2	
20 years	131	67	52	8	4	
21 to 24 years	440	166	226	32	15	1
25 to 29 years	655	133	425	46	50	1
30 to 34 years	541	57	370	51	63	
35 to 44 years	861	86	565	61	149	
45 to 54 years	572	47	290	22	212	1
55 to 64 years	303	20	118	6	159	
65 years and over	209	20	28	2	159	
The province	4,487	1,296	2,132	242	814	3

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	37,158	37,140	2	8	1	7
15 to 17 years	7,068	6,885	51	130	1	1
18 and 19 years	4,642	4,176	124	329	12	1
20 years	2,658	2,176	128	336	12	1
21 to 24 years	6,688	4,717	616	1,225	76	4
25 to 29 years	8,599	4,876	1,288	2,256	173	4
30 to 34 years	7,798	3,851	1,334	2,376	232	.....
35 to 44 years	13,028	6,170	2,118	4,186	551	3
45 to 54 years	10,996	6,249	1,068	3,079	613	2
55 to 64 years	8,173	5,159	440	2,028	543	3
65 years and over	5,020	3,334	167	1,145	371	3
The province	111,768	84,733	7,321	17,100	2,585	29

COLORED MALES.

Under 15 years	18,686	18,680	.....	4	.....	2
15 to 17 years	3,155	3,150	.....	3	1	1
18 and 19 years	2,167	2,128	7	30	2	.....
20 years	1,215	1,156	12	47	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	3,025	2,511	114	391	6	3
25 to 29 years	3,963	2,614	429	911	28	1
30 to 34 years	3,679	1,989	610	1,029	51	.....
35 to 44 years	6,568	3,185	1,223	2,011	167	2
45 to 54 years	6,349	3,778	682	1,729	159	1
55 to 64 years	5,144	3,465	321	1,204	151	3
65 years and over	2,959	1,989	128	754	88	.....
The province	56,950	44,645	3,526	8,113	653	13

COLORED FEMALES.

Under 15 years	18,472	18,460	2	4	1	5
15 to 17 years	3,913	3,735	51	127	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	2,475	2,048	117	299	10	1
20 years	1,488	1,020	116	289	12	1
21 to 24 years	3,613	2,206	502	834	70	1
25 to 29 years	4,616	2,262	859	1,347	145	3
30 to 34 years	4,114	1,862	724	1,347	181	.....
35 to 44 years	6,440	2,985	895	2,175	384	1
45 to 54 years	4,647	2,471	371	1,350	454	1
55 to 64 years	3,029	1,694	119	824	392	.....
65 years and over	2,061	1,345	39	391	283	3
The province	54,818	40,068	3,795	8,967	1,932	16

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

TOTAL POPULATION.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	141,602	141,542	7	18	2	33
15 to 17 years	22,442	21,691	312	425	10	4
18 and 19 years	13,836	12,181	800	873	31	1
20 years	7,728	5,978	717	989	43	1
21 to 24 years	16,630	11,035	2,819	2,545	226	5
25 to 29 years	20,974	9,896	5,570	4,942	565	1
30 to 34 years	22,337	7,560	7,173	6,582	1,019	3
35 to 44 years	38,735	11,311	12,463	12,426	2,530	5
45 to 54 years	23,488	7,144	6,650	6,785	2,853	6
55 to 64 years	12,629	4,215	2,803	2,911	2,698	2
65 years and over	7,343	2,827	1,164	1,065	2,286	1
Unknown	21	13	5	1	.....	2
The province	327,715	235,343	40,483	39,562	12,263	64

TOTAL MALES.

Under 15 years	72,420	72,391	2	1	2	24
15 to 17 years	10,068	10,040	7	17	1	3
18 and 19 years	6,438	6,362	16	58	1	1
20 years	3,612	3,392	68	147	4	1
21 to 24 years	8,409	6,996	581	802	26	4
25 to 29 years	10,395	6,259	2,008	2,030	98	.....
30 to 34 years	11,055	4,333	3,435	3,041	244	2
35 to 44 years	19,945	5,590	7,061	6,622	670	2
45 to 54 years	12,043	2,901	4,316	4,176	646	4
55 to 64 years	6,161	1,566	1,991	2,063	541	.....
65 years and over	3,288	1,042	888	800	557	1
Unknown	11	6	3	.....	.....	2
The province	163,845	120,878	20,376	19,757	2,790	44

TOTAL FEMALES.

Under 15 years	69,182	69,151	5	17	.....	9
15 to 17 years	12,374	11,651	305	408	9	1
18 and 19 years	7,398	5,769	784	815	30	.....
20 years	4,116	2,586	649	842	39	.....
21 to 24 years	8,221	4,039	2,238	1,743	200	1
25 to 29 years	10,579	3,637	3,562	2,912	467	1
30 to 34 years	11,282	3,227	3,738	3,541	775	1
35 to 44 years	18,790	5,721	5,402	5,804	1,860	3
45 to 54 years	11,395	4,243	2,334	2,609	2,207	2
55 to 64 years	6,468	2,649	812	848	2,157	2
65 years and over	4,055	1,785	276	265	1,729	.....
Unknown	10	7	2	1	.....	.....
The province	163,870	114,465	20,107	19,805	9,473	20

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	77,949	77,912	5	9	1	22
15 to 17 years	12,110	11,699	208	196	6	3
18 and 19 years	7,246	6,294	555	376	20	1
20 years	3,952	3,006	497	417	32	.....
21 to 24 years	8,093	5,047	1,858	1,035	150	3
25 to 29 years	9,558	3,735	3,596	1,835	392	1
30 to 34 years	10,836	2,765	4,723	2,635	711	2
35 to 44 years	18,895	4,086	8,029	5,081	1,696	3
45 to 54 years	10,739	2,235	4,116	2,457	1,927	4
55 to 64 years	5,509	1,131	1,729	949	1,698	2
65 years and over	2,902	591	665	235	1,411	.....
Unknown	8	4	2	.....	.....	2
The province	167,797	118,505	25,980	15,225	8,044	43

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	40,210	40,192	1	.....	1	16
15 to 17 years	5,425	5,410	6	6	.....	3
18 and 19 years	3,321	3,288	12	20	.....	1
20 years	1,840	1,741	40	56	3	.....
21 to 24 years	3,887	3,217	351	304	13	2
25 to 29 years	4,375	2,344	1,213	757	61	.....
30 to 34 years	4,968	1,513	2,083	1,198	163	1
35 to 44 years	9,273	1,986	4,171	2,711	405	.....
45 to 54 years	5,254	836	2,435	1,593	387	3
55 to 64 years	2,558	382	1,188	697	291	.....
65 years and over	1,185	192	500	196	297	.....
Unknown	6	3	1	.....	.....	2
The province	82,292	61,104	12,001	7,538	1,621	28

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	37,739	37,720	4	9	.....	6
15 to 17 years	6,685	6,289	200	190	6	.....
18 and 19 years	3,925	3,006	543	356	20	.....
20 years	2,112	1,265	457	361	29	.....
21 to 24 years	4,206	1,830	1,507	731	137	1
25 to 29 years	5,183	1,391	2,382	1,078	331	1
30 to 34 years	5,878	1,252	2,640	1,437	548	1
35 to 44 years	9,622	2,100	3,858	2,370	1,291	3
45 to 54 years	5,485	1,399	1,681	864	1,540	1
55 to 64 years	2,951	749	541	252	1,407	2
65 years and over	1,717	399	165	39	1,114	.....
Unknown	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
The province	85,505	57,401	13,979	7,687	6,423	15

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	589	589				
15 to 17 years	223	211	10	2		
18 and 19 years	336	303	29	3	1	
20 years	220	186	26	7	1	
21 to 24 years	1,257	1,051	141	55	10	
25 to 29 years	2,189	1,592	388	176	33	
30 to 34 years	1,960	1,079	595	233	53	
35 to 44 years	3,485	1,315	1,449	540	180	1
45 to 54 years	1,975	502	982	300	189	2
55 to 64 years	753	135	370	87	161	
65 years and over	324	63	125	21	115	
Unknown	2		2			
The province	13,313	7,026	4,117	1,424	743	3

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	304	304				
15 to 17 years	142	142				
18 and 19 years	255	255				
20 years	162	158	2	2		
21 to 24 years	1,097	1,001	56	37	3	
25 to 29 years	1,948	1,523	264	145	16	
30 to 34 years	1,749	1,055	470	201	23	
35 to 44 years	3,160	1,258	1,259	515	127	1
45 to 54 years	1,762	475	881	289	116	1
55 to 64 years	626	123	325	85	93	
65 years and over	240	47	115	21	57	
Unknown	1		1			
The province	11,446	6,341	3,373	1,295	435	2

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	285	285				
15 to 17 years	81	69	10	2		
18 and 19 years	81	48	29	3	1	
20 years	58	28	24	5	1	
21 to 24 years	160	50	85	18	7	
25 to 29 years	241	69	124	31	17	
30 to 34 years	211	24	125	32	30	
35 to 44 years	325	57	190	25	53	
45 to 54 years	213	27	101	11	73	1
55 to 64 years	127	12	45	2	68	
65 years and over	84	16	10		58	
Unknown	1		1			
The province	1,867	685	744	129	308	1

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	63,064	63,041	2	9	1	11
15 to 17 years	10,109	9,781	96	227	4	1
18 and 19 years	6,254	5,534	216	494	10	.....
20 years	3,556	2,786	194	565	10	1
21 to 24 years	7,280	4,937	820	1,455	66	2
25 to 29 years	9,227	4,569	1,587	2,931	140	.....
30 to 34 years	9,541	3,716	1,855	3,714	255	1
35 to 44 years	16,355	5,910	2,985	6,805	654	1
45 to 54 years	10,724	4,407	1,552	4,028	737	.....
55 to 64 years	6,367	2,949	704	1,875	839	.....
65 years and over	4,117	2,173	374	809	760	1
Unknown	11	9	1	1	.....	.....
The province	146,605	109,812	10,386	22,913	3,476	28

COLORED MALES.

Under 15 years	31,906	31,895	1	1	1	8
15 to 17 years	4,501	4,488	1	11	1	.....
18 and 19 years	2,862	2,819	4	38	1	.....
20 years	1,610	1,493	26	89	1	1
21 to 24 years	3,425	2,778	174	461	10	2
25 to 29 years	4,072	2,392	531	1,128	21	.....
30 to 34 years	4,348	1,765	882	1,642	58	1
35 to 44 years	7,512	2,346	1,631	3,396	138	1
45 to 54 years	5,027	1,590	1,000	2,294	143	.....
55 to 64 years	2,977	1,061	478	1,281	157	.....
65 years and over	1,863	803	273	583	203	1
Unknown	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
The province	70,107	53,433	5,002	10,924	734	14

COLORED FEMALES.

Under 15 years	31,158	31,146	1	8	.....	3
15 to 17 years	5,608	5,293	95	216	3	1
18 and 19 years	3,392	2,715	212	456	9	.....
20 years	1,946	1,293	168	476	9	.....
21 to 24 years	3,855	2,159	646	994	56	.....
25 to 29 years	5,155	2,177	1,056	1,803	119	.....
30 to 34 years	5,193	1,951	973	2,072	197	.....
35 to 44 years	8,843	3,564	1,354	3,409	516	.....
45 to 54 years	5,697	2,817	552	1,734	594	.....
55 to 64 years	3,390	1,888	226	594	682	.....
65 years and over	2,254	1,370	101	226	557	.....
Unknown	7	6	.....	1	.....	.....
The province	76,498	56,379	5,384	11,989	2,742	4

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.

TOTAL POPULATION.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	10,430	10,428	1	.....	.....	1
15 to 17 years	1,908	1,851	33	22	1	1
18 and 19 years	1,387	1,280	87	64	5	1
20 years	740	608	70	49	13	.....
21 to 24 years	2,316	1,633	394	251	36	2
25 to 29 years	2,684	1,445	724	425	88	2
30 to 34 years	2,373	978	836	415	144	.....
35 to 44 years	3,847	1,292	1,437	707	411	.....
45 to 54 years	2,360	775	784	379	421	1
54 to 64 years	1,295	451	326	157	361	.....
65 years and over	708	282	106	65	254	1
The city	30,038	20,973	4,798	2,534	1,724	9

TOTAL MALES.

Under 15 years	5,081	5,081	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	809	808	.....	.....	.....	1
18 and 19 years	606	593	4	7	1	1
20 years	344	325	6	13	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	1,158	986	80	87	4	1
25 to 29 years	1,342	885	249	193	14	1
30 to 34 years	1,214	586	400	202	26	.....
35 to 44 years	1,963	675	815	391	82	.....
45 to 54 years	1,173	374	504	224	70	1
55 to 64 years	603	209	231	103	60	.....
65 years and over	296	105	86	48	57	.....
The city	14,589	10,627	2,375	1,268	314	5

TOTAL FEMALES.

Under 15 years	5,349	5,347	1	.....	.....	1
15 to 17 years	1,099	1,043	33	22	1	.....
18 and 19 years	781	687	83	57	4	.....
20 years	396	283	64	36	13	.....
21 to 24 years	1,158	647	314	164	32	1
25 to 29 years	1,342	560	475	232	74	1
30 to 34 years	1,159	392	436	213	118	.....
35 to 44 years	1,884	617	622	316	329	.....
45 to 54 years	1,187	401	280	155	351	.....
55 to 64 years	682	242	95	54	291	.....
65 years and over	412	177	20	17	197	1
The city	15,449	10,346	2,423	1,266	1,410	4

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS—Continued.

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	6,547	6,546	1	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	1,145	1,110	23	11	1	.....
18 and 19 years	775	676	65	29	4	1
20 years	404	317	53	24	10	.....
21 to 24 years	1,189	790	268	102	28	1
25 to 29 years	1,227	575	454	130	68	.....
30 to 34 years	1,044	340	477	137	90	.....
35 to 44 years	1,712	388	814	220	290	.....
45 to 54 years	928	146	393	110	279	.....
55 to 64 years	502	61	169	29	243	.....
65 years and over	262	43	55	8	156	.....
The city	15,735	10,992	2,772	800	1,169	2

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	3,170	3,170	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	474	474	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	318	311	1	5	.....	1
20 years	162	153	4	5	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	540	451	53	31	4	1
25 to 29 years	549	342	136	64	7	.....
30 to 34 years	472	203	192	64	13	.....
35 to 44 years	717	200	364	112	41	.....
45 to 54 years	371	68	202	66	35	.....
55 to 64 years	177	28	101	22	31	.....
65 years and over	95	15	41	7	32	.....
The city	7,045	5,410	1,094	376	163	2

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	3,377	3,376	1	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	671	636	23	11	1	.....
18 and 19 years	457	365	64	24	4	.....
20 years	242	164	49	19	10	.....
21 to 24 years	649	339	215	71	24	.....
25 to 29 years	678	233	318	66	61	.....
30 to 34 years	572	137	285	73	77	.....
35 to 44 years	996	188	450	108	249	.....
45 to 54 years	557	78	191	44	241	.....
55 to 64 years	325	38	68	7	212	.....
65 years and over	167	28	14	1	124	.....
The city	8,690	5,582	1,678	424	1,006	.....

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS—Continued.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	129	129				
15 to 17 years	68	65	1	2		
18 and 19 years	101	95	5		1	
20 years	82	75	5	1	1	
21 to 24 years	377	326	37	13	1	
25 to 29 years	515	370	90	47	7	1
30 to 34 years	502	265	177	44	16	
35 to 44 years	860	306	390	107	47	
45 to 54 years	540	139	277	66	58	
55 to 64 years	217	47	108	24	38	
65 years and over	104	13	39	9	43	
The city	3,485	1,830	1,129	313	212	1

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	76	76				
15 to 17 years	52	52				
18 and 19 years	87	85	1		1	
20 years	69	67	1	1		
21 to 24 years	321	301	11	9		
25 to 29 years	445	351	51	38	4	1
30 to 34 years	429	255	127	39	8	
35 to 44 years	716	282	313	97	24	
45 to 54 years	455	127	238	61	29	
55 to 64 years	176	42	93	21	20	
65 years and over	74	9	36	8	21	
The city	2,900	1,647	871	274	107	1

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	53	53				
15 to 17 years	16	13	1	2		
18 and 19 years	14	10	4			
20 years	13	8	4		1	
21 to 24 years	56	25	26	4	1	
25 to 29 years	70	19	39	9	3	
30 to 34 years	73	10	50	5	8	
35 to 44 years	134	24	77	10	23	
45 to 54 years	85	12	39	5	29	
55 to 64 years	41	5	15	3	18	
65 years and over	30	4	3	1	22	
The city	585	183	258	39	105	

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	3,754	3,753	.....	.....	.....	1
15 to 17 years	695	676	9	9	.....	1
18 and 19 years	511	459	17	35	.....	.....
20 years	254	216	12	24	2	.....
21 to 24 years	750	517	89	136	7	1
25 to 29 years	942	500	180	248	13	1
30 to 34 years	827	378	182	234	33	.....
35 to 44 years	1,285	598	233	380	74	.....
45 to 54 years	892	490	114	203	84	1
55 to 64 years	566	343	49	104	70	.....
65 years and over	342	226	12	48	55	1
The city	10,818	8,151	897	1,421	343	6

COLORED MALES.

Under 15 years	1,835	1,835	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	283	282	.....	.....	.....	1
18 and 19 years	201	197	2	2	.....	.....
20 years	113	105	1	7	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	297	234	16	47	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	348	192	62	91	3	.....
30 to 34 years	313	128	81	99	5	.....
35 to 44 years	530	193	138	182	17	.....
45 to 54 years	347	179	64	97	6	1
55 to 64 years	250	144	37	60	9	.....
65 years and over	127	81	9	33	4	.....
The city	4,644	3,570	410	618	44	2

COLORED FEMALES.

Under 15 years	1,919	1,918	.....	.....	.....	1
15 to 17 years	412	394	9	9	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	310	262	15	33	.....	.....
20 years	141	111	11	17	2	.....
21 to 24 years	453	283	73	89	7	1
25 to 29 years	594	308	118	157	10	1
30 to 34 years	514	245	101	135	33	.....
35 to 44 years	755	405	96	198	57	.....
45 to 54 years	545	311	50	106	78	.....
55 to 64 years	316	199	12	44	61	.....
65 years and over	215	145	3	15	51	1
The city	6,174	4,581	487	803	299	4

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA.

TOTAL POPULATION.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	66,107	66,040	10	12	10	35
15 to 17 years	14,517	14,098	231	169	11	8
18 and 19 years	10,802	9,777	577	418	28	2
20 years	5,888	4,949	526	369	42	2
21 to 24 years	21,711	16,073	3,336	2,034	265	3
25 to 29 years	26,357	15,490	6,676	3,473	716	2
30 to 34 years	21,982	9,983	7,492	3,372	1,131	4
35 to 44 years	32,354	11,656	12,634	4,873	3,179	12
45 to 54 years	19,414	6,558	6,773	2,318	3,760	5
55 to 64 years	11,066	3,946	2,878	939	3,302	1
65 years and over	5,772	2,208	937	276	2,355	1
Unknown	11	7	1	.....	.....	3
The city	235,981	160,780	42,071	18,253	14,799	78

TOTAL MALES.

Under 15 years	32,426	32,393	3	2	7	21
15 to 17 years	6,889	6,872	5	4	5	3
18 and 19 years	5,561	5,467	31	59	3	1
20 years	3,077	2,932	56	84	5	.....
21 to 24 years	12,087	10,500	780	766	39	2
25 to 29 years	15,025	10,630	2,659	1,613	122	1
30 to 34 years	12,418	6,736	3,753	1,686	241	2
35 to 44 years	17,852	6,992	7,485	2,645	724	6
45 to 54 years	10,224	3,458	4,459	1,428	879	2
55 to 64 years	5,384	1,945	2,084	626	779	.....
65 years and over	2,306	807	737	194	568	.....
Unknown	9	5	1	.....	.....	3
The city	123,258	88,737	22,003	9,105	3,372	41

TOTAL FEMALES.

Under 15 years	33,681	33,647	7	10	3	14
15 to 17 years	7,628	7,226	226	165	6	5
18 and 19 years	5,241	4,310	546	359	25	1
20 years	2,811	2,017	470	285	37	2
21 to 24 years	9,624	5,573	2,556	1,268	226	1
25 to 29 years	11,332	4,860	4,017	1,860	594	1
30 to 34 years	9,564	3,247	3,739	1,686	890	2
35 to 44 years	14,502	4,664	5,149	2,228	2,456	6
45 to 54 years	9,190	3,100	2,314	892	2,881	3
55 to 64 years	5,682	2,001	844	313	2,523	1
65 years and over	3,466	1,396	200	82	1,787	1
Unknown	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	112,723	72,043	20,068	9,148	11,427	37

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA—Continued.

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	44,069	44,023	8	5	7	26
15 to 17 years	8,523	8,249	188	71	9	6
18 and 19 years	5,647	5,011	479	138	17	2
20 years	2,742	2,211	379	121	29	2
21 to 24 years	9,752	6,615	2,299	650	187	1
25 to 29 years	10,684	5,127	4,047	1,021	489	.....
30 to 34 years	8,678	2,837	4,163	928	748	2
35 to 44 years	12,483	2,934	6,368	1,151	2,024	6
45 to 54 years	6,938	1,210	3,124	447	2,154	3
55 to 64 years	3,919	633	1,254	160	1,872	.....
65 years and over	2,094	369	410	35	1,280	.....
Unknown	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1
The city	115,532	79,221	22,719	4,727	8,816	49

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	21,712	21,690	2	1	5	14
15 to 17 years	3,760	3,749	4	.....	5	2
18 and 19 years	2,508	2,454	27	26	.....	1
20 years	1,170	1,098	43	26	8	.....
21 to 24 years	4,361	3,595	469	270	27	.....
25 to 29 years	4,900	2,952	1,336	540	72	.....
30 to 34 years	4,046	1,722	1,652	541	131	.....
35 to 44 years	5,545	1,565	2,969	668	352	1
45 to 54 years	2,868	530	1,673	263	401	1
55 to 64 years	1,407	229	735	103	340	.....
65 years and over	661	107	291	25	238	.....
Unknown	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
The city	52,940	39,692	9,191	2,463	1,574	20

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	22,357	22,333	6	4	2	12
15 to 17 years	4,763	4,500	184	71	4	4
18 and 19 years	3,139	2,557	452	112	17	1
20 years	1,572	1,113	336	95	26	2
21 to 24 years	5,391	3,020	1,830	380	160	1
25 to 29 years	5,784	2,175	2,711	481	417	.....
30 to 34 years	4,632	1,115	2,511	387	617	2
35 to 44 years	6,938	1,369	3,409	483	1,672	5
45 to 54 years	4,070	680	1,451	184	1,753	2
55 to 64 years	2,512	404	519	57	1,532	.....
65 years and over	1,433	262	119	10	1,042	.....
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	62,592	39,529	13,528	2,261	7,242	29

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA—Continued.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	2,332	2,327	.....	2	.....	3
15 to 17 years	1,594	1,570	20	3	.....	1
18 and 19 years	2,095	2,021	52	19	3	.....
20 years	1,463	1,372	70	20	1	.....
21 to 24 years	6,588	5,635	679	233	40	1
25 to 29 years	8,770	6,250	1,910	487	121	2
30 to 34 years	7,463	3,997	2,664	585	215	2
35 to 44 years	11,264	4,225	5,250	1,007	777	5
45 to 54 years	6,454	1,790	3,110	479	1,073	2
55 to 64 years	3,323	767	1,336	192	1,027	1
65 years and over	1,552	295	436	53	767	1
Unknown	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
The city	52,901	30,251	15,528	3,080	4,024	18

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	1,269	1,267	.....	.....	.....	2
15 to 17 years	1,302	1,301	.....	.....	.....	1
18 and 19 years	1,816	1,809	2	4	1	.....
20 years	1,237	1,221	7	9	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	5,554	5,164	234	147	8	1
25 to 29 years	7,192	5,761	1,047	346	37	1
30 to 34 years	5,972	3,672	1,799	416	83	2
35 to 44 years	8,854	3,802	3,978	766	308	5
45 to 54 years	4,788	1,550	2,471	386	380	1
55 to 64 years	2,285	687	1,113	154	381	.....
65 years and over	918	208	382	43	285	.....
Unknown	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
The city	41,190	26,394	11,084	2,271	1,478	13

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	1,063	1,060	.....	2	.....	1
15 to 17 years	292	269	20	3	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	279	212	50	15	2	.....
20 years	226	151	63	11	1	.....
21 to 24 years	1,034	471	445	86	32	.....
25 to 29 years	1,578	489	863	141	84	1
30 to 34 years	1,491	325	865	169	132	.....
35 to 44 years	2,410	423	1,272	241	474	.....
45 to 54 years	1,666	240	639	93	693	1
55 to 64 years	1,038	130	228	38	646	1
65 years and over	634	87	54	10	482	1
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	11,711	3,857	4,494	809	2,546	5

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	19,706	19,690	2	5	3	6
15 to 17 years	4,400	4,279	23	95	2	1
18 and 19 years	3,060	2,745	46	261	8	.....
20 years	1,683	1,366	77	228	12	.....
21 to 24 years	5,371	3,823	358	1,151	38	1
25 to 29 years	6,903	4,113	719	1,965	106	.....
30 to 34 years	5,841	3,149	665	1,859	168	.....
35 to 44 years	8,607	4,497	1,016	2,715	378	1
45 to 54 years	6,022	3,558	539	1,392	533	.....
55 to 64 years	3,824	2,546	288	587	403	.....
65 years and over	2,126	1,589	91	188	308	.....
Unknown	5	3	.....	.....	.....	2
The city	67,548	51,308	3,824	10,446	1,959	11

COLORED MALES.

Under 15 years	9,445	9,436	1	1	2	5
15 to 17 years	1,827	1,822	1	4	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	1,237	1,204	2	29	2	.....
20 years	670	613	6	49	2	.....
21 to 24 years	2,172	1,741	77	349	4	1
25 to 29 years	2,933	1,917	276	727	13	.....
30 to 34 years	2,400	1,342	302	729	27	.....
35 to 44 years	3,453	1,625	548	1,211	69	.....
45 to 54 years	2,568	1,378	315	777	98	.....
55 to 64 years	1,692	1,079	186	369	58	.....
65 years and over	727	492	64	126	45	.....
Unknown	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2
The city	29,128	22,651	1,778	4,371	320	8

COLORED FEMALES.

Under 15 years	10,261	10,254	1	4	1	1
15 to 17 years	2,573	2,457	22	91	2	1
18 and 19 years	1,823	1,541	44	232	6	.....
20 years	1,013	753	71	179	10	.....
21 to 24 years	3,199	2,082	281	802	34	.....
25 to 29 years	3,970	2,196	443	1,238	93	.....
30 to 34 years	3,441	1,807	363	1,130	141	.....
35 to 44 years	5,154	2,872	468	1,504	309	1
45 to 54 years	3,454	2,180	224	615	435	.....
55 to 64 years	2,132	1,467	102	218	345	.....
65 years and over	1,399	1,047	27	62	263	.....
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	38,420	28,657	2,046	6,075	1,639	3

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF MATANZAS.

TOTAL POPULATION.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	12,204	12,185	1	.....	.....	18
15 to 17 years	2,498	2,447	23	27	1	.....
18 and 19 years	1,689	1,545	78	63	3	.....
20 years	855	735	57	56	7	.....
21 to 24 years	2,896	2,119	418	307	51	1
25 to 29 years	3,374	1,894	852	480	148	.....
30 to 34 years	2,679	1,131	901	459	187	1
35 to 44 years	4,384	1,485	1,637	714	547	1
45 to 54 years	2,908	939	1,000	402	567	.....
55 to 64 years	1,759	593	463	195	508	.....
65 years and over	1,122	444	177	112	389	.....
Unknown	6	3	.....	2	1	.....
The city	36,374	25,520	5,607	2,817	2,409	21

TOTAL MALES.

Under 15 years	5,985	5,980	.....	.....	.....	5
15 to 17 years	1,099	1,099	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	688	681	2	5	.....	.....
20 years	363	344	6	12	1	.....
21 to 24 years	1,308	1,114	90	100	3	1
25 to 29 years	1,470	946	294	214	16	.....
30 to 34 years	1,243	581	398	238	26	.....
35 to 44 years	2,103	734	882	388	98	1
45 to 54 years	1,332	378	607	231	116	.....
55 to 64 years	867	274	334	137	122	.....
65 years and over	466	168	130	80	88	.....
Unknown	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
The city	16,926	12,300	2,743	1,406	470	7

TOTAL FEMALES.

Under 15 years	6,219	6,205	1	.....	.....	13
15 to 17 years	1,399	1,348	23	27	1	.....
18 and 19 years	1,001	864	76	58	3	.....
20 years	492	391	51	44	6	.....
21 to 24 years	1,588	1,005	328	207	48	.....
25 to 29 years	1,904	948	558	266	132	.....
30 to 34 years	1,436	550	503	221	161	1
35 to 44 years	2,281	751	755	326	449	.....
45 to 54 years	1,576	561	393	171	451	.....
55 to 64 years	892	319	129	58	386	.....
65 years and over	656	276	47	32	301	.....
Unknown	4	2	.....	1	1	.....
The city	19,448	13,220	2,864	1,411	1,939	14

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF MATANZAS—Continued.

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	8,102	8,085	1	.....	.....	16
15 to 17 years	1,647	1,614	20	12	1	.....
18 and 19 years	1,091	994	67	28	2	.....
20 years	502	431	45	19	7	.....
21 to 24 years	1,740	1,237	339	119	44	1
25 to 29 years	1,869	965	627	154	123	.....
30 to 34 years	1,399	456	659	128	156	.....
35 to 44 years	2,240	496	1,144	161	439	1
45 to 54 years	1,306	202	629	67	408	.....
55 to 64 years	667	95	248	15	309	.....
65 years and over	366	54	78	6	228	.....
Unknown	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
The city	20,931	14,629	3,857	709	1,718	18

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	4,005	4,000	.....	.....	.....	5
15 to 17 years	702	702	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	422	419	1	2	.....	.....
20 years	198	189	6	2	1	.....
21 to 24 years	722	600	73	45	3	1
25 to 29 years	723	450	186	74	13	.....
30 to 34 years	595	234	257	83	21	.....
35 to 44 years	960	269	522	99	69	1
45 to 54 years	518	83	328	40	67	.....
55 to 64 years	260	35	153	15	57	.....
65 years and over	113	14	48	6	45	.....
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	9,219	6,996	1,574	366	276	7

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	4,097	4,085	1	.....	.....	11
15 to 17 years	945	912	20	12	1	.....
18 and 19 years	669	575	66	26	2	.....
20 years	304	242	39	17	6	.....
21 to 24 years	1,018	637	266	74	41	.....
25 to 29 years	1,146	515	441	80	110	.....
30 to 34 years	804	222	402	45	135	.....
35 to 44 years	1,280	226	622	62	370	.....
45 to 54 years	788	119	301	27	341	.....
55 to 64 years	407	60	95	.....	252	.....
65 years and over	253	40	30	.....	183	.....
Unknown	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
The city	11,712	7,633	2,283	343	1,442	11

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF MATANZAS—Continued.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	139	139				
15 to 17 years	68	67	1			
18 and 19 years	88	83	4	1		
20 years	66	63	2	1		
21 to 24 years	367	317	41	8	1	
25 to 29 years	469	308	125	28	13	
30 to 34 years	411	219	139	34	19	
35 to 44 years	769	274	352	75	68	
45 to 54 years	587	126	301	42	118	
55 to 64 years	435	65	190	20	160	
65 years and over	245	25	92	11	117	
The city	3,644	1,681	1,247	220	496	

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	75	75				
15 to 17 years	48	48				
18 and 19 years	68	68				
20 years	54	53		1		
21 to 24 years	296	280	9	7		
25 to 29 years	375	276	71	26	2	
30 to 34 years	320	193	94	30	3	
35 to 44 years	618	245	288	65	25	
45 to 54 years	419	105	235	37	42	
55 to 64 years	284	49	161	17	57	
65 years and over	138	16	77	9	36	
The city	2,695	1,408	930	192	165	

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	64	64				
15 to 17 years	20	19	1			
18 and 19 years	20	15	4	1		
20 years	12	10	2			
21 to 24 years	71	37	32	1	1	
25 to 29 years	94	27	54	2	11	
30 to 34 years	91	26	45	4	16	
35 to 44 years	151	29	69	10	43	
45 to 54 years	168	21	66	5	76	
55 to 64 years	151	16	29	3	103	
65 years and over	107	9	15	2	81	
The city	949	273	317	28	331	

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF MATANZAS—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	3,963	3,961	.....	.....	.....	2
15 to 17 years	783	766	2	15	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	510	468	7	34	1	.....
20 years	287	241	10	36	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	789	565	38	180	6	.....
25 to 29 years	1,036	626	100	298	12	.....
30 to 34 years	869	456	103	297	12	1
35 to 44 years	1,375	716	141	478	40	.....
45 to 54 years	1,015	611	70	293	41	.....
55 to 64 years	657	433	25	160	39	.....
65 years and over	511	365	7	96	44	.....
Unknown	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....
The city	11,799	9,210	503	1,888	195	3

COLORED MALES.

Under 15 years	1,905	1,905	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	349	349	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	198	194	1	3	.....	.....
20 years	111	102	.....	9	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	290	234	8	48	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	372	220	37	114	1	.....
30 to 34 years	328	154	47	125	2	.....
35 to 44 years	525	220	77	224	4	.....
45 to 54 years	396	190	44	154	7	.....
55 to 64 years	323	190	20	105	8	.....
65 years and over	215	188	5	65	7	.....
Unknown	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
The city	5,012	3,896	239	848	29	.....

COLORED FEMALES.

Under 15 years	2,058	2,056	.....	.....	.....	2
15 to 17 years	434	417	2	15	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	312	274	6	31	1	.....
20 years	176	139	10	27	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	499	331	30	132	6	.....
25 to 29 years	664	406	63	184	11	.....
30 to 34 years	541	302	56	172	10	1
35 to 44 years	850	496	64	254	36	.....
45 to 54 years	620	421	26	139	34	.....
55 to 64 years	334	243	5	55	31	.....
65 years and over	296	227	2	30	37	.....
Unknown	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
The city	6,787	5,314	264	1,040	166	3

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

TOTAL POPULATION.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	9,091	9,089	1	1	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	1,678	1,636	35	7	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	970	869	82	13	6	.....
20 years	558	478	67	11	2	.....
21 to 24 years	1,447	1,026	346	55	20	.....
25 to 29 years	1,626	868	598	101	59	.....
30 to 34 years	1,839	788	802	132	117	.....
35 to 44 years	3,079	977	1,453	225	423	1
45 to 54 years	2,263	668	911	134	550	.....
55 to 64 years	1,530	434	459	71	566	.....
65 years and over	1,021	322	202	35	461	1
The city	25,102	17,155	4,956	785	2,204	2

TOTAL MALES.

Under 15 years	4,448	4,447	.....	1	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	642	642	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	396	392	2	1	1	.....
20 years	214	207	6	1	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	633	533	80	19	1	.....
25 to 29 years	667	421	192	48	6	.....
30 to 34 years	740	345	309	65	21	.....
35 to 44 years	1,276	377	737	106	56	.....
45 to 54 years	902	246	499	81	76	.....
55 to 64 years	591	175	280	47	89	.....
65 years and over	403	134	141	24	101	.....
The city	10,912	7,919	2,249	393	351	.....

TOTAL FEMALES.

Under 15 years	4,643	4,642	1	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	1,036	994	35	7	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	574	477	80	12	5	.....
20 years	344	271	61	10	2	.....
21 to 24 years	814	493	266	36	19	.....
25 to 29 years	959	447	406	53	53	.....
30 to 34 years	1,099	443	493	67	96	.....
35 to 44 years	1,803	600	716	119	367	1
45 to 54 years	1,361	422	412	53	474	.....
55 to 64 years	939	259	179	24	477	.....
65 years and over	618	188	58	11	360	1
The city	14,190	9,236	2,707	392	1,853	2

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	6,625	6,624	1	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	1,182	1,148	31	3	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	658	574	69	9	6	.....
20 years	347	283	59	3	2	.....
21 to 24 years	886	579	266	25	16	.....
25 to 29 years	931	436	412	35	48	.....
30 to 34 years	1,178	399	623	65	91	.....
35 to 44 years	1,974	479	1,055	110	329	1
45 to 54 years	1,337	303	604	51	379	.....
55 to 64 years	890	180	291	22	397	.....
65 years and over	497	99	94	7	297	.....
The city	16,505	11,104	3,505	330	1,565	1

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	3,199	3,199	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	450	450	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	263	260	2	.....	1	.....
20 years	121	118	3	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	343	282	55	6	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	338	201	119	14	4	.....
30 to 34 years	432	165	219	33	15	.....
35 to 44 years	764	176	501	49	38	.....
45 to 54 years	434	90	283	26	35	.....
55 to 64 years	272	54	161	12	45	.....
65 years and over	148	27	70	5	46	.....
The city	6,764	5,022	1,413	145	184	.....

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	3,426	3,425	1	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	732	698	31	3	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	395	314	67	9	5	.....
20 years	226	165	56	3	2	.....
21 to 24 years	543	297	211	19	16	.....
25 to 29 years	593	235	293	21	44	.....
30 to 34 years	746	234	404	32	76	.....
35 to 44 years	1,210	303	564	61	291	1
45 to 54 years	903	213	321	25	344	.....
55 to 64 years	618	126	130	10	352	.....
65 years and over	349	72	24	2	251	.....
The city	9,741	6,082	2,092	185	1,381	1

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	70	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	29	28	1	.....	.....	.....
20 years	28	25	2	1	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	129	104	19	6	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	174	116	42	14	2	.....
30 to 34 years	132	76	43	10	3	.....
35 to 44 years	266	83	152	22	9	.....
45 to 54 years	217	34	127	25	31	.....
55 to 64 years	130	21	67	6	36	.....
65 years and over	76	13	29	4	30	.....
The city	1,283	602	482	88	111	.....

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years	18	17	1	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	110	94	12	4	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	158	112	32	14	.....	.....
30 to 34 years	122	73	36	10	3	.....
35 to 44 years	237	77	133	21	6	.....
45 to 54 years	196	34	121	23	18	.....
55 to 64 years	100	16	61	4	19	.....
65 years and over	58	12	25	4	17	.....
The city	1,084	520	421	80	63	.....

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....
20 years	10	8	1	1	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	19	10	7	2	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	16	4	10	.....	2	.....
30 to 34 years	10	3	7	.....	.....	.....
35 to 44 years	29	6	19	1	3	.....
45 to 54 years	21	.....	6	2	13	.....
55 to 64 years	30	5	6	2	17	.....
65 years and over	18	1	4	.....	13	.....
The city	199	82	61	8	48	.....

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	2,396	2,395	.....	1	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	464	456	4	4	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	283	267	12	4	.....	.....
20 years	183	170	6	7	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	432	343	61	24	4	.....
25 to 29 years	521	316	144	52	9	.....
30 to 34 years	529	313	136	57	23	.....
35 to 44 years	839	415	246	93	85	.....
45 to 54 years	709	331	180	58	140	.....
55 to 64 years	510	283	101	43	133	.....
65 years and over	448	210	79	24	134	1
The city	7,314	5,449	969	367	528	1

COLORED MALES.

Under 15 years	1,210	1,209	.....	1	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	168	168	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	111	110	.....	1	.....	.....
20 years	75	72	2	1	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	180	157	13	9	1	.....
25 to 29 years	171	108	41	20	2	.....
30 to 34 years	186	107	54	22	3	.....
35 to 44 years	275	124	103	36	12	.....
45 to 54 years	272	122	96	32	23	.....
55 to 64 years	219	105	58	31	25	.....
65 years and over	197	95	49	15	38	.....
The city	3,064	2,377	415	168	104	.....

COLORED FEMALES.

Under 15 years	1,186	1,186	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	296	288	4	4	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	172	157	12	3	.....	.....
20 years	108	98	4	6	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	252	186	48	15	3	.....
25 to 29 years	350	208	108	32	7	.....
30 to 34 years	343	206	82	35	20	.....
35 to 44 years	564	291	143	57	73	.....
45 to 54 years	437	209	85	26	117	.....
55 to 64 years	291	128	43	12	108	.....
65 years and over	251	115	30	9	96	1
The city	4,250	3,072	554	199	424	1

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF SANTIAGO.

TOTAL POPULATION.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	14,640	14,637	.....	2	.....	1
15 to 17 years	3,048	2,952	51	42	2	1
18 and 19 years	2,023	1,803	133	83	4	.....
20 years	1,026	852	97	68	8	1
21 to 24 years	2,789	1,990	486	270	40	3
25 to 29 years	3,604	2,000	981	501	122	.....
30 to 34 years	3,707	1,627	1,224	634	221	1
35 to 44 years	5,862	2,338	1,982	966	574	2
45 to 54 years	3,590	1,498	1,003	496	593	.....
55 to 64 years	1,832	825	335	194	478	.....
65 years and over	966	475	102	43	346	.....
Unknown	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
The city	43,090	30,998	6,396	3,299	2,388	9

TOTAL MALES.

Under 15 years	7,135	7,133	.....	1	.....	1
15 to 17 years	1,319	1,316	1	1	.....	1
18 and 19 years	891	877	5	9	.....	.....
20 years	449	416	15	16	1	1
21 to 24 years	1,311	1,107	108	90	4	2
25 to 29 years	1,727	1,114	359	235	19	.....
30 to 34 years	1,778	822	605	311	39	1
35 to 44 years	2,743	1,002	1,104	504	132	1
45 to 54 years	1,569	508	646	301	114	.....
55 to 64 years	683	225	238	138	87	.....
65 years and over	315	140	77	29	69	.....
Unknown	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
The city	19,922	14,661	3,154	1,635	465	7

TOTAL FEMALES.

Under 15 years	7,505	7,504	.....	1	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	1,729	1,636	50	41	2	.....
18 and 19 years	1,132	926	128	74	4	.....
20 years	577	436	82	52	7	.....
21 to 24 years	1,478	883	378	180	36	1
25 to 29 years	1,877	886	622	266	103	.....
30 to 34 years	1,929	805	619	323	182	.....
35 to 44 years	3,119	1,336	878	462	442	1
45 to 54 years	2,021	990	857	195	479	.....
55 to 64 years	1,149	600	102	56	391	.....
65 years and over	651	335	25	14	277	.....
Unknown	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
The city	23,168	16,337	3,242	1,664	1,923	2

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	5,937	5,937				
15 to 17 years	1,150	1,113	23	12	1	1
18 and 19 years	737	653	55	26	3	
20 years	358	293	46	18	1	
21 to 24 years	966	663	216	66	19	2
25 to 29 years	1,095	528	410	96	61	
30 to 34 years	1,145	403	520	111	111	
35 to 44 years	1,869	573	833	183	279	1
45 to 54 years	1,128	304	412	76	336	
55 to 64 years	567	143	158	26	240	
65 years and over	306	80	43	5	177	
Unknown	1	1				
The city	15,258	10,691	2,716	619	1,228	4

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	2,967	2,967				
15 to 17 years	511	508	1	1		1
18 and 19 years	297	292	2	3		
20 years	160	152	3	5		
21 to 24 years	410	347	43	17	2	1
25 to 29 years	443	248	138	49	8	
30 to 34 years	461	175	218	53	15	
35 to 44 years	783	237	406	96	44	
45 to 54 years	400	91	216	48	45	
55 to 64 years	184	34	98	17	35	
65 years and over	85	17	33	5	30	
Unknown	1	1				
The city	6,702	5,069	1,158	294	179	2

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	2,970	2,970				
15 to 17 years	639	605	22	11	1	
18 and 19 years	440	361	53	23	3	
20 years	198	141	43	13	1	
21 to 24 years	556	316	173	49	17	1
25 to 29 years	652	280	272	47	53	
30 to 34 years	684	228	302	58	96	
35 to 44 years	1,086	336	427	87	235	1
45 to 54 years	728	213	196	28	291	
55 to 64 years	383	109	60	9	205	
65 years and over	220	63	10		147	
Unknown						
The city	8,556	5,622	1,558	325	1,049	2

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	251	251				
15 to 17 years	73	67	4	2		
18 and 19 years	143	131	12			
20 years	73	62	9	1	1	
21 to 24 years	330	269	50	11		
25 to 29 years	572	394	129	40	9	
30 to 34 years	494	270	152	49	23	
35 to 44 years	821	340	342	82	56	1
45 to 54 years	461	153	199	55	54	
55 to 64 years	151	50	52	16	33	
65 years and over	69	28	18	2	21	
Unknown	2		2			
The city	3,440	2,015	969	258	197	1

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Under 15 years	127	127				
15 to 17 years	43	43				
18 and 19 years	110	110				
20 years	49	46	2	1		
21 to 24 years	276	250	19	7		
25 to 29 years	479	363	77	35	4	
30 to 34 years	423	257	119	41	6	
35 to 44 years	705	310	282	76	36	1
45 to 54 years	406	144	177	53	34	
55 to 64 years	125	42	50	15	18	
65 years and over	49	20	17	2	10	
Unknown	1		1			
The city	2,796	1,712	744	230	108	1

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Under 15 years	124	124				
15 to 17 years	30	24	4	2		
18 and 19 years	33	21	12			
20 years	24	16	7		1	
21 to 24 years	54	19	31	4		
25 to 29 years	93	31	52	5	5	
30 to 34 years	71	13	33	8	17	
35 to 44 years	116	30	60	6	20	
45 to 54 years	53	9	22	2	20	
55 to 64 years	26	8	2	1	15	
65 years and over	20	8	1		11	
Unknown	1		1			
The city	645	308	225	28	89	

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TABLE XVII.—*Conjugal condition by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED.

	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Under 15 years	8,452	8,449	.....	2	.....	1
15 to 17 years	1,825	1,772	24	28	1	.....
18 and 19 years	1,143	1,019	66	57	1	.....
20 years	595	497	42	49	6	1
21 to 24 years	1,493	1,068	220	193	21	1
25 to 29 years	1,987	1,078	442	365	52	.....
30 to 34 years	2,068	954	552	474	87	1
35 to 44 years	3,172	1,425	807	701	239	.....
45 to 54 years	2,001	1,041	392	365	203	.....
55 to 64 years	1,114	682	125	152	205	.....
65 years and over	592	367	41	86	148	.....
The city	24,392	13,292	2,711	2,422	963	4

COLORED MALES.

Under 15 years	4,041	4,039	.....	1	.....	1
15 to 17 years	765	765	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	484	475	3	6	.....	.....
20 years	240	218	10	10	1	1
21 to 24 years	625	510	46	66	2	1
25 to 29 years	805	503	144	151	7	.....
30 to 34 years	894	390	268	217	18	1
35 to 44 years	1,255	455	416	332	52	.....
45 to 54 years	761	273	253	200	35	.....
55 to 64 years	374	149	85	106	34	.....
65 years and over	181	108	27	22	29	.....
The city	10,425	7,880	1,252	1,111	178	4

COLORED FEMALES.

Under 15 years	4,411	4,410	.....	1	.....	.....
15 to 17 years	1,060	1,007	24	28	1	.....
18 and 19 years	659	544	63	51	1	.....
20 years	355	279	32	39	5	.....
21 to 24 years	868	548	174	127	19	.....
25 to 29 years	1,132	575	298	214	45	.....
30 to 34 years	1,174	564	284	257	69	.....
35 to 44 years	1,917	970	391	369	187	.....
45 to 54 years	1,240	768	139	165	168	.....
55 to 64 years	740	483	40	46	171	.....
65 years and over	411	264	14	14	119	.....
The city	13,967	10,412	1,459	1,311	785	.....

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TABLE XVIII.—*Illegitimate children.*

CUBA.

	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 years and over.
All classes	185,090	37,060	56,650	47,161	26,833	10,061	7,265
Males	92,126	18,557	28,768	24,121	12,411	5,071	3,198
Females	92,904	18,503	27,882	23,040	14,422	4,990	4,067
Native white	58,686	12,140	19,093	15,554	8,051	2,577	1,271
Males	30,185	6,171	10,011	7,960	3,893	1,468	682
Females	28,501	5,969	9,082	7,594	4,158	1,109	589
Foreign white	254	28	48	52	50	37	39
Males	143	13	25	28	29	22	26
Females	111	15	23	24	21	15	13
Colored	126,090	24,892	37,509	31,555	18,732	7,447	5,955
Males	61,798	12,373	18,782	16,133	8,489	3,581	2,490
Females	64,292	12,519	18,777	15,422	10,243	3,866	3,465

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

All classes	28,803	5,897	7,863	6,521	4,237	2,016	1,769
Males	13,665	2,855	3,890	3,275	1,955	923	767
Females	14,638	3,042	3,973	3,246	2,282	1,093	1,002
Native white	6,737	1,834	2,090	1,492	789	321	211
Males	3,345	884	1,074	717	393	174	103
Females	3,392	950	1,016	775	396	147	108
Foreign white	135	13	30	26	25	19	22
Males	70	7	14	12	13	10	14
Females	65	6	16	14	12	9	8
Colored	21,431	4,050	5,743	5,003	3,423	1,676	1,536
Males	10,250	1,964	2,802	2,546	1,549	739	650
Females	11,181	2,086	2,941	2,457	1,874	937	886

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

All classes	24,363	5,338	7,331	6,088	3,227	1,247	1,132
Males	11,969	2,662	3,629	3,192	1,456	583	447
Females	12,394	2,676	3,702	2,896	1,771	664	685
Native white	2,678	580	813	735	341	120	89
Males	1,332	286	395	386	162	67	36
Females	1,346	294	418	349	179	53	53
Foreign white	17	.....	2	3	4	4	4
Males	11	.....	.....	2	3	2	4
Females	6	.....	2	1	1	2	.....
Colored	21,668	4,758	6,516	5,350	2,882	1,123	1,039
Males	10,626	2,376	3,234	2,804	1,291	514	407
Females	11,042	2,382	3,282	2,546	1,591	609	632

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TABLE XVIII.—*Illegitimate children*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 years and over.
All classes	17,976	4,317	5,963	4,299	2,126	756	515
Males	8,820	2,157	3,011	2,094	942	361	255
Females	9,156	2,160	2,952	2,205	1,184	395	260
Native white	7,043	1,830	2,455	1,608	721	276	153
Males	3,572	935	1,284	774	348	148	83
Females	3,471	895	1,171	834	373	128	70
Foreign white	11	1	2	3	1	.....	4
Males	7	.....	1	3	1	.....	2
Females	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Colored	10,922	2,486	3,506	2,688	1,404	480	358
Males	5,241	1,222	1,726	1,317	593	213	170
Females	5,681	1,264	1,780	1,371	811	267	188

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

All classes	8,483	1,923	2,602	2,170	1,206	359	223
Males	4,354	984	1,367	1,137	577	186	103
Females	4,129	939	1,235	1,033	629	173	120
Native white	5,004	1,164	1,654	1,318	653	155	60
Males	2,621	589	875	699	327	91	40
Females	2,383	575	779	619	326	64	20
Foreign white	5	1	2	1	1	.....	.....
Males	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Females	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored	3,474	758	946	851	552	204	163
Males	1,730	394	492	437	249	95	63
Females	1,744	364	454	414	303	109	100

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

All classes	31,576	5,674	9,474	8,395	4,887	1,813	1,333
Males	15,337	2,867	4,735	4,239	2,130	834	532
Females	16,239	2,807	4,739	4,156	2,757	979	801
Native white	8,936	1,507	2,807	2,641	1,327	454	200
Males	4,544	764	1,445	1,346	625	254	110
Females	4,392	743	1,362	1,295	702	200	90
Foreign white	49	3	8	10	9	13	6
Males	32	1	6	7	4	10	4
Females	17	2	2	3	5	3	2
Colored	22,591	4,164	6,659	5,744	3,551	1,346	1,127
Males	10,761	2,102	3,284	2,886	1,501	570	418
Females	11,830	2,062	3,375	2,858	2,050	776	709

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TABLE XVIII.—*Illegitimate children*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 years and over.
All classes	74,329	18,911	23,417	19,688	11,150	3,870	2,293
Males	37,981	7,032	12,136	10,181	5,351	2,184	1,094
Females	36,348	6,879	11,281	9,504	5,799	1,686	1,199
Native white	28,288	5,225	9,274	7,760	4,220	1,251	558
Males	14,771	2,718	4,938	4,038	2,038	734	310
Females	13,517	2,512	4,336	3,722	2,182	517	248
Foreign white	37	10	4	9	10	1	3
Males	20	4	4	3	7	.....	2
Females	17	6	.....	6	3	1	1
Colored	46,004	8,676	14,139	11,919	6,920	2,618	1,732
Males	23,190	4,315	7,194	6,143	3,306	1,450	782
Females	22,814	4,361	6,945	5,776	3,614	1,168	950

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.

All classes	2,862	544	787	739	476	187	129
Males	1,371	275	370	368	215	93	50
Females	1,491	269	417	371	261	94	79
Native white	800	181	244	210	107	45	13
Males	403	90	124	98	52	29	10
Females	397	91	120	112	55	16	3
Foreign white	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored	2,061	362	543	529	369	142	116
Males	967	184	246	270	163	64	40
Females	1,004	178	297	259	206	78	76

CITY OF HABANA.

All classes	17,760	3,936	4,873	3,759	2,679	1,319	1,194
Males	8,491	1,892	2,400	1,887	1,225	583	504
Females	9,269	2,044	2,473	1,872	1,454	736	690
Native white	4,624	1,360	1,426	964	520	205	149
Males	2,268	655	718	464	245	106	78
Females	2,356	705	708	500	275	97	71
Foreign white	100	9	23	14	19	14	21
Males	50	5	10	5	11	6	13
Females	50	4	13	9	8	8	8
Colored	13,036	2,567	3,424	2,781	2,140	1,100	1,024
Males	6,173	1,232	1,672	1,418	969	469	413
Females	6,863	1,335	1,752	1,363	1,171	631	611

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TABLE XVIII.—*Illegitimate children*—Continued.

CITY OF MATANZAS.

	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 years and over.
All classes	3,561	689	960	859	539	278	236
Males	1,765	345	485	463	249	131	92
Females	1,796	344	475	396	290	147	144
Native white	629	151	194	156	76	32	20
Males	329	80	99	86	37	18	9
Females	300	71	95	70	39	14	11
Foreign white	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Males	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored	2,931	538	766	703	462	246	216
Males	1,435	265	386	377	211	113	83
Females	1,496	273	380	326	251	133	133

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

All classes	1,946	383	516	456	324	148	119
Males	974	193	269	242	147	74	49
Females	972	190	247	214	177	74	70
Native white	708	138	219	183	113	40	15
Males	360	72	111	95	56	18	8
Females	348	66	108	88	57	22	7
Foreign white	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored	1,238	245	297	273	211	108	104
Males	614	121	158	147	91	56	41
Females	624	124	139	126	120	52	63

CITY OF SANTIAGO.

All classes	5,824	733	1,564	1,534	1,075	462	456
Males	2,853	365	780	777	511	230	190
Females	2,971	368	784	757	564	232	266
Native white	1,193	168	372	322	220	65	46
Males	622	91	200	171	104	37	19
Females	571	77	172	151	116	28	27
Foreign white	15	8	3	1	2	.....	1
Males	8	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Females	7	4	.....	1	1	.....	1
Colored	4,616	557	1,189	1,211	853	397	409
Males	2,223	270	577	606	406	193	171
Females	2,393	287	612	605	447	204	238

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TABLE XIX.—*School attendance, literacy, and superior education.*

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Provinces.	Total population.	Under 10 years of age.		Ten years of age and over.					Superior education.	
		Attended school.	Did not attend school.	Attended school.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read, but can not write.	Can read and write.	Not stated.	Yes.	No.
Habana	424,804	14,652	65,076	16,221	133,567	11,630	183,021	637	9,097	415,707
City of Habana	*235,981*	*9,881*	*32,230*	*10,792*	*48,122*	*7,822*	*127,039*	*95*	*7,282*	*228,699*
Matanzas	212,444	6,698	36,449	7,995	96,067	4,567	50,376	292	2,613	199,831
Pinar del Rio	173,064	1,655	41,102	1,757	100,513	1,490	26,415	132	746	172,318
Puerto Principe	88,234	2,196	22,252	2,202	32,440	2,528	26,458	158	1,482	86,752
Santa Clara	356,536	8,897	68,312	11,404	171,305	8,008	88,490	120	1,977	354,559
Santiago	327,715	6,461	83,237	7,797	156,673	4,549	68,910	88	3,243	324,472
Cuba	1,572,797	40,559	316,428	47,376	690,565	32,772	443,670	1,427	19,158	1,553,639

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

District.	Total population.	Under 10 years of age.		Ten years of age and over.					Superior education.	
		Attended school.	Did not attend school.	Attended school.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read, but can not write.	Can read and write.	Not stated.	Yes.	No.
Aguacate	3,163	112	490	125	1,567	107	761	1	23	3,140
Alquizar	8,746	138	1,634	153	4,411	135	2,275	.....	68	8,678
Baínoa	1,725	18	289	15	921	26	455	1	7	1,718
Batabanó	6,523	282	1,119	237	2,722	87	2,074	2	00	6,463
Bauta	5,142	70	909	75	2,758	68	1,262	.....	28	5,114
Bejucal	5,756	195	960	175	2,467	71	1,887	1	81	5,675
Cano	4,210	98	750	123	2,014	78	1,145	2	21	4,189
Casiguas	1,004	18	162	16	573	22	213	.....	12	992
Catalina	2,718	61	454	74	1,529	21	578	1	10	2,708
Ceiba del Agua	2,197	59	403	46	1,151	23	513	2	8	2,189
Guanabacoa	20,080	613	3,306	787	6,823	806	7,732	13	290	19,790
City of Guanabacoa	*13,965*	*564*	*2,049*	*717*	*3,813*	*647*	*6,162*	*13*	*268*	*13,697*
Guara	1,835	40	367	37	1,019	1	371	.....	7	1,828
Güines	11,394	222	1,787	325	5,180	201	3,276	3	82	11,312
Guira de Melena	11,548	182	2,173	195	5,928	77	2,972	21	105	11,443
Habana	242,055	9,967	33,300	10,966	50,727	8,008	129,186	101	7,353	234,702
City of Habana	*235,981*	*9,881*	*32,230*	*10,792*	*48,122*	*7,822*	*127,039*	*95*	*7,283*	*228,699*
Isla de Pinos	3,199	38	784	37	1,943	42	954	1	22	3,177
Jaruco	4,076	183	578	243	1,974	76	1,021	1	36	4,040
Madruga	3,744	51	624	77	2,044	34	910	4	12	3,732
Managua	2,887	34	589	39	1,253	56	616	.....	6	2,881
Marianao	8,593	295	1,371	369	2,009	185	3,459	5	159	8,434
Melena del Sur	3,207	105	560	84	1,483	42	583	.....	10	3,197
Nueva Paz	7,761	168	1,432	188	3,929	87	2,052	5	47	7,714
Pipian	1,101	.....	167	1	633	10	290	.....	2	1,099
Quivicán	2,423	96	425	92	1,226	30	554	.....	28	2,397
Regla	11,368	565	1,790	563	3,423	418	4,972	37	294	11,069
Salud	3,293	64	630	58	1,845	57	638	1	9	3,284
San Antonio de las Vegas	1,855	74	333	79	971	12	385	1	20	1,835
San Antonio de los Baños	12,631	366	2,217	410	5,490	262	3,885	1	106	12,525
San Felipe	1,915	59	359	76	1,009	45	365	2	38	1,877
San José de las Lajas	4,154	88	734	89	2,142	63	1,038	.....	16	4,138
San Nicolas	4,568	19	915	27	2,589	53	982	3	18	4,550
Santa Cruz del Norte	2,965	1	510	1	1,845	24	584	.....	6	2,959
Santa María del Rosario	2,730	62	450	37	1,356	149	675	1	29	2,701
Santiago de las Vegas	10,276	265	1,781	341	3,612	230	3,620	427	77	10,199
Tapaste	1,551	8	268	13	1,001	29	232	.....	5	1,546
Vereda Nueva	2,416	36	456	48	1,350	.....	526	.....	4	2,412
The province	424,804	14,652	65,076	16,221	133,567	11,630	183,021	637	9,097	415,707

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TABLE XIX.—*School attendance, literacy, and superior education.*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total population.	Under 10 years of age.		Ten years of age and over.					Superior education.	
		Attended school.	Did not attend school.	Attended school.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read, but can not write.	Can read and write.	Not stated.	Yes.	No.
Alacranes	8,110	236	1,385	280	4,610	139	1,493	17	77	8,033
Bolondrón	9,179	185	1,779	200	5,069	163	1,760	3	91	9,088
Cabezas	5,134	93	960	101	3,225	42	760	3	13	5,171
Canasi	1,993	52	262	87	1,310	5	254	3	18	1,977
Cárdenas	24,831	1,225	4,115	1,558	8,034	806	9,080	43	399	24,432
City of Cárdenas	*21,940*	*1,202*	*3,284*	*1,520*	*6,347*	*772*	*8,580*	*35*	*387*	*21,553*
Carlos Rojas	3,174	139	998	124	1,797	88	424	4	3	3,171
Colón	12,195	341	2,455	345	5,467	317	3,258	12	90	12,105
Cuevitas	5,807	100	1,169	96	3,220	123	1,064	5	18	5,789
Guamacaro	6,000	171	1,176	192	3,474	65	910	12	62	5,938
Jagüey Grande	5,853	131	1,198	114	3,227	72	1,100	11	27	5,826
Jovellanos	7,529	256	1,437	275	3,509	142	1,889	21	155	7,374
Macagua	5,042	67	1,143	93	2,966	64	706	3	45	4,997
Macurijes	10,405	264	1,988	285	6,054	140	1,757	37	50	10,355
Martí	8,905	205	1,924	162	5,119	112	1,478	5	49	8,856
Matanzas	45,282	2,251	6,764	2,858	15,079	1,547	16,715	68	1,289	43,993
City of Matanzas	*36,774*	*2,158*	*5,170*	*2,727*	*9,689*	*1,289*	*15,273*	*58*	*1,240*	*35,134*
Máximo-Gómez	4,046	80	773	98	2,259	84	771	1	26	4,020
Méndez Capote	2,158	5	405	13	1,595	40	347	13	4	2,154
Palmillas	7,647	158	1,043	178	4,315	71	1,276	6	34	7,613
Perico	4,449	109	764	158	2,378	95	942	3	23	4,426
Roque	4,464	72	779	68	2,744	81	716	4	15	4,449
Sabanilla	5,205	135	959	191	2,909	88	919	4	51	5,154
San José de los Ramos	6,765	225	1,404	202	3,702	115	1,047	10	27	6,738
Santa Ana	2,965	7	626	59	1,827	16	429	1	8	2,957
Unión de Reyes	5,226	191	973	218	2,448	152	1,241	3	41	5,185
The province	202,444	6,698	36,449	7,995	96,067	4,567	50,376	292	2,613	199,831

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Artemisa	9,317	57	1,698	72	5,442	76	1,960	12	45	9,272
Bahía Honda	2,117	-------	476	-------	1,253	19	368	1	8	2,109
Cabañas	3,853	5	634	19	2,693	8	494	-------	11	3,842
Candelaria	4,866	83	830	111	2,928	32	879	3	88	4,778
Consolación del Norte	7,399	68	1,994	43	4,450	50	792	2	17	7,382
Consolación del Sur	16,665	195	4,130	205	9,399	239	2,484	13	74	16,591
Guanajay	8,796	229	1,684	238	3,988	147	2,559	1	74	8,722
Guane	14,760	9	3,086	13	9,550	59	2,034	9	20	14,740
Guayabal	2,710	49	496	60	1,467	35	600	3	21	2,689
Julián Díaz	1,871	1	419	-------	1,293	-------	157	1	2	1,869
Los Palacios	2,456	2	523	3	1,466	34	424	4	14	2,442
Mántua	8,366	29	2,057	31	5,252	44	945	8	11	8,355
Mariel	3,631	117	646	104	1,957	53	751	3	22	3,609
Pinar del Río	38,343	463	10,092	470	20,852	406	6,032	28	206	38,137
City of Pinar del Río	*8,880*	*363*	*1,594*	*372*	*3,170*	*213*	*3,153*	*15*	*169*	*8,711*
San Cristobal	4,283	26	826	39	2,537	26	808	1	19	4,244
San Diego de los Baños	2,419	14	510	10	1,494	7	381	3	14	2,405
San Diego de Nuñez	1,137	-------	261	-------	714	14	148	-------	1	1,136
San Juan y Martínez	14,787	74	3,627	90	9,040	108	1,828	20	33	14,754
San Luis	7,808	52	2,109	87	4,310	58	977	15	24	7,584
Viñales	17,700	182	5,004	162	10,478	75	1,794	5	42	17,658
The province	173,064	1,655	41,102	1,757	100,513	1,490	26,415	132	746	172,318

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Ciego de Avila	9,801	123	2,767	123	4,597	222	1,965	4	88	9,713
Morón	9,630	162	2,636	211	4,830	225	1,553	13	65	9,565
Nuevitas	10,355	304	2,154	313	3,635	215	3,718	16	137	10,218
Puerto Príncipe	53,140	1,522	13,159	1,466	17,288	1,709	17,879	117	1,139	52,001
City of Puerto Príncipe	*25,102*	*1,319*	*4,553*	*1,242*	*5,026*	*1,114*	*11,820*	*28*	*924*	*24,178*
Santa Cruz del Sur	5,308	85	1,536	89	2,090	157	1,343	8	53	5,255
The province	88,234	2,196	22,252	2,202	32,440	2,528	26,458	158	1,482	86,752

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TABLE XIX.—*School attendance, literacy, and superior education*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total population.	Under 10 years of age.		Ten years of age and over.					Superior education.	
		Attended school.	Did not attend school.	Attended school.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read, but can not write.	Can read and write.	Not stated.	Yes.	No.
Abreus	3,995	180	764	185	1,862	81	922	1	34	3,961
Caibarien	8,650	218	1,917	241	3,100	273	2,900	1	42	8,608
Calabazar	13,419	181	2,582	278	7,881	246	2,245	6	46	13,373
Camajuani	14,495	240	2,961	262	7,565	145	3,322	.....	72	14,423
Cartagena	6,244	96	1,210	141	3,592	50	1,153	2	19	6,225
Ceja de Pablo	6,954	107	1,842	107	3,668	95	1,135	.....	20	6,934
Cienfuegos	59,128	1,994	10,622	2,555	23,900	1,247	18,738	72	510	58,618
City of Cienfuegos	*30,038*	*1,677*	*4,861*	*2,155*	*7,097*	*934*	*13,286*	*28*	*394*	*29,644*
Cifuentes	3,825	189	685	182	1,928	43	797	1	20	3,805
Cruces	7,953	236	1,422	316	3,653	238	2,086	2	39	7,914
Esperanza	7,811	191	1,356	254	4,491	131	1,387	1	30	7,781
Palmira	6,527	172	1,354	236	3,124	149	1,492	.....	15	6,512
Placetas	11,961	160	2,376	197	6,198	292	2,738	.....	46	11,915
Quemado de Güines	8,890	80	1,901	74	5,629	76	1,130	.....	31	8,859
Rancho Veloz	7,532	96	1,713	128	4,417	83	1,095	.....	25	7,507
Ranchuelo	5,059	68	1,079	183	2,558	115	1,060	1	15	5,044
Rodas	9,562	384	1,876	357	4,930	76	1,989	.....	42	9,520
Sagua la Grande	21,342	962	3,633	1,123	8,612	603	6,412	7	140	21,202
City of Sagua la Grande	*12,728*	*720*	*2,034*	*868*	*4,022*	*443*	*4,634*	*7*	*115*	*12,613*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	12,832	120	2,891	167	6,949	184	2,521	.....	42	12,790
Sancti-Spiritus	25,709	429	5,211	773	9,872	1,474	7,949	1	145	25,564
City of Sancti-Spiritus	*12,696*	*307*	*2,374*	*587*	*3,588*	*1,029*	*4,870*	*1*	*107*	*12,589*
San Diego del Valle	5,369	49	991	57	3,319	60	891	2	19	5,350
San Fernando	6,445	63	1,322	85	3,848	48	1,075	4	19	6,426
San Juan de las Yeras	5,600	111	1,195	142	3,186	102	855	9	19	5,581
San Juan de los Remedios	14,833	449	2,713	610	6,964	316	3,708	3	57	14,776
Santa Clara	28,437	885	4,602	1,238	13,374	891	7,513	4	279	28,158
City of Santa Clara	*13,763*	*818*	*1,807*	*1,144*	*4,083*	*613*	*5,297*	*1*	*264*	*13,499*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	9,603	96	1,598	114	5,778	155	1,861	1	37	9,566
Santo Domingo	10,372	243	1,828	230	5,860	137	2,073	1	61	10,311
Trinidad	24,271	675	4,646	979	10,254	491	7,225	1	135	24,136
City of Trinidad	*11,120*	*580*	*2,036*	*755*	*2,970*	*223*	*4,616*	.....	*108*	*11,012*
Yaguajay	9,718	188	2,022	190	4,843	207	2,268	.....	18	9,700
The province	356,536	8,897	68,312	11,404	171,305	8,008	88,490	120	1,977	354,559

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

Alto Songo	12,770	11	3,032	32	7,544	40	1,511	.....	36	12,734
Baracoa	21,944	401	6,336	450	10,354	344	3,556	3	78	21,866
Bayamo	21,193	315	6,265	371	11,412	283	2,547	.....	72	21,121
Campechuela	7,469	162	1,782	208	3,933	73	1,216	.....	32	7,437
Caney	9,126	39	1,940	52	4,749	78	2,270	.....	98	9,028
Cobre	10,707	43	2,933	53	5,821	50	1,808	1	35	10,672
Cristo	1,194	20	353	24	480	16	421	.....	20	1,174
Gibara	31,594	664	8,198	695	15,204	362	6,442	29	320	31,274
Guantanamo	28,063	444	6,225	574	13,806	374	6,533	7	375	27,688
Holguin	34,506	432	9,120	450	17,592	385	5,822	5	63	34,443
Jiguani	10,495	80	3,155	194	5,833	96	1,136	1	8	10,487
Manzanillo	32,288	1,184	7,041	1,215	14,216	645	7,984	3	146	32,142
City of Manzanillo	*14,454*	*1,061*	*2,122*	*1,070*	*3,908*	*437*	*5,564*	*1*	*135*	*14,319*
Mayari	8,904	42	2,053	73	4,527	204	1,000	5	12	8,492
Niquero	2,718	93	744	116	1,402	21	342	.....	5	2,713
Palma Soriano	12,105	60	3,121	151	7,569	76	1,126	2	16	12,089
Puerto Padre	19,984	189	5,187	189	10,633	277	2,796	11	91	19,893
Sagua de Tanamo	5,796	54	1,759	78	3,227	49	626	3	10	5,786
San Luis	11,681	257	2,837	296	6,506	68	1,714	1	78	11,603
Santiago de Cuba	45,478	1,971	7,356	2,481	11,883	1,110	20,660	17	1,748	43,730
City of Santiago de Cuba	*43,090*	*1,970*	*6,642*	*2,481*	*10,527*	*1,109*	*20,345*	*16*	*1,743*	*41,347*
The province	327,715	6,461	83,237	7,797	156,673	4,549	68,910	88	3,243	324,472

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy.*

CUBA.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total	1,215,810	690,565	32,772	492,473
10 to 14 years	220,049	140,727	9,144	70,178
15 to 19 years	178,035	96,261	6,145	75,629
20 to 24 years	152,959	75,954	3,501	73,504
25 to 29 years	137,405	69,242	3,198	64,965
30 to 34 years	118,812	62,548	2,612	53,652
35 to 44 years	185,056	101,553	3,937	79,566
45 to 54 years	117,528	71,993	2,275	43,260
55 to 64 years	68,182	45,429	1,288	21,465
65 years and over	37,784	27,158	672	9,954
Total males	634,515	351,691	11,905	270,919
10 to 14 years	112,399	75,149	3,892	33,358
15 to 19 years	84,346	47,978	2,293	34,075
20 to 24 years	79,008	38,141	1,261	39,606
25 to 29 years	73,206	34,598	1,098	37,510
30 to 34 years	64,023	30,850	894	32,279
35 to 44 years	101,305	50,712	1,292	49,301
45 to 54 years	64,096	36,812	686	27,098
55 to 64 years	37,099	24,197	331	12,571
65 years and over	19,033	13,754	158	5,121
Total females	581,295	338,874	20,867	221,554
10 to 14 years	107,650	65,578	5,252	36,820
15 to 19 years	93,689	48,283	3,852	41,554
20 to 24 years	73,951	37,813	2,240	33,898
25 to 29 years	64,199	34,644	2,100	27,455
30 to 34 years	54,789	31,698	1,718	21,373
35 to 44 years	83,751	50,841	2,645	30,265
45 to 54 years	53,432	35,381	1,589	16,462
55 to 64 years	31,083	21,232	957	8,894
65 years and over	18,751	13,404	514	4,833
Total native white	673,795	359,585	16,604	297,606
10 to 14 years	146,928	91,362	5,696	49,870
15 to 19 years	114,092	60,349	3,289	50,454
20 to 24 years	88,503	44,148	1,634	42,721
25 to 29 years	74,111	37,162	1,375	35,574
30 to 34 years	63,008	31,544	1,127	30,337
35 to 44 years	95,001	47,911	1,743	45,347
45 to 54 years	52,888	27,437	927	24,474
55 to 64 years	29,690	13,522	549	12,619
65 years and over	12,624	6,150	284	6,210
Native white males	326,825	179,902	6,015	140,908
10 to 14 years	75,170	48,848	2,471	23,851
15 to 19 years	52,818	29,763	1,268	21,787
20 to 24 years	42,091	21,623	591	19,877
25 to 29 years	35,588	18,055	428	17,105
30 to 34 years	31,054	15,625	350	15,079
35 to 44 years	47,705	24,143	524	23,038
45 to 54 years	25,192	12,966	242	11,984
55 to 64 years	11,996	6,196	98	5,702
65 years and over	5,211	2,683	43	2,485
Native white females	346,970	179,683	10,589	156,698
10 to 14 years	71,758	42,514	3,225	26,019
15 to 19 years	61,274	30,586	2,021	28,667
20 to 24 years	46,412	22,525	1,043	22,844
25 to 29 years	38,523	19,107	947	18,469
30 to 34 years	31,954	15,919	777	15,258
35 to 44 years	47,296	23,768	1,219	22,309
45 to 54 years	27,646	14,471	685	12,490
55 to 64 years	14,694	7,326	451	6,917
65 years and over	7,413	3,467	221	3,725

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total foreign white	139,180	40,745	2,300	96,135
10 to 14 years	2,764	1,034	103	1,627
15 to 19 years	8,307	2,074	136	6,097
20 to 24 years	20,195	5,520	277	14,398
25 to 29 years	23,060	6,292	393	16,375
30 to 34 years	19,675	5,498	310	13,867
35 to 44 years	31,512	8,799	527	22,186
45 to 54 years	19,314	5,956	327	13,031
55 to 64 years	9,820	3,625	174	6,021
65 years and over	4,563	1,947	83	2,533
Foreign white males	114,254	29,060	1,264	83,910
10 to 14 years	1,648	595	50	1,003
15 to 19 years	6,708	1,521	77	5,110
20 to 24 years	17,285	4,370	179	12,736
25 to 29 years	19,647	4,996	224	14,427
30 to 34 years	16,646	4,122	178	12,346
35 to 44 years	26,449	6,445	290	19,714
45 to 54 years	15,515	3,880	164	11,471
55 to 64 years	7,327	2,120	84	5,123
65 years and over	3,029	1,011	38	1,980
Foreign white females	24,926	11,685	1,016	12,225
10 to 14 years	1,116	439	53	624
15 to 19 years	1,599	553	59	987
20 to 24 years	2,910	1,150	98	1,662
25 to 29 years	3,383	1,296	139	1,948
30 to 34 years	3,029	1,376	132	1,521
35 to 44 years	5,063	2,354	237	2,472
45 to 54 years	3,799	2,076	163	1,560
55 to 64 years	2,493	1,505	90	898
65 years and over	1,534	936	45	553
Total colored	402,835	290,235	13,868	98,732
10 to 14 years	70,357	48,331	3,345	18,681
15 to 19 years	55,636	33,898	2,720	19,078
20 to 24 years	44,281	28,286	1,590	16,395
25 to 29 years	40,264	25,788	1,460	13,016
30 to 34 years	36,129	25,506	1,175	9,448
35 to 44 years	58,543	44,843	1,667	12,033
45 to 54 years	45,376	38,300	1,021	6,055
55 to 64 years	31,672	28,282	565	2,825
65 years and over	20,597	19,061	325	1,211
Colored males	193,436	142,729	4,606	46,101
10 to 14 years	35,581	25,706	1,371	8,504
15 to 19 years	24,820	16,694	948	7,178
20 to 24 years	19,632	12,148	491	6,993
25 to 29 years	17,971	11,547	446	5,978
30 to 34 years	16,323	11,103	366	4,854
35 to 44 years	27,151	20,124	478	6,549
45 to 54 years	23,389	19,466	280	3,643
55 to 64 years	17,776	15,881	149	1,746
65 years and over	10,793	10,060	77	656
Colored females	209,399	147,506	9,262	52,631
10 to 14 years	34,776	22,625	1,974	10,177
15 to 19 years	30,816	17,144	1,772	11,900
20 to 24 years	24,629	14,138	1,099	9,392
25 to 29 years	22,293	14,241	1,014	7,038
30 to 34 years	19,806	14,403	809	4,594
35 to 44 years	31,392	24,719	1,189	5,484
45 to 54 years	21,987	18,834	741	2,412
55 to 64 years	13,896	12,401	416	1,079
65 years and over	9,804	9,001	248	555

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total	345,076	133,567	11,630	199,879
10 to 14 years	50,737	23,150	2,824	24,763
15 to 19 years	48,521	17,597	1,908	29,016
20 to 24 years	49,251	16,126	1,328	31,797
25 to 29 years	45,029	14,958	1,257	28,814
30 to 34 years	36,463	12,774	1,055	22,634
35 to 44 years	53,519	19,582	1,599	32,338
45 to 54 years	32,883	14,529	903	17,451
55 to 64 years	18,829	9,497	507	8,825
65 years and over	9,844	5,354	249	4,241
Total males	182,212	64,594	4,219	113,399
10 to 14 years	25,658	12,382	1,209	12,067
15 to 19 years	23,771	8,800	750	14,221
20 to 24 years	26,294	7,818	510	17,966
25 to 29 years	24,981	7,376	434	17,171
30 to 34 years	20,357	6,009	355	13,993
35 to 44 years	29,692	9,025	513	20,144
45 to 54 years	17,478	6,549	280	10,689
55 to 64 years	9,564	4,383	133	5,048
65 years and over	4,427	2,252	55	2,120
Total females	162,864	68,973	7,411	86,480
10 to 14 years	25,079	10,768	1,615	12,696
15 to 19 years	24,750	8,797	1,158	14,795
20 to 24 years	22,957	8,308	818	13,831
25 to 29 years	20,048	7,582	823	11,643
30 to 34 years	16,106	6,765	700	8,641
35 to 44 years	23,827	10,557	1,086	12,194
45 to 54 years	15,405	7,980	643	6,782
55 to 64 years	9,265	5,114	374	3,777
65 years and over	5,417	3,102	194	2,121
Total native white	186,323	65,895	5,050	115,378
10 to 14 years	35,730	15,697	1,630	18,403
15 to 19 years	31,394	11,481	940	18,973
20 to 24 years	27,515	9,497	540	17,478
25 to 29 years	23,075	7,701	476	14,898
30 to 34 years	17,827	5,571	378	11,878
35 to 44 years	25,289	7,679	549	17,061
45 to 54 years	14,211	4,656	271	9,284
55 to 64 years	7,595	2,517	186	4,892
65 years and over	3,687	1,096	80	2,511
Native white males	88,002	32,422	1,847	53,733
10 to 14 years	18,074	8,490	719	8,865
15 to 19 years	14,403	5,678	377	8,348
20 to 24 years	12,698	4,509	209	7,980
25 to 29 years	10,963	3,754	153	7,056
30 to 34 years	8,650	2,746	115	5,789
35 to 44 years	12,286	3,765	170	8,351
45 to 54 years	6,403	1,983	66	4,354
55 to 64 years	3,146	1,057	29	2,060
65 years and over	1,379	440	9	930
Native white females	98,321	33,473	3,203	61,645
10 to 14 years	17,656	7,207	911	9,538
15 to 19 years	16,991	5,803	563	10,625
20 to 24 years	14,817	4,988	331	9,498
25 to 29 years	12,112	3,947	323	7,842
30 to 34 years	9,177	2,825	263	6,089
35 to 44 years	13,003	3,914	379	8,710
45 to 54 years	7,808	2,673	205	4,930
55 to 64 years	4,449	1,460	157	2,832
65 years and over	2,308	656	71	1,581

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total foreign white	67,174	13,227	1,288	52,659
10 to 14 years	1,443	326	60	1,057
15 to 19 years	4,785	674	68	4,043
20 to 24 years	10,397	1,604	163	8,630
25 to 29 years	11,224	1,853	201	9,170
30 to 34 years	9,560	1,763	168	7,629
35 to 44 years	14,517	2,855	300	11,362
45 to 54 years	8,541	2,096	185	6,260
55 to 64 years	4,576	1,348	96	3,132
65 years and over	2,131	708	47	1,376
Foreign white males	53,290	7,869	687	44,784
10 to 14 years	880	181	28	671
15 to 19 years	4,019	501	44	3,474
20 to 24 years	8,802	1,109	98	7,595
25 to 29 years	9,300	1,273	104	7,923
30 to 34 years	7,794	1,075	81	6,638
35 to 44 years	11,552	1,681	143	9,728
45 to 54 years	6,417	1,108	76	5,233
55 to 64 years	3,197	639	41	2,517
65 years and over	1,329	302	22	1,005
Foreign white females	13,884	5,358	651	7,875
10 to 14 years	563	145	32	386
15 to 19 years	766	173	24	569
20 to 24 years	1,595	495	65	1,035
25 to 29 years	1,924	580	97	1,247
30 to 34 years	1,766	688	87	991
35 to 44 years	2,965	1,174	157	1,634
45 to 54 years	2,124	988	109	1,027
55 to 64 years	1,379	709	55	615
65 years and over	802	406	25	371
Total colored	91,579	54,445	5,292	31,842
10 to 14 years	13,564	7,127	1,134	5,303
15 to 19 years	12,342	5,442	900	6,000
20 to 24 years	11,339	5,025	725	5,589
25 to 29 years	10,730	5,404	580	4,746
30 to 34 years	9,076	5,440	509	3,127
35 to 44 years	13,713	9,048	750	3,915
45 to 54 years	10,131	7,777	447	1,907
55 to 64 years	6,658	5,632	125	801
65 years and over	4,026	3,550	122	354
Colored males	40,920	24,303	1,735	14,882
10 to 14 years	6,704	3,711	462	2,531
15 to 19 years	5,349	2,621	329	2,399
20 to 24 years	4,794	2,200	203	2,391
25 to 29 years	4,718	2,349	177	2,192
30 to 34 years	3,913	2,188	159	1,566
35 to 44 years	5,844	3,579	200	2,065
45 to 54 years	4,658	3,458	118	1,082
55 to 64 years	3,221	2,687	63	471
65 years and over	1,719	1,510	24	185
Colored females	50,659	30,142	3,557	16,960
10 to 14 years	6,860	3,416	672	2,772
15 to 19 years	6,993	2,821	571	3,601
20 to 24 years	6,545	2,825	422	3,298
25 to 29 years	6,012	3,055	403	2,554
30 to 34 years	5,163	3,252	350	1,561
35 to 44 years	7,869	5,469	550	1,850
45 to 54 years	5,473	4,319	329	825
55 to 64 years	3,437	2,945	162	330
65 years and over	2,307	2,040	98	169

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total	159,297	96,067	4,567	58,663
10 to 14 years	27,294	15,944	1,316	10,034
15 to 19 years	22,143	11,908	1,015	9,220
20 to 24 years	19,498	10,242	535	8,721
25 to 29 years	17,788	9,778	480	7,530
30 to 34 years	14,418	8,241	334	5,843
35 to 44 years	22,963	13,777	425	8,761
45 to 54 years	16,969	11,740	247	4,982
55 to 64 years	11,404	8,814	141	2,449
65 years and over	6,820	5,623	74	1,123
Total males	82,047	49,682	1,666	30,699
10 to 14 years	13,901	8,785	553	4,563
15 to 19 years	10,183	5,929	368	3,886
20 to 24 years	9,466	5,042	177	4,247
25 to 29 years	8,852	4,779	164	3,909
30 to 34 years	7,453	4,017.	110	3,326
35 to 44 years	12,287	6,752	139	5,396
45 to 54 years	9,466	6,203	89	3,174
55 to 64 years	6,759	5,131	45	1,583
65 years and over	3,680	3,044	21	615
Total females	77,250	46,385	2,901	27,964
10 to 14 years	13,393	7,159	763	5,471
15 to 19 years	11,960	5,979	647	5,334
20 to 24 years	10,032	5,200	358	4,474
25 to 29 years	8,936	4,999	316	3,621
30 to 34 years	6,965	4,224	224	2,517
35 to 44 years	10,676	7,025	286	3,365
45 to 54 years	7,503	5,537	158	1,808
55 to 64 years	4,645	3,683	96	866
65 years and over	3,140	2,579	53	508
Total native white	77,428	38,097	2,294	37,037
10 to 14 years	16,865	9,479	768	6,618
15 to 19 years	13,565	6,818	512	6,235
20 to 24 years	10,918	5,263	243	5,412
25 to 29 years	9,243	4,420	206	4,617
30 to 34 years	7,034	3,214	152	3,668
35 to 44 years	10,287	4,528	207	5,532
45 to 54 years	5,660	2,577	119	2,964
55 to 64 years	2,662	1,268	58	1,336
65 years and over	1,214	530	29	655
Native white males	37,482	19,522	843	17,117
10 to 14 years	8,598	5,205	335	3,058
15 to 19 years	6,262	3,394	199	2,669
20 to 24 years	5,144	2,669	83	2,392
25 to 29 years	4,328	2,218	62	2,048
30 to 34 years	3,472	1,678	52	1,742
35 to 44 years	5,220	2,328	63	2,831
45 to 54 years	2,730	1,203	34	1,493
55 to 64 years	1,224	579	9	636
65 years and over	504	250	6	248
Native white females	39,946	18,575	1,451	19,920
10 to 14 years	8,267	4,274	433	3,560
15 to 19 years	7,303	3,424	313	3,566
20 to 24 years	5,774	2,594	160	3,020
25 to 29 years	4,915	2,202	144	2,569
30 to 34 years	3,562	1,536	100	1,926
35 to 44 years	5,047	2,202	144	2,701
45 to 54 years	2,930	1,374	85	1,471
55 to 64 years	1,438	689	49	700
65 years and over	710	280	23	407

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total foreign white	15,016	5,493	292	9,231
10 to 14 years	265	150	7	108
15 to 19 years	675	253	18	394
20 to 24 years	1,836	641	33	1,162
25 to 29 years	2,082	706	32	1,344
30 to 34 years	1,900	593	34	1,273
35 to 44 years	3,394	1,056	65	2,273
45 to 54 years	2,462	923	47	1,492
55 to 64 years	1,592	735	37	820
65 years and over	810	426	19	365
Foreign white males	11,729	3,608	147	7,974
10 to 14 years	152	86	5	61
15 to 19 years	474	164	7	303
20 to 24 years	1,508	481	20	1,007
25 to 29 years	1,720	538	22	1,160
30 to 34 years	1,576	433	21	1,122
35 to 44 years	2,809	767	30	2,012
45 to 54 years	1,870	544	20	1,306
55 to 64 years	1,112	385	16	711
65 years and over	508	210	6	292
Foreign white females	3,287	1,885	145	1,257
10 to 14 years	113	64	2	47
15 to 19 years	201	99	11	91
20 to 24 years	328	160	13	155
25 to 29 years	362	168	10	184
30 to 34 years	324	160	13	151
35 to 44 years	585	289	35	261
45 to 54 years	592	379	27	186
55 to 64 years	490	350	21	109
65 years and over	302	216	13	73
Total colored	66,853	52,477	1,981	12,395
10 to 14 years	10,164	6,315	541	3,308
15 to 19 years	7,908	4,827	485	2,591
20 to 24 years	6,744	4,338	259	2,147
25 to 29 years	6,463	4,652	242	1,569
30 to 34 years	5,484	4,434	148	902
35 to 44 years	9,302	8,193	153	956
45 to 54 years	8,847	8,240	81	526
55 to 64 years	7,150	6,811	46	293
65 years and over	4,796	4,667	26	103
Colored males	32,836	26,552	676	5,608
10 to 14 years	5,151	3,494	213	1,444
15 to 19 years	3,447	2,371	162	914
20 to 24 years	2,814	1,892	74	848
25 to 29 years	2,804	2,023	80	701
30 to 34 years	2,405	1,906	37	462
35 to 44 years	4,258	3,659	46	553
45 to 54 years	4,866	4,456	35	375
55 to 64 years	4,423	4,167	20	236
65 years and over	2,668	2,584	9	75
Colored females	34,017	25,925	1,305	6,787
10 to 14 years	5,013	2,821	328	1,864
15 to 19 years	4,456	2,456	323	1,677
20 to 24 years	3,930	2,446	185	1,299
25 to 29 years	3,659	2,629	162	868
30 to 34 years	3,079	2,528	111	440
35 to 44 years	5,044	4,534	107	403
45 to 54 years	3,981	3,784	46	151
55 to 64 years	2,727	2,644	26	57
65 years and over	2,128	2,083	17	28

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total	130,307	100,513	1,490	28,304
10 to 14 years	25,453	21,561	404	3,480
15 to 19 years	20,727	16,328	343	4,056
20 to 24 years	19,395	14,685	208	4,502
25 to 29 years	16,978	12,617	164	4,197
30 to 34 years	12,311	9,087	96	3,128
35 to 44 years	16,744	11,987	159	4,598
45 to 54 years	10,176	7,449	66	2,661
55 to 64 years	5,502	4,245	32	1,225
65 years and over	3,021	2,546	18	457
Total males	69,775	51,545	639	17,591
10 to 14 years	13,043	11,128	177	1,738
15 to 19 years	10,174	8,002	137	2,035
20 to 24 years	9,961	7,238	86	2,637
25 to 29 years	9,132	6,380	67	2,685
30 to 34 years	6,871	4,717	39	2,115
35 to 44 years	9,569	6,258	82	3,229
45 to 54 years	5,902	3,922	32	1,948
55 to 64 years	3,339	2,442	13	884
65 years and over	1,784	1,458	6	320
Total females	60,532	48,968	851	10,713
10 to 14 years	12,410	10,441	227	1,742
15 to 19 years	10,553	8,326	206	2,021
20 to 24 years	9,434	7,447	122	1,865
25 to 29 years	7,846	6,237	97	1,512
30 to 34 years	5,440	4,370	57	1,013
35 to 44 years	7,175	5,729	77	1,369
45 to 54 years	4,274	3,527	34	713
55 to 64 years	2,163	1,803	19	341
65 years and over	1,237	1,088	12	137
Total native white	84,345	64,349	986	18,990
10 to 14 years	18,368	15,223	313	2,827
15 to 19 years	14,772	11,454	222	3,096
20 to 24 years	13,258	10,004	130	3,124
25 to 29 years	11,200	8,300	111	2,789
30 to 34 years	7,739	5,735	59	1,945
35 to 44 years	10,071	7,183	82	2,806
45 to 54 years	5,422	3,918	37	1,467
55 to 64 years	2,494	1,794	21	679
65 years and over	1,026	758	11	257
Native white males	42,796	32,184	413	10,199
10 to 14 years	9,428	7,877	135	1,416
15 to 19 years	7,195	5,602	94	1,499
20 to 24 years	6,547	4,878	57	1,612
25 to 29 years	5,714	4,100	45	1,563
30 to 34 years	4,060	2,923	24	1,113
35 to 44 years	5,286	3,633	33	1,620
45 to 54 years	2,783	1,906	15	862
55 to 64 years	1,276	894	7	375
65 years and over	507	365	3	139
Native white females	41,549	32,165	573	8,791
10 to 14 years	8,935	7,346	178	1,411
15 to 19 years	7,577	5,852	128	1,597
20 to 24 years	6,711	5,126	73	1,512
25 to 29 years	5,486	4,194	66	1,226
30 to 34 years	3,679	2,812	35	832
35 to 44 years	4,785	3,550	49	1,186
45 to 54 years	2,639	2,012	22	605
55 to 64 years	1,218	900	14	304
65 years and over	519	393	8	118

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total foreign white	10,686	4,410	106	6,120
10 to 14 years	115	64	4	47
15 to 19 years	550	234	10	306
20 to 24 years	1,402	619	15	768
25 to 29 years	1,033	676	11	946
30 to 34 years	1,471	575	14	882
35 to 44 years	2,432	907	33	1,492
45 to 54 years	1,716	685	11	1,030
55 to 64 years	908	422	4	482
65 years and over	409	228	4	177
Foreign white males	9,400	3,594	76	5,730
10 to 14 years	80	41	4	35
15 to 19 years	487	201	6	280
20 to 24 years	1,263	521	13	729
25 to 29 years	1,471	583	8	880
30 to 34 years	1,319	492	8	819
35 to 44 years	2,184	751	24	1,409
45 to 54 years	1,494	533	8	953
55 to 64 years	782	321	3	458
65 years and over	320	151	2	167
Foreign white females	1,286	816	30	390
10 to 14 years	35	23	.....	12
15 to 19 years	63	33	4	26
20 to 24 years	139	98	2	39
25 to 29 years	162	93	3	66
30 to 34 years	152	83	6	63
35 to 44 years	248	156	9	83
45 to 54 years	222	152	3	67
55 to 64 years	126	101	1	24
65 years and over	89	77	2	10
Total colored	35,326	31,734	398	3,194
10 to 14 years	6,975	6,282	87	606
15 to 19 years	5,405	4,640	111	654
20 to 24 years	4,736	4,062	63	610
25 to 29 years	4,145	3,641	42	462
30 to 34 years	3,101	2,777	23	301
35 to 44 years	4,241	3,897	44	300
45 to 54 years	3,038	2,846	18	174
55 to 64 years	2,100	2,029	7	64
65 years and over	1,586	1,560	3	23
Colored males	17,579	15,767	150	1,662
10 to 14 years	3,535	3,210	38	287
15 to 19 years	2,492	2,199	37	256
20 to 24 years	2,151	1,839	16	296
25 to 29 years	1,947	1,691	14	242
30 to 34 years	1,492	1,302	7	183
35 to 44 years	2,099	1,874	25	200
45 to 54 years	1,625	1,488	9	133
55 to 64 years	1,281	1,227	3	51
65 years and over	957	942	1	14
Colored females	17,747	15,967	248	1,532
10 to 14 years	3,440	3,072	49	319
15 to 19 years	2,913	2,441	74	398
20 to 24 years	2,584	2,223	47	314
25 to 29 years	2,198	1,950	28	220
30 to 34 years	1,609	1,475	16	118
35 to 44 years	2,142	2,023	19	100
45 to 54 years	1,413	1,363	9	41
55 to 64 years	819	802	4	13
65 years and over	629	618	2	9

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total	63,786	32,440	2,528	28,818
10 to 14 years	13,320	8,571	797	3,952
15 to 19 years	9,650	4,711	421	4,518
20 to 24 years	6,248	2,478	165	3,605
25 to 29 years	5,100	2,068	153	2,879
30 to 34 years	5,944	2,640	191	3,113
35 to 44 years	9,943	4,764	339	4,840
45 to 54 years	6,791	3,423	210	3,158
55 to 64 years	4,200	2,188	156	1,856
65 years and over	2,590	1,597	96	897
Total males	32,368	17,409	907	14,052
10 to 14 years	6,863	4,730	349	1,784
15 to 19 years	4,481	2,584	162	1,735
20 to 24 years	3,121	1,306	60	1,758
25 to 29 years	2,582	1,080	55	1,447
30 to 34 years	2,963	1,355	58	1,550
35 to 44 years	5,208	2,547	109	2,552
45 to 54 years	3,533	1,765	53	1,715
55 to 64 years	2,238	1,213	38	987
65 years and over	1,379	882	23	474
Total females	31,418	15,031	1,621	14,766
10 to 14 years	6,457	3,481	448	2,168
15 to 19 years	5,169	2,177	259	2,733
20 to 24 years	3,127	1,175	105	1,847
25 to 29 years	2,518	988	98	1,432
30 to 34 years	2,981	1,285	133	1,563
35 to 44 years	4,735	2,217	230	2,288
45 to 54 years	3,258	1,658	157	1,443
55 to 64 years	1,962	975	118	869
65 years and over	1,211	715	73	423
Total native white	46,221	23,394	1,709	21,118
10 to 14 years	10,689	6,997	630	3,262
15 to 19 years	7,584	3,714	317	3,553
20 to 24 years	4,470	1,856	105	2,509
25 to 29 years	3,325	1,440	75	1,810
30 to 34 years	4,351	1,949	122	2,280
35 to 44 years	7,165	3,432	206	3,527
45 to 54 years	4,471	2,168	123	2,180
55 to 64 years	2,606	1,209	80	1,317
65 years and over	1,360	629	51	680
Native white males	22,268	12,266	636	9,366
10 to 14 years	5,612	3,875	284	1,453
15 to 19 years	3,526	1,998	127	1,401
20 to 24 years	2,120	974	38	1,108
25 to 29 years	1,499	712	26	761
30 to 34 years	2,053	989	32	1,032
35 to 44 years	3,563	1,802	67	1,694
45 to 54 years	2,065	1,042	34	989
55 to 64 years	1,216	593	20	603
65 years and over	614	281	8	325
Native white females	23,953	11,128	1,073	11,752
10 to 14 years	5,277	3,122	346	1,809
15 to 19 years	4,058	1,716	190	2,152
20 to 24 years	2,350	882	67	1,401
25 to 29 years	1,826	728	49	1,049
30 to 34 years	2,298	960	90	1,248
35 to 44 years	3,602	1,630	139	1,833
45to 54 years	2,406	1,126	89	1,191
55 to 64 years	1,390	616	60	714
65 years and over	746	348	43	355

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total foreign white	3,965	1,281	76	2,608
10 to 14 years	108	36	3	64
15 to 19 years	153	28	8	122
20 to 24 years	462	90	4	368
25 to 29 years	675	196	16	463
30 to 34 years	459	148	11	300
35 to 44 years	874	305	19	550
45 to 54 years	680	221	13	446
55 to 64 years	370	151	6	213
65 years and over	189	106	1	82
Foreign white males	3,459	1,057	57	2,345
10 to 14 years	55	19	2	34
15 to 19 years	108	20	1	87
20 to 24 years	408	81	1	321
25 to 29 years	636	183	16	437
30 to 34 years	424	139	10	275
35 to 44 years	795	272	14	509
45 to 54 years	604	176	8	420
55 to 64 years	292	100	4	188
65 years and over	142	67	1	74
Foreign white females	506	224	19	263
10 to 14 years	48	17	1	30
15 to 19 years	45	8	2	35
20 to 24 years	59	9	3	47
25 to 29 years	39	13	.....	26
30 to 34 years	35	9	1	25
35 to 44 years	79	33	5	41
45 to 54 years	76	45	5	26
55 to 64 years	78	51	2	25
65 years and over	47	39	.....	8
Total colored	13,600	7,765	743	5,092
10 to 14 years	2,328	1,538	164	626
15 to 19 years	1,913	969	101	843
20 to 24 years	1,316	532	56	728
25 to 29 years	1,100	432	62	606
30 to 34 years	1,134	543	58	533
35 to 44 years	1,904	1,027	114	763
45 to 54 years	1,640	1,034	74	532
55 to 64 years	1,224	828	70	326
65 years and over	1,041	862	44	135
Colored males	6,641	4,086	214	2,341
10 to 14 years	1,198	836	63	297
15 to 19 years	847	516	34	297
20 to 24 years	598	248	21	329
25 to 29 years	447	185	13	249
30 to 34 years	486	227	16	243
35 to 44 years	850	473	28	349
45 to 54 years	864	547	11	306
55 to 64 years	730	520	14	196
65 years and over	623	534	14	75
Colored females	6,959	3,679	529	2,751
10 to 14 years	1,132	702	101	329
15 to 19 years	1,066	453	67	546
20 to 24 years	718	284	35	399
25 to 29 years	653	247	49	357
30 to 34 years	648	316	42	290
35 to 44 years	1,054	554	86	414
45 to 54 years	776	487	63	226
55 to 64 years	494	308	56	130
65 years and over	418	328	30	60

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total	279,327	171,305	8,008	100,014
10 to 14 years	51,341	33,170	2,383	15,788
15 to 19 years	40,716	23,522	1,604	15,590
20 to 24 years	34,209	18,922	862	14,425
25 to 29 years	31,536	17,762	799	12,975
30 to 34 years	27,339	16,153	564	10,622
35 to 44 years	48,152	25,925	880	16,347
45 to 54 years	27,271	18,162	504	8,605
55 to 64 years	15,618	11,360	278	3,980
65 years and over	8,145	6,329	134	1,682
Total males	150,137	91,987	2,789	55,411
10 to 14 years	26,383	17,822	982	7,579
15 to 19 years	19,231	11,874	558	6,799
20 to 24 years	18,145	10,119	282	7,744
25 to 29 years	17,264	9,373	260	7,631
30 to 34 years	15,324	8,624	199	6,501
35 to 44 years	24,614	13,923	271	10,420
45 to 54 years	15,674	9,989	153	5,532
55 to 64 years	9,068	6,648	54	2,336
65 years and over	4,464	3,565	30	869
Total females	129,190	79,368	5,219	44,603
10 to 14 years	24,958	15,348	1,401	8,209
15 to 19 years	21,485	11,648	1,046	8,791
20 to 24 years	16,064	8,803	580	6,681
25 to 29 years	14,272	8,389	539	5,344
30 to 34 years	12,015	7,529	365	4,121
35 to 44 years	18,538	12,002	609	5,927
45 to 54 years	11,597	8,173	351	3,073
55 to 64 years	6,580	4,712	224	1,644
65 years and over	3,681	2,764	104	813
Total native white	160,968	98,282	4,508	63,198
10 to 14 years	36,434	23,519	1,584	11,331
15 to 19 years	27,421	15,619	904	10,898
20 to 24 years	20,297	11,074	454	8,769
25 to 29 years	17,710	9,860	374	7,476
30 to 34 years	15,221	8,625	288	6,308
35 to 44 years	23,314	13,040	470	9,804
45 to 54 years	12,335	7,122	237	4,976
55 to 64 years	5,824	3,174	134	2,516
65 years and over	2,427	1,249	58	1,120
Native white males	79,512	47,011	1,544	30,957
10 to 14 years	18,775	12,576	660	5,539
15 to 19 years	12,686	7,663	317	4,706
20 to 24 years	9,855	5,496	152	4,207
25 to 29 years	8,709	4,820	102	3,787
30 to 34 years	7,861	4,471	95	3,295
35 to 44 years	12,077	6,709	131	5,237
45 to 54 years	5,967	3,363	60	2,534
55 to 64 years	2,576	1,382	17	1,177
65 years and over	1,016	531	10	475
Native white females	81,471	46,271	2,959	32,241
10 to 14 years	17,659	10,943	924	5,792
15 to 19 years	14,735	7,956	587	6,192
20 to 24 years	10,442	5,578	302	4,562
25 to 29 years	9,001	5,040	272	3,689
30 to 34 years	7,360	4,154	193	3,013
35 to 44 years	11,237	6,331	339	4,567
45 to 54 years	6,378	3,759	177	2,442
55 to 64 years	3,248	1,792	117	1,339
65 years and over	1,411	718	48	645

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total foreign white	29,394	12,142	398	16,889
10 to 14 years	567	344	21	202
15 to 19 years	1,565	728	37	800
20 to 24 years	4,621	2,139	45	2,437
25 to 29 years	5,227	2,152	82	2,993
30 to 34 years	4,335	1,778	98	2,459
35 to 44 years	6,810	2,566	77	4,167
45 to 54 years	3,940	1,420	53	2,467
55 to 64 years	1,621	691	19	911
65 years and over	696	324	11	360
Foreign white males	25,088	9,562	258	15,268
10 to 14 years	335	206	8	121
15 to 19 years	1,223	540	12	671
20 to 24 years	4,050	1,841	36	2,173
25 to 29 years	4,572	1,800	58	2,714
30 to 34 years	3,764	1,449	30	2,285
35 to 44 years	5,949	2,016	51	3,882
45 to 54 years	3,368	1,049	27	2,292
55 to 64 years	1,318	480	11	827
65 years and over	489	181	6	302
Foreign white females	4,306	2,580	135	1,591
10 to 14 years	232	138	13	81
15 to 19 years	342	186	15	159
20 to 24 years	571	298	9	264
25 to 29 years	655	352	24	279
30 to 34 years	541	329	19	193
35 to 44 years	861	550	26	285
45 to 54 years	572	371	16	185
55 to 64 years	308	211	8	94
65 years and over	209	143	5	61
Total colored	88,950	65,881	3,112	19,957
10 to 14 years	14,340	9,307	778	4,255
15 to 19 years	11,710	7,175	673	3,862
20 to 24 years	9,291	5,709	363	3,219
25 to 29 years	8,599	5,750	343	2,506
30 to 34 years	7,793	5,750	318	1,725
35 to 44 years	13,028	10,319	332	2,376
45 to 54 years	10,996	9,620	214	1,162
55 to 64 years	8,173	7,495	135	553
65 years and over	5,020	4,756	65	199
Colored males	45,537	35,364	987	9,186
10 to 14 years	7,273	5,040	314	1,919
15 to 19 years	5,822	3,671	229	1,422
20 to 24 years	4,240	2,782	94	1,364
25 to 29 years	3,983	2,753	100	1,130
30 to 34 years	3,679	2,704	65	910
35 to 44 years	6,588	5,198	89	1,301
45 to 54 years	6,349	5,577	56	716
55 to 64 years	5,144	4,786	26	332
65 years and over	2,959	2,853	14	92
Colored females	43,413	30,517	2,125	10,771
10 to 14 years	7,067	4,267	464	2,336
15 to 19 years	5,888	3,504	444	2,440
20 to 24 years	5,051	2,927	269	1,855
25 to 29 years	4,616	2,907	243	1,376
30 to 34 years	4,114	3,046	153	915
35 to 44 years	6,440	5,121	244	1,075
45 to 54 years	4,647	4,043	158	446
55 to 64 years	3,029	2,709	99	221
65 years and over	2,061	1,908	51	107

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total	238,017	156,673	4,549	76,795
10 to 14 years	51,904	38,323	1,420	12,161
15 to 19 years	36,278	22,195	854	13,229
20 to 24 years	24,358	13,501	403	10,454
25 to 29 years	20,974	12,059	345	8,570
30 to 34 years	22,337	13,653	372	8,312
35 to 44 years	38,735	25,518	585	12,682
45 to 54 years	23,438	16,390	345	6,703
55 to 64 years	12,629	9,325	174	3,130
65 years and over	7,364	5,709	101	1,554
Total males	117,976	76,524	1,685	39,767
10 to 14 years	26,551	20,302	622	5,627
15 to 19 years	16,506	10,839	318	5,349
20 to 24 years	12,021	6,621	146	5,254
25 to 29 years	10,395	5,610	118	4,667
30 to 34 years	11,055	6,128	133	4,794
35 to 44 years	19,945	12,207	178	7,560
45 to 54 years	12,043	7,884	99	4,060
55 to 64 years	6,161	4,390	48	1,733
65 years and over	3,299	2,553	23	723
Total females	120,041	80,149	2,864	37,028
10 to 14 years	25,353	18,021	798	6,534
15 to 19 years	19,772	11,356	536	7,880
20 to 24 years	12,337	6,880	257	5,200
25 to 29 years	10,579	6,449	227	3,903
30 to 34 years	11,282	7,525	239	3,518
35 to 44 years	18,790	13,311	357	5,122
45 to 54 years	11,395	8,508	246	2,643
55 to 64 years	6,468	4,945	128	1,397
65 years and over	4,065	3,156	78	831
Total native white	118,495	74,548	2,062	41,885
10 to 14 years	28,647	20,447	771	7,429
15 to 19 years	19,356	11,263	894	7,699
20 to 24 years	12,045	6,454	162	5,429
25 to 29 years	9,558	5,441	133	3,984
30 to 34 years	10,896	6,450	128	4,258
35 to 44 years	18,895	12,049	239	6,617
45 to 54 years	10,739	6,996	140	3,603
55 to 64 years	5,509	3,560	70	1,879
65 years and over	2,910	1,888	35	987
Native white males	56,765	36,497	732	19,536
10 to 14 years	14,683	10,825	338	3,520
15 to 19 years	8,746	5,428	154	3,164
20 to 24 years	5,727	3,097	52	2,578
25 to 29 years	4,375	2,445	40	1,890
30 to 34 years	4,958	2,818	32	2,108
35 to 44 years	9,273	5,908	60	3,305
45 to 54 years	5,254	3,469	33	1,752
55 to 64 years	2,568	1,691	16	851
65 years and over	1,191	816	7	368
Native white females	61,730	38,051	1,330	22,349
10 to 14 years	13,964	9,622	433	3,909
15 to 19 years	10,610	5,835	240	4,535
20 to 24 years	6,318	3,357	110	2,851
25 to 29 years	5,183	2,996	93	2,094
30 to 34 years	5,878	3,632	96	2,150
35 to 44 years	9,622	6,141	169	3,312
45 to 54 years	5,485	3,527	107	1,851
55 to 64 years	2,951	1,869	54	1,028
65 years and over	1,719	1,078	28	619

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total foreign white	12,995	4,192	145	8,658
10 to 14 years	271	114	8	149
15 to 19 years	559	147	10	402
20 to 24 years	1,477	427	17	1,033
25 to 29 years	2,189	709	21	1,459
30 to 34 years	1,960	641	25	1,294
35 to 44 years	3,485	1,110	33	2,342
45 to 54 years	1,975	611	18	1,346
55 to 64 years	753	278	12	463
65 years and over	326	155	1	170
Foreign white males	11,288	3,370	109	7,809
10 to 14 years	146	62	3	81
15 to 19 years	397	95	7	295
20 to 24 years	1,259	337	11	911
25 to 29 years	1,948	619	16	1,313
30 to 34 years	1,749	534	19	1,196
35 to 44 years	3,160	958	28	2,174
45 to 54 years	1,762	470	15	1,277
55 to 64 years	626	195	9	422
65 years and over	241	100	1	140
Foreign white females	1,707	822	36	849
10 to 14 years	125	52	5	68
15 to 19 years	162	52	3	107
20 to 24 years	218	90	6	122
25 to 29 years	241	90	5	146
30 to 34 years	211	107	6	98
35 to 44 years	325	152	5	168
45 to 54 years	213	141	3	69
55 to 64 years	127	83	3	41
65 years and over	85	55		30
Total colored	106,527	77,963	2,342	26,252
10 to 14 years	22,966	17,762	641	4,583
15 to 19 years	16,368	10,785	450	5,128
20 to 24 years	10,836	6,630	224	3,992
25 to 29 years	9,227	5,909	191	3,127
30 to 34 years	9,541	6,562	219	2,760
35 to 44 years	16,355	12,359	273	3,723
45 to 54 years	10,724	8,783	187	1,754
55 to 64 years	6,367	5,487	92	788
65 years and over	4,128	3,666	65	397
Colored males	49,923	36,657	844	12,422
10 to 14 years	11,722	9,415	281	2,026
15 to 19 years	7,363	5,316	157	1,890
20 to 24 years	5,085	3,187	83	1,765
25 to 29 years	4,072	2,546	62	1,464
30 to 34 years	4,348	2,776	82	1,490
35 to 44 years	7,512	5,341	90	2,081
45 to 54 years	5,027	3,945	51	1,031
55 to 64 years	2,977	2,494	23	460
65 years and over	1,867	1,637	15	215
Colored females	56,604	41,276	1,498	13,830
10 to 14 years	11,264	8,347	360	2,557
15 to 19 years	9,000	5,469	293	3,238
20 to 24 years	5,801	3,433	141	2,227
25 to 29 years	5,155	3,363	129	1,663
30 to 34 years	5,193	3,786	137	1,270
35 to 44 years	8,843	7,018	183	1,642
45 to 54 years	5,697	4,638	136	723
55 to 64 years	3,390	2,998	69	323
65 years and over	2,261	2,029	50	182

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total	23,500	7,097	934	15,469
10 to 14 years	3,892	982	252	2,658
15 to 19 years	3,295	742	160	2,393
20 to 24 years	3,056	657	113	2,286
25 to 29 years	2,684	655	101	1,928
30 to 34 years	2,373	717	81	1,575
35 to 44 years	3,847	1,326	113	2,408
45 to 54 years	2,360	1,022	59	1,279
55 to 64 years	1,286	620	35	630
65 years and over	708	376	20	312
Total males	11,391	2,959	342	8,090
10 to 14 years	1,883	518	118	1,252
15 to 19 years	1,415	328	69	1,018
20 to 24 years	1,502	282	34	1,186
25 to 29 years	1,342	271	34	1,037
30 to 34 years	1,214	270	29	915
35 to 44 years	1,963	505	36	1,422
45 to 54 years	1,173	400	10	763
55 to 64 years	608	252	9	342
65 years and over	296	138	3	155
Total females	12,109	4,138	592	7,379
10 to 14 years	2,009	469	134	1,406
15 to 19 years	1,880	414	91	1,375
20 to 24 years	1,554	375	79	1,100
25 to 29 years	1,342	384	67	891
30 to 34 years	1,159	447	52	660
35 to 44 years	1,884	821	77	986
45 to 54 years	1,187	622	49	516
55 to 64 years	682	368	26	288
65 years and over	412	238	17	157
Total native white	11,578	2,480	379	8,719
10 to 14 years	2,390	519	135	1,736
15 to 19 years	1,920	353	74	1,493
20 to 24 years	1,598	289	41	1,268
25 to 29 years	1,227	217	33	977
30 to 34 years	1,044	235	28	781
35 to 44 years	1,712	406	34	1,272
45 to 54 years	928	261	18	649
55 to 64 years	502	132	9	361
65 years and over	262	68	7	187
Native white males	5,084	987	129	3,968
10 to 14 years	1,159	280	64	835
15 to 19 years	792	141	28	623
20 to 24 years	702	112	12	578
25 to 29 years	549	85	7	457
30 to 34 years	472	79	8	385
35 to 44 years	717	130	7	580
45 to 54 years	371	78	1	292
55 to 64 years	177	34	1	142
65 years and over	95	18	1	76
Native white females	6,544	1,543	250	4,751
10 to 14 years	1,231	259	71	901
15 to 19 years	1,128	212	46	870
20 to 24 years	891	177	29	685
25 to 29 years	678	132	26	520
30 to 34 years	572	156	20	396
35 to 44 years	995	276	27	692
45 to 54 years	557	183	17	357
55 to 64 years	325	98	8	219
65 years and over	167	50	6	111

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS—Continued.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total foreign white	3,426	590	61	2,775
10 to 14 years	70	12	4	54
15 to 19 years	169	15	2	152
20 to 24 years	459	56	6	397
25 to 29 years	515	64	13	438
30 to 34 years	502	102	11	389
35 to 44 years	850	166	13	671
45 to 54 years	540	106	7	427
55 to 64 years	217	46	5	166
65 years and over	104	23	.....	81
Foreign white males	2,865	392	39	2,434
10 to 14 years	41	10	1	30
15 to 19 years	139	10	1	128
20 to 24 years	390	37	4	349
25 to 29 years	445	43	8	394
30 to 34 years	429	69	8	352
35 to 44 years	716	111	10	595
45 to 54 years	455	75	3	377
55 to 64 years	176	27	4	145
65 years and over	74	10	.....	64
Foreign white females	561	198	22	341
10 to 14 years	29	2	3	24
15 to 19 years	30	5	1	24
20 to 24 years	69	19	2	48
25 to 29 years	70	21	5	44
30 to 34 years	73	33	3	37
35 to 44 years	134	55	3	76
45 to 54 years	85	31	4	50
55 to 64 years	41	19	1	21
65 years and over	30	13	.....	17
Total colored	8,496	4,027	494	3,975
10 to 14 years	1,432	451	113	868
15 to 19 years	1,206	374	84	748
20 to 24 years	1,004	312	66	626
25 to 29 years	942	374	55	513
30 to 34 years	827	380	42	405
35 to 44 years	1,285	754	66	465
45 to 54 years	892	655	34	203
55 to 64 years	566	443	21	103
65 years and over	342	285	13	44
Colored males	3,492	1,680	174	1,668
10 to 14 years	683	243	53	387
15 to 19 years	484	177	40	267
20 to 24 years	410	133	18	259
25 to 29 years	348	143	19	186
30 to 34 years	313	123	13	178
35 to 44 years	530	264	19	247
45 to 54 years	347	247	6	94
55 to 64 years	250	191	4	55
65 years and over	127	110	2	15
Colored females	5,004	2,397	320	2,287
10 to 14 years	749	208	60	481
15 to 19 years	722	197	44	481
20 to 24 years	594	179	48	367
25 to 29 years	594	231	36	327
30 to 34 years	514	258	29	227
35 to 44 years	755	490	47	218
45 to 54 years	545	408	28	109
55 to 64 years	316	251	17	48
65 years and over	215	175	11	29

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total	193,870	48,122	7,822	137,926
10 to 14 years	23,996	6,423	1,757	15,816
15 to 19 years	25,319	4,561	1,199	19,559
20 to 24 years	27,599	4,808	859	21,932
25 to 29 years	26,357	5,289	863	20,205
30 to 34 years	21,982	5,217	733	16,032
35 to 44 years	32,354	8,408	1,139	22,807
45 to 54 years	19,414	6,530	683	12,201
55 to 64 years	11,066	4,395	374	6,297
65 years and over	5,788	2,511	195	3,077
Total males	102,532	20,264	2,742	79,526
10 to 14 years	11,700	3,218	744	7,738
15 to 19 years	12,450	2,088	457	9,905
20 to 24 years	15,164	2,066	330	12,768
25 to 29 years	15,025	2,367	300	12,358
30 to 34 years	12,418	2,089	250	10,079
35 to 44 years	17,852	3,242	338	14,272
45 to 54 years	10,224	2,577	189	7,458
55 to 64 years	5,384	1,794	95	3,495
65 years and over	2,315	823	39	1,453
Total females	91,338	27,858	5,080	58,400
10 to 14 years	12,296	3,205	1,013	8,078
15 to 19 years	12,869	2,473	742	9,654
20 to 24 years	12,435	2,742	529	9,164
25 to 29 years	11,332	2,902	563	7,847
30 to 34 years	9,564	3,128	483	5,953
35 to 44 years	14,502	5,166	801	8,535
45 to 54 years	9,190	3,953	494	4,743
55 to 64 years	5,682	2,601	279	2,802
65 years and over	3,468	1,688	156	1,624
Total native white	86,799	12,589	2,679	71,581
10 to 14 years	15,336	3,163	854	11,319
15 to 19 years	14,170	1,899	476	11,795
20 to 24 years	12,494	1,548	263	10,683
25 to 29 years	10,684	1,342	260	9,082
30 to 34 years	8,678	1,069	202	7,387
35 to 44 years	12,483	1,604	303	10,576
45 to 54 years	6,938	985	156	5,797
55 to 64 years	3,919	592	113	3,214
65 years and over	2,097	317	52	1,728
Native white males	38,680	5,228	927	32,465
10 to 14 years	7,402	1,609	363	5,430
15 to 19 years	6,268	858	190	5,220
20 to 24 years	5,531	518	110	4,803
25 to 29 years	4,900	573	76	4,251
30 to 34 years	4,046	437	64	3,545
35 to 44 years	5,545	572	79	4,894
45 to 54 years	2,868	292	31	2,545
55 to 64 years	1,407	189	11	1,207
65 years and over	668	90	3	570
Native white females	48,169	7,301	1,752	39,116
10 to 14 years	7,934	1,554	491	5,889
15 to 19 years	7,902	1,041	286	6,575
20 to 24 years	6,963	930	153	5,880
25 to 29 years	5,784	769	184	4,831
30 to 34 years	4,632	632	138	3,842
35 to 44 years	6,938	1,032	224	5,682
45 to 54 years	4,070	693	185	3,252
55 to 64 years	2,512	408	103	2,007
65 years and over	1,434	227	49	1,158

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA—Continued.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total foreign white	51,623	7,817	1,073	42,733
10 to 14 years	1,054	154	46	854
15 to 19 years	3,689	257	55	3,377
20 to 24 years	8,051	854	138	7,079
25 to 29 years	8,770	1,098	170	7,502
30 to 34 years	7,463	1,125	142	6,196
35 to 44 years	11,264	1,819	254	9,191
45 to 54 years	6,454	1,313	151	4,990
55 to 64 years	3,323	781	77	2,465
65 years and over	1,555	436	40	1,079
Foreign white males	40,577	4,003	517	36,057
10 to 14 years	656	81	22	553
15 to 19 years	3,118	171	35	2,912
20 to 24 years	6,791	508	81	6,202
25 to 29 years	7,192	662	90	6,440
30 to 34 years	5,972	580	62	5,330
35 to 44 years	8,854	930	120	7,804
45 to 54 years	4,788	604	57	4,127
55 to 64 years	2,285	316	31	1,938
65 years and over	921	151	19	751
Foreign white females	11,046	3,814	556	6,676
10 to 14 years	398	73	24	301
15 to 19 years	571	86	20	465
20 to 24 years	1,260	326	57	877
25 to 29 years	1,578	436	80	1,062
30 to 34 years	1,491	545	80	866
35 to 44 years	2,410	889	134	1,387
45 to 54 years	1,666	709	94	863
55 to 64 years	1,038	465	46	527
65 years and over	634	285	21	328
Total colored	55,448	27,766	4,070	23,612
10 to 14 years	7,606	3,108	857	3,643
15 to 19 years	7,460	2,405	668	4,387
20 to 24 years	7,054	2,426	458	4,170
25 to 29 years	6,908	2,829	453	3,621
30 to 34 years	5,841	3,003	389	2,449
35 to 44 years	8,607	4,985	582	3,040
45 to 54 years	6,022	4,232	376	1,414
55 to 64 years	3,824	3,022	184	618
65 years and over	2,131	1,758	103	270
Colored males	23,325	11,023	1,298	11,004
10 to 14 years	3,642	1,528	359	1,755
15 to 19 years	3,064	1,059	232	1,773
20 to 24 years	2,842	940	139	1,763
25 to 29 years	2,988	1,132	134	1,667
30 to 34 years	2,400	1,072	124	1,204
35 to 44 years	3,453	1,740	139	1,574
45 to 54 years	2,568	1,681	101	786
55 to 64 years	1,602	1,289	53	360
65 years and over	731	562	17	132
Colored females	32,123	16,743	2,772	12,608
10 to 14 years	3,964	1,578	498	1,888
15 to 19 years	4,396	1,346	436	2,614
20 to 24 years	4,212	1,486	319	2,407
25 to 29 years	3,970	1,697	319	1,954
30 to 34 years	3,441	1,931	265	1,245
35 to 44 years	5,154	3,245	443	1,466
45 to 54 years	3,454	2,551	275	628
55 to 64 years	2,132	1,733	131	268
65 years and over	1,400	1,176	86	138

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

CITY OF MATANZAS.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total	29,046	9,699	1,289	18,058
10 to 14 years	4,876	1,373	316	3,187
15 to 19 years	4,187	1,136	253	2,798
20 to 24 years	3,751	999	156	2,596
25 to 29 years	3,374	966	143	2,265
30 to 34 years	2,679	877	102	1,700
35 to 44 years	4,384	1,594	140	2,650
45 to 54 years	2,908	1,291	99	1,518
55 to 64 years	1,759	822	53	884
65 years and over	1,128	641	27	460
Total males	13,284	4,004	458	8,822
10 to 14 years	2,343	734	146	1,463
15 to 19 years	1,787	492	102	1,193
20 to 24 years	1,671	395	56	1,220
25 to 29 years	1,470	370	44	1,056
30 to 34 years	1,243	349	25	869
35 to 44 years	2,103	598	41	1,464
45 to 54 years	1,332	470	24	838
55 to 64 years	867	347	14	506
65 years and over	468	249	6	213
Total females	15,762	5,695	831	9,236
10 to 14 years	2,533	639	170	1,724
15 to 19 years	2,400	644	151	1,605
20 to 24 years	2,080	604	100	1,376
25 to 29 years	1,904	596	99	1,209
30 to 34 years	1,436	528	77	831
35 to 44 years	2,281	996	99	1,186
45 to 54 years	1,576	821	75	680
55 to 64 years	892	475	39	378
65 years and over	660	392	21	247
Total native white	16,108	3,980	609	11,569
10 to 14 years	3,279	817	181	2,281
15 to 19 years	2,738	666	118	1,954
20 to 24 years	2,242	529	76	1,637
25 to 29 years	1,869	457	57	1,355
30 to 34 years	1,399	350	36	1,013
35 to 44 years	2,240	568	60	1,612
45 to 54 years	1,306	338	49	919
55 to 64 years	667	131	23	513
65 years and over	368	74	9	285
Native white males	6,781	1,664	219	4,898
10 to 14 years	1,567	440	87	1,040
15 to 19 years	1,124	272	51	801
20 to 24 years	920	211	27	682
25 to 29 years	723	182	13	528
30 to 34 years	595	151	11	433
35 to 44 years	960	223	19	718
45 to 54 years	518	113	8	397
55 to 64 years	280	47	3	210
65 years and over	114	25	.....	89
Native white females	9,327	2,226	390	6,671
10 to 14 years	1,712	377	94	1,241
15 to 19 years	1,614	394	67	1,153
20 to 24 years	1,322	318	49	955
25 to 29 years	1,146	275	44	827
30 to 34 years	804	199	25	580
35 to 44 years	1,280	345	41	894
45 to 54 years	788	225	41	522
55 to 64 years	407	84	20	303
65 years and over	254	49	9	196

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

CITY OF MATANZAS—Continued.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total foreign white	3,552	683	77	2,792
10 to 14 years	47	10	.....	37
15 to 19 years	156	15	2	139
20 to 24 years	433	39	5	389
25 to 29 years	469	59	4	406
30 to 34 years	411	45	6	360
35 to 44 years	769	114	21	634
45 to 54 years	597	146	17	424
55 to 64 years	426	148	15	272
65 years and over	245	107	7	131
Foreign white males	2,644	304	31	2,309
10 to 14 years	24	5	.....	19
15 to 19 years	116	6	.....	110
20 to 24 years	350	20	4	326
25 to 29 years	375	40	2	333
30 to 34 years	320	26	3	291
35 to 44 years	618	56	8	554
45 to 54 years	419	63	7	349
55 to 64 years	284	50	4	230
65 years and over	138	38	3	97
Foreign white females	908	379	46	483
10 to 14 years	23	5	.....	18
15 to 19 years	40	9	2	29
20 to 24 years	83	19	1	63
25 to 29 years	94	19	2	73
30 to 34 years	91	19	3	69
35 to 44 years	151	58	13	80
45 to 54 years	168	83	10	75
55 to 64 years	151	98	11	42
65 years and over	107	69	4	34
Total colored	9,386	5,066	603	3,697
10 to 14 years	1,550	546	135	869
15 to 19 years	1,293	455	133	705
20 to 24 years	1,076	431	75	570
25 to 29 years	1,036	450	82	504
30 to 34 years	869	482	60	327
35 to 44 years	1,375	912	59	404
45 to 54 years	1,015	807	33	175
55 to 64 years	657	543	15	99
65 years and over	515	460	11	44
Colored males	3,859	2,066	208	1,615
10 to 14 years	752	289	59	404
15 to 19 years	547	214	51	282
20 to 24 years	401	164	25	212
25 to 29 years	372	148	29	195
30 to 34 years	328	172	11	145
35 to 44 years	525	319	14	192
45 to 54 years	395	294	9	92
55 to 64 years	323	250	7	66
65 years and over	216	186	3	27
Colored females	5,527	3,050	395	2,082
10 to 14 years	798	257	76	465
15 to 19 years	746	241	82	423
20 to 24 years	675	267	50	358
25 to 29 years	664	302	53	309
30 to 34 years	541	310	49	182
35 to 44 years	850	593	45	212
45 to 54 years	620	513	24	83
55 to 64 years	334	293	8	33
65 years and over	299	274	8	17

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total	19,230	5,026	1,114	13,090
10 to 14 years	3,219	1,040	302	1,877
15 to 19 years	2,648	528	141	1,979
20 to 24 years	2,005	300	69	1,636
25 to 29 years	1,626	304	67	1,255
30 to 34 years	1,839	395	84	1,360
35 to 44 years	3,079	792	172	2,115
45 to 54 years	2,263	707	117	1,439
55 to 64 years	1,530	486	103	941
65 years and over	1,021	474	59	488
Total males	7,979	2,081	344	5,554
10 to 14 years	1,515	544	138	833
15 to 19 years	1,088	245	52	741
20 to 24 years	847	126	25	696
25 to 29 years	667	124	17	526
30 to 34 years	740	136	22	582
35 to 44 years	1,276	291	42	943
45 to 54 years	902	242	23	637
55 to 64 years	591	187	16	388
65 years and over	403	186	9	208
Total females	11,251	2,945	770	7,536
10 to 14 years	1,704	496	164	1,044
15 to 19 years	1,610	283	89	1,238
20 to 24 years	1,158	174	44	940
25 to 29 years	959	180	50	729
30 to 34 years	1,099	259	62	778
35 to 44 years	1,803	501	130	1,172
45 to 54 years	1,361	465	94	802
55 to 64 years	939	299	87	553
65 years and over	618	288	50	280
Total native white	12,224	2,600	607	9,017
10 to 14 years	2,344	686	211	1,447
15 to 19 years	1,840	334	87	1,419
20 to 24 years	1,233	172	27	1,034
25 to 29 years	931	158	23	750
30 to 34 years	1,178	218	40	920
35 to 44 years	1,974	408	87	1,479
45 to 54 years	1,337	322	54	961
55 to 64 years	890	189	48	653
65 years and over	497	113	30	354
Native white males	4,645	1,032	200	3,413
10 to 14 years	1,080	361	95	624
15 to 19 years	713	158	32	525
20 to 24 years	464	73	12	379
25 to 29 years	338	64	5	269
30 to 34 years	432	71	8	353
35 to 44 years	784	147	23	594
45 to 54 years	434	90	13	331
55 to 64 years	272	46	9	217
65 years and over	148	22	3	123
Native white females	7,579	1,568	407	5,604
10 to 14 years	1,264	325	116	823
15 to 19 years	1,127	176	55	896
20 to 24 years	769	99	15	655
25 to 29 years	593	94	18	481
30 to 34 years	746	147	32	567
35 to 44 years	1,210	261	64	885
45 to 54 years	903	232	41	630
55 to 64 years	618	143	39	436
65 years and over	349	91	27	231

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total foreign white	1,244	280	34	930
10 to 14 years	31	2	.....	29
15 to 19 years	61	.....	.....	61
20 to 24 years	157	14	4	139
25 to 29 years	174	26	6	142
30 to 34 years	132	24	5	103
35 to 44 years	266	51	8	207
45 to 54 years	217	50	7	160
55 to 64 years	130	32	3	95
65 years and over	76	31	1	44
Foreign white males	1,061	183	22	856
10 to 14 years	16	1	.....	15
15 to 19 years	46	.....	.....	46
20 to 24 years	128	11	1	116
25 to 29 years	158	25	6	127
30 to 34 years	122	24	4	94
35 to 44 years	237	44	6	187
45 to 54 years	196	41	3	152
55 to 64 years	100	20	1	79
65 years and over	58	17	1	40
Foreign white females	183	47	12	124
10 to 14 years	15	1	.....	14
15 to 19 years	15	.....	.....	15
20 to 24 years	29	3	3	23
25 to 29 years	16	1	.....	15
30 to 34 years	10	.....	1	9
35 to 44 years	29	7	2	20
45 to 54 years	21	9	4	8
55 to 64 years	30	12	2	16
65 years and over	18	14	.....	4
Total colored	5,762	2,196	473	3,093
10 to 14 years	844	352	91	401
15 to 19 years	747	194	54	499
20 to 24 years	615	114	38	463
25 to 29 years	521	120	38	363
30 to 34 years	529	153	39	337
35 to 44 years	839	333	77	429
45 to 54 years	709	335	56	318
55 to 64 years	510	265	52	193
65 years and over	448	330	28	90
Colored males	2,273	866	122	1,285
10 to 14 years	419	182	43	194
15 to 19 years	279	87	20	172
20 to 24 years	255	42	12	201
25 to 29 years	171	35	6	130
30 to 34 years	186	41	10	135
35 to 44 years	275	100	18	162
45 to 54 years	272	111	7	154
55 to 64 years	219	121	6	92
65 years and over	197	147	5	45
Colored females	3,489	1,330	351	1,808
10 to 14 years	425	170	48	207
15 to 19 years	468	107	34	327
20 to 24 years	360	72	26	262
25 to 29 years	350	85	32	233
30 to 34 years	343	112	29	202
35 to 44 years	564	233	64	267
45 to 54 years	437	224	49	164
55 to 64 years	291	144	46	101
65 years and over	251	183	23	45

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity, and by literacy*—Continued.

CITY OF SANTIAGO.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total	34,478	10,527	1,109	22,842
10 to 14 years	6,028	2,032	372	3,624
15 to 19 years	5,071	1,068	177	3,826
20 to 24 years	3,815	757	76	2,982
25 to 29 years	3,604	851	89	2,664
30 to 34 years	3,707	1,052	105	2,550
35 to 44 years	5,862	1,933	141	3,788
45 to 54 years	3,590	1,442	89	2,059
55 to 64 years	1,832	885	39	908
65 years and over	969	507	21	441
Total males	15,666	4,256	429	10,981
10 to 14 years	2,879	1,078	169	1,632
15 to 19 years	2,210	565	75	1,567
20 to 24 years	1,760	323	28	1,409
25 to 29 years	1,727	374	33	1,320
30 to 34 years	1,778	396	40	1,352
35 to 44 years	2,743	667	46	2,030
45 to 54 years	1,569	463	24	1,082
55 to 64 years	663	248	10	425
65 years and over	317	149	4	164
Total females	18,812	6,271	680	11,861
10 to 14 years	3,149	954	203	1,992
15 to 19 years	2,861	500	102	2,259
20 to 24 years	2,055	434	48	1,573
25 to 29 years	1,877	477	56	1,344
30 to 34 years	1,929	666	65	1,198
35 to 44 years	3,119	1,266	95	1,758
45 to 54 years	2,021	979	65	977
55 to 64 years	1,149	637	29	483
65 years and over	652	358	17	277
Total native white	11,602	1,526	236	9,840
10 to 14 years	2,281	462	120	1,699
15 to 19 years	1,887	178	38	1,671
20 to 24 years	1,324	106	9	1,209
25 to 29 years	1,095	102	10	983
30 to 34 years	1,145	134	11	1,000
35 to 44 years	1,869	275	27	1,567
45 to 54 years	1,128	156	16	956
55 to 64 years	567	70	5	492
65 years and over	306	43	.....	263
Native white males	4,834	634	100	4,100
10 to 14 years	1,099	250	58	791
15 to 19 years	808	95	21	692
20 to 24 years	570	53	6	511
25 to 29 years	443	40	2	401
30 to 34 years	461	37	3	421
35 to 44 years	783	93	7	683
45 to 54 years	400	43	2	355
55 to 64 years	184	11	1	172
65 years and over	86	12	.....	74
Native white females	6,768	892	136	5,740
10 to 14 years	1,182	212	62	908
15 to 19 years	1,079	83	17	979
20 to 24 years	754	53	3	698
25 to 29 years	652	62	8	582
30 to 34 years	684	97	8	579
35 to 44 years	1,086	182	20	884
45 to 54 years	728	113	14	601
55 to 64 years	383	59	4	320
65 years and over	220	31	.....	189

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TABLE XX.—*Population 10 years of age and over, by age, sex, race, and nativity and by literacy*—Continued.

CITY OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.
Total foreign white	3,277	614	53	2,610
10 to 14 years	88	22	4	62
15 to 19 years	216	17	3	196
20 to 24 years	408	67	6	330
25 to 29 years	572	107	8	457
30 to 34 years	494	106	10	378
35 to 44 years	821	161	12	648
45 to 54 years	461	90	6	365
55 to 64 years	151	29	3	119
65 years and over	71	15	1	55
Foreign white males	2,711	452	33	2,226
10 to 14 years	43	6	1	36
15 to 19 years	153	10	1	142
20 to 24 years	325	43	4	278
25 to 29 years	479	86	7	386
30 to 34 years	423	81	5	337
35 to 44 years	705	126	9	570
45 to 54 years	408	69	4	335
55 to 64 years	125	22	1	102
65 years and over	50	9	1	40
Foreign white females	566	162	20	384
10 to 14 years	45	16	3	26
15 to 19 years	63	7	2	54
20 to 24 years	78	24	2	52
25 to 29 years	93	21	1	71
30 to 34 years	71	25	5	41
35 to 44 years	116	35	3	78
45 to 54 years	53	21	2	30
55 to 64 years	28	7	2	17
65 years and over	21	6	.....	15
Total colored	19,599	8,387	820	10,392
10 to 14 years	3,659	1,548	248	1,863
15 to 19 years	2,968	873	136	1,959
20 to 24 years	2,088	584	61	1,443
25 to 29 years	1,937	642	71	1,224
30 to 34 years	2,088	812	84	1,172
35 to 44 years	3,172	1,497	102	1,573
45 to 54 years	2,001	1,196	67	738
55 to 64 years	1,114	786	31	297
65 years and over	582	449	20	123
Colored males	8,121	3,170	296	4,655
10 to 14 years	1,737	822	110	805
15 to 19 years	1,249	463	53	733
20 to 24 years	885	227	18	620
25 to 29 years	805	248	24	533
30 to 34 years	894	268	32	594
35 to 44 years	1,255	448	30	777
45 to 54 years	761	351	18	392
55 to 64 years	374	215	8	151
65 years and over	181	128	3	50
Colored females	11,478	5,217	524	5,737
10 to 14 years	1,922	726	138	1,058
15 to 19 years	1,719	410	83	1,226
20 to 24 years	1,223	357	43	823
25 to 29 years	1,132	394	47	691
30 to 34 years	1,174	544	52	578
35 to 44 years	1,917	1,049	72	796
45 to 54 years	1,240	845	49	346
55 to 64 years	740	571	23	146
65 years and over	411	321	17	73

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TABLE XXI.—*School attendance by months, with sex, age, and race.*

CUBA.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Total	87,985	6,708	15,702	15,742	21,711	28,077
Under 5 years	683	97	195	141	118	132
5 to 9 years	39,876	3,655	8,250	7,395	9,358	11,218
10 to 14 years	43,328	2,767	6,741	7,552	11,175	15,091
15 to 17 years	3,438	156	450	590	921	1,321
18 years and over	612	28	66	64	139	315
Total males	44,503	3,309	8,033	7,999	10,864	14,298
Under 5 years	303	41	84	57	57	64
5 to 9 years	20,115	1,820	4,208	3,742	4,718	5,632
10 to 14 years	21,466	1,340	3,405	3,827	5,399	7,495
15 to 17 years	2,116	89	298	324	573	832
18 years and over	503	19	43	49	117	275
Total females	43,432	3,399	7,669	7,743	10,847	13,779
Under 5 years	380	56	111	84	61	68
5 to 9 years	19,761	1,835	4,047	3,653	4,640	5,586
10 to 14 years	21,860	1,427	3,336	3,725	5,776	7,596
15 to 17 years	1,322	67	152	266	348	489
18 years and over	109	9	23	15	22	40
Total native white	62,063	4,151	9,781	10,509	15,689	21,953
Under 5 years	501	69	135	96	93	109
5 to 9 years	28,127	2,234	5,229	4,971	6,849	8,844
10 to 14 years	30,285	1,717	4,062	4,965	7,912	11,629
15 to 17 years	2,654	111	307	428	714	1,094
18 years and over	516	20	48	50	121	277
Native white males	32,132	2,055	5,140	5,504	8,005	11,428
Under 5 years	217	25	58	39	43	52
5 to 9 years	14,430	1,130	2,727	2,558	3,507	4,508
10 to 14 years	15,356	828	2,114	2,625	3,884	5,905
15 to 17 years	1,701	60	210	244	467	720
18 years and over	428	12	31	38	104	243
Native white females	29,951	2,096	4,641	5,005	7,684	10,525
Under 5 years	284	44	77	56	50	57
5 to 9 years	13,697	1,104	2,502	2,413	3,342	4,336
10 to 14 years	14,929	889	1,948	2,340	4,028	5,724
15 to 17 years	953	51	97	184	247	374
18 years and over	88	8	17	12	17	34
Total foreign white	1,134	56	162	201	276	439
Under 5 years	19	3	8	5	2	1
5 to 9 years	440	27	75	95	96	147
10 to 14 years	558	21	68	82	146	241
15 to 17 years	76	3	5	15	21	32
18 years and over	41	2	6	4	11	18
Foreign white males	617	35	84	112	149	237
Under 5 years	8	2	1	3	1	1
5 to 9 years	240	21	35	50	54	80
10 to 14 years	277	8	38	45	89	117
15 to 17 years	53	2	5	10	14	22
18 years and over	39	2	5	4	11	17
Foreign white females	517	21	78	89	127	202
Under 5 years	11	1	7	2	1	.....
5 to 9 years	200	6	40	45	42	67
10 to 14 years	281	13	30	37	77	124
15 to 17 years	23	1	.....	5	7	10
18 years and over	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total colored	24,718	2,496	5,759	5,032	5,746	5,685
Under 5 years	163	25	52	41	23	22
5 to 9 years	11,909	1,394	2,946	2,329	2,413	2,227
10 to 14 years	12,483	1,029	2,611	2,505	3,117	3,221
15 to 17 years	708	42	138	147	186	195
18 years and over	55	6	12	10	7	20

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TABLE XXI.—*School attendance by months, with sex, age, and race*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Colored males	11,754	1,219	2,809	2,383	2,710	2,633
Under 5 years	78	14	25	15	13	11
5 to 9 years	5,445	669	1,441	1,134	1,157	1,044
10 to 14 years	5,833	504	1,253	1,157	1,446	1,473
15 to 17 years	362	27	83	70	92	90
18 years and over	36	5	7	7	2	15
Colored females	12,964	1,277	2,930	2,649	3,036	3,052
Under 5 years	85	11	27	26	10	11
5 to 9 years	5,864	725	1,505	1,195	1,256	1,183
10 to 14 years	6,650	525	1,358	1,348	1,671	1,748
15 to 17 years	346	15	55	77	94	105
18 years and over	19	1	5	3	5	5

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Total	30,873	1,715	4,488	4,923	7,080	12,667
Under 5 years	376	51	90	80	65	90
5 to 9 years	14,276	958	2,407	2,413	3,153	5,345
10 to 14 years	14,462	663	1,824	2,156	3,426	6,393
15 to 17 years	1,402	29	141	239	365	628
18 years and over	357	14	26	35	71	211
Total males	16,178	867	2,404	2,571	3,668	6,668
Under 5 years	172	23	37	34	34	44
5 to 9 years	7,271	482	1,238	1,243	1,602	2,716
10 to 14 years	7,484	334	1,002	1,135	1,734	3,279
15 to 17 years	940	21	119	130	226	432
18 years and over	311	7	18	29	60	197
Total females	14,695	848	2,084	2,352	3,412	5,999
Under 5 years	204	28	53	46	31	46
5 to 9 years	7,005	476	1,179	1,170	1,551	2,629
10 to 14 years	6,978	329	822	1,021	1,692	3,114
15 to 17 years	462	8	22	109	127	196
18 years and over	46	7	8	6	11	14
Total native white	23,592	1,201	3,078	3,593	5,419	10,301
Under 5 years	291	39	67	58	51	76
5 to 9 years	10,923	692	1,698	1,768	2,423	4,347
10 to 14 years	10,909	439	1,207	1,549	2,567	5,147
15 to 17 years	1,163	21	94	191	311	546
18 years and over	306	10	17	27	67	185
Native white males	12,527	596	1,669	1,897	2,889	5,526
Under 5 years	127	14	29	23	26	35
5 to 9 years	5,628	344	874	915	1,243	2,252
10 to 14 years	5,712	220	677	881	1,305	2,679
15 to 17 years	792	14	78	106	208	386
18 years and over	268	4	11	22	57	174
Native white females	11,065	605	1,409	1,696	2,530	4,775
Under 5 years	164	25	38	35	25	41
5 to 9 years	5,295	348	819	853	1,180	2,095
10 to 14 years	5,197	219	530	718	1,262	2,468
15 to 17 years	371	7	16	85	103	130
18 years and over	38	6	6	5	10	11
Total foreign white	733	29	97	138	165	304
Under 5 years	16	2	7	5	1	1
5 to 9 years	308	15	47	68	62	111
10 to 14 years	339	10	37	50	86	156
15 to 17 years	51	1	3	12	13	22
18 years and over	24	1	3	3	3	14

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TABLE XXI.—*School attendance by months, with sex, age, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Foreign white males	399	19	48	73	88	171
Under 5 years	8	2	1	3	1	1
5 to 9 years	159	12	22	32	31	62
10 to 14 years	172	3	20	27	43	79
15 to 17 years	38	1	3	8	10	16
18 years and over	22	1	2	3	3	13
Foreign white females	334	10	49	65	77	133
Under 5 years	8	.....	6	2	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	144	3	25	36	31	49
10 to 14 years	167	7	17	23	43	77
15 to 17 years	13	.....	.....	4	3	6
18 years and over	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total colored	6,548	485	1,313	1,192	1,496	2,062
Under 5 years	69	10	16	17	13	13
5 to 9 years	3,050	251	667	577	668	887
10 to 14 years	3,214	214	580	557	773	1,090
15 to 17 years	188	7	44	36	41	60
18 years and over	27	3	6	5	1	12
Colored males	3,252	252	687	601	741	971
Under 5 years	37	7	7	8	7	8
5 to 9 years	1,484	126	332	296	328	402
10 to 14 years	1,600	111	305	277	386	521
15 to 17 years	110	6	38	16	20	30
18 years and over	21	2	5	4	.....	10
Colored females	3,296	233	626	591	755	1,091
Under 5 years	32	3	9	9	6	5
5 to 9 years	1,566	125	335	281	340	485
10 to 14 years	1,614	103	275	280	387	569
15 to 17 years	78	1	6	20	21	30
18 years and over	6	1	1	1	1	2

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Total	14,693	1,508	2,743	2,527	3,882	4,033
Under 5 years	53	12	15	8	9	9
5 to 9 years	6,645	824	1,454	1,188	1,596	1,581
10 to 14 years	7,293	617	1,173	1,229	2,051	2,223
15 to 17 years	649	47	91	98	206	207
18 years and over	53	3	10	4	18	18
Total males	7,117	718	1,318	1,260	1,868	1,953
Under 5 years	18	5	1	4	4	4
5 to 9 years	3,308	405	698	625	705	783
10 to 14 years	3,415	282	558	575	939	1,061
15 to 17 years	340	23	54	52	115	96
18 years and over	38	3	7	4	15	9
Total females	7,576	785	1,425	1,267	2,014	2,085
Under 5 years	35	7	14	4	5	5
5 to 9 years	3,339	419	756	563	803	798
10 to 14 years	3,878	335	615	654	1,112	1,162
15 to 17 years	309	24	37	46	91	111
18 years and over	15	.....	3	.....	3	9
Total native white	9,495	792	1,511	1,508	2,712	2,972
Under 5 years	29	5	11	3	5	5
5 to 9 years	4,198	408	790	721	1,115	1,164
10 to 14 years	4,736	346	641	704	1,421	1,624
15 to 17 years	484	31	61	77	153	162
18 years and over	48	2	8	3	18	17

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TABLE XXI.—*School attendance by months, with sex, age, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Native white males	4,728	382	730	794	1,352	1,470
Under 5 years	10	3	1	2	2	2
5 to 9 years	2,137	201	385	399	564	588
10 to 14 years	2,276	160	301	345	678	792
15 to 17 years	272	16	38	45	93	80
18 years and over	33	2	5	3	15	8
Native white females	4,767	410	781	714	1,360	1,502
Under 5 years	19	2	10	1	3	3
5 to 9 years	2,081	207	405	322	551	576
10 to 14 years	2,460	186	340	359	743	832
15 to 17 years	212	15	23	32	60	82
18 years and over	15	.....	3	.....	3	9
Total foreign white	89	8	13	16	32	20
Under 5 years	3	1	1	.....	1	.....
5 to 9 years	30	5	3	6	11	5
10 to 14 years	46	1	8	9	16	12
15 to 17 years	8	1	.....	1	4	2
18 years and over	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Foreign white males	41	4	8	7	14	8
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	21	4	2	4	8	3
10 to 14 years	17	.....	5	3	5	4
15 to 17 years	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
18 years and over	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Foreign white females	48	4	5	9	18	12
Under 5 years	3	1	1	.....	1	.....
5 to 9 years	9	1	1	2	3	2
10 to 14 years	29	1	3	6	11	8
15 to 17 years	7	1	.....	1	3	2
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	5,109	703	1,219	1,003	1,138	1,046
Under 5 years	21	6	3	5	3	4
5 to 9 years	2,417	411	661	461	472	412
10 to 14 years	2,511	270	524	516	614	587
15 to 17 years	157	15	30	20	49	43
18 years and over	3	1	1	1	.....	.....
Colored males	2,348	332	580	459	502	475
Under 5 years	8	2	.....	2	2	2
5 to 9 years	1,148	200	311	222	223	192
10 to 14 years	1,122	122	252	227	256	265
15 to 17 years	67	7	16	7	21	16
18 years and over	3	1	1	1	.....	.....
Colored females	2,761	371	639	544	636	571
Under 5 years	13	4	3	3	1	2
5 to 9 years	1,269	211	350	239	249	220
10 to 14 years	1,389	148	272	289	358	322
15 to 17 years	90	8	14	13	28	27
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Total	3,412	268	583	455	853	1,253
Under 5 years	12	.....	5	3	4	.....
5 to 9 years	1,643	157	348	229	426	483
10 to 14 years	1,652	108	220	206	399	719
15 to 17 years	92	3	10	17	20	42
18 years and over	13	.....	.....	.....	4	9

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TABLE XXI.—*School attendance by months, with sex, age, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Total males	1,790	136	308	252	439	655
Under 5 years	6	.....	2	3	1	.....
5 to 9 years	853	85	185	130	214	239
10 to 14 years	855	48	113	111	208	375
15 to 17 years	66	3	8	8	13	34
18 years and over	10	.....	.....	.....	3	7
Total females	1,622	132	275	203	414	598
Under 5 years	6	.....	3	.....	3	.....
5 to 9 years	790	72	163	99	212	244
10 to 14 years	797	60	107	95	191	344
15 to 17 years	26	.....	2	9	7	8
18 years and over	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Total native white	2,638	207	419	335	660	1,017
Under 5 years	9	.....	4	1	4	.....
5 to 9 years	1,261	119	253	165	329	395
10 to 14 years	1,278	85	155	154	307	577
15 to 17 years	80	3	7	15	16	39
18 years and over	10	.....	.....	.....	4	6
Native white males	1,432	112	233	190	350	547
Under 5 years	3	.....	1	1	1	.....
5 to 9 years	670	68	139	94	173	196
10 to 14 years	690	41	86	88	163	312
15 to 17 years	61	3	7	7	10	34
18 years and over	8	.....	.....	.....	3	5
Native white females	1,206	95	186	145	310	470
Under 5 years	6	.....	3	.....	3	.....
5 to 9 years	591	51	114	71	156	199
10 to 14 years	588	44	69	66	144	265
15 to 17 years	19	.....	.....	8	6	5
18 years and over	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total foreign white	26	2	5	2	9	8
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	15	.....	4	2	6	3
10 to 14 years	11	2	1	.....	3	5
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white males	16	.....	1	2	8	5
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	11	.....	1	2	6	2
10 to 14 years	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white females	10	2	4	.....	1	3
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	4	.....	3	.....	.....	1
10 to 14 years	6	2	1	.....	1	2
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	748	59	159	118	184	228
Under 5 years	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	367	38	91	62	91	85
10 to 14 years	363	21	64	52	89	137
15 to 17 years	12	.....	3	2	4	3
18 years and over	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Colored males	342	24	74	60	81	103
Under 5 years	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	172	17	45	34	35	41
10 to 14 years	160	7	27	23	43	60
15 to 17 years	5	.....	1	1	3	.....
18 years and over	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

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TABLE XXI.—*School attendance by months, with sex, age, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Colored females	406	35	85	58	103	125
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	195	21	46	28	56	44
10 to 14 years	208	14	37	29	46	77
15 to 17 years	7		2	1	1	3
18 years and over	1					1

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Total	4,398	305	767	792	1,372	1,162
Under 5 years	15	3	2	4	3	3
5 to 9 years	2,181	151	441	416	662	511
10 to 14 years	2,116	147	317	353	678	621
15 to 17 years	73	3	6	16	24	24
18 years and over	13	1	1	3	5	3
Total males	2,225	171	383	392	674	605
Under 5 years	5	2			1	2
5 to 9 years	1,103	87	215	195	340	266
10 to 14 years	1,059	79	162	186	313	319
15 to 17 years	47	2	5	9	16	15
18 years and over	11	1	1	2	4	3
Total females	2,173	134	384	400	698	557
Under 5 years	10	1	2	4	2	1
5 to 9 years	1,078	64	226	221	322	245
10 to 14 years	1,057	68	155	167	365	302
15 to 17 years	26	1	1	7	8	9
18 years and over	2			1	1	
Total native white	3,601	240	590	622	1,149	1,010
Under 5 years	14	2	2	4	3	3
5 to 9 years	1,779	121	343	330	550	435
10 to 14 years	1,738	115	231	272	569	551
15 to 17 years	61	2	3	14	24	18
18 years and over	9		1	2	3	3
Native white males	1,808	133	298	305	560	517
Under 5 years	4	1			1	2
5 to 9 years	893	72	170	149	281	220
10 to 14 years	864	59	119	145	259	282
15 to 17 years	39	1	3	9	16	10
18 years and over	9		1	2	3	3
Native white females	1,793	107	287	317	589	493
Under 5 years	10	1	2	4	2	1
5 to 9 years						
10 to 14 years	887	49	173	181	289	215
15 to 17 years	874	56	112	127	310	269
18 years and over	22	1		5	8	8
Total foreign white	42	5	9	3	12	13
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	7	2	1	1	1	2
10 to 14 years	31	2	7	2	10	10
15 to 17 years	3	1	1			1
18 years and over	1				1	
Foreign white males	27	4	7	2	5	9
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	5	1	1	1		2
10 to 14 years	18	2	5	1	4	6
15 to 17 years	3	1	1			1
18 years and over	1				1	

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TABLE XXI.—*School attendance by months, with sex, age, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Foreign white females	15	1	2	1	7	4
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	2	1			1	
10 to 14 years	13		2	1	6	4
15 to 17 years						
18 years and over						
Total colored	755	60	178	167	211	139
Under 5 years	1	1				
5 to 9 years	395	28	97	85	111	74
10 to 14 years	347	30	79	79	99	60
15 to 17 years	9		2	2		5
18 years and over	3	1		1	1	
Colored males	390	34	83	85	109	79
Under 5 years	1	1				
5 to 9 years	208	14	44	45	59	44
10 to 14 years	177	18	38	40	50	31
15 to 17 years	5		1			4
18 years and over	1	1				
Colored females	365	26	95	82	102	60
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	189	14	53	40	52	30
10 to 14 years	170	12	41	39	49	29
15 to 17 years	4		1	2		1
18 years and over	2			1	1	

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Total	20,301	2,039	4,124	3,549	4,404	6,185
Under 5 years	134	23	49	27	17	18
5 to 9 years	8,763	1,078	2,057	1,580	1,821	2,227
10 to 14 years	10,578	876	1,887	1,837	2,392	3,586
15 to 17 years	724	55	119	101	151	298
18 years and over	102	7	12	4	23	56
Total males	10,215	1,008	2,154	1,818	2,160	3,075
Under 5 years	63	8	31	7	9	8
5 to 9 years	4,425	528	1,090	792	918	1,097
10 to 14 years	5,203	437	958	961	1,107	1,740
15 to 17 years	439	29	66	54	105	185
18 years and over	85	6	9	4	21	45
Total females	10,086	1,031	1,970	1,731	2,244	3,110
Under 5 years	71	15	18	20	8	10
5 to 9 years	4,338	550	967	788	903	1,130
10 to 14 years	5,375	439	929	876	1,285	1,846
15 to 17 years	285	26	53	47	46	113
18 years and over	17	1	3		2	11
Total native white	14,014	1,239	2,567	2,429	3,119	4,660
Under 5 years	84	16	30	12	12	14
5 to 9 years	5,993	636	1,297	1,068	1,305	1,697
10 to 14 years	7,302	540	1,137	1,292	1,670	2,663
15 to 17 years	546	41	93	63	114	235
18 years and over	89	6	10	4	18	51
Native white males	7,241	616	1,399	1,222	1,553	2,381
Under 5 years	41	5	18	5	6	7
5 to 9 years	3,062	316	709	532	659	846
10 to 14 years	3,706	270	608	715	785	1,328
15 to 17 years	356	20	56	38	86	158
18 years and over	76	5	8	4	17	42

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TABLE XXI.—*School attendance by months, with sex, age, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Native white females	6,773	623	1,168	1,137	1,506	2,279
Under 5 years	43	11	12	7	6	7
5 to 9 years	2,931	320	588	536	646	851
10 to 14 years	3,596	270	529	577	885	1,335
15 to 17 years	190	21	37	27	28	77
18 years and over	13	1	2	.....	1	9
Total foreign white	136	9	23	19	32	53
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	45	4	12	7	10	12
10 to 14 years	76	4	10	10	17	35
15 to 17 years	9	.....	.....	2	3	4
18 years and over	6	1	1	.....	2	2
Foreign white males	74	5	14	15	17	23
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	26	3	7	5	5	6
10 to 14 years	36	1	6	8	8	13
15 to 17 years	6	.....	.....	2	2	2
18 years and over	6	1	1	.....	2	2
Foreign white females	62	4	9	4	15	30
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	19	1	5	2	5	6
10 to 14 years	40	3	4	2	9	22
15 to 17 years	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	6,151	791	1,534	1,101	1,253	1,472
Under 5 years	50	7	19	15	5	4
5 to 9 years	2,725	438	748	515	506	518
10 to 14 years	3,200	332	740	536	705	888
15 to 17 years	169	14	26	36	34	59
18 years and over	7	.....	1	.....	3	3
Colored males	2,900	387	741	511	590	671
Under 5 years	22	3	13	2	3	1
5 to 9 years	1,337	209	374	255	254	245
10 to 14 years	1,461	166	344	238	314	399
15 to 17 years	77	9	10	16	17	25
18 years and over	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Colored females	3,251	404	793	590	663	801
Under 5 years	28	4	6	13	2	3
5 to 9 years	1,388	229	374	260	252	273
10 to 14 years	1,739	166	396	297	391	489
15 to 17 years	92	5	16	20	17	34
18 years and over	4	.....	1	.....	1	2

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

Total	14,258	873	2,997	3,496	4,120	2,772
Under 5 years	93	8	34	19	20	12
5 to 9 years	6,368	487	1,543	1,569	1,698	1,071
10 to 14 years	7,225	356	1,320	1,771	2,229	1,549
15 to 17 years	498	19	83	119	155	122
18 years and over	74	3	17	18	18	18
Total males	6,978	409	1,466	1,706	2,055	1,342
Under 5 years	39	3	13	9	8	6
5 to 9 years	3,157	233	787	757	849	531
10 to 14 years	3,450	160	612	859	1,098	721
15 to 17 years	284	11	46	71	86	70
18 years and over	48	2	8	10	14	14

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TABLE XXI.—*School attendance by months, with sex, age, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Total females	7,280	464	1,531	1,790	2,065	1,430
Under 5 years	54	5	21	10	12	6
5 to 9 years	3,211	254	756	812	849	540
10 to 14 years	3,775	196	708	912	1,131	828
15 to 17 years	214	8	37	48	69	52
18 years and over	26	1	9	8	4	4
Total native white	8,743	472	1,626	2,022	2,630	2,093
Under 5 years	74	7	21	17	18	11
5 to 9 years	3,973	258	853	929	1,127	806
10 to 14 years	4,322	192	691	994	1,378	1,067
15 to 17 years	320	13	49	68	96	94
18 years and over	54	2	12	14	11	15
Native white males	4,396	216	816	1,028	1,351	987
Under 5 years	32	2	9	8	7	6
5 to 9 years	2,041	129	450	469	587	406
10 to 14 years	2,108	78	323	501	694	512
15 to 17 years	181	6	28	41	54	52
18 years and over	34	1	6	7	9	11
Native white females	4,347	256	810	998	1,279	1,006
Under 5 years	42	5	12	9	11	5
5 to 9 years	1,932	129	403	460	540	400
10 to 14 years	2,214	114	368	493	684	555
15 to 17 years	139	7	21	27	42	42
18 years and over	20	1	6	7	2	4
Total foreign white	108	3	15	23	26	41
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	40	1	8	11	6	14
10 to 14 years	55	2	5	11	14	23
15 to 17 years	5	.....	1	.....	1	3
18 years and over	8	.....	1	1	5	1
Foreign white males	60	3	6	13	17	21
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	18	1	2	6	4	5
10 to 14 years	29	2	2	6	7	12
15 to 17 years	5	.....	1	.....	1	3
18 years and over	8	.....	1	1	5	1
Foreign white females	48	.....	9	10	9	20
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	22	.....	6	5	2	9
10 to 14 years	26	.....	3	5	7	11
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	5,407	398	1,356	1,451	1,464	738
Under 5 years	19	1	13	2	2	1
5 to 9 years	2,355	228	682	629	565	251
10 to 14 years	2,848	162	624	766	837	459
15 to 17 years	173	6	33	51	58	25
18 years and over	12	1	4	3	2	2
Colored males	2,522	190	644	667	687	334
Under 5 years	7	1	4	1	1	.....
5 to 9 years	1,098	103	335	282	258	120
10 to 14 years	1,313	80	287	352	397	197
15 to 17 years	98	5	17	30	31	15
18 years and over	6	1	1	2	.....	2
Colored females	2,885	208	712	784	777	404
Under 5 years	12	.....	9	1	1	1
5 to 9 years	1,257	125	347	347	307	131
10 to 14 years	1,535	82	337	414	440	262
15 to 17 years	75	1	16	21	27	10
18 years and over	6	.....	3	1	2	.....

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TABLE XXI.—*School attendance by months, with sex, age, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Total	3,832	256	622	698	775	1,484
Under 5 years	25	1	6	5	6	7
5 to 9 years	1,652	127	321	337	333	534
10 to 14 years	1,992	121	277	329	411	854
15 to 17 years	150	9	17	22	22	80
18 years and over	13	.....	1	.....	3	9
Total males	1,869	108	331	296	372	772
Under 5 years	13	1	4	.....	4	4
5 to 9 years	806	52	179	151	163	280
10 to 14 years	961	51	137	124	191	448
15 to 17 years	92	4	10	11	12	55
18 years and over	8	.....	1	.....	2	5
Total females	1,963	150	291	407	403	712
Under 5 years	12	.....	2	5	2	3
5 to 9 years	847	75	142	186	170	274
10 to 14 years	1,041	70	140	205	220	406
15 to 17 years	58	5	7	11	10	25
18 years and over	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Total native white	2,482	161	367	419	510	1,025
Under 5 years	18	.....	4	3	6	5
5 to 9 years	1,081	83	198	204	226	365
10 to 14 years	1,271	72	157	198	254	590
15 to 17 years	103	6	12	14	13	58
18 years and over	9	.....	1	.....	1	7
Native white males	1,245	66	205	159	248	567
Under 5 years	9	.....	2	.....	4	3
5 to 9 years	527	34	112	84	116	181
10 to 14 years	629	31	80	68	118	332
15 to 17 years	73	1	10	7	9	46
18 years and over	7	.....	1	.....	1	5
Native white females	1,237	95	162	260	262	458
Under 5 years	9	.....	2	3	2	2
5 to 9 years	554	49	81	120	120	184
10 to 14 years	642	41	77	130	136	258
15 to 17 years	30	5	2	7	4	12
18 years and over	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total foreign white	42	2	7	6	6	21
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	14	.....	3	2	1	8
10 to 14 years	26	2	4	3	5	12
15 to 17 years	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white males	20	.....	3	3	4	10
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	7	.....	1	1	1	4
10 to 14 years	11	.....	2	1	3	5
15 to 17 years	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white females	22	2	4	3	2	11
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	7	.....	2	1	.....	4
10 to 14 years	15	2	2	2	2	7
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	1,308	95	248	268	259	438
Under 5 years	7	1	2	2	.....	2
5 to 9 years	557	44	125	181	98	161
10 to 14 years	695	47	116	128	152	252
15 to 17 years	45	3	5	7	9	21
18 years and over	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2

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TABLE XXI.—*School attendance by months, with sex, age, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Colored males	604	42	123	124	120	195
Under 5 years	4	1	2	.....	.....	1
5 to 9 years	271	18	66	66	46	75
10 to 14 years	311	20	55	55	70	111
15 to 17 years	17	3	.....	3	3	8
18 years and over	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Colored females	704	53	125	144	139	243
Under 5 years	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1
5 to 9 years	286	26	59	65	50	86
10 to 14 years	384	27	61	73	82	141
15 to 17 years	28	.....	5	4	6	13
18 years and over	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2

CITY OF HABANA.

Total	20,678	671	2,588	3,087	4,726	9,601
Under 5 years	321	38	80	68	57	78
5 to 9 years	9,560	401	1,396	1,536	2,096	4,131
10 to 14 years	9,371	215	973	1,255	2,215	4,713
15 to 17 years	1,119	10	116	201	296	496
18 years and over	302	7	23	27	62	183
Total males	10,829	352	1,414	1,611	2,434	5,018
Under 5 years	146	19	33	29	31	34
5 to 9 years	4,857	217	715	792	1,040	2,093
10 to 14 years	4,832	107	548	664	1,123	2,390
15 to 17 years	724	6	101	103	186	329
18 years and over	270	3	17	23	55	172
Total females	9,844	319	1,174	1,476	2,292	4,583
Under 5 years	175	19	47	39	26	44
5 to 9 years	4,703	184	681	744	1,056	2,038
10 to 14 years	4,539	108	425	591	1,092	2,323
15 to 17 years	395	4	15	98	111	167
18 years and over	32	4	6	4	7	11
Total native white	15,574	459	1,695	2,169	3,556	7,695
Under 5 years	251	28	61	51	45	66
5 to 9 years	7,188	281	953	1,074	1,569	3,311
10 to 14 years	6,952	139	588	865	1,630	3,730
15 to 17 years	921	6	77	159	254	425
18 years and over	262	5	16	20	58	163
Native white males	8,263	233	931	1,147	1,861	4,091
Under 5 years	110	12	27	21	23	27
5 to 9 years	3,696	154	491	561	783	1,707
10 to 14 years	3,921	64	338	466	838	1,915
15 to 17 years	601	2	64	82	165	288
18 years and over	235	1	11	17	52	154
Native white females	7,311	226	764	1,022	1,695	3,604
Under 5 years	141	16	34	30	22	39
5 to 9 years	3,492	127	462	513	786	1,604
10 to 14 years	3,331	75	250	399	792	1,815
15 to 17 years	320	4	13	77	89	137
18 years and over	27	4	5	3	6	9
Total foreign white	602	21	73	114	132	262
Under 5 years	12	2	5	3	1	1
5 to 9 years	247	12	33	58	48	96
10 to 14 years	273	6	29	38	67	133
15 to 17 years	49	1	3	12	13	20
18 years and over	21	.....	3	3	3	12

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TABLE XXI.—*School attendance by months, with sex, age, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Foreign white males	331	15	40	61	68	147
Under 5 years	7	2	1	2	1	1
5 to 9 years	130	9	18	26	22	53
10 to 14 years	139	3	16	20	32	68
15 to 17 years	36	1	3	8	10	14
18 years and over	19	.....	2	3	3	11
Foreign white females	271	6	33	53	64	115
Under 5 years	5	.....	4	1	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	117	3	15	30	26	43
10 to 14 years	134	3	13	18	35	65
15 to 17 years	13	.....	.....	4	3	6
18 years and over	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total colored	4,497	191	820	804	1,038	1,644
Under 5 years	58	8	14	14	11	11
5 to 9 years	2,125	108	410	404	479	724
10 to 14 years	2,146	70	356	352	518	850
15 to 17 years	149	3	36	30	29	51
18 years and over	19	2	4	4	1	8
Colored males	2,235	104	443	403	505	780
Under 5 years	29	5	5	6	7	6
5 to 9 years	1,031	54	206	203	235	333
10 to 14 years	1,072	40	194	178	253	407
15 to 17 years	87	3	34	13	10	27
18 years and over	16	2	4	3	.....	7
Colored females	2,262	87	377	401	533	864
Under 5 years	29	3	9	8	4	5
5 to 9 years	1,094	54	204	201	244	391
10 to 14 years	1,074	30	162	174	265	443
15 to 17 years	62	.....	2	17	19	24
18 years and over	3	.....	.....	1	1	1

CITY OF MATANZAS.

Total	4,885	510	920	728	1,348	1,379
Under 5 years	18	6	5	4	2	1
5 to 9 years	2,140	251	460	337	568	524
10 to 14 years	2,466	229	412	354	701	770
15 to 17 years	239	22	41	33	70	73
18 years and over	22	2	2	.....	7	11
Total males	2,372	225	456	396	653	642
Under 5 years	5	2	.....	2	1	.....
5 to 9 years	1,063	116	227	199	281	240
10 to 14 years	1,163	91	201	175	328	370
15 to 17 years	128	14	27	20	39	28
18 years and over	13	2	1	.....	6	4
Total females	2,513	285	464	332	695	737
Under 5 years	13	4	5	2	1	1
5 to 9 years	1,077	135	233	138	287	284
10 to 14 years	1,303	138	211	179	375	400
15 to 17 years	111	8	14	13	31	45
18 years and over	9	.....	1	.....	1	7
Total native white	3,585	354	589	530	1,011	1,101
Under 5 years	9	2	5	2	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	1,546	169	290	248	432	407
10 to 14 years	1,809	163	280	249	514	623
15 to 17 years	200	18	32	31	58	61
18 years and over	21	2	2	.....	7	10

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TABLE XXI.—*School attendance by months, with sex, age, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF MATANZAS—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Native white males	1,754	156	280	297	509	512
Under 5 years	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	784	78	143	154	217	192
10 to 14 years	847	64	115	122	251	295
15 to 17 years	109	11	21	20	35	22
18 years and over	12	2	1	.....	6	3
Native white females	1,831	198	309	233	502	589
Under 5 years	7	1	5	1	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	762	91	147	94	215	215
10 to 14 years	962	99	145	127	263	328
15 to 17 years	91	7	11	11	23	39
18 years and over	9	.....	1	.....	1	7
Total foreign white	40	3	4	5	19	9
Under 5 years	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
5 to 9 years	12	1	1	.....	6	4
10 to 14 years	20	.....	3	4	10	3
15 to 17 years	5	1	.....	1	2	1
18 years and over	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Foreign white males	15	1	2	.....	6	6
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	8	1	.....	.....	4	3
10 to 14 years	6	.....	2	.....	2	2
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Foreign white females	25	2	2	5	13	3
Under 5 years	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
5 to 9 years	4	.....	1	.....	2	1
10 to 14 years	14	.....	1	4	8	1
15 to 17 years	5	1	.....	1	2	1
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	1,260	153	327	198	318	269
Under 5 years	7	3	.....	2	1	1
5 to 9 years	582	81	169	89	130	113
10 to 14 years	637	66	149	101	177	144
15 to 17 years	34	3	9	1	10	11
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored males	603	68	174	99	138	124
Under 5 years	3	1	.....	1	1	.....
5 to 9 years	271	37	84	45	60	45
10 to 14 years	310	27	84	53	73	73
15 to 17 years	19	3	6	.....	4	6
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored females	657	85	153	94	180	145
Under 5 years	4	2	.....	1	.....	1
5 to 9 years	311	44	85	44	70	68
10 to 14 years	327	39	65	48	104	71
15 to 17 years	15	.....	3	1	6	5
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Total	2,561	255	448	465	682	711
Under 5 years	11	3	2	4	1	1
5 to 9 years	1,308	125	258	267	337	321
10 to 14 years	1,189	124	184	187	325	369
15 to 17 years	45	3	4	6	15	17
18 years and over	8	.....	.....	1	4	3

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TABLE XXI.—*School attendance by months, with sex, age, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Total males	1,381	141	229	242	357	332
Under 5 years	3	2				1
5 to 9 years	668	71	128	132	169	168
10 to 14 years	622	66	98	106	154	198
15 to 17 years	31	2	3	4	10	12
18 years and over	7				4	3
Total females	1,230	114	219	223	345	329
Under 5 years	8	1	2	4	1	
5 to 9 years	640	54	130	135	168	153
10 to 14 years	567	58	86	81	171	171
15 to 17 years	14	1	1	2	5	5
18 years and over	1			1		
Total native white	1,995	198	307	342	536	612
Under 5 years	10	2	2	4	1	1
5 to 9 years	1,016	99	185	202	282	268
10 to 14 years	928	95	119	131	255	328
15 to 17 years	35	2	1	5	15	12
18 years and over	6				3	3
Native white males	1,024	107	155	176	260	326
Under 5 years	2	1				1
5 to 9 years	514	58	91	97	129	139
10 to 14 years	478	47	63	75	118	175
15 to 17 years	24	1	1	4	10	8
18 years and over	6				3	3
Native white females	971	91	152	166	276	286
Under 5 years	8	1	2	4	1	
5 to 9 years	502	41	94	105	133	129
10 to 14 years	450	48	56	56	137	153
15 to 17 years	11	1		1	5	4
18 years and over						
Total foreign white	27	5	5	1	9	7
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	5	2	1	1	1	
10 to 14 years	18	2	3		7	6
15 to 17 years	3	1	1			1
18 years and over	1				1	
Foreign white males	18	4	5	1	4	4
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	3	1	1	1		
10 to 14 years	11	2	3		3	3
15 to 17 years	3	1	1			1
18 years and over	1				1	
Foreign white females	9	1			5	3
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	2	1			1	
10 to 14 years	7				4	3
15 to 17 years						
18 years and over						
Total colored	539	52	136	122	137	92
Under 5 years	1	1				
5 to 9 years	287	24	72	64	74	53
10 to 14 years	243	27	62	56	63	35
15 to 17 years	7		2	1		4
18 years and over	1			1		
Colored males	289	30	69	65	73	52
Under 5 years	1	1				
5 to 9 years	151	12	36	34	40	29
10 to 14 years	133	17	32	31	33	20
15 to 17 years	4		1			3
18 years and over						

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TABLE XXI.—*School attendance by months, with sex, age, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Colored females	250	22	67	57	64	40
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	136	12	36	30	34	24
10 to 14 years	110	10	30	25	30	15
15 to 17 years	3		1	1		1
18 years and over	1			1		

CITY OF SANTIAGO.

Total	4,451	156	879	1,063	1,438	925
Under 5 years	37	4	12	7	9	5
5 to 9 years	1,933	85	481	461	566	340
10 to 14 years	2,317	63	375	556	795	528
15 to 17 years	147	3	9	28	63	44
18 years and over	17	1	2	1	5	8
Total males	2,157	78	422	519	679	459
Under 5 years	13	1	2	4	2	4
5 to 9 years	940	50	242	223	250	175
10 to 14 years	1,107	25	173	270	391	248
15 to 17 years	84	1	4	22	33	24
18 years and over	13	1	1		3	8
Total females	2,294	78	457	534	759	466
Under 5 years	24	3	10	3	7	1
5 to 9 years	993	35	239	238	316	165
10 to 14 years	1,210	38	202	286	404	280
15 to 17 years	63	2	5	6	30	20
18 years and over	4		1	1	2	
Total native white	2,272	68	317	516	790	581
Under 5 years	24	3	3	6	8	4
5 to 9 years	1,022	38	195	238	327	226
10 to 14 years	1,121	26	114	255	414	312
15 to 17 years	92	2	4	16	37	33
18 years and over	13	1	1	1	4	6
Native white males	1,153	35	162	267	384	305
Under 5 years	11		1	4	2	4
5 to 9 years	519	25	104	118	153	119
10 to 14 years	557	9	54	131	205	158
15 to 17 years	55		2	14	21	18
18 years and over	11	1	1		3	6
Native white females	1,119	33	155	249	406	276
Under 5 years	13	3	2	2	6	
5 to 9 years	503	11	91	120	174	107
10 to 14 years	564	17	60	124	209	154
15 to 17 years	37	2	2	2	16	15
18 years and over	2			1	1	
Total foreign white	47	2	8	13	5	19
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	20	1	3	7	2	7
10 to 14 years	26	1	4	6	3	12
15 to 17 years	1		1			
18 years and over						
Foreign white males	24	2	2	8	2	10
Under 5 years						
5 to 9 years	10	1		4	1	4
10 to 14 years	13	1	1	4	1	6
15 to 17 years	1		1			
18 years and over						

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TABLE XXI.—*School attendance by months, with sex, age, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Foreign white females	23	.....	6	5	3	9
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	10	.....	3	3	1	3
10 to 14 years	13	.....	3	2	2	6
15 to 17 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	2,132	86	554	524	643	325
Under 5 years	13	1	9	1	1	1
5 to 9 years	891	48	283	216	237	107
10 to 14 years	1,170	36	257	295	378	204
15 to 17 years	54	1	4	12	26	11
18 years and over	4	.....	1	.....	1	2
Colored males	980	41	258	244	293	144
Under 5 years	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	411	24	138	101	98	52
10 to 14 years	537	15	118	135	185	84
15 to 17 years	28	1	1	8	12	6
18 years and over	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Colored females	1,152	45	296	280	350	181
Under 5 years	11	.....	8	1	1	1
5 to 9 years	480	24	145	115	141	55
10 to 14 years	633	21	139	160	193	120
15 to 17 years	26	.....	3	4	14	5
18 years and over	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....

TABLE XXII.—*Superior education by age, sex, race, and nativity.*

CUBA.

	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 18 years	1,363	951	412	1,210	857	353	78	52	26	75	42	33
18 and 19 years	916	630	286	807	551	256	65	54	11	44	25	19
20 years	499	339	160	406	273	133	59	45	14	34	21	13
21 to 24 years	2,300	1,752	548	1,792	1,352	440	438	363	75	70	37	33
25 to 29 years	2,837	2,228	609	2,001	1,545	456	746	632	114	90	51	39
30 to 34 years	2,626	2,155	471	1,932	1,558	374	641	560	81	53	37	16
35 to 44 years	4,289	3,623	666	3,072	2,550	522	1,128	1,007	121	89	66	23
45 to 54 years	2,565	2,173	392	1,715	1,391	324	817	753	64	33	29	4
55 to 64 years	1,212	1,010	202	791	631	160	405	366	39	16	13	3
65 years and over	551	467	84	339	274	65	201	184	17	11	9	2
Cuba	19,158	15,328	3,830	14,065	10,982	3,083	4,578	4,016	562	515	330	185
PROVINCE OF HABANA.												
Under 18 years	697	539	158	625	490	135	44	31	13	28	18	10
18 and 19 years	433	338	95	388	303	85	32	28	4	13	7	6
20 years	227	173	54	188	143	45	28	23	5	11	7	4
21 to 24 years	1,108	886	222	906	729	177	178	145	33	24	12	12
25 to 29 years	1,420	1,154	266	1,026	825	201	358	306	52	36	23	13
30 to 34 years	1,243	1,066	177	916	785	131	312	269	43	15	12	3
35 to 44 years	1,960	1,660	300	1,426	1,202	224	510	440	70	24	18	6
45 to 54 years	1,182	1,015	167	802	674	128	389	331	38	11	10	1
55 to 64 years	542	453	89	324	265	59	214	186	28	4	2	2
65 years and over	285	230	55	170	130	40	112	97	15	3	3	.....
The province	9,097	7,514	1,583	6,771	5,546	1,225	2,157	1,856	301	169	112	57

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TABLE XXII.—*Superior education by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 18 years	202	121	81	190	113	77	7	6	1	5	2	3
18 and 19 years	146	84	62	132	75	57	8	7	1	6	2	4
20 years	67	32	35	57	27	30	7	4	3	3	1	2
21 to 24 years	318	220	98	246	164	82	66	55	11	6	1	5
25 to 29 years	362	239	123	271	174	97	83	63	20	8	2	6
30 to 34 years	332	238	94	259	179	80	69	58	11	4	1	3
35 to 44 years	583	467	116	436	335	101	142	129	13	5	3	2
45 to 54 years	348	276	72	240	176	64	107	99	8	1	1	.....
55 to 64 years	183	149	34	124	94	30	57	53	4	2	2	.....
65 years and over	72	62	10	45	35	10	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	2,613	1,888	725	2,000	1,372	628	573	501	72	40	15	25

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Under 18 years	46	34	12	42	30	12	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
18 and 19 years	24	12	12	21	10	11	2	1	1	1	1	.....
20 years	20	19	1	19	18	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
21 to 24 years	92	72	20	84	65	19	7	6	1	1	1	.....
25 to 29 years	118	100	18	94	80	14	22	18	4	2	2	.....
30 to 34 years	110	94	16	84	72	12	26	22	4	.....	.....	.....
35 to 44 years	157	134	23	122	101	21	34	32	2	1	1	.....
45 to 54 years	121	112	9	68	62	6	52	49	3	1	1	.....
55 to 64 years	42	39	3	29	26	3	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 years and over	16	16	.....	5	5	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	746	632	114	568	469	99	169	154	15	9	9	.....

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Under 18 years	89	51	38	81	48	33	6	2	4	2	1	1
18 and 19 years	63	38	25	60	35	25	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years	38	25	13	29	19	10	7	4	3	2	2	.....
21 to 24 years	187	141	46	130	92	38	52	44	8	5	5	.....
25 to 29 years	184	144	40	118	87	31	59	51	8	7	6	1
30 to 34 years	198	148	50	146	103	43	45	38	7	7	7	.....
35 to 44 years	340	278	62	250	196	54	86	79	7	4	3	1
45 to 54 years	205	169	36	139	105	34	66	64	2	.....	.....	.....
55 to 64 years	132	105	27	100	76	24	32	29	3	.....	.....	.....
65 years and over	46	43	3	34	31	3	10	10	.....	2	2	.....
The province	1,482	1,142	340	1,087	792	295	366	324	42	29	26	3

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Under 18 years	99	69	30	89	65	24	2	.....	2	8	4	4
18 and 19 years	74	57	17	69	55	14	2	1	1	3	1	2
20 years	51	30	21	38	21	17	8	6	2	5	3	2
21 to 24 years	245	181	64	184	131	53	58	47	11	3	3	.....
25 to 29 years	302	250	52	216	182	34	74	63	11	12	5	7
30 to 34 years	290	250	40	214	181	33	69	65	4	7	4	3
35 to 44 years	486	441	45	337	306	31	138	128	10	11	7	4
45 to 54 years	260	227	33	160	138	22	95	86	9	5	3	2
55 to 64 years	114	103	11	77	67	10	34	33	1	3	3	.....
65 years and over	56	52	4	37	33	4	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
The province	1,977	1,660	317	1,421	1,179	242	499	448	51	57	33	24

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TABLE XXII.—*Superior education by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 18 years	230	137	93	183	111	72	17	11	6	30	15	15
18 and 19 years	176	101	75	137	73	64	18	14	4	21	14	7
20 years	96	60	36	75	45	30	9	8	1	12	7	5
21 to 24 years	350	252	98	242	171	71	77	66	11	31	15	16
25 to 29 years	451	341	110	276	197	79	150	131	19	25	13	12
30 to 34 years	453	359	94	313	238	75	120	108	12	20	13	7
35 to 44 years	763	643	120	501	410	91	218	199	19	44	34	10
45 to 54 years	449	374	75	306	236	70	128	124	4	15	14	1
55 to 64 years	199	161	38	137	103	34	55	52	3	7	6	1
65 years and over	76	64	12	48	40	8	22	20	2	6	4	2
The province	3,243	2,492	751	2,218	1,624	594	814	733	81	211	135	76

CITY OF HABANA.

Under 18 years	585	454	131	525	413	112	39	27	12	21	14	7
18 and 19 years	364	286	78	327	257	70	27	23	4	10	6	4
20 years	185	137	48	151	111	40	26	22	4	8	4	4
21 to 24 years	896	722	174	726	590	136	150	121	29	21	11	10
25 to 29 years	1,133	932	201	798	652	146	303	259	44	32	21	11
30 to 34 years	993	841	152	715	604	111	264	226	38	14	11	3
35 to 44 years	1,525	1,277	248	1,077	896	181	425	364	61	23	17	6
45 to 54 years	920	792	128	604	508	96	306	275	31	10	9	1
55 to 64 years	436	366	70	242	200	42	190	164	26	4	2	2
65 years and over	245	195	50	145	108	37	97	84	13	3	3	.....
The city	7,282	6,002	1,280	5,309	4,339	970	1,827	1,565	262	146	98	48

CITY OF MATANZAS.

Under 18 years	106	63	43	102	61	41	3	2	1	1	.....	1
18 and 19 years	79	44	35	74	39	35	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years	32	11	21	29	10	19	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years	166	108	58	121	75	46	42	33	9	3	.....	3
25 to 29 years	169	107	62	111	64	47	55	42	13	3	1	2
30 to 34 years	140	98	42	96	66	30	41	31	10	3	1	2
35 to 44 years	253	196	57	188	139	49	62	55	7	3	2	1
45 to 54 years	157	114	43	117	79	38	40	35	5	.....	.....	.....
55 to 64 years	106	82	24	77	56	21	28	25	3	1	1	.....
65 years and over	32	29	3	17	14	3	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	1,240	852	388	932	603	329	294	244	50	14	5	9

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Under 18 years	77	43	34	70	40	30	5	2	3	2	1	1
18 and 19 years	44	25	19	42	23	19	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years	24	16	8	18	12	6	4	2	2	2	2	.....
21 to 24 years	109	81	28	86	63	23	20	15	5	3	3	.....
25 to 29 years	99	66	33	81	54	27	13	8	5	5	4	1
30 to 34 years	118	81	37	101	64	37	12	12	.....	5	5	.....
35 to 44 years	206	158	48	167	122	45	37	34	3	2	2	.....
45 to 54 years	125	94	31	97	66	31	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
55 to 64 years	93	70	23	73	52	21	20	18	2	.....	.....	.....
65 years and over	29	28	1	20	19	1	7	7	.....	2	2	.....
The city	924	662	262	755	515	240	148	128	20	21	19	2

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TABLE XXII.—*Superior education by age, sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.

	All classes.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 18 years	24	21	3	24	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 and 19 years	9	8	1	9	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years	11	9	2	8	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	.....
21 to 24 years	57	41	16	42	30	12	15	11	4	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29 years	67	52	15	46	38	8	17	14	3	4	.....	4
30 to 34 years	58	48	10	38	31	7	16	15	1	4	2	2
35 to 44 years	85	72	13	58	51	7	25	20	5	2	1	1
45 to 54 years	53	42	11	29	23	6	22	18	4	2	1	1
55 to 64 years	16	16	.....	8	8	.....	6	6	.....	2	2	.....
65 years and over	14	14	.....	8	8	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
The city	394	323	71	270	225	45	109	91	18	15	7	8

CITY OF SANTIAGO.

Under 18 years	142	92	50	117	77	40	8	5	3	17	10	7
18 and 19 years	99	53	46	77	36	41	9	9	.....	13	8	5
20 years	50	32	18	38	23	15	5	4	1	7	5	2
21 to 24 years	187	124	63	132	84	48	41	34	7	14	6	8
25 to 29 years	234	166	68	141	93	48	80	66	14	13	7	6
30 to 34 years	224	173	51	154	111	43	59	54	5	11	8	3
35 to 44 years	396	325	71	273	221	52	98	85	13	25	19	6
45 to 54 years	249	202	47	181	136	45	61	60	1	7	6	1
55 to 64 years	116	87	29	87	62	25	23	20	3	6	5	1
65 years and over	46	37	9	28	23	5	12	10	2	6	4	2
The city	1,743	1,291	452	1,228	866	362	396	347	49	119	78	41

TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations.*

CUBA.

TOTAL POPULATION.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Provinces.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Habana	424,804	31,988	39,715	42,991	4,553	64,714	240,843
City of Habana	*235,981*	*715*	*31,351*	*31,913*	*3,655*	*40,366*	*127,981*
Matanzas	202,444	50,804	9,407	10,992	988	13,105	117,148
Pinar del Rio	173,064	48,697	4,432	3,635	399	10,699	105,202
Puerto Principe	88,234	17,058	3,004	3,704	359	7,697	56,412
Santa Clara	356,536	81,951	13,599	16,817	1,409	30,836	211,924
Santiago	327,715	68,699	9,270	14,805	1,028	14,885	218,938
Cuba	1,572,797	299,197	79,427	93,034	8,736	141,936	950,467

TOTAL MALES.

Habana	221,990	31,944	39,440	38,033	3,820	46,377	62,376
City of Habana	*123,258*	*703*	*31,135*	*28,187*	*3,091*	*26,794*	*33,348*
Matanzas	103,726	46,496	9,339	9,532	767	5,587	32,005
Pinar del Rio	91,688	48,552	4,390	3,313	359	7,360	27,714
Puerto Principe	44,899	17,030	2,954	2,963	292	4,093	17,547
Santa Clara	189,057	80,866	13,503	15,160	1,089	22,190	56,269
Santiago	163,845	67,443	9,140	12,991	789	10,162	63,320
Cuba	815,205	292,331	78,766	82,012	7,096	96,769	259,231

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TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

TOTAL FEMALES.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Provinces.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Habana	202,814	44	275	4,958	733	18,337	178,467
City of Habana	*112,725*	*18*	*216*	*3,726*	*564*	*13,572*	*94,633*
Matanzas	98,718	4,308	68	1,460	221	7,518	85,143
Pinar del Rio	81,376	145	42	322	40	3,339	77,488
Puerto Principe	43,335	28	50	721	67	3,604	38,865
Santa Clara	167,479	1,085	96	1,657	340	8,646	155,655
Santiago	163,870	1,256	130	1,904	239	4,723	155,618
Cuba	757,592	6,866	661	11,022	1,640	46,167	691,236

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

Habana	243,619	21,124	11,590	19,500	3,055	21,096	167,254
City of Habana	*115,532*	*294*	*7,931*	*13,135*	*2,366*	*8,972*	*82,834*
Matanzas	102,682	20,212	3,824	5,115	683	3,059	69,789
Pinar del Rio	114,907	31,857	1,787	1,717	235	4,429	74,882
Puerto Principe	66,349	12,496	1,861	1,754	245	4,140	45,853
Santa Clara	214,945	45,847	5,776	7,565	967	10,288	144,502
Santiago	167,797	35,424	4,596	4,033	715	4,209	118,820
Cuba	910,299	166,960	29,434	39,684	5,950	47,221	621,050

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Habana	116,838	21,104	11,484	17,700	2,544	18,942	45,064
City of Habana	*52,940*	*292*	*7,845*	*11,998*	*2,001*	*7,832*	*22,972*
Matanzas	50,324	20,080	3,809	4,454	498	2,199	19,284
Pinar del Rio	58,573	31,774	1,778	1,542	253	3,353	19,863
Puerto Principe	32,575	12,473	1,832	1,269	190	2,452	14,359
Santa Clara	106,771	45,606	5,747	6,682	687	8,644	39,405
Santiago	82,292	35,240	4,568	3,420	508	3,523	35,033
Cuba	447,373	166,277	29,218	35,067	4,680	39,123	173,008

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Habana	126,781	20	106	1,800	511	2,154	122,190
City of Habana	*63,592*	*2*	*86*	*1,137*	*365*	*1,140*	*59,862*
Matanzas	52,358	132	15	661	185	860	50,505
Pinar del Rio	56,334	83	9	175	32	1,066	54,969
Puerto Principe	33,774	23	29	485	55	1,688	31,494
Santa Clara	108,174	241	29	883	280	1,644	105,097
Santiago	85,505	184	28	613	207	686	83,787
Cuba	462,926	683	216	4,617	1,270	8,098	448,042

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

Habana	68,971	4,076	25,536	8,932	1,245	13,847	15,335
City of Habana	*52,901*	*274*	*21,412*	*7,512*	*1,074*	*10,792*	*11,857*
Matanzas	15,235	4,700	4,104	1,438	242	1,106	3,645
Pinar del Rio	10,718	5,306	2,234	532	99	988	1,499
Puerto Principe	4,038	1,455	928	327	85	640	603
Santa Clara	20,823	11,341	6,248	2,388	342	4,446	5,058
Santiago	13,313	4,392	3,318	1,026	219	2,210	2,148
Cuba	142,098	31,270	42,368	14,703	2,232	23,237	28,288

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TABLE XXIII.—*Grand groups of occupations*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Provinces.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Habana	54,162	4,074	25,398	8,674	1,042	12,555	2,419
City of Habana	*41,190*	*878*	*21,304*	*7,290*	*891*	*9,629*	*1,804*
Matanzas	11,850	4,684	4,089	1,413	215	957	492
Pinar del Rio	9,447	5,302	2,204	585	92	954	310
Puerto Principe	3,499	1,453	927	319	78	572	152
Santa Clara	25,336	11,322	6,207	2,361	305	4,312	829
Santiago	11,446	4,379	3,298	995	207	2,134	433
Cuba	115,740	31,214	42,123	14,347	1,987	21,484	4,635

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Habana	14,809	2	138	258	208	1,292	12,916
City of Habana	*11,711*	*2*	*108*	*222*	*183*	*1,165*	*10,033*
Matanzas	3,385	16	15	25	27	149	3,153
Pinar del Rio	1,271	4	30	7	7	34	1,189
Puerto Principe	539	2	1	8	9	68	451
Santa Clara	4,487	19	41	27	37	134	4,229
Santiago	1,867	13	20	31	12	76	1,715
Cuba	26,358	56	245	356	295	1,753	23,653

TOTAL COLORED.

Habana	112,214	6,788	2,589	14,559	253	29,771	58,254
City of Habana	*67,548*	*147*	*2,008*	*11,266*	*215*	*20,602*	*33,310*
Matanzas	84,527	25,892	1,479	4,439	63	8,940	43,714
Pinar del Rio	47,439	11,564	411	1,326	15	5,282	28,871
Puerto Principe	17,847	3,107	215	1,623	29	2,917	9,956
Santa Clara	111,768	24,763	1,575	6,864	100	16,102	62,364
Santiago	146,605	28,883	1,358	9,838	94	8,466	97,970
Cuba	520,400	100,967	7,625	38,647	554	71,478	301,129

COLORED MALES.

Habana	50,990	6,766	2,558	11,659	234	14,880	14,893
City of Habana	*29,128*	*139*	*1,986*	*8,899*	*199*	*9,353*	*8,572*
Matanzas	41,552	21,732	1,441	3,665	54	2,431	12,229
Pinar del Rio	23,668	11,476	408	1,186	14	3,043	7,541
Puerto Principe	8,825	3,104	195	1,395	26	1,069	3,036
Santa Clara	56,950	23,938	1,549	6,117	77	9,234	16,035
Santiago	70,107	27,824	1,274	8,576	74	4,505	27,854
Cuba	252,092	94,840	7,425	32,598	479	35,162	81,588

COLORED FEMALES.

Habana	61,224	22	31	2,900	19	14,891	43,361
City of Habana	*38,420*	*8*	*22*	*2,367*	*16*	*11,269*	*24,738*
Matanzas	42,975	4,160	38	774	9	6,509	31,485
Pinar del Rio	23,771	58	3	140	1	2,239	21,330
Puerto Principe	9,022	3	20	228	8	1,848	6,920
Santa Clara	54,818	825	26	747	23	6,868	46,329
Santiago	76,498	1,059	82	1,260	20	3,961	70,116
Cuba	268,308	6,127	200	6,049	75	36,316	219,541

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TABLE XXIV.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

TOTAL POPULATION.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Aguacate	3,163	461	128	113	12	519	1,930
Alquizar	8,746	2,300	241	345	16	830	5,014
Batabano	6,523	1,105	770	258	27	580	3,783
Bejucal	5,756	501	289	670	25	551	3,720
Cano	4,210	1,296	105	118	16	247	2,428
Casiguas	1,004	168	19	9	3	239	566
Catalina	2,718	597	58	58	11	338	1,656
Ceiba del Agua	2,197	608	76	72	3	107	1,331
Guanabacoa	20,080	1,770	1,117	1,709	245	2,816	12,423
City of Guanabacoa	*13,965*	*19*	*936*	*1,603*	*222*	*2,501*	*8,684*
Guara	1,835	371	32	57	3	158	1,214
Guines	11,394	2,101	468	517	58	1,356	6,894
Guira de Melena	11,548	2,846	390	469	30	1,152	6,661
Habana	242,055	1,441	31,609	32,251	3,706	41,689	131,359
City of Habana	*235,981*	*715*	*31,351*	*31,913*	*3,655*	*40,366*	*127,981*
Isla de Pinos	3,199	408	140	84	9	647	1,916
Jaruco	4,076	913	137	152	24	450	2,400
Madruga	3,744	698	107	107	7	421	2,404
Managua	2,887	707	56	86	7	285	1,746
Maranao	8,593	723	705	674	77	1,593	4,821
Melena del Sur	3,207	684	93	116	6	359	1,949
Nueva Paz	7,761	1,181	217	200	21	1,251	4,891
Pipian	1,101	243	5	4	.....	243	606
Quivican	2,423	415	62	85	5	263	1,593
Regla	11,363	11	1,085	1,226	60	1,973	7,058
Salud	3,293	930	70	73	7	248	1,965
San Antonio de las Vegas	1,855	468	29	45	5	111	1,197
San Antonio de los Baños	12,631	2,200	508	1,223	47	1,424	7,231
San Felipe	1,915	176	67	57	14	393	1,208
San Jose de las Lajas	4,154	456	151	161	16	710	2,660
San Nicolas	4,508	850	127	142	10	874	2,505
Santa Cruz del Norte	2,965	761	54	40	6	393	1,721
Santa Maria del Rosario	2,730	659	109	55	9	227	1,671
Santiago de las Vegas	10,276	917	473	1,580	50	1,216	6,040
Tapaste	1,551	245	27	21	3	349	906
Vereda Nueva	2,416	591	43	43	3	300	1,436
The province	424,804	31,988	39,715	42,991	4,553	64,714	240,843

TOTAL MALES.

Aguacate	1,640	461	128	112	10	477	452
Alquizar	4,814	2,298	237	305	14	576	1,384
Batabano	958	544	36	30	2	95	251
Batabanó	3,600	1,105	767	254	20	488	966
Bauta	2,837	1,647	164	91	7	160	768
Bejucal	2,738	501	288	655	22	450	822
Cano	2,340	1,296	105	116	13	208	602
Casiguas	561	168	19	9	2	198	165
Catalina	1,353	589	58	48	8	314	336
Ceiba del Agua	1,174	607	74	67	2	75	349
Guanabacoa	9,805	1,770	1,110	1,396	211	1,993	3,335
City of Guanabacoa	*6,529*	*19*	*951*	*1,288*	*191*	*1,750*	*2,350*
Guara	925	371	32	57	2	151	312
Güines	5,725	2,098	465	479	52	1,078	1,553
Guira de Melena	6,486	2,846	389	456	25	902	1,868
Habana	126,775	1,428	31,302	28,521	3,128	28,024	34,282
City of Habana	*123,258*	*703*	*31,135*	*28,187*	*3,091*	*26,794*	*33,348*
Isla de Pinos	1,782	403	138	84	7	614	536
Jaruco	2,152	912	135	124	20	317	644
Madruga	1,807	698	107	107	7	373	515
Managua	1,549	707	56	82	6	240	458
Marianao	4,582	718	702	594	55	1,158	1,355
Melena del Sur	1,650	683	91	96	5	288	487
Nueva Paz	3,834	1,181	214	187	14	1,021	1,217
Pipian	582	243	5	4	.....	242	88
Quivican	1,236	415	62	81	3	236	439

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

TOTAL MALES—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Regla	5,765	11	1,030	1,107	48	1,675	1,894
Salud	1,787	930	70	73	3	236	475
San Antonio de las Vegas	951	467	29	44	4	95	312
San Antonio de los Baños	6,631	2,194	493	1,061	42	981	1,860
San Felipe	919	175	66	50	9	307	332
San José de las Lajas	2,040	456	151	160	13	675	585
San Nicolás	2,543	850	127	124	7	686	749
Santa Cruz del Norte	1,603	761	54	36	4	312	436
Santa María del Rosario	1,410	659	108	52	7	214	370
Santiago de las Vegas	5,270	916	468	1,318	43	908	1,617
Tapaste	849	245	27	20	3	324	230
Vereda Nueva	1,297	591	43	43	2	286	332
The province	221,990	31,944	39,440	38,033	3,820	46,377	62,376

TOTAL FEMALES.

Aguacate	1,523			1	2	42	1,478
Alquizar	3,932	2	4	40	2	254	3,630
Baínoa	767	1		49	1	112	604
Batabanó	2,923		3	4	7	92	2,817
Banta	2,306			1	2	45	2,257
Bejucal	3,018		1	15	3	101	2,898
Cano	1,870			2	3	39	1,826
Casiguas	443				1	41	401
Catalina	1,365	8		10	3	24	1,320
Ceiba del Agua	1,023	1	2	5	1	32	982
Guanabacoa	10,275		7	323	34	823	9,088
City of Guanabacoa	*7,436*		*5*	*315*	*31*	*751*	*6,334*
Guara	910				1	7	902
Güines	5,669	3	3	38	6	278	5,341
Guira de Melena	5,062		1	13	5	250	4,793
Habana	115,280	13	217	3,730	578	13,665	97,077
City of Habana	*112,723*	*12*	*216*	*3,726*	*564*	*13,572*	*94,533*
Isla de Pinos	1,417		2		2	33	1,380
Jaruco	1,924	1	2	28	4	133	1,756
Madruga	1,937					48	1,889
Managua	1,338			4	1	45	1,288
Marianao	4,011	5	3	80	22	435	3,466
Melena del Sur	1,557	1	2	20	1	71	1,462
Nueva Paz	3,927		3	13	7	230	3,674
Pipian	519					1	518
Quivicán	1,187			4	2	27	1,154
Regla	5,598		5	119	12	298	5,164
Salud	1,506				4	12	1,490
San Antonio de las Vegas	904	1		1	1	16	885
San Antonio de los Baños	6,000	6	13	162	5	443	5,371
San Felipe	976	1	1	7	5	86	876
San José de las Lajas	2,114			1	3	35	2,075
San Nicolás	2,025			18	3	188	1,816
Santa Cruz del Norte	1,362			4	2	71	1,285
Santa María del Rosario	1,320		1	3	2	13	1,301
Santiago de las Vegas	5,006	1	5	262	7	308	4,423
Tapaste	702			1		25	676
Vereda Nueva	1,119				1	14	1,104
The province	202,814	44	275	4,958	733	18,337	178,467

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

Aguacate	1,667	291	56	59	8	195	1,058
Alquizar	5,472	1,432	97	185	15	184	3,559
Baínoa	1,271	368	22	61	3	148	669
Batabanó	4,131	686	289	137	20	303	2,716
Banta	3,625	1,064	77	43	8	131	2,312
Bejucal	4,462	339	126	454	19	456	3,068
Cano	3,328	935	57	80	14	114	2,128

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Casiguas	667	106	10	5	2	142	402
Catalina	2,040	398	29	47	8	252	1,306
Ceiba del Agua	1,748	448	43	45	1	74	1,137
Guanabacoa	13,150	1,281	565	763	179	1,321	9,041
City of Guanabacoa	*8,338*	*13*	*458*	*695*	*162*	*1,044*	*5,960*
Guara	1,395	255	11	37	2	155	935
Güines	7,092	1,334	191	277	44	538	4,708
Guira de Melena	7,372	1,791	150	250	20	385	4,776
Habana	119,816	754	8,027	13,312	2,396	9,656	85,670
City of Habana	*115,532*	*294*	*7,931*	*13,135*	*2,366*	*8,972*	*82,834*
Isla de Pinos	2,480	255	78	57	6	468	1,616
Jaruco	3,044	651	79	69	22	280	1,943
Madruga	2,423	435	41	54	5	219	1,669
Managua	2,208	493	31	47	5	255	1,437
Marianao	4,758	464	286	308	63	411	3,226
Melena del Sur	1,847	436	40	71	6	102	1,192
Nueva Paz	4,390	765	89	111	19	415	2,991
Pipian	992	163	.....	4	.....	235	590
Quivicán	1,772	303	27	56	5	138	1,243
Regla	7,493	3	425	731	48	938	5,358
Salud	2,874	746	41	80	6	243	1,778
San Antonio de las Vegas	1,465	346	12	34	4	56	1,013
San Antonio de los Baños	9,377	1,449	252	908	41	786	5,941
San Felipe	1,209	142	27	35	10	164	831
San José de las Lajas	2,965	287	93	94	16	459	2,016
San Nicolás	2,797	532	50	64	8	328	1,815
Santa Cruz del Norte	1,705	479	27	21	6	141	1,031
Santa María del Rosario	2,002	457	62	29	6	197	1,251
Santiago de las Vegas	7,160	580	161	950	36	665	4,768
Tapaste	1,250	153	12	13	2	309	761
Vereda Nueva	2,142	513	27	39	3	231	1,329
The province	243,619	21,124	11,590	19,500	3,055	21,096	167,254

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Aguacate	826	291	56	58	6	175	240
Alquizar	2,837	1,431	95	168	13	150	980
Baños	690	368	22	17	2	90	191
Batabanó	2,093	686	269	134	14	283	707
Bauta	1,932	1,064	77	43	7	118	633
Bejucal	2,049	339	125	446	17	439	683
Cano	1,735	935	57	80	11	109	543
Casiguas	371	106	10	5	1	131	118
Catalina	986	393	29	88	5	249	272
Ceiba del Agua	897	448	43	41	1	64	300
Guanabacoa	6,807	1,281	563	649	146	1,197	2,471
City of Guanabacoa	*3,757*	*13*	*457*	*586*	*138*	*954*	*1,615*
Guara	692	255	11	37	2	151	236
Güines	3,379	1,332	189	251	39	478	1,090
Guira de Melena	3,907	1,791	149	246	16	340	1,365
Habana	55,193	751	7,941	12,173	2,019	8,502	23,807
City of Habana	*52,940*	*292*	*7,845*	*11,998*	*2,001*	*7,852*	*23,972*
Isla de Pinos	1,309	255	77	57	5	464	451
Jaruco	1,574	651	77	51	19	257	519
Madruga	1,100	435	41	54	5	198	367
Managua	1,206	493	31	45	4	240	393
Marianao	2,307	463	284	275	43	317	925
Melena del Sur	941	435	39	60	5	88	314
Nueva Paz	2,109	765	89	109	13	390	743
Pipian	485	163	.....	4	.....	235	83
Quivicán	872	303	27	53	3	134	352
Regla	3,512	3	423	680	36	872	1,498
Salud	1,524	746	41	60	2	236	439
San Antonio de las Vegas	717	345	12	33	3	51	273
San Antonio de los Baños	4,701	1,444	248	789	37	670	1,513
San Felipe	588	141	27	29	7	148	236
San José de las Lajas	1,367	287	93	94	13	448	432
San Nicolás	1,487	532	50	57	6	302	540

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE MALES—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Santa Cruz del Norte	924	479	27	20	4	118	276
Santa María del Rosario	1,029	457	62	27	6	191	286
Santiago de las Vegas	3,406	580	161	765	30	581	1,289
Tapaste	667	153	12	18	2	295	192
Vereda Nueva	1,119	513	27	39	2	231	307
The province	116,838	21,104	11,484	17,700	2,544	18,942	45,064

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Aguacate	841			1	2	20	818
Alquizar	2,635	1	2	17	2	34	2,579
Bainoa	581			44	1	58	478
Batabanó	2,088			3	6	20	2,009
Bauta	1,693				1	13	1,679
Bejucal	2,413		1	8	2	17	2,385
Cano	1,593				3	5	1,585
Casiguas	296				1	11	284
Catalina	1,054	5		9	3	3	1,034
Ceiba del Agua	851			4		10	837
Guanabacoa	6,843		2	114	33	124	6,570
City of Guanabacoa	*4,475*		*1*	*109*	*30*	*90*	*4,245*
Guara	708					4	699
Güines	3,713	2	2	26	5	60	3,618
Guira de Melena	3,465		1	4	4	45	3,411
Habana	64,623	3	86	1,139	376	1,156	61,863
City of Habana	*63,592*	*2*	*86*	*1,137*	*365*	*1,140*	*59,862*
Isla de Pinos	1,171		1		1	4	1,165
Jaruco	1,470		2	18	3	23	1,424
Madruga	1,323					21	1,302
Managua	1,082			2	1	15	1,044
Marianao	2,451	1	2	33	20	94	2,301
Melena del Sur	906	1	1	11	1	14	878
Nueva Paz	2,281			2	6	25	2,248
Pipian	477						477
Quivicán	900			3	2	4	891
Regla	3,981		2	41	12	66	3,860
Salud	1,350				4	7	1,339
San Antonio de las Vegas	748	1		1	1	5	740
San Antonio de los Baños	4,676	5	4	119	4	116	4,428
San Felipe	621	1		6	3	16	595
San José de las Lajas	1,598				3	11	1,584
San Nicolás	1,310			7	2	26	1,275
Santa Cruz del Norte	781			1	2	23	755
Santa María del Rosario	973			2		6	965
Santiago de las Vegas	3,754			185	6	84	3,479
Tapaste	583					14	569
Vereda Nueva	1,023				1		1,022
The province	126,781	20	106	1,900	511	2,154	122,190

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

Aguacate	205	62	55	21	3	17	47
Alquizar	883	283	111	29	1	271	128
Bainoa	74	41	12	3		1	17
Batabano	878	175	456	68	7	53	119
Bauta	440	218	80	12	1	43	86
Bejucal	416	62	149	59	4	17	125
Cano	396	173	47	10	2	100	64
Casiguas	23	9	9		1	2	2
Catalina	152	58	27	4	2	20	41
Ceiba del Agua	170	76	29	8	2	11	44
Guanabacoa	1,484	213	495	128	50	170	428
City of Guanabacoa	*1,091*	*5*	*436*	*113*	*44*	*165*	*338*
Guara	89	33	20	5	1		30
Güines	833	394	218	40	9	78	194

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Guira de Melena	1,221	373	205	50	9	397	187
Habana	53,877	378	21,567	7,604	1,095	11,220	12,013
City of Habana	*52,901*	*274*	*21,412*	*7,513*	*1,074*	*10,798*	*11,837*
Isla de Pinos	198	52	49	12	3	61	21
Jaruco	206	92	42	19	2	2	49
Madruga	230	92	54	18	2	12	52
Managua	110	51	21	14	1	1	22
Marianao	1,159	96	344	163	11	313	232
Melena del Sur	126	46	36	15	.....	.....	29
Nueva Paz	377	152	93	20	1	46	65
Pipian	33	22	5	.....	.....	.....	6
Quivican	148	58	32	8	.....	16	34
Regla	1,666	5	575	206	11	369	500
Salud	198	110	29	5	1	.....	48
San Antonio de las Vegas	55	29	17	3	1	1	4
San Antonio de los Baños	1,220	337	234	83	6	263	297
San Felipe	125	15	34	7	4	24	41
San José de las Lajas	189	59	53	23	.....	14	40
San Nicolas	230	107	58	33	2	1	29
Santa Cruz del Norte	136	62	22	7	.....	2	43
Santa María del Rosario	108	41	42	7	3	1	14
Santiago de las Vegas	1,202	120	290	246	9	288	249
Tapaste	68	34	13	2	1	7	11
Vereda Nueva	101	38	13	.....	.....	26	24
The province	68,971	4,076	25,530	8,982	1,245	13,847	15,335

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Aguacate	171	62	55	21	3	17	13
Alquizar	727	293	109	29	1	268	27
Bainoa	57	41	12	2	.....	.....	2
Batabano	764	175	453	68	6	42	20
Bauta	358	218	80	12	.....	42	6
Bejucal	306	62	149	59	4	11	21
Cano	335	173	47	10	2	99	4
Casiguas	19	9	9	.....	1	.....	.....
Catalina	113	58	27	4	2	18	4
Ceiba del Agua	125	76	27	8	1	11	2
Guanabacoa	1,113	213	493	123	50	146	88
City of Guanabacoa	*804*	*5*	*424*	*108*	*44*	*146*	*77*
Guara	62	33	20	5	.....	.....	4
Güines	664	294	218	40	8	77	27
Guira de Melena	1,059	373	205	50	8	399	34
Habana	42,008	376	21,459	7,382	909	10,053	1,829
City of Habana	*41,190*	*272*	*21,304*	*7,290*	*891*	*9,629*	*1,804*
Isla de Pinos	185	52	48	12	2	60	11
Jaruco	160	92	42	19	1	.....	6
Madruga	182	92	54	18	2	10	6
Managua	88	51	21	14	1	.....	1
Marianao	932	96	343	150	9	296	38
Melena del Sur	97	46	36	14	.....	.....	1
Nueva Paz	318	152	92	20	.....	40	14
Pipian	28	22	5	.....	.....	.....	1
Quivican	120	58	32	8	.....	15	7
Regla	1,229	5	572	198	11	360	83
Salud	151	110	29	5	1	.....	6
San Antonio de las Vegas	50	29	17	3	1	.....	.....
San Antonio de los Baños	974	337	225	81	5	254	72
San Felipe	87	15	33	7	2	24	6
San José de las Lajas	155	59	53	23	.....	14	6
San Nicolas	204	107	58	33	1	.....	5
Santa Cruz del Norte	97	62	22	6	.....	.....	7
Santa María del Rosario	92	41	41	7	1	.....	2
Santiago de las Vegas	997	120	286	241	9	277	64
Tapaste	58	34	13	2	1	6	2
Vereda Nueva	77	38	13	.....	.....	26	.....
The province	54,162	4,074	25,398	8,674	1,042	12,555	2,419

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Aguacate	34						34
Alquizar	106		2			3	101
Bainoa	17			1		1	15
Batabano	114		3		1	11	99
Bauta	82				1	1	80
Bejucal	110					6	104
Cano	61					1	60
Casiguas	4					2	2
Catalina	39					2	37
Ceiba del Agua	45		2		1		42
Guanabacoa	371		2	5		24	340
City of Guanabacoa	*287*		*2*	*5*		*19*	*261*
Guara	27				1		26
Güines	169				1	1	167
Guira de Melena	162				1	8	153
Habana	11,869	2	108	222	186	1,167	10,184
City of Habana	*11,711*	*2*	*108*	*222*	*183*	*1,163*	*10,033*
Isla de Pinos	13		1		1	1	10
Jaruco	46				1	2	43
Madruga	48					2	46
Managua	22					1	21
Marianao	227		1	13	2	17	194
Melena del Sur	29			1			28
Nueva Paz	59		1		1	6	51
Pipian	5						5
Quivican	28					1	27
Regla	437		3	8		9	417
Salud	42						42
San Antonio de las Vegas	5					1	4
San Antonio de los Baños	246		9	2	1	9	225
San Felipe	38		1		2		35
San José de las Lajas	34						34
San Nicolas	26				1	1	24
Santa Cruz del Norte	39			1		2	36
Santa María del Rosario	16		1		2	1	12
Santiago de las Vegas	205		4	5		11	185
Tapaste	10					1	9
Vereda Nueva	24						24
The province	14,809	2	138	258	203	1,292	12,916

TOTAL COLORED.

Aguacate	1,291	108	17	33	1	307	825
Alquizar	2,441	575	33	131		375	1,327
Bainoa	380	136	2	15		58	169
Batabano	1,514	244	45	53		224	948
Bauta	1,077	375	7	87		31	627
Bejucal	878	100	14	157	2	78	527
Cano	486	188	1	28		33	236
Casiguas	314	53		4		96	162
Catalina	526	141	2	7	1	66	309
Ceiba del Agua	279	84	4	19		22	150
Guanabacoa	5,446	276	57	818	16	1,325	2,954
City of Guanabacoa	*4,642*	*1*	*52*	*795*	*16*	*1,292*	*2,486*
Guara	351	83	1	15		3	249
Güines	3,469	473	59	200	5	740	1,992
Guira de Melena	2,955	682	35	169	1	370	1,698
Habana	68,362	309	2,015	11,335	216	20,811	33,676
City of Habana	*67,518*	*147*	*2,008*	*11,266*	*215*	*20,602*	*33,310*
Isla de Pinos	521	96	13	15		118	279
Jaruco	826	170	16	64		168	408
Madruga	1,091	171	12	35		190	683
Managua	509	163	4	25	1	29	287
Marianao	2,676	163	75	203	3	869	1,363
Melena del Sur	1,234	202	17	30		257	728
Nueva Paz	2,994	264	35	69	1	790	1,835
Pipian	106	58				8	40
Quivican	503	54	3	21		109	316

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED.—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Regla	2,204	3	35	299	1	666	1,200
Salud	226	74	.....	8	.....	5	139
San Antonio de las Vegas	335	93	.....	8	.....	54	180
San Antonio de los Baños	2,034	414	20	232	.....	375	993
San Felipe	581	19	6	15	.....	205	336
San José de las Lajas	1,000	110	5	44	.....	237	604
San Nicolas	1,541	211	19	45	.....	545	721
Santa Cruz del Norte	1,124	220	5	12	.....	240	647
Santa María del Rosario	620	161	5	19	.....	29	406
Santiago de las Vegas	1,914	217	22	384	5	263	1,023
Tapaste	233	58	2	6	.....	33	134
Vereda Nueva	173	40	3	4	.....	43	83
The province	112,214	6,788	2,589	14,559	253	29,771	58,254

COLORED MALES.

Aguacate	643	108	17	33	1	285	199
Alquizar	1,250	574	33	108	.....	158	377
Bainoa	211	135	2	11	.....	5	58
Batabano	743	244	45	52	.....	163	239
Banta	547	375	7	36	.....	.....	129
Bejucal	383	100	14	150	1	.....	118
Cano	270	188	1	26	.....	.....	55
Casiguas	171	53	.....	4	.....	67	47
Catalina	254	138	2	6	1	47	60
Ceiba del Agua	152	83	4	18	.....	.....	47
Guanabacoa	2,385	276	54	614	15	650	776
City of Guanabacoa	*1,968*	*1*	*50*	*594*	*15*	*650*	*658*
Guara	171	83	1	15	.....	.....	72
Güines	1,682	472	58	188	5	523	436
Guira de Melena	1,520	682	35	160	1	173	469
Habana	29,574	301	1,992	8,966	200	9,469	8,646
City of Habana	*29,128*	*139*	*1,986*	*8,899*	*199*	*9,333*	*8,572*
Isla de Pinos	288	96	13	15	.....	90	74
Jaruco	418	169	16	54	.....	60	119
Madruga	525	171	12	35	.....	165	142
Managua	255	163	4	23	1	.....	64
Mariano	1,343	159	75	169	3	545	392
Melena del Sur	612	202	16	22	.....	200	172
Nueva Paz	1,407	284	33	58	1	591	460
Pipian	69	58	.....	.....	.....	7	4
Quivican	244	54	3	20	.....	87	80
Regla	1,024	3	35	229	1	443	313
Salud	112	74	.....	8	.....	.....	30
San Antonio de las Vegas	184	93	.....	8	.....	44	39
San Antonio de los Baños	956	413	20	191	.....	57	275
San Felipe	264	19	6	14	.....	135	90
San José de las Lajas	518	110	5	43	.....	213	147
San Nicolas	852	211	19	34	.....	384	204
Santa Cruz del Norte	582	220	5	10	.....	194	153
Santa María del Rosario	289	161	5	18	.....	28	82
Santiago de las Vegas	867	216	21	312	4	50	264
Tapaste	124	58	2	5	.....	23	36
Vereda Nueva	101	40	3	4	.....	29	25
The province	50,990	6,766	2,558	11,659	234	14,880	14,893

COLORED FEMALES.

Aguacate	648	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	626
Alquizar	1,191	1	.....	23	.....	217	950
Bainoa	169	1	.....	4	.....	53	111
Batabano	771	.....	.....	1	.....	61	709
Bauta	530	.....	.....	1	.....	31	498
Bejucal	495	.....	.....	7	1	78	409

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

COLORED FEMALES—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Cano	216			2		33	181
Casiguas	143					28	115
Catalina	272	3		1		19	249
Ceiba del Agua	127	1		1		22	103
Guanabacoa	3,061		3	204	1	675	2,178
City of Guanabacoa	*2,674*		*2*	*201*	*1*	*642*	*1,828*
Guara	180					3	177
Güines	1,787	1	1	12		217	1,556
Guira de Melena	1,435			9		197	1,229
Habana	38,788	8	23	2,389	16	11,342	25,090
City of Habana	*39,420*	*8*	*22*	*2,367*	*16*	*11,269*	*24,738*
Isla de Pinos	233					28	205
Jaruco	408	1		10		108	289
Madruga	566					25	541
Managua	254			2		29	223
Marianao	1,333	4		34		324	971
Melena del Sur	622		1	8		57	556
Nueva Paz	1,587		2	11		199	1,375
Pipian	37					1	36
Quivican	259			1		22	236
Regla	1,180			70		223	887
Salud	114					5	109
San Antonio de las Vegas	151					10	141
San Antonio de los Baños	1,078	1		41		318	718
San Felipe	317			1		70	246
San Jose de las Lajas	482			1		24	457
San Nicolas	689			11		161	517
Santa Cruz del Norte	542			2		46	494
Santa Maria del Rosario	331			1		6	324
Santiago de las Vegas	1,047	1	1	72	1	213	759
Tapaste	109			1		10	98
Vereda Nueva	72					14	58
The province	61,224	22	31	2,900	19	14,891	43,361

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

TOTAL POPULATION.

Alacranes	8,110	2,803	208	303	36	432	4,333
Bolondron	9,179	3,270	306	311	23	457	4,812
Cabezas	5,184	1,786	103	66	10	66	3,153
Cansi	1,993	749	68	49	6	108	1,013
Cardenas	24,861	2,526	1,988	2,259	169	2,893	15,046
City of Cardenas	*21,940*	*1,632*	*1,858*	*2,217*	*162*	*2,792*	*13,199*
Carlos Rojas	3,174	1,261	52	77	12	93	1,679
Colon	12,195	2,741	600	576	61	984	7,233
Cuevitas	5,807	2,088	112	247	14	272	3,074
Guamacaro	6,000	2,241	155	161	12	185	3,246
Jagüey Grande	5,853	1,870	175	128	7	179	3,496
Jovellanos	7,529	1,817	277	421	27	384	4,603
Macagua	5,042	1,431	95	105	14	124	3,273
Macuriges	10,405	3,705	292	340	22	219	5,827
Marti	8,905	3,066	301	475	24	183	4,856
Matanzas	45,282	4,752	3,472	4,242	447	5,102	27,267
City of Matanzas	*36,374*	*1,825*	*3,338*	*4,125*	*426*	*4,608*	*22,054*
Maximo Gomez	4,040	1,364	109	124	11	119	2,319
Mendez Capote	2,158	1,036	23	21	3	99	976
Palmillas	7,647	2,602	248	214	22	320	4,241
Perico	4,449	1,577	157	207	12	157	2,339
Roque	4,464	2,013	66	63	8	145	2,169
Sabanilla	5,205	1,651	115	117	12	165	3,145
San José de los Ramos	6,765	2,168	180	176	16	96	4,129
Santa Ana	2,965	1,031	56	41	7	48	1,782
Union de Reyes	5,226	1,256	274	271	13	275	3,137
The province	202,444	50,804	9,407	10,992	988	13,105	117,148

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

TOTAL MALES.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Alacranes	4,573	2,481	198	279	30	182	1,403
Bolondron	4,850	2,866	308	294	19	136	1,222
Cabezas	2,605	1,701	108	66	8	49	673
Canasi	1,085	728	67	37	5	37	211
Cardenas	11,744	2,398	1,963	1,948	138	934	4,363
City of Cardenas	*10,206*	*1,639*	*1,885*	*1,907*	*133*	*873*	*3,771*
Carlos Rojas	1,615	992	52	66	6	24	475
Colon	6,215	2,676	592	529	48	423	1,947
Cuevitas	3,138	1,897	111	232	11	83	804
Guamacaro	3,090	1,856	155	157	8	64	850
Jagüey Grande	3,092	1,857	174	126	4	78	853
Jovellanos	3,573	1,432	276	414	20	194	1,237
Macagua	2,665	1,427	95	105	11	98	929
Macuriges	5,452	3,125	287	385	16	138	1,551
Marti	4,931	2,692	301	470	20	120	1,328
Matanzas	21,905	4,718	3,438	3,333	348	2,432	7,636
City of Matanzas	*16,926*	*1,805*	*3,304*	*3,217*	*333*	*2,005*	*6,264*
Maximo Gomez	2,102	1,171	109	120	7	61	634
Mendez Capote	1,344	918	23	21	3	22	357
Palmillas	4,155	2,367	246	174	15	109	1,244
Perico	2,486	1,415	157	204	10	86	614
Roque	2,577	1,865	66	62	4	69	511
Sabanilla	2,678	1,639	115	111	6	70	737
San José de los Ramos	3,652	2,081	180	173	13	58	1,147
Santa Ana	1,577	1,031	56	41	6	38	405
Union de Reyes	2,622	1,163	272	236	11	82	859
The province	103,726	46,496	9,339	9,532	767	5,587	32,005

TOTAL FEMALES.

Alacranes	3,537	322	5	24	6	250	2,930
Bolondron	4,329	404	3	17	4	321	3,580
Cabezas	2,579	85			2	17	2,475
Canasi	908	21	1	12	1	71	802
Cardenas	13,117	128	5	311	31	1,959	10,683
City of Cardenas	*11,734*	*43*	*5*	*310*	*29*	*1,919*	*9,428*
Carlos Rojas	1,559	269		11	6	69	1,204
Colon	5,980	65	7	47	13	561	5,286
Cuevitas	2,669	191	2	15	3	189	2,270
Guamacaro	2,910	385		4	4	121	2,396
Jagüey Grande	2,761	13	1		3	101	2,643
Jovellanos	3,966	385	1	7	7	190	3,366
Macagua	2,377	4			3	26	2,344
Macuriges	4,953	580	5	5	6	81	4,276
Marti	3,974	374		5	4	63	3,528
Matanzas	23,377	34	34	909	99	2,670	19,631
City of Matanzas	*19,448*	*18*	*34*	*908*	*93*	*2,605*	*15,790*
Maximo Gomez	1,944	193		4	4	58	1,685
Mendez Capote	814	118				77	619
Palmillas	3,492	235	2	40	7	211	2,997
Perico	1,963	162		3	2	71	1,725
Roque	1,887	148		1	4	76	1,658
Sabanilla	2,527	12		6	6	95	2,408
San José de los Ramos	3,113	87		3	3	38	2,982
Santa Ana	1,388				1	10	1,377
Union de Reyes	2,604	93	2	36	2	193	2,278
The province	98,718	4,308	68	1,460	221	7,518	85,143

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

Alacranes	3,676	898	71	117	26	100	2,464
Bolondron	3,819	1,055	114	111	20	88	2,431
Cabezas	3,687	1,197	46	38	7	29	2,370
Canasi	1,038	400	37	21	3	33	544

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Cardenas	14,085	1,150	859	1,220	107	587	10,212
City of Cardenas	*11,962*	*643*	*818*	*1,199*	*103*	*493*	*8,701*
Carlos Rojas	1,179	345	11	39	7	15	762
Colon	5,706	1,051	207	245	44	168	3,991
Cuevitas	3,037	928	30	80	12	40	1,947
Guamacaro	2,605	700	55	67	9	46	1,728
Jagüey Grande	3,674	1,047	68	72	5	49	2,433
Jovellanos	2,835	359	98	194	21	74	2,089
Macagua	2,524	636	26	41	11	18	1,792
Macuriges	4,003	1,054	86	133	13	50	2,667
Marti	4,125	1,106	85	214	19	46	2,655
Matanzas	27,571	2,908	1,633	2,051	304	1,520	19,155
City of Matanzas	*20,931*	*857*	*1,562*	*1,979*	*291*	*1,200*	*15,043*
Maximo Gomez	1,788	486	40	46	7	24	1,185
Mendez Capote	1,142	405	10	12	2	11	702
Palmillas	3,337	844	87	89	16	58	2,243
Perico	1,662	386	49	83	8	29	1,107
Roque	2,056	800	22	34	7	28	1,165
Sabanilla	2,630	797	37	33	10	31	1,722
San José de los Ramos	2,673	728	42	52	11	15	1,825
Santa Ana	1,593	515	22	15	7	10	1,024
Union de Reyes	2,237	417	89	108	7	40	1,576
The province	102,682	20,212	3,824	5,115	683	3,059	69,789

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Alacranes	1,972	897	71	113	21	76	794
Balondron	1,947	1,046	113	105	17	39	627
Cabezas	1,823	1,176	46	38	5	27	531
Canasi	579	397	36	14	2	19	111
Cardenas	6,381	1,188	857	1,054	82	302	2,948
City of Cardenas	*5,308*	*635*	*816*	*1,033*	*79*	*277*	*2,468*
Carlos Rojas	592	343	11	32	2	6	198
Colon	2,765	1,047	206	237	32	121	1,122
Cuevitas	1,583	922	30	76	9	28	518
Guamacaro	1,299	682	55	66	6	28	462
Jagüey Grande	1,835	1,045	68	72	2	35	613
Jovellanos	1,273	356	98	190	14	55	560
Macagua	1,258	633	26	41	8	16	534
Macuriges	2,043	1,045	86	132	11	44	725
Marti	2,163	1,098	85	211	15	44	710
Matanzas	12,837	2,900	1,624	1,628	224	1,169	5,292
City of Matanzas	*9,219*	*857*	*1,553*	*1,556*	*216*	*875*	*4,162*
Maximo Gomez	911	484	40	46	4	23	314
Mendez Capote	676	405	10	12	2	10	237
Palmillas	1,728	843	87	70	10	33	685
Perico	850	384	49	83	6	25	303
Roque	1,147	796	22	34	3	26	266
Sabanilla	1,354	794	37	33	4	26	460
San José de los Ramos	1,396	717	42	52	8	12	565
Santa Ana	819	515	22	15	6	10	251
Union de Reyes	1,088	417	88	100	5	25	458
The province	50,824	20,060	3,809	4,454	498	2,199	19,284

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Alacranes	1,704	1	.....	4	5	24	1,670
Balondron	1,872	9	1	6	3	49	1,804
Cabezas	1,864	21	.....	.....	2	2	1,839
Canasi	459	3	1	7	1	14	433
Cardenas	7,704	12	2	166	25	235	7,264
City of Cardenas	*6,654*	*8*	*2*	*166*	*24*	*221*	*6,233*
Carlos Rojas	587	2	.....	7	5	9	564
Colon	2,941	4	1	8	12	47	2,869

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Cuevitas	1,454	6	.....	4	3	12	1,429
Guamacaro	1,306	18	.....	1	3	18	1,286
Jaguey Grande	1,839	2	.....	.....	3	14	1,820
Jovellanos	1,562	3	.....	4	7	19	1,539
Macagua	1,286	3	.....	.....	3	2	1,278
Macuriges	1,960	9	.....	1	2	6	1,942
Marti	1,962	8	.....	3	4	2	1,945
Matanzas	14,734	8	9	423	80	351	13,863
City of Matanzas	*11,712*	.....	*9*	*423*	*75*	*325*	*10,880*
Maximo Gomez	877	2	.....	.....	3	1	871
Mendez Capote	466	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	465
Palmillas	1,609	1	.....	19	6	25	1,558
Perico	812	2	.....	.....	2	4	804
Roque	909	4	.....	.....	4	2	899
Sabanilla	1,276	3	.....	.....	6	5	1,262
San Jose de los Ramos	1,277	11	.....	.....	3	3	1,260
Santa Ana	774	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	773
Union de Reyes	1,144	.....	1	8	2	15	1,118
The province	52,358	132	15	661	185	860	50,505

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

Alacranes	496	245	92	33	8	25	93
Bolondron	789	413	180	66	3	19	161
Cabezas	287	134	38	14	3	6	92
Canasi	81	31	20	5	3	6	16
Cardenas	2,314	269	929	311	42	194	569
City of Cardenas	*2,081*	*183*	*893*	*300*	*39*	*173*	*493*
Carlos Rojas	174	89	32	8	5	3	37
Colon	824	301	229	82	13	55	144
Cuevitas	398	184	69	60	2	14	69
Guamacaro	359	179	56	23	2	10	87
Jaguey Grande	430	241	86	12	2	15	74
Jovellanos	411	117	106	65	5	46	72
Macagua	191	82	51	27	3	14	14
Macuriges	699	330	137	44	6	21	161
Marti	427	118	141	83	5	12	68
Matanzas	4,512	642	1,475	401	118	556	1,320
City of Matanzas	*3,644*	*228*	*1,422*	*377*	*110*	*483*	*1,027*
Maximo Gomez	138	50	42	20	3	3	20
Mendez Capote	126	92	11	4	1	1	17
Palmillas	427	192	101	40	4	19	71
Perico	257	110	49	67	3	14	44
Roque	227	159	21	3	1	9	34
Sabanilla	401	181	46	19	2	21	133
San Jose de los Ramos	612	282	81	50	4	15	180
Santa Ana	251	129	30	7	.....	3	82
Union de Reyes	404	180	180	27	4	15	98
The province	15,235	4,700	4,104	1,438	242	1,108	3,645

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Alacranes	425	244	90	33	8	28	22
Bolondron	623	412	129	62	2	12	11
Cabezas	198	134	38	14	3	6	3
Canasi	64	30	20	5	3	6	.....
Cardenas	1,792	269	927	302	37	157	100
City of Cardenas	*1,621*	*183*	*891*	*291*	*35*	*138*	*86*
Carlos Rojas	143	89	32	8	4	3	7
Colon	692	301	228	81	12	42	28
Cuevitas	331	184	69	60	2	13	3
Guamacaro	269	174	58	23	2	10	2
Jaguey Grande	359	241	86	12	2	15	3

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TABLE XXIV.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE MALES—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Jovellanos	352	116	106	65	5	45	15
Macagua	180	82	51	27	3	14	3
Macuriges	551	329	137	44	5	21	15
Marti	370	116	141	83	5	12	13
Matanzas	3,290	641	1,466	389	101	484	207
City of Matanzas	*2,695*	*225*	*1,415*	*365*	*94*	*412*	*184*
Maximo Gomez	116	49	42	20	2	3	.....
Mendez Capote	112	92	11	4	1	1	3
Palmillas	361	192	99	40	4	16	10
Perico	213	110	49	35	3	14	2
Roque	196	159	21	3	1	9	3
Sabanilla	271	180	46	19	2	17	7
San Jose de los Ramos	446	281	81	50	4	15	15
Santa Ana	174	129	30	7	.....	3	5
Union de Reyes	317	130	130	27	4	11	15
The province	11,850	4,684	4,089	1,413	215	957	492

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Alacranes	71	1	2	.....	.....	7	61
Bolondron	161	1	1	1	1	7	150
Cabezas	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
Canasi	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Cardenas	522	.....	2	9	5	37	469
City of Cardenas	*457*	.....	*2*	*9*	*4*	*35*	*407*
Carlos Rojas	31	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	30
Colon	132	.....	1	1	1	13	116
Cuevitas	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	66
Guamacaro	90	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
Jaguey Grande	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
Jovellanos	59	1	.....	.....	.....	1	57
Macagua	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Macuriges	148	1	.....	.....	1	.....	146
Marti	57	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Matanzas	1,222	1	7	12	17	72	1,113
City of Matanzas	*949*	.....	*7*	*12*	*16*	*71*	*843*
Maximo Gomez	22	1	.....	.....	1	.....	20
Mendez Capote	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Palmillas	66	.....	2	.....	.....	3	61
Perico	44	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	42
Roque	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Sabanilla	130	1	.....	.....	.....	4	125
San Jose de los Ramos	166	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
Santa Ana	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
Union de Reyes	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	83
The province	3,385	16	15	25	27	149	3,153

TOTAL COLORED.

Alacranes	3,938	1,660	40	153	2	297	1,786
Bolondron	4,571	1,802	62	137	.....	350	2,220
Cabezas	1,210	455	19	14	.....	31	691
Canasi	874	318	11	23	.....	69	453
Cardenas	8,462	1,107	180	728	20	2,162	4,265
City of Cardenas	*7,897*	*856*	*177*	*718*	*20*	*2,121*	*4,005*
Carlos Rojas	1,821	827	9	30	.....	75	880
Colon	5,665	1,389	164	240	4	761	3,098
Cuevitas	2,372	976	13	107	.....	218	1,058
Guamacaro	3,036	1,362	42	71	1	129	1,431
Jaguey Grande	1,749	582	21	42	.....	115	989
Jovellanos	4,283	1,341	73	182	1	284	2,442
Macagua	2,327	713	18	37	.....	92	1,467
Macuriges	5,703	2,321	69	163	3	148	2,999

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Marti	4,353	1,842	75	178	.....	125	2,133
Matanzas	13,199	1,202	364	1,790	25	3,026	6,792
City of Matanzas	*11,799*	*741*	*354*	*1,769*	*25*	*2,995*	*5,965*
Maximo Gomez	2,120	828	27	58	1	92	1,114
Mendez Capote	890	539	2	5	.....	87	257
Palmillas	3,883	1,566	60	85	2	243	1,927
Perico	2,530	1,081	59	87	1	114	1,188
Roque	2,181	1,054	23	26	.....	108	970
Sabanilla	2,174	673	32	65	.....	113	1,291
San Jose de los Ramos	3,480	1,158	57	74	1	66	2,124
Santa Ana	1,121	387	4	19	.....	35	676
Union de Reyes	2,585	709	55	136	2	220	1,463
The province	84,527	25,892	1,479	4,439	63	8,940	43,714

COLORED MALES.

Alacranes	2,176	1,340	37	133	1	78	587
Bolondron	2,275	1,408	61	127	.....	85	594
Cabezas	584	391	19	14	.....	16	144
Canasi	442	301	11	18	.....	12	100
Cardenas	3,571	991	179	592	19	475	1,315
City of Cardenas	*3,274*	*821*	*176*	*583*	*19*	*458*	*1,217*
Carlos Rojas	880	560	9	26	.....	15	270
Colon	2,758	1,328	158	211	4	280	797
Cuevitas	1,224	791	12	96	.....	42	283
Guamacaro	1,522	1,000	42	68	.....	26	386
Jaguey Grande	898	571	20	42	.....	28	237
Jovellanos	1,948	980	72	159	1	94	642
Macagua	1,227	712	18	37	.....	68	392
Macuriges	2,858	1,751	64	159	.....	73	811
Marti	2,308	1,478	75	176	.....	64	605
Matanzas	5,778	1,177	346	1,316	23	779	2,137
City of Matanzas	*5,012*	*723*	*336*	*1,296*	*23*	*716*	*1,918*
Maximo Gomez	1,075	638	27	54	1	35	320
Mendez Capote	566	421	2	5	.....	11	117
Palmillas	2,066	1,332	60	64	1	60	549
Perico	1,423	921	59	86	1	47	309
Roque	1,234	910	23	25	.....	34	242
Sabanilla	1,058	665	32	59	.....	27	270
San Jose de los Ramos	1,810	1,063	57	71	1	31	587
Santa Ana	584	387	4	19	.....	25	149
Union de Reyes	1,212	616	54	108	2	46	386
The province	41,552	21,732	1,441	3,665	54	2,431	12,229

COLORED FEMALES.

Alacranes	1,762	320	3	20	1	219	1,199
Bolondron	2,296	304	1	10	.....	265	1,626
Cabezas	626	64	.....	.....	.....	15	547
Canasi	432	17	.....	5	.....	57	353
Cardenas	4,891	116	1	136	1	1,687	2,950
City of Cardenas	*4,623*	*35*	*1*	*135*	*1*	*1,663*	*2,788*
Carlos Rojas	941	287	.....	4	.....	60	610
Colon	2,907	61	6	38	.....	501	2,301
Cuevitas	1,148	185	1	11	.....	176	775
Guamacaro	1,514	362	.....	3	1	103	1,045
Jaguey Grande	851	11	1	.....	.....	87	752
Jovellanos	2,335	381	1	3	.....	170	1,780
Macagua	1,100	1	.....	.....	.....	24	1,075
Macuriges	2,845	570	5	4	3	75	2,188
Marti	1,955	364	.....	2	.....	61	1,528
Matanzas	7,421	25	18	474	2	2,247	4,655
City of Matanzas	*6,787*	*18*	*18*	*473*	*2*	*2,209*	*4,067*
Maximo Gomez	1,045	190	.....	4	.....	57	794

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

COLORED FEMALES—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Mendez Capote	334	118	.....	.....	.....	76	140
Palmillas	1,817	234	.....	21	1	183	1,378
Perico	1,107	160	.....	1	.....	67	879
Roque	947	144	.....	1	.....	74	728
Sabanilla	1,121	8	.....	6	.....	86	1,021
San José de los Ramos	1,670	75	.....	3	.....	35	1,557
Santa Ana	537	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	527
Union de Reyes	1,373	93	1	28	.....	174	1,077
The province	42,975	4,160	38	774	9	6,509	31,485

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

TOTAL POPULATION.

Artemisa	9,317	2,574	241	263	17	786	5,436
Bahia Honda	2,117	425	55	47	2	211	1,377
Cabañas	3,853	973	71	173	6	459	2,171
Candelaria	4,866	1,466	97	94	16	292	2,901
Consolacion del Norte	7,389	1,893	86	77	12	677	4,654
Consolacion del Sur	16,665	4,099	328	319	35	1,097	10,787
Guanajay	8,796	971	473	565	43	1,146	5,598
Guane	14,760	5,884	376	219	26	255	8,000
Guayabal	2,710	767	37	29	8	246	1,623
Julian Diaz	1,871	753	23	9	1	16	1,069
Los Palacios	2,456	598	91	52	6	265	1,444
Mantua	8,366	2,756	219	94	9	351	4,937
Mariel	3,631	814	151	122	6	355	2,183
Pinar del Rio	38,343	9,696	1,214	992	119	2,721	23,601
City of Pinar del Rio	*8,880*	*13*	*968*	*854*	*98*	*2,053*	*4,894*
San Cristobal	4,263	1,035	139	76	21	374	2,618
San Diego de los Baños	2,419	886	38	42	8	70	1,375
San Diego de Nuñez	1,137	290	11	16	.....	154	666
San Juan y Martinez	14,787	5,401	257	143	21	537	8,428
San Luis	7,608	2,349	172	108	25	147	4,807
Viñales	17,700	5,067	353	195	18	540	11,527
The province	173,004	48,697	4,432	3,635	399	10,699	105,202

TOTAL MALES.

Artemisa	5,013	2,589	241	258	16	640	1,289
Bahia Honda	1,003	416	55	42	2	161	327
Cabañas	2,143	973	71	172	5	441	481
Candelaria	2,020	1,466	97	85	14	222	736
Consolacion del Norte	3,945	1,885	86	62	10	534	1,368
Consolacion del Sur	8,555	4,099	327	318	27	964	2,800
Guanajay	4,205	971	469	502	38	860	1,365
Guane	8,400	5,865	376	215	25	103	1,816
Guayabal	1,439	767	37	28	6	193	408
Julian Diaz	983	752	23	9	1	15	183
Los Palacios	1,303	596	91	45	5	226	340
Mantua	4,537	2,755	218	86	9	218	1,251
Mariel	1,802	814	149	116	5	219	499
Pinar del Rio	20,062	9,683	1,183	816	112	1,563	6,725
City of Pinar del Rio	*4,256*	*13*	*938*	*687*	*91*	*1,120*	*1,407*
San Cristobal	2,276	1,035	139	89	19	281	733
San Diego de los Baños	1,302	860	38	40	7	34	323
San Diego de Nuñez	572	288	11	13	.....	124	136
San Juan y Martinez	8,170	5,380	257	139	21	153	2,220
San Luis	3,988	2,331	169	107	22	74	1,285
Viñales	9,350	5,047	353	191	15	315	3,429
The province	91,688	48,552	4,390	3,313	359	7,380	27,714

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

TOTAL FEMALES.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Artemisa	4,304	5	.....	5	1	146	4,147
Bahia Honda	1,114	9	.....	5	.....	50	1,050
Cabañas	1,710	.....	.....	1	1	18	1,690
Candelaria	2,246	.....	.....	9	2	70	2,165
Consolacion del Norte	3,454	8	.....	15	2	143	3,286
Consolacion del Sur	8,110	.....	1	1	8	113	7,987
Guanajay	4,591	.....	4	63	5	286	4,233
Guane	6,360	19	.....	4	1	152	6,184
Guayabal	1,271	.....	.....	1	2	53	1,215
Julian Diaz	888	1	.....	.....	.....	1	886
Los Palacios	1,153	2	.....	7	1	39	1,104
Mantua	8,829	1	1	8	.....	133	8,686
Mariel	1,829	.....	2	6	1	136	1,684
Pinar del Rio	18,261	13	31	176	7	1,158	16,876
City of Pinar del Rio	*4,624*	.....	*30*	*167*	*7*	*933*	*3,487*
San Cristobal	1,987	.....	.....	7	2	93	1,885
San Diego de los Baños	1,117	26	.....	2	1	36	1,052
San Diego de Nuñez	585	2	.....	3	.....	30	550
San Juan y Martinez	6,617	21	.....	4	.....	384	6,208
San Luis	3,020	18	3	1	3	73	3,522
Viñales	8,350	20	.....	4	3	225	8,098
The province	81,376	145	42	322	40	3,339	77,488

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

Artemisa	5,757	1,596	98	141	14	308	3,600
Bahia Honda	803	235	24	16	2	8	518
Cabañas	1,313	472	40	82	4	7	708
Candelaria	2,939	939	44	43	12	92	1,809
Consolacion del Norte	5,233	1,190	30	39	7	525	3,442
Consolacion del Sur	9,842	2,597	118	141	29	321	6,636
Guanajay	5,646	605	223	299	32	590	3,897
Guane	11,023	4,226	148	93	18	114	6,424
Guayabal	1,882	487	21	18	6	135	1,215
Julian Diaz	1,060	444	9	3	.....	7	597
Los Palacios	1,473	411	32	27	3	114	886
Mantua	6,471	2,012	108	51	6	258	4,036
Mariel	2,151	524	101	73	3	65	1,385
Pinar del Rio	26,023	6,323	401	437	86	1,136	17,640
City of Pinar del Rio	*4,908*	*8*	*304*	*371*	*73*	*782*	*3,370*
San Cristobal	2,822	669	79	45	16	209	1,804
San Diego de los Baños	1,760	610	24	14	6	42	1,064
San Diego de Nuñez	458	183	5	3	.....	5	262
San Juan y Martinez	10,202	3,318	76	55	14	301	6,438
San Luis	5,164	1,534	72	41	17	53	3,447
Viñales	12,885	3,482	134	96	10	139	9,024
The province	114,907	31,857	1,787	1,717	285	4,429	74,832

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Artemisa	2,978	1,594	98	140	13	277	856
Bahia Honda	401	235	24	12	2	.....	128
Cabañas	754	472	40	82	3	.....	157
Candelaria	1,549	939	44	41	11	79	435
Consolacion del Norte	2,720	1,187	30	28	5	468	1,002
Consolacion del Sur	4,947	2,597	117	141	21	301	1,770
Guanajay	2,593	605	223	262	29	525	949
Guane	5,987	4,211	148	91	18	37	1,482
Guayabal	949	487	21	17	4	118	302
Julian Diaz	551	443	9	3	.....	7	89
Los Palacios	770	409	32	22	2	106	199
Mantua	3,372	2,011	107	44	6	179	1,025
Mariel	1,088	524	100	69	2	54	339

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE MALES—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Pinar del Rio	12,940	6,317	396	347	81	809	4,990
City of Pinar del Rio	*2,175*	*8*	*299*	*283*	*68*	*555*	*962*
San Cristobal	1,468	669	79	41	14	176	489
San Diego de los Baños	917	600	24	12	5	34	242
San Diego de Nuñez	248	181	5	2	.....	5	55
San Juan y Martinez	5,273	3,303	76	53	14	98	1,729
San Luis	2,601	1,520	71	41	14	25	930
Viñales	6,467	3,470	134	94	9	65	2,695
The province	58,573	31,774	1,778	1,542	253	3,363	19,863

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Artemisa	2,779	2	.....	1	1	31	2,744
Bahia Honda	402	.....	.....	4	.....	8	390
Cabañas	559	.....	.....	.....	1	7	551
Candelaria	1,390	.....	.....	2	1	13	1,374
Consolacion del Norte	2,513	3	.....	11	2	57	2,440
Consolacion del Sur	4,895	.....	1	.....	8	20	4,866
Guanajay	3,053	.....	.....	37	3	65	2,948
Guane	5,036	15	.....	2	.....	77	4,942
Guayabal	933	.....	.....	1	2	17	913
Julian Diaz	509	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	508
Los Palacios	703	2	.....	5	1	8	687
Mantua	3,099	1	1	7	.....	79	3,011
Mariel	1,063	.....	1	4	1	11	1,046
Pinar del Rio	13,083	6	5	90	5	327	12,650
City of Pinar del Rio	*2,733*	.....	*5*	*88*	*5*	*227*	*2,408*
San Cristobal	1,354	.....	.....	4	2	33	1,315
San Diego de los Baños	843	10	.....	2	1	8	822
San Diego de Nuñez	210	2	.....	1	.....	.....	207
San Juan y Martinez	4,929	15	.....	2	.....	208	4,709
San Luis	2,563	14	1	.....	3	28	2,517
Viñales	6,418	12	.....	2	1	74	6,329
The province	56,334	83	9	175	32	1,066	54,969

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

Artemisa	470	221	123	23	1	36	66
Bahia Honda	62	28	21	3	.....	.....	10
Cabañas	153	76	27	21	2	.....	27
Candelaria	221	118	40	14	4	1	44
Consolación del Norte	331	172	51	12	4	44	48
Consólación del Sur	664	357	174	44	6	.....	83
Guanajay	667	90	199	50	10	139	179
Guane	1,177	708	200	92	7	67	103
Guayabal	240	72	13	6	2	78	69
Julian Diaz	46	22	14	1	1	2	6
Los Palacios	87	27	43	4	3	.....	10
Mántua	468	271	103	32	1	39	22
Mariel	142	66	36	6	3	2	29
Pinar del Rio	2,759	1,126	681	156	29	335	432
City of Pinar del Rio	*1,025*	*4*	*546*	*123*	*21*	*144*	*187*
San Cristobal	152	77	51	6	5	.....	13
San Diego de los Banos	75	35	13	6	2	.....	19
San Diego de Nunez	45	30	5	4	.....	.....	6
San Juan y Martinez	1,300	975	162	40	7	18	98
San Luis	477	281	85	28	4	2	77
Viñales	1,182	554	193	44	8	225	158
The province	10,718	5,306	2,234	592	99	988	1,499

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Artemisa	421	221	123	22	1	33	21
Bahia Honda	52	28	21	3	.....	.....	.....
Cabañas	127	76	27	21	2	.....	1
Candelaria	188	118	40	14	3	.....	13
Consolación del Norte	291	172	51	12	4	44	8
Consolación del Sur	589	357	174	44	6	.....	8
Guanajay	501	90	195	50	8	136	22
Guane	1,085	707	200	92	7	66	13
Guayabal	184	72	13	6	2	75	16
Julian Diaz	42	22	14	1	1	2	2
Los Palacios	82	27	43	4	3	.....	5
Mántua	447	271	103	32	1	39	1
Mariel	114	66	36	6	3	.....	3
Pinar del Rio	2,435	1,125	657	152	27	326	148
City of Pinar del Rio	*864*	*4*	*522*	*119*	*19*	*137*	*63*
San Cristobal	144	77	51	6	5	.....	5
San Diego de los Banos	61	35	13	6	2	.....	5
San Diego de Nunez	39	30	5	4	.....	.....	.....
San Juan y Martinez	1,212	975	162	39	7	12	17
San Luis	407	281	83	28	4	.....	11
Viñales	1,026	552	198	43	6	221	11
The province	9,447	5,302	2,204	585	92	964	310

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Artemisa	49	.....	.....	1	.....	3	45
Bahia Honda	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Cabañas	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Candelaria	33	.....	.....	.....	1	1	31
Consolación del Norte	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Consolación del Sur	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Guanajay	166	.....	4	.....	2	3	157
Guane	92	1	.....	.....	.....	1	90
Guayabal	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	53
Julian Diaz	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Los Palacios	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Mántua	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Mariel	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26
Pinar del Rio	324	1	24	4	2	9	284
City of Pinar del Rio	*161*	.....	*24*	*4*	*2*	7	*124*
San Cristobal	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
San Diego de los Banos	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
San Diego de Nunez	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
San Juan y Martinez	88	.....	.....	1	.....	6	81
San Luis	70	.....	2	.....	.....	2	66
Viñales	156	2	.....	1	2	4	147
The province	1,271	4	30	7	7	34	1,189

TOTAL COLORED.

Artemisa	3,090	757	20	99	2	442	1,770
Bahia Honda	1,252	162	10	28	.....	203	849
Cabañas	2,387	425	4	70	.....	452	1,436
Candelaria	1,706	409	13	37	.....	199	1,048
Consolación del Norte	1,835	531	5	26	1	108	1,164
Consolación del Sur	6,159	1,145	36	134	.....	776	4,068
Guanajay	2,483	276	51	216	1	417	1,522
Guane	2,560	950	28	34	1	74	1,473
Guayabal	588	208	3	5	.....	33	339
Julian Diaz	765	287	.....	5	.....	7	466
Los Palacios	890	160	16	21	.....	151	542
Mántua	1,427	473	8	11	2	54	879
Mariel	1,338	224	14	43	.....	236	769
Pinar del Rio	9,561	2,247	132	399	4	1,250	5,529
City of Pinar del Rio	*2,947*	*1*	*118*	*380*	*4*	*1,127*	*1,737*

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
San Cristobal	1,289	289	9	25	.....	165	801
San Diego de los Banos	584	241	1	22	.....	28	292
San Diego de Nunez	634	77	1	9	.....	149	398
San Juan y Martinez	3,285	1,108	19	48	.....	218	1,892
San Luis	1,967	534	15	39	4	92	1,283
Viñales	3,633	1,061	26	55	.....	176	2,345
The province	47,489	11,534	411	1,826	15	5,282	28,871

COLORED MALES.

Artemisa	1,614	754	20	98	2	330	412
Bahia Honda	550	153	10	27	.....	161	199
Cabañas	1,262	425	4	69	.....	441	323
Candelaria	883	409	13	30	.....	143	288
Consolación del Norte	934	526	5	22	1	22	358
Consólación del Sur	3,019	1,145	36	153	.....	663	1,022
Guanajay	1,111	276	51	190	1	199	394
Guane	1,328	947	28	32	.....	.....	321
Guayabal	306	206	3	5	.....	.....	90
Julian Diaz	390	287	.....	5	.....	6	92
Los Palacios	451	160	16	19	.....	120	136
Mántua	718	478	8	10	2	.....	225
Mariel	600	224	13	41	.....	165	157
Pinar del Rio	4,707	2,241	130	317	4	428	1,587
City of Pinar del Rio	*1,217*	*1*	*117*	*285*	*4*	*428*	*382*
San Cristobal	664	289	9	22	.....	105	239
San Diego de los Banos	324	225	1	22	.....	.....	76
San Diego de Nunez	285	77	1	7	.....	119	81
San Juan y Martinez	1,685	1,102	19	47	.....	43	474
San Luis	980	530	15	88	4	49	344
Viñales	1,857	1,025	26	54	.....	29	723
The province	23,668	11,476	408	1,186	14	3,043	7,541

COLORED FEMALES.

Artemisa	1,476	3	.....	3	.....	112	1,358
Bahia Honda	702	9	.....	1	.....	42	650
Cabañas	1,125	.....	.....	1	.....	11	1,113
Candelaria	823	.....	.....	7	.....	56	760
Consolación del Norte	901	5	.....	4	.....	86	806
Consólación del Sur	3,140	.....	.....	1	.....	93	3,046
Guanajay	1,372	.....	.....	26	.....	218	1,128
Guane	1,232	3	.....	2	1	74	1,152
Guayabal	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	249
Julian Diaz	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	374
Los Palacios	445	.....	.....	2	.....	31	412
Mántua	709	.....	.....	1	.....	54	654
Mariel	738	.....	1	2	.....	123	612
Pinar del Rio	4,854	6	2	82	.....	822	3,942
City of Pinar del Rio	*1,750*	.....	*1*	*75*	.....	*699*	*955*
San Cristobal	625	.....	.....	3	.....	60	562
San Diego de los Banos	260	16	.....	.....	.....	28	216
San Diego de Nunez	349	.....	.....	2	.....	30	317
San Juan y Martinez	1,600	6	.....	1	.....	175	1,418
San Luis	987	4	.....	1	.....	43	939
Viñales	1,776	6	.....	1	.....	147	1,622
The province	23,771	58	3	140	1	2,239	21,330

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

TOTAL POPULATION.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Ciego de Avila	9,801	2,285	219	282	24	538	6,473
Morón	9,630	2,296	237	172	15	469	6,441
Nuevitas	10,355	2,592	512	457	40	1,023	5,731
Puerto Principe	53,140	8,547	1,857	2,615	271	5,296	34,554
City of Puerto Principe	*25,102*	*689*	*1,415*	*2,222*	*233*	*3,879*	*16,664*
Santa Cruz del Sur	5,308	1,338	179	198	9	371	3,213
The province	88,234	17,058	3,004	3,704	359	7,697	56,412

TOTAL MALES.

Ciego de Avila	4,979	2,282	218	210	21	223	2,025
Morón	4,922	2,293	235	109	14	388	1,883
Nuevitas	5,888	2,590	510	425	32	445	1,886
Puerto Principe	26,225	8,533	1,813	2,119	221	2,905	10,634
City of Puerto Principe	*10,918*	*683*	*1,371*	*1,874*	*189*	*2,317*	*4,478*
Santa Cruz del Sur	2,885	1,332	178	120	4	132	1,119
The province	44,899	17,030	2,954	2,983	292	4,093	17,547

TOTAL FEMALES.

Ciego de Avila	4,822	3	1	52	3	315	4,448
Morón	4,708	3	2	63	1	81	4,558
Nuevitas	4,467	2	2	32	8	578	3,845
Puerto Principe	26,915	14	44	496	50	2,391	23,920
City of Puerto Principe	*14,190*	*6*	*44*	*348*	*44*	*1,562*	*12,186*
Santa Cruz del Sur	2,423	6	1	78	5	239	2,094
The province	43,335	28	50	721	67	3,604	38,865

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

Ciego de Avila	8,034	1,820	123	150	12	374	5,555
Morón	8,436	1,931	169	128	9	442	5,757
Nuevitas	7,121	1,354	298	206	26	534	4,703
Puerto Principe	39,196	6,486	1,149	1,181	192	2,638	27,550
City of Puerto Principe	*16,505*	*463*	*889*	*969*	*167*	*1,832*	*12,185*
Santa Cruz del Sur	3,562	905	122	89	6	152	2,288
The province	66,349	12,496	1,861	1,754	245	4,140	45,853

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Ciego de Avila	3,999	1,818	123	114	9	202	1,733
Moron	4,289	1,929	167	66	8	388	1,711
Nuevitas	3,615	1,353	298	186	20	206	1,552
Puerto Principe	18,808	6,474	1,122	865	150	1,630	8,567
City of Puerto Principe	*6,764*	*458*	*862*	*769*	*151*	*1,301*	*3,213*
Santa Cruz del Sur	1,884	899	122	38	3	26	796
The province	32,575	12,473	1,832	1,269	190	2,452	14,359

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Ciego de Avila	4,035	2	.....	36	3	172	3,822
Moron	4,167	2	2	62	1	54	4,046
Nuevitas	3,506	1	.....	20	6	328	3,151
Puerto Principe	20,388	12	27	316	42	1,008	18,983
City of Puerto Principe	*9,741*	*5*	*27*	*200*	*36*	*531*	*8,942*
Santa Cruz del Sur	1,678	6	.....	51	3	126	1,492
The province	33,774	23	29	485	55	1,688	31,494

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

Ciego de Avila	313	136	84	38	12	3	40
Moron	197	92	64	9	6	3	23
Nuevitas	970	446	169	91	13	142	109
Puerto Principe	2,259	660	570	166	52	452	359
City of Puerto Principe	*1,283*	*72*	*426*	*116*	*40*	*376*	*254*
Santa Cruz del Sur	299	121	41	23	2	40	72
The province	4,088	1,455	928	327	86	640	603

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Ciego de Avila	283	136	84	38	12	.....	13
Moron	175	92	64	8	6	.....	5
Nuevitas	859	445	169	91	11	126	17
Puerto Principe	1,948	659	569	161	46	409	104
City of Puerto Principe	*1,084*	*72*	*426*	*112*	*34*	*352*	*89*
Santa Cruz del Sur	234	121	41	21	1	37	13
The province	3,499	1,453	927	319	76	572	152

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Ciego de Avila	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	27
Moron	22	.....	.....	1	.....	3	18
Nuevitas	111	1	.....	.....	2	16	92
Puerto Principe	311	1	1	5	6	43	255
City of Puerto Principe	*199*	.....	*1*	*3*	*6*	*24*	*165*
Santa Cruz del Sur	65	.....	.....	2	1	3	59
The province	539	2	1	8	9	68	451

TOTAL COLORED.

Ciego de Avila	1,454	329	12	74	.....	161	878
Moron	997	273	4	35	.....	24	661
Nuevitas	2,264	792	45	160	1	347	919
Puerto Principe	11,685	1,401	138	1,268	27	2,206	6,645
City of Puerto Principe	*7,314*	*154*	*100*	*1,138*	*26*	*1,671*	*4,225*
Santa Cruz del Sur	1,447	312	16	86	1	179	853
The province	17,847	3,107	215	1,623	29	2,917	9,956

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

COLORED MALES.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Ciego de Avila	697	328	11	58	.....	21	279
Moron	478	272	4	35	.....	.....	167
Nuevitas	1,414	792	43	148	1	113	317
Puerto Principe	5,469	1,400	122	1,093	25	866	1,963
City of Puerto Principe	*3,064*	*153*	*84*	*993*	*24*	*664*	*1,146*
Santa Cruz del Sur	767	312	15	61	.....	69	310
The province	8,825	3,104	195	1,395	26	1,069	3,036

COLORED FEMALES.

Ciego de Avila	757	1	1	16	.....	140	599
Moron	519	1	.....	.....	.....	24	494
Nuevitas	850	.....	2	12	.....	234	602
Puerto Principe	6,216	1	16	175	2	1,340	4,682
City of Puerto Principe	*4,250*	*1*	*16*	*145*	*2*	*1,007*	*3,079*
Santa Cruz del Sur	680	.....	1	25	1	110	543
The province	9,022	3	20	228	3	1,848	6,920

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

TOTAL POPULATION.

Abreus	3,995	1,012	149	155	16	266	2,397
Caibarien	8,050	958	966	657	37	522	5,510
Calabazar	13,419	4,453	351	596	39	543	7,437
Camajuani	14,495	4,210	685	562	35	894	8,109
Cartagena	6,244	2,141	104	130	14	340	3,515
Ceja de Pablo	6,954	1,641	130	208	12	218	4,750
Cienfuegos	59,128	12,004	3,829	3,942	359	5,294	33,700
City of Cienfuegos	*30,058*	*901*	*3,065*	*3,221*	*294*	*4,004*	*18,553*
Cifuentes	3,825	986	102	162	17	200	2,358
Cruces	7,953	980	412	529	45	1,541	4,446
Esperanza	7,811	2,289	134	165	15	438	4,770
Palmira	6,527	1,124	235	241	22	903	4,002
Placetas	11,961	3,463	296	622	24	428	7,128
Quemado de Güines	8,890	2,658	205	292	12	205	5,518
Rancho Veloz	7,532	2,058	161	288	17	750	4,258
Ranchuelo	5,059	834	171	168	14	546	3,326
Rodas	9,562	1,907	296	263	35	1,283	5,778
Sagua la Grande	21,342	2,049	1,294	1,774	136	3,899	12,200
City of Sagua la Grande	*12,723*	*152*	*932*	*1,315*	*107*	*2,735*	*7,499*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	12,832	4,151	191	203	15	583	7,690
Sancti Spiritus	25,709	5,077	727	1,310	103	1,733	16,759
City of Sancti Spiritus	*12,696*	*754*	*543*	*1,112*	*84*	*1,575*	*8,828*
San Diego del Valle	5,369	2,004	77	40	11	94	3,143
San Fernando	6,445	1,988	67	100	7	587	3,696
San Juan de las Yeras	5,000	1,419	87	101	8	485	3,520
San Juan de los Remedios	14,833	3,056	416	798	55	1,719	8,789
Santa Clara	28,437	6,774	1,073	1,356	191	2,444	16,599
City of Santa Clara	*13,763*	*526*	*972*	*1,257*	*178*	*2,289*	*8,541*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	9,003	2,146	288	358	31	1,023	5,157
Santo Domingo	10,372	3,385	279	249	26	587	5,846
Trinidad	24,271	4,440	592	1,169	86	2,129	15,855
City of Trinidad	*11,120*	*367*	*594*	*915*	*67*	*1,904*	*8,173*
Yaguajay	9,718	2,744	292	384	27	603	5,668
The province	356,536	81,951	13,599	16,817	1,409	30,836	211,924

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

TOTAL MALES.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Abreus	2,112	980	148	148	12	215	609
Caibarien	4,506	952	984	640	29	389	1,532
Calabazar	7,552	4,303	350	575	33	270	2,021
Camajuani	8,407	4,196	679	533	31	685	2,283
Cartagena	3,553	2,112	103	129	11	306	892
Ceja de Pablo	3,486	1,564	129	203	10	191	1,389
Cienfuegos	32,173	11,729	3,798	3,562	272	3,492	9,320
City of Cienfuegos	*14,589*	*891*	*3,038*	*2,869*	*220*	*2,510*	*5,061*
Cifuentes	1,938	936	102	146	11	74	669
Cruces	4,170	964	408	394	33	1,166	1,205
Esperanza	4,145	2,284	134	162	9	344	1,212
Palmira	3,569	1,124	233	241	17	778	1,176
Placetas	6,481	3,449	295	593	21	321	1,802
Quemado de Güines	4,762	2,579	203	290	8	115	1,567
Rancho Veloz	4,024	2,045	161	197	12	397	1,212
Ranchuelo	2,521	831	170	164	9	469	878
Rodas	5,367	1,902	295	263	25	1,182	1,700
Sagua la Grande	10,907	2,004	1,277	1,587	92	2,634	3,313
City of Sagua la Grande	*6,163*	*150*	*926*	*1,161*	*78*	*1,749*	*2,099*
San Antonio las Vueltas	7,121	4,137	191	201	10	510	2,072
Sancti Spiritus	12,046	5,010	718	1,028	91	854	4,345
City of Sancti Spiritus	*5,030*	*745*	*540*	*868*	*74*	*632*	*2,171*
San Diego del Valle	2,896	1,993	77	40	8	65	713
San Fernando	3,742	1,988	67	100	5	559	1,023
San Juan de las Yeras	2,938	1,402	87	100	3	447	899
San Juan de los Remedios	7,605	3,044	413	655	45	1,253	2,195
Santa Clara	14,582	6,757	1,063	1,140	136	1,500	3,986
City of Santa Clara	*6,268*	*521*	*962*	*1,041*	*130*	*1,584*	*2,224*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	5,606	2,148	267	356	29	1,514	1,274
Santo Domingo	5,496	3,327	274	219	21	243	1,412
Trinidad	11,688	4,367	586	1,113	65	1,698	3,859
City of Trinidad	*4,516*	*364*	*398*	*864*	*51*	*880*	*1,965*
Yaguajay	5,664	2,741	291	381	21	519	1,711
The province	189,057	80,866	13,503	15,160	1,069	22,190	56,269

TOTAL FEMALES.

Abreus	1,883	32	1	7	4	51	1,788
Caibarien	4,144	6	2	17	8	133	3,978
Calabazar	5,867	150	1	21	6	273	5,416
Camajuani	6,088	14	6	29	4	209	5,826
Cartagena	2,691	29	1	1	3	34	2,623
Ceja de Pablo	3,468	77	1	.....	2	27	3,361
Cienfuegos	28,955	275	31	380	87	1,802	24,380
City of Cienfuegos	*15,449*	*10*	*27*	*352*	*74*	*1,494*	*13,492*
Cifuentes	1,887	50	.....	16	6	126	1,689
Cruces	3,783	16	4	135	12	375	3,241
Esperanza	3,666	5	.....	3	6	94	3,558
Palmira	2,958	.....	2	.....	5	125	2,826
Placetas	5,480	14	1	29	3	107	5,326
Quemado de Güines	4,128	79	2	2	4	90	3,951
Rancho Veloz	3,508	13	.....	91	5	353	3,046
Ranchuelo	2,538	3	1	4	5	77	2,448
Rodas	4,196	5	1	.....	10	101	4,078
Sagua la Grande	10,435	45	7	187	44	1,265	8,887
City of Sagua la Grande	*6,565*	*2*	*6*	*154*	*29*	*974*	*5,400*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	5,711	14	.....	2	5	72	5,618
Sancti-Spiritus	13,663	67	9	282	12	879	12,414
City of Sancti-Spiritus	*7,666*	*9*	*3*	*244*	*10*	*743*	*6,657*
San Diego del Valle	2,473	11	.....	.....	3	29	2,430
San Fernando	2,703	.....	.....	.....	2	28	2,673
San Juan de las Yeras	2,662	17	.....	1	5	18	2,621
San Juan de los Remedios	7,228	12	3	143	10	466	6,594
Santa Clara	13,855	17	10	216	55	944	12,613
City of Santa Clara	*7,501*	*5*	*10*	*216*	*48*	*905*	*6,317*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	3,997	.....	1	2	2	109	3,883
Santo Domingo	4,876	58	5	30	5	344	4,434

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

TOTAL FEMALES—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Trinidad	12,583	73	6	56	21	431	11,996
City of Trinidad	*6,604*	*5*	*2*	*51*	*16*	*324*	*6,208*
Yaguajay	4,054	3	1	8	6	84	3,957
The province	167,479	1,085	96	1,657	340	8,646	155,655

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

Abreus	2,227	454	58	70	8	58	1,579
Caibarien	5,620	537	410	348	17	154	4,154
Calabazar	7,600	2,222	107	109	15	98	4,992
Camajuani	7,993	1,863	166	201	21	62	5,620
Cartagena	3,852	1,146	43	64	13	160	2,426
Ceja de Pablo	4,190	960	51	111	9	46	3,013
Cienfuegos	32,209	5,437	1,545	1,760	227	1,472	21,759
City of Cienfuegos	*15,735*	*534*	*1,260*	*1,438*	*175*	*1,038*	*11,490*
Cifuentes	2,450	558	42	109	12	51	1,678
Cruces	4,084	439	167	261	85	415	2,767
Esperanza	5,602	1,494	65	72	10	371	3,590
Palmira	3,238	561	112	107	14	18	2,426
Placetas	7,214	1,795	116	225	15	159	4,904
Quemado de Güines	5,737	1,540	76	135	9	72	3,905
Rancho Veloz	3,823	937	50	152	10	170	2,504
Ranchuelo	3,067	483	93	87	13	212	2,179
Rodas	5,427	1,000	109	107	26	391	3,794
Sagua la Grande	11,709	1,078	482	883	97	1,148	8,021
City of Sagua la Grande	*7,045*	*68*	*350*	*648*	*75*	*863*	*5,041*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	9,363	2,600	72	86	9	242	6,354
Sancti-Spiritus	18,738	3,896	423	575	82	823	12,939
City of Sancti-Spiritus	*8,170*	*509*	*356*	*483*	*65*	*551*	*6,226*
San Diego del Valle	4,098	1,508	31	18	11	36	2,494
San Fernando	4,176	1,112	41	60	6	282	2,695
San Juan de las Yeras	4,105	856	41	62	8	458	2,680
San Juan de los Remedios	9,094	1,799	155	384	43	584	6,129
Santa Clara	18,300	4,242	545	621	150	970	11,772
City of Santa Clara	*8,276*	*515*	*485*	*566*	*137*	*843*	*5,930*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	4,872	1,059	154	156	12	562	2,929
Santo Domingo	7,000	2,251	141	147	15	176	4,270
Trinidad	13,746	2,608	365	441	63	1,044	9,225
City of Trinidad	*5,473*	*218*	*250*	*321*	*51*	*466*	*4,167*
Yaguajay	5,471	1,412	116	148	17	74	3,704
The province	214,945	45,847	5,776	7,565	967	10,288	144,502

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

Abreus	1,047	453	58	70	6	53	407
Caibarien	2,599	535	410	337	10	131	1,176
Calabazar	3,938	2,207	107	162	10	73	1,379
Camajuani	4,000	1,856	164	188	17	13	1,762
Cartagena	2,085	1,145	42	64	10	157	617
Ceja de Pablo	2,109	952	50	111	7	44	945
Cienfuegos	16,028	5,374	1,537	1,609	169	1,164	6,175
City of Cienfuegos	*7,045*	*334*	*1,252*	*1,287*	*130*	*836*	*3,206*
Cifuentes	1,206	548	42	100	7	29	480
Cruces	1,951	438	167	195	25	359	767
Esperanza	2,892	1,491	65	70	5	344	917
Palmira	1,559	561	111	107	10	11	759
Placetas	3,559	1,786	116	202	12	123	1,320
Quemado de Güines	2,893	1,530	75	134	6	34	1,105
Rancho Veloz	1,917	936	50	86	6	113	726
Ranchuelo	1,449	481	92	86	9	199	582
Rodas	2,764	998	108	107	16	378	1,157
Sagua la Grande	5,582	1,069	479	806	61	973	2,194
City of Sagua la Grande	*3,186*	*67*	*348*	*591*	*55*	*709*	*1,418*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	4,780	2,591	72	85	4	226	1,802

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE MALES—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Sancti-Spiritus	8,770	3,871	423	408	73	588	3,407
City of Sancti-Spiritus	*3,166*	*505*	*336*	*340*	*58*	*366*	*1,561*
San Diego del Valle	2,163	1,500	31	18	8	26	578
San Fernando	2,242	1,112	41	60	4	254	771
San Juan de las Yeras	2,094	842	41	61	3	447	700
San Juan de los Remedios	4,355	1,792	154	284	37	495	1,593
Santa Clara	8,994	4,231	541	489	98	785	2,850
City of Santa Clara	*3,501*	*311*	*481*	*434*	*92*	*669*	*1,514*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	2,683	1,059	154	156	10	539	765
Santo Domingo	3,591	2,236	138	128	10	59	1,020
Trinidad	6,688	2,591	364	414	43	973	2,303
City of Trinidad	*2,250*	*217*	*250*	*298*	*36*	*428*	*1,021*
Yaguajay	2,883	1,412	115	145	11	52	1,148
The province	106,771	45,606	5,747	6,682	687	8,044	39,405

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Abreus	1,180	1	.....	.....	2	5	1,172
Caibarien	3,021	2	.....	11	7	23	2,978
Calabazar	3,662	15	.....	4	5	25	3,613
Camajuani	3,933	7	2	13	4	49	3,858
Cartagena	1,817	1	1	.....	3	3	1,809
Ceja de Pablo	2,081	8	1	.....	2	2	2,068
Cienfuegos	16,181	63	8	160	58	308	15,584
City of Cienfuegos	*8,690*	.....	*8*	*151*	*45*	*202*	*8,284*
Cifuentes	1,244	10	.....	9	5	22	1,198
Cruces	2,133	1	.....	66	10	56	2,000
Esperanza	2,710	3	.....	2	5	27	2,673
Palmira	1,679	.....	1	.....	4	7	1,667
Placetas	3,655	9	.....	23	3	36	3,584
Quemado de Güines	2,844	1	1	1	3	38	2,800
Rancho Veloz	1,906	1	.....	66	4	57	1,778
Ranchuelo	1,618	2	1	1	4	13	1,597
Rodas	2,663	2	1	.....	10	13	2,637
Sagua la Grande	6,127	9	3	77	36	175	5,827
City of Sagua la Grande	*3,859*	*1*	*2*	*57*	*22*	*154*	*3,623*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	4,583	9	.....	1	5	16	4,552
Sancti-Spiritus	9,968	25	.....	167	9	235	9,532
City of Sancti-Spiritus	*5,004*	*4*	.....	*143*	*7*	*185*	*4,665*
San Diego del Valle	1,935	8	.....	.....	3	8	1,916
San Fernando	1,934	.....	.....	.....	2	8	1,924
San Juan de las Yeras	2,011	14	.....	1	5	11	1,980
San Juan de los Remedios	4,739	7	1	100	6	89	4,536
Santa Clara	9,306	11	4	132	52	185	8,922
City of Santa Clara	*4,776*	*4*	*4*	*132*	*45*	*174*	*4,416*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	2,189	.....	.....	.....	2	23	2,164
Santo Domingo	3,409	15	3	19	5	117	3,250
Trinidad	7,058	17	1	27	20	71	6,922
City of Trinidad	*3,223*	*1*	.....	*23*	*15*	*38*	*3,146*
Yaguajay	2,588	.....	1	3	6	22	2,556
The province	108,174	241	29	883	280	1,644	105,097

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

Abreus	404	143	73	36	7	105	40
Caibarien	1,068	147	465	115	17	137	187
Calabazar	1,016	448	198	162	12	48	148
Camajuani	3,233	1,212	394	138	13	690	786
Cartagena	504	389	48	14	1	23	29
Ceja de Pablo	215	90	57	29	3	.....	36
Cienfuegos	6,376	1,901	1,951	574	103	911	936
City of Cienfuegos	*3,485*	*178*	*1,577*	*405*	*91*	*607*	*627*
Cifuentes	166	53	50	13	5	8	37
Cruces	715	139	172	60	8	218	118

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Esperanza	262	153	53	18	2	----------	36
Palmira	556	192	97	65	7	163	32
Placetas	1,408	769	153	103	8	84	291
Quemado de Güines	511	223	99	87	3	25	74
Rancho Veloz	474	248	80	47	6	2	91
Ranchuelo	233	105	62	22	----------	17	27
Rodas	866	295	152	67	8	240	104
Sagua la Grande	2,043	366	611	276	32	462	296
City of Sagua la Grande	*1,157*	*34*	*446*	*164*	*27*	*280*	*186*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	1,864	1,089	106	54	6	175	434
Sancti-Spiritus	666	189	236	72	14	47	108
City of Sancti-Spiritus	*391*	*39*	*177*	*51*	*13*	*47*	*65*
San Diego del Valle	212	137	33	8	----------	7	33
San Fernando	594	287	26	27	1	164	89
San Juan de las Yeras	189	110	35	13	----------	----------	31
San Juan de los Remedios	1,486	615	199	86	11	271	254
Santa Clara	1,972	811	407	86	32	267	369
City of Santa Clara	*915*	*46*	*368*	*70*	*32*	*265*	*134*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	565	344	74	69	6	4	68
Santo Domingo	431	218	96	31	9	5	70
Trinidad	539	203	171	35	18	32	80
City of Trinidad	*247*	*17*	*113*	*15*	*13*	*32*	*57*
Yaguajay	1,305	465	148	86	10	341	255
The province	29,823	11,341	6,248	2,388	342	4,446	5,058

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Abreus	367	143	72	36	5	105	6
Calbarien	908	147	484	114	16	132	80
Calabazar	888	447	138	162	11	48	22
Camajuani	2,496	1,209	390	135	13	672	77
Cartagena	486	389	48	14	1	23	11
Ceja de Pablo	185	90	57	29	3	----------	6
Cienfuegos	5,537	1,896	1,932	560	87	871	101
City of Cienfuegos	*2,900*	*177*	*1,563*	*393*	*75*	*574*	*119*
Cifuentes	133	53	50	13	4	7	6
Cruces	616	139	169	60	6	217	25
Esperanza	237	153	53	18	2	----------	11
Palmira	533	192	96	65	6	162	12
Placetas	1,141	767	152	103	8	75	36
Quemado de Güines	443	223	96	87	2	24	9
Rancho Veloz	400	246	80	46	5	----------	23
Ranchuelo	221	105	62	22	----------	17	15
Rodas	767	294	152	67	8	236	10
Sagua la Grande	1,768	366	608	272	26	450	46
City of Sagua la Grande	*967*	*34*	*443*	*161*	*22*	*273*	*34*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	1,463	1,086	106	54	6	160	51
Sancti Spiritus	589	188	236	71	13	45	36
City of Sancti Spiritus	*343*	*39*	*177*	*50*	*11*	*45*	*21*
San Diego del Valle	184	137	33	8	----------	7	4
San Fernando	513	287	26	27	1	164	8
San Juan de las Yeras	165	110	35	13	----------	----------	7
San Juan de los Remedios	1,199	615	199	85	7	263	30
Santa Clara	1,658	811	402	85	32	261	67
City of Santa Clara	*807*	*46*	*363*	*69*	*32*	*261*	*36*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	509	344	74	69	6	2	14
Santo Domingo	374	217	96	31	9	----------	21
Trinidad	479	203	171	34	18	32	21
City of Trinidad	*207*	*17*	*113*	*14*	*13*	*32*	*18*
Yaguajay	1,082	465	148	86	10	339	34
The province	25,336	11,322	6,207	2,361	305	4,312	829

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TABLE XXIV.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Abreus	37	.....	1	.....	2	.....	34
Caibarien	165	.....	1	1	1	5	157
Calabazar	128	1	.....	.....	1	.....	126
Camajuani	737	3	4	3	.....	18	709
Cartagena	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Ceja de Pablo	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Cienfuegos	839	5	19	14	16	40	745
City of Cienfuegos	*585*	*1*	*15*	*12*	*16*	*33*	*508*
Cifuentes	33	.....	.....	.....	1	1	31
Cruces	99	.....	3	.....	2	1	93
Esperanza	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Palmira	23	.....	1	.....	1	1	20
Placetas	267	2	1	.....	.....	9	255
Quemado de Güines	68	.....	1	.....	1	1	65
Rancho Veloz	74	2	.....	1	1	2	68
Ranchuelo	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Rodas	99	1	.....	.....	.....	4	94
Sagua la Grande	275	.....	3	4	6	12	250
City of Sagua la Grande	*170*	.....	*3*	*3*	*5*	*7*	*152*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	401	3	.....	.....	.....	15	383
Sancti Spiritus	77	1	.....	1	1	2	72
City of Sancti Spiritus	*48*	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	*2*	*44*
San Diego del Valle	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
San Fernando	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
San Juan de las Yeras	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
San Juan de los Remedios	237	.....	.....	1	4	8	224
Santa Clara	314	.....	5	1	.....	6	302
City of Santa Clara	*108*	.....	*5*	*1*	.....	*4*	*98*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	54
Santo Domingo	57	1	2	.....	.....	5	49
Trinidad	60	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	59
City of Trinidad	*40*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	*39*
Yaguajay	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	221
The province	4,487	19	41	27	37	134	4,229

TOTAL COLORED.

Abreus	1,364	415	18	49	1	103	778
Caibarien	1,902	274	91	194	3	231	1,109
Calabazar	4,803	1,783	46	268	12	397	2,297
Camajuani	3,329	1,135	125	223	1	142	1,703
Cartagena	1,888	606	13	52	.....	157	1,060
Ceja de Pablo	2,549	591	22	63	.....	172	1,701
Cienfuegos	20,543	4,666	333	1,599	29	2,911	11,005
City of Cienfuegos	*10,818*	*589*	*223*	*1,378*	*28*	*2,359*	*6,436*
Cifuentes	1,209	375	10	40	.....	141	643
Cruces	3,154	402	73	208	2	908	1,561
Esperanza	1,947	642	16	75	3	67	1,144
Palmira	2,733	371	26	89	1	722	1,544
Placetas	3,339	899	27	294	1	185	1,933
Quemado de Güines	2,642	895	30	70	.....	108	1,539
Rancho Veloz	3,235	873	31	89	1	578	1,663
Ranchuelo	1,759	246	16	59	1	317	1,120
Rodas	3,269	612	35	89	1	652	1,880
Sagua la Grande	7,590	605	191	615	7	2,289	3,883
City of Sagua la Grande	*4,546*	*50*	*136*	*503*	*5*	*1,580*	*2,272*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	1,605	462	13	63	.....	165	902
Sancti Spiritus	6,305	992	68	663	7	863	3,712
City of Sancti Spiritus	*4,735*	*206*	*50*	*578*	*7*	*777*	*3,557*
San Diego del Valle	1,059	359	13	19	.....	51	617
San Fernando	1,675	589	.....	13	.....	161	912
San Juan de las Yeras	1,306	453	11	26	.....	7	809
San Juan de los Remedios	4,303	642	62	328	1	864	2,406
Santa Clara	8,165	1,721	121	649	9	1,207	4,458
City of Santa Clara	*4,572*	*165*	*119*	*621*	*9*	*1,181*	*2,477*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	4,166	743	60	133	13	1,057	2,160

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Santo Domingo	2,941	916	40	71	2	406	1,506
Trinidad	9,986	1,629	56	693	5	1,053	6,550
City of Trinidad	*5,400*	*152*	*31*	*579*	*3*	*706*	*3,949*
Yaguajay	2,942	867	28	150	.....	188	1,709
The province	111,768	24,763	1,575	6,864	100	16,102	62,364

COLORED MALES.

Abreus	698	384	18	42	1	57	196
Caibarien	1,004	270	90	189	3	126	326
Calabazar	2,726	1,649	45	251	12	149	620
Camajuani	1,911	1,131	125	210	1	.....	444
Cartagena	1,082	578	18	51	.....	126	264
Ceja de Pablo	1,192	522	22	63	.....	147	438
Cienfuegos	10,606	4,459	329	1,393	16	1,457	2,954
City of Cienfuegos	*4,644*	*380*	*224*	*1,189*	*15*	*1,100*	*1,736*
Cifuentes	599	335	10	33	.....	38	183
Cruces	1,603	387	72	139	2	590	413
Esperanza	1,016	640	16	74	2	.....	284
Palmira	1,477	371	26	69	1	605	405
Placetas	1,781	896	27	288	1	123	446
Quemado de Güines	1,426	817	30	69	.....	57	453
Rancho Veloz	1,707	863	31	65	1	284	463
Ranchuelo	851	245	16	56	.....	253	281
Rodas	1,836	610	35	89	1	568	533
Sagua la Grande	3,557	569	190	509	5	1,211	1,073
City of Sagua la Grande	*2,010*	*49*	*135*	*409*	*3*	*767*	*647*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	878	460	13	62	.....	124	219
Sancti Spiritus	2,687	951	59	549	5	221	902
City of Sancti Spiritus	*1,521*	*201*	*27*	*478*	*5*	*221*	*589*
San Diego del Valle	549	356	13	19	.....	30	131
San Fernando	987	589	.....	13	.....	141	244
San Juan de las Yeras	679	450	11	26	.....	.....	192
San Juan de los Remedios	2,051	637	60	286	1	495	572
Santa Clara	3,930	1,715	120	566	6	454	1,069
City of Santa Clara	*1,954*	*164*	*118*	*538*	*6*	*454*	*674*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	2,414	743	59	131	13	973	495
Santo Domingo	1,531	874	40	60	2	184	371
Trinidad	4,521	1,573	51	665	4	693	1,535
City of Trinidad	*2,059*	*150*	*29*	*552*	*2*	*420*	*926*
Yaguajay	1,699	864	28	150	.....	128	529
The province	56,960	23,938	1,549	6,117	77	9,234	16,035

COLORED FEMALES.

Abreus	666	31	.....	7	.....	48	582
Caibarien	958	4	1	5	.....	105	843
Calabazar	2,077	134	1	17	.....	248	1,677
Camajuani	1,418	4	.....	13	.....	142	1,259
Cartagena	850	28	.....	1	.....	31	790
Ceja de Pablo	1,357	69	.....	.....	.....	25	1,263
Cienfuegos	9,935	207	4	206	13	1,454	8,051
City of Cienfuegos	*6,174*	*9*	*4*	*189*	*13*	*1,259*	*4,700*
Cifuentes	610	40	.....	7	.....	103	460
Cruces	1,551	15	1	69	.....	318	1,148
Esperanza	931	2	.....	1	1	67	860
Palmira	1,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	1,139
Placetas	1,558	3	.....	6	.....	62	1,487
Quemado de Güines	1,216	73	.....	1	.....	51	1,096
Rancho Veloz	1,528	10	.....	24	.....	294	1,200
Ranchuelo	908	1	.....	3	1	64	839
Rodas	1,433	2	.....	.....	.....	84	1,347
Sagua la Grande	4,033	36	1	106	2	1,078	2,810
City of Sagua la Grande	*2,536*	*1*	*1*	*94*	*2*	*813*	*1,625*

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

COLORED FEMALES—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
San Antonio de las Vueltas	727	2	.....	1	.....	41	683
Sancti Spiritus	8,618	41	9	114	2	642	2,810
City of Sancti Spiritus	*2,614*	*5*	*3*	*100*	*2*	*556*	*1,948*
San Diego del Valle	510	3	.....	.....	.....	21	486
San Fernando	688	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	668
San Juan de las Yeras	627	3	.....	.....	.....	7	617
San Juan de los Remedios	2,252	5	2	42	.....	369	1,834
Santa Clara	4,235	6	1	83	3	753	3,389
City of Santa Clara	*2,618*	*1*	*1*	*83*	*3*	*727*	*1,803*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	1,752	.....	1	2	.....	84	1,665
Santo Domingo	1,410	42	.....	11	.....	222	1,135
Trinidad	5,465	56	5	28	1	380	5,015
City of Trinidad	*3,341*	*2*	*2*	*27*	*1*	*286*	*3,023*
Yaguajay	1,243	3	.....	.....	.....	60	1,180
The province	54,818	825	26	747	23	6,868	46,329

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

TOTAL POPULATION.

Alto Songo	12,770	4,348	151	249	17	291	7,714
Baracoa	21,944	4,539	528	480	60	876	15,461
Bayamo	21,193	4,675	330	322	36	511	15,319
Campechuela	7,369	2,228	178	214	11	149	4,589
Caney	9,126	2,840	185	436	27	769	4,869
Cobre	10,707	2,845	129	417	15	118	7,183
Cristo	1,194	180	52	71	10	94	807
Gibara	31,594	7,184	888	1,097	74	1,029	21,322
Guantanamo	28,063	5,920	834	1,644	77	1,591	17,997
Holguin	34,506	8,960	566	676	73	565	23,666
Jiguani	10,495	2,010	107	108	9	417	7,844
Manzanillo	32,288	5,904	1,283	1,688	100	1,455	21,858
City of Manzanillo	*14,464*	*566*	*1,129*	*1,439*	*90*	*1,371*	*9,869*
Mayarí	8,504	1,848	133	148	16	231	6,128
Niquero	2,718	409	72	38	7	197	1,995
Palma Soriano	12,305	3,829	150	157	11	103	8,055
Puerto Padre	19,984	4,651	291	316	31	485	14,210
Sagua de Tánamo	5,796	1,530	95	85	5	99	3,982
San Luis	11,681	2,902	219	352	20	310	7,878
Santiago de Cuba	45,478	1,917	3,079	6,397	429	5,595	28,061
City of Santiago de Cuba	*43,090*	*1,419*	*3,063*	*6,381*	*429*	*5,449*	*26,349*
The province	327,715	68,899	9,270	14,895	1,028	14,885	218,938

TOTAL MALES.

Alto Songo	6,525	3,636	146	192	14	202	2,335
Baracoa	11,141	4,517	525	472	45	592	4,990
Bayamo	10,311	4,656	327	321	21	411	4,575
Campechuela	4,107	2,221	176	211	9	113	1,377
Caney	5,478	2,814	180	402	26	612	1,444
Cobre	5,443	2,795	127	404	15	62	2,040
Cristo	563	158	51	66	9	61	218
Gibara	16,126	7,146	884	1,076	58	690	6,272
Guantanamo	14,476	5,721	831	1,540	64	1,174	5,146
Holguin	17,020	8,988	560	626	59	332	6,505
Jiguani	5,104	2,006	107	107	7	405	2,472
Manzanillo	15,666	5,886	1,276	1,563	70	1,012	5,859
City of Manzanillo	*6,518*	*565*	*1,122*	*1,315*	*65*	*958*	*2,493*
Mayarí	4,280	1,843	133	147	16	186	1,955
Niquero	1,373	408	72	37	6	187	663
Palma Soriano	6,396	3,800	150	152	10	52	2,232
Puerto Padre	9,940	4,627	291	313	27	426	4,257

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

TOTAL MALES—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

Districts.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Sagua de Tánamo	2,973	1,526	94	83	3	40	1,227
San Luis	5,805	2,857	215	283	13	187	2,270
Santiago de Cuba	21,118	1,888	2,995	4,996	317	3,489	7,433
City of Santiago de Cuba	*19,922*	*1,590*	*2,979*	*4,980*	*317*	*3,299*	*6,967*
The province	163,845	67,443	9,140	12,991	789	10,102	63,380

TOTAL FEMALES.

Alto Songo	6,245	712	5	57	3	89	5,379
Baracoa	10,803	22	3	8	15	284	10,471
Bayamo	10,882	19	3	1	15	100	10,744
Campechuela	3,262	7	2	3	2	36	3,212
Caney	3,648	26	5	34	1	157	3,425
Cobre	5,264	50	2	13		56	5,143
Cristo	631	2	1	5	1	33	589
Gibara	15,468	38	4	21	16	339	15,050
Guantanamo	13,587	199	3	104	13	417	12,851
Holguin	17,486	22	6	50	14	233	17,161
Jiguani	5,391	4		1	2	12	5,372
Manzanillo	16,622	18	7	125	30	443	15,999
City of Manzanillo	*7,946*	*1*	*7*	*124*	*25*	*413*	*7,376*
Mayari	4,224	5		1		45	4,173
Niquero	1,345	1		1	1	10	1,332
Palma Soriano	5,909	29		5	1	51	5,823
Puerto Padre	10,044	24		3	4	60	9,953
Sagua de Tánamo	2,823	4	1	2	2	59	2,755
San Luis	5,876	45	4	69	7	143	5,608
Santiago de Cuba	24,360	29	84	1,401	112	2,156	20,578
City of Santiago de Cuba	*23,168*	*29*	*84*	*1,401*	*112*	*2,150*	*19,392*
The province	163,870	1,256	130	1,904	239	4,723	155,618

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

Alto Songo	2,971	806	89	52	14	90	1,920
Baracoa	9,394	2,232	205	129	41	52	6,735
Bayamo	11,110	2,598	224	108	31	161	7,988
Campechuela	3,971	1,118	120	95	7	54	2,577
Caney	2,616	660	60	90	11	14	1,781
Cobre	2,259	578	52	67	8	2	1,552
Cristo	510	65	27	15	6	21	376
Gibara	24,244	5,398	515	527	47	744	17,013
Guantanamo	7,028	1,328	271	299	41	28	5,063
Holguin	29,610	7,748	383	308	52	426	20,695
Jiguani	6,179	1,198	79	23	6	228	4,645
Manzanillo	18,115	3,197	709	647	75	582	12,905
City of Manzanillo	*8,833*	*321*	*603*	*576*	*67*	*570*	*6,196*
Mayari	5,143	1,130	68	52	10	125	3,758
Niquero	1,863	252	44	23	5	159	1,380
Palma Soriano	5,947	1,827	87	42	9	18	3,964
Puerto Padre	14,659	3,248	198	135	24	455	10,599
Sagua de Tánamo	3,500	941	48	28	2	30	2,451
San Luis	2,967	595	97	95	13	48	2,119
Santiago de Cuba	15,711	509	1,320	1,298	313	972	11,299
City of Santiago de Cuba	*15,258*	*402*	*1,315*	*1,296*	*313*	*946*	*10,986*
The province	167,797	35,424	4,596	4,033	715	4,209	118,820

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Alto Songo	1,544	753	85	32	11	83	580
Baracoa	4,765	2,224	204	128	26	.....	2,183
Bayamo	5,386	2,590	222	108	16	141	2,309
Campechuela	2,151	1,114	118	92	5	44	778
Caney	1,365	659	58	79	10	.....	557
Cobre	1,191	576	51	65	8	.....	491
Cristo	243	65	27	15	5	17	114
Gibara	12,164	5,372	513	510	34	636	5,099
Guantanamo	3,489	1,319	271	298	31	.....	1,575
Holguin	14,468	7,724	381	290	39	332	5,702
Jiguani	3,022	1,195	79	23	5	225	1,495
Manzanillo	8,491	3,186	706	584	49	446	3,520
City of Manzanillo	*3,565*	*321*	*600*	*513*	*45*	*446*	*1,640*
Mayari	2,590	1,125	68	52	10	113	1,222
Niquero	940	251	44	22	5	152	466
Palma Soriano	3,064	1,814	87	40	8	13	1,102
Puerto Padre	7,279	3,234	198	133	21	425	3,268
Sagua de Tánamo	1,759	940	48	27	.....	13	731
San Luis	1,440	582	97	66	8	40	647
Santiago de Cuba	6,943	507	1,311	861	217	843	3,204
City of Santiago de Cuba	*6,702*	*400*	*1,304*	*859*	*217*	*843*	*3,079*
The province	82,292	35,240	4,568	3,420	508	3,523	35,033

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

Alto Songo	1,427	53	4	20	3	7	1,340
Baracoa	4,629	8	1	1	15	52	4,552
Bayamo	5,724	8	2	.....	15	29	5,670
Campechuela	1,820	4	2	3	2	10	1,799
Caney	1,253	1	2	11	1	14	1,224
Cobre	1,068	2	1	2	.....	2	1,061
Cristo	267	.....	.....	.....	1	4	262
Gibara	12,080	26	2	17	13	108	11,914
Guantanamo	3,539	7	.....	6	10	28	3,488
Holguin	15,142	22	2	18	13	94	14,993
Jiguani	3,157	3	.....	.....	1	3	3,150
Manzanillo	9,624	11	3	63	26	136	9,385
City of Manzanillo	*4,768*	.....	*3*	*63*	*22*	*124*	*4,556*
Mayari	2,553	5	.....	.....	.....	12	2,536
Niquero	923	1	.....	1	.....	7	914
Palma Soriano	2,883	13	.....	2	1	5	2,862
Puerto Padre	7,380	14	.....	2	3	30	7,331
Sagua de Tánamo	1,741	1	.....	1	2	17	1,720
San Luis	1,527	3	.....	29	5	8	1,482
Santiago de Cuba	8,768	2	9	437	96	129	8,095
City of Santiago de Cuba	*8,556*	*2*	*9*	*437*	*96*	*129*	*7,883*
The province	85,505	184	28	613	207	696	83,787

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

Alto Songo	232	143	29	5	.....	27	28
Baracoa	613	243	186	41	14	48	86
Bayamo	219	116	66	14	5	2	16
Campechuela	318	207	40	28	3	27	13
Caney	1,692	921	101	97	15	489	69
Cobre	244	131	28	32	5	22	26
Cristo	77	10	19	8	3	22	15
Gibara	1,505	645	306	116	28	64	352
Guantanamo	1,843	581	455	118	27	337	225
Holguin	681	348	144	49	18	2	120
Jiguani	63	41	11	7	1	.....	3
Manzanillo	1,224	248	443	159	20	186	168
City of Manzanillo	*919*	*65*	*407*	*115*	*18*	*180*	*134*

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Mayari	134	58	46	9	4	.....	17
Niquero	62	17	23	9	2	8	3
Palma Soriano	128	76	24	9	.....	5	14
Puerto Padre	267	141	78	19	4	.....	25
Sagua de Tánamo	33	31	34	7	3	2	6
San Luis	465	194	76	23	4	45	123
Santiago de Cuba	3,458	241	1,212	276	68	924	737
City of Santiago de Cuba	*3,440*	*233*	*1,210*	*276*	*68*	*918*	*736*
The province	13,313	4,392	3,318	1,026	219	2,201	2,148

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

Alto Songo	208	139	29	5	.....	27	8
Baracoa	542	242	186	41	14	40	19
Bayamo	207	115	66	14	5	.....	7
Campechuela	306	207	40	28	3	27	1
Caney	1,629	921	98	96	15	486	13
Cobre	222	131	26	31	5	21	8
Cristo	65	10	19	8	3	22	3
Gibara	1,194	643	304	116	22	54	55
Guantanamo	1,569	579	455	115	26	333	61
Holguin	573	348	143	48	18	.....	16
Jiguani	60	41	11	7	1	.....	.....
Manzanillo	1,080	246	443	157	17	179	38
City of Manzanillo	*310*	*64*	*107*	*113*	*16*	*179*	*31*
Mayari	119	58	46	9	4	.....	2
Niquero	57	17	23	9	1	7	.....
Palma Soriano	116	76	24	9	.....	5	2
Puerto Padre	249	141	78	19	3	.....	8
Sagua de Tánamo	30	31	34	7	3	2	3
San Luis	358	193	76	22	4	43	20
Santiago de Cuba	2,812	241	1,197	254	63	888	169
City of Santiago de Cuba	*2,795*	*233*	*1,195*	*254*	*63*	*882*	*169*
The province	11,446	4,379	3,298	995	207	2,134	433

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

Alto Songo	24	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Baracoa	76	1	.....	.....	.....	8	67
Bayamo	12	1	.....	.....	.....	2	9
Campechuela	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Caney	63	.....	3	1	.....	3	56
Cobre	22	.....	.....	1	.....	1	20
Cristo	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Gibara	311	2	1	.....	1	10	297
Guantanamo	274	2	.....	3	1	4	264
Holguin	108	.....	1	1	.....	2	104
Jiguani	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Manzanillo	144	2	.....	2	3	7	130
City of Manzanillo	*109*	*1*	.....	*2*	*2*	*7*	*97*
Mayari	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Niquero	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3
Palma Soriano	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Puerto Padre	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17
Sagua de Tánamo	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
San Luis	107	1	.....	1	.....	2	103
Santiago de Cuba	646	.....	15	22	5	38	568
City of Santiago de Cuba	*645*	.....	*15*	*22*	*5*	*36*	*567*
The province	1,867	13	20	31	12	76	1,715

TOTAL COLORED.

Alto Songo	9,567	8,399	33	192	3	174	5,766
Baracoa	11,932	2,064	137	310	5	776	8,640
Bayamo	9,364	1,961	40	200	.....	348	7,315
Campechuela	3,060	903	18	91	1	68	1,999
Caney	4,818	1,259	24	249	1	266	3,019

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TABLE XXIV—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

TOTAL COLORED—Continued.

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Cobre	8,204	2,126	51	318	2	94	5,603
Cristo	607	85	6	48	1	51	416
Gibara	5,845	1,141	68	454	4	221	3,957
Guantanamo	19,192	4,013	106	1,227	9	1,226	12,609
Holguin	4,215	866	39	319	3	137	2,851
Jiguani	4,253	771	17	78	2	189	3,196
Manzanillo	12,949	2,459	131	882	5	687	8,785
City of Manzanillo	*5,218*	*180*	*119*	*748*	*5*	*615*	*3,545*
Mayari	3,227	660	19	87	2	106	2,353
Niquero	793	140	5	6		30	612
Palma Soriano	6,230	1,926	39	106	2	80	4,077
Puerto Padre	5,068	1,262	15	162	3	30	3,596
Sagua de Tánamo	2,213	558	13	50		67	1,525
San Luis	8,249	2,113	46	234	3	217	5,636
Santiago de Cuba	26,309	1,167	547	4,823	48	3,699	16,025
City of Santiago de Cuba	*21,392*	*786*	*540*	*4,809*	*48*	*3,585*	*14,625*
The province	146,605	28,883	1,356	9,836	94	8,466	97,970

COLORED MALES.

Alto Songo	4,773	2,744	32	155	3	92	1,747
Baracoa	5,334	2,051	135	303	5	552	2,788
Bayamo	4,718	1,951	39	199		270	2,259
Campechuela	1,650	900	18	91	1	42	598
Caney	2,486	1,234	24	227	1	126	874
Cobre	4,090	2,088	50	308	2	41	1,541
Cristo	255	83	5	43	1	22	101
Gibara	2,768	1,131	67	450	2		1,118
Guantanamo	9,418	3,823	105	1,132	7	841	3,510
Holguin	1,979	866	36	288	2		787
Jiguani	2,022	770	17	77	1	180	977
Manzanillo	6,095	2,454	127	822	4	367	2,301
City of Manzanillo	*2,143*	*180*	*115*	*689*	*4*	*333*	*822*
Mayari	1,571	660	19	86	2	73	731
Niquero	376	140	5	6		28	197
Palma Soriano	3,216	1,910	39	108	2	34	1,123
Puerto Padre	2,412	1,252	15	161	3		981
Sagua de Tánamo	1,134	555	12	49		25	493
San Luis	4,007	2,072	42	195	1	84	1,613
Santiago de Cuba	11,363	1,140	487	3,881	37	1,708	4,110
City of Santiago de Cuba	*10,425*	*758*	*480*	*3,867*	*37*	*1,600*	*3,683*
The province	70,107	27,824	1,274	8,576	74	4,505	27,854

COLORED FEMALES.

Alto Songo	4,794	655	1	37		82	4,019
Baracoa	6,098	13	2	7		224	5,852
Bayamo	5,146	10	1	1		78	5,056
Campechuela	1,430	3				26	1,401
Caney	2,382	25		22		140	2,145
Cobre	4,174	48	1	10		53	4,062
Cristo	352	2	1	5		29	315
Gibara	3,077	10	1	4	2	221	2,839
Guantanamo	9,774	190	8	95	2	385	9,099
Holguin	2,236		8	31	1	137	2,064
Jiguani	2,231	1		1	1	9	2,219
Manzanillo	6,854	5	4	60	1	300	6,484
City of Manzanillo	*3,069*		*4*	*59*	*1*	*282*	*2,723*
Mayari	1,656			1		33	1,622
Niquero	417					2	415
Palma Soriano	3,014	16		3		46	2,949
Puerto Padre	2,646	10		1		30	2,605
Sagua de Tánamo	1,079	3	1	1		42	1,032
San Luis	4,242	41	4	39	2	133	4,023
Santiago de Cuba	14,946	27	60	942	11	1,991	11,915
City of Santiago de Cuba	*15,967*	*27*	*60*	*942*	*11*	*1,985*	*10,942*
The province	76,498	1,059	82	1,280	20	3,961	70,116

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race.*

CUBA.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	1,573,797	299,197	79,427	93,034	8,736	141,936	950,467
Under 10 years	350,987	1,193	46	91	3	720	354,934
10 to 14 years	220,040	35,881	2,445	4,578	29	11,256	165,850
15 to 19 years	178,035	43,303	10,057	14,465	342	18,781	91,087
20 to 24 years	152,959	37,963	13,301	14,343	915	19,416	67,027
25 to 29 years	137,405	34,379	11,853	13,680	1,241	18,742	57,510
30 to 34 years	118,812	30,709	10,261	11,729	1,328	16,459	48,328
35 to 44 years	185,056	50,413	16,304	17,617	2,285	25,159	73,278
45 to 54 years	117,528	33,625	9,236	9,810	1,498	16,646	46,713
55 to 64 years	68,182	20,642	4,381	4,963	739	9,862	27,595
65 years and over	37,784	11,089	1,543	1,758	358	4,901	18,135
Total males	815,205	292,331	78,766	82,012	7,096	95,769	259,230
Under 10 years	180,690	1,149	45	80	3	361	179,052
10 to 14 years	112,399	35,458	2,432	3,953	17	7,538	63,001
15 to 19 years	84,346	42,751	9,994	11,651	167	12,740	7,043
20 to 24 years	79,008	37,489	13,217	12,184	577	14,048	1,493
25 to 29 years	73,206	33,817	11,771	12,109	942	13,494	1,073
30 to 34 years	64,023	30,065	10,184	10,570	1,129	11,178	897
35 to 44 years	101,305	48,990	16,171	16,033	1,963	16,420	1,728
45 to 54 years	64,096	32,385	9,127	9,101	1,329	10,521	1,633
55 to 64 years	37,099	19,728	4,322	4,671	640	6,308	1,422
65 years and over	19,033	10,499	1,503	1,660	329	3,163	1,879
Total females	757,592	6,866	661	11,022	1,640	46,167	691,236
Under 10 years	176,297	44	1	11	.....	359	175,882
10 to 14 years	107,650	423	13	625	12	3,718	102,859
15 to 19 years	93,689	552	63	2,814	175	6,041	84,044
20 to 24 years	73,951	474	84	2,159	338	5,362	65,534
25 to 29 years	64,199	562	82	1,571	299	5,248	56,437
30 to 34 years	54,789	644	77	1,159	197	5,281	47,431
35 to 44 years	83,751	1,433	133	1,584	322	8,739	71,540
45 to 54 years	53,432	1,240	109	709	169	6,125	45,080
55 to 64 years	31,083	904	59	292	99	3,556	26,173
65 years and over	18,751	590	40	98	29	1,738	16,256
Total native white	910,290	166,980	29,434	39,684	5,959	47,221	621,050
Under 10 years	236,504	725	32	34	1	210	235,502
10 to 14 years	146,928	25,162	1,710	2,204	15	5,424	112,413
15 to 19 years	114,092	29,057	5,630	7,134	267	8,666	63,338
20 to 24 years	88,503	23,341	4,898	6,656	685	7,731	45,192
25 to 29 years	74,111	19,703	3,893	5,779	842	6,429	37,465
30 to 34 years	63,008	17,316	3,588	4,863	911	6,343	30,987
35 to 44 years	95,001	27,128	5,595	7,216	1,602	7,447	46,013
45 to 54 years	52,838	14,657	2,555	3,621	961	3,686	27,364
55 to 64 years	28,690	6,969	1,123	1,618	448	1,705	14,827
65 years and over	12,624	2,902	410	559	218	646	7,889
Native white males	447,373	166,277	29,218	35,067	4,680	39,123	173,008
Under 10 years	120,548	710	31	28	1	129	119,649
10 to 14 years	75,170	24,998	1,705	1,893	4	4,340	42,230
15 to 19 years	52,818	28,916	5,595	5,849	110	7,094	5,257
20 to 24 years	42,091	23,285	4,848	5,777	401	6,624	1,156
25 to 29 years	35,588	19,639	3,869	5,223	621	5,520	716
30 to 34 years	31,054	17,262	3,569	4,416	765	4,424	618
35 to 44 years	47,705	27,044	5,552	6,532	1,367	6,077	1,133
45 to 54 years	25,192	14,596	2,526	3,324	835	3,807	904
55 to 64 years	11,906	6,933	1,114	1,490	377	1,374	618
65 years and over	5,211	2,894	409	526	199	537	646
Native white females	462,926	683	216	4,617	1,270	8,098	448,042
Under 10 years	115,956	15	1	6	.....	81	115,853
10 to 14 years	71,758	164	5	311	11	1,084	70,183
15 to 19 years	61,274	141	35	1,285	157	1,515	59,141
20 to 24 years	46,412	56	50	879	284	1,107	44,036
25 to 29 years	38,523	64	24	556	221	909	36,749
30 to 34 years	31,954	54	19	447	146	919	30,369
35 to 44 years	47,296	84	43	684	235	1,370	44,880
45 to 54 years	27,646	61	29	297	126	673	26,460
55 to 64 years	14,694	36	9	119	71	324	14,125
65 years and over	7,413	8	1	33	19	109	7,243

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	142,098	31,270	42,368	14,703	2,232	23,237	28,288
Under 10 years	2,918	11	4	3	1	13	2,886
10 to 14 years	2,764	311	428	88	5	170	1,762
15 to 19 years	8,307	1,361	3,648	609	28	1,097	1,624
20 to 24 years	20,195	4,564	7,564	1,691	161	3,516	2,699
25 to 29 years	23,030	5,581	7,087	2,628	310	4,320	3,104
30 to 34 years	19,675	4,720	5,886	2,310	341	3,654	2,764
35 to 44 years	31,512	7,405	9,460	3,782	562	5,485	4,818
45 to 54 years	19,314	4,372	5,291	2,186	459	3,090	3,917
55 to 64 years	9,820	2,092	2,238	1,064	241	1,429	2,756
65 years and over	4,563	853	762	342	124	524	1,958
Foreign white males	115,740	31,214	42,123	14,347	1,937	21,484	4,635
Under 10 years	1,486	11	4	3	1	8	1,459
10 to 14 years	1,648	310	422	81	4	137	694
15 to 19 years	6,708	1,360	3,624	572	20	954	178
20 to 24 years	17,285	4,560	7,537	1,642	126	3,307	113
25 to 29 years	19,647	5,571	7,040	2,578	255	4,037	166
30 to 34 years	16,646	4,712	5,847	2,263	298	3,302	134
35 to 44 years	26,449	7,390	9,405	3,712	482	5,074	386
45 to 54 years	15,515	4,367	5,264	2,134	421	2,823	507
55 to 64 years	7,327	2,065	2,222	1,029	216	1,296	489
65 years and over	3,029	848	758	333	114	447	509
Foreign white females	26,358	56	245	356	295	1,753	23,653
Under 10 years	1,432					5	1,427
10 to 14 years	1,116	1	6	7	1	33	1,068
15 to 19 years	1,599	1	24	37	8	83	1,446
20 to 24 years	2,910	4	27	49	35	209	2,586
25 to 29 years	3,383	10	47	50	55	283	2,938
30 to 34 years	3,029	8	39	47	43	282	2,630
35 to 44 years	5,063	15	55	70	80	411	4,432
45 to 54 years	3,799	5	27	52	38	267	3,410
55 to 64 years	2,493	7	16	35	25	143	2,267
65 years and over	1,534	5	4	9	10	57	1,449
Total colored	520,400	100,967	7,625	38,647	554	71,478	301,129
Under 10 years	117,565	457	10	54	1	497	116,546
10 to 14 years	70,357	10,408	307	2,286	9	5,662	51,685
15 to 19 years	55,636	12,885	779	6,722	47	9,138	26,065
20 to 24 years	44,261	10,058	839	5,996	69	8,163	19,136
25 to 29 years	40,264	9,095	873	5,273	89	7,993	16,941
30 to 34 years	36,129	8,673	787	4,556	74	7,462	14,577
35 to 44 years	58,543	15,880	1,249	6,619	121	12,227	22,447
45 to 54 years	45,376	14,596	1,390	4,008	78	9,877	15,432
55 to 64 years	31,672	11,581	1,020	2,281	50	6,728	10,012
65 years and over	20,597	7,334	371	857	16	3,731	8,288
Colored males	252,092	94,840	7,425	32,598	479	35,162	81,588
Under 10 years	58,656	428	10	49	1	224	57,944
10 to 14 years	35,581	10,150	305	1,979	9	3,061	20,077
15 to 19 years	24,820	12,475	775	5,230	37	4,695	1,608
20 to 24 years	19,632	9,644	832	4,765	50	4,117	224
25 to 29 years	17,971	8,607	862	4,308	66	3,937	191
30 to 34 years	16,323	8,091	768	3,891	66	3,362	145
35 to 44 years	27,151	14,546	1,214	5,789	114	5,269	219
45 to 54 years	23,389	13,422	1,337	3,648	78	4,692	222
55 to 64 years	17,776	10,720	986	2,143	47	3,646	234
65 years and over	10,793	6,757	336	801	16	2,159	724
Colored females	268,308	6,127	200	6,049	75	36,316	219,541
Under 10 years	58,909	29		5		273	58,602
10 to 14 years	34,776	258	2	307		2,601	31,608
15 to 19 years	30,816	410	4	1,492	10	4,443	24,457
20 to 24 years	24,629	414	7	1,231	19	4,046	18,912
25 to 29 years	22,293	488	11	965	23	4,056	16,750
30 to 34 years	19,806	582	19	665	8	4,100	14,432
35 to 44 years	31,392	1,334	35	830	7	6,958	22,228
45 to 54 years	21,987	1,174	53	360	5	5,185	15,210
55 to 64 years	13,896	861	34	138	3	3,082	9,778
65 years and over	9,804	577	35	56		1,572	7,564

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	424,804	31,988	39,715	42,991	4,553	64,714	240,843
Under 10 years	79,728	85	20	37	1	271	79,314
10 to 14 years	50,737	3,356	965	2,051	14	4,456	39,895
15 to 19 years	48,521	5,053	4,862	6,456	138	8,189	23,823
20 to 24 years	49,251	4,949	7,277	6,935	443	9,241	20,405
25 to 29 years	45,029	4,467	6,334	6,913	669	9,189	17,457
30 to 34 years	36,463	3,400	5,319	5,561	603	7,835	13,655
35 to 44 years	53,519	4,926	7,942	8,014	1,212	11,386	20,039
45 to 54 years	32,883	3,051	4,231	4,221	817	7,564	12,999
55 to 64 years	18,829	1,787	2,047	2,102	881	4,458	8,054
65 years and over	9,844	914	718	701	190	2,125	5,196
Total males	221,990	31,944	39,440	38,033	3,820	46,377	62,376
Under 10 years	39,778	84	19	51	1	145	39,498
10 to 14 years	25,658	3,351	958	1,801	8	3,040	16,500
15 to 19 years	23,771	5,047	4,826	5,309	80	5,962	2,547
20 to 24 years	26,294	4,946	7,226	5,927	316	7,149	730
25 to 29 years	24,981	4,464	6,290	6,198	523	7,055	451
30 to 34 years	20,357	3,397	5,286	5,027	614	5,709	324
35 to 44 years	29,682	4,923	7,891	7,275	1,039	7,960	594
45 to 54 years	17,478	3,045	4,200	3,864	736	5,057	576
55 to 64 years	9,564	1,780	2,030	1,938	332	2,957	527
65 years and over	4,427	907	714	663	171	1,343	629
Total females	202,814	44	275	4,958	733	18,337	178,467
Under 10 years	39,950	1	1	6	.....	126	39,816
10 to 14 years	25,079	5	7	250	6	1,416	23,395
15 to 19 years	24,750	6	36	1,147	53	2,227	21,281
20 to 24 years	22,957	3	51	1,008	127	2,092	19,676
25 to 29 years	20,048	3	44	715	146	2,134	17,006
30 to 34 years	16,106	3	33	534	79	2,126	13,321
35 to 44 years	23,837	3	51	739	173	3,426	19,445
45 to 54 years	15,405	6	31	357	81	2,507	12,423
55 to 64 years	9,265	7	17	164	49	1,501	7,527
65 years and over	5,417	7	4	38	19	782	4,567
Total native white	243,619	21,124	11,590	19,500	3,055	21,096	167,254
Under 10 years	57,296	62	15	16	1	62	57,140
10 to 14 years	35,730	2,690	570	1,119	8	2,190	29,153
15 to 19 years	31,394	3,855	2,034	3,534	101	3,803	18,067
20 to 24 years	27,515	3,531	1,956	3,421	326	3,702	14,579
25 to 29 years	23,075	2,996	1,612	3,021	452	3,143	11,851
30 to 34 years	17,827	2,191	1,421	2,430	464	2,405	8,916
35 to 44 years	25,289	3,078	2,179	3,325	637	3,171	12,899
45 to 54 years	14,211	1,607	1,074	1,647	521	1,562	7,800
55 to 64 years	7,595	788	522	738	226	766	4,555
65 years and over	3,687	326	207	249	119	282	2,494
Native white males	116,838	21,104	11,484	17,700	2,544	18,942	45,064
Under 10 years	28,856	61	14	13	1	43	28,704
10 to 14 years	18,074	2,685	567	1,007	3	1,845	11,967
15 to 19 years	14,403	3,850	2,012	3,027	52	3,387	2,075
20 to 24 years	12,698	3,530	1,925	3,025	226	3,396	594
25 to 29 years	10,963	2,994	1,508	2,816	346	2,898	311
30 to 34 years	8,650	2,190	1,416	2,247	416	2,164	217
35 to 44 years	12,280	3,077	2,161	3,093	726	2,851	378
45 to 54 years	6,403	1,606	1,065	1,532	468	1,421	311
55 to 64 years	3,146	786	520	697	197	675	271
65 years and over	1,379	325	206	243	109	260	236
Native white females	126,781	20	106	1,800	511	2,154	122,190
Under 10 years	28,460	1	1	3	.....	19	28,436
10 to 14 years	17,656	5	3	112	5	345	17,188
15 to 19 years	16,991	5	22	507	49	416	15,992
20 to 24 years	14,817	1	31	396	100	304	13,985
25 to 29 years	12,112	2	14	205	108	245	11,540
30 to 34 years	9,177	1	5	183	48	341	8,699
35 to 44 years	13,003	1	18	232	111	320	12,321
45 to 54 years	7,808	1	9	115	53	141	7,489
55 to 64 years	4,449	2	2	41	29	91	4,284
65 years and over	2,308	1	1	6	10	32	2,258

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	68,971	4,076	25,536	8,982	1,245	13,847	15,385
Under 10 years	1,797	1	2	1	.....	5	1,788
10 to 14 years	1,443	48	308	77	2	104	909
15 to 19 years	4,785	267	2,548	487	13	692	778
20 to 24 years	10,397	628	4,968	1,161	90	2,132	1,418
25 to 29 years	11,224	734	4,385	1,699	177	2,524	1,705
30 to 34 years	9,560	583	3,590	1,414	199	2,230	1,544
35 to 44 years	14,517	852	5,316	2,184	318	3,148	2,699
45 to 54 years	8,541	525	2,787	1,145	249	1,770	2,065
55 to 64 years	4,576	302	1,239	581	133	894	1,427
65 years and over	2,131	136	398	183	64	348	1,002
Foreign white males	54,162	4,074	25,398	8,674	1,042	12,555	2,419
Under 10 years	872	1	2	1	.....	3	865
10 to 14 years	880	48	300	71	1	84	376
15 to 19 years	4,019	267	2,535	460	10	634	113
20 to 24 years	8,802	628	4,951	1,127	68	1,968	60
25 to 29 years	9,300	734	4,359	1,603	143	2,308	93
30 to 34 years	7,794	583	3,566	1,380	169	2,028	68
35 to 44 years	11,552	852	5,288	2,134	259	2,852	167
45 to 54 years	6,417	525	2,771	1,108	223	1,578	212
55 to 64 years	3,197	302	1,229	552	114	791	209
65 years and over	1,329	134	397	178	55	309	256
Foreign white females	14,809	2	138	258	203	1,292	12,916
Under 10 years	925	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	923
10 to 14 years	563	.....	8	6	1	20	538
15 to 19 years	766	.....	13	27	3	58	665
20 to 24 years	1,595	.....	17	34	22	164	1,358
25 to 29 years	1,924	.....	26	36	34	216	1,612
30 to 34 years	1,766	.....	24	34	30	202	1,476
35 to 44 years	2,965	.....	28	50	59	296	2,532
45 to 54 years	2,124	.....	16	37	26	192	1,853
55 to 64 years	1,379	.....	10	29	19	103	1,218
65 years and over	802	2	1	5	9	39	746
Total colored	112,214	6,788	2,589	14,559	253	29,771	58,254
Under 10 years	20,635	22	3	20	.....	204	20,386
10 to 14 years	13,564	818	92	855	4	2,162	9,833
15 to 19 years	12,342	931	280	2,435	19	3,694	4,983
20 to 24 years	11,339	790	353	2,353	27	3,407	4,409
25 to 29 years	10,730	737	337	2,193	40	3,522	3,901
30 to 34 years	9,076	626	308	1,717	30	3,200	3,195
35 to 44 years	13,713	996	447	2,505	57	5,067	4,641
45 to 54 years	10,131	919	370	1,429	47	4,232	3,134
55 to 64 years	6,658	697	286	783	22	2,798	2,072
65 years and over	4,026	452	113	269	7	1,485	1,700
Colored males	50,990	6,766	2,558	11,659	234	14,880	14,893
Under 10 years	10,070	22	3	17	.....	99	9,929
10 to 14 years	6,704	618	91	723	4	1,111	4,157
15 to 19 years	5,349	930	279	1,822	18	1,941	359
20 to 24 years	4,794	788	350	1,775	22	1,783	76
25 to 29 years	4,718	736	333	1,719	34	1,849	47
30 to 34 years	3,913	624	304	1,400	29	1,517	39
35 to 44 years	5,844	994	442	2,048	54	2,257	49
45 to 54 years	4,658	914	364	1,224	45	2,058	53
55 to 64 years	3,221	692	281	689	21	1,491	47
65 years and over	1,719	448	111	242	7	774	137
Colored females	61,224	22	31	2,900	19	14,891	43,361
Under 10 years	10,565	.....	.....	3	.....	105	10,457
10 to 14 years	6,860	.....	1	132	.....	1,051	5,676
15 to 19 years	6,993	1	1	613	1	1,753	4,624
20 to 24 years	6,545	2	3	578	5	1,624	4,333
25 to 29 years	6,012	1	4	474	6	1,673	3,854
30 to 34 years	5,163	2	4	317	1	1,683	3,156
35 to 44 years	7,869	2	5	457	3	2,810	4,592
45 to 54 years	5,473	5	6	205	2	2,174	3,081
55 to 64 years	3,437	5	5	94	1	1,307	2,025
65 years and over	2,307	4	2	27	.....	711	1,563

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	208,444	50,804	9,407	10,992	988	13,105	117,148
Under 10 years	43,147	238	10	4	2	99	42,794
10 to 14 years	27,294	4,984	289	401	7	968	20,695
15 to 19 years	22,143	6,427	1,071	1,451	49	1,519	11,626
20 to 24 years	19,498	5,948	1,452	1,618	97	1,682	8,701
25 to 29 years	17,788	5,637	1,295	1,545	132	1,692	7,487
30 to 34 years	14,418	4,793	1,151	1,313	137	1,418	5,611
35 to 44 years	22,983	8,050	1,892	2,197	262	2,379	8,183
45 to 54 years	16,969	5,715	1,266	1,394	160	1,752	5,682
55 to 64 years	11,404	5,127	707	768	93	1,079	3,630
65 years and over	6,820	2,905	274	301	49	822	2,769
Total males	108,726	46,496	9,339	9,532	767	5,567	36,825
Under 10 years	21,679	217	10	3	2	40	21,407
10 to 14 years	13,901	4,790	289	323	6	380	8,103
15 to 19 years	10,183	6,152	1,066	1,133	25	576	1,231
20 to 24 years	9,498	5,659	1,445	1,318	61	830	153
25 to 29 years	8,852	5,263	1,292	1,317	90	777	113
30 to 34 years	7,453	4,384	1,143	1,150	102	580	94
35 to 44 years	12,287	7,106	1,880	1,992	225	919	165
45 to 54 years	9,466	5,909	1,258	1,283	134	701	181
55 to 64 years	6,759	4,521	701	735	77	597	198
65 years and over	3,680	2,495	255	278	45	247	360
Total females	99,718	4,308	68	1,460	221	7,518	80,143
Under 10 years	21,468	21	.....	1	.....	59	21,387
10 to 14 years	13,393	174	.....	78	1	578	12,562
15 to 19 years	11,960	275	5	318	24	943	10,395
20 to 24 years	10,032	289	7	300	36	852	8,548
25 to 29 years	8,936	374	3	228	42	915	7,374
30 to 34 years	6,965	409	8	163	35	838	6,517
35 to 44 years	10,676	944	12	206	37	1,460	8,018
45 to 54 years	7,503	806	8	111	26	1,051	5,501
55 to 64 years	4,645	606	6	33	16	552	3,432
65 years and over	3,140	410	19	23	4	275	2,409
Total native white	102,682	20,212	3,824	5,115	683	3,059	69,889
Under 10 years	25,254	91	9	3	.....	18	25,133
10 to 14 years	16,865	2,923	214	215	2	271	13,240
15 to 19 years	13,585	3,738	734	764	40	470	7,819
20 to 24 years	10,918	3,190	716	823	69	559	5,561
25 to 29 years	9,243	2,706	535	730	90	462	4,720
30 to 34 years	7,034	2,085	459	625	96	260	3,409
35 to 44 years	10,207	2,938	684	1,086	192	533	4,834
45 to 54 years	5,660	1,575	315	550	113	251	2,856
55 to 64 years	2,662	700	110	238	58	111	1,447
65 years and over	1,214	266	48	81	25	29	765
Native white males	50,324	20,080	3,809	4,454	498	2,199	19,284
Under 10 years	12,842	87	9	2	.....	5	12,739
10 to 14 years	8,598	2,900	214	166	1	174	5,143
15 to 19 years	6,202	3,712	731	629	17	300	873
20 to 24 years	5,144	3,174	711	686	36	435	102
25 to 29 years	4,328	2,689	535	638	56	357	53
30 to 34 years	3,472	2,076	455	556	69	280	56
35 to 44 years	5,220	2,923	681	980	164	277	95
45 to 54 years	2,730	1,566	315	501	89	190	79
55 to 64 years	1,224	689	110	224	44	89	68
65 years and over	504	264	48	72	23	82	76
Native white females	52,358	132	15	661	185	860	50,505
Under 10 years	12,412	4	.....	1	.....	8	12,399
10 to 14 years	8,267	23	.....	49	1	97	8,097
15 to 19 years	7,303	26	3	135	23	170	6,946
20 to 24 years	5,774	16	5	137	33	194	5,459
25 to 29 years	4,915	17	.....	92	34	105	4,667
30 to 34 years	3,562	9	4	69	27	100	3,353
35 to 44 years	5,047	15	3	106	28	156	4,739
45 to 54 years	2,930	9	.....	49	24	71	2,777
55 to 64 years	1,438	11	.....	14	12	22	1,379
65 years and over	710	2	.....	9	3	7	689

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupation by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	15,235	4,700	4,104	1,438	242	1,106	3,645
Under 10 years	219	2	.....	.....	1	.....	216
10 to 14 years	265	66	30	1	2	9	157
15 to 19 years	675	179	217	21	3	45	210
20 to 24 years	1,836	629	588	121	17	154	327
25 to 29 years	2,082	708	609	217	32	165	351
30 to 34 years	1,900	665	570	182	29	150	304
35 to 44 years	3,394	1,117	1,034	354	63	255	571
45 to 54 years	2,462	699	629	298	43	181	612
55 to 64 years	1,592	442	308	180	31	110	526
65 years and over	810	193	124	64	21	87	371
Foreign white males	11,850	4,684	4,089	1,413	215	957	492
Under 10 years	121	2	.....	.....	1	.....	118
10 to 14 years	152	65	30	1	2	7	47
15 to 19 years	474	178	216	21	3	40	16
20 to 24 years	1,508	629	587	115	15	143	19
25 to 29 years	1,720	705	606	215	28	148	20
30 to 34 years	1,576	663	567	177	25	128	16
35 to 44 years	2,809	1,113	1,080	349	54	220	43
45 to 54 years	1,870	698	627	294	41	149	61
55 to 64 years	1,112	438	302	178	28	94	72
65 years and over	508	193	124	63	20	28	80
Foreign white females	3,385	16	15	25	27	149	3,153
Under 10 years	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
10 to 14 years	113	1	.....	.....	.....	2	110
15 to 19 years	201	1	1	.....	.....	5	194
20 to 24 years	328	.....	1	6	2	11	308
25 to 29 years	362	3	3	2	6	17	331
30 to 34 years	324	2	3	5	4	22	288
35 to 44 years	585	4	4	5	9	35	528
45 to 54 years	592	1	2	4	2	32	551
55 to 64 years	480	4	1	2	3	16	454
65 years and over	302	.....	.....	1	1	9	291
Total colored	84,527	25,892	1,479	4,439	63	8,940	43,714
Under 10 years	17,674	145	1	1	1	86	17,440
10 to 14 years	10,164	1,975	45	185	3	688	7,268
15 to 19 years	7,903	2,510	120	666	6	1,004	3,597
20 to 24 years	6,744	2,129	148	674	11	969	2,813
25 to 29 years	6,463	2,223	151	598	10	1,065	2,416
30 to 34 years	5,484	2,043	122	506	12	903	1,898
35 to 44 years	9,302	3,995	174	757	7	1,591	2,778
45 to 54 years	8,847	4,441	322	546	4	1,320	2,214
55 to 64 years	7,150	3,985	294	350	6	858	1,657
65 years and over	4,796	2,446	102	156	3	456	1,633
Colored males	41,552	21,732	1,441	3,665	54	2,431	12,229
Under 10 years	8,716	128	1	1	1	35	8,550
10 to 14 years	5,151	1,825	45	156	3	209	2,913
15 to 19 years	3,447	2,202	119	483	5	236	342
20 to 24 years	2,814	1,856	147	517	10	252	32
25 to 29 years	2,804	1,869	151	464	8	272	40
30 to 34 years	2,405	1,645	121	417	8	192	22
35 to 44 years	4,258	3,070	109	663	7	322	27
45 to 54 years	4,866	3,645	316	488	4	372	41
55 to 64 years	4,423	3,394	289	333	5	344	58
65 years and over	2,668	2,038	83	143	3	197	204
Colored females	42,975	4,160	38	774	9	6,509	31,485
Under 10 years	8,958	17	.....	.....	.....	51	8,890
10 to 14 years	5,013	150	.....	29	.....	479	4,355
15 to 19 years	4,456	248	1	183	1	768	3,255
20 to 24 years	3,930	273	1	157	1	717	2,781
25 to 29 years	3,659	354	.....	134	2	793	2,376
30 to 34 years	3,079	398	1	80	4	711	1,876
35 to 44 years	5,044	925	5	94	.....	1,269	2,751
45 to 54 years	3,981	796	6	58	.....	948	2,173
55 to 64 years	2,727	591	5	17	1	514	1,599
65 years and over	2,128	408	19	13	.....	259	1,429

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupation by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	178,064	48,697	4,432	3,685	399	10,699	105,202
Under 10 years	42,757	278	4	5	----	61	42,409
10 to 14 years	25,458	7,085	195	203	1	1,433	16,585
15 to 19 years	20,727	7,656	609	547	7	1,678	10,230
20 to 24 years	19,395	7,427	758	626	27	1,659	8,898
25 to 29 years	16,978	6,791	729	535	57	1,412	7,454
30 to 34 years	12,311	5,023	524	422	68	1,092	5,182
35 to 44 years	16,744	6,838	827	656	97	1,516	6,810
45 to 54 years	10,176	4,119	493	391	87	946	4,140
55 to 64 years	5,502	2,341	219	189	44	577	2,132
65 years and over	3,021	1,189	74	61	11	325	1,361
Total males	91,688	48,552	4,390	3,313	359	7,360	27,714
Under 10 years	21,913	271	4	5	----	35	21,598
10 to 14 years	13,043	7,008	194	177	----	971	4,693
15 to 19 years	10,174	7,637	601	469	5	1,137	325
20 to 24 years	9,961	7,412	754	544	28	1,094	134
25 to 29 years	9,132	6,771	719	486	49	970	137
30 to 34 years	6,871	5,010	519	388	63	760	131
35 to 44 years	9,569	6,821	817	616	84	1,037	194
45 to 54 years	5,902	4,103	489	384	82	684	160
55 to 64 years	3,339	2,333	219	184	42	420	141
65 years and over	1,784	1,186	74	60	11	252	201
Total females	81,376	145	42	322	40	3,339	77,488
Under 10 years	20,844	7	----	----	----	26	20,811
10 to 14 years	12,410	27	1	26	1	462	11,893
15 to 19 years	10,553	19	8	78	2	541	9,905
20 to 24 years	9,434	15	4	82	4	565	8,764
25 to 29 years	7,846	20	10	49	8	442	7,317
30 to 34 years	5,440	13	5	34	5	332	5,051
35 to 44 years	7,175	17	10	40	13	479	6,616
45 to 54 years	4,274	16	4	7	5	262	3,980
55 to 64 years	2,163	8	----	5	2	157	1,991
65 years and over	1,237	3	----	1	----	73	1,160
Total native white	114,907	31,857	1,787	1,717	285	4,429	74,832
Under 10 years	30,562	170	3	3	----	19	30,367
10 to 14 years	18,363	5,277	147	114	1	734	12,090
15 to 19 years	14,772	5,671	390	296	4	821	7,590
20 to 24 years	13,258	5,243	321	338	23	794	6,539
25 to 29 years	11,200	4,583	299	260	42	631	5,385
30 to 34 years	7,739	3,228	173	188	55	454	3,641
35 to 44 years	10,071	4,142	272	287	78	548	4,744
45 to 54 years	5,422	2,163	128	157	53	268	2,653
55 to 64 years	2,494	1,016	43	52	25	120	1,238
65 years and over	1,026	364	11	22	4	40	585
Native white males	58,573	31,774	1,778	1,542	253	3,368	19,863
Under 10 years	15,777	164	3	3	----	13	15,594
10 to 14 years	9,428	5,258	147	102	----	539	3,382
15 to 19 years	7,195	5,658	390	252	3	625	267
20 to 24 years	6,547	5,223	320	291	19	576	108
25 to 29 years	5,714	4,573	297	238	35	483	88
30 to 34 years	4,060	3,223	172	172	51	349	93
35 to 44 years	5,286	4,135	269	261	68	428	125
45 to 54 years	2,783	2,154	126	152	50	222	79
55 to 64 years	1,276	1,012	43	49	23	93	56
65 years and over	507	364	11	22	4	35	71
Native white females	56,334	83	9	175	32	1,066	54,969
Under 10 years	14,785	6	----	----	----	6	14,773
10 to 14 years	8,935	19	----	12	1	195	8,708
15 to 19 years	7,577	13	----	44	1	196	7,323
20 to 24 years	6,711	10	1	47	4	218	6,431
25 to 29 years	5,486	10	2	22	7	148	5,297
30 to 34 years	3,679	5	1	16	4	105	3,548
35 to 44 years	4,785	7	3	26	10	120	4,619
45 to 54 years	2,639	9	2	5	3	46	2,574
55 to 64 years	1,218	4	----	3	2	27	1,182
65 years and over	519	----	----	----	----	5	514

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	10,718	5,306	2,234	592	90	988	1,499
Under 10 years	82	1				1	80
10 to 14 years	115	35	22			7	51
15 to 19 years	550	255	133	14	1	41	56
20 to 24 years	1,402	714	389	45	1	118	135
25 to 29 years	1,683	840	381	92	13	143	164
30 to 34 years	1,471	753	312	88	13	141	164
35 to 44 years	2,482	1,237	498	175	15	234	273
45 to 54 years	1,716	849	286	106	32	175	268
55 to 64 years	908	446	125	57	17	88	175
65 years and over	409	176	38	15	7	40	133
Foreign white males	9,447	5,302	2,204	585	92	954	310
Under 10 years	47	1				1	45
10 to 14 years	80	35	21			7	17
15 to 19 years	497	255	175	14		41	2
20 to 24 years	1,263	714	386	43	1	114	5
25 to 29 years	1,471	839	373	91	12	137	19
30 to 34 years	1,319	752	309	87	12	138	21
35 to 44 years	2,184	1,236	493	174	13	226	42
45 to 54 years	1,494	849	284	106	30	166	59
55 to 64 years	782	445	125	56	17	84	55
65 years and over	320	176	38	14	7	40	45
Foreign white females	1,271	4	30	7	7	34	1,189
Under 10 years	35						35
10 to 14 years	35		1				34
15 to 19 years	53		8		1		54
20 to 24 years	139		8	2		4	130
25 to 29 years	162	1	8	1	1	6	145
30 to 34 years	152	1	8	1	1	8	143
35 to 44 years	248	1	5	1	2	8	231
45 to 54 years	222		2		2	9	209
55 to 64 years	126	1		1		4	120
65 years and over	89			1			88
Total colored	47,439	11,534	411	1,326	15	5,282	28,871
Under 10 years	12,113	107	1	2		41	11,962
10 to 14 years	6,975	1,723	26	89		692	4,445
15 to 19 years	5,405	1,730	36	237	2	816	2,584
20 to 24 years	4,735	1,470	48	243	3	747	2,224
25 to 29 years	4,145	1,368	49	183	2	638	1,905
30 to 34 years	3,101	1,042	39	146		497	1,377
35 to 44 years	4,241	1,459	57	194	4	734	1,793
45 to 54 years	3,088	1,107	79	128	2	503	1,219
55 to 64 years	2,100	879	51	80	2	369	719
65 years and over	1,586	649	25	24		245	643
Colored males	23,668	11,476	408	1,186	14	3,043	7,541
Under 10 years	6,089	106	1	2		21	5,959
10 to 14 years	3,535	1,715	26	75		425	1,294
15 to 19 years	2,492	1,724	36	203	2	471	56
20 to 24 years	2,151	1,465	48	210	3	404	21
25 to 29 years	1,947	1,359	49	157	2	350	30
30 to 34 years	1,492	1,035	38	129		273	17
35 to 44 years	2,099	1,450	55	181	8	383	27
45 to 54 years	1,625	1,100	79	128	2	296	22
55 to 64 years	1,281	876	51	79	2	243	30
65 years and over	957	646	25	24		177	85
Colored females	23,771	58	3	140	1	2,239	21,330
Under 10 years	6,024	1				20	6,003
10 to 14 years	3,440	8		14		267	3,151
15 to 19 years	2,913	6		34		345	2,528
20 to 24 years	2,584	5		33		343	2,203
25 to 29 years	2,198	9		26		288	1,875
30 to 34 years	1,609	7	1	17		224	1,360
35 to 44 years	2,142	9	2	13	1	351	1,766
45 to 54 years	1,413	7		2		207	1,197
55 to 64 years	819	3		1		126	689
65 years and over	629	3				68	558

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	88,234	17,068	3,004	3,704	359	7,697	56,412
Under 10 years	24,448	14	1	1		14	24,418
10 to 14 years	13,329	1,847	95	172	1	525	10,679
15 to 19 years	9,650	2,900	391	612	14	1,171	4,562
20 to 24 years	6,248	1,770	446	506	30	818	2,670
25 to 29 years	5,100	1,447	330	455	46	723	2,094
30 to 34 years	5,944	1,731	387	408	58	866	2,494
35 to 44 years	9,943	3,061	687	662	88	1,497	3,948
45 to 54 years	6,791	2,097	405	488	60	1,021	2,720
55 to 64 years	4,200	1,375	180	280	30	620	1,715
65 years and over	2,580	816	82	121	28	436	1,112
Total males	44,899	17,030	2,954	2,983	292	4,093	17,547
Under 10 years	12,531	14	1	1		6	12,509
10 to 14 years	6,863	1,843	94	128	1	390	4,457
15 to 19 years	4,481	2,893	387	416	5	609	171
20 to 24 years	3,121	1,767	445	410	23	440	33
25 to 29 years	2,582	1,444	328	366	34	366	44
30 to 34 years	2,963	1,728	380	339	45	431	40
35 to 44 years	5,208	3,058	677	548	77	763	85
45 to 54 years	3,533	2,094	390	418	57	519	55
55 to 64 years	2,238	1,375	173	248	26	330	77
65 years and over	1,379	814	79	109	21	230	96
Total females	43,335	28	50	721	67	3,604	38,865
Under 10 years	11,917					8	11,909
10 to 14 years	6,457	4	1	44		135	6,272
15 to 19 years	5,169	7	4	196	9	562	4,391
20 to 24 years	3,127	3	1	96	13	878	2,657
25 to 29 years	2,518	3	2	89	12	358	2,050
30 to 34 years	2,981	3	7	69	13	435	2,454
35 to 44 years	4,735	3	10	114	11	734	3,863
45 to 54 years	3,258	3	15	70	3	362	2,805
55 to 64 years	1,962		7	32	4	281	1,638
65 years and over	1,211	2	3	12	2	170	1,016
Total native white	66,349	12,496	1,861	1,754	245	4,140	45,853
Under 10 years	20,128	9		1		8	20,110
10 to 14 years	10,889	1,574	83	90		373	8,770
15 to 19 years	7,584	2,391	314	351	11	772	3,745
20 to 24 years	4,470	1,352	263	242	27	463	2,124
25 to 29 years	3,325	950	149	195	27	803	1,642
30 to 34 years	4,351	1,317	280	188	40	482	2,064
35 to 44 years	7,185	2,294	450	332	65	804	3,239
45 to 54 years	4,471	1,388	198	196	38	485	2,166
55 to 64 years	2,606	822	109	105	20	268	1,282
65 years and over	1,360	399	35	54	17	125	730
Native white males	32,575	12,473	1,832	1,269	190	2,462	14,359
Under 10 years	10,307	9		1		2	10,295
10 to 14 years	5,612	1,570	82	61		273	3,626
15 to 19 years	3,526	2,384	310	205	3	413	151
20 to 24 years	2,129	1,350	202	186	16	279	97
25 to 29 years	1,499	948	148	146	21	201	35
30 to 34 years	2,053	1,316	257	145	28	275	32
35 to 44 years	3,563	2,291	442	253	55	458	64
45 to 54 years	2,065	1,385	191	148	36	261	45
55 to 64 years	1,216	822	105	80	17	157	41
65 years and over	614	398	35	44	15	79	43
Native white females	33,774	23	29	485	55	1,678	31,494
Under 10 years	9,821					6	9,815
10 to 14 years	5,277	4	1	29		99	5,144
15 to 19 years	4,058	7	4	146	8	298	3,594
20 to 24 years	2,350	2	1	56	11	183	2,097
25 to 29 years	1,826	2	1	49	6	161	1,607
30 to 34 years	2,298	1	3	43	12	207	2,032
35 to 44 years	3,622	3	8	79	10	346	3,156
45 to 54 years	2,406	3	7	48	3	224	2,121
55 to 64 years	1,390		4	25	3	147	1,241
65 years and over	746	1		10	2	46	687

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	4,038	1,455	928	327	85	640	603
Under 10 years	73						73
10 to 14 years	103	13	6			5	79
15 to 19 years	153	30	63	5	2	12	41
20 to 24 years	462	148	165	31	8	58	52
25 to 29 years	675	293	154	83	17	98	30
30 to 34 years	459	194	103	40	13	75	34
35 to 44 years	874	347	192	80	14	168	73
45 to 54 years	680	244	169	56	13	122	71
55 to 64 years	370	124	49	23	8	71	95
65 years and over	189	62	27	9	5	31	55
Foreign white males	2,499	1,453	927	319	76	572	152
Under 10 years	40						40
10 to 14 years	55	13	6			3	33
15 to 19 years	108	30	63	5	1	5	4
20 to 24 years	403	148	165	30	7	51	2
25 to 29 years	636	292	154	81	13	93	3
30 to 34 years	424	194	103	40	12	70	5
35 to 44 years	795	347	192	79	13	150	14
45 to 54 years	604	244	169	54	18	114	5
55 to 64 years	292	124	49	22	7	60	30
65 years and over	142	61	26	8	5	26	16
Foreign white females	539	2	1	8	9	68	451
Under 10 years	33						33
10 to 14 years	48					2	46
15 to 19 years	45				1	7	37
20 to 24 years	59			1	1	7	50
25 to 29 years	39	1		2	4	5	27
30 to 34 years	35				1	5	29
35 to 44 years	79			1	1	18	59
45 to 54 years	76			2		8	66
55 to 64 years	78			1	1	11	65
65 years and over	47	1	1	1		5	39
Total colored	17,847	3,107	215	1,623	29	2,917	9,956
Under 10 years	4,247	5	1			6	4,235
10 to 14 years	2,328	260	6	82	1	149	1,830
15 to 19 years	1,913	479	14	256	1	387	776
20 to 24 years	1,316	270	18	232	4	298	494
25 to 29 years	1,100	204	27	177	2	268	422
30 to 34 years	1,134	220	24	180	5	309	396
35 to 44 years	1,904	420	45	250	9	525	655
45 to 54 years	1,640	465	38	236	4	414	483
55 to 64 years	1,224	429	22	152	2	281	338
65 and over	1,041	355	20	58	1	280	327
Colored males	8,825	3,104	195	1,395	26	1,069	3,036
Under 10 years	2,184	5	1			4	2,174
10 to 14 years	1,196	260	6	67	1	84	778
15 to 19 years	847	479	14	206	1	131	16
20 to 24 years	598	269	18	194	3	110	4
25 to 29 years	447	204	26	139		72	6
30 to 34 years	486	218	20	154	5	86	3
35 to 44 years	850	420	43	216	9	155	7
45 to 54 years	864	465	30	216	4	144	5
55 to 64 years	730	429	19	146	2	128	6
65 years and over	623	355	18	57	1	155	37
Colored females	9,022	3	20	228	3	1,848	6,920
Under 10 years	2,063					2	2,061
10 to 14 years	1,132			15		65	1,052
15 to 19 years	1,066			50		256	760
20 to 24 years	718	1		38	1	188	490
25 to 29 years	653		1	38	2	196	416
30 to 34 years	648	2	4	26		223	393
35 to 44 years	1,054		2	34		370	648
45 to 54 years	776		8	20		270	478
55 to 64 years	494		3	6		153	332
65 years and over	418		2	1		125	290

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	356,586	81,951	13,599	16,817	1,409	30,836	211,924
Under 10 years	77,209	396	4	11	.....	180	76,618
10 to 14 years	51,341	9,248	509	753	4	2,500	38,328
15 to 19 years	40,716	11,145	1,754	2,530	64	4,079	21,135
20 to 24 years	34,209	10,503	2,006	2,535	179	4,165	14,820
25 to 29 years	31,536	9,917	1,993	2,363	198	3,897	13,168
30 to 34 years	27,339	8,976	1,706	2,073	224	3,470	10,890
35 to 44 years	43,152	14,357	2,837	3,298	370	5,505	16,790
45 to 54 years	27,271	9,181	1,744	1,947	212	3,650	10,537
55 to 64 years	15,618	5,454	801	977	108	2,258	6,020
65 years and over	8,145	2,774	245	327	50	1,131	3,618
Total males	189,057	80,866	13,503	15,160	1,069	22,190	56,269
Under 10 years	38,920	385	4	10	.....	87	38,434
10 to 14 years	26,383	9,157	505	652	1	1,813	14,255
15 to 19 years	19,231	11,041	1,745	2,098	24	2,938	1,385
20 to 24 years	18,145	10,444	1,994	2,218	83	3,157	249
25 to 29 years	17,264	9,840	1,963	2,117	130	2,971	214
30 to 34 years	15,324	8,880	1,694	1,906	185	2,454	205
35 to 44 years	24,614	14,163	2,817	3,065	318	3,820	431
45 to 54 years	15,674	8,998	1,731	1,852	177	2,502	419
55 to 64 years	9,038	5,804	791	940	93	1,600	310
65 years and over	4,464	2,659	239	312	49	848	357
Total females	167,479	1,085	96	1,657	340	8,646	155,655
Under 10 years	38,289	11	.....	1	.....	93	38,184
10 to 14 years	24,958	91	4	100	3	687	24,073
15 to 19 years	21,485	104	9	451	40	1,141	19,740
20 to 24 years	16,064	59	12	317	96	1,009	14,571
25 to 29 years	14,272	77	10	246	69	926	12,994
30 to 34 years	12,015	96	12	167	39	1,016	10,685
35 to 44 years	18,538	194	20	228	52	1,685	16,369
45 to 54 years	11,597	188	13	95	35	1,148	10,118
55 to 64 years	6,580	150	10	37	15	656	5,710
65 years and over	3,681	115	6	15	1	283	3,261
Total native white	214,945	45,847	5,778	7,565	987	10,298	144,508
Under 10 years	53,962	264	1	4	.....	74	53,619
10 to 14 years	36,434	6,972	399	379	3	1,278	27,403
15 to 19 years	27,421	7,815	1,194	1,324	50	1,904	15,134
20 to 24 years	20,297	6,245	905	1,215	141	1,611	10,180
25 to 29 years	17,710	5,528	794	1,098	142	1,871	8,777
30 to 34 years	15,221	5,077	702	919	156	1,191	7,176
35 to 44 years	23,314	7,833	1,072	1,468	255	1,667	10,999
45 to 54 years	12,385	3,883	445	730	131	766	6,390
55 to 64 years	5,824	1,616	201	323	63	808	3,313
65 years and over	2,427	614	63	105	26	108	1,516
Native white males	106,771	45,606	5,747	6,682	687	8,644	39,405
Under 10 years	27,259	261	1	4	.....	45	26,945
10 to 14 years	18,775	6,903	398	317	.....	1,057	10,100
15 to 19 years	12,686	7,760	1,188	1,060	16	1,614	1,048
20 to 24 years	9,855	6,230	897	1,074	59	1,407	188
25 to 29 years	8,709	5,506	791	993	97	1,180	142
30 to 34 years	7,861	5,054	698	841	124	993	151
35 to 44 years	12,077	7,808	1,068	1,327	210	1,358	296
45 to 54 years	5,957	3,863	442	671	106	652	223
55 to 64 years	2,576	1,607	201	297	50	258	163
65 years and over	1,016	614	63	98	25	98	123
Native white females	108,174	241	29	883	280	1,644	105,097
Under 10 years	26,703	3	.....	.....	.....	29	26,671
10 to 14 years	17,659	69	1	62	3	216	17,308
15 to 19 years	14,735	55	6	264	34	290	14,086
20 to 24 years	10,442	15	8	141	82	204	9,992
25 to 29 years	9,001	22	3	105	45	191	8,635
30 to 34 years	7,360	23	4	78	32	198	7,025
35 to 44 years	11,237	25	4	141	45	319	10,703
45 to 54 years	6,378	20	3	59	25	134	6,137
55 to 64 years	3,248	9	.....	26	13	53	3,147
65 years and over	1,411	.....	.....	7	1	10	1,393

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	29,823	11,341	6,248	2,388	342	4,446	5,058
Under 10 years	429	7	2	2	----------	6	412
10 to 14 years	567	125	44	8	1	28	361
15 to 19 years	1,585	537	427	56	5	188	372
20 to 24 years	4,621	1,990	983	267	24	798	559
25 to 29 years	5,227	2,216	1,044	365	37	929	636
30 to 34 years	4,325	1,801	865	418	52	673	521
35 to 44 years	6,810	2,579	1,544	654	93	1,058	882
45 to 54 years	3,940	1,379	898	404	70	532	657
55 to 64 years	1,621	526	331	162	38	182	382
65 years and over	698	181	110	57	22	52	276
Foreign white males	25,336	11,322	6,207	2,361	305	4,312	829
Under 10 years	248	7	2	2	----------	3	234
10 to 14 years	335	125	42	7	1	23	137
15 to 19 years	1,223	537	425	52	2	180	27
20 to 24 years	4,050	1,986	980	264	16	785	19
25 to 29 years	4,572	2,212	1,038	361	31	908	22
30 to 34 years	3,784	1,799	858	410	47	652	18
35 to 44 years	5,949	2,575	1,533	648	87	1,019	87
45 to 54 years	3,368	1,377	892	400	63	516	120
55 to 64 years	1,318	525	326	161	36	177	91
65 years and over	489	179	109	56	22	49	74
Foreign white females	4,487	19	41	27	37	134	4,229
Under 10 years	181	----------	----------	----------	----------	3	178
10 to 14 years	232	----------	2	1	----------	5	224
15 to 19 years	362	----------	2	4	3	8	345
20 to 24 years	571	4	3	3	8	13	540
25 to 29 years	655	4	6	4	6	21	614
30 to 34 years	541	2	7	3	5	21	503
35 to 44 years	861	4	11	6	6	39	795
45 to 54 years	572	2	6	4	7	16	537
55 to 64 years	308	1	3	1	2	5	291
65 years and over	209	2	1	1	----------	3	202
Total colored	111,768	24,763	1,575	6,864	100	16,102	62,364
Under 10 years	22,818	125	1	5	----------	100	22,587
10 to 14 years	14,340	2,151	66	365	----------	1,199	10,559
15 to 19 years	11,710	2,793	133	1,159	9	1,987	5,629
20 to 24 years	9,291	2,288	118	1,053	14	1,757	4,061
25 to 29 years	8,599	2,173	155	900	19	1,597	3,755
30 to 34 years	7,793	2,009	139	741	16	1,606	3,193
35 to 44 years	13,028	3,945	221	1,171	22	2,760	4,909
45 to 54 years	10,996	3,919	401	813	11	2,352	3,510
55 to 64 years	8,173	3,312	289	492	7	1,768	2,325
65 years and over	5,020	1,979	72	165	2	976	1,826
Colored males	56,950	23,938	1,549	6,117	77	9,234	16,035
Under 10 years	11,413	117	1	4	----------	39	11,252
10 to 14 years	7,273	2,129	65	328	----------	733	4,018
15 to 19 years	5,322	2,744	132	976	6	1,144	320
20 to 24 years	4,240	2,228	117	880	8	965	42
25 to 29 years	3,993	2,122	154	763	11	883	50
30 to 34 years	3,679	2,027	138	655	14	809	36
35 to 44 years	6,588	3,780	216	1,090	21	1,433	48
45 to 54 years	6,349	3,753	397	781	8	1,354	56
55 to 64 years	5,144	3,172	282	482	7	1,168	53
65 years and over	2,959	1,866	67	158	2	706	160
Colored females	54,818	825	26	747	23	6,868	46,329
Under 10 years	11,405	8	----------	1	----------	61	11,335
10 to 14 years	7,067	22	1	37	----------	466	6,541
15 to 19 years	6,388	49	1	183	3	843	5,309
20 to 24 years	5,051	40	1	173	6	792	4,039
25 to 29 years	4,616	51	1	137	8	714	3,705
30 to 34 years	4,114	71	1	86	2	797	3,157
35 to 44 years	6,440	165	5	81	1	1,327	4,861
45 to 54 years	4,647	166	4	32	3	998	3,444
55 to 64 years	3,029	140	7	10	----------	600	2,272
65 years and over	2,081	113	5	7	----------	270	1,666

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

	Total	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	327,715	68,699	9,270	14,895	1,028	14,885	218,938
Under 10 years	89,698	182	7	33	.....	95	89,381
10 to 14 years	51,904	9,431	392	999	2	1,373	39,707
15 to 19 years	36,278	10,122	1,370	2,860	75	2,145	19,706
20 to 24 years	24,358	7,366	1,362	2,124	130	1,844	11,532
25 to 29 years	20,974	6,120	1,172	1,869	139	1,824	9,850
30 to 34 years	22,337	6,786	1,174	1,952	146	1,783	10,496
35 to 44 years	38,735	13,181	2,119	2,795	256	2,876	17,508
45 to 54 years	23,438	8,462	1,097	1,369	162	1,713	10,635
55 to 64 years	12,629	4,558	427	647	83	870	6,044
65 years and over	7,364	2,491	150	247	35	362	4,079
Total males	163,845	67,443	9,140	12,991	789	10,162	63,320
Under 10 years	45,869	178	7	30	.....	48	45,606
10 to 14 years	26,551	9,309	392	872	1	964	15,013
15 to 19 years	16,506	9,981	1,369	2,238	28	1,518	1,374
20 to 24 years	12,021	7,261	1,353	1,767	68	1,378	194
25 to 29 years	10,395	6,035	1,159	1,625	107	1,355	114
30 to 34 years	11,055	6,696	1,162	1,760	120	1,244	103
35 to 44 years	19,945	12,909	2,089	2,537	220	1,921	269
45 to 54 years	12,043	8,241	1,059	1,300	143	1,058	242
55 to 64 years	6,161	4,425	408	626	70	463	169
65 years and over	3,299	2,438	142	238	32	213	236
Total females	163,870	1,256	130	1,904	239	4,723	155,618
Under 10 years	43,829	4	.....	3	.....	47	43,775
10 to 14 years	25,353	122	.....	127	1	409	24,694
15 to 19 years	19,772	141	1	624	47	627	18,332
20 to 24 years	12,337	105	9	357	62	466	11,338
25 to 29 years	10,579	85	13	244	32	469	9,736
30 to 34 years	11,282	120	12	192	26	539	10,393
35 to 44 years	18,790	272	30	258	36	955	17,239
45 to 54 years	11,395	221	38	69	19	655	10,393
55 to 64 years	6,468	133	19	21	13	407	5,875
65 years and over	4,065	53	8	9	3	149	3,843
Total native white	167,797	35,424	4,596	4,033	715	4,209	118,820
Under 10 years	49,302	129	4	7	.....	34	49,128
10 to 14 years	28,647	5,726	297	287	1	584	21,752
15 to 19 years	19,356	5,587	964	865	61	836	11,043
20 to 24 years	12,045	3,780	737	617	99	603	6,209
25 to 29 years	9,558	2,940	504	475	89	460	5,090
30 to 34 years	10,836	3,418	573	513	100	451	5,781
35 to 44 years	18,895	6,843	938	718	175	704	9,517
45 to 54 years	10,739	4,041	395	341	105	348	5,509
55 to 64 years	5,509	2,027	138	162	58	132	2,992
65 years and over	2,910	933	46	48	27	57	1,799
Native white males	82,292	35,240	4,568	3,420	508	3,523	35,033
Under 10 years	25,527	128	4	5	.....	21	25,369
10 to 14 years	14,683	5,682	297	240	.....	452	8,012
15 to 19 years	8,746	5,552	964	676	19	692	843
20 to 24 years	5,727	3,788	733	515	45	529	137
25 to 29 years	4,375	2,929	500	392	66	401	87
30 to 34 years	4,958	3,406	571	455	77	383	69
35 to 44 years	9,273	6,810	931	618	144	595	175
45 to 54 years	5,254	4,022	387	320	87	291	147
55 to 64 years	2,558	2,017	135	152	46	111	97
65 years and over	1,191	929	46	47	24	48	97
Native white females	85,505	184	28	613	207	686	83,787
Under 10 years	23,775	1	.....	2	.....	13	23,759
10 to 14 years	13,964	44	.....	47	1	132	13,740
15 to 19 years	10,610	35	.....	189	42	144	10,200
20 to 24 years	6,318	12	4	102	54	74	6,072
25 to 29 years	5,183	11	4	83	23	59	5,003
30 to 34 years	5,878	15	2	58	23	68	5,712
35 to 44 years	9,622	33	7	100	31	109	9,342
45 to 54 years	5,485	19	8	21	18	57	5,362
55 to 64 years	2,951	10	3	10	12	21	2,895
65 years and over	1,719	4	.....	1	3	9	1,702

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	13,313	4,392	3,318	1,086	219	2,210	2,148
Under 10 years	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	317
10 to 14 years	271	24	23	2	.....	17	205
15 to 19 years	559	93	210	26	4	59	167
20 to 24 years	1,477	455	471	66	21	256	208
25 to 29 years	2,189	790	514	172	34	461	218
30 to 34 years	1,960	724	446	173	35	385	197
35 to 44 years	3,485	1,273	876	335	59	622	320
45 to 54 years	1,975	676	522	177	47	309	244
55 to 64 years	753	252	191	61	14	84	151
65 years and over	326	105	65	14	5	16	121
Foreign white males	11,446	4,379	3,298	995	207	2,134	433
Under 10 years	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	157
10 to 14 years	146	24	23	2	.....	13	84
15 to 19 years	397	93	210	20	4	54	16
20 to 24 years	1,259	455	468	63	19	246	8
25 to 29 years	1,948	789	510	167	30	443	9
30 to 34 years	1,749	721	444	169	33	376	6
35 to 44 years	3,160	1,267	869	328	56	607	33
45 to 54 years	1,762	674	521	172	46	299	50
55 to 64 years	626	251	189	60	14	80	32
65 years and over	241	105	64	14	5	15	38
Foreign white females	1,867	13	20	31	12	76	1,715
Under 10 years	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
10 to 14 years	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	121
15 to 19 years	162	.....	.....	6	.....	5	151
20 to 24 years	218	.....	3	3	2	10	200
25 to 29 years	241	1	4	5	4	18	209
30 to 34 years	211	3	2	4	2	9	191
35 to 44 years	325	6	7	7	3	15	287
45 to 54 years	213	2	1	5	1	10	194
55 to 64 years	127	1	2	1	.....	4	119
65 years and over	85	.....	1	.....	.....	1	83
Total colored	146,605	28,883	1,356	9,836	94	8,466	97,970
Under 10 years	40,078	53	3	28	.....	60	39,926
10 to 14 years	22,986	3,681	72	710	1	772	17,750
15 to 19 years	16,393	4,442	196	1,969	10	1,250	8,496
20 to 24 years	10,836	3,131	154	1,441	10	985	5,115
25 to 29 years	9,227	2,390	154	1,222	16	903	4,542
30 to 34 years	9,541	2,644	155	1,266	11	947	4,518
35 to 44 years	16,355	5,065	305	1,742	22	1,550	7,671
45 to 54 years	10,724	3,745	180	851	10	1,056	4,882
55 to 64 years	6,367	2,279	98	424	11	654	2,901
65 years and over	4,128	1,453	39	185	3	289	2,159
Colored males	70,107	27,824	1,274	8,576	74	4,505	27,854
Under 10 years	20,184	50	3	25	.....	26	20,080
10 to 14 years	11,722	3,603	72	690	1	499	6,917
15 to 19 years	7,383	4,338	195	1,540	5	772	515
20 to 24 years	5,035	3,038	152	1,189	4	608	49
25 to 29 years	4,072	2,317	149	1,066	11	511	18
30 to 34 years	4,348	2,542	147	1,136	10	485	28
35 to 44 years	7,512	4,832	289	1,591	20	719	61
45 to 54 years	5,027	3,545	151	808	10	468	45
55 to 64 years	2,977	2,157	84	414	10	272	40
65 years and over	1,867	1,404	32	177	3	150	101
Colored females	76,498	1,059	82	1,260	20	3,961	70,116
Under 10 years	19,894	3	.....	1	.....	34	19,856
10 to 14 years	11,264	78	.....	80	.....	273	10,833
15 to 19 years	9,000	108	1	429	5	478	7,981
20 to 24 years	5,801	93	2	252	6	382	5,066
25 to 29 years	5,155	73	5	156	5	392	4,524
30 to 34 years	5,193	102	8	130	1	462	4,490
35 to 44 years	8,843	233	16	151	2	831	7,610
45 to 54 years	5,697	200	29	43	.....	588	4,837
55 to 64 years	3,390	122	14	10	1	382	2,861
65 years and over	2,261	49	7	8	.....	139	2,058

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	30,088	901	3,065	3,221	294	4,004	18,553
Under 10 years	6,538	.....	2	.....	.....	28	6,508
10 to 14 years	3,882	47	91	163	.....	241	3,350
15 to 19 years	3,295	91	377	526	12	488	1,801
20 to 24 years	3,056	98	553	521	51	479	1,354
25 to 29 years	2,684	97	499	399	44	532	1,113
30 to 34 years	2,378	120	408	391	51	482	926
35 to 44 years	3,847	176	600	671	70	809	1,521
45 to 54 years	2,360	130	347	341	34	542	966
55 to 64 years	1,235	91	142	146	20	202	594
65 years and over	708	51	51	63	12	111	420
Total males	14,589	891	3,038	2,869	220	2,510	5,061
Under 10 years	3,198	.....	2	.....	.....	13	3,183
10 to 14 years	1,883	47	88	154	.....	131	1,463
15 to 19 years	1,415	91	376	441	6	316	185
20 to 24 years	1,502	96	550	456	26	341	33
25 to 29 years	1,342	96	494	343	33	362	14
30 to 34 years	1,214	119	399	340	41	297	18
35 to 44 years	1,968	172	597	618	59	477	40
45 to 54 years	1,173	128	341	317	25	323	39
55 to 64 years	608	91	140	139	18	182	33
65 years and over	296	51	51	61	12	68	53
Total females	15,449	10	27	352	74	1,494	13,492
Under 10 years	3,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3,325
10 to 14 years	2,009	.....	3	9	.....	110	1,887
15 to 19 years	1,880	.....	1	85	6	172	1,616
20 to 24 years	1,554	2	3	65	25	138	1,321
25 to 29 years	1,342	1	5	56	11	170	1,099
30 to 34 years	1,159	1	4	51	10	185	908
35 to 44 years	1,884	4	3	53	11	332	1,481
45 to 54 years	1,187	2	6	24	9	219	927
55 to 64 years	682	.....	2	7	2	110	561
65 years and over	412	.....	.....	2	.....	43	367
Total native white	15,735	334	1,260	1,488	175	1,038	11,490
Under 10 years	4,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4,147
10 to 14 years	2,390	29	63	72	.....	90	2,136
15 to 19 years	1,920	46	241	258	10	172	1,193
20 to 24 years	1,593	49	243	233	26	173	859
25 to 29 years	1,227	33	187	185	28	159	635
30 to 34 years	1,044	46	156	150	31	123	538
35 to 44 years	1,712	53	196	305	43	184	931
45 to 54 years	928	69	102	144	14	81	548
55 to 64 years	502	24	48	66	8	34	322
65 years and over	262	15	24	25	5	12	181
Native white males	7,045	334	1,252	1,287	130	836	3,206
Under 10 years	2,011	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2,004
10 to 14 years	1,159	29	63	68	.....	59	940
15 to 19 years	792	46	240	215	5	146	140
20 to 24 years	702	49	241	212	19	156	25
25 to 29 years	549	33	185	167	22	133	9
30 to 34 years	472	46	156	135	25	98	12
35 to 44 years	717	53	195	275	37	130	27
45 to 54 years	371	39	100	132	10	69	21
55 to 64 years	177	24	48	59	7	27	12
65 years and over	95	15	24	24	5	11	16
Native white females	8,690	.....	8	151	45	202	8,284
Under 10 years	2,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,143
10 to 14 years	1,231	.....	.....	4	.....	31	1,196
15 to 19 years	1,128	.....	1	43	5	26	1,053
20 to 24 years	891	.....	2	21	17	17	834
25 to 29 years	678	.....	2	18	6	28	626
30 to 34 years	572	.....	.....	15	6	25	525
35 to 44 years	995	.....	1	30	6	54	904
45 to 54 years	557	.....	2	12	4	13	527
55 to 64 years	325	.....	.....	7	1	7	310
65 years and over	167	.....	.....	1	.....	1	165

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF CIENFUEGOS—Continued.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	3,485	178	1,577	405	91	607	627
Under 10 years	59		1				58
10 to 14 years	70	2	15	1		1	51
15 to 19 years	169	5	106	6	2	19	31
20 to 24 years	459	18	275	38	11	56	61
25 to 29 years	515	21	286	46	12	89	61
30 to 34 years	502	32	222	70	14	103	61
35 to 44 years	850	49	363	121	23	174	120
45 to 54 years	540	36	218	76	14	111	85
55 to 64 years	217	9	68	36	9	40	55
65 years and over	104	6	23	11	6	14	44
Foreign white males	2,900	177	1,562	393	75	574	119
Under 10 years	35		1				34
10 to 14 years	41	2	13	1		1	24
15 to 19 years	139	5	106	6	1	18	3
20 to 24 years	390	17	274	87	6	52	4
25 to 29 years	445	21	283	43	11	86	1
30 to 34 years	429	32	219	69	12	96	1
35 to 44 years	716	49	361	116	19	164	7
45 to 54 years	455	36	214	74	12	106	13
55 to 64 years	176	9	68	36	8	39	16
65 years and over	74	6	23	11	6	12	16
Foreign white females	585	1	15	12	16	33	508
Under 10 years	24						24
10 to 14 years	29		2				27
15 to 19 years	30				1	1	28
20 to 24 years	69	1	1	1	5	4	57
25 to 29 years	70		3	3	1	3	60
30 to 34 years	73		3	1	2	7	60
35 to 44 years	134		2	5	4	10	113
45 to 54 years	85		4	2	3	5	72
55 to 64 years	41				1	1	39
65 years and over	30					2	28
Total colored	10,818	389	228	1,378	28	2,359	6,436
Under 10 years	2,322		1			18	2,303
10 to 14 years	1,432	16	13	90		159	1,163
15 to 19 years	1,206	40	30	262		297	577
20 to 24 years	1,004	31	35	250	4	250	434
25 to 29 years	942	43	26	168	4	284	417
30 to 34 years	827	42	25	171	6	256	327
35 to 44 years	1,235	74	41	245	4	451	470
45 to 54 years	892	55	27	121	6	350	333
55 to 64 years	566	58	26	44	3	218	217
65 years and over	342	30	4	27	1	85	195
Colored males	4,644	380	224	1,189	15	1,100	1,736
Under 10 years	1,152		1			6	1,145
10 to 14 years	683	16	12	85		71	499
15 to 19 years	494	40	30	220		152	42
20 to 24 years	410	30	35	207	1	133	4
25 to 29 years	348	42	26	133		143	4
30 to 34 years	313	41	24	136	4	103	5
35 to 44 years	530	70	41	227	3	183	6
45 to 54 years	347	53	27	111	3	148	5
55 to 64 years	250	58	24	44	3	116	5
65 years and over	127	30	4	26	1	45	21
Colored females	6,174	9	4	189	13	1,259	4,700
Under 10 years	1,170					12	1,158
10 to 14 years	749		1	5		79	664
15 to 19 years	722			42		145	535
20 to 24 years	594	1		43	8	117	430
25 to 29 years	594	1		35	4	141	413
30 to 34 years	514	1	1	35	2	153	322
35 to 44 years	755	4		18	1	268	464
45 to 54 years	545	2		10	3	202	328
55 to 64 years	316		2			102	212
65 years and over	215			1		40	174

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	235,981	715	31,351	31,913	3,655	40,366	127,961
Under 10 years	42,111	2	14	22	1	187	41,885
10 to 14 years	23,996	11	713	1,579	11	2,094	19,588
15 to 19 years	25,319	37	3,766	4,827	104	4,524	12,061
20 to 24 years	27,599	78	5,859	5,105	362	5,589	10,606
25 to 29 years	26,357	113	5,175	5,215	547	5,943	9,364
30 to 34 years	21,982	85	4,227	4,207	574	5,209	7,680
35 to 44 years	32,354	163	6,283	5,901	960	7,549	11,498
45 to 54 years	19,414	107	3,273	3,036	645	5,045	7,308
55 to 64 years	11,066	70	1,521	1,540	293	2,896	4,746
65 years and over	5,783	49	520	481	158	1,330	3,245
Total males	123,258	703	31,135	28,187	3,091	26,794	33,348
Under 10 years	20,726	1	13	17	1	92	20,602
10 to 14 years	11,700	11	707	1,400	8	1,102	8,472
15 to 19 years	12,450	37	3,738	4,004	68	2,911	1,692
20 to 24 years	15,164	77	5,815	4,383	260	4,075	554
25 to 29 years	15,025	113	5,140	4,677	435	4,348	312
30 to 34 years	12,418	85	4,204	3,793	509	2,620	207
35 to 44 years	17,852	162	6,241	5,296	825	4,958	370
45 to 54 years	10,224	106	3,252	2,762	585	3,162	357
55 to 64 years	5,384	69	1,508	1,402	258	1,799	348
65 years and over	2,315	42	517	453	142	727	434
Total females	112,723	12	216	3,726	564	13,572	94,633
Under 10 years	21,385	1	1	5	.....	95	21,283
10 to 14 years	12,296	.....	6	179	3	992	11,116
15 to 19 years	12,869	.....	28	823	36	1,613	10,369
20 to 24 years	12,435	1	44	722	102	1,514	10,052
25 to 29 years	11,332	.....	35	538	112	1,595	9,052
30 to 34 years	9,564	.....	23	414	65	1,589	7,473
35 to 44 years	14,502	1	42	605	135	2,591	11,128
45 to 54 years	9,190	1	21	274	60	1,883	6,951
55 to 64 years	5,682	1	13	138	35	1,097	4,398
65 years and over	3,468	7	3	28	16	603	2,811
Total native white	115,532	294	7,961	13,135	2,366	8,972	82,834
Under 10 years	28,733	2	9	6	1	17	28,698
10 to 14 years	15,336	9	373	806	5	628	13,515
15 to 19 years	14,170	19	1,368	2,496	77	1,528	8,682
20 to 24 years	12,494	26	1,364	2,291	262	1,626	6,925
25 to 29 years	10,684	35	1,129	2,067	355	1,433	5,665
30 to 34 years	8,678	33	978	1,674	370	1,139	4,484
35 to 44 years	12,483	66	1,475	2,146	640	1,435	6,721
45 to 54 years	6,938	40	732	1,026	400	706	4,034
55 to 64 years	3,919	37	361	464	161	326	2,570
65 years and over	2,097	27	142	159	95	134	1,540
Native white males	52,940	292	7,845	11,998	2,001	7,832	22,972
Under 10 years	14,310	1	8	4	1	12	14,284
10 to 14 years	7,402	9	370	741	3	449	5,830
15 to 19 years	6,288	19	1,350	2,184	45	1,314	1,356
20 to 24 years	5,531	26	1,335	2,054	184	1,471	461
25 to 29 years	4,900	35	1,116	1,944	279	1,311	215
30 to 34 years	4,046	33	975	1,559	332	1,022	125
35 to 44 years	5,545	66	1,461	1,979	561	1,254	224
45 to 54 years	2,868	40	728	948	384	618	170
55 to 64 years	1,407	37	361	431	145	273	160
65 years and over	663	26	141	154	87	108	147
Native white females	62,592	2	86	1,137	365	1,140	59,862
Under 10 years	14,423	1	1	2	.....	5	14,414
10 to 14 years	7,934	.....	3	65	2	179	7,685
15 to 19 years	7,902	.....	18	312	32	214	7,326
20 to 24 years	6,963	.....	29	237	78	155	6,464
25 to 29 years	5,784	.....	13	123	76	122	5,450
30 to 34 years	4,632	.....	3	115	38	117	4,359
35 to 44 years	6,938	.....	14	167	79	181	6,497
45 to 54 years	4,070	.....	4	78	36	88	3,864
55 to 64 years	2,512	.....	.....	33	16	53	2,410
65 years and over	1,434	1	1	5	8	26	1,393

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA—Continued.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	52,901	274	21,412	7,512	1,074	10,792	11,837
Under 10 years	1,278	.....	2	1	.....	4	1,271
10 to 14 years	1,054	.....	269	70	2	66	647
15 to 19 years	3,689	9	2,179	433	12	479	577
20 to 24 years	8,051	35	4,209	997	78	1,631	1,101
25 to 29 years	8,770	50	3,770	1,440	156	1,980	1,374
30 to 34 years	7,463	33	2,992	1,190	178	1,782	1,288
35 to 44 years	11,264	66	4,443	1,829	267	2,515	2,144
45 to 54 years	6,454	46	2,278	936	209	1,394	1,591
55 to 64 years	3,323	22	969	474	116	683	1,059
65 years and over	1,555	13	301	142	56	258	785
Foreign white males	41,190	272	21,304	7,290	891	9,629	1,804
Under 10 years	613	.....	2	1	.....	2	608
10 to 14 years	656	.....	267	66	1	52	270
15 to 19 years	3,118	9	2,169	409	9	428	94
20 to 24 years	6,791	35	4,195	968	59	1,486	48
25 to 29 years	7,192	50	3,752	1,412	124	1,781	73
30 to 34 years	5,972	33	2,977	1,163	152	1,592	57
35 to 44 years	8,854	66	4,418	1,783	214	2,245	128
45 to 54 years	4,788	46	2,266	902	186	1,226	162
55 to 64 years	2,285	22	960	449	98	594	102
65 years and over	921	11	300	137	48	223	202
Foreign white females	11,711	2	108	222	183	1,163	10,033
Under 10 years	665	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	663
10 to 14 years	398	.....	2	4	1	14	377
15 to 19 years	571	.....	10	24	3	51	483
20 to 24 years	1,260	.....	14	29	19	145	1,053
25 to 29 years	1,578	.....	18	28	32	199	1,301
30 to 34 years	1,491	.....	17	27	26	190	1,231
35 to 44 years	2,410	.....	25	46	53	270	2,016
45 to 54 years	1,666	.....	12	34	23	168	1,429
55 to 64 years	1,038	.....	9	25	18	89	897
65 years and over	634	2	1	5	8	35	583
Total colored	67,548	147	2,008	11,206	215	20,602	33,310
Under 10 years	12,100	.....	3	15	.....	166	11,916
10 to 14 years	7,606	2	71	703	4	1,400	5,426
15 to 19 years	7,480	9	219	1,898	15	2,517	2,802
20 to 24 years	7,054	17	286	1,817	22	2,382	2,580
25 to 29 years	6,903	28	276	1,708	36	2,530	2,325
30 to 34 years	5,841	19	257	1,343	26	2,288	1,908
35 to 44 years	8,607	31	365	1,926	53	3,599	2,633
45 to 54 years	6,022	21	263	1,074	36	2,945	1,683
55 to 64 years	3,824	11	191	602	16	1,887	1,117
65 years and over	2,131	9	77	180	7	938	920
Colored males	29,128	139	1,986	8,899	199	9,333	8,572
Under 10 years	5,803	.....	3	12	.....	78	5,710
10 to 14 years	3,642	2	70	593	4	601	2,372
15 to 19 years	3,084	9	219	1,411	14	1,169	242
20 to 24 years	2,842	16	285	1,361	17	1,118	45
25 to 29 years	2,933	28	272	1,321	32	1,256	24
30 to 34 years	2,400	19	254	1,071	25	1,006	25
35 to 44 years	3,543	30	362	1,534	50	1,450	18
45 to 54 years	2,568	20	258	912	35	1,318	25
55 to 64 years	1,692	10	187	522	15	932	26
65 years and over	731	5	76	162	7	396	85
Colored females	38,420	8	22	2,367	16	11,269	24,738
Under 10 years	6,297	.....	.....	3	.....	88	6,206
10 to 14 years	3,964	.....	1	110	.....	799	3,054
15 to 19 years	4,396	.....	.....	487	1	1,348	2,560
20 to 24 years	4,212	1	1	456	5	1,214	2,535
25 to 29 years	3,970	.....	4	387	4	1,274	2,301
30 to 34 years	3,441	.....	3	272	1	1,282	1,883
35 to 44 years	5,154	1	3	392	3	2,140	2,615
45 to 54 years	3,544	1	5	182	1	1,627	1,658
55 to 64 years	2,132	1	4	80	1	955	1,091
65 years and over	1,400	4	1	18	.....	542	835

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF MATANZAS.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	36,374	1,823	3,338	4,125	426	4,606	22,054
Under 10 years	7,328	.....	4	2	1	83	7,238
10 to 14 years	4,876	84	125	216	5	307	4,139
15 to 19 years	4,187	281	422	692	22	550	2,220
20 to 24 years	3,751	251	524	661	43	585	1,687
25 to 29 years	3,374	235	449	547	65	585	1,493
30 to 34 years	2,679	212	371	449	57	513	1,077
35 to 44 years	4,384	301	681	786	102	847	1,667
45 to 54 years	2,908	214	409	444	65	607	1,169
55 to 64 years	1,759	140	247	222	46	379	725
65 years and over	1,128	105	106	106	20	202	589
Total males	16,926	1,805	3,304	3,217	333	2,003	6,264
Under 10 years	3,642	.....	4	1	1	14	3,622
10 to 14 years	2,343	83	125	158	4	127	1,846
15 to 19 years	1,787	281	417	469	13	243	364
20 to 24 years	1,671	251	521	491	26	310	72
25 to 29 years	1,470	235	447	411	43	277	57
30 to 34 years	1,243	211	370	361	46	216	39
35 to 44 years	2,103	296	673	657	89	336	52
45 to 54 years	1,332	211	406	376	56	222	61
55 to 64 years	867	137	246	204	38	120	62
65 years and over	468	100	95	89	17	78	89
Total females	19,448	18	34	908	93	2,605	15,790
Under 10 years	3,686	.....	.....	1	.....	19	3,666
10 to 14 years	2,533	1	.....	58	1	180	2,293
15 to 19 years	2,400	.....	5	223	9	307	1,856
20 to 24 years	2,080	.....	3	170	17	275	1,615
25 to 29 years	1,904	.....	2	136	22	308	1,436
30 to 34 years	1,436	1	1	88	11	297	1,038
35 to 44 years	2,281	5	8	129	13	511	1,615
45 to 54 years	1,576	3	3	68	9	385	1,108
55 to 64 years	892	3	1	18	8	199	663
65 years and over	660	5	11	17	3	124	500
Total native white	20,931	857	1,562	1,979	291	1,200	15,042
Under 10 years	4,823	.....	4	2	.....	4	4,813
10 to 14 years	3,279	62	98	106	2	111	2,898
15 to 19 years	2,738	185	296	324	19	202	1,712
20 to 24 years	2,242	144	298	338	30	205	1,227
25 to 29 years	1,869	127	212	265	40	175	1,050
30 to 34 years	1,399	104	166	217	37	137	738
35 to 44 years	2,240	115	277	401	70	204	1,173
45 to 54 years	1,308	70	136	196	50	101	753
55 to 64 years	667	35	57	88	31	46	410
65 years and over	368	15	18	40	12	15	268
Native white males	9,219	857	1,553	1,556	216	875	4,162
Under 10 years	2,438	.....	4	1	.....	2	2,431
10 to 14 years	1,567	62	98	72	1	65	1,269
15 to 19 years	1,124	185	293	229	10	138	269
20 to 24 years	920	144	295	256	14	165	46
25 to 29 years	723	127	212	208	23	134	24
30 to 34 years	595	104	165	178	30	98	20
35 to 44 years	960	115	275	334	61	148	27
45 to 54 years	518	70	136	170	42	74	26
55 to 64 years	260	35	57	81	25	37	25
65 years and over	114	15	18	32	10	14	25
Native white females	11,712	.....	9	423	75	325	10,880
Under 10 years	2,385	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2,382
10 to 14 years	1,712	.....	.....	86	1	46	1,629
15 to 19 years	1,614	.....	3	95	9	64	1,443
20 to 24 years	1,322	.....	3	82	16	40	1,181
25 to 29 years	1,146	.....	.....	62	17	41	1,026
30 to 34 years	804	.....	1	39	7	39	718
35 to 44 years	1,280	.....	2	67	9	56	1,146
45 to 54 years	788	.....	.....	26	8	27	727
55 to 64 years	407	.....	.....	7	6	9	385
65 years and over	254	.....	.....	8	2	1	243

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race.*—Continued.

CITY OF MATANZAS—Continued.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	3,644	225	1,422	377	110	483	1,027
Under 10 years	92	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	91
10 to 14 years	47	.....	9	.....	2	3	33
15 to 19 years	156	4	85	4	1	19	43
20 to 24 years	433	14	193	47	10	84	85
25 to 29 years	469	26	198	58	21	72	94
30 to 34 years	411	29	174	45	15	67	81
35 to 44 years	769	56	355	95	28	96	139
45 to 54 years	587	43	222	71	12	70	169
55 to 64 years	435	33	133	40	12	53	164
65 years and over	245	20	53	17	8	19	128
Foreign white males	2,695	225	1,415	365	94	412	184
Under 10 years	51	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	50
10 to 14 years	24	.....	9	.....	2	3	10
15 to 19 years	116	4	84	4	1	19	4
20 to 24 years	360	14	193	43	10	77	13
25 to 29 years	375	26	196	58	16	66	13
30 to 34 years	320	29	174	43	12	52	10
35 to 44 years	618	56	352	91	24	90	15
45 to 54 years	419	43	221	70	11	55	19
55 to 64 years	284	33	133	39	10	46	23
65 years and over	138	20	53	17	7	14	27
Foreign white females	949	.....	7	12	16	71	843
Under 10 years	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
10 to 14 years	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
15 to 19 years	40	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	39
20 to 24 years	83	.....	.....	4	.....	7	72
25 to 29 years	94	.....	2	.....	5	6	81
30 to 34 years	91	.....	.....	2	3	15	71
35 to 44 years	151	.....	3	4	4	16	124
45 to 54 years	168	.....	1	1	1	15	150
55 to 64 years	151	.....	.....	1	2	7	141
65 years and over	107	.....	.....	.....	1	5	101
Total colored	11,799	741	354	1,769	25	2,925	5,985
Under 10 years	2,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	2,384
10 to 14 years	1,550	22	18	108	1	193	1,208
15 to 19 years	1,293	92	41	364	2	329	465
20 to 24 years	1,076	93	33	276	3	296	375
25 to 29 years	1,036	82	39	224	4	338	349
30 to 34 years	869	79	31	187	5	309	258
35 to 44 years	1,375	130	49	290	4	547	355
45 to 54 years	1,015	101	51	177	3	436	247
55 to 64 years	657	72	57	94	3	290	151
65 years and over	515	70	35	49	.....	168	193
Colored males	5,012	723	338	1,296	23	716	1,918
Under 10 years	1,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,141
10 to 14 years	752	21	18	86	1	59	567
15 to 19 years	547	92	40	236	2	86	91
20 to 24 years	401	93	33	192	2	68	13
25 to 29 years	372	82	39	150	4	77	20
30 to 34 years	328	78	31	140	4	66	9
35 to 44 years	525	125	46	232	4	108	10
45 to 54 years	395	98	49	136	3	93	16
55 to 64 years	323	69	56	84	3	97	14
65 years and over	216	65	24	40	.....	50	37
Colored females	6,787	18	18	473	2	2,209	4,067
Under 10 years	1,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1,243
10 to 14 years	798	1	.....	22	.....	134	641
15 to 19 years	746	.....	1	128	.....	243	374
20 to 24 years	675	.....	.....	84	1	228	362
25 to 29 years	664	.....	.....	74	.....	261	329
30 to 34 years	541	1	.....	47	1	243	249
35 to 44 years	850	5	3	58	.....	439	345
45 to 54 years	620	3	2	41	.....	343	231
55 to 64 years	334	3	1	10	.....	183	137
65 years and over	299	5	11	9	.....	118	156

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	25,102	689	1,415	2,222	233	3,879	16,664
Under 10 years	5,872	.....	1	1	.....	10	5,860
10 to 14 years	3,219	12	40	109	1	247	2,810
15 to 19 years	2,648	76	208	370	8	585	1,401
20 to 24 years	2,005	65	195	314	24	444	963
25 to 29 years	1,626	53	122	263	27	379	782
30 to 34 years	1,839	65	174	234	36	444	886
35 to 44 years	3,079	142	321	371	64	728	1,453
45 to 54 years	2,263	115	209	296	37	494	1,112
55 to 64 years	1,530	92	93	188	22	319	816
65 years and over	1,021	69	52	76	14	229	581
Total males	10,912	683	1,371	1,874	189	2,317	4,478
Under 10 years	2,933	.....	1	1	.....	4	2,927
10 to 14 years	1,515	10	39	96	1	162	1,207
15 to 19 years	1,038	74	204	295	4	365	96
20 to 24 years	847	63	194	267	17	285	21
25 to 29 years	667	53	120	221	16	235	22
30 to 34 years	740	65	168	194	27	260	26
35 to 44 years	1,276	142	313	301	57	416	47
45 to 54 years	902	115	194	257	35	270	31
55 to 64 years	591	92	88	170	19	175	47
65 years and over	403	69	50	72	13	145	54
Total females	14,190	6	44	348	44	1,562	12,186
Under 10 years	2,939	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,933
10 to 14 years	1,704	2	1	13	.....	85	1,603
15 to 19 years	1,610	2	4	75	4	220	1,305
20 to 24 years	1,158	2	1	47	7	159	942
25 to 29 years	959	.....	2	42	11	144	760
30 to 34 years	1,099	.....	6	40	9	184	860
35 to 44 years	1,803	.....	8	70	7	312	1,406
45 to 54 years	1,361	.....	15	39	2	224	1,081
55 to 64 years	939	.....	5	18	3	144	769
65 years and over	618	.....	2	4	1	84	527
Total native white	16,505	463	889	969	167	1,832	12,185
Under 10 years	4,281	.....	.....	1	.....	5	4,275
10 to 14 years	2,344	10	37	49	.....	163	2,085
15 to 19 years	1,840	57	162	179	5	373	1,064
20 to 24 years	1,233	46	119	131	18	211	708
25 to 29 years	931	39	62	101	17	162	550
30 to 34 years	1,178	47	109	102	30	221	669
35 to 44 years	1,974	106	211	192	48	341	1,074
45 to 54 years	1,337	70	111	110	24	200	822
55 to 64 years	890	55	59	72	15	104	585
65 years and over	497	31	19	32	10	53	353
Native white males	6,764	458	862	769	131	1,301	3,243
Under 10 years	2,119	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2,117
10 to 14 years	1,080	8	36	42	.....	118	876
15 to 19 years	713	55	158	133	2	283	82
20 to 24 years	464	45	118	108	11	165	17
25 to 29 years	338	39	61	85	12	123	18
30 to 34 years	432	47	106	81	21	157	20
35 to 44 years	764	108	205	144	41	231	35
45 to 54 years	434	70	104	89	22	119	30
55 to 64 years	272	55	55	58	13	64	27
65 years and over	148	31	19	28	9	40	21
Native white females	9,741	5	27	200	36	531	8,942
Under 10 years	2,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,158
10 to 14 years	1,264	2	1	7	.....	45	1,209
15 to 19 years	1,127	2	4	46	3	90	982
20 to 24 years	769	1	1	23	7	46	691
25 to 29 years	593	.....	1	16	5	39	533
30 to 34 years	746	.....	3	21	9	64	649
35 to 44 years	1,210	.....	6	48	7	110	1,039
45 to 54 years	903	.....	7	21	2	81	792
55 to 64 years	618	.....	4	14	2	40	558
65 years and over	349	.....	.....	4	1	12	332

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	1,283	72	426	115	40	376	254
Under 10 years	39	...	...	...	...	...	39
10 to 14 years	31	...	3	...	...	1	27
15 to 19 years	61	2	38	1	2	4	14
20 to 24 years	157	5	72	11	3	40	26
25 to 29 years	174	5	55	33	8	61	13
30 to 34 years	182	6	53	11	2	45	15
35 to 44 years	266	13	87	26	8	98	34
45 to 54 years	217	23	76	20	9	72	17
55 to 64 years	130	11	24	9	5	39	42
65 years and over	76	7	18	5	3	16	27
Foreign white males	1,084	72	425	112	34	352	89
Under 10 years	23	...	...	...	...	...	23
10 to 14 years	16	...	3	...	...	...	13
15 to 19 years	46	2	38	1	1	1	3
20 to 24 years	128	5	72	11	3	35	2
25 to 29 years	158	5	55	32	4	60	2
30 to 34 years	122	6	53	11	2	45	5
35 to 44 years	237	13	87	25	8	93	11
45 to 54 years	196	23	76	18	9	70	...
55 to 64 years	100	11	24	9	4	38	19
65 years and over	58	7	17	5	3	15	11
Foreign white females	199	...	1	3	6	24	165
Under 10 years	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
10 to 14 years	15	...	...	...	...	1	14
15 to 19 years	15	...	...	...	1	3	11
20 to 24 years	29	...	...	...	...	5	24
25 to 29 years	16	...	...	...	4	1	11
30 to 34 years	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
35 to 44 years	29	...	...	1	...	5	23
45 to 54 years	21	...	...	2	...	2	17
55 to 64 years	30	...	...	...	1	6	23
65 years and over	18	...	1	...	...	1	16
Total colored	7,314	154	100	1,138	26	1,671	4,225
Under 10 years	1,552	...	1	...	...	5	1,546
10 to 14 years	844	2	...	60	1	83	698
15 to 19 years	747	17	8	190	1	208	323
20 to 24 years	615	14	4	172	3	198	229
25 to 29 years	521	9	5	180	2	156	219
30 to 34 years	529	12	12	121	4	178	202
35 to 44 years	839	21	23	153	8	289	345
45 to 54 years	709	22	22	166	4	222	273
55 to 64 years	510	26	10	107	2	176	189
65 years and over	448	31	15	89	1	161	201
Colored males	3,064	153	84	993	24	664	1,146
Under 10 years	791	...	1	...	...	3	787
10 to 14 years	419	2	...	54	1	44	318
15 to 19 years	279	17	8	161	1	81	11
20 to 24 years	255	13	4	148	3	85	2
25 to 29 years	171	9	4	104	...	52	2
30 to 34 years	186	12	9	102	4	58	1
35 to 44 years	275	21	21	132	8	92	1
45 to 54 years	272	22	14	150	4	81	1
55 to 64 years	219	26	9	108	2	78	1
65 years and over	197	31	14	39	1	90	22
Colored females	4,250	1	16	145	2	1,007	3,079
Under 10 years	761	...	...	...	...	2	759
10 to 14 years	425	...	...	6	...	39	380
15 to 19 years	468	...	...	29	...	127	312
20 to 24 years	360	1	...	24	...	108	227
25 to 29 years	350	...	1	26	2	104	217
30 to 34 years	343	...	3	19	...	120	201
35 to 44 years	564	...	2	21	...	197	344
45 to 54 years	437	...	8	16	...	141	272
55 to 64 years	291	...	1	4	...	98	188
65 years and over	251	...	1	...	...	71	179

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF SANTIAGO.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	43,090	1,419	3,063	6,351	429	5,449	26,349
Under 10 years	8,612	1	1	6	.....	37	8,567
10 to 14 years	6,028	83	85	449	.....	289	5,122
15 to 19 years	5,077	160	474	1,401	43	618	2,375
20 to 24 years	3,815	151	449	921	63	667	1,565
25 to 29 years	3,604	141	399	811	61	721	1,471
30 to 34 years	3,707	166	396	862	49	733	1,501
35 to 44 years	5,862	304	678	1,120	106	1,144	2,510
45 to 54 years	3,590	228	365	545	57	736	1,655
55 to 64 years	1,832	109	160	208	36	376	949
65 years and over	969	76	56	64	15	128	630
Total males	19,922	1,390	2,979	4,980	317	3,290	6,957
Under 10 years	4,256	1	1	6	.....	17	4231
10 to 14 years	2,879	80	85	359	.....	163	2,192
15 to 19 years	2,210	158	473	985	12	381	251
20 to 24 years	1,760	151	443	658	23	451	30
25 to 29 years	1,727	140	393	619	45	511	19
30 to 34 years	1,778	160	387	712	41	458	20
35 to 44 years	2,743	298	657	942	89	699	58
45 to 54 years	1,569	223	337	501	53	401	54
55 to 64 years	683	106	152	188	34	157	46
65 years and over	317	73	52	60	15	61	56
Total females	23,168	29	84	1,401	112	2,150	19,392
Under 10 years	4,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	4,336
10 to 14 years	3,149	3	.....	90	.....	126	2,930
15 to 19 years	2,861	2	1	466	31	237	2,124
20 to 24 years	2,055	.....	7	263	34	216	1,535
25 to 29 years	1,877	1	6	192	16	210	1,452
30 to 34 years	1,929	6	9	150	8	275	1,481
35 to 44 years	3,119	6	21	178	17	445	2,452
45 to 54 years	2,021	5	28	44	4	336	1,605
55 to 64 years	1,149	3	8	14	2	219	903
65 years and over	652	3	4	4	.....	67	574
Total native white	15,258	402	1,313	1,296	318	946	10,983
Under 10 years	3,656	1	1	.....	.....	4	3,650
10 to 14 years	2,281	33	59	86	.....	49	2,054
15 to 19 years	1,887	62	278	299	35	155	1,058
20 to 24 years	1,324	56	219	195	45	158	651
25 to 29 years	1,095	36	136	176	39	136	572
30 to 34 years	1,145	32	159	171	35	126	622
35 to 44 years	1,869	92	271	230	32	187	1,007
45 to 54 years	1,128	48	124	92	40	94	730
55 to 64 years	567	29	46	36	26	25	405
65 years and over	306	13	20	11	11	12	239
Native white males	6,702	400	1,304	859	217	817	3,105
Under 10 years	1,868	1	1	.....	.....	3	1,863
10 to 14 years	1,099	33	59	53	.....	38	916
15 to 19 years	808	62	278	165	7	137	159
20 to 24 years	570	56	217	119	17	141	20
25 to 29 years	443	36	135	109	28	121	14
30 to 34 years	461	31	159	122	27	107	15
35 to 44 years	783	91	268	167	67	156	34
45 to 54 years	400	48	121	82	36	83	30
55 to 64 years	184	29	46	31	24	22	32
65 years and over	86	13	20	11	11	9	22
Native white females	8,556	2	9	437	96	129	7,883
Under 10 years	1,788	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,787
10 to 14 years	1,182	.....	.....	33	.....	11	1,138
15 to 19 years	1,079	.....	.....	134	28	18	899
20 to 24 years	754	.....	2	76	28	17	631
25 to 29 years	652	.....	1	67	11	15	558
30 to 34 years	684	1	.....	49	8	19	607
35 to 44 years	1,086	1	3	63	15	31	973
45 to 54 years	728	.....	3	10	4	11	700
55 to 64 years	383	.....	.....	5	2	3	373
65 years and over	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	217

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TABLE XXV.—*Grand groups of occupations by age, sex, and race*—Continued.

CITY OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Professional service.	Personal service.	Without gainful occupation.
Total foreign white	3,440	232	1,210	276	68	918	736
Under 10 years	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
10 to 14 years	88	.....	10	.....	.....	7	71
15 to 19 years	216	5	109	13	3	27	59
20 to 24 years	408	19	180	25	10	99	70
25 to 29 years	572	33	201	56	15	190	77
30 to 34 years	494	48	169	49	10	156	62
35 to 44 years	821	69	298	73	13	262	106
45 to 54 years	461	41	162	47	11	138	62
55 to 64 years	151	12	61	12	3	33	30
65 years and over	71	5	20	1	3	6	36
Foreign white males	2,796	232	1,195	254	63	882	169
Under 10 years	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
10 to 14 years	43	.....	10	.....	.....	6	27
15 to 19 years	153	5	109	8	3	24	4
20 to 24 years	325	19	177	22	9	96	2
25 to 29 years	479	33	199	53	12	180	2
30 to 34 years	423	48	167	46	10	150	2
35 to 44 years	705	69	292	69	12	253	10
45 to 54 years	408	41	161	44	11	136	15
55 to 64 years	125	12	61	11	3	31	7
65 years and over	50	5	19	1	3	6	16
Foreign white females	645	.....	15	22	5	36	567
Under 10 years	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
10 to 14 years	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	44
15 to 19 years	63	.....	.....	5	.....	3	55
20 to 24 years	78	.....	3	3	1	3	68
25 to 29 years	93	.....	2	3	3	10	75
30 to 34 years	71	.....	2	3	.....	6	60
35 to 44 years	116	.....	6	4	1	9	96
45 to 54 years	53	.....	1	3	.....	2	47
55 to 64 years	26	.....	.....	1	.....	2	23
65 years and over	21	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20
Total colored	24,392	785	540	4,809	48	3,585	14,625
Under 10 years	4,793	.....	.....	6	.....	33	4,754
10 to 14 years	3,659	50	16	363	.....	233	2,997
15 to 19 years	2,968	93	87	1,089	5	436	1,258
20 to 24 years	2,088	76	50	701	7	410	844
25 to 29 years	1,937	72	62	579	7	395	822
30 to 34 years	2,068	86	68	642	4	451	817
35 to 44 years	3,172	143	109	817	11	695	1,397
45 to 54 years	2,001	139	79	406	6	504	867
55 to 64 years	1,114	68	53	154	7	318	514
65 years and over	592	58	16	52	1	110	355
Colored males	10,425	758	480	3,867	37	1,600	3,683
Under 10 years	2,304	.....	.....	6	.....	14	2,284
10 to 14 years	1,737	47	16	306	.....	119	1,249
15 to 19 years	1,249	91	86	762	2	220	88
20 to 24 years	865	76	48	517	2	214	8
25 to 29 years	805	71	59	457	5	210	3
30 to 34 years	894	81	61	544	4	201	3
35 to 44 years	1,255	138	97	706	10	290	14
45 to 54 years	761	134	55	375	6	182	9
55 to 64 years	374	65	45	146	7	104	7
65 years and over	181	55	13	48	1	46	18
Colored females	13,967	27	60	942	11	1,985	10,942
Under 10 years	2,489	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2,470
10 to 14 years	1,922	3	.....	57	.....	114	1,748
15 to 19 years	1,719	2	1	327	3	216	1,170
20 to 24 years	1,223	.....	2	184	5	196	836
25 to 29 years	1,132	1	3	122	2	185	819
30 to 34 years	1,174	5	7	98	.....	250	814
35 to 44 years	1,917	5	12	111	1	406	1,383
45 to 54 years	1,240	5	24	31	.....	322	858
55 to 64 years	740	3	8	8	.....	214	507
65 years and over	411	3	3	4	.....	64	337

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TABLE XXVI.—*Occupations, by sex, race, and nativity.*

CUBA.

Occupation.	All classes.		Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actors	86	18	19	9	38	9	29	.....
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors	621	.....	308	.....	278	.....	35	.....
Apprentices	2,543	.....	1,254	.....	125	.....	1,164	.....
Architects and draftsmen	162	.....	86	.....	68	.....	8	.....
Artists	241	53	116	21	105	32	20	.....
Bakers	5,426	18	2,098	7	1,231	.....	2,097	11
Bankers and brokers	219	.....	121	.....	98	.....	.....	.....
Barbers and hairdressers	3,349	.....	1,420	.....	470	.....	1,459	.....
Blacksmiths	2,328	.....	915	.....	598	.....	815	.....
Boarding-house keepers	20	2	5	.....	8	1	7	1
Boiler makers	479	.....	288	.....	157	.....	34	.....
Bookbinders	53	.....	34	.....	17	.....	2	.....
Bookkeepers	335	4	211	4	122	.....	2	.....
Box makers (wood)	158	.....	60	.....	44	.....	54	.....
Brickmakers	109	.....	45	.....	31	.....	33	.....
Broom and brush makers	20	.....	11	.....	1	.....	8	.....
Builders and contractors	46	.....	19	.....	15	.....	12	.....
Butchers	481	.....	151	.....	184	.....	146	.....
Cabinetmakers	207	.....	87	.....	57	.....	63	.....
Carpenters	14,204	.....	5,120	.....	2,758	.....	6,326	.....
Charcoal burners	1,597	11	444	6	490	.....	663	5
Clerks and copyists	2,248	.....	1,738	.....	458	.....	52	.....
Clergymen	283	.....	80	.....	199	.....	4	.....
Commercial travelers	105	.....	36	.....	68	.....	1	.....
Confectioners	113	3	30	.....	38	.....	45	3
Coopers	949	.....	351	.....	77	.....	521	.....
Dairymen	125	.....	54	.....	58	.....	13	.....
Dentists	354	.....	277	.....	48	.....	29	.....
Draymen and hackmen	5,363	.....	1,634	.....	2,327	.....	1,402	.....
Dressmakers	.....	419	.....	107	.....	61	.....	251
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	617	.....	315	.....	260	.....	42	.....
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines)	501	.....	64	.....	202	.....	235	.....
Engravers	24	.....	12	.....	10	.....	2	.....
Fishermen	2,262	.....	1,514	.....	434	.....	314	.....
Foremen and overseers	71	.....	23	.....	39	.....	9	.....
Gardeners and florists	308	7	35	.....	167	2	101	5
Gold and silver workers	554	.....	316	.....	48	.....	190	.....
Gunsmiths	59	.....	30	.....	22	.....	7	.....
Harness makers	1,397	.....	686	.....	131	.....	580	.....
Hostlers	397	.....	91	.....	183	.....	123	.....
Hotel and restaurant keepers	69	4	21	1	35	1	23	2
Housekeepers and stewards	260	15	138	11	108	3	14	1
Hucksters and peddlers	1,527	115	441	14	389	11	697	90
Janitors and sextons	40	.....	23	.....	12	.....	5	.....
Journalists	245	.....	149	.....	79	.....	17	.....
Laborers	350,517	8,860	192,737	1,346	43,572	120	114,208	7,894
Launderers and laundresses	1,238	20,960	267	8,045	556	380	415	17,555
Lawyers	1,406	.....	1,231	.....	172	.....	3	.....
Linemen (telegraph, etc.)	49	.....	30	.....	18	.....	1	.....
Literary and scientific persons	171	4	93	2	69	2	9	.....
Livery-stable keepers	24	.....	9	.....	10	.....	5	.....
Lumbermen	80	.....	19	.....	21	.....	40	.....
Machinists	958	.....	503	.....	252	.....	193	.....
Masons	6,557	.....	1,173	.....	908	.....	4,486	.....
Mechanics	4,672	.....	3,147	.....	874	.....	651	.....
Merchants	46,851	414	18,253	134	25,236	189	8,362	91
Messengers and office boys	236	.....	134	.....	36	.....	66	.....
Miners and quarrymen	854	.....	49	.....	683	.....	122	.....
Molders	242	.....	175	.....	32	.....	35	.....
Musicians	582	46	153	27	172	16	257	3
Nurses	229	284	69	77	146	187	24	70
Officials, government	473	.....	330	.....	126	.....	17	.....
Officials of manufacturing companies	53	.....	21	.....	23	.....	9	.....
Operatives (cigar factories)	22 589	1,580	11,802	1,199	2,721	51	8,066	330
Packers and shippers	83	.....	22	.....	13	.....	48	.....
Painters	1,531	.....	789	.....	345	.....	397	.....
Photographers	212	7	131	6	72	1	9	.....
Physicians and surgeons	1,223	.....	996	.....	217	.....	10	.....
Piano makers	15	.....	6	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Planters	3,255	18	2,137	10	512	1	606	7
Plumbers	43	.....	18	.....	15	.....	10	.....
Policemen and watchmen	4,824	.....	3,109	.....	921	.....	794	.....
Porters	48	.....	31	.....	13	.....	4	.....
Potters	277	.....	171	.....	30	.....	76	.....
Printers, lithographers, etc.	1,481	18	1,138	17	270	.....	73	1

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TABLE XXVI.—*Occupations, by sex, race, and nativity*— Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

Occupation.	All classes.		Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Rope makers	34	.....	22	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Sailors and boatmen	4,820	.....	1,712	.....	2,620	.....	488	.....
Salesmen and saleswomen	14,533	36	3,770	20	9,770	14	993	2
Saloon keepers	73	.....	8	.....	54	.....	11	.....
Seamstresses	.....	8,329	.....	2,833	.....	210	.....	5,286
Servants	18,657	22,807	3,171	4,287	4,197	1,150	11,289	17,390
Ship and boat builders	84	.....	64	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Shirt makers	102	3	47	3	47	.....	8	.....
Shoemakers	6,280	40	1,806	17	1,044	2	3,430	21
Soldiers	598	.....	135	.....	390	.....	73	.....
Steam-railroad employees	678	.....	286	.....	263	.....	129	.....
Stenographers and typewriters	31	6	10	1	20	5	1	.....
Stock raisers	489	.....	278	.....	85	.....	126	.....
Stonecutters	240	.....	70	.....	120	.....	50	.....
Straw workers	14	322	8	291	2	2	4	29
Street-railway employees	27	.....	13	.....	12	.....	2	.....
Sugar makers	642	.....	577	.....	41	.....	24	.....
Tailors	3,481	.....	650	.....	881	.....	1,950	.....
Tanners	343	.....	67	.....	233	.....	43	.....
Teachers	1,206	1,502	828	1,200	347	231	31	71
Telegraph and telephone employees	460	5	327	5	132	.....	1	.....
Tinners	712	.....	400	.....	74	.....	238	.....
Upholsterers	24	.....	13	.....	5	.....	6	.....
Veterinary surgeons	63	.....	18	.....	41	.....	4	.....
Watch and clock makers	255	.....	140	.....	88	.....	27	.....
Wood choppers	191	.....	61	.....	30	.....	100	.....

TABLE XXVII.—*Occupation by age and sex.*

CUBA.

TOTAL MALES.

Occupation.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
Actors	86	3	5	4	20	21	31	2
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors	621	3	20	37	150	175	214	22
Apprentices	2,543	1,294	1,185	56	5	2	1	.....
Architects and draftsmen	162	1	2	9	43	36	58	13
Artists	241	1	15	39	88	49	46	3
Bakers	5,426	243	1,106	1,102	1,594	864	486	31
Bankers and brokers	219	.....	4	5	36	58	98	18
Barbers and hairdressers	3,349	211	654	622	932	535	365	30
Blacksmiths	2,328	75	318	359	720	486	332	38
Boarding-house keepers	20	.....	2	2	4	3	9	.....
Boiler makers	479	8	39	65	144	124	93	6
Bookbinders	53	.....	7	6	21	10	8	1
Bookkeepers	335	1	29	47	111	77	68	2
Box makers (wood)	158	10	20	28	62	28	14	.....
Brickmakers	109	1	9	20	32	19	27	1
Broom and brush makers	20	4	2	5	3	2	2	2
Builders and contractors	48	1	1	1	8	15	20	.....
Butchers	481	7	41	76	169	107	72	9
Cabinetmakers	207	4	12	40	71	45	29	6
Carpenters	14,204	429	1,462	1,839	3,914	3,020	3,103	437
Charcoal burners	1,597	90	146	181	381	290	445	64
Clerks and copyists	2,248	22	276	345	651	490	425	39
Clergymen	288	.....	.....	10	86	59	99	29
Commercial travelers	105	.....	1	10	30	33	30	1
Confectioners	113	3	3	10	40	28	28	1
Coopers	949	7	36	68	239	280	274	45
Dairymen	125	13	17	15	41	24	12	3
Dentists	354	.....	11	46	107	109	73	8
Draymen and hackmen	5,363	52	347	869	1,893	1,314	821	67
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	617	.....	21	86	203	144	143	20
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines)	501	3	29	73	210	115	66	5
Engravers	24	1	1	3	8	5	8	.....

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TABLE XXVII.—*Occupation by age and sex*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

TOTAL MALES—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
Fishermen	2,262	234	341	306	528	416	381	56
Foremen and overseers	71	.....	1	5	23	21	18	3
Gardeners and florists	303	4	10	28	79	65	97	20
Gold and silver workers	554	22	86	76	108	100	144	18
Gunsmiths	59	.....	6	9	17	13	12	2
Harness makers	1,397	32	192	318	392	249	192	22
Hostlers	397	19	57	74	121	62	56	8
Hotel and restaurant keepers	89	3	3	2	29	13	16	3
Housekeepers and stewards	260	2	16	24	85	59	71	3
Hucksters and peddlers	1,527	90	180	179	339	261	408	70
Janitors and sextons	40	2	8	3	11	5	10	1
Journalists	245	1	3	33	75	77	46	10
Laborers	350,517	40,940	51,275	45,979	78,714	59,073	62,060	12,476
Launderers	1,238	21	107	270	476	243	115	6
Lawyers	1,406	1	1	79	419	448	383	75
Linemen, telegraph, etc	49	1	5	8	15	11	9	.....
Literary and scientific persons	171	1	14	24	59	40	28	5
Livery stable keepers	24	.....	.....	3	4	9	8	.....
Lumbermen	80	.....	10	20	19	18	12	1
Machinists	968	4	48	94	272	222	231	17
Masons	6,557	156	644	720	1,580	1,439	1,780	238
Mechanics	4,672	67	581	770	1,431	1,003	768	52
Merchants	46,851	1,076	4,740	6,764	13,083	10,801	9,352	1,055
Messengers and office boys	236	61	46	24	57	26	16	6
Miners and quarrymen	854	5	56	190	389	158	55	1
Molders	242	11	38	50	71	32	39	1
Musicians	582	8	48	61	156	149	141	19
Nurses	239	4	21	39	74	48	50	3
Officials, government	473	.....	7	22	140	152	139	13
Officials of manufacturing companies	53	6	8	5	11	14	8	1
Operatives, cigar factories	22,589	898	3,409	3,906	6,798	4,140	3,020	328
Packers and shippers	83	1	10	9	24	16	22	1
Painters	1,531	27	171	240	507	339	225	22
Photographers	212	2	29	41	66	43	25	6
Physicians and surgeons	1,223	.....	1	67	378	408	321	48
Piano makers	15	.....	2	3	3	2	4	1
Planters	3,255	187	212	200	599	810	1,019	228
Plumbers	43	1	8	7	16	7	4	.....
Policemen and watchmen	4,824	1	151	1,383	2,097	803	373	16
Porters	48	.....	1	1	17	13	16	.....
Potters	277	12	24	30	62	67	69	13
Printers, lithographers, etc	1,481	92	330	276	461	196	122	4
Rope makers	34	4	6	12	6	3	3	.....
Sailors and boatmen	4,820	154	442	562	1,303	1,238	899	112
Salesmen	14,533	992	3,737	4,035	3,635	1,263	787	84
Saloon keepers	73	.....	9	21	26	9	7	1
Servants	18,657	2,713	2,442	2,150	3,847	2,702	4,017	786
Ship and boat builders	84	3	15	6	7	8	40	5
Shirt makers	102	3	11	22	43	17	6	.....
Shoemakers	6,280	374	898	826	1,656	1,392	1,030	114
Soldiers	598	2	18	124	213	131	101	9
Steam railroad employees	678	3	35	99	241	176	114	10
Stenographers and typewriters	31	.....	5	9	14	3	.....	.....
Stock raisers	489	138	48	44	99	100	56	4
Stonecutters	240	2	14	27	74	61	54	8
Straw workers	14	3	1	1	1	.....	2	6
Street railway employees	27	.....	2	3	10	9	3	.....
Sugar makers	642	.....	26	64	219	179	136	18
Tailors	3,481	129	519	519	974	720	523	97
Tanners	343	3	33	63	139	72	32	1
Teachers	1,206	3	39	98	291	257	439	79
Telegraph and telephone employees	460	.....	57	107	114	113	67	2
Tinners	712	28	123	79	177	138	149	18
Upholsterers	24	.....	5	1	6	7	5	.....
Veterinary surgeons	63	1	.....	4	12	16	25	5
Watch and clock makers	255	3	23	15	59	70	77	8
Wood choppers	191	11	35	30	40	33	37	5

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TABLE XXVII.—*Occupation by age and sex*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

TOTAL FEMALES.

Occupation.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
Actresses	18	4	1	6	6	1	.....	.....
Artists	53	1	7	11	19	14	1	.....
Bakers	18	.....	3	4	8	1	2	.....
Boarding-house keepers	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Bookkeepers	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Charcoal burners	11	3	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1
Confectioners	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Dressmakers	419	12	78	109	125	60	34	1
Gardeners and florists	7	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	2
Hotel and restaurant keepers	4	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Housekeepers	15	.....	.....	1	3	3	7	1
Hucksters and peddlers	115	.....	2	5	16	14	56	22
Laborers	8,860	696	831	702	1,615	1,751	2,568	697
Laundresses	20,980	291	2,316	2,788	5,871	4,814	4,315	585
Literary and scientific persons	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Merchants	414	8	31	54	114	94	95	18
Musicians	46	1	8	12	15	6	3	1
Nurses	284	1	9	36	106	70	44	18
Operatives, cigar factories	1,580	129	494	363	311	162	111	10
Photographers	7	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Planters	18	1	2	1	3	2	8	1
Printers, lithographers, etc.	18	.....	7	5	4	.....	2	.....
Saleswomen	36	4	10	10	5	5	2	.....
Seamstresses	8,329	411	2,061	1,573	2,169	1,274	768	73
Servants	22,807	3,551	3,429	2,294	4,122	3,516	4,872	1,023
Shirt makers	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Shoemakers	40	2	12	7	7	7	2	3
Stenographers and typewriters	6	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Straw workers	322	38	84	44	56	42	49	9
Teachers	1,502	6	159	304	450	295	260	28
Telegraph and telephone employees	5	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....

TABLE XXVIII.—*Occupations by sex and citizenship.*

CUBA.

TOTAL MALES.

Occupation.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Foreign and unknown.
Actors	86	23	2	16	45
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors	621	316	28	192	85
Apprentices	2,543	2,063	35	388	57
Architects and draftsmen	162	89	1	49	23
Artists	241	128	10	79	24
Bakers	5,426	4,041	135	1,076	174
Bankers and brokers	219	115	8	76	20
Barbers and hairdressers	3,349	2,688	79	447	135
Blacksmiths	2,328	1,612	61	511	144
Boarding-house keepers	20	7	4	4	5
Boiler makers	479	296	16	105	62
Bookbinders	53	32	1	15	5
Bookkeepers	335	186	18	78	53
Box makers (wood)	158	102	3	48	5
Brickmakers	109	66	.....	27	16
Broom and brush makers	20	11	.....	2	7
Builders and contractors	46	23	1	6	16
Butchers	481	283	19	167	32
Cabinetmakers	207	142	4	52	9
Carpenters	14,204	10,892	256	2,271	785
Charcoal burners	1,597	822	10	371	394
Clerks and copyists	2,248	1,673	33	349	193
Clergymen	283	75	16	153	39
Commercial travelers	105	33	6	35	31
Confectioners	113	73	3	34	3
Coopers	949	830	5	69	45
Dairymen	125	58	3	46	18
Dentists	354	260	8	24	62

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TABLE XXVIII.—*Occupations by sex and citizenship*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

TOTAL MALES—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Foreign and unknown.
Draymen and hackmen	5,363	2,762	222	1,909	470
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	617	299	5	54	259
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines)	501	265	15	170	51
Engravers	24	11	1	6	6
Fishermen	2,262	1,728	23	420	91
Foremen and overseers	71	26	1	29	15
Gardeners and florists	306	59	15	144	88
Gold and silver workers	554	479	7	38	30
Gunsmiths	59	33	2	24	.....
Harness makers	1,397	1,221	19	114	43
Hostlers	397	198	18	164	17
Hotel and restaurant keepers	69	24	3	22	20
Housekeepers and stewards	260	141	13	85	21
Hucksters and peddlers	1,527	801	25	317	384
Janitors and sextons	40	25	2	13	.....
Journalists	245	157	11	53	24
Laborers	350,517	286,423	2,739	33,956	27,399
Launderers	1,238	466	77	474	221
Lawyers	1,406	1,206	9	100	91
Linemen (telegraph, etc.)	49	26	.....	17	6
Literary and scientific persons	171	83	5	15	68
Livery-stable keepers	24	12	1	9	2
Lumbermen	80	59	.....	20	1
Machinists	958	643	13	166	136
Masons	6,557	5,415	106	720	316
Mechanics	4,672	3,427	68	734	443
Merchants	46,851	17,655	3,635	20,868	4,693
Messengers and office boys	236	174	3	43	16
Miners and quarrymen	854	154	96	572	32
Molders	242	194	2	22	24
Musicians	582	388	20	128	46
Nurses	239	84	18	103	34
Officials, government	473	396	4	73	60
Officials of manufacturing companies	53	30	1	21	1
Operatives, cigar factories	22,589	18,683	232	2,884	790
Packers and shippers	83	67	.....	14	2
Painters	1,531	1,097	33	259	142
Photographers	212	127	1	46	38
Physicians and surgeons	1,223	967	14	105	157
Piano makers	15	6	.....	2	7
Planters	3,255	2,591	37	313	314
Plumbers	43	27	.....	7	9
Policemen and watchmen	4,824	3,865	44	722	193
Porters	48	33	2	8	5
Potters	277	237	.....	26	14
Printers, lithographers, etc	1,481	1,113	37	281	50
Rope makers	34	27	.....	7	.....
Sailors and boatmen	4,820	2,080	113	2,221	456
Salesmen	14,538	13,638	1,355	8,813	732
Saloon keepers	73	11	2	42	18
Servants	18,657	11,808	473	3,567	2,809
Ship and boat builders	84	57	.....	23	4
Shirt makers	102	51	7	40	4
Shoemakers	6,280	5,056	114	826	284
Soldiers	598	176	16	51	355
Steam-railroad employees	678	400	14	233	31
Stenographers and typewriters	31	8	.....	3	20
Stock raisers	489	386	3	50	50
Stonecutters	240	110	8	96	26
Straw workers	14	11	.....	2	1
Street-railway employees	27	15	2	6	4
Sugar makers	642	579	2	29	32
Tailors	3,481	2,476	141	729	135
Tanners	343	105	23	128	87
Teachers	1,206	826	15	283	82
Telegraph and telephone employees	460	312	9	55	84
Tinners	712	589	8	71	44
Upholsterers	24	15	1	5	3
Veterinary surgeons	68	20	2	26	15
Watch and clock makers	255	146	2	68	39
Wood choppers	191	145	4	23	19

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TABLE XXVIII.—*Occupations by sex and citizenship*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

TOTAL FEMALES.

Occupation.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	In suspense.	Foreign and unknown.
Actresses	18	3	6	2	7
Artists	53	16	4	21	12
Bakers	18	16	.....	2	.....
Boarding-house keepers	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Bookkeepers	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Charcoal burners	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Confectioners	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Dressmakers	419	330	3	51	35
Gardeners and florists	7	4	.....	.....	3
Hotel and restaurant keepers	4	3	.....	1	.....
Housekeepers	15	11	.....	2	2
Hucksters and peddlers	115	85	.....	.....	30
Laborers	8,860	8,060	10	121	669
Laundresses	20,980	19,993	24	377	586
Literary and scientific persons	4	1	.....	.....	3
Merchants	414	187	14	71	142
Musicians	46	29	3	6	8
Nurses	284	139	5	85	55
Operatives, cigar factories	1,580	1,401	7	157	15
Photographers	7	6	.....	.....	1
Planters	18	17	.....	1	.....
Printers, lithographers, etc	18	14	1	3	.....
Saleswomen	36	15	1	16	4
Seamstresses	8,329	7,864	33	271	161
Servants	22,807	21,084	116	966	641
Shirt makers	3	2	.....	1	.....
Shoemakers	40	37	1	2	.....
Stenographers and typewriters	6	1	.....	.....	5
Straw workers	322	303	1	4	14
Teachers	1,502	1,136	19	202	145
Telegraph and telephone employees	5	5	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXIX.—*Occupations by sex, literacy, and superior education.*

CUBA.

TOTAL MALES.

Occupation.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.	Without superior education.
Actors	86	21	.....	65	9	77
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors	621	57	5	559	93	528
Apprentices	2,543	725	200	1,618	5	2,538
Architects and draftsmen	162	1	.....	161	74	88
Artists	241	7	1	233	49	192
Bakers	5,426	1,947	185	3,294	13	5,413
Bankers and brokers	219	.....	.....	219	40	179
Barbers and hairdressers	3,349	341	66	2,942	27	3,322
Blacksmiths	2,328	483	73	1,772	18	2,310
Boarding-house keepers	20	8	.....	12	1	19
Boiler makers	479	75	9	395	7	472
Bookbinders	53	.....	.....	53	.....	53
Bookkeepers	335	1	.....	334	160	175
Box makers (wood)	158	28	6	124	2	156
Brickmakers	109	67	2	40	.....	109
Broom and brush makers	20	9	2	9	.....	20
Builders and contractors	46	10	1	35	3	43
Butchers	481	129	7	345	2	479
Cabinetmakers	207	18	2	187	4	203
Carpenters	14,204	2,991	363	10,850	78	14,126
Charcoal burners	1,597	1,180	14	403	.....	1,597
Clerks and copyists	2,248	.....	.....	2,248	426	1,822
Clergymen	253	.....	.....	253	248	35
Commercial travelers	105	.....	.....	105	10	95
Confectioners	113	25	2	86	.....	113
Coopers	949	362	34	553	4	945
Dairymen	125	71	3	51	1	124

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TABLE XXIX.—*Occupations by sex, literacy, and superior education*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

TOTAL MALES—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.	Without superior education.
Dentists	354		1	353	292	62
Draymen and hackmen	5,363	2,094	198	3,071	28	5,335
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	617	35	1	581	427	190
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines)	501	237	22	242	1	500
Engravers	24	1		23	2	22
Fishermen	2,262	1,566	35	661	3	2,259
Foremen and overseers	71	7		64	11	60
Gardeners and florists	303	154	7	142	1	302
Gold and silver workers	554	26	9	519	9	545
Gunsmiths	59	6		53	1	58
Harness makers	1,397	176	36	1,185	13	1,384
Hostlers	397	220	11	166		397
Hotel and restaurant keepers	69	16	1	52	2	67
Housekeepers and stewards	260	7	1	252	37	223
Hucksters and peddlers	1,527	732	37	758	9	1,518
Janitors and sextons	40	3		37	3	37
Journalists	245	3		242	114	131
Laborers	350,517	265,044	4,833	80,640	2,138	348,379
Launderers	1,238	326	19	893	6	1,232
Lawyers	1,406			1,406	1,273	133
Linemen (telegraph, etc.)	49	4		45	4	45
Literary and scientific persons	171			171	79	92
Livery-stable keepers	24	6		18		24
Lumbermen	80	52		28		80
Machinists	958	140	8	810	102	856
Masons	6,557	2,610	282	3,665	27	6,530
Mechanics	4,672	415	47	4,210	212	4,460
Merchants	46,851	4,062	330	42,459	3,112	43,739
Messengers and office boys	236	99	4	133	1	235
Miners and quarrymen	854	425	4	425	4	850
Molders	242	19	7	216	6	236
Musicians	582	28	6	548	41	541
Nurses	239	26	1	212	16	223
Officials, government	473			473	164	309
Officials of manufacturing companies	53	9	2	42	2	51
Operatives, cigar factories	22,589	4,675	758	17,156	93	22,496
Packers and shippers	83	47		36	2	81
Painters	1,531	211	33	1,287	36	1,495
Photographers	212		1	211	37	175
Physicians and surgeons	1,223			1,223	1,160	63
Piano makers	15			15	2	13
Planters	3,255	1,623	35	1,597	206	3,049
Plumbers	43	5	1	37	2	41
Policemen and watchmen	4,824	1,019	54	3,751	230	4,594
Porters	48	4		44	8	40
Potters	277	152	8	117		277
Printers, lithographers, etc	1,481	4	7	1,470	81	1,400
Rope makers	34	11	1	22		34
Sailors and boatmen	4,820	2,254	116	2,450	80	4,740
Salesmen	14,533	1,354	151	13,028	239	14,294
Saloon keepers	73	9	1	63		73
Servants	18,557	9,944	909	7,804	42	18,515
Ship and boat builders	84	21	2	61		84
Shirt makers	102	4	3	95	3	99
Shoemakers	6,280	1,884	311	4,085	11	6,269
Soldiers	598	48	2	548	278	320
Steam-railroad employees	678	240	11	427	37	641
Stenographers and typewriters	31			31	9	22
Stock raisers	489	331	10	148	3	486
Stonecutters	240	65	4	171		
Straw workers	14	8	1	5		14
Street-railway employees	27	3		24	1	26
Sugar makers	642	24	8	610	41	601
Tailors	3,481	214	68	3,199	37	3,444
Tanners	343	112	1	230		343
Teachers	1,206			1,206	762	444
Telegraph and telephone employees	460			460	144	316
Tinners	712	129	17	566	10	702
Upholsterers	24	2	1	21	2	22
Veterinary surgeons	63				34	29
Watch and clock makers	255	6	1	248	14	241
Wood choppers	191	143	5	43	1	190

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TABLE XXIX.—*Occupations by sex, literacy, and superior education*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

TOTAL FEMALES.

Occupation.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.	Without superior education.
Actresses	18	1	.....	17	.....	18
Artists	53	2	1	51	4	49
Bakers	18	7	2	9	.....	18
Boarding-house keepers	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Bookkeepers	4	.....	.....	4	2	2
Charcoal burners	11	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Confectioners	3	2	.....	1	.....	3
Dressmakers	419	40	10	369	2	417
Gardeners and florists	7	5	.....	2	.....	7
Hotel and restaurant keepers	4	2	.....	2	.....	4
Housekeepers	15	2	1	12	.....	15
Hucksters and peddlers	115	92	3	20	1	114
Laborers	8,860	8,220	71	569	24	8,836
Laundresses	20,980	15,858	1,123	3,999	4	20,976
Literary and scientific persons	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Merchants	414	200	17	197	19	395
Musicians	46	.....	.....	46	5	41
Nurses	284	65	6	213	63	221
Operatives, cigar factories	1,580	589	154	837	3	1,577
Photographers	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Planters	18	16	.....	2	.....	18
Printers, lithographers, etc	18	.....	.....	18	4	14
Saleswomen	36	2	3	31	1	35
Seamstresses	8,329	2,021	482	5,826	45	8,284
Servants	22,807	14,981	1,947	5,879	11	22,796
Shirt makers	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Shoemakers	40	13	2	25	.....	40
Stenographers and typewriters	6	.....	.....	6	3	3
Straw workers	322	246	23	53	.....	322
Teachers	1,502	.....	.....	1,502	859	643
Telegraph and telephone employees	5	.....	.....	5	1	4

TABLE XXX.—*Occupations by sex and conjugal condition.*

CUBA.

TOTAL MALES.

Occupation.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Actors	86	51	27	3	5	.....
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors	621	223	307	51	40	.....
Apprentices	2,543	2,536	1	2	4	.....
Architects	162	37	104	11	10	.....
Artists	241	127	83	18	13	.....
Bakers	5,426	3,798	914	595	116	3
Bankers and brokers	219	56	119	17	27	.....
Barbers and hairdressers	3,349	2,088	784	387	90	.....
Blacksmiths	2,328	1,348	579	332	69	.....
Boarding-house keepers	20	8	7	4	1	.....
Boiler makers	479	240	158	50	31	.....
Bookbinders	53	32	17	4	.....	.....
Bookkeepers	335	169	140	10	16	.....
Box makers (wood)	158	92	35	26	5	.....
Brickmakers	109	74	19	12	4	.....
Broom and brush makers	20	16	2	2	.....	.....
Builders and contractors	46	26	12	3	5	.....
Butchers	481	249	117	102	13	.....
Cabinetmakers	207	114	54	30	9	.....
Carpenters	14,204	7,264	4,119	2,037	781	3
Charcoal burners	1,597	1,164	176	212	44	1
Clerks and copyists	2,248	1,162	865	116	105	.....
Clergymen	283	247	23	10	3	.....
Commercial travelers	105	44	51	6	4	.....

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TABLE XXX.—*Occupations by sex and conjugal condition*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

TOTAL MALES—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Confectioners	113	50	42	16	5	
Coopers	949	390	273	238	48	
Dairymen	125	72	42	5	6	
Dentists	354	157	164	9	24	
Draymen and hackmen	5,363	2,915	1,312	981	153	2
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	617	283	266	38	28	
Engineers and firemen (stationary)	501	279	103	114	5	
Engravers	24	9	11	1	3	
Fishermen	2,262	1,372	524	290	73	3
Foremen and overseers	71	37	28	4	2	
Gardeners and florists	303	205	52	34	12	
Gold and silver workers	554	295	181	44	34	
Gunsmiths	59	36	18	3	2	
Harness makers	1,397	829	367	158	53	
Hostlers	397	326	41	23	7	
Hotel and restaurant keepers	69	41	22	5	1	
Housekeepers and stewards	260	149	84	10	15	2
Hucksters and peddlers	1,527	990	276	220	41	
Janitors and sextons	40	25	10	2	3	
Journalists	245	100	120	12	13	
Laborers	350,517	221,130	70,279	44,713	14,248	147
Launderers	1,238	865	195	152	26	
Lawyers	1,406	395	895	30	86	
Linemen (telegraph, etc.)	49	26	15	5	3	
Literary and scientific persons	171	91	62	7	11	
Livery-stable keepers	24	12	9	2	1	
Lumbermen	80	62	11	5	1	1
Machinists	958	387	392	135	44	
Masons	6,557	3,334	1,434	1,532	257	
Mechanics	4,672	2,525	1,434	456	205	2
Merchants	46,851	27,078	14,919	3,061	1,788	5
Messengers and office boys	236	183	38	14	6	
Miners and quarrymen	854	753	75	10	16	
Molders	242	157	57	17	11	
Musicians	582	274	199	73	36	
Nurses	239	168	55	9	7	
Officials, government	473	137	272	29	35	
Officials of manufacturing companies	53	37	11	2	3	
Operatives, cigar factories	22,589	13,414	5,157	3,125	888	5
Packers and shippers	83	51	16	16		
Painters	1,531	828	375	260	67	1
Photographers	212	130	65	9	8	
Physicians and surgeons	1,223	321	814	35	53	
Piano makers	15	6	6	3		
Planters	3,255	1,235	1,477	338	203	2
Plumbers	43	24	11	8		
Policemen and watchmen	4,824	3,268	1,104	291	161	5
Porters	48	14	28	4	2	
Potters	277	140	75	48	14	
Printers, lithographers, etc	1,481	1,008	355	72	45	1
Rope makers	34	26	4	1	3	
Sailors and boatmen	4,820	2,538	1,685	430	164	3
Salesmen	14,533	14,345	826	208	147	12
Saloon keepers	73	63	8	2		
Servants	18,657	14,885	1,568	1,804	389	11
Ship and boat builders	84	30	35	5	14	
Shirt makers	102	65	28	7	2	
Shoemakers	6,280	3,620	1,435	946	279	
Soldiers	598	341	233	9	15	
Steam-railroad employees	678	369	223	58	28	
Stenographers and typewriters	31	25	5		1	
Stock raisers	489	324	94	53	18	
Stonecutters	240	117	84	31	8	
Straw workers	14	11		1	2	
Street-railway employees	27	14	9	3	1	
Sugar makers	642	254	292	47	49	
Tailors	3,481	1,991	944	399	145	2
Tanners	343	241	73	23	6	
Teachers	1,206	458	579	44	125	
Telegraph and telephone employees	480	249	181	11	19	
Tinners	712	372	201	99	40	

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TABLE XXX.—*Occupations by sex and conjugal condition*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

TOTAL MALES—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
Upholsterers	24	14	6	2	2	.....
Veterinary surgeons	63	15	39	2	7	.....
Watch and clock makers	255	110	101	26	18	.....
Wood choppers	191	142	20	27	2	.....

TOTAL FEMALES.

Actresses	18	9	9	.....	.....	.....
Artists	53	29	16	3	5	.....
Bakers	18	18	2	2	1	.....
Boarding-house keepers	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Bookkeepers	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charcoal burners	11	10	.....	.....	1	.....
Confectioners	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Dressmakers	419	305	43	34	37	.....
Gardeners and florists	7	4	.....	2	1	.....
Hotel and restaurant keepers	4	1	.....	1	2	.....
Housekeepers	15	6	2	1	6	.....
Hucksters and peddlers	115	68	18	16	18	.....
Laborers	8,860	5,351	356	2,851	302	.....
Laundresses	20,980	13,559	1,170	4,418	1,829	4
Literary and scientific persons	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Merchants	414	187	129	26	72	.....
Musicians	46	35	6	2	3	.....
Nurses	284	185	43	6	50	.....
Operatives, cigar factories	1,580	1,150	141	77	212	.....
Photographers	7	5	1	.....	1	.....
Planters	18	6	1	3	8	.....
Printers, lithographers, etc	18	14	1	.....	3	.....
Saleswomen	36	30	1	2	3	.....
Seamstresses	8,329	6,072	650	753	852	2
Servants	22,807	13,054	645	2,185	1,916	7
Shirt makers	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Shoemakers	40	30	3	1	6	.....
Stenographers and typewriters	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straw workers	322	215	24	17	66	.....
Teachers	1,502	952	299	8	240	3
Telegraph and telephone employees	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....

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TABLE XXXI.—*Occupations by sex and place of birth.*

CUBA.

TOTAL MALES.

Occupation.	Total.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	West Indies.	South America.	Central America.	Mexico.	United States.	Canada.	Spain.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Africa.	Australia.	Asia.	Other countries.
Actors	86	24	1	.....	2	.....	5	6	.....	18	3	1	.....	.....	26	.....
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors	621	327	1	1	3	.....	.....	16	.....	225	5	.....	.....	1	16	26
Apprentices	2,543	2,412	2	3	.....	.....	4	7	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Architects	162	92	.....	1	1	.....	1	10	.....	52	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Artists	241	132	1	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11
Bakers	5,426	4,138	17	5	1	.....	3	12	.....	1,194	1	2	6	.....	37	10
Bankers and brokers	219	121	.....	1	3	.....	.....	5	.....	83	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Barbers and hairdressers	3,349	2,815	6	1	2	.....	3	8	.....	442	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	11
Blacksmiths	2,328	1,701	.....	7	1	.....	.....	32	.....	544	6	.....	4	.....	3	30
Boarding-house keepers	20	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Boiler makers	479	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	115	6	2	.....	.....	1	30
Bookbinders	53	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bookkeepers	335	213	1	2	.....	.....	1	19	.....	78	2	3	1	.....	.....	15
Box makers (wood)	158	112	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Brickmakers	109	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	1	.....	14	1
Broom and brush makers	20	14	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Builders and contractors	46	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Butchers	481	274	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	176	.....	2	.....	.....	23	1
Cabinetmakers	207	149	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Carpenters	14,204	11,223	13	57	16	1	16	151	.....	2,482	18	9	19	.....	104	95
Charcoal burners	1,597	836	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	451	1	.....	10	.....	287	6
Clerks and copyists	2,248	1,782	7	3	2	2	4	109	.....	325	5	4	.....	.....	2	3
Clergymen	283	83	1	3	1	.....	3	10	.....	174	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Commercial travelers	105	37	.....	.....	1	.....	1	19	.....	42	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Confectioners	113	74	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Coopers	949	835	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	71	1	.....	11	.....	23	1
Dairymen	125	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Dentists	354	305	1	2	1	.....	1	13	.....	28	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Draymen and hackmen	5,363	2,860	1	24	13	.....	2	323	.....	2,096	10	2	15	.....	2	15
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	617	352	4	2	4	.....	3	130	2	58	30	6	1	1	3	21
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines)	501	272	1	4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	188	4	.....	2	1	17	2
Engravers	24	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Fishermen	2,262	1,791	4	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	420	.....	.....	3	.....	28	11
Foremen and overseers	71	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Gardeners and florists	303	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	161	.....	1	1	.....	71	4
Gold and silver workers	554	500	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	35	2	.....	.....	.....	5	8
Gunsmiths	59	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Harness makers	1,397	1,268	2	3			2	10		110		1			1	5
Hostlers	397	201						2		184			2		6	2
Hotel and restaurant keepers	69	26		1				1		23					17	1
Housekeepers and stewards	260	146					1	1		98					8	6
Hucksters and peddlers	1,527	832		1			3	2		337			6		301	45
Janitors and sextons	40	28								12						
Journalists	245	164	1	1			1	14		63	1					
Laborers	350,517	291,717	147	314	117	6	62	760	8	41,998	98	30	6,802	3	8,033	432
Launderers	1,238	490	2	1	1			5		545			3		196	5
Lawyers	1,406	1,231	6	5	2		1	42		112	1					6
Linemen, telegraph, etc	49	30						2		16	1					
Literary and scientific persons	171	97	2	1	1	1	3	28		20	2	4			2	10
Livery-stable keepers	24	13								9					1	1
Lumbermen	80	59								20						1
Machinists	958	679		11			1	52	1	176	12	2	4		4	16
Masons	6,557	5,468	6	12	4	1	7	23		848	7	1	40		121	20
Mechanics	4,672	3,754	10	16	8		11	94		664	25	4	5		19	62
Merchants	46,851	19,644	62	61	54	7	37	521	2	23,741	64	98	8		1,923	634
Messengers and office boys	236	188		3	2					34			1		8	
Miners and quarrymen	854	156	1	14	4			7		667	3					2
Molders	242	210	1					5		21						5
Musicians	582	405	14	1	2		5	3		140	1	1			1	9
Nurses	239	85	1	2				23		121	2	3				2
Officials, Government	473	342	1	1			1	29		77	5	4	1		3	9
Officials of manufacturing companies	53	30			2			1		20						
Operatives, cigar factories	22,589	19,429	12	34	3		18	66	1	2,630	3		28		361	4
Packers and shippers	83	68								13			2			
Painters	1,531	1,145		9	11		9	42		255	10	6			23	21
Photographers	212	139	1		2		3	18		40	3					6
Physicians and surgeons	1,223	1,008	4	3	3		4	74		118	2	1			1	10
Piano makers	15	6		3			2			3						1
Planters	3,255	2,668	3		2			19	1	461	4		33		42	22
Plumbers	43	28					1	8		6						
Policemen and watchmen	4,824	3,889	6	5	3		1	58	1	834	5	1	4		4	13
Porters	48	33						2		10		1			2	
Potters	277	240			1			3		27					6	
Printers, lithographers, etc	1,481	1,206	9	1	3	1	4	9		245						3
Rope makers	34	28								6						
Sailors and boatmen	4,820	2,135	16	36	9	1	5	63	1	2,436	15	8	1		7	37
Salesmen	14,533	4,283	16	9	9		14	70	1	9,606	3		8		471	44
Saloon keepers	73	12	1					6		45		1			7	1
Servants	18,657	11,911	36	41	18	4	23	128	1	4,018	16	2	247	1	2,154	57
Ship and boat builders	84	64								18						2
Shirt makers	102	54								46					1	1

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TABLE XXXI.—*Occupations by sex and place of birth*—Continued.

CUBA—Continued.

TOTAL MALES—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	West Indies.	South America.	Central America.	Mexico.	United States.	Canada.	Spain.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Africa.	Australia.	Asia.	Other countries.
Shoemakers	6,280	5,192	2	9	2	.....	3	2	.....	1,013	1	1	3	.....	28	24
Soldiers	598	187	3	3	.....	.....	.....	325	3	59	8	6	.....	.....	1	3
Steam railroad employees	678	409	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	255	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Stenographers and typewriters	31	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock raisers	489	399	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	28	.....	55	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
Stonecutters	240	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	108	1	.....	4	.....	4	7
Straw workers	14	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Street-railway employees	27	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar makers	642	598	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	30	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2
Tailors	3,481	2,546	7	20	4	.....	12	7	.....	832	3	3	3	.....	25	19
Tanners	343	108	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	57
Teachers	1,206	856	4	5	1	.....	2	20	.....	302	3	3	.....	.....	.....	10
Telegraph and telephone employees	460	328	1	4	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	51	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Tinners	712	611	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	65	1	.....	3	.....	23	5
Upholsterers	24	16	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Veterinary surgeons	63	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Watch and clock makers	255	159	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	64	2	3	.....	.....	8	14
Wood choppers	191	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	1	.....	16	3

TOTAL FEMALES.

Actresses	18	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artists	63	21	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Bakers	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boarding-house keepers	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookkeepers	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charcoal burners	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confectioners	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressmakers	419	352	3	6	2	.....	2	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Gardeners and florists	7	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hotel and restaurant keepers	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Housekeepers	15	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hucksters and peddlers	115	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	23	.....	2	11

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Laborers	8,860	7,878	1				2	9		110	1		853		2	4
Laundresses	20,980	20,106	32	57	5	1	7	12		368	9		364		5	14
Literary and scientific persons	4	2						2								
Merchants	414	209	3	3	1		6	11		70			15			96
Musicians	46	29			1		2	3		8						3
Nurses	284	144		1	1		1	44		86	2	1				4
Operatives, cigar factories	1,580	1,526	1	1			1	2		46					3	
Photographers	7	6						1								
Planters	18	13								1			4			
Printers, lithographers, etc	18	17	1													
Saleswomen	36	22						3		10						1
Seamstresses	8,329	8,067	13	25	4	2	15	11		172	3		1		1	15
Servants	22,807	21,162	45	50	12	3	36	47	2	1,050	28	2	381	1	6	37
Shirt makers	3	3														
Shoemakers	40	38								2						
Stenographers and typewriters	6	1						5								
Straw workers	322	318								2			2			
Teachers	1,502	1,270	7	2	5		13	46		118	10	4				27
Telegraph and telephone employees	5	5														

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TABLE XXXII.—*Occupations by provinces.*

Occupation.	Total.	Habana.	City of Habana.	Matanzas.	Pinar del Rio.	Puerto Principe.	Santa Clara.	Santiago.
Actors	104	69	58	9	1	2	9	14
Agents (real estate, etc.) and collectors	621	253	225	67	85	27	126	63
Apprentices	2,543	1,720	1,424	19	59	14	355	376
Architects and draftsmen	162	122	106	9	5	2	14	10
Artists	294	211	199	8	15	3	24	33
Bakers	5,444	1,499	895	567	361	340	1,106	1,549
Bankers and brokers	219	197	192	4		3	11	4
Barbers and hairdressers	3,349	1,239	927	347	115	192	824	632
Blacksmiths	2,328	728	539	358	89	112	563	478
Boarding-house keepers	22	5	5	3	7		3	4
Boiler makers	479	154	83	144	2		137	42
Bookbinders	53	32	29	5			6	10
Bookkeepers	339	226	204	23	10	11	49	20
Box makers (wood)	158	155	146	1				2
Brickmakers	109	29	2	5	36	3	36	
Broom and brush makers	20	13	12	2			5	
Builders and contractors	46	18	14	7	6		6	9
Butchers	481	265	220	37	14	9	58	98
Cabinetmakers	207	138	124	9	5	1	11	43
Carpenters	14,204	4,754	3,195	2,111	724	851	3,180	2,784
Charcoal burners	1,608	233	150	376	57	14	577	351
Clerks and copyists	2,248	920	730	306	55	204	489	274
Clergymen	283	117	89	44	20	16	50	36
Commercial travelers	105	76	72	5	2	1	18	3
Confectioners	116	55	46	7	4	11	22	17
Coopers	949	239	160	313	11	34	152	200
Dairymen	125	66	57	19	3	2	28	7
Dentists	354	205	173	33	9	14	62	31
Draymen and hackmen	5,363	3,584	3,100	482	292	211	497	297
Dressmakers	419	285	244	22	2	16	38	56
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	617	316	264	50	15	21	134	81
Engineers and firemen (stationary engines)	501	215	177	78	4	5	85	114
Engravers	24	20	19	1			2	1
Fishermen	2,262	529	63	242	246	147	716	382
Foremen and overseers	71	27	25	11	3	1	4	25
Gardeners and florists	310	159	140	44	4	3	68	32
Gold and silver workers	554	186	143	61	19	43	121	124
Gunsmiths	59	19	17	5	2	11	8	14
Harness makers	1,397	415	346	144	88	109	344	297
Hostlers	397	252	233	43	28		44	30
Hotel and restaurant keepers	73	48	38	3	5	5		12
Housekeepers and stewards	275	45	26	53	7	9	142	19
Hucksters and peddlers	1,642	604	502	215	122	79	310	212
Janitors and sextons	40	16	13	5	6	3	5	5
Journalists	245	166	152	19	2	5	29	24
Laborers	359,377	63,632	16,510	52,695	54,016	19,308	96,483	73,243
Launderers	22,218	8,553	6,247	4,264	1,244	1,713	4,032	2,412
Lawyers	1,406	898	749	144	61	37	153	113
Linemen, telegraph, etc	49	23	16		1	5	3	17
Literary and scientific persons	175	107	96	14	6	10	23	15
Livery-stable keepers	24	14	12		4		4	2
Lumbermen	80			1	23			56
Machinists	958	335	233	179	17	15	192	220
Masons	6,557	2,937	2,279	1,015	273	269	1,185	878
Mechanics	4,672	2,009	1,574	1,067	74	131	1,037	354
Merchants	47,265	20,771	15,171	6,992	2,854	1,875	8,486	6,287
Messengers and office boys	236	90	81	18	28	7	42	51
Miners and quarrymen	854	37	28	4	1		4	808
Molders	242	100	84	45			73	24
Musicians	628	366	332	81	26	33	43	74
Nurses	523	280	222	51	11	23	92	66
Officials, Government	473	157	103	55	47	43	72	99
Officials of manufacturing companies	53	32	30	1	5	3	1	11
Operatives, cigar factories	24,169	16,647	12,128	1,123	889	238	2,598	2,674
Packers and shippers	83	63	63	1	3			16
Painters	1,531	1,067	966	143	22	40	196	73
Photographers	219	121	102	20	9	7	32	30
Physicians and surgeons	1,223	655	496	129	82	46	186	125
Piano makers	15	10	10	1			1	3
Planters	3,273	253	161	129	49	463	1,446	933
Plumbers	43	41	38	2				
Policemen and watchmen	4,824	1,888	1,152	611	265	446	1,183	431
Porters	48	6	5	11	3	2	20	6
Potters	277	52	5	1	1	32	119	72
Printers, lithographers, etc	1,499	918	846	124	24	66	210	157

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TABLE XXXII.—*Occupations by provinces*—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Habana.	City of Habana.	Matanzas.	Pinar del Rio.	Puerto Principe.	Santa Clara.	Santiago.
Rope makers	34	31	20	1	.....	.....	1	1
Sailors and boatmen	4,820	1,865	1,046	472	152	381	1,091	859
Salesmen and saleswomen	14,569	10,177	9,351	406	741	147	2,098	1,000
Saloon keepers	73	53	50	3	.....	.....	13	4
Seamstresses	8,329	3,239	2,528	1,099	282	659	1,861	1,739
Servants	41,484	19,199	15,025	5,252	3,185	2,380	7,439	4,009
Ship and boat builders	84	59	12	15	1	.....	8	1
Shirt makers	105	48	46	13	1	6	14	23
Shoemakers	6,320	1,457	972	821	441	594	1,869	1,108
Soldiers	598	229	161	64	24	46	71	164
Steam-railroad employees	678	162	80	234	14	20	201	47
Stenographers and typewriters	37	26	24	9	.....	.....	1	1
Stockraisers	489	84	33	23	170	9	59	144
Stonecutters	240	179	140	29	1	.....	19	12
Straw workers	336	9	.....	211	.....	41	65	10
Street-railway employees	27	22	18	.....	1	2	2	.....
Sugar makers	642	218	100	195	17	2	127	83
Tailors	3,481	1,600	1,337	342	120	130	628	661
Tanners	343	74	22	106	5	34	83	41
Teachers	2,708	1,142	824	383	106	122	594	361
Telegraph and telephone employees	465	191	128	98	16	28	82	50
Tinners	712	280	210	102	11	45	143	131
Upholsterers	24	16	16	1	1	1	.....	5
Veterinary surgeons	63	22	14	10	4	.....	15	1
Watch and clock makers	255	105	88	27	9	15	61	38
Wood choppers	191	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	72

TABLE XXXIII.—*Selected occupations, by sex, race, and nativity.*

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Occupation.	All classes.		Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Apprentices	1,720	.....	919	.....	118	.....	693	.....
Bakers	1,495	4	489	1	609	.....	447	3
Barbers	1,239	.....	669	.....	268	.....	301	.....
Blacksmiths	728	.....	328	.....	226	.....	174	.....
Carpenters	4,754	.....	1,889	.....	1,400	.....	1,465	.....
Clerks and copyists	920	.....	662	.....	223	.....	15	.....
Draymen and hackmen	3,584	.....	883	.....	1,825	.....	876	.....
Fishermen	529	.....	376	.....	113	.....	41	.....
Harness makers	415	.....	196	.....	72	.....	147	.....
Hucksters	663	11	170	1	250	5	233	5
Laborers	62,961	671	35,963	307	11,896	41	15,080	323
Launderers	780	7,773	96	604	457	224	227	6,925
Lawyers	898	.....	786	.....	111	.....	1	.....
Masons	2,937	.....	576	.....	495	.....	1,866	.....
Mechanics	2,009	.....	1,391	.....	424	.....	194	.....
Merchants	20,594	177	6,744	62	13,169	101	681	14
Operatives, cigar factories	15,390	1,257	8,367	939	2,521	50	4,502	268
Painters	1,057	.....	571	.....	272	.....	214	.....
Physicians	655	.....	553	.....	99	.....	3	.....
Policemen and watchmen	1,888	.....	1,242	.....	460	.....	186	.....
Printers	915	3	658	3	228	.....	29	.....
Sailors and boatmen	1,865	.....	363	.....	1,436	.....	66	.....
Salesmen	10,149	28	1,833	14	7,811	14	505	.....
Seamstresses	.....	3,239	.....	713	.....	139	.....	2,387
Servants	9,476	9,723	1,192	1,201	2,765	900	5,519	7,622
Shoemakers	1,480	7	431	1	452	1	597	5
Tailors	1,600	.....	265	.....	615	.....	720	.....
Teachers	496	646	335	480	151	148	10	18

CITY OF HABANA.

Apprentices	1,424	.....	741	.....	117	.....	566	.....
Bakers	895	.....	155	.....	433	.....	207	.....
Barbers	927	.....	474	.....	216	.....	237	.....
Blacksmiths	539	.....	230	.....	181	.....	128	.....
Carpenters	3,195	.....	1,886	.....	1,081	.....	1,028	.....

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TABLE XXXIII.—*Selected occupations, by sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA—Continued.

Occupation.	All classes.		Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Clerks and copyists	730	.....	519	.....	196	.....	15	.....
Draymen and hackmen	3,100	.....	701	.....	1,657	.....	742	.....
Fishermen	68	.....	32	.....	27	.....	4	.....
Harness makers	346	.....	146	.....	66	.....	134	.....
Hucksters	494	8	133	.....	208	4	153	4
Laborers	16,282	226	5,888	100	5,880	23	4,514	105
Launderers	632	5,615	60	244	408	222	164	5,149
Lawyers	749	.....	647	.....	102	.....	.....	.....
Masons	2,279	.....	429	.....	420	.....	1,430	.....
Mechanics	1,574	.....	1,089	.....	342	.....	143	.....
Merchants	15,040	131	4,274	48	10,283	74	483	9
Operatives, cigar factories	11,312	816	5,456	599	2,281	44	3,575	173
Painters	936	.....	511	.....	237	.....	188	.....
Physicians	496	.....	407	.....	86	.....	3	.....
Policemen and watchmen	1,152	.....	728	.....	393	.....	31	.....
Printers	843	3	599	3	218	.....	26	.....
Sailors and boatmen	1,046	.....	88	.....	942	.....	21	.....
Salesmen	9,326	25	1,495	13	7,389	12	442	.....
Seamstresses	.....	2,528	.....	430	.....	116	.....	1,982
Servants	7,478	7,552	671	743	2,458	819	4,344	5,990
Shoemakers	967	5	223	1	363	1	381	3
Tailors	1,337	.....	218	.....	552	.....	562	.....
Teachers	337	487	226	340	104	131	7	16

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Apprentices	19	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Bakers	585	2	198	2	154	.....	233	.....
Barbers	347	.....	187	.....	45	.....	115	.....
Blacksmiths	358	.....	173	.....	82	.....	103	.....
Carpenters	2,111	.....	983	.....	295	.....	833	.....
Clerks and copyists	306	.....	249	.....	54	.....	3	.....
Draymen and hackmen	482	.....	208	.....	130	.....	149	.....
Fishermen	242	.....	162	.....	49	.....	31	.....
Harness makers	144	.....	74	.....	20	.....	50	.....
Hucksters	193	22	44	2	31	1	118	19
Laborers	48,364	4,331	21,093	137	5,066	17	22,185	4,177
Launderers	92	4,172	28	495	18	63	46	3,614
Lawyers	144	.....	126	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Masons	1,015	.....	221	.....	107	.....	687	.....
Mechanics	1,067	.....	709	.....	136	.....	222	.....
Merchants	6,950	42	2,731	9	3,235	14	964	19
Operatives, cigar factories	1,080	93	618	67	31	.....	381	6
Painters	143	.....	91	.....	18	.....	34	.....
Physicians	129	.....	104	.....	23	.....	2	.....
Policemen and watchmen	611	.....	378	.....	105	.....	128	.....
Printers	117	7	96	7	15	.....	4	.....
Sailors and boatmen	472	.....	165	.....	296	.....	11	.....
Salesmen	405	1	169	1	162	.....	74	.....
Seamstresses	.....	1,099	.....	336	.....	17	.....	746
Servants	1,968	3,284	265	357	174	60	1,529	2,867
Shoemakers	814	7	335	7	145	.....	334	.....
Tailors	342	.....	51	.....	75	.....	216	.....
Teachers	165	218	116	184	48	26	1	8

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Apprentices	59	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Bakers	358	3	162	1	84	.....	112	2
Barbers	115	.....	74	.....	19	.....	22	.....
Blacksmiths	89	.....	39	.....	21	.....	29	.....
Carpenters	724	.....	301	.....	184	.....	239	.....
Clerks and copyists	55	.....	42	.....	12	.....	1	.....
Draymen and hackmen	292	.....	175	.....	39	.....	78	.....
Fishermen	248	.....	186	.....	33	.....	27	.....
Harness makers	88	.....	62	.....	9	.....	17	.....
Hucksters	129	3	46	3	24	.....	59	.....
Laborers	53,501	515	34,033	216	5,939	10	13,589	299
Launderers	51	1,193	21	256	10	9	20	925
Lawyers	61	.....	58	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Masons	273	.....	53	.....	21	.....	199	.....
Mechanics	74	.....	45	.....	18	.....	11	.....
Merchants	2,828	26	999	3	1,676	22	153	1

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TABLE XXXIII.—*Selected occupations, by sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

Occupation.	All classes.		Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Operatives, cigar factories	820	69	488	50	40	.....	292	19
Painters	22	.....	13	.....	4	.....	5	.....
Physicians	83	.....	69	.....	12	.....	1	.....
Policemen and watchmen	265	.....	153	.....	22	.....	90	.....
Printers	24	.....	19	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Sailors and boatmen	152	.....	96	.....	50	.....	6	.....
Salesmen	740	1	318	1	342	.....	80	.....
Seamstresses	.....	232	.....	121	.....	5	.....	106
Servants	1,423	1,762	488	670	173	18	762	1,074
Shoemakers	436	5	167	2	83	1	186	2
Tailors	120	.....	39	.....	39	.....	42	.....
Teachers	71	35	41	28	30	6	.....	1

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Apprentices	14	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Bakers	339	1	259	1	21	.....	59	.....
Barbers	192	.....	86	.....	11	.....	95	.....
Blacksmiths	112	.....	50	.....	25	.....	37	.....
Carpenters	651	.....	129	.....	81	.....	441	.....
Clerks and copyists	204	.....	165	.....	33	.....	6	.....
Draymen and hackmen	211	.....	85	.....	81	.....	45	.....
Fishermen	147	.....	106	.....	12	.....	29	.....
Harness makers	109	.....	43	.....	7	.....	59	.....
Hucksters	60	19	36	3	5	.....	19	16
Laborers	19,211	97	13,732	65	1,730	6	3,749	26
Launderers	24	1,689	17	704	1	11	6	974
Lawyers	37	.....	29	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Masons	269	.....	42	.....	37	.....	190	.....
Mechanics	131	.....	96	.....	22	.....	13	.....
Merchants	1,849	26	1,108	22	673	1	68	3
Operatives, cigar factories	237	1	168	1	2	.....	67	.....
Painters	40	.....	6	.....	7	.....	27	.....
Physicians	46	.....	30	.....	15	.....	1	.....
Policemen and watchmen	446	.....	360	.....	53	.....	33	.....
Printers	62	4	54	4	3	.....	5	.....
Sailors and boatmen	381	.....	272	.....	56	.....	53	.....
Salesmen	147	.....	95	.....	48	.....	4	.....
Seamstresses	.....	659	.....	441	.....	7	.....	211
Servants	553	1,827	188	983	116	45	247	849
Shoemakers	593	1	188	1	36	.....	369	.....
Tailors	130	.....	40	.....	17	.....	73	.....
Teachers	59	63	40	52	13	8	6	3

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Apprentices	355	.....	194	.....	6	.....	155	.....
Bakers	1,108	.....	442	.....	254	.....	412	.....
Barbers	824	.....	198	.....	74	.....	554	.....
Blacksmiths	563	.....	216	.....	163	.....	184	.....
Carpenters	3,180	.....	1,354	.....	591	.....	1,235	.....
Clerks and copyists	489	.....	397	.....	80	.....	12	.....
Draymen and hackmen	497	.....	227	.....	155	.....	115	.....
Fishermen	716	.....	464	.....	205	.....	47	.....
Harness makers	344	.....	197	.....	13	.....	134	.....
Hucksters	289	21	91	1	61	4	137	16
Laborers	94,622	1,861	51,098	401	13,978	29	29,546	1,431
Launderers	172	8,860	63	738	57	36	52	8,086
Lawyers	153	.....	128	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Masons	1,185	.....	201	.....	156	.....	828	.....
Mechanics	1,067	.....	711	.....	198	.....	128	.....
Merchants	8,430	56	3,419	17	4,171	33	840	6
Operatives, cigar factories	2,460	138	1,568	115	108	1	784	22
Painters	196	.....	85	.....	32	.....	79	.....
Physicians	186	.....	149	.....	36	.....	1	.....
Policemen and watchmen	1,183	.....	739	.....	221	.....	223	.....
Printers	210	.....	181	.....	12	.....	17	.....
Sailors and boatmen	1,091	.....	500	.....	486	.....	105	.....
Salesmen	2,002	6	821	4	1,019	.....	252	2
Seamstresses	.....	1,361	.....	684	.....	20	.....	657
Servants	3,497	3,942	627	711	600	81	2,270	3,150
Shoemakers	1,855	14	406	5	218	.....	1,231	9
Tailors	628	.....	121	.....	92	.....	415	.....
Teachers	289	325	190	267	75	35	4	23

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TABLE XXXIII.—*Selected occupations, by sex, race, and nativity*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

Occupation.	All classes.		Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Apprentices	376		101		1		274	
Bakers	1,541	8	606	2	109		829	6
Barbers	632		208		53		371	
Blacksmiths	478		109		81		288	
Carpenters	2,784		464		207		2,113	
Clerks and copyists	274		203		56		15	
Draymen and hackmen	297		61		97		139	
Fishermen	382		221		22		139	
Harness makers	297		114		10		173	
Hucksters	173	89	54	4	18	1	101	84
Laborers	71,858	1,385	36,798	220	4,941	17	30,119	1,148
Launderers	119	2,298	42	248	13	17	64	2,028
Lawyers	113		104		7		2	
Masons	878		80		82		716	
Mechanics	354		195		76		83	
Merchants	6,200	87	3,259	21	2,312	18	636	48
Operatives, cigar factories	2,652	22	593	7	19		2,040	15
Painters	73		23		12		38	
Physicians	125		91		32		1	
Policemen and watchmen	431		237		60		134	
Printers	153	4	128	3	7		18	1
Sailors and boatmen	859		316		296		247	
Salesmen	1,000		534		388		78	
Seamstresses		1,739		538		22		1,179
Servants	1,740	2,269	411	895	369	46	960	1,328
Shoemakers	1,102	6	279	1	110		713	5
Tailors	661		134		43		484	
Teachers	146	215	106	189	30	8	10	18

TABLE XXXIV.—*Occupations by age and sex.*

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Occupation.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
MALES.								
Apprentices	1,720	890	797	32	1			
Bakers	1,495	33	235	352	516	226	120	13
Barbers	1,239	60	196	235	404	212	121	11
Blacksmiths	728	21	94	108	222	161	107	15
Carpenters	4,754	112	454	661	1,346	1,027	1,036	118
Clerks and copyists	920	11	105	115	279	213	177	20
Draymen and hackmen	3,584	23	194	597	1,312	882	534	42
Fishermen	529	49	72	71	150	96	83	8
Harness makers	415	8	47	73	117	87	74	9
Hucksters	683	22	83	91	161	117	183	26
Laborers	62,961	5,361	9,271	9,632	16,253	10,367	10,246	1,831
Launderers	780	5	51	157	311	172	79	5
Lawyers	898	1	1	59	275	277	241	44
Masons	2,937	45	262	338	813	667	721	91
Mechanics	2,009	34	251	320	599	432	344	29
Merchants	20,594	321	1,748	3,008	6,015	4,903	4,109	490
Operatives, cigar factories	15,390	501	2,212	2,758	4,974	2,863	1,881	201
Painters	1,057	20	125	165	375	217	140	15
Physicians	655			42	206	201	184	22
Policemen and watchmen	1,888	1	61	538	839	307	135	7
Printers	915	48	192	177	302	115	77	4
Sailors and boatmen	1,865	40	151	229	620	452	336	37
Salesmen	10,149	543	2,410	2,968	2,700	948	534	56
Servants	9,476	1,109	1,263	1,283	2,228	1,418	1,858	323
Shoemakers	1,480	38	148	212	411	356	284	33
Tailors	1,600	34	182	232	498	353	252	48
Teachers	496	2	6	38	120	107	191	32
FEMALES.								
Bakers	4		1	1	2			
Hucksters	11		2	1	4		4	
Laborers	671	85	100	83	142	99	129	33
Laundresses	7,773	60	686	982	2,198	1,813	1,761	275
Merchants	127	4	12	33	55	36	33	4
Operatives, cigar factories	1,257	96	402	280	259	124	91	5
Printers	3		2				1	

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TABLE XXXIV.—*Occupations by age and sex*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
FEMALES—continued.								
Saleswomen	28	3	7	9	3	5	1	
Seamstresses	3,239	119	640	619	884	552	391	34
Servants	9,723	1,408	1,440	994	1,851	1,464	2,101	470
Shoemakers	7	1	2		2	1	1	
Teachers	646	1	45	109	195	154	124	18
CITY OF HABANA.								
MALES.								
Apprentices	1,424	725	669	29	1			
Bakers	895	17	130	208	338	123	73	6
Barbers	927	48	143	179	306	152	88	9
Blacksmiths	539	16	73	82	173	119	68	8
Carpenters	3,195	82	340	471	907	673	647	75
Clerks and copyists	730	7	81	89	232	167	137	17
Draymen and hackmen	3,100	20	157	502	1,189	769	477	37
Fishermen	63	1	2	8	20	20	10	2
Harness makers	346	7	39	62	94	77	61	6
Hucksters	494	20	70	65	129	87	112	11
Laborers	16,282	365	1,720	2,466	4,880	3,282	3,157	462
Launderers	632	5	35	122	265	138	64	3
Lawyers	749	1	1	54	235	229	194	35
Masons	2,279	29	202	270	655	520	544	59
Mechanics	1,574	29	218	255	468	328	255	21
Merchants	15,040	191	1,134	2,105	4,487	3,731	3,047	345
Operatives cigar factories	11,312	357	1,572	1,990	3,749	2,089	1,405	150
Painters	936	18	110	149	332	195	119	13
Physicians	496			33	165	140	140	18
Policemen and watchmen	1,152		28	245	550	219	103	7
Printers	843	47	175	159	288	106	70	3
Sailors and boatmen	1,046	9	43	113	396	271	193	19
Salesmen	9,326	458	2,147	2,754	2,539	899	479	50
Servants	7,473	775	963	1,019	1,844	1,144	1,490	238
Shoemakers	967	22	89	139	272	213	211	21
Tailors	1,337	27	151	199	412	299	214	35
Teachers	337	2	5	26	80	71	128	25
FEMALES.								
Bakers								
Hucksters	8		1	1	3		3	
Laborers	228	16	41	35	58	35	29	14
Laundresses	5,615	36	425	661	1,596	1,357	1,322	216
Merchants	131	3	10	28	37	27	23	3
Operatives, cigar factories	816	56	251	182	172	90	62	3
Printers	3		2				1	
Saleswomen	25	3	5	8	3	5	1	
Seamstresses	2,528	92	480	456	695	462	318	25
Servants	7,552	1,096	1,141	790	1,459	1,151	1,605	870
Shoemakers	5	1	1		2		1	
Teachers	487		30	87	149	117	89	15
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.								
MALES.								
Apprentices	19	7	11	1				
Bakers	585	23	130	123	169	89	47	4
Barbers	347	20	58	73	94	53	45	4
Blacksmiths	358	18	44	53	109	82	47	5
Carpenters	2,111	51	195	245	582	458	543	87
Clerks and copyists	306	3	40	55	91	59	54	4
Draymen and hackmen	482	4	37	78	156	112	83	12
Fishermen	242	16	23	42	56	38	57	10
Harness makers	144	6	18	22	41	25	30	2
Hucksters	193	9	19	15	42	28	66	14
Laborers	48,364	5,063	6,381	5,959	10,148	7,457	10,801	2,555
Launderers	92		11	34	25	16	6	
Lawyers	144			4	38	50	44	8
Masons	1,015	28	115	115	170	194	337	56
Mechanics	1,067	17	159	171	294	228	185	13

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TABLE XXXIV.—*Occupations by age and sex*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
MALES—continued.								
Merchants	6,950	226	762	1,048	1,785	1,419	1,519	191
Operatives, cigar factories	1,080	28	104	204	286	195	191	22
Painters	143	2	19	25	36	36	24	1
Physicians	129	.....	.....	8	28	46	36	11
Policemen and watchmen	611	.....	10	170	260	111	57	3
Printers	117	10	28	19	33	14	13	.....
Sailors and boatmen	472	14	34	75	129	120	83	17
Salesmen	405	30	128	87	72	33	42	4
Servants	1,968	320	227	164	297	244	569	147
Shoemakers	814	71	128	106	218	154	121	16
Tailors	342	13	33	50	93	82	57	14
Teachers	165	1	13	12	29	41	59	10
FEMALES.								
Bakers	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters	22	.....	.....	2	2	1	4	13
Laborers	4,331	196	275	292	787	949	1,422	410
Laundresses	4,172	42	450	554	1,215	942	847	122
Merchants	42	.....	3	3	9	11	10	6
Operatives, cigar factories	93	6	19	24	26	11	6	2
Printers	7	.....	2	2	2	.....	1	.....
Saleswomen	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses	1,099	36	229	226	306	165	120	17
Servants	3,284	598	492	298	511	506	737	152
Shoemakers	7	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	.....
Teachers	218	1	24	36	76	36	41	4

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

MALES.								
Apprentices	59	30	26	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Bakers	358	12	68	86	115	39	36	2
Barbers	115	6	24	21	38	15	10	1
Blacksmiths	89	3	9	20	25	17	14	1
Carpenters	724	18	55	68	192	183	184	24
Clerks and copyists	55	1	4	8	18	10	14	.....
Draymen and hackmen	292	15	33	46	105	55	37	1
Fishermen	246	28	38	25	57	43	45	10
Harness makers	88	3	15	14	23	20	13	.....
Hucksters	129	11	15	16	30	22	28	7
Laborers	53,501	7,888	8,430	8,125	12,941	7,538	7,197	1,382
Launderers	51	3	7	9	15	9	7	1
Lawyers	61	.....	.....	3	19	18	19	2
Masons	273	9	31	33	58	60	73	9
Mechanics	74	.....	2	13	21	23	15	.....
Merchants	2,828	70	307	455	839	610	497	50
Operatives, cigar factories	820	71	154	141	200	122	117	15
Painters	22	.....	.....	5	9	7	1	.....
Physicians	82	.....	1	4	24	24	26	3
Policemen and watchmen	265	.....	12	82	125	31	13	2
Printers	24	.....	6	5	10	1	2	.....
Sailors and boatmen	152	12	25	19	30	33	30	3
Salesmen	740	63	206	190	168	53	51	9
Servants	1,423	291	244	222	262	150	217	37
Shoemakers	436	26	70	105	106	74	49	4
Tailors	120	9	17	17	39	19	18	1
Teachers	71	.....	1	2	17	7	40	4
FEMALES.								
Bakers	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Hucksters	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Laborers	515	94	82	58	104	64	93	20
Laundresses	1,198	62	170	223	353	221	142	22
Merchants	26	.....	5	3	12	5	1	.....
Operatives, cigar factories	69	9	20	20	9	9	2	.....
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saleswomen	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses	232	14	57	58	68	28	7	.....
Servants	1,762	364	308	294	349	208	206	33
Shoemakers	5	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1
Teachers	35	.....	2	4	11	11	7	.....

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TABLE XXXIV.—*Occupations by age and sex*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Occupation.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
MALES.								
Apprentices	14	8	6					
Bakers	339	15	63	59	96	66	39	1
Barbers	122	18	43	32	46	28	22	3
Blacksmiths	112	6	11	17	38	23	17	2
Carpenters	651	26	78	82	135	106	191	33
Clerks and copyists	204	3	25	42	40	46	44	4
Draymen and hackmen	211	1	12	36	59	57	41	5
Fishermen	147	12	22	16	26	36	31	4
Harness makers	109	2	16	31	23	15	17	5
Hucksters	60	6	12	4	12	13	10	3
Laborers	19,211	2,087	3,341	1,979	3,540	3,434	3,862	968
Launderers	24	1		3	10	6	4	
Lawyers	37			1	9	13	10	4
Masons	269	11	29	25	55	40	98	11
Mechanics	131		16	30	45	21	18	1
Merchants	1,849	50	236	265	448	422	374	54
Operatives, cigar factories	237	6	24	20	30	49	90	18
Painters	40	2	5	10	8	7	7	1
Physicians	46			2	19	15	7	3
Policemen and watchmen	446		26	119	180	73	48	
Printers	62	4	15	12	18	6	7	
Sailors and boatmen	381	10	40	51	110	99	61	10
Salesmen	147	24	54	34	23	7	4	1
Servants	553	105	64	47	99	93	100	45
Shoemakers	593	35	82	64	168	137	103	9
Tailors	130	9	32	28	19	20	12	10
Teachers	59			7	14	12	21	5
FEMALES.								
Bakers	1				1			
Hucksters	19				4	2	11	2
Laborers	97	10	14	13	15	18	21	6
Laundresses	1,689	89	237	180	426	389	359	59
Merchants	26	1	4		3	7	10	1
Operatives, cigar factories	1			1				
Printers	4			3	1			
Saleswomen								
Seamstresses	659	42	182	85	145	107	88	10
Servants	1,827	129	816	188	356	328	401	109
Shoemakers	1		1					
Teachers	63		9	11	23	11	7	2

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

MALES.								
Apprentices	355	153	182	17	2	1		
Bakers	1,108	38	213	285	334	176	108	4
Barbers	824	52	161	152	206	133	111	9
Blacksmiths	563	14	77	85	185	106	88	8
Carpenters	3,180	102	331	409	847	740	659	92
Clerks and copyists	489	3	68	88	145	97	78	10
Draymen and hackmen	497	6	51	74	164	119	77	6
Fishermen	716	71	117	116	183	115	101	14
Harness makers	344	9	53	101	90	51	35	5
Hucksters	289	16	22	33	60	54	91	13
Laborers	94,622	10,749	13,116	12,444	22,054	16,509	16,547	3,203
Launderers	172	4	20	28	75	31	14	
Lawyers	153			9	35	51	49	9
Masons	1,185	23	114	129	273	268	338	40
Mechanics	1,037	10	101	182	361	225	150	8
Merchants	8,430	215	884	1,111	2,339	1,941	1,773	167
Operatives, cigar factories	2,460	98	374	416	671	425	429	47
Painters	196	2	16	29	57	56	32	4
Physicians	186			6	64	72	39	5
Policemen and watchmen	1,183		28	375	506	186	84	4
Printers	210	15	50	38	57	40	10	
Sailors and boatmen	1,091	41	99	108	298	295	223	27
Salesmen	2,092	205	582	516	495	144	140	10
Servants	3,497	465	359	287	624	537	1,035	190
Shoemakers	1,855	116	309	283	508	398	272	19
Tailors	628	34	104	107	138	131	104	15
Teachers	269		12	25	70	62	84	16

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TABLE XXXIV.—*Occupations by age and sex*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
FEMALES.								
Bakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters	21	.....	.....	2	1	2	12	4
Laborers	1,861	172	198	130	336	326	529	170
Laundresses	3,860	57	479	566	1,050	912	729	67
Merchants	56	3	6	7	16	15	7	2
Operatives, cigar factories	138	15	45	34	18	11	12	3
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saleswomen	6	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Seamstresses	1,361	80	372	258	366	189	90	6
Servants	3,942	651	565	366	712	624	867	157
Shoemakers	14	.....	6	1	2	3	.....	2
Teachers	325	3	40	91	92	49	49	1

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

MALES.								
Apprentices	376	206	163	4	1	1	1	.....
Bakers	1,541	122	397	247	364	288	136	7
Barbers	632	55	172	109	144	94	56	2
Blacksmiths	478	13	83	76	143	97	59	7
Carpenters	2,784	120	349	373	862	507	490	83
Clerks and copyists	274	3	34	36	78	64	58	1
Draymen and hackmen	297	3	20	38	97	89	49	1
Fishermen	332	58	69	36	57	88	64	10
Harness makers	297	4	43	77	98	51	23	1
Hucksters	173	26	29	20	34	27	30	7
Laborers	71,858	9,792	10,736	7,840	13,778	13,768	13,407	2,537
Launderers	119	8	18	30	40	9	5	.....
Lawyers	118	.....	.....	3	43	39	20	8
Masons	878	40	93	80	211	210	213	31
Mechanics	354	6	42	54	121	74	56	1
Merchants	6,200	194	803	877	1,637	1,506	1,080	103
Operatives, cigar factories	2,652	194	541	457	637	486	312	25
Painters	73	1	6	6	22	16	21	1
Physicians	125	.....	.....	5	37	50	29	4
Policemen and watchmen	431	.....	14	99	187	95	36	.....
Printers	153	15	39	25	41	20	13	.....
Sailors and boatmen	859	37	98	100	206	239	166	13
Salesmen	1,000	118	357	240	177	78	26	4
Servants	1,740	429	285	147	337	260	238	44
Shoemakers	1,102	88	153	106	248	273	201	33
Tailors	661	80	151	85	122	115	79	9
Teachers	146	.....	7	14	41	28	44	12
FEMALES.								
Bakers	8	.....	1	1	4	1	1	.....
Hucksters	39	.....	.....	3	8	18	7	3
Laborers	1,885	139	162	126	231	295	374	58
Laundresses	2,293	31	294	283	631	537	477	40
Merchants	87	.....	1	8	19	20	34	5
Operatives, cigar factories	22	3	8	4	.....	7	.....	.....
Printers	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Saleswomen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses	1,739	120	581	327	400	231	73	7
Servants	2,269	411	308	159	343	386	560	102
Shoemakers	6	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Teachers	215	1	39	53	53	34	32	3

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TABLE XXXV.—*Selected occupations, by sex and citizenship.*

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Occupation.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	Suspenso.	Other and unknown.
MALES.					
Apprentices	1,720	1,325	32	323	35
Bakers	1,495	834	54	559	48
Barbers	1,239	898	45	261	35
Blacksmiths	728	459	18	215	36
Carpenters	4,754	3,131	106	1,253	262
Clerks and copyists	920	656	14	154	96
Draymen and hackmen	3,584	1,566	182	1,597	239
Fishermen	529	386	3	129	11
Harness makers	415	328	10	66	11
Hucksters	683	303	13	221	146
Laborers	62,961	47,168	809	11,971	3,013
Launderers	780	152	66	392	170
Lawyers	898	763	6	68	61
Masons	2,937	2,338	67	433	99
Mechanics	2,009	1,434	23	395	157
Merchants	20,594	6,174	1,663	11,160	1,597
Operatives, cigar factories	15,390	12,008	208	2,697	482
Painters	1,057	719	27	201	110
Physicians	655	532	5	47	71
Policemen and watchmen	1,888	1,408	21	395	64
Printers	915	619	28	238	30
Sailors and boatmen	1,865	383	48	1,334	100
Salesmen	10,149	1,742	1,064	6,965	378
Servants	9,476	5,718	349	2,382	1,027
Shoemakers	1,480	960	56	422	42
Tailors	1,600	937	97	505	61
Teachers	496	330	9	117	40
FEMALES.					
Bakers	4	3		1	
Hucksters	11	5			6
Laborers	671	577	1	52	41
Laundresses	7,778	7,198	8	282	285
Merchants	177	58	8	52	59
Operatives, cigar factories	1,257	1,097	5	142	13
Printers	3	3			
Saleswomen	28	8	1	15	4
Seamstresses	3,239	3,008	13	164	56
Servants	9,723	8,539	80	807	297
Shoemakers	7	6	1		
Teachers	646	441	10	107	88

CITY OF HABANA.

MALES.					
Apprentices	1,424	1,056	28	307	33
Bakers	895	421	42	393	39
Barbers	927	650	40	207	30
Blacksmiths	539	324	18	168	29
Carpenters	3,195	1,951	93	957	194
Clerks and copyists	730	504	13	127	86
Draymen and hackmen	3,100	1,284	179	1,502	135
Fishermen	63	36	1	26	
Harness makers	346	288	9	59	10
Hucksters	494	225	10	186	73
Laborers	16,282	8,606	673	5,234	1,769
Launderers	632	96	63	346	127
Lawyers	749	627	5	64	53
Masons	2,279	1,775	62	363	79
Mechanics	1,574	1,107	21	331	115
Merchants	15,040	3,870	1,356	8,551	1,263
Operatives, cigar factories	11,312	8,296	183	2,408	425
Painters	936	635	24	177	100
Physicians	496	388	3	40	65
Policemen and watchmen	1,152	742	21	334	55
Printers	843	563	28	228	24
Sailors and boatmen	1,046	87	39	859	61
Salesmen	9,326	1,403	1,031	6,548	344
Servants	7,473	4,224	333	2,096	821
Shoemakers	967	552	52	328	35
Tailors	1,337	746	87	455	49
Teachers	337	219	7	78	33

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TABLE XXXV.—*Selected occupations, by sex and citizenship*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	Suspenso.	Other and unknown.
FEMALES.					
Bakers					
Hucksters	8	3			5
Laborers	228	180	1	26	21
Laundresses	5,615	5,128	8	245	234
Merchants	131	40	7	44	40
Operatives, cigar factories	816	692	5	110	9
Printers	3	3			
Saleswomen	25	7	1	13	4
Seamstresses	2,528	2,334	13	136	45
Servants	7,552	6,509	74	724	245
Shoemakers	5	4	1		
Teachers	487	314	10	83	80

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

MALES.					
Apprentices	19	18			1
Bakers	585	408	24	100	53
Barbers	347	265	8	30	44
Blacksmiths	358	253	11	59	35
Carpenters	2,111	1,780	45	190	146
Clerks and copyists	306	234	4	48	20
Draymen and hackmen	482	385	3	67	77
Fishermen	242	166	4	36	36
Harness makers	144	120	6	10	8
Hucksters	193	94	4	21	74
Laborers	48,364	37,148	315	2,007	8,894
Launderers	92	67	4	11	10
Lawyers	144	125		11	8
Masons	1,015	840	12	52	111
Mechanics	1,067	829	27	104	107
Merchants	6,950	2,615	519	2,529	1,287
Operatives, cigar factories	1,030	908	4	23	95
Painters	143	118	1	15	9
Physicians	129	98	1	17	13
Policemen and watchmen	611	502	4	71	34
Printers	117	96		14	7
Sailors and boatmen	472	166	26	169	111
Salesmen	405	173	17	156	59
Servants	1,968	1,284	17	136	531
Shoemakers	814	640	10	49	115
Tailors	342	245	12	60	25
Teachers	165	115	1	34	15
FEMALES.					
Bakers	2	2			
Hucksters	22	8			14
Laborers	4,331	3,787	8		541
Laundresses	4,172	4,004	2	14	152
Merchants	42	23	2	4	13
Operatives, cigar factories	93	86		6	1
Printers	7	5	1	1	
Saleswomen	1	1			
Seamstresses	1,099	1,058	4	15	22
Servants	3,284	3,129	5	17	133
Shoemakers	7	7			
Teachers	218	166	4	31	17

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

MALES.					
Apprentices	59	57	2		
Bakers	358	268	10	78	2
Barbers	115	90	2	22	1
Blacksmiths	89	60	4	20	5
Carpenters	724	515	17	144	8
Clerks and copyists	55	42		10	3
Draymen and hackmen	292	250	2	39	1
Fishermen	246	198	1	42	5
Harness makers	88	75	2	8	3
Hucksters	129	81	1	15	32
Laborers	53,501	44,740	378	7,049	1,334

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TABLE XXXV.—*Selected occupations, by sex and citizenship*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	Suspenso.	Other and unknown.
MALES—continued.					
Launderers	51	34	.....	11	6
Lawyers	61	57	.....	3	1
Masons	273	239	1	21	12
Mechanics	74	53	1	13	7
Merchants	2,828	973	265	1,385	205
Operatives, cigar factories	820	734	8	49	29
Painters	22	18	.....	4	.....
Physicians	82	69	.....	11	2
Policemen and watchmen	265	244	.....	20	1
Printers	24	16	4	3	1
Sailors and boatmen	152	89	1	58	4
Salesmen	740	335	35	322	48
Servants	1,423	1,151	12	156	104
Shoemakers	436	342	6	85	3
Tailors	120	76	8	32	4
Teachers	71	40	.....	30	1
FEMALES.					
Bakers	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Laborers	515	457	.....	31	27
Laundresses	1,198	1,176	1	18	3
Merchants	26	4	.....	.....	22
Operatives, cigar factories	69	60	1	7	1
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saleswomen	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses	232	221	.....	3	8
Servants	1,762	1,731	.....	22	9
Shoemakers	5	3	.....	2	.....
Teachers	35	25	.....	7	3

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

MALES.					
Apprentices	14	13	.....	1	.....
Bakers	339	302	5	28	4
Barbers	192	177	4	11	.....
Blacksmiths	112	85	4	20	3
Carpenters	651	556	11	71	13
Clerks and copyists	204	155	6	27	16
Draymen and hackmen	211	110	9	38	54
Fishermen	147	131	5	9	2
Harness makers	109	100	.....	7	2
Hucksters	60	39	2	7	12
Laborers	19,211	16,163	412	1,660	976
Launderers	24	22	.....	1	1
Lawyers	37	30	1	4	2
Masons	269	228	5	32	4
Mechanics	131	102	1	18	10
Merchants	1,849	1,059	58	665	67
Operatives, cigar factories	237	224	1	6	6
Painters	40	31	.....	7	2
Physicians	46	28	1	4	13
Policemen and watchmen	446	386	2	31	27
Printers	62	58	1	3	.....
Sailors and boatmen	361	296	9	52	24
Salesmen	147	69	12	62	4
Servants	553	364	10	115	64
Shoemakers	563	545	4	42	2
Tailors	130	111	1	17	1
Teachers	59	45	2	11	1
FEMALES.					
Bakers	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters	19	17	.....	.....	2
Laborers	97	80	2	6	9
Laundresses	1,689	1,616	8	26	39
Merchants	26	23	1	2	.....
Operatives, cigar factories	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Printers	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Saleswomen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses	659	633	3	19	4
Servants	1,827	1,710	22	46	49
Shoemakers	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Teachers	63	52	1	7	3

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TABLE XXXV.—*Selected occupations, by sex and citizenship*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Occupation.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	Suspenso.	Other and unknown.
MALES.					
Apprentices	355	318	3	27	7
Bakers	1,108	823	26	216	43
Barbers	824	699	11	65	49
Blacksmiths	563	386	13	134	30
Carpenters	3,180	2,483	55	455	187
Clerks and copyists	489	378	9	68	34
Draymen and hackmen	497	331	10	113	43
Fishermen	716	497	6	180	33
Harness makers	344	326	1	15	2
Hucksters	289	148	2	38	101
Laborers	94,622	76,034	330	6,575	11,683
Launderers	172	96	3	50	21
Lawyers	153	129	2	13	11
Masons	1,185	990	7	122	66
Mechanics	1,037	768	9	157	103
Merchants	5,430	3,314	768	3,223	1,125
Operatives, cigar factories	2,460	2,222	13	88	137
Painters	196	157	4	26	9
Physicians	186	138	5	18	25
Policemen and watchmen	1,183	967	14	154	58
Printers	210	187	4	14	5
Sailors and boatmen	1,091	578	11	365	137
Salesmen	2,092	771	184	915	222
Servants	3,497	2,088	43	461	955
Shoemakers	1,855	1,608	18	130	99
Tailors	628	519	15	80	14
Teachers	269	187	3	60	19
FEMALES.					
Bakers					
Hucksters	21	17			4
Laborers	1,861	1,807	2	14	38
Laundresses	3,860	3,802		22	36
Merchants	56	19	2	7	28
Operatives, cigar factories	138	136	1	1	
Printers					
Saleswomen	6	5		1	
Seamstresses	1,361	1,302		28	31
Servants	3,942	3,829	5	37	71
Shoemakers	14	14			
Teachers	325	288	3	36	28

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

MALES.					
Apprentices	376	352		12	12
Bakers	1,541	1,408	16	95	24
Barbers	632	558	8	56	10
Blacksmiths	478	368	11	63	37
Carpenters	2,784	2,477	20	158	129
Clerks and copyists	274	208		42	24
Draymen and hackmen	297	170	16	55	56
Fishermen	382	350	4	24	4
Harness makers	297	272		8	17
Hucksters	173	136	3	15	19
Laborers	71,858	65,170	495	4,694	1,499
Launderers	119	93	4	9	13
Lawyers	113	104		1	8
Masons	878	780	14	60	24
Mechanics	354	241	2	47	64
Merchants	6,200	3,520	362	1,906	412
Operatives, cigar factories	2,652	2,587	3	21	41
Painters	73	54	1	6	12
Physicians	125	72	2	8	43
Policemen and watchmen	431	368	3	51	9
Printers	153	137		9	7
Sailors and boatmen	859	518	18	243	80
Salesmen	1,000	543	43	393	21
Servants	1,740	1,253	42	317	128
Shoemakers	1,102	961	20	98	23
Tailors	661	588	8	35	30
Teachers	148	109		31	6

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TABLE XXXV.—*Selected occupations, by sex and citizenship*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Cuban.	Spanish.	Suspenso.	Other and unknown.
FEMALES.					
Bakers	8	7		1	
Hucksters	39	35			4
Laborers	1,395	1,352	2	18	13
Laundresses	2,293	2,197	5	20	71
Merchants	87	60	1	6	20
Operatives, cigar factories	23	21		1	
Printers	4	2		2	
Saleswomen					
Seamstresses	1,739	1,644	13	37	45
Servants	2,269	2,146	4	37	82
Shoemakers	6	6			
Teachers	215	194	1	14	6

TABLE XXXVI.—*Selected occupations, by sex, literacy, and superior education.*

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Occupation.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.	Without superior education.
MALES.						
Apprentices	1,720	450	141	1,129	2	1,718
Bakers	1,495	473	46	977	3	1,492
Barbers	1,239	91	26	1,123	14	1,225
Blacksmiths	728	123	20	585	3	725
Carpenters	4,754	754	111	3,889	36	4,709
Clerks and copyists	920			920	157	763
Draymen and hackmen	3,584	1,130	148	2,306	10	3,574
Fishermen	539	322	13	194	1	538
Harness makers	415	69	11	343	2	413
Hucksters	683	312	17	354	6	677
Laborers	62,961	40,207	1,202	21,552	873	62,088
Launderers	780	196	8	576	4	776
Lawyers	898			898	817	81
Masons	2,937	1,218	139	1,585	11	2,926
Mechanics	2,009	98	11	1,900	111	1,898
Merchants	20,594	1,117	120	19,357	1,379	19,215
Operatives, cigar factories	15,860	2,655	499	12,206	62	15,328
Painters	1,057	129	23	906	23	1,035
Physicians	655			655	608	47
Policemen and watchmen	1,888	290	20	1,578	112	1,776
Printers	915		1	914	45	870
Sailors and boatmen	1,865	752	35	1,078	43	1,822
Salesmen	10,149	778	98	9,273	159	9,990
Servants	9,476	4,053	563	4,860	17	9,459
Shoemakers	1,480	419	59	1,002	4	1,476
Tailors	1,600	84	33	1,484	16	1,584
Teachers	496			496	328	168
FEMALES.						
Bakers	4	2		2		4
Hucksters	11	6	1	4		11
Laborers	671	471	13	187	9	662
Laundresses	7,773	5,915	469	1,389	2	7,771
Merchants	177	57	7	113	15	162
Operatives, cigar factories	1,257	475	130	652	2	1,255
Printers	3			3	1	2
Saleswomen	28		1	27	1	27
Seamstresses	8,239	792	296	2,211	9	8,230
Servants	9,723	5,701	1,000	3,022	7	9,716
Shoemakers	7	3		4		7
Teachers	646			646	431	215

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TABLE XXXVI.—*Selected occupations, by sex, literacy, and superior education*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA.

Occupation.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.	Without superior education.
MALES.						
Apprentices	1,424	328	116	985	2	1,422
Bakers	895	272	22	601	2	893
Barbers	927	48	21	858	9	918
Blacksmiths	539	82	18	439	3	536
Carpenters	3,195	417	77	2,701	30	3,165
Clerks and copyists	730			730	120	610
Draymen and hackmen	3,100	929	138	2,033	8	3,092
Fishermen	63	25	1	37	1	62
Harnessmakers	346	50	10	286	1	345
Hucksters	494	196	14	284	6	488
Laborers	16,282	6,500	501	9,281	620	15,662
Launderers	632	141	6	485	4	628
Lawyers	749			749	698	51
Masons	2,279	895	111	1,273	11	2,268
Mechanics	1,574	62	10	1,502	76	1,498
Merchants	15,040	675	82	14,283	1,074	13,966
Operatives, cigar factories	11,312	1,768	382	9,162	45	11,267
Painters	936	110	21	805	20	916
Physicians	496			496	466	30
Policemen and watchmen	1,152	46	5	1,101	86	1,066
Printers	843			843	43	800
Sailors and boatmen	1,046	355	17	674	32	1,014
Salesmen	9,326	652	83	8,591	154	9,172
Servants	7,473	2,900	472	4,101	10	7,463
Shoemakers	967	267	44	656	2	965
Tailors	1,337	64	29	1,244	14	1,323
Teachers	337			337	231	106
FEMALES.						
Bakers						
Hucksters	8	3	1	4		8
Laborers	228	112	7	109	9	219
Laundresses	5,615	4,100	391	1,058	2	5,613
Merchants	131	38	6	87	11	120
Operatives, cigar factories	816	250	72	494	2	814
Printers	3			3	1	2
Saleswomen	25		1	24	1	24
Seamstresses	2,528	552	189	1,787	9	2,519
Servants	7,552	4,099	843	2,610	6	7,546
Shoemakers	5	2		3		5
Teachers	487			487	341	146

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

MALES.						
Apprentices	19	4	4	11		19
Bakers	585	204	26	355		585
Barbers	347	65	11	271	5	342
Blacksmiths	358	68	11	279	3	355
Carpenters	2,111	572	68	1,471	8	2,103
Clerks and copyists	306			306	61	245
Draymen and hackmen	482	230	19	233		482
Fishermen	242	168	4	70		242
Harness makers	144	28	6	110	3	141
Hucksters	193	97	4	92	2	191
Laborers	48,304	38,095	747	9,522	309	48,055
Launderers	92	28		64	1	91
Lawyers	144			144	132	12
Masons	1,015	470	37	508	3	1,012
Mechanics	1,067	180	18	869	34	1,033
Merchants	6,950	1,094	72	5,784	397	6,553
Operatives, cigar factories	1,030	304	42	684	6	1,024
Painters	143	30	5	108	5	138
Physicians	129			129	127	2
Policemen and watchmen	611	168	9	434	23	588
Printers	117			117	10	107
Sailors and boatmen	472	218	16	238	4	468
Salesmen	405	67	7	331	12	393
Servants	1,968	1,265	77	626	3	1,965
Shoemakers	814	307	45	462	1	813
Tailors	342	33	6	303	1	341
Teachers	165			165	114	51

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TABLE XXXVI.—*Selected occupations, by sex, literacy, and superior education*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.	Without superior education.
FEMALES.						
Bakers	2	1	.....	1	.....	2
Hucksters	22	21	.....	1	.....	22
Laborers	4,331	4,220	21	90	2	4,329
Laundresses	4,172	3,964	196	612	1	4,171
Merchants	42	30	1	11	1	41
Operatives, cigar factories	93	27	8	58	1	92
Printers	7	.....	.....	7	1	6
Saleswomen	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Seamstresses	1,099	251	75	773	2	1,097
Servants	3,284	2,282	275	727	1	3,283
Shoemakers	7	1	.....	6	.....	7
Teachers	218	.....	.....	218	125	93

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

MALES.						
Apprentices	59	32	3	24	.....	59
Bakers	358	143	8	207	.....	358
Barbers	115	19	2	94	.....	115
Blacksmiths	89	26	1	62	.....	89
Carpenters	724	282	14	478	1	723
Clerks and copyists	55	.....	.....	55	7	48
Draymen and hackmen	292	283	2	57	.....	292
Fishermen	246	195	1	50	1	245
Harness makers	88	14	3	71	1	87
Hucksters	129	87	1	41	1	128
Laborers	53,501	43,606	413	9,480	119	53,382
Launderers	51	20	3	28	.....	51
Lawyers	61	.....	.....	61	52	9
Masons	273	157	3	113	.....	273
Mechanics	74	7	.....	67	2	72
Merchants	2,828	284	19	2,525	124	2,704
Operatives, cigar factories	820	270	21	529	3	817
Painters	22	5	.....	17	1	21
Physicians	82	.....	.....	82	81	1
Policemen and watchmen	265	112	1	152	7	258
Printers	24	.....	.....	24	2	22
Sailors and boatmen	152	95	3	54	.....	152
Salesmen	740	140	10	590	12	728
Servants	1,423	1,075	23	325	3	1,420
Shoemakers	436	162	14	260	2	434
Tailors	120	10	3	107	.....	120
Teachers	71	.....	.....	71	35	36
FEMALES.						
Bakers	3	2	.....	1	.....	3
Hucksters	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Laborers	515	.....	.....	.....	2	513
Laundresses	1,193	1,048	31	114	.....	1,193
Merchants	26	21	.....	5	.....	26
Operatives, cigar factories	69	24	4	41	.....	69
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saleswomen	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Seamstresses	232	89	10	133	.....	232
Servants	1,762	1,550	47	165	.....	1,762
Shoemakers	5	2	.....	3	.....	5
Teachers	35	.....	.....	35	22	13

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TABLE XXXVI.—*Selected occupations, by sex, literacy, and superior education*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Occupation.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.	Without superior education.
MALES.						
Apprentices	14	2	1	11	.....	14
Bakers	389	77	16	246	3	386
Barbers	192	6	5	181	2	190
Blacksmiths	112	24	8	80	1	111
Carpenters	651	111	26	514	5	646
Clerks and copyists	204	.....	.....	204	84	120
Draymen and hackmen	211	65	7	139	17	194
Fishermen	147	99	.....	48	.....	147
Harness makers	109	7	3	99	5	104
Hucksters	60	26	5	29	.....	60
Laborers	19,211	12,994	429	5,788	88	19,123
Launderers	24	11	1	12	.....	24
Lawyers	37	.....	.....	37	36	1
Masons	269	68	17	184	2	267
Mechanics	131	4	1	126	18	113
Merchants	1,849	128	18	1,703	278	1,571
Operatives, cigar factories	237	52	7	178	3	234
Painters	40	2	2	36	3	37
Physicians	46	.....	.....	46	43	3
Policemen and watchmen	446	47	4	395	56	390
Printers	62	.....	.....	62	5	57
Sailors and boatmen	381	201	12	168	3	378
Salesmen	147	10	2	135	14	133
Servants	553	280	41	232	5	548
Shoemakers	593	113	26	454	.....	593
Tailors	130	2	4	124	5	125
Teachers	59	.....	.....	59	53	6
FEMALES.						
Bakers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hucksters	19	14	1	4	.....	19
Laborers	97	71	3	23	1	96
Laundresses	1,689	1,021	108	560	.....	1,689
Merchants	26	12	3	11	.....	26
Operatives, cigar factories	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Printers	4	.....	.....	4	2	2
Saleswomen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses	659	191	31	437	.....	659
Servants	1,827	1,097	152	578	1	1,826
Shoemakers	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Teachers	63	.....	.....	63	47	16

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

MALES.						
Apprentices	355	86	28	241	.....	355
Bakers	1,108	337	40	731	3	1,105
Barbers	824	122	15	687	1	823
Blacksmiths	563	132	24	407	2	561
Carpenters	3,180	702	62	2,416	13	3,167
Clerks and copyists	489	.....	.....	489	50	439
Draymen and hackmen	497	271	16	210	1	496
Fishermen	716	491	14	211	1	715
Harness makers	344	39	10	295	.....	344
Hucksters	289	140	7	142	.....	289
Laborers	94,622	72,710	1,326	20,586	250	94,372
Launderers	172	51	3	118	1	171
Lawyers	153	.....	.....	153	137	16
Masons	1,185	426	49	710	3	1,182
Mechanics	1,037	104	15	918	12	1,025
Merchants	8,430	954	68	7,408	272	8,158
Operatives, cigar factories	2,460	643	97	1,720	4	2,456
Painters	196	34	4	158	2	194
Physicians	186	.....	.....	186	179	7
Policemen and watchmen	1,183	320	16	847	19	1,164
Printers	210	.....	.....	210	3	207
Sailors and boatmen	1,091	542	32	517	9	1,082
Salesmen	2,092	291	29	1,772	12	2,080
Servants	3,497	2,215	138	1,144	9	3,488
Shoemakers	1,855	498	116	1,246	1	1,854
Tailors	628	46	17	565	1	627
Teachers	269	.....	.....	269	124	145

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TABLE XXXVI.—*Selected occupations, by sex, literacy, and superior education*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Can neither read nor write.	Can read but can not write.	Can read and write.	With superior education.	Without superior education.
FEMALES.						
Bakers	21	19		2		21
Hucksters	1,861	1,696	26	139	4	1,857
Laborers	3,860	2,870	225	765		3,860
Laundresses	56	30	1	25	2	54
Merchants	138	59	10	69		138
Operatives, cigar factories						
Printers						
Saleswomen	6	2	2	2		6
Seamstresses	1,361	886	78	397	1	1,360
Servants	3,942	2,725	354	863	1	3,941
Shoemakers	14	4	2	8		14
Teachers	325			325	126	199

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

MALES.						
Apprentices	376	151	23	202	3	373
Bakers	1,541	714	49	778	4	1,537
Barbers	632	38	7	587	5	627
Blacksmiths	478	110	9	359	9	469
Carpenters	2,784	620	82	2,082	15	2,769
Clerks and copyists	274			274	67	207
Draymen and hackmen	297	164	6	127		297
Fishermen	382	291	3	88		382
Harness makers	297	26	3	268	2	295
Hucksters	173	70	3	100		173
Laborers	71,858	57,430	716	13,712	499	71,359
Launderers	119	20	4	105		119
Lawyers	113			113	99	14
Masons	878	276	37	565	8	870
Mechanics	354	22	2	330	35	319
Merchants	6,200	485	33	5,682	662	5,538
Operatives, cigar factories	2,652	721	92	1,839	15	2,637
Painters	73	11		62	3	70
Physicians	125			125	122	3
Policemen and watchmen	431	82	4	345	13	418
Printers	153		1	152	16	137
Sailors and boatmen	859	446	18	395	21	838
Salesmen	1,000	73	10	917	30	970
Servants	1,740	1,056	67	617	5	1,735
Shoemakers	1,102	390	51	661	3	1,099
Tailors	661	39	6	616	14	647
Teachers	146			146	108	38
FEMALES.						
Bakers	8	1	2	5		8
Hucksters	39	29	1	9	1	38
Laborers	1,385	1,294	4	87	6	1,379
Laundresses	2,293	1,640	94	559	1	2,292
Merchants	87	50	5	32	1	86
Operatives, cigar factories	22	4	2	16		22
Printers	4			4		4
Saleswomen						
Seamstresses	1,739	312	52	1,375	33	1,706
Servants	2,269	1,326	119	824	1	2,268
Shoemakers	6	3		3		6
Teachers	215			215	108	107

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TABLE XXXVII.—*Selected occupations by sex and conjugal condition.*

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Occupation.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
MALES.						
Apprentices	1,720	1,715	1	1	3	.....
Bakers	1,495	1,126	197	139	32	1
Barbers	1,239	739	304	158	38	.....
Blacksmiths	728	412	199	91	26	.....
Carpenters	4,754	2,386	1,428	652	288	.....
Clerks and copyists	929	454	366	52	48	.....
Draymen and hackmen	3,584	2,003	852	624	104	1
Fishermen	529	304	156	40	28	1
Harness makers	415	225	105	63	22	.....
Hucksters	683	447	130	89	17	.....
Laborers	62,961	39,210	14,963	5,208	3,565	25
Launderers	780	548	136	85	11	.....
Lawyers	898	277	546	22	53	.....
Masons	2,937	1,498	571	776	92	.....
Mechanics	2,009	1,068	675	162	104	.....
Merchants	20,594	11,857	6,838	1,063	835	1
Operatives, cigar factories	15,990	8,900	3,711	2,145	630	4
Painters	1,057	584	246	173	53	1
Physicians	655	162	448	10	35	.....
Policemen and watchmen	1,888	1,287	455	101	64	1
Printers	915	608	229	50	28	.....
Sailors and boatmen	1,865	1,026	723	53	62	2
Salesmen	10,149	9,227	655	154	98	5
Servants	9,476	7,308	938	1,010	215	5
Shoemakers	1,490	798	362	221	99	.....
Tailors	1,600	900	422	206	72	.....
Teachers	496	188	232	17	59	.....
FEMALES.						
Bakers	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters	11	5	4	1	1	.....
Laborers	671	446	59	105	61	.....
Laundresses	7,773	4,979	379	1,796	618	1
Merchants	177	91	45	11	30	.....
Operatives, cigar factories	1,257	917	111	57	172	.....
Printers	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Saleswomen	28	22	1	2	3	.....
Seamstresses	3,239	2,348	214	376	301	.....
Servants	9,723	7,854	373	591	901	4
Shoemakers	7	4	1	.....	2	.....
Teachers	646	414	120	6	104	2

CITY OF HABANA.

MALES.						
Apprentices	1,424	1,421	1	1	1	.....
Bakers	895	711	88	86	10	.....
Barbers	927	552	217	134	24	.....
Blacksmiths	539	317	141	70	11	.....
Carpenters	3,195	1,674	888	481	152	.....
Clerks and copyists	730	369	290	38	33	.....
Draymen and hackmen	3,100	1,719	724	567	89	1
Fishermen	63	32	14	14	3	.....
Harness makers	346	193	81	57	15	.....
Hucksters	494	316	104	65	9	.....
Laborers	16,282	9,961	3,898	1,819	597	7
Launderers	632	445	110	70	7	.....
Lawyers	749	244	445	20	40	.....
Masons	2,279	1,169	421	631	58	.....
Mechanics	1,574	870	496	130	79	.....
Merchants	15,040	8,770	4,940	779	551	.....
Operatives, cigar factories	11,312	6,667	2,473	1,768	404	.....
Painters	936	515	212	163	45	1
Physicians	496	136	326	8	26	.....
Policemen and watchmen	1,152	696	348	74	34	.....
Printers	843	564	208	45	26	.....
Sailors and boatmen	1,046	559	431	22	32	2
Salesmen	9,326	8,451	683	151	87	4
Servants	7,473	5,663	796	851	159	4

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TABLE XXXVII.—*Selected occupations by sex and conjugal condition*—Continued.

CITY OF HABANA—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
MALES—continued.						
Shoemakers	967	548	212	157	50	.....
Tailors	1,337	742	348	185	62	.....
Teachers	337	132	159	11	35	.....
FEMALES.						
Bakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters	8	3	3	1	1	.....
Laborers	228	147	19	39	23	.....
Laundresses	5,615	3,612	269	1,363	370	1
Merchants	131	75	27	8	21	.....
Operatives, cigar factories	816	585	53	47	131	.....
Printers	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Saleswomen	25	19	1	2	3	.....
Seamstresses	2,528	1,809	169	316	234	.....
Servants	7,552	6,150	307	439	653	3
Shoemakers	5	4	.....	.....	1	.....
Teachers	487	331	77	6	71	2

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

MALES.						
Apprentices	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bakers	585	415	90	70	10	.....
Barbers	347	226	74	40	7	.....
Blacksmiths	358	202	84	60	12	.....
Carpenters	2,111	1,096	624	340	109	2
Clerks and copyists	306	176	106	10	12	.....
Draymen and hackmen	482	243	126	103	9	1
Fishermen	242	144	51	36	10	1
Harness makers	144	79	37	23	5	.....
Hucksters	193	136	25	30	2	.....
Laborers	48,364	31,416	7,613	7,584	1,757	44
Launderers	92	63	9	18	2	.....
Lawyers	144	32	99	1	12	.....
Masons	1,015	540	196	245	34	.....
Mechanics	1,067	583	293	149	41	1
Merchants	6,950	4,328	1,801	553	267	1
Operatives, cigar factories	1,090	601	226	159	44	.....
Painters	143	77	34	28	4	.....
Physicians	129	80	33	9	7	.....
Policemen and watchmen	611	408	122	60	25	1
Printers	117	89	22	4	2	.....
Sailors and boatmen	472	264	169	21	18	.....
Salesmen	405	382	8	5	7	3
Servants	1,968	1,609	84	250	24	1
Shoemakers	814	471	170	130	43	.....
Tailors	342	177	91	61	13	.....
Teachers	165	68	83	2	12	.....
FEMALES.						
Bakers	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters	22	12	3	6	1	.....
Laborers	4,331	2,488	60	1,740	43	.....
Laundresses	4,172	2,640	236	972	322	2
Merchants	42	21	13	6	2	.....
Operatives, cigar factories	93	61	11	9	12	.....
Printers	7	5	.....	.....	2	.....
Saleswomen	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses	1,099	761	85	98	155	.....
Servants	3,284	2,780	48	326	179	1
Shoemakers	7	6	.....	.....	1	.....
Teachers	218	122	56	.....	40	.....

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TABLE XXXVII.—*Selected occupations by sex and conjugal condition*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Occupation.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
MALES.						
Apprentices	59	59				
Bakers	358	251	66	30	11	
Barbers	115	68	27	14	6	
Blacksmiths	80	51	21	15	2	
Carpenters	724	351	219	94	60	
Clerks and copyists	55	27	18	6	4	
Draymen and hackmen	292	177	50	51	14	
Fishermen	246	137	55	42	11	1
Harness makers	88	42	31	9	6	
Hucksters	129	81	19	20	9	
Laborers	58,501	35,067	11,048	5,147	2,215	24
Launderers	51	31	7	10	3	
Lawyers	61	13	45	2	1	
Masons	273	143	55	59	16	
Mechanics	74	42	22	6	4	
Merchants	2,828	1,718	806	183	121	
Operatives, cigar factories	820	527	176	90	27	
Painters	22	8	8	5	1	
Physicians	82	19	62	1		
Policemen and watchmen	265	202	39	13	11	
Printers	24	17	5		2	
Sailors and boatmen	152	76	46	24	6	
Salesmen	740	689	29	8	14	
Servants	1,423	1,241	78	75	29	
Shoemakers	436	288	88	66	14	
Tailors	120	70	40	9	1	
Teachers	71	27	38	1	5	
FEMALES.						
Bakers	3	1		1	1	
Hucksters	3	3				
Laborers	515	368	45	54	53	
Laundresses	1,198	837	49	187	119	1
Merchants	26	2	21	1	2	
Operatives, cigar factories	69	55	5	3	6	
Printers						
Saleswomen	1	1				
Seamstresses	232	171	14	13	34	
Servants	1,762	1,454	86	130	142	
Shoemakers	5	2		1	2	
Teachers	35	12	17		6	

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

MALES.						
Apprentices	14	14				
Bakers	339	211	97	16	15	
Barbers	192	135	42	11	4	
Blacksmiths	112	59	40	11	2	
Carpenters	651	360	199	46	46	
Clerks and copyists	204	104	90	2	8	
Draymen and hackmen	211	114	76	14	7	
Fishermen	147	88	41	14	4	
Harness makers	109	74	25	5	5	
Hucksters	80	42	13	4	1	
Laborers	19,211	11,684	5,420	1,325	781	
Launderers	24	10	6	4	4	
Lawyers	37	4	27	3	3	
Masons	269	147	77	26	19	
Mechanics	131	75	50	5	1	
Merchants	1,849	960	761	61	67	
Operatives, cigar factories	237	106	91	19	21	
Painters	40	22	15	3		
Physicians	46	15	27	1	3	
Policemen and watchmen	446	271	155	9	11	
Printers	62	42	18		2	
Sailors and boatmen	381	198	138	31	14	
Salesmen	147	141	5	1		
Servants	558	434	67	27	25	

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TABLE XXXVII.—*Selected occupations by sex and conjugal condition*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
MALES—continued.						
Shoemakers	593	367	163	44	19	.....
Tailors	130	91	31	2	6	.....
Teachers	59	16	35	.....	8	.....
FEMALES.						
Bakers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters	19	9	3	1	6	.....
Laborers	97	62	9	20	6	.....
Laundresses	1,689	962	131	357	239	.....
Merchants	26	8	5	1	12	.....
Operatives, cigar factories	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saleswomen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses	659	453	46	74	86	.....
Servants	1,827	986	49	569	223	.....
Shoemakers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers	65	43	11	.....	9	.....

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

MALES.						
Apprentices	355	354	.....	.....	1	.....
Bakers	1,108	761	210	110	26	1
Barbers	824	517	191	95	21	.....
Blacksmiths	563	342	128	76	17	.....
Carpenters	3,180	1,640	977	378	185	.....
Clerks and copyists	489	273	189	24	23	.....
Draymen and hackmen	497	226	133	124	14	.....
Fishermen	716	489	157	57	13	.....
Harness makers	344	222	86	28	8	.....
Hucksters	289	176	52	54	7	.....
Laborers	94,622	62,559	18,353	9,543	4,125	42
Launderers	172	122	17	28	5	.....
Lawyers	153	42	100	.....	11	.....
Masons	1,185	594	291	237	63	.....
Mechanics	1,037	570	340	85	41	1
Merchants	8,430	4,979	2,579	594	276	2
Operatives, cigar factories	2,460	1,528	519	305	107	1
Painters	196	99	50	41	6	.....
Physicians	186	57	118	6	5	.....
Policemen and watchmen	1,183	875	198	64	43	3
Printers	210	150	49	7	4	.....
Sailors and boatmen	1,091	522	382	144	42	1
Salesmen	2,092	1,967	81	23	20	1
Servants	3,497	2,868	248	314	64	3
Shoemakers	1,855	1,121	401	265	68	.....
Tailors	628	360	174	54	39	1
Teachers	269	106	125	10	28	.....
FEMALES.						
Hucksters	21	10	4	4	3	.....
Laborers	1,861	1,083	102	600	76	.....
Laundresses	3,860	2,487	244	744	385	.....
Merchants	56	21	17	3	15	.....
Operatives, cigar factories	138	99	10	7	22	.....
Saleswomen	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses	1,361	994	133	76	157	1
Servants	3,942	3,146	86	376	332	2
Shoemakers	14	12	1	.....	1	.....
Teachers	325	213	65	1	46	.....

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TABLE XXXVII.—*Selected occupations by sex and conjugal condition*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

Occupation.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Living together as husband and wife by mutual consent.	Widowed.	Unknown.
MALES.						
Apprentices	376	375		1		
Bakers	1,541	1,084	254	220	22	1
Barbers	632	408	146	69	14	
Blacksmiths	478	282	107	79	10	
Carpenters	2,784	1,491	672	527	93	1
Clerks and copyists	274	128	114	22	10	
Draymen and hackmen	297	152	75	65	5	
Fishermen	382	210	64	101	7	
Harness makers	297	187	73	30	7	
Hucksters	173	108	37	23	5	
Laborers	71,858	41,194	12,892	15,956	1,804	12
Launderers	119	91	20	7	1	
Lawyers	113	27	78	2	6	
Masons	878	412	244	189	33	
Mechanics	354	187	104	49	14	
Merchants	6,200	3,238	2,134	607	222	1
Operatives, cigar factories	2,652	1,752	434	407	59	
Painters	73	38	22	10	3	
Physicians	125	38	76	8	3	
Policemen and watchmen	431	245	135	44	7	
Printers	153	102	32	11	7	1
Sailors and boatmen	959	462	227	158	22	
Salesmen	1,000	939	38	12	8	3
Servants	1,740	1,425	153	128	32	2
Shoemakers	1,102	595	251	230	26	
Tailors	661	393	186	67	14	1
Teachers	146	53	66	14	13	
FEMALES.						
Bakers	8	5	2	1		
Hucksters	39	24	4	4	7	
Laborers	1,385	909	81	332	63	
Laundresses	2,293	1,654	131	302	146	
Merchants	87	44	28	4	11	
Operatives, cigar factories	22	17	4	1		
Printers	4	3	1			
Seamstresses	1,739	1,345	158	116	119	1
Servants	2,289	1,884	53	193	139	
Shoemakers	6	5	1			
Teachers	215	148	30	1	35	1

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TABLE XXXVIII.—*Selected occupations, by sex and place of birth.*

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Occupation.	Total.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	West Indies.	South America.	Central America.	Mexico.	United States.	Canada.	Spain.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Africa.	Australia.	Asia.	Other countries.
MALES.																
Apprentices	1,720	1,600	2				4	7		107						
Bakers	1,495	860	5				1	11		587		1	3		18	9
Barbers	1,239	963	4	1	1		3	2		253					7	5
Blacksmiths	728	488		1				19		208	3		1		2	6
Carpenters	4,754	3,292	4	5	7		14	107		1,234	11	4	1		32	43
Clerks and copyists	920	693	3			1	2	70		145		2			2	2
Draymen and hackmen	3,584	1,643		1	9		2	197		1,708	1	1	9		2	11
Fishermen	529	405					1	1		112			2		5	3
Harness makers	415	343	1				1	4		63						3
Hucksters	683	317					3	1		223			3		113	23
Laborers	62,961	48,824	46	18	54	1	31	378	2	11,272	31	21	537	2	1,617	127
Launderers	780	161	1		1			4		450			1		159	3
Lawyers	898	786	6	3	1		1	29		67	1					4
Masons	2,937	2,377	1	2	4		7	12		463	3	1	22		33	12
Mechanics	2,009	1,571	7	4	3		10	59		317	6	4	3		5	20
Merchants	20,594	7,009	33	17	32	3	30	365	1	12,306	42	72	3		402	279
Operatives, cigar factories	15,390	12,638	8	15	3		18	54	1	2,445	1		16		188	3
Painters	1,057	759		4	6		7	38		194	8	6			17	18
Physicians	655	556	1		3		4	32		50						9
Policemen and watchmen	1,888	1,422	2	2	1		1	33	1	412	3		1		1	9
Printers	915	685	5		3	1	3	7		208						3
Sailors and boatmen	1,865	422	6		4			35	1	1,346	6	4				41
Salesmen	10,149	2,114	13	2	9		13	57	1	7,672	2		8		220	38
Servants	9,476	5,810	24	6	16	2	18	83	1	2,656	5	2	94	1	728	30
Shoemakers	1,480	1,007			2		3	1		435	1	1	2		17	11
Tailors	1,600	970	2	6			8	5		580	2		1		9	17
Teachers	496	343	3	3			1	14		121	1	2				8
FEMALES.																
Bakers	4	4														
Hucksters	11	5													1	5
Laborers	671	598	1				1	6		36			29		1	1
Laundresses	7,773	7,250	20	5	3		6	11		239	4		224		4	7
Merchants	177	73	3	1			6	8		48			2			36
Operatives, cigar factories	1,257	1,204	1	1			1	2		45					3	
Printers	3	3														
Saleswomen	28	14						3		10						1

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TABLE XXXVIII.—*Selected occupations, by sex and place of birth*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	West Indies.	South America.	Central America.	Mexico.	United States.	Canada.	Spain.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Africa.	Australia.	Asia.	Other countries.
Seamstresses	3,239	3,079	8	3	.....	1	14	9	.....	116	1	.....	1	.....	1	6
Servants	9,723	8,612	29	6	11	2	30	32	1	818	10	1	137	.....	6	28
Shoemakers	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers	646	497	6	1	4	.....	10	28	.....	74	8	3	.....	.....	.....	15

CITY OF HABANA.

MALES.																
Apprentices	1,424	1,305	2	.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bakers	895	440	5	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	416	.....	1	2	.....	14	6
Barbers	927	704	3	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3
Blacksmiths	539	347	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	166	3	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Carpenters	3,195	2,071	3	5	6	.....	12	74	.....	954	9	4	.....	.....	17	40
Clerks and copyists	730	530	3	.....	.....	1	2	67	.....	123	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1
Draymen and hackmen	3,100	1,358	.....	1	9	.....	2	97	.....	1,612	1	1	8	.....	2	9
Fishermen	63	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harness makers	346	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Hucksters	494	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	2	.....	45	20
Laborers	16,282	9,189	38	15	25	.....	17	297	2	5,430	22	19	101	1	1,056	70
Launderers	632	104	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	401	.....	.....	1	.....	118	3
Lawyers	749	647	5	3	1	.....	1	25	.....	62	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Masons	2,279	1,811	1	2	4	.....	5	11	.....	390	1	1	17	.....	25	11
Mechanics	1,574	1,224	3	3	3	.....	8	44	.....	266	5	1	2	.....	2	13
Merchants	15,040	4,471	28	15	25	2	27	322	1	9,554	40	66	2	.....	273	214
Operatives, cigar factories	11,312	8,811	8	14	3	.....	17	47	1	2,215	1	.....	14	.....	179	2
Painters	936	674	.....	4	5	.....	7	30	.....	168	8	6	.....	.....	17	17
Physicians	496	410	1	.....	3	.....	4	30	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Policemen and watchmen	1,152	754	2	2	1	.....	1	31	1	352	3	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Printers	843	624	3	.....	2	1	3	6	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Sailors and boatmen	1,046	99	6	.....	3	.....	.....	28	1	889	4	3	.....	.....	.....	13
Salesmen	9,326	1,733	11	2	8	.....	13	55	1	7,264	2	.....	5	.....	199	33
Servants	7,473	4,298	23	6	15	2	17	71	1	2,308	5	2	64	.....	574	27
Shoemakers	967	586	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	349	.....	1	1	.....	16	10
Tailors	1,337	771	1	5	.....	.....	8	4	.....	524	2	.....	.....	.....	9	13
Teachers	337	232	3	3	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	80	1	2	.....	.....	.....	6

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FEMALES.																
Bakers																
Hucksters	8	3													1	4
Laborers	228	191	1				1	6		18			11			
Laundresses	5,615	5,165	18	5	2		6	9		218	3		182		3	4
Merchants	131	54	2	1			6	8		40			2			18
Operatives, cigar factories	816	769	1	1			1	2		39					3	
Printers	3	3														
Saleswomen	25	13						3		8						1
Seamstresses	2,528	2,395	6	3		1	11	7		97	1				1	6
Servants	7,552	6,567	27	6	10	1	25	28	1	744	9	1	100		5	28
Shoemakers	5	4								1						
Teachers	487	355	6	1	4		10	26		62	8	2				13

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

MALES.																
Apprentices	19	19														
Bakers	585	423	1							153					8	
Barbers	347	279						3		40					23	2
Blacksmiths	358	274						3		71			1		1	8
Carpenters	2,111	1,775	1		1			5		283		1	9		29	7
Clerks and copyists	306	252			1			2		47	3					1
Draymen and hackmen	482	342			1			47		88		1	2			1
Fishermen	242	177	1	1						46					16	1
Harness makers	144	124					1	3		16						
Hucksters	193	95						1		28			2		65	2
Laborers	48,364	38,475	9	1	18	1	6	57	3	4,924	2	1	2,276		2,537	54
Launderers	92	69								16					5	2
Lawyers	144	126		1				2		15						
Masons	1,015	848	3					4		103			14		43	
Mechanics	1,067	921	2		2			7		106	2		1		8	18
Merchants	6,950	2,985	4	2	5		1	55		3,098	7	3	1		730	59
Operatives, cigar factories	1,030	939						4		28			4		54	1
Painters	143	121			3			2		14					3	
Physicians	129	106						5		17						1
Policemen and watchmen	611	504	1					3		101			2			
Printers	117	102								15						
Sailors and boatmen	472	176	1		1			7		285						2
Salesmen	405	197								160					46	2
Servants	1,968	1,311	3					8		163			52		425	6
Shoemakers	814	667								140					1	6
Tailors	342	256					1			73		1	1		10	
Teachers	165	117						3		43	1					1

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TABLE XXXVIII.—*Selected occupations, by sex and place of birth*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	West Indies.	South America.	Central America.	Mexico.	United States.	Canada.	Spain.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Africa.	Australia.	Asia.	Other countries.
FEMALES.																
Bakers	2	2														
Hucksters	22	8											13			1
Laborers	4,331	3,796						1		16			517			1
Laundresses	4,172	4,028	3				1			61			76			3
Merchants	42	28						1		7			5			6
Operatives, cigar factories	93	93														
Printers	7	7														
Saleswomen	1	1														
Seamstresses	1,099	1,082	1		1		1			14						
Servants	3,284	3,141	5				4	3		53	3		72			3
Shoemakers	7	7														
Teachers	218	192					2	5		19						

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Occupation.	Total.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	West Indies.	South America.	Central America.	Mexico.	United States.	Canada.	Spain.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Africa.	Australia.	Asia.	Other countries.
MALES.																
Apprentices	59	59														
Bakers	358	273					1			83					1	
Barbers	115	96								18						1
Blacksmiths	89	67								18			1			3
Carpenters	724	530						10		152		1	1		10	20
Clerks and copyists	55	43		1			1	1		9						
Draymen and hackmen	292	252						1		39						
Fishermen	246	212								32			1			1
Harness makers	86	78	1							8					1	
Hucksters	129	84								14					21	10
Laborers	53,501	46,433	12		8		3	15		5,848	4		863		279	36
Launderers	51	36								10			1		4	
Lawyers	61	58								3						
Masons	273	241								21			1		10	
Mechanics	74	56						3		13						2
Merchants	2,928	1,062	2	2	2			25		1,572		1	1		87	74
Operatives, cigar factories	820	757						1		38			1		23	
Painters	22	18								4						

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Physicians	82	70						1		11						
Policemen and watchmen	265	243								23						
Printers	24	19						1		4						
Sailors and boatmen	152	100								50					1	1
Salesmen	740	360						5		336	1				38	
Servants	1,426	1,157		1				4		164			21		71	5
Shoemakers	436	353								82						1
Tailors	120	80	1		1		1			36		1				
Teachers	71	41					1			29						
FEMALES.																
Bakers	3	3														
Hucksters	3	3														
Laborers	515	478					1	1		8			27			
Laundresses	1,193	1,181								9			3			
Merchants	26	4														22
Operatives, cigar factories	69	69														
Printers																
Saleswomen	1	1														
Seamstresses	232	227								2						3
Servants	1,762	1,734						1		18			9			
Shoemakers	5	4								1						
Teachers	35	29						1		4						1

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

MALES.																
Apprentices	14	14														
Bakers	339	316	1	1						20					1	
Barbers	192	181								11						
Blacksmiths	112	87						3		22						
Carpenters	651	567	1					6		74					2	1
Clerks and copyists	204	170				1	1	9		22		1				
Draymen and hackmen	211	114		7				39		44	4		2			1
Fishermen	147	134		1						11						1
Harness makers	109	102						1		5						1
Hucksters	60	43								5				1		11
Laborers	19,211	16,621	6	21	6		2	23		1,673	8		463		378	10
Launderers	24	22								1					1	
Lawyers	37	29						1		7						
Masons	269	230	1					1		35			2			
Mechanics	131	108		1				3		16	2					1
Merchants	1,849	1,158	2	3	2			6		646		1	1		15	15
Operatives, cigar factories	237	234		1						2						
Painters	40	33								7						1
Physicians	46	31						10		5						
Policemen and watchmen	446	392		2	1			20		30			1			

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TABLE XXXVIII.—*Selected occupations, by sex and place of birth*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	West Indies.	South America.	Central America.	Mexico.	United States.	Canada.	Spain.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Africa.	Australia.	Asia.	Other countries.
MALES—continued.																
Printers	62	59					2	1		3						1
Sailors and boatmen	381	306		19						52						
Salesmen	147	99						4		44						
Servants	553	381	1	1			1	7		111	1		14		36	
Shoemakers	593	556								36					1	
Tailors	130	113								17						
Teachers	59	46			1					12						
FEMALES.																
Bakers	1	1														
Hucksters	19	17											2			
Laborers	97	82								6			7		1	1
Laundresses	1,689	1,651	1	5						10			22			
Merchants	26	25								1						
Operatives, cigar factories	1	1														
Printers	4	4														
Saleswomen																
Seamstresses	659	651			1	1		1		5						
Servants	1,827	1,739		4				1		42	3		37			1
Shoemakers	1	1														
Teachers	63	55						3		4		1				

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

MALES.																
Apprentices	355	349								6						
Bakers	1,108	843					1	1		251			3		9	
Barbers	824	719	1					1		70					31	2
Blacksmiths	563	399						1		155			1			7
Carpenters	3,180	2,550	4	2	2		1	5		566			7		29	14
Clerks and copyists	489	407	2	2				12		64	1	1				
Draymen and hackmen	497	339		1	1			8		146	1		1			
Fishermen	716	505	1				1			199					6	4
Harness makers	344	331								13						
Hucksters	289	153								53					76	7

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Laborers	94,622	75,374	19	8	14		19	97	3	13,676	11	3	2,385	1	2,924	86
Launderers	172	97						1		56			1		17	
Lawyers	153	128		1				4		19						1
Masons	1,185	998	1					1		152			1		34	4
Mechanics	1,037	851		1	1		1	13		167	2				6	15
Merchants	8,430	3,628	7	3	2		3	26	1	4,060	3	5	2		631	89
Operatives, cigar factories	2,460	2,252		1				4		105			4		94	
Painters	196	161			1			1		29					3	1
Physicians	186	149						11		25					1	
Policemen and watchmen	1,183	959	2		1			1		215					3	2
Printers	210	198						1		11						
Sailors and boatmen	1,091	601	1	1	1		1	3		455		2	1		2	23
Salesmen	2,092	907	1	2			1	3		1,012					165	1
Servants	3,497	1,990	5	6	1	1	4	5		570	2		58		843	12
Shoemakers	1,855	1,629								217			1		7	1
Tailors	628	530	1							89		1			6	1
Teachers	269	194	1	1				2		69	1				1	
FEMALES.																
Bakers																
Hucksters	21	11								1			6			3
Laborers	1,861	1,568						1		28			264			
Laundresses	3,860	3,789	1		1					35			33			1
Merchants	56	22								8			3			23
Operatives, cigar factories	138	137								1						
Printers																
Saleswomen	6	6														
Seamstresses	1,361	1,340		1	1					19						
Servants	3,942	3,784	4	2			2	3	1	79	1	1	63	1		1
Shoemakers	14	14														
Teachers	325	290	1				1	8		13	1					11

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

MALES.																
Apprentices	376	372		3						1						
Bakers	1,541	1,423	10	4	1					100	1	1				1
Barbers	632	577	1		1			2		50						1
Blacksmiths	478	386		6	1			6		70	3					6
Carpenters	2,784	2,509	3	50	6	1	1	18		173	7	3	1		2	10
Clerks and copyists	274	217	2		1			15		38	1					
Draymen and hackmen	297	170	1	15	2			31		71	4		1			2
Fishermen	382	358	2							20					1	1
Harness makers	297	285		3				2		5		1				1
Hucksters	173	140		1						14					15	3
Laborers	71,858	65,990	55	266	17	4	1	190		4,600	37	5	278		298	117

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TABLE XXXVIII.—*Selected occupations, by sex and place of birth*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO—Continued.

Occupation.	Total.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	West Indies.	South America.	Central America.	Mexico.	United States.	Canada.	Spain.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Africa.	Australia.	Asia.	Other countries.
MALES—continued.																
Launderers	119	95	1	1						12					10	
Lawyers	113	104			1			6		1						1
Masons	878	780		10		1		4		74	4				1	4
Mechanics	354	267	1	10	2			9		45	5		1			6
Merchants	6,200	3,802	14	34	11	4	3	44		2,089	12	11			58	118
Operatives, cigar factories	2,652	2,609	4	17				3		12	2		3		2	
Painters	78	54		5	1		2	1		7	2					1
Physicians	125	91	3	3				15		10	2					1
Policemen and watchmen	431	369	1	1				1		54	2	1				2
Printers	153	143	4	1			1			4						
Sailors and boatmen	859	530	8	16	3	1	2	17		248	9	2			4	19
Salesmen	1,000	606	2	5				1		381					2	3
Servants	1,740	1,262	3	27	1	1		21		354	8		8		51	4
Shoemakers	1,102	980	2	9				1		103					2	5
Tailors	661	597	3	14	3		2	2		37	1		1			1
Teachers	146	115		1				1		28		1				
FEMALES.																
Bakers	8	8														
Hucksters	39	35											1		1	2
Laborers	1,385	1,358								16	1		9			1
Laundresses	2,293	2,207	7	47	1	1		1		14	5		6		1	3
Merchants	87	62		2	1			2		6			5			9
Operatives, cigar factories	22	22														
Printers	4	3	1													
Saleswomen																
Seamstresses	1,739	1,688	5	20	1			1		18	2					6
Servants	2,289	2,152	7	38	1	1		7		40	6		13			4
Shoemakers	6	6														
Teachers	215	207		1	1			1		4	1					

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TABLE XXXIX.—*Number and size of families.*

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Province.	Total population.	Total number of families.	Average size.	Persons to a family.												
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 and over.
Habana	424,804	96,457	4.4	12,498	17,155	16,119	13,564	10,737	8,257	5,985	4,205	2,631	1,765	2,884	414	253
City of Habana	*235,981*	*56,793*	*4.2*	*9,343*	*11,272*	*9,468*	*7,491*	*5,651*	*4,176*	*3,039*	*2,164*	*1,348*	*881*	*1,526*	*268*	*166*
Matanzas	202,444	44,739	4.5	4,882	7,621	7,324	6,406	5,276	4,104	3,097	2,059	1,436	898	1,374	156	106
Pinar del Rio	173,064	31,197	5.5	1,208	3,342	4,368	4,705	4,240	3,628	2,837	2,158	1,501	1,125	1,791	232	72
Puerto Principe	88,234	18,746	4.7	2,189	2,974	2,827	2,344	1,999	1,751	1,444	1,108	769	536	756	29	20
Santa Clara	356,536	71,616	5.0	5,263	10,132	11,286	10,766	9,186	7,427	5,619	4,027	2,822	1,810	2,770	274	254
Santiago	327,715	65,210	5.0	4,574	8,893	9,686	9,296	8,200	6,948	5,637	4,267	3,026	1,999	2,471	145	68
Cuba	1,572,797	327,965	4.8	30,614	50,117	51,590	47,081	39,628	32,115	24,609	17,824	12,185	8,133	12,046	1,250	773

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

District.	Total population.	Total number of families.	Average size.	Persons to a family.												
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 and over.
Aguacate	3,163	786	4.0	101	161	140	116	83	67	49	29	16	10	12	.....	2
Alquizar	8,746	1,598	5.5	71	198	240	211	204	183	128	103	85	50	97	13	5
Bainoa	1,725	332	5.2	11	43	56	55	42	39	34	15	7	11	14	3	2
Batabanó	6,523	1,350	4.8	98	189	242	198	163	136	105	90	47	27	53	6	1
Bauta	5,142	1,033	5.0	71	142	155	169	132	102	74	66	44	24	44	10	.....
Bejucal	5,756	1,328	4.3	116	232	241	208	176	119	87	56	38	26	27	2	.....
Cano	4,210	817	5.2	57	81	135	125	118	85	66	51	38	17	38	2	4
Casiguas	1,004	189	5.3	4	21	32	29	25	24	22	14	4	7	5	1	1
Catalina	2,718	568	4.8	35	80	104	102	78	54	39	26	12	11	24	1	2
Ceiba del Agua	2,197	448	4.9	32	63	72	60	53	64	33	23	16	15	14	1	2
Guanabacoa	20,080	4,392	4.6	448	704	747	643	551	418	284	200	143	99	131	13	11
City of Guanabacoa	*13,965*	*3,229*	*4.3*	*390*	*566*	*564*	*470*	*387*	*289*	*195*	*133*	*92*	*58*	*67*	*8*	*10*
Guara	1,835	325	5.6	16	20	46	51	42	49	31	26	11	12	19	1	1
Güines	11,394	2,473	4.6	217	381	423	395	301	257	177	126	72	44	71	4	5
Guira de Melena	11,548	2,397	4.8	114	356	415	398	332	248	190	108	80	54	93	7	2
Habana	242,055	58,095	4.2	9,458	11,512	9,677	7,689	5,802	4,291	3,120	2,221	1,392	910	1,576	275	172
City of Habana	*235,981*	*56,793*	*4.1*	*9,343*	*11,272*	*9,468*	*7,491*	*5,651*	*4,176*	*3,039*	*2,164*	*1,348*	*881*	*1,526*	*268*	*166*
Isla de Pinos	3,199	572	5.6	34	53	84	82	77	64	39	30	36	25	30	6	3
Jaruco	4,076	877	4.6	71	132	167	134	108	84	62	45	20	16	32	4	2
Madruga	3,744	880	4.3	79	167	169	144	104	76	49	42	15	12	22	1	.....
Managua	2,887	518	5.6	32	62	70	62	69	55	44	38	30	14	34	7	1

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TABLE XXXIX.—*Number and size of families*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total population.	Total number of families.	Average size.	Persons to a family.												
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 and over.
Marianao	8,593	2,010	4.3	275	388	326	253	210	194	119	100	45	32	55	7	6
Melena del Sur	3,207	648	4.9	23	83	120	102	93	79	51	26	25	20	25	1	.....
Nueva Paz	7,761	1,627	4.8	104	230	272	278	220	182	108	84	46	39	57	5	2
Pipian	1,101	188	5.9	2	17	27	33	24	25	22	11	9	5	10	1	2
Quivicán	2,423	510	4.8	50	71	78	73	63	54	38	35	10	16	21	1	.....
Regla	11,363	2,534	4.5	297	396	392	368	319	240	184	131	72	56	70	8	1
Salud	3,293	629	5.2	30	67	92	102	82	81	60	38	23	21	31	2	.....
San Antonio de las Vegas	1,855	385	4.8	21	56	73	66	48	31	31	28	13	9	7	.....	2
San Antonio de los Baños	12,631	2,495	5.0	159	296	386	384	348	281	233	147	88	60	92	14	7
San Felipe	1,915	429	4.5	40	67	72	88	43	40	25	22	13	7	12	.....	.....
San José de las Lajas	4,154	956	4.3	84	159	173	162	118	103	66	39	17	14	17	2	2
San Nicolas	4,568	905	5.0	69	123	159	128	125	90	77	36	33	20	31	8	6
Santa Cruz del Norte	2,965	669	4.4	61	102	120	107	89	62	42	40	15	9	21	1	.....
Santa María del Rosario	2,730	593	4.6	28	89	123	99	73	66	38	32	14	9	21	1	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	10,276	2,058	5.0	138	310	340	321	287	205	176	87	78	49	54	4	9
Tapaste	1,551	332	4.7	23	52	62	49	41	33	30	13	9	6	12	2	.....
Vereda Nueva	2,416	511	4.7	29	52	89	85	84	76	42	18	15	9	12	.....	.....
The province	424,804	96,457	4.4	12,498	17,153	16,119	13,564	10,727	8,257	5,985	4,205	2,631	1,765	2,884	414	268

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Alacranes	8,110	1,843	4.4	242	347	329	278	188	124	109	79	45	38	41	8	15
Bolondrón	9,179	2,240	4.1	327	427	364	313	269	189	126	75	53	36	52	3	6
Cabezas	5,184	1,097	4.7	79	149	178	186	146	128	78	47	45	23	38	2	.....
Canasi	1,993	467	4.3	44	84	81	76	58	44	32	24	8	6	8	2	.....
Cárdenas	24,861	5,460	4.6	632	928	821	757	637	536	400	253	177	108	184	20	7
City of Cárdenas	*21,940*	*4,966*	*4.4*	*591*	*869*	*762*	*690*	*577*	*471*	*363*	*231*	*147*	*97*	*149*	*16*	*3*
Carlos Rojas	3,174	715	4.4	73	151	114	88	74	66	44	35	27	15	24	3	1
Colón	12,195	2,624	4.7	315	401	392	371	339	238	183	139	91	54	83	9	9
Cuevitas	5,807	1,348	4.3	152	249	228	207	154	112	69	68	36	32	38	2	1
Guamacaro	6,000	1,376	4.4	160	241	203	216	164	142	87	52	50	26	29	5	1
Jagüey Grande	5,853	1,177	5.0	89	134	194	169	158	133	103	66	49	37	36	8	1
Jovellanos	7,529	1,857	4.1	268	383	318	248	193	140	114	70	46	28	40	6	3
Macagua	5,042	1,107	4.6	131	150	182	158	134	113	64	57	43	26	34	6	.....
Macurijes	10,405	2,459	4.2	295	516	429	364	269	183	135	97	77	43	66	11	4
Martí	8,905	1,950	4.6	184	325	347	269	217	162	152	103	57	31	61	6	4

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Matanzas	45,282	9,748	4.6	969	1,565	1,593	1,456	1,152	940	694	459	333	209	327	30	21
City of Matanzas	*36,374*	*7,965*	*4.6*	*859*	*1,337*	*1,385*	*1,179*	*900*	*765*	*539*	*359*	*262*	*157*	*250*	*23*	*20*
Máximo Gómez	4,046	934	4.3	121	160	157	127	102	90	65	35	32	17	26	1	1
Méndez Capote	2,158	368	5.9	22	49	60	45	44	25	42	26	16	9	21	2	7
Palmillas	7,647	1,819	4.2	248	341	310	242	220	139	114	79	47	22	48	6	3
Perico	4,449	959	4.6	108	169	170	134	107	79	75	37	23	19	30	2	6
Roque	4,464	895	5.0	53	139	161	125	110	83	78	47	28	23	39	5	4
Sabanilla	5,205	1,084	4.8	105	154	162	137	166	107	88	64	25	24	44	6	2
San José de los Ramos	6,765	1,342	5.0	126	195	204	178	146	130	116	73	62	41	55	7	9
Santa Ana	2,965	680	4.4	66	138	113	81	90	56	51	28	27	11	17	2	.....
Unión de Reyes	5,226	1,190	4.4	103	217	214	181	139	117	78	46	39	20	31	4	1
The province	202,444	44,739	4.5	4,882	7,621	7,824	6,406	5,276	4,104	3,097	2,059	1,436	898	1,374	156	106

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Artemisa	9,317	1,776	5.2	69	231	277	306	262	189	135	110	81	40	58	13	5
Bahia Honda	2,117	507	4.2	28	99	95	110	62	37	38	21	10	4	4	1	.....
Cabañas	3,853	877	4.4	77	166	180	132	97	75	43	38	19	18	25	5	2
Candelaria	4,866	999	4.9	31	137	173	184	164	94	71	50	34	29	39	2	1
Consólacion del Norte	7,399	1,228	6.0	33	83	153	165	167	143	148	95	82	47	96	9	2
Consólacion del Sur	16,665	2,874	5.8	89	286	330	392	417	363	279	201	169	124	202	16	6
Guanajay	8,796	1,816	4.8	129	263	289	304	214	209	143	96	52	46	58	8	5
Guane	14,760	2,615	5.6	71	264	364	431	358	308	245	185	109	88	154	24	14
Guayabal	2,710	529	5.1	34	55	76	80	77	68	49	32	17	19	20	.....	2
Julian Diaz	1,871	371	5.0	14	44	64	59	52	41	39	20	15	8	13	2	.....
Los Palacios	2,456	509	4.8	25	73	86	98	60	48	33	32	23	12	18	1	.....
Mántua	8,366	1,512	5.5	48	123	234	244	190	204	163	104	63	55	75	10	1
Mariel	3,631	723	5.0	47	121	106	114	98	84	52	39	27	14	18	2	1
Pinar del Rio	38,343	6,573	5.8	244	634	771	930	882	783	648	508	383	282	441	56	16
City of Pinar del Rio	*8,880*	*1,812*	*4.9*	*165*	*262*	*278*	*289*	*228*	*174*	*122*	*97*	*67*	*52*	*69*	*3*	*8*
San Cristobal	4,268	849	5.0	30	106	158	124	137	93	60	50	28	23	36	3	1
San Diego de los Baños	2,419	464	5.2	15	67	76	68	61	47	39	30	17	16	25	2	1
San Diego de Nuñez	1,137	286	4.0	35	47	61	50	35	20	9	11	9	3	6	.....	.....
San Juan y Martinez	14,787	2,470	6.0	62	221	351	342	305	293	237	195	114	109	198	36	7
San Luis	7,608	1,358	5.6	58	129	188	198	179	169	122	106	68	44	83	12	2
Viñales	17,700	2,866	6.2	73	193	336	374	423	360	274	240	181	144	232	30	6
The province	173,064	31,197	5.5	1,208	3,342	4,368	4,705	4,240	3,628	2,827	2,158	1,501	1,125	1,791	232	72

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TABLE XXXIX.—*Number and size of families*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Total population.	Total number of families.	Average size.	Persons to a family.												
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20	21 and over.
Ciego de Avila	9,801	1,881	5.2	152	210	270	242	219	214	171	131	108	60	101	2	1
Morón	9,630	1,835	5.3	171	220	220	234	178	208	167	144	84	67	117	4	1
Nuevitas	10,355	2,104	4.9	229	310	310	274	243	200	178	122	80	63	73	10	12
Puerto Principe	53,140	11,852	4.5	1,516	2,072	1,865	1,456	1,267	1,030	825	642	446	304	411	12	6
City of Puerto Principe	*25,102*	*6,516*	*3.9*	*1,036*	*1,377*	*1,135*	*856*	*685*	*505*	*348*	*269*	*138*	*78*	*91*	*1*	*5*
Santa Cruz del Sur	5,308	1,074	4.9	121	152	152	138	92	99	103	60	51	42	54	1	.....
The province	88,234	18,746	4.7	2,189	2,974	2,827	2,344	1,999	1,751	1,444	1,108	769	535	756	29	20

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Abreus	3,995	731	5.5	44	84	112	109	95	79	60	44	28	25	43	3	6
Caibarien	8,650	1,742	5.0	123	206	288	272	241	183	139	92	66	51	72	6	3
Calabazar	13,419	2,658	5.0	133	307	432	386	362	272	218	154	108	69	104	11	12
Camajuani	14,495	2,710	5.3	140	316	376	408	351	309	246	184	144	81	135	15	5
Cartagena	6,244	1,089	5.7	54	122	177	148	167	128	81	60	58	33	45	9	13
Ceja de Pablo	6,954	1,370	5.1	111	175	169	193	179	160	126	79	71	49	56	2	.....
Cienfuegos	59,128	11,868	5.0	980	1,843	1,820	1,713	1,463	1,147	875	721	447	276	501	50	52
City of Cienfuegos	*30,038*	*6,371*	*4.7*	*653*	*1,045*	*1,008*	*939*	*750*	*571*	*435*	*341*	*240*	*140*	*219*	*17*	*15*
Cifuentes	3,825	822	4.7	71	108	134	129	139	94	46	49	26	21	15	5	.....
Cruces	7,953	1,694	4.7	126	270	291	274	210	170	121	72	50	33	63	10	4
Esperanza	7,811	1,527	5.1	97	175	220	227	222	171	141	99	67	41	64	.....	3
Palmira	6,527	1,269	5.1	82	176	189	201	157	133	99	80	55	32	50	7	9
Placetas	11,961	2,362	5.1	173	297	369	353	289	246	196	157	97	66	101	11	5
Quemado de Güines	8,890	1,940	4.6	242	288	287	285	217	194	151	94	69	46	59	3	5
Rancho Veloz	7,532	1,565	4.8	157	226	263	204	178	141	141	85	50	40	73	3	5
Ranchuelo	5,059	1,116	4.5	93	169	196	176	142	131	74	55	29	33	23	2	3
Rodas	9,562	1,788	5.3	123	236	265	246	227	210	142	97	88	51	79	9	15
Sagua la Grande	21,342	4,513	4.7	505	764	690	632	511	380	313	233	182	115	154	17	18
City of Sagua la Grande	*12,728*	*2,706*	*4.7*	*334*	*456*	*421*	*354*	*306*	*226*	*189*	*138*	*120*	*62*	*80*	*9*	*11*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	12,832	2,275	5.6	72	240	314	327	311	286	212	162	119	84	152	12	4
Sancti Spiritus	25,709	5,594	4.6	550	870	912	864	687	591	396	252	204	105	148	7	8
City of Sancti Spiritus	*12,696*	*2,936*	*4.3*	*324*	*488*	*520*	*482*	*387*	*279*	*184*	*99*	*67*	*41*	*49*	*1*	*6*

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San Diego del Valle	5,389	1,065	5.0	33	134	190	174	162	117	81	61	41	26	41	4	1
San Fernando	6,445	1,114	5.8	39	135	157	143	141	123	107	80	61	34	77	6	11
San Juan de las Yeras	5,600	1,134	4.9	53	143	211	186	148	119	88	59	49	27	49	2	.....
San Juan de los Remedios	14,833	3,135	4.7	299	499	456	469	380	333	245	158	108	78	91	9	10
Santa Clara	28,437	5,646	5.0	338	734	906	885	788	594	442	350	233	132	215	22	12
City of Santa Clara	*13,763*	*2,943*	*4.7*	*259*	*462*	*495*	*447*	*368*	*284*	*206*	*163*	*107*	*51*	*86*	*8*	*7*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	9,603	1,755	5.5	104	206	266	263	231	196	156	113	72	49	63	17	19
Santo Domingo	10,372	2,109	4.9	129	263	367	368	269	225	169	95	71	64	79	6	4
Trinidad	24,271	5,327	4.6	335	871	974	878	725	524	386	236	157	99	131	8	8
City of Trinidad	*11,120*	*2,666*	*4.2*	*198*	*509*	*503*	*466*	*375*	*239*	*158*	*91*	*58*	*28*	*37*	*2*	*2*
Yaguajay	9,718	1,698	5.7	77	190	235	258	209	197	168	107	72	59	89	18	19
The province	356,536	71,616	5.0	5,263	10,132	11,266	10,766	9,186	7,427	5,619	4,027	2,822	1,810	2,770	274	254

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

Alto Songo	12,770	2,814	4.5	409	393	404	394	327	266	205	143	105	71	89	4	4
Baracoa	21,944	4,266	5.1	255	495	604	598	615	508	384	312	200	151	132	9	3
Bayamo	21,193	3,848	5.5	215	445	468	499	475	417	365	309	249	186	210	10	.....
Campechuela	7,369	1,277	5.8	34	137	171	174	180	172	124	112	66	40	52	10	5
Caney	9,126	1,743	5.2	150	278	260	234	194	163	140	91	81	62	62	12	16
Cobre	10,707	2,180	4.9	224	292	321	279	255	223	184	139	103	45	106	8	1
Cristo	1,194	261	4.6	28	45	36	39	36	28	17	10	9	5	7	3	.....
Gibara	31,594	5,739	5.5	180	655	805	775	784	682	575	427	326	215	288	17	10
Guantanamo	28,063	6,506	4.3	753	1,252	1,099	955	775	591	411	298	188	110	148	9	7
Holguin	34,506	6,467	5.3	225	719	1,007	960	813	764	612	497	345	241	272	7	5
Jiguani	10,495	1,866	5.6	55	186	255	286	216	210	186	158	127	84	100	2	1
Manzanillo	32,288	6,556	4.9	430	961	1,006	925	806	724	590	377	290	196	240	9	2
City of Manzanillo	*14,464*	*3,313*	*4.4*	*319*	*588*	*569*	*503*	*393*	*323*	*233*	*147*	*107*	*53*	*73*	*3*	*2*
Mayari	8,504	1,478	5.8	40	133	183	206	194	180	168	142	86	50	91	4	1
Niquero	2,718	524	5.2	27	57	80	75	62	65	55	33	37	17	16	.....	.....
Palma Soriano	12,305	2,426	5.1	132	318	354	368	294	259	243	178	121	75	81	3	.....
Puerto Padre	19,984	3,519	5.7	122	351	454	489	454	380	364	302	223	151	221	8	.....
Sagua de Tánamo	5,796	1,014	5.7	33	81	111	149	133	137	131	85	60	45	45	4	.....
San Luis	11,681	2,344	5.0	195	332	320	297	288	247	192	188	120	65	90	4	2
Santiago de Cuba	45,478	10,292	4.4	1,087	1,763	1,739	1,594	1,304	934	691	466	290	190	221	22	11
City of Santiago de Cuba	*43,090*	*9,830*	*4.4*	*1,040*	*1,696*	*1,672*	*1,530*	*1,254*	*888*	*643*	*432*	*269*	*175*	*201*	*20*	*10*
The province	327,715	65,210	5.0	4,574	8,898	9,686	9,296	8,200	6,948	5,697	4,267	3,026	1,999	2,471	145	68

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TABLE XL.—*Dwellings and families.*

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Province.	Unoccupied buildings.	Occupied dwellings.	Number of families.	Persons to a family.	Persons to a dwelling.	Families to a dwelling.
Habana	5,474	58,755	96,457	4.4	7.2	1.6
City of Habana	*1,671*	*25,030*	*56,793*	*4.2*	*9.4*	*2.3*
Matanzas	5,608	36,143	44,739	4.5	5.6	1.2
Pinar del Río	4,155	27,887	31,197	5.5	6.2	1.1
Puerto Principe	1,672	15,325	18,746	4.7	5.8	1.2
Santa Clara	9,599	65,396	71,616	5.0	5.5	1.1
Santiago	8,673	59,218	65,210	5.0	5.5	1.1
Cuba	35,181	262,724	327,965	4.8	6.0	1.2

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

District.	Unoccupied buildings.	Occupied dwellings.	Number of families.	Persons to a family.	Persons to a dwelling.	Families to a dwelling.
Aguacate	64	536	786	4.0	5.9	1.5
Alquizar	51	1,487	1,598	5.5	5.8	1.1
Baínoa	4	308	332	5.2	5.6	1.1
Batabanó	47	977	1,360	4.8	6.7	1.4
Bauta	96	921	1,033	5.0	5.6	1.1
Bejucal	176	1,049	1,328	4.3	5.5	1.3
Cano	55	755	817	5.2	5.6	1.1
Casiguas	1	189	189	5.3	5.3	1.0
Catalina	40	551	568	4.8	4.9	1.0
Ceiba del Agua	86	383	448	4.9	5.7	1.2
Guanabacoa	524	3,672	4,392	4.6	5.5	1.2
City of Guanabacoa	*409*	*2,554*	*3,229*	*4.3*	*5.4*	*1.3*
Guara	18	316	325	5.6	5.8	1.0
Güines	290	2,268	2,473	4.6	5.0	1.1
Guira de Melena	208	2,037	2,397	4.8	5.7	1.2
Habana	1,770	26,002	58,095	4.2	9.3	2.2
City of Habana	*1,671*	*25,030*	*56,793*	*4.1*	*9.4*	*2.3*
Isla de Pinos	48	546	572	5.6	5.9	1.0
Jaruco	90	836	877	4.6	4.9	1.1
Madruga	192	745	890	4.3	5.0	1.2
Managua	85	466	518	5.6	6.2	1.1
Marianao	145	1,159	2,010	4.8	7.4	1.7
Melena del Sur	45	624	648	4.9	5.1	1.0
Nueva Paz	187	1,598	1,627	4.8	4.9	1.0
Pipian	11	187	188	5.9	5.9	1.0
Quivicán	234	494	510	4.8	4.9	1.0
Regla	177	1,707	2,534	4.5	6.7	1.5
Salud	40	573	629	5.2	5.7	1.1
San Antonio de las Vegas	48	365	385	4.8	5.0	1.0
San Antonio de los Baños	152	2,289	2,495	5.0	5.5	1.1
San Felipe	33	412	429	4.5	4.6	1.0
San José de las Lajas	143	880	956	4.3	4.7	1.1
San Nicolás	106	857	905	5.0	5.3	1.1
Santa Cruz del Norte	59	636	669	4.4	4.7	1.1
Santa María del Rosario	67	544	568	4.6	5.0	1.1
Santiago de las Vegas	126	1,620	2,058	5.0	6.3	1.3
Tapaste	27	312	332	4.7	5.0	1.1
Vereda Nueva	29	459	511	4.7	5.3	1.1
The province	5,474	58,755	96,457	4.4	7.2	1.6

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Alacranes	182	1,362	1,843	4.4	6.0	1.4
Bolondron	302	1,879	2,240	4.1	4.9	1.2
Cabezas	53	986	1,097	4.7	5.3	1.1
Canasi	290	445	467	4.3	4.5	1.0
Cardenas	519	4,395	5,460	4.6	5.7	1.2
City of Cardenas	*494*	*4,007*	*4,956*	*4.4*	*5.5*	*1.2*
Carlos Rojas	191	601	715	4.4	5.3	1.2
Colon	384	2,199	2,624	4.7	5.5	1.2
Cuevitas	146	976	1,348	4.3	5.9	1.4
Guamacaro	209	1,123	1,376	4.4	5.3	1.2
Jaguey Grande	168	1,104	1,177	5.0	5.0	1.0
Jovellanos	268	1,534	1,857	4.1	5.0	1.2
Macagua	108	964	1,107	4.6	5.2	1.1

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TABLE XL.—*Dwellings and families*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Unoccupied buildings.	Occupied dwellings.	Number of families.	Persons to a family.	Persons to a dwelling.	Families to a dwelling.
Macuriges	191	1,829	2,459	4.2	5.7	1.3
Marti	130	1,708	1,950	4.6	5.2	1.1
Matanzas	1,262	7,561	9,748	4.6	6.0	1.3
City of Matanzas	*1,009*	*5,820*	*7,965*	*4.6*	*6.2*	*1.4*
Maximo Gomez	128	831	934	4.3	4.9	1.1
Mendez Capote	48	366	368	5.9	6.0	1.0
Palmillas	416	1,462	1,819	4.2	5.2	1.2
Perico	55	610	959	4.6	7.3	1.6
Roque	122	804	895	5.0	5.6	1.1
Sabanilla	171	975	1,084	4.8	5.3	1.1
San José de los Ramos	55	972	1,342	5.0	7.0	1.4
Santa Ana	92	565	680	4.4	5.2	1.2
Union de Reyes	154	892	1,190	4.4	5.9	1.3
The province	5,608	38,143	44,739	4.5	5.6	1.2

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Artemisa	170	1,608	1,776	5.2	5.8	1.1
Bahia Honda	15	433	507	4.2	4.9	1.2
Cabanas	26	468	877	4.4	8.2	1.9
Candelaria	101	989	999	4.9	4.9	1.0
Consolacion del Norte	289	1,158	1,223	6.0	6.4	1.1
Consolacion del Sur	636	2,573	2,874	5.8	6.5	1.1
Guanajay	119	1,408	1,816	4.8	6.2	1.3
Guane	432	2,439	2,615	5.6	6.1	1.1
Guayabal	6	487	529	5.1	5.6	1.1
Julian Diaz	117	359	371	5.0	5.2	1.0
Los Palacios	22	468	509	4.8	5.2	1.1
Mantua	186	1,444	1,512	5.5	5.7	1.0
Mariel	76	660	723	5.0	5.5	1.1
Pinar del Rio	1,321	5,706	6,573	5.8	6.7	1.2
City of Pinar del Rio	*69*	*1,178*	*1,818*	*4.9*	*7.6*	*1.5*
San Cristobal	17	787	849	5.0	5.6	1.1
San Diego de los Baños	43	408	464	5.2	5.9	1.1
San Diego de Nunez	8	255	286	4.0	4.5	1.1
San Juan y Martines	120	2,310	2,470	6.0	6.4	1.1
San Luis	357	1,232	1,358	5.6	6.2	1.1
Vinales	94	2,720	2,866	6.2	6.5	1.1
The province	4,155	27,887	31,197	5.5	6.2	1.1

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Ciego de Avila	290	1,633	1,881	5.2	6.0	1.2
Moron	124	1,430	1,835	5.3	6.7	1.3
Nuevitas	156	1,755	2,104	4.9	5.9	1.2
Puerto Principe	1,086	9,651	11,852	4.5	5.5	1.2
City of Puerto Principe	*453*	*4,861*	*6,516*	*3.9*	*5.2*	*1.3*
Santa Cruz del Sur	74	856	1,074	4.9	6.2	1.3
The province	1,672	15,325	18,746	4.7	5.8	1.2

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Abreus	117	715	731	5.5	5.6	1.0
Caibarien	179	1,667	1,742	5.0	5.2	1.0
Calabazar	332	2,546	2,658	5.0	5.3	1.0
Camajuani	266	2,467	2,710	5.3	5.5	1.0
Cartagena	91	993	1,089	5.7	6.3	1.1
Ceja de Pablo	82	1,290	1,370	5.1	5.4	1.1
Cienfuegos	1,079	10,127	11,868	5.0	5.8	1.2
City of Cienfuegos	*615*	*4,967*	*6,371*	*4.7*	*6.0*	*1.3*
Cifuentes	116	726	822	4.7	5.3	1.1
Cruces	214	1,624	1,694	4.7	4.9	1.0
Esperanza	308	1,509	1,527	5.1	5.2	1.0
Palmira	151	1,218	1,269	5.1	5.4	1.0
Placetas	340	2,124	2,362	5.1	5.6	1.1

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TABLE XL.—*Dwellings and families*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Unoccupied buildings.	Occupied dwellings.	Number of families.	Persons to a family.	Persons to a dwelling.	Families to a dwelling.
Quemado de Guines	331	1,684	1,940	4.6	5.3	1.2
Rancho Veloz	107	1,298	1,565	4.8	5.8	1.2
Ranchuelo	188	1,024	1,116	4.5	5.0	1.1
Rodas	303	1,688	1,788	5.3	5.7	1.1
Sagua la Grande	615	4,109	4,513	4.7	5.2	1.1
City of Sagua la Grande	*431*	*2,488*	*2,706*	*4.7*	*5.1*	*1.1*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	310	2,103	2,275	5.6	6.1	1.1
Sancti Spiritus	1,102	5,096	5,594	4.6	5.1	1.1
City of Sancti Spiritus	*588*	*2,637*	*2,936*	*4.3*	*4.8*	*1.1*
San Diego del Valle	189	1,000	1,085	5.0	5.4	1.1
San Fernando	175	1,087	1,114	5.8	5.9	1.0
San Juan de las Yeras	289	1,059	1,134	4.9	5.3	1.1
San Juan de los Remedios	458	2,887	3,135	4.7	5.2	1.1
Santa Clara	1,085	5,379	5,646	5.0	5.3	1.1
City of Santa Clara	*620*	*2,745*	*2,943*	*4.7*	*5.0*	*1.1*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	91	1,704	1,755	5.5	5.6	1.0
Santa Domingo	178	2,064	2,109	4.9	5.0	1.0
Trinidad	812	4,571	5,327	4.6	5.3	1.2
City of Trinidad	*482*	*2,185*	*2,666*	*4.2*	*5.1*	*1.2*
Yaguajay	91	1,647	1,698	5.7	5.9	1.0
The province	9,599	65,396	71,616	5.0	5.5	1.1

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

Alto Songo	306	2,473	2,814	4.5	5.0	1.1
Baracoa	2,534	3,929	4,266	5.1	5.6	1.1
Bayamo	385	3,752	3,848	5.5	5.6	1.0
Campechuela	104	1,149	1,277	5.8	6.4	1.1
Caney	450	1,612	1,743	5.2	5.7	1.1
Cobre	680	2,063	2,180	4.9	5.2	1.1
Cristo	72	251	261	4.6	4.7	1.0
Gibara	349	5,327	5,739	5.5	5.9	1.1
Guantanamo	838	5,856	6,596	4.3	4.8	1.1
Holguin	375	6,067	6,467	5.3	5.7	1.1
Jiguani	41	1,809	1,866	5.6	5.8	1.0
Manzanillo	546	6,043	6,556	4.9	5.3	1.1
City of Manzanillo	*530*	*2,982*	*3,513*	*4.4*	*4.9*	*1.1*
Mayari	261	1,426	1,478	5.8	6.0	1.0
Niquero	62	473	524	5.2	5.7	1.1
Palma Soriano	213	2,349	2,426	5.1	5.2	1.0
Puerto Padre	115	3,355	3,519	5.7	6.0	1.1
Sagua de Tanamo	71	976	1,014	5.7	5.9	1.0
San Luis	268	2,265	2,344	5.0	5.2	1.0
Santiago de Cuba	1,003	8,024	10,292	4.4	5.7	1.3
City of Santiago	*997*	*7,574*	*9,830*	*4.4*	*5.7*	*1.3*
The province	8,673	59,218	65,210	5.0	5.5	1.1

TABLE XLI.—*Source of water supply.*

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Province.	Occupied dwellings.	Cistern.	Aqueduct.	Spring.	River.	Not stated.
Habana	58,755	27,728	22,339	1,332	2,982	4,374
City of Habana	*25,030*	*988*	*20,657*	*244*	*131*	*3,010*
Matanzas	36,143	28,259	4,967	394	1,600	923
Pinar del Rio	27,887	9,417	234	530	17,237	469
Puerto Principe	15,325	8,536	3	3,208	3,072	506
Santa Clara	65,396	35,968	5,921	8,997	13,404	1,106
Santiago	59,218	10,713	8,284	3,315	36,068	838
Cuba	282,724	120,621	41,748	17,766	74,393	8,296

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TABLE XLI.—*Source of water supply*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Occupied dwellings.	Cistern.	Aqueduct.	Spring.	River.	Not stated.
Aguacate	536	528				8
Alquizar	1,487	1,376			8	103
Bainoa	308	297			10	1
Batabano	977	419	505	27	11	15
Bauta	921	882		3	24	12
Bejucal	1,043	1,014		4	1	24
Cano	755	727		16	2	10
Casiguas	189	186			2	1
Catalina	551	522	2		1	26
Ceiba del Agua	383	365				18
Guanabacoa	3,672	3,196	25	133	33	285
City of Guanabacoa	*2,564*	*2,208*	*18*	*84*		*254*
Guara	316	314				2
Guines	2,268	313	500		1,407	48
Guira de Melena	2,037	1,847			10	180
Habana	26,002	1,622	20,714	275	310	3,081
City of Habana	*25,030*	*988*	*20,657*	*244*	*131*	*3,010*
Isla de Pinos	546	338	18		183	7
Jaruco	835	530		37	262	6
Madruga	745	658		3	61	23
Managua	468	441			22	5
Marianao	1,159	864	196	20	22	57
Melena del Sur	624	606				18
Nueva Paz	1,598	1,504			48	46
Pipian	187	171			14	2
Quivican	494	483				11
Regla	1,707	788	10	772	2	135
Salud	573	563				10
San Antonio de las Vegas	365	357		3	1	4
San Antonio de los Banos	2,289	1,778	389	2	53	67
San Felipe	412	409		1		2
San Jose de las Lajas	880	855			2	23
San Nicolas	857	694			138	25
Santa Cruz del Norte	636	303			323	10
Santa Maria del Rosario	544	531		6	1	6
Santiago de las Vegas	1,620	1,505		29	23	63
Tapaste	312	296		1	8	7
Vereda Nueva	459	446				13
The province	58,755	27,728	22,389	1,332	2,982	4,374

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Alacranes	1,382	1,244		1	50	87
Bolondron	1,879	1,663	188	3	12	13
Cabezas	986	735			247	4
Canasi	445	120		4	320	1
Cardenas	4,395	3,094	1,012	124	2	163
City of Cardenas	*4,007*	*2,727*	*1,006*	*113*	*2*	*159*
Carlos Rojas	601	595			1	5
Colon	2,199	2,168		1		30
Cuevitas	976	964		2	3	7
Guamacaro	1,123	789	1	27	296	10
Jaguey Grande	1,104	1,093				11
Jovellanos	1,534	1,093	408	2		31
Macagua	964	907		4	16	37
Macurigues	1,829	1,665	55		66	43
Marti	1,708	1,537		78	62	31
Matanzas	7,561	3,788	3,231	84	175	283
City of Matanzas	*5,890*	*2,247*	*3,213*	*69*	*26*	*265*
Maximo Gomez	831	815				16
Mendez Capote	366	362				4
Palmillas	1,462	1,379	1	4	57	21
Perico	610	588		33		9
Roque	804	609	70	9		116
Sabanilla	975	777		2	189	7
San José de los Ramos	972	952		5	5	10
Santa Ana	565	491	1		68	5
Union de Reyes	892	851		1	31	9
The province	36,143	28,259	4,967	384	1,600	933

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TABLE XLI.—*Source of water supply*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Occupied dwellings.	Cistern.	Aqueduct.	Spring.	River.	Not stated.
Artemisa	1,608	1,470	19	4	78	32
Bahia Honda	433	148	.....	11	255	19
Cabanas	468	279	.....	72	111	6
Candelaria	989	660	.....	.....	313	16
Consolacion del Norte	1,158	147	.....	1	997	13
Consolacion del Sur	2,573	145	1	311	2,074	42
Guanajay	1,408	1,307	22	1	28	50
Guane	2,439	1,418	.....	20	956	45
Guayabal	487	402	.....	.....	82	3
Julian Diaz	359	149	.....	.....	203	7
Los Palacios	468	217	.....	.....	248	3
Mantua	1,444	216	.....	3	1,210	15
Mariel	660	176	192	6	269	17
Pinar del Rio	5,706	1,636	.....	18	3,972	80
City of Pinar del Rio	*1,172*	*1,049*	.....	*17*	*73*	*33*
San Cristobal	767	247	.....	.....	502	18
San Diego de los Baños	408	72	.....	7	323	6
San Diego de Nuñez	255	153	.....	.....	101	1
San Juan y Martinez	2,310	42	.....	.....	2,225	43
San Luis	1,232	279	.....	10	927	16
Vinales	2,720	254	.....	66	2,363	37
The province	27,887	9,417	234	530	17,237	469

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Ciego de Avila	1,633	1,158	.....	112	343	20
Moron	1,490	913	.....	52	458	7
Nuevitas	1,755	663	.....	844	216	32
Puerto Principe	9,651	5,447	3	2,075	1,698	428
City of Puerto Principe	*4,861*	*2,633*	*3*	*1,981*	*15*	*229*
Santa Cruz del Sur	856	855	.....	125	357	19
The province	15,325	8,536	3	3,208	3,072	506

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Abreus	715	461	139	4	102	9
Caibarien	1,667	346	2	1,289	10	20
Calabazar	2,546	1,787	21	99	606	33
Camajuani	2,467	1,953	4	45	447	18
Cartagena	993	847	.....	25	108	13
Ceja de Pablo	1,290	1,135	.....	19	124	12
Cienfuegos	10,127	3,652	2,114	2,715	1,347	299
City of Cienfuegos	*4,967*	*320*	*2,104*	*2,354*	*2*	*187*
Cifuentes	726	608	.....	72	39	7
Cruces	1,624	1,449	.....	36	63	76
Esperanza	1,509	1,323	.....	81	82	23
Palmira	1,218	1,001	.....	18	178	21
Placetas	2,124	1,386	.....	5	704	29
Quemado de Guines	1,684	1,379	.....	27	262	16
Rancho Veloz	1,298	893	.....	20	361	24
Ranchuelo	1,024	966	.....	1	46	11
Rodas	1,688	690	188	4	781	25
Sagua la Grande	4,109	589	1,436	1,675	367	62
City of Sagua la Grande	*2,488*	*51*	*1,309*	*898*	*211*	*39*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	2,103	1,788	.....	19	305	41
Sancti Spiritus	5,086	748	1,941	203	2,136	58
City of Sancti Spiritus	*2,637*	*217*	*1,932*	*9*	*437*	*42*
San Diego del Valle	1,000	888	.....	1	100	11
San Fernando	1,087	617	.....	.....	462	8
San Juan de las Yeras	1,069	780	.....	.....	269	10
San Juan de los Remedios	2,887	2,123	75	64	565	60
Santa Clara	5,379	3,933	1	269	1,078	98
City of Santa Clara	*2,745*	*2,457*	.....	*267*	*5*	*56*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	1,704	1,170	.....	173	347	14
Santo Domingo	2,064	1,711	.....	89	242	22
Trinidad	4,571	574	.....	2,019	1,909	69
City of Trinidad	*2,185*	*3*	.....	*1,909*	*243*	*30*
Yaguajay	1,647	1,241	.....	25	364	17
The province	65,396	35,968	5,921	8,997	13,404	1,106

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TABLE XLI.—*Source of water supply*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Occupied dwellings.	Cistern.	Aqueduct.	Spring.	River.	Not stated.
Alto Songo	2,473	10	.....	2	2,440	21
Baracoa	3,929	114	687	431	2,659	38
Bayamo	3,752	459	.....	6	3,235	52
Campechuela	1,149	518	.....	135	481	15
Caney	1,612	32	427	39	1,099	15
Cobre	2,063	34	2	57	1,951	19
Cristo	251	.....	.....	.....	244	7
Gibara	5,327	1,818	21	1,160	2,228	100
Guantanamo	5,856	27	21	84	5,642	82
Holguin	6,087	3,358	1	33	2,548	147
Jiguani	1,808	510	.....	.....	1,291	7
Manzanillo	6,043	1,437	.....	1,168	3,359	79
City of Manzanillo	*2,932*	*932*	.....	*1,155*	*859*	*26*
Mayarí	1,426	75	.....	17	1,319	15
Niquero	473	255	.....	3	213	2
Palma Soriano	2,349	177	.....	3	2,147	22
Puerto Padre	3,355	1,815	.....	77	1,427	36
Sagua de Tanamo	976	36	.....	2	928	10
San Luis	2,265	15	.....	2	2,225	23
Santiago de Cuba	8,024	23	7,125	96	632	148
City of Santiago de Cuba	*7,574*	*23*	*7,125*	*96*	*183*	*147*
The province	59,218	10,713	8,284	3,315	36,088	838

TABLE XLII.—*Disposition of garbage.*

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Province.	Occupied dwellings.	City.	Private.	Burn.	Not stated.
Habana	58,755	32,163	16,648	6,978	2,966
City of Habana	*25,030*	*22,758*	*482*	*329*	*1,461*
Matanzas	36,143	13,767	13,681	7,841	904
Pinar del Rio	27,887	3,776	22,992	625	494
Puerto Principe	15,325	4,980	3,079	6,779	487
Santa Clara	65,396	18,517	22,677	23,026	1,176
Santiago	59,218	15,026	4,260	39,106	826
Cuba	262,724	88,229	83,287	84,355	6,853

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

District.	Occupied dwellings.	City.	Private.	Burn.	Not stated.
Aguacate	536	257	271	.....	8
Alquizar	1,487	5	1,378	1	103
Batabanó	308	.....	174	133	1
Batabanó	977	470	239	248	20
Banta	921	362	521	26	12
Bejucal	1,043	854	160	5	24
Cano	755	.....	446	153	156
Casiguas	189	.....	51	137	1
Catalina	551	134	283	100	34
Ceiba del Agua	383	.....	318	34	31
Guanabacoa	3,672	2,063	749	639	221
City of Guanabacoa	*2,564*	*2,060*	*130*	*138*	*136*
Guara	316	1	94	213	8
Güines	2,268	51	1,613	556	48
Guira de Melena	2,087	636	1,169	4	228
Habana	26,002	23,023	949	499	1,531
City of Habana	*25,030*	*22,758*	*482*	*329*	*1,461*
Isla de Pinos	546	8	342	185	11
Jaruco	835	109	672	48	6
Madruga	745	290	332	107	16
Managua	468	141	320	.....	7
Marianao	1,159	832	160	119	48
Melena del Sur	624	.....	198	408	18

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TABLE XLII.—*Disposition of garbage*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Occupied dwellings.	City.	Private.	Burn.	Not stated.
Nueva Paz	1,598	.....	379	1,172	47
Pipian	187	.....	.....	185	2
Quivicán	494	2	372	107	13
Regla	1,707	1,569	4	20	114
Salud	573	.....	563	1	9
San Antonio de las Vegas	365	.....	313	48	4
San Antonio de los Baños	2,289	1,329	926	9	85
San Felipe	412	3	260	147	2
San José de las Lajas	880	.....	295	550	35
San Nicolás	857	.....	550	282	25
Santa Cruz del Norte	636	1	247	377	11
Santa María del Rosario	544	23	397	118	6
Santiago de las Vegas	1,620	.....	1,398	158	64
Tapaste	312	.....	132	173	7
Vereda Nueva	459	.....	433	16	10
The province	58,755	32,163	16,648	6,978	2,966

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Alacranes	1,362	208	475	610	69
Bolondrón	1,879	745	914	207	13
Cabezas	986	.....	417	565	4
Canasi	445	141	149	147	8
Cárdenas	4,395	3,205	643	338	109
City of Cárdenas	*4,007*	*3,157*	*576*	*370*	*104*
Carlos Rojas	601	.....	300	296	5
Colón	2,199	840	722	559	78
Cuevitas	976	177	712	80	7
Guamacaro	1,123	332	700	80	11
Jagüey Grande	1,104	84	869	191	10
Jovellanos	1,534	721	425	356	32
Macagua	904	.....	349	578	37
Macurijes	1,829	650	727	419	33
Martí	1,708	.....	1,378	235	95
Matanzas	7,561	5,332	1,171	840	218
City of Matanzas	*5,880*	*5,239*	*202*	*179*	*200*
Maximo-Gómez	831	277	401	137	16
Méndez Capote	366	.....	142	220	4
Palmillas	1,462	144	1,026	271	21
Perico	610	311	216	74	9
Roque	804	40	546	125	93
Sabanilla	975	.....	545	422	8
San José de los Ramos	972	.....	235	727	10
Santa Ana	565	70	333	157	5
Unión de Reyes	892	540	236	107	9
The province	36,143	13,767	13,631	7,841	904

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Artemisa	1,603	485	1,069	17	32
Bahía Honda	433	.....	327	87	19
Cabañas	468	86	262	114	6
Candelaria	989	.....	974	.....	15
Consolación del Norte	1,158	.....	1,144	.....	14
Consolación del Sur	2,573	258	2,217	57	41
Guanajay	1,406	942	415	2	49
Guane	2,439	.....	2,356	27	56
Guayabal	487	140	344	.....	3
Julian Diaz	359	.....	352	.....	7
Los Palacios	468	167	289	9	3
Mántua	1,444	.....	1,394	34	16
Mariel	660	202	323	118	17
Pinar del Rio	5,706	1,088	4,519	17	82
City of Pinar del Rio	*1,172*	*1,088*	*51*	.....	*33*
San Cristobal	767	196	550	3	18
San Diego de los Baños	408	64	330	.....	14
San Diego de Nuñez	255	.....	225	29	1
San Juan y Martinez	2,310	.....	2,263	.....	47
San Luis	1,232	148	1,018	50	16
Viñales	2,720	.....	2,621	61	38
The province	27,887	3,776	22,902	625	494

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TABLE XLII.—*Disposition of garbage*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Occupied dwellings.	City.	Private.	Burn.	Not stated.
Ciego de Avila	1,633	204	755	655	19
Morón	1,430	.....	810	612	8
Nuevitas	1,755	279	365	1,079	32
Puerto Principe	9,651	4,497	1,109	3,640	405
City of Puerto Principe	*4,861*	*4,497*	*111*	*50*	*203*
Santa Cruz del Sur	856	.....	40	798	23
The province	15,325	4,980	3,079	6,779	487

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Abreus	715	199	57	449	10
Caibarien	1,667	1,128	376	140	23
Calabazar	2,546	.....	1,117	1,399	30
Camajuani	2,467	804	1,278	369	16
Cartagena	993	.....	84	896	13
Ceja de Pablo	1,290	85	237	808	165
Cienfuegos	10,127	4,544	1,987	3,450	146
City of Cienfuegos	*4,967*	*4,544*	*267*	*97*	*59*
Cifuentes	726	241	372	106	7
Cruces	1,624	388	502	710	24
Esperanza	1,509	2	763	721	23
Palmira	1,218	244	210	743	21
Placetas	2,124	520	1,066	510	28
Quemados de Güines	1,694	117	925	626	16
Rancho Veloz	1,296	.....	737	533	26
Ranchuelo	1,024	211	108	689	16
Rodas	1,688	388	473	802	25
Sagua la Grande	4,109	1,852	1,442	648	167
City of Sagua la Grande	*2,488*	*1,843*	*393*	*224*	*28*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	2,103	114	1,713	218	58
Sancti-Spiritus	5,086	2,212	1,281	1,536	57
City of Sancti-Spiritus	*2,637*	*2,143*	*205*	*248*	*41*
San Diego del Valle	1,000	1	878	108	13
San Fernando	1,087	.....	63	1,016	8
San Juan de las Yeras	1,059	.....	388	659	12
San Juan de los Remedios	2,887	1,284	650	902	51
Santa Clara	5,379	2,263	1,900	1,118	98
City of Santa Clara	*2,745*	*2,263*	*89*	*357*	*37*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	1,704	168	554	969	13
Santo Domingo	2,064	296	1,358	388	22
Trinidad	4,571	1,456	749	2,297	69
City of Trinidad	*2,185*	*1,455*	*141*	*559*	*30*
Yaguajay	1,647	.....	1,409	221	17
The province	65,396	18,517	22,677	23,026	1,176

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

Alto Songo	2,473	.....	311	2,141	21
Baracoa	3,929	776	10	3,105	38
Bayamo	3,752	609	319	2,771	53
Campechuela	1,149	.....	68	1,063	18
Caney	1,612	110	361	1,136	15
Cobre	2,063	.....	400	1,644	19
Cristo	251	.....	1	242	8
Gibara	5,327	770	658	3,801	98
Guantanamo	5,856	1,346	242	4,187	81
Holguin	6,087	761	477	4,774	75
Jiguani	1,808	.....	124	1,678	6
Manzanillo	6,043	2,834	121	2,948	140
City of Manzanillo	*2,982*	*2,834*	*56*	*62*	*30*
Mayari	1,426	56	283	1,073	14
Niquero	473	158	14	299	2
Palma Soriano	2,349	.....	156	2,171	22
Puerto Padre	3,355	261	319	2,737	38
Sagua de Tánamo	976	.....	2	964	10
San Luis	2,265	430	293	1,519	23
Santiago de Cuba	8,024	6,915	111	853	145
City of Santiago de Cuba	*7,574*	*6,915*	*111*	*404*	*144*
The province	59,218	15,026	4,280	39,106	826

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TABLE XLIII.—*Disposition of excreta.*

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

Province.	Occupied dwellings.	Cesspool.	Sewer.	None.	Not stated.
Habana	58,755	29,892	12,139	12,634	4,090
City of Habana	*25,030*	*10,866*	*12,013*	*610*	*1,541*
Matanzas	36,143	17,517	843	16,762	1,021
Pinar del Rio	27,887	5,563	20	21,603	701
Puerto Principe	15,325	6,044	11	8,770	500
Santa Clara	65,396	30,780	475	32,209	1,932
Santiago	59,218	20,899	156	37,267	896
Cuba	262,724	110,695	13,644	129,245	9,140

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

District.	Occupied dwellings.	Cesspool.	Sewer.	None.	Not stated.
Aguacate	536	344	1	21	170
Alquizar	1,487	580	.....	673	234
Bainoa	308	51	.....	256	1
Batabano	977	618	18	315	26
Bauta	921	454	2	452	13
Bejucal	1,043	830	1	168	44
Cano	755	238	.....	360	157
Casiguas	189	61	.....	.....	128
Catalina	551	220	.....	274	57
Ceiba del Agua	383	109	.....	245	29
Guanabacoa	3,672	2,417	17	1,017	221
City of Guanabacoa	*2,564*	*2,119*	*13*	*247*	*185*
Guara	316	194	.....	116	6
Guines	2,268	1,489	7	718	54
Guira de Melena	2,087	776	1	928	332
Habana	26,002	11,389	12,029	953	1,631
City of Habana	*25,030*	*10,866*	*12,013*	*610*	*1,541*
Isla de Pinos	546	211	5	319	11
Jaruco	835	283	1	545	6
Madruga	745	466	.....	82	197
Managua	468	120	1	341	6
Marianao	1,159	997	23	100	39
Melena del Sur	624	375	1	158	90
Nueva Paz	1,596	722	2	637	237
Pipian	187	185	.....	.....	2
Quivican	494	369	.....	112	13
Regla	1,707	1,552	11	26	118
Salud	573	185	.....	379	9
San Antonio de las Vegas	365	116	4	241	4
San Antonio de los Baños	2,289	1,500	5	693	91
San Felipe	412	257	.....	153	2
San Jose de las Lajas	890	394	.....	451	35
San Nicolas	857	381	2	445	29
Santa Cruz del Norte	636	230	2	393	11
Santa Maria del Rosario	544	273	1	264	6
Santiago de las Vegas	1,020	1,336	1	220	63
Tapaste	312	32	3	270	7
Vereda Nueva	459	138	1	309	11
The province	58,755	29,892	12,139	12,634	4,090

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Alacranes	1,362	371	7	913	71
Bolondron	1,879	764	4	1,097	14
Cabezas	986	215	.....	653	118
Canasi	445	147	3	294	1
Cardenas	4,395	3,543	134	607	111
City of Cardenas	*4,007*	*3,505*	*129*	*266*	*107*
Carlos Rojas	601	175	1	419	6
Colon	2,199	1,424	.....	737	38
Cuevitas	976	311	1	657	7
Guamacaro	1,123	357	6	750	10
Jaguey Grande	1,104	291	3	799	11
Jovellanos	1,534	1,016	6	393	129
Macagua	964	182	.....	744	38
Macuriges	1,329	909	.....	986	34
Marti	1,706	231	5	1,441	31
Matanzas	7,561	4,900	648	1,787	226
City of Matanzas	*5,890*	*4,596*	*644*	*442*	*208*

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TABLE XLIII.—*Disposition of excreta*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Occupied dwellings.	Cesspool.	Sewer.	None.	Not stated.
Maximo Gomez	881	288	3	524	16
Mendez Capote	386	43	2	317	4
Palmillas	1,462	467	7	965	23
Perico	610	385	.....	215	10
Roque	804	135	2	576	91
Sabanilla	975	388	.....	580	7
San Jose de los Ramos	972	411	2	548	11
Santa Ana	565	84	6	470	5
Union de Reyes	892	580	3	300	9
The province	36,143	17,517	843	16,762	1,021

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Artemisa	1,608	647	2	810	144
Bahia Honda	433	188	.....	226	19
Cabanas	468	50	2	410	6
Candelaria	989	321	.....	608	60
Consolacion del Norte	1,158	69	1	1,074	14
Consolacion del Sur	2,573	434	1	2,097	41
Guanajay	1,408	984	.....	375	49
Guane	2,439	81	.....	2,311	47
Guayabal	487	161	1	322	3
Julian Diaz	359	111	.....	241	7
Los Palacios	468	110	.....	355	3
Mantua	1,444	48	1	1,372	23
Mariel	660	303	.....	335	22
Pinar del Rio	5,706	1,144	9	4,454	99
City of Pinar del Rio	*1,172*	*1,106*	*3*	*21*	*42*
San Cristobal	767	135	1	613	18
San Diego de los Baños	408	49	1	322	36
San Diego de Nunez	255	8	.....	246	1
San Juan y Martinez	2,310	289	1	1,974	46
San Luis	1,232	188	.....	1,021	23
Vinales	2,720	243	.....	2,437	40
The province	27,887	5,563	20	21,608	701

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Ciego de Avila	1,633	527	5	1,082	19
Moron	1,430	300	.....	1,121	9
Nuevitas	1,755	1,286	5	481	33
Puerto Principe	9,851	3,709	1	5,465	416
City of Puerto Principe	*4,861*	*3,375*	*1*	*1,268*	*217*
Santa Cruz del Sur	856	212	.....	621	23
The province	15,325	6,044	11	8,770	500

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Abreus	715	346	3	356	10
Caibarien	1,667	1,276	14	335	42
Calabazar	2,546	585	8	1,922	31
Camajuani	2,467	1,056	3	1,383	25
Cartagena	993	213	1	765	14
Ceja de Pablo	1,290	386	4	817	83
Cienfuegos	10,127	6,437	213	3,328	149
City of Cienfuegos	*4,967*	*4,592*	*200*	*112*	*63*
Cifuentes	726	295	4	116	311
Cruces	1,624	1,174	6	419	25
Esperanza	1,509	364	5	1,117	23
Palmira	1,218	851	2	342	23
Placetas	2,124	830	5	1,259	30
Quemado de Guines	1,684	312	5	1,350	17
Rancho Veloz	1,298	239	3	1,032	24
Ranchuelo	1,024	595	3	319	107
Rodas	1,688	759	4	897	28
Sagua la Grande	4,109	2,850	117	841	301
City of Sagua la Grande	*2,488*	*2,225*	*105*	*126*	*34*
San Antonio de las Vueltas	2,103	409	1	1,638	55

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TABLE XLIII.—*Disposition of excreta*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

[Figures in italic are included in those for the province or district.]

District.	Occupied dwellings.	Cesspool.	Sewer.	None.	Not stated.
Sancti Spiritus	5,086	2,482	3	2,538	63
City of Sancti Spiritus	*2,637*	*2,153*	*3*	*437*	*44*
San Diego del Valle	1,000	110	.....	878	12
San Fernando	1,087	247	13	818	9
San Juan de las Yeras	1,059	159	.....	887	13
San Juan de los Remedios	2,887	1,678	6	937	266
Santa Clara	5,379	2,196	34	3,028	121
City of Santa Clara	*2,745*	*2,073*	*32*	*590*	*50*
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	1,704	976	9	708	16
Santo Domingo	2,064	640	1	1,384	39
Trinidad	4,571	2,598	4	1,895	74
City of Trinidad	*2,185*	*2,102*	*2*	*51*	*30*
Yaguajay	1,647	717	4	905	21
The province	65,396	30,780	475	32,209	1,932

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

Alto Songo	2,478	342	1	2,108	22
Baracoa	3,929	770	6	3,111	42
Bayamo	3,752	532	1	3,163	56
Campechuela	1,149	333	1	800	15
Caney	1,612	496	7	1,095	15
Cobre	2,063	178	.....	1,865	20
Cristo	251	161	.....	83	7
Gibara	5,327	2,156	31	3,037	103
Guantanamo	5,856	2,362	11	3,362	131
Holguin	6,087	1,322	.....	4,695	70
Jiguani	1,808	196	1	1,605	6
Manzanillo	6,043	2,964	12	2,981	86
City of Manzanillo	*2,982*	*2,787*	*11*	*152*	*32*
Mayari	1,426	90	.....	1,319	17
Niquero	478	157	3	311	2
Palma Soriano	2,349	287	.....	2,058	24
Puerto Padre	3,355	703	2	2,611	39
Sagua de Tanamo	976	225	.....	704	47
San Luis	2,265	610	2	1,629	24
Santiago de Cuba	8,024	7,046	78	730	170
City of Santiago de Cuba	*7,574*	*7,045*	*78*	*282*	*169*
The province	59,218	20,899	156	37,267	896

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NATIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

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AGRICULTURE.

The statistics of agriculture were collected by the enumerators of population on special schedules prepared for the purpose. Much difficulty was experienced in visiting the farms and plantations, and more in obtaining the information required, as many of them had been abandoned since early in the war, and the occupants of others knew but little of the metes and bounds of the area under cultivation or the amount uncleared. Inquiries of neighbors, such a prolific source of rural census facts in closely settled communities, could not be made where neighbors did not exist, or where they were inaccessible because of impassable streams and ravines. In many instances the enumerators were compelled to travel miles beyond ordinary limits, only to find devastation and uninhabited ruins. Another cause tending to complicate the schedules and pervert the facts was the large number of small parcels into which many of the farms and plantations had been divided, so as to avoid the taxes levied even on the smallest subdivision ($5), and the relatively large number of tenants or owners whose occupancy was purely nominal or temporary, and who were unable to answer questions. However, by dint of perseverance these and other difficulties were surmounted, and the schedules were all returned, though many of them were more or less defective.

Cuba is essentially an agricultural country, and prior to the last war there were nearly a hundred thousand (90,960) plantations, farms, orchards, and cattle ranges, valued at 220,000,000 pesos ($200,000,000). Of manufactories there were practically none, if we except the cigar factories and the sugar mills, producing raw sugar, molasses, and rum.

In early colonial days the principal industry was cattle raising, very little attention being paid to agriculture for two hundred and fifty years after the settlement of the island. The chief agricultural products of Cuba are sugar, tobacco, and fruit, although the cultivation of oranges for exportation has been generally abandoned since the development of orange cultivation in Florida and California. Very little more coffee is cultivated than is required for home consumption, although it was once a promising industry. The soil and climate of the eastern provinces are well adapted to the growth of the coffee berry and it is said to equal in flavor the best coffee of the West India Islands. No doubt coffee culture will again be revived and extensively developed, and we may expect in Cuba a rival in the cultivation of oranges, limes, lemons, olives, pineapples, cocoanuts, and many other fruits, and all kinds of vegetables, the latter being of almost perennial growth, as in California, where one crop succeeds another.

Oranges will grow everywhere, and are unrivaled in flavor, deli-

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cacy, and the amount of juice. While the banana is also found in nearly all parts of the island, the largest and best banana farms are said to be in Puerto Principe and Santiago, where, before the last war, they were raised in large quantities and shipped to the United States.

Of all her agricultural products the leading ones, and those on which the wealth of Cuba has mainly depended, are sugar and tobacco.

SUGAR.

Velasquez, the first lieutenant-governor of Cuba, is said to have introduced the sugar cane in 1523, although its cultivation was quite limited for many years. At the close of the seventeenth century, with a population in the neighborhood of 50,000, Cuba had 100 sugar plantations, with an average product of about 100 tons each.

The removal of trade restrictions which followed the British occupation of the island, and the successful prosecution of the slave trade, gave an impetus to the production of sugar, which in 1817 amounted to about 70,000 tons. In 1830 this had increased to about 90,000 tons, in 1840 to 200,000 tons, and in 1850 to 300,000 tons, or about one-fourth of the largest crop produced since.

In the meantime many improvements had been made in the mode of culture of cane and the manufacture of raw sugar by the use of steam power and the introduction of machinery of all kinds, including furnaces, clarifiers, cane carriers, and railroad engines and cars, and miles of track through the fields for the transfer of the cane to the mills. With the removal of excessive duties and trade restrictions of all kinds, further improvements will no doubt be introduced, and in this way the cost of cultivation sensibly diminished.

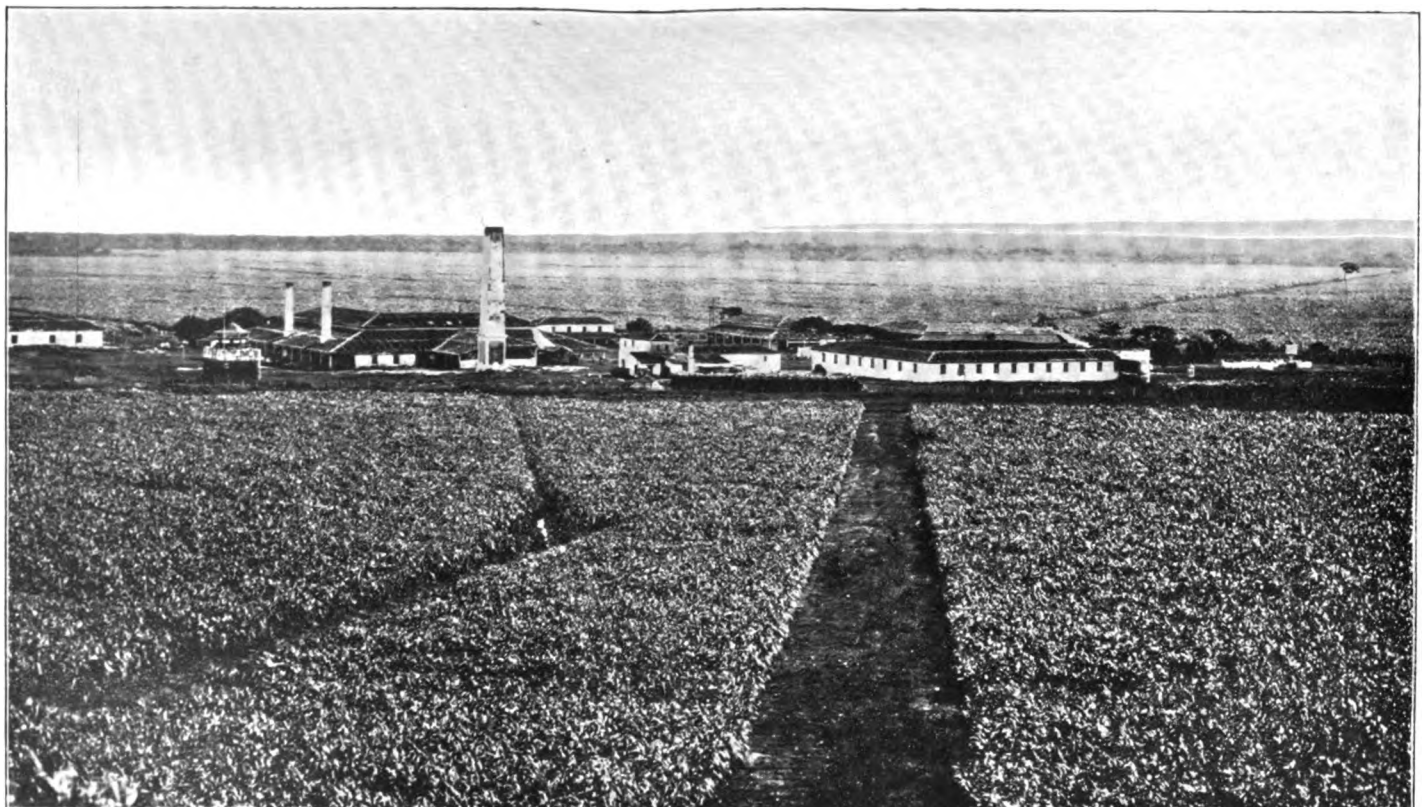
Sugar cane is reproduced from cuttings, and takes about 18 months to mature. If the roots are not damaged in harvesting, the yield will continue from 5 to 25 years, and Humboldt mentions a cane field on the Matamoros plantation which, in 1804, had been planted 45 years.

The crops vary from forty to one hundred and twenty thousand arrobas per caballeria, or from 12 to 50 tons per acre, and the cane contains from 13 per cent sugar in December to 18 per cent in March and April, so the aim is to begin the cutting as late as practicable. The grinding season lasts from December 1 to May 15. Very little manuring has been done, and but few fields are thoroughly cleaned, plowed, and prepared for the cane. No irrigation works exist, and no trials have yet been made to determine the kind of cane best suited to the soil and climate.[1]

As showing the effects of the recent war and the present state of sugar cultivation in Cuba, the following extracts from a report on the commercial and industrial condition of Cuba made by the Hon. Robert P. Porter, special commissioner from the United States to

[1] Report of the British consul-general at Habana, in Clark's Commercial Cuba.

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CENTRAL AND CANE FIELD, SANTA CLARA.

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Cuba in 1898, are presented as being practically a history of sugar production in the island. Mr. Porter had ample opportunity to investigate the subject, and the statements embodied in his report are from persons of wide experience in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar.

Mr. Porter says:

With millions of acres of the richest and best cane land on the globe yet untouched by the plow, with a climate unsurpassed for the growth and development of sugar cane, and with a prestige for Cuban sugar second to none in the markets of the world, the future of Cuba's sugar presents a possibility of wealth surpassing the richness of the gold and silver which came to Columbus in the marvelous tales of the interior of the magnificent island which he had discovered.

Recurring to the effect of the rebellion of 1895-1898 on the sugar industry, it is appalling to contemplate the dreadful decrease in the country's chief source of wealth and income to the government, as well as to the individual. In 1894 the output was 1,054,214 tons, and the following year, under the first touch of war and its alarms, the crop dropped off 50,000 tons, though it remained still above the million. This was the second year in Cuban sugar history that the million mark was passed. In 1896 the war was raging all over the island, and with the Spaniards on one side taking men and cattle and the insurgents on the other burning cane and buildings and stealing stock, the sugar planter was utterly obliterated in some sections, and so badly crippled in others that the output reached only 225,221 tons—the lowest figure known in fifty years. Nor was this astonishing decrease a matter of gradual accomplishment, permitting the country, the business, and the people to accommodate themselves to the changed conditions, but it happened almost in a night, and an income from sugar of $80,000,000 a year dwindled on the instant to $16,000,000, a loss of $64,000,000 at once as the result of Spanish mismanagement.

As a cane-sugar producing country, nature has made Cuba superior to any competitor which may appear; but all sugar does not come from cane, and since 1840, when the first record of beet sugar appeared, with 50,000 tons for the year's output for the world, as against 1,100,000 tons of cane sugar, about 200,000 tons of which was raised in Cuba, the sugar growers of the island have had their only dangerous rival. Beginning with the small production of 50,000 tons in 1840, principally grown in France, the beet-sugar production increased rapidly in Europe, reaching 200,000 tons in 1850, 400,000 tons in 1860, 900,000 tons in 1870, 1,860,000 tons in 1880, and in 1894 going to 3,841,000 tons. Cane sugar in the meantime only increased from 1,100,000 to 2,960,000 metric tons. Cuba in 1895 only produced 100,000 tons less than the world's entire output of all kinds of sugar in 1840. The total output of beet and cane sugars in 1893-94 was 6,801,000 metric tons. The United States in 1894 produced 272,838 tons of cane sugar, 20,219 tons beet sugar, 394 tons sorghum sugar, and 3,408 tons of maple sugar.

With the growth of sugar production in Cuba have come newer and better methods; and whereas in 1825 the largest plantations rarely exceed 1,500 acres in extent, producing only 350 tons per year, with a total value of land, buildings, machinery, stock, and slaves, of, say, $500,000, with aggregate revenue of, say, $60,000, and expenses of $30,000, leaving a profit of $30,000. In these later times there are plantations of 25,000 acres, representing an investment of $2,000,000, with an annual revenue of $1,000,000, expenses, say, of $800,000, leaving a profit of $200,000 per year. Contrasting the earlier figures with these later estimates, a profit of 10 per cent is shown in 1894 as against 6 per cent in 1825.

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STATEMENT OF MR. E. F. ATKINS.

The total output of sugar in the world was for some years in excess of the requirements for consumption. This overproduction, and consequent accumulation of stocks, brought prices down to a point which, in all probability, was considerably below the average cost of production.

Germany, as the largest sugar-producing country, naturally fixes the market prices of the world. The refiner in New York will pay no more for sugars to be shipped from Habana than the equivalent of the price at which he can buy at Hamburg; difference of freight, duties, bounties, and quality, of course, considered.

The present average cost of production of German raw sugar is said to be about 9 shillings per 112 pounds. At this figure the existing bounty upon exports would allow sales for shipment to England, where no duty is paid, as low as 8 shillings ($1.71) per 112 pounds for 88 analysis beets; this, allowing for difference in values of the two grades, would be equivalent to $1.89 United States currency for 96 test Cuba centrifugals under like conditions, viz, f. o. b. at port of shipment, for any country such as England, where the two grades enter upon equal terms.

The effect of our countervailing duty assessed upon bounty-fed sugars under the Dingley act of 1897 has been to raise the comparative value of cane sugar in producing countries as against beet sugar, and to place Germany and other European sugar countries in exactly the same position, as far as the United States market is concerned, as if no bounties were paid by them; thus, in considering Germany's competition with Cuba in the United States market, we may eliminate both bounties and countervailing duties as factors and say that when Germany can sell to England at 8 shillings she must obtain 9 shillings from the United States to give her shippers an equal price; 9 shillings is equivalent to about $2.18 United States currency, for Cuba centrifugals, 96 test f. o. b. Cuba.

The export price of German sugar at Hamburg from January 1 to June 1, 1898 (a period covering the Cuban sugar crop season), ranged from 9s. to 9s. 9d., with an average of about 9s. 4½d.

Last crop prices gave the Cuban manufacturers an average of about 4½ reals per arroba—say, 2¼ cents Spanish gold—a price at which they could be laid down in New York, slightly under the parity of European beets, duty paid.

The imports of beet sugar from Europe into the United States from January 1 to June 1, 1898, were 22,000 tons, against 496,000 for same period of previous years, while imports of cane sugars showed an increase of some 60,000 tons, this change in source of supply being brought about by the countervailing duty.

It is not possible to give any figures of the average cost of production in Cuba. In my opinion it is undoubtedly higher than the average of Germany.

Of the 2¼ cents net obtained by the Cuban manufacturers the cane (which is generally purchased upon its sliding scale based upon the current value of sugar) costs them from 1 to 1¼ cents per pound of sugar, according to yield at various factories. This would leave them but a little over 1 cent per pound average margin to cover manufacturing expenses, salaries, maintenance and repairs, office expenses, interest, insurance, and freight to seaboard; and while some factories, thoroughly equipped as regards machinery, skillfully conducted as to business management, favorably located regarding inland transportation, and not dependent upon borrowed capital, have shown fair interest returns upon capital invested, very many have been operated at a loss, aside from such losses as arose from the war, and the margin of profit, both past and prospective, is not such as invite any large investment of new capital in sugar manufacturing.

The future values of sugar in Cuba are dependent, not upon the cost of production in that island, but rather upon the cost in Germany and to the extent to which free sugars are to be admitted into the United States from the Sandwich Islands, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

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CUTTING AND STRIPPING CANE.

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With new capital and skill the average cost of production in Cuba can be reduced, and with either free sugars or a uniform rate of duty in the United States assessed upon all sugars (a countervailing duty to offset foreign bounties always maintained), she can hold her own and recover her prestige as a sugar-producing country, but the margin of profit in sugar manufacturing is so small and the world's capacity for production so great that Cuba can not recover her prosperity in the face of any advantage to be given to sugars from other countries entering the United States.

At current prices in Cuba, cane is worth to the planter the equivalent of $2 ($2.50 per net ton), out of which price he must pay for his planting and cultivation, cutting, and delivery to the factory or nearest railroad point. As the cost of cane production consists almost entirely of labor and wages in Cuba, and for some years previous to the insurrection ranged about the same in Spanish gold as similar work commanded in the United States, the profits in this branch of the industry have not been great, and have been dependent upon skill in management, quality of lands, and proximity to the factories.

The supply of labor and rates of wages in the future are now most serious questions to the sugar producer in Cuba, and present the greatest obstacle to reducing cost.

For supplies of cane the manufacturer must depend either upon his own resources or upon large planters.

Factories to be operated at a profit should be kept running day and night, and cane, owing to its nature, must be ground immediately it is cut.

The grinding season in Cuba is limited to about one hundred and twenty working days, and small farmers, while they can generally find a market for their cane, can not be depended upon for a constant regular supply.

Had Cuba the power to dictate her own prices she could maintain sufficient margin to overcome local difficulties, but that power has long since passed and future profits must be dependent upon her economies.

The price of cane to her planters is dependent upon the price at which her manufacturers can sell their sugar, and this price in turn is dependent upon the figures at which other sugar-producing countries (principally Germany, the great factor in the world's sugar trade) can place their goods, duty paid, in New York.

If Cuba in the future should have to compete to any extent in the United States with free sugar from other countries, while a duty was exacted upon Cuban sugars, her case would seem to be hopeless.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM BONNET, OF HABANA.

It was only after the loss of Mexico to Spain that Cuba began to improve her general production, and the efforts of the country in growing sugar and coffee were so successful that a few years later, with the help of slaves that were again freely brought from Africa, and with the cooperation of immigrants that had come from Haiti, etc., the island, besides covering all her expenses, was able to send large amounts of money to the mother country.

From 1840 up to 1850 the production of sugar increased gradually from 200,000 to about 300,000 tons. Prices of coffee began to decline, owing to excess of production and competition of Brazil, and all the attention was given to cane growing, so much so that from 1853 up to 1868 the production was rapidly increased to the following figures:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1853	322,000	1857	355,000	1861	466,000	1865	620,000
1854	374,000	1858	385,000	1862	525,000	1866	612,000
1855	392,000	1859	536,000	1863	507,000	1867	597,000
1856	348,000	1860	447,000	1864	575,000	1868	749,000

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This period of sixteen years was really the so-called golden age of Cuba. The Cuban people budgets, although very heavy at that time, were easily covered, and on this account extra taxes were imposed upon the Cuban people in excess of what the budgets called for and remitted to the mother country, such extra sums reaching as high as $5,000,000 per annum—an erroneous and fatal system, the consequence of a mistaken policy, which then as ever led Spain to consider her colony as a source of income, forgetting that such excessive calls, constantly resulting in a deficit, clearly indicate bad administration.

Cuba was overtaxed, and nothing was done to attend and help the growing development of our fertile island. In vain did the Cubans lay their claims for better administration. The mother country was deaf. Commissioners went to Madrid to represent, but they had to return, only bringing back many promises that were never fulfilled. No hopes were left to the Cubans, and all these obstinate errors brought on the outbreak of 1868, which resulted in a civil war that lasted ten years, ending in 1878 with the so-called agreement of El Zanjon.

The war at first was not a drawback to sugar production, and the crops gathered during the ten years' war were:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1869[1]	726,000	1873	775,000	1876	590,000
1870[1]	726,000	1874	681,000	1877	520,000
1871[2]	547,000	1875	718,000	1878	538,000
1872	690,000				

[1] Called the twin crops. [2] The hurricanes of October, 1870, were the cause of the short crop.

It is to be noticed that during the period of war the sugar production continued to increase at first—say, from 1869 to 1875. Highly remunerative prices were obtained then for sugar; besides, from 1869 to 1870, $70,000,000 in paper money was issued, and money was easy.

From 1876 to 1878 the production rapidly decreased. Mismanagement, enormous taxes to attend war expenses, and depreciation of paper money brought on natural distrust and financial troubles. And with all this the emancipation of slaves was carried through at that time, and without compensation of any kind to owners.

Prices of sugar up to the year 1880 were still quite remunerative (4 to 4½ cents per pound, centrifugals, 96 test), but the competition of beet sugars in Europe began to be felt more and more every day, causing a lower tendency toward the crisis in prices of the article, which finally reached a value of only 50 per cent of its former quotation.

Under such difficulties Cuba struggled hard. The Cuban army that was disbanded after the war, and many persons that had come to town for safety, went back to work their fields and become a new contingent of cane growers. The system of cane colonies was started all over with marked success. Canes were sold to the mills at quite remunerative prices and fresh impulse was imparted to the country.

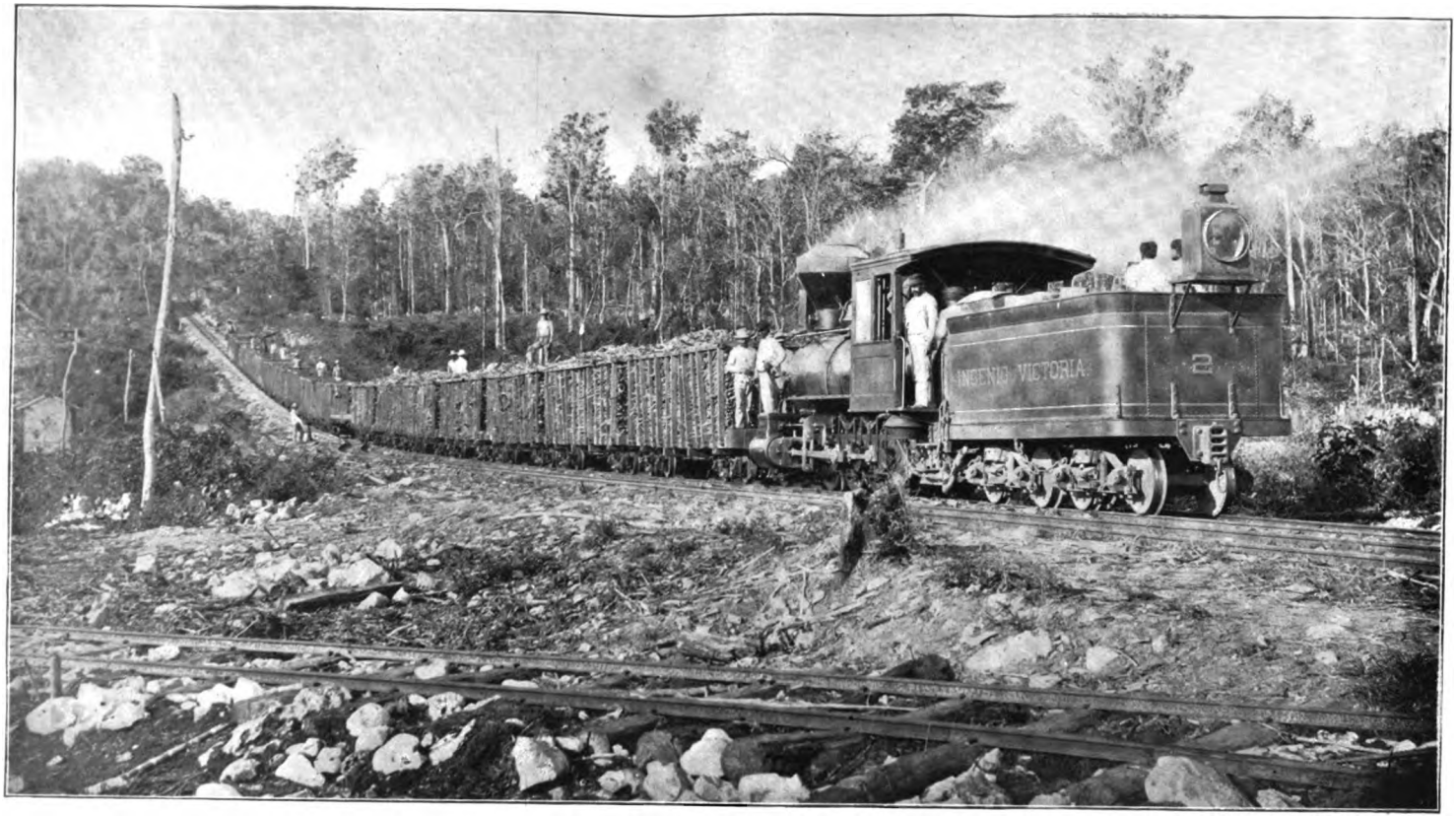
In spite of all these efforts Spain persisted in considering her colony as a source of income. Our deputies to the Cortes went full of faith, but they came back fruitless, as always. The same mistaken policy that ruled Cuba before was continued as ever, and the outbreak of February 24, 1895, was the inevitable result.

The crops gathered from 1879 to this year were:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1879	670,000	1884	558,937	1889	560,333	1894	1,054,214
1880	530,000	1885	631,000	1890	632,368	1895	1,004,264
1881	493,000	1886	731,723	1891	816,980	1896	225,221
1882	595,000	1887	646,578	1892	976,980	1897	212,051
1883	460,397	1888	656,719	1893	815,894	1898	[1]300,000

[1] About.

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TRANSFERRING CANE TO SUGAR MILL.

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Notice the decrease in the production in the year 1896. We could have ground that year more than 1,100,000 tons of sugar had it not been for the war.

The amount of the coming crop will depend on the greater celerity that is to be given to the so-wished-for political change. Any delay will be of prejudice to all our producers. The proper season for cleaning cane fields has already vanished, and, besides, cattle are badly wanted and very scarce. Training for working purposes requires time.

If peace becomes a fact, and all the available cane is ground, I would say that 500,000 tons might be reached.

Now, I will call your attention to the distribution of our crops these few years back:

	Tons.
Crop of 1893 (815,894 tons of 2,240 pounds):	
Exported to United States	680,642
Exported to Canada	25,069
Exported to Spain	9,448
Exported to England	3,045
Local consumption during whole year	50,000
Crop of 1894 (1,054,214 tons of 2,240 pounds):	
Exported to United States	965,524
Exported to Canada	24,372
Exported to Spain	23,295
Exported to England	10,528
Local consumption whole year	50,000
Crop of 1895 (1,004,264 tons of 2,240 pounds):	
Exported to United States	769,958
Exported to Canada	28,324
Exported to Spain	28,428
Exported to England	5,674
Local consumption whole year	50,000
Crop of 1896 (225,231 tons of 2,240 pounds):	
Exported to United States	235,659
Exported to Spain	9,969
Local consumption whole year	40,000
Crop of 1897 (212,051 tons of 2,240 pounds):	
Exported to United States	202,703
Exported to Nassau	83
Exported to Spain	1,337
Local consumption whole year	38,000

The stock of sugar left in store on December 1, 1897, was 1,888 tons, the smallest stock held at an equal date since several years.

STATEMENT OF MR. P. M. BEAL, MANAGER OF THE GUABAIRO COLONIA.

In 1889, when preparations for cane farming were commenced, the Guabairo was mostly impenetrable forest and not a building of any kind existed. The working people slept under a cart until temporary palm-leaf huts could be constructed to shelter them. At this time the Guabairo proper contained 1,333 acres. Later some 1,100 acres were hired or bought, and the colonia increased in area to about 2,433 acres, of which in 1895, at the breaking out of the insurrection, 1,100 acres were planted with cane, and the rest was pasture, woods, and waste lands.

PRODUCTION.

In 1895, at the breaking out of the insurrection, the 1,100 acres under cane cultivation produced about 2,500,000 arrobas; and, aside from this, a sufficient quan-

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tity of corn and vegetables were grown for all the requirements of the colonia, so we never had to purchase.

LABOR.

From the 1st of December to the 1st of June an average of abont 350 people were employed. Of these 10 per cent were Canary Islanders or Spaniards, 10 per cent negro women and boys (white women do no field work), 20 per cent native whites, and about 60 per cent negroes and mulattoes. From the 1st of June to the 1st of December an average of about 150 were employed. Women do no field work during this period.

During harvest I give the negro women preference, and pay them the same salaries as the best male labor. They are the most constant, their work is usually well done, and each one keeps her man straight, which is quite an appreciable item.

Next, I prefer the negro. He is, as a rule, a more constant worker than either the native white or mulatto, the most of whom are addicted to gambling, and they can not be depended on from one day to another.

For stowing cane on the cars, plowing, ditching, road repairing, and railroad work, Canary Islanders and Spaniards are preferable. They are more used to this kind of work, are more constant, and have less vices.

For cane cutting, carting, planting, and cultivating, native labor—in particular negro labor—is preferable, because, being experts, the work progresses more rapidly, the cane plant suffers less injury, resulting in more remunerative returns, and its life is prolonged, which is a big item to the farmer. They are also much less addicted to smoking in the field, and danger from this source is materially reduced; but, as a rule, they are dishonest and untruthful in the extreme, and this is general and applies both to whites and blacks, the latter being champions. Canary Islanders and Spaniards are cigarette smokers, and they are dangerous in the cane fields.

At the present time labor is very poor and very much demoralized. Many of the abler men are in the insurrection; a great number of those remaining have witnessed mothers, wives, and children dying a lingering death from hunger. Some could obtain work for their food, while others earned a salary of from $6 to $8 per month in depreciated Spanish silver, provisions being high, and the Government increased taxes on meat and other necessaries until these poor people, bent down by great sorrow, seeing no help for them and being very ignorant, gave up in despair and became indifferent.

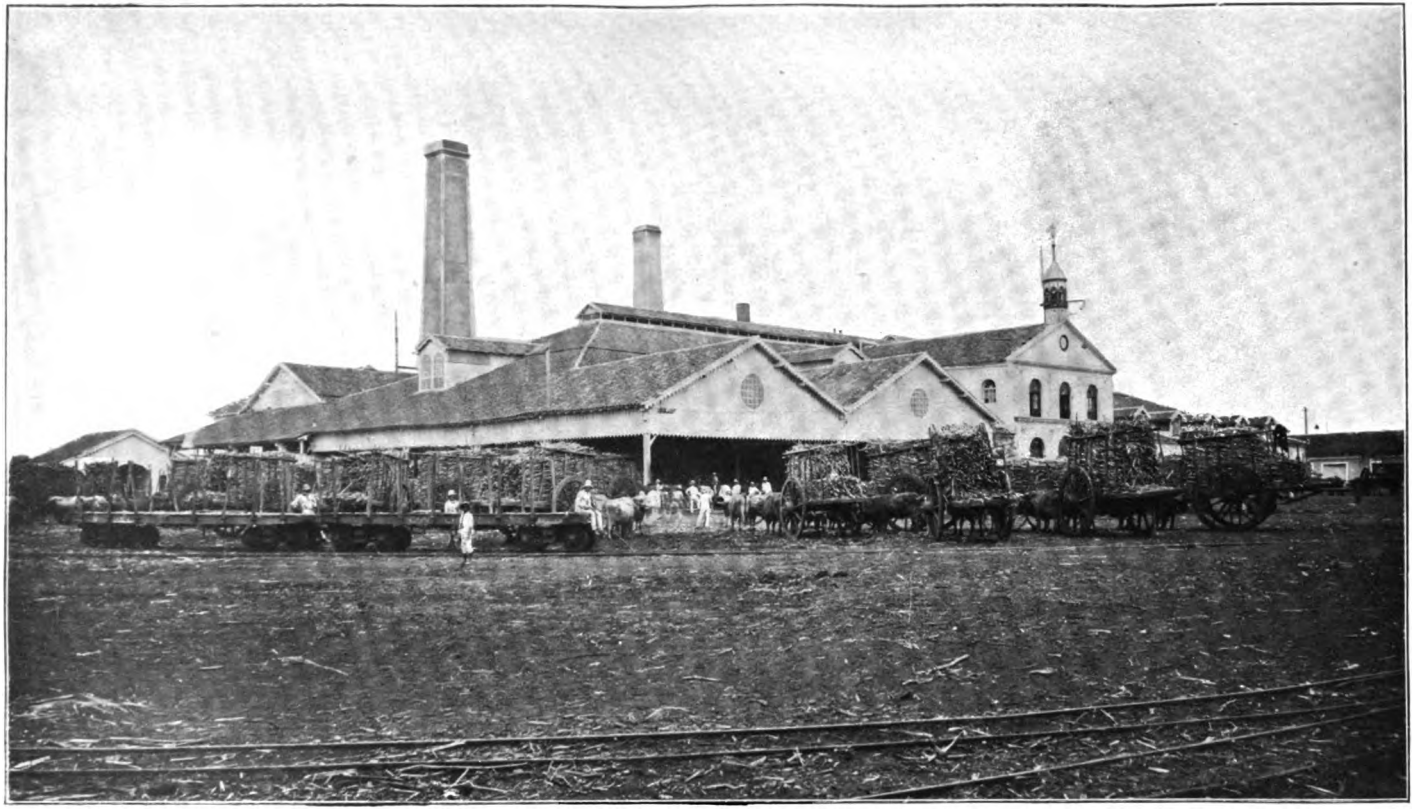
During the past crop as well as at the present time I employ a considerable number of Asiatics, but many of these are opium smokers and much debilitated, and we calculate on 60 per cent only being at work, while 40 per cent are resting in their barracon.

ANIMALS.

For agricultural purposes this colonia keeps nearly 300 oxen and about 20 horses and mules; also a few cows for milk and a number of animals for beef, which in normal times varies from 80 to something over 100.

I here wish to say a few words about *dereche de consumo* (or meat-consumption tax). In normal times this colonia slaughters, on an average, about 22 animals per month, with an average dressed weight of about 200 kilos per head, and the full tax on that meat is 4¼ cents gold per kilo, in addition to $1 per head for *derecho de punalada* (sticking fee). Consequently the full tax on meat consumed in this colonia in one month would amount to $198, plus $1 per head ($22), or a total of $220.

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CENTRAL CONCHITA, MATANZAS.

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SALARIES.

Average salaries paid by this colonia during normal times—that is, previous to the insurrection—were about as follows:

ALL THE YEAR.

[Salaries per month, in gold, and maintenance.]

Administration	$166.66	Assistant	$20.00
Servant	30.00	Hostler	20.00
Overseer	85.00	Assistant	15.00
Second overseer	35.00	Pumping water	6.00
Steward and bookkeeper	50.00	Cook	30.00
Assistant	25.00	Assistant	25.00
Carpenter	35.00	Night watchman	20.00
Montero	25.00	Mounted field guard	25 and 30.00

DURING CROP TIME.

Mounted field guard	$25.00	Assistant	$23.00
Timekeeper	20.00	Foreman with stevedores	28.00
Waiter for operatives' table	15.00	Cartman	23.00
Vegetable gardener	20.00	Plowman	23.00
Bueyero (teamster)	22.00	Cane cutters	21.00
Assistant	16.00 and 12.00	Cane lifters	15.00
Foreman with cartman	30.00	Cane loaders (stevedores)	21.00

During the summer months salaries for field labor averaged about $17 per month.

Cost for maintaining labor averaged about $7.50 per month in gold; cost for maintaining overseers, foremen, carpenters, cooks, stewards, guards, etc., amounted to about $12 per month.

RATIONS.

Rations for each man per day were as follows: Clear beef, 1 pound, or its equivalent in tasajo salt fish; rice, 1 pound, or its equivalent in beans, pease, macaroni, etc.; lard, 2 ounces; coffee, 1 ounce; sugar, 2 ounces; bread, 6 ounces, or, instead of bread, sweet potatoes, plantains, or melanga; sweet oil, bacon, salt, and spices sufficient to season the food. During the winter months cabbage, tomatoes, and turnips are being served every day without regard to rations.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

When a laborer enters his name on the pay roll he receives his machete or hoe, tin plate, tin dipper and spoon, and same are charged to him, and are credited when returned.

Timekeeper makes his rounds twice every day.

Away from the batey smoking is strictly prohibited, and the penalty is immediate dismissal.

Salaries are paid any day between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m., Sundays excepted, to those who desire the money.

Except in case of sickness, meals are charged to those who are not at work.

To the sick such medicines as we have are given free. The most prominent of these is quinine.

If a man remains in the barracon sick for more than two days, he is sent to his home or to a hospital. If it is an injury received in the service of the colonia, he is cared for until able to work again.

The bell tolls at 4 a. m. for the people to get up: at break of day, after having

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drunk a cup of coffee, they go to the field; at 11 o'clock they return to breakfast; at 1 o'clock they again go to the field; at 6 o'clock they come in to dinner, and at 8 o'clock the bell sounds silence. After that absolute silence is enforced. The negro is fond of his music and dancing. This is permitted at seasonable hours, and sometimes the overseer gives special permission to prolong their amusements beyond the usual hour.

Gambling is prohibited, but the prohibition can not be successfully enforced.

In the dry season, at midday, when the people are in the batey, sentinels are stationed on the hills to give timely warning of cane fires.

Armed guards patrol the fields by day and guard the cattle at night. This applies in times of peace.

ADVANTAGES OF LARGE COLONIAS OVER SMALL ONES.

During my experience in this vicinity I have never known a single instance where a small colonia prospered or was able to extricate itself from debt, and this condition is owing to various causes. A colonia employing from 300 to 400 men can be carried on more economically than one employing from 100 to 200 men. The high-salaried men in the one are very nearly the same as in the other; but the small farmers, with 50 or 200 acres, fare much worse. These purchase everything they require at retail, often paying from 15 to 30 per cent more than the large farmers, who purchase at wholesale and receive rebate for prompt payment. A small farmer employing 10 men requires a cook; the larger farmer employing 300 men requires but 2 cooks. The small farmer is always cramped for money, has but a limited credit with the central, and outside of that none except an occasional country storekeeper who may consider the risk and accommodate him by charging exorbitant interest. The money which ought to be expended on the cane fields goes to pay exorbitant interest; his fields get to such low ebb that the cane no longer pays the expense for harvesting; he can obtain no money for replanting, fails to pay his rent, and the owner of the land takes possession of what remains, resulting in some other poor fellow stepping in, only to repeat his predecessor's experience.

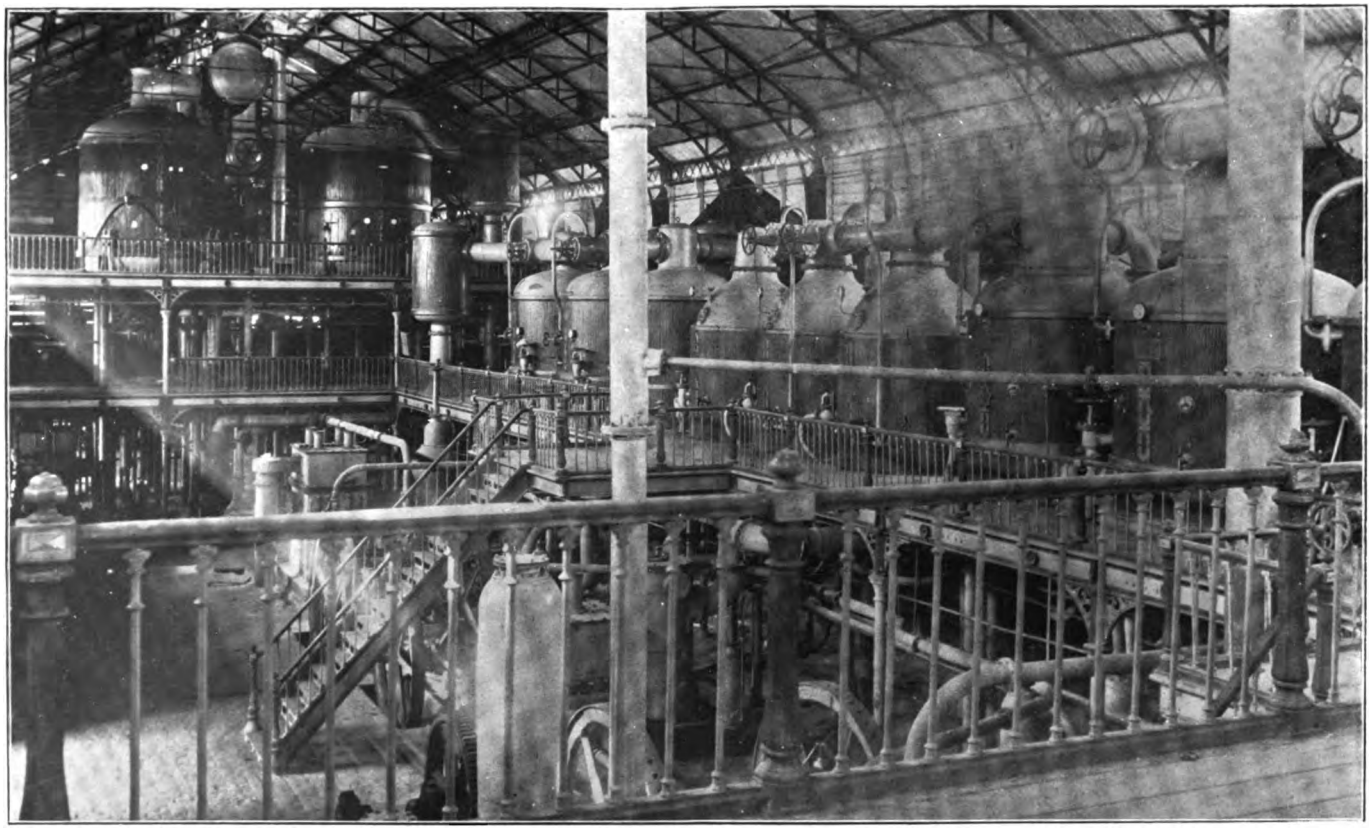
The cost for preparing, breaking up, cross plowing, making, furrowing, seed cane, planting, cultivating, wear and tear to implements, and weeding one caballeria of cane to maturity, and do it well, is from $1,400 to $1,600, according to conditions of soil, salaries, etc., and under normal conditions will here require from three to four years before the farmer can see any profits, and then only by intelligent management and good soil. Soil which requires planting every three to five years will ruin any man.

The average yield of cane per caballeria in Guabario for 1895 was about 71,500 *arrobas*, and the cost per 100 *arrobas* for weeding, cutting, carting, and delivering to the central amounted to about $1.84.

In 1896 we had some new plantings, and the crop was estimated at 2,700,000 arrobas. Very nearly the whole of this was burned by the insurgents; some of the fields were burned twice, and no crop was made. The horses were seized, cattle driven off, storehouses plundered repeatedly, and finally the manager had to flee for his life and seek safety in Cienfuegos. Since then the fields have suffered repeated burnings and the crop has been reduced from 2,700.000 *arrobas* to 1,400,000 *arrobas*, estimated. In 1897 and 1898 the crops were made under difficulties, the colonia employing a private armed force of 16 men, and Col. Luis Ramos Izquierdo kept a small garrison of his guerrillas in the colonia.

NOTE.—A *caballeria* contains 324 *cordeles*, or 33⅓ acres. An *arroba* is 25 pounds. *Colonia* signifies cane farm. *Batey* is the space occupied by the buildings. *Barracons* are the buildings occupied by the working people. An *ingenio* is a sugar plantation with all the buildings and machinery for the manufacture of sugar, rum, and molasses.

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SUGAR MACHINERY, CENTRAL CARACAS, SANTA CLARA.

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Under date of July 19 the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industry, Señor Perfecto Lacoste, reports as follows:

The sugar crop in 1898 was 305,543 tons; in 1899, 335,668 tons, and in 1900, 283,651 tons.

For the production of 1900 the above figures can be taken, as all the plantations have already finished the gathering of the late crop.

In normal years—that is, in years before the late war, as in 1894, for instance—the production of sugar in this island amounted to 1,054,214 English tons of 2,240 pounds.

The undersigned begs leave to state that, in his opinion, while the actual circumstances shall continue and the Cuban planters have to depend on their own resources for the development of their plantations, without the necessary implements or the help of agricultural banks or similar establishments of credit, it will be impossible to, even approximately, reach the above referred to figures.

In the statements of Messrs. Atkins, Beal, and Bonnet we have a picture of the many difficulties and great expense attending the cultivation of sugar cane. The establishment of sugar mills by which a *colonia* becomes an *ingenio* or *central* is another branch of the industry involving many large expenditures and great financial risks to those engaged in it. The sugar zone extends from the eastern third of the province of Pinar del Rio to the eastern half of the province of Puerto Principe, the richest and largest part of this area lying in the provinces of Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara, Matanzas being the most productive of the three. The experience of Mr. Beal during the recent insurrection was common to the planters of the entire sugar region, those of the province of Matanzas suffering the most.

The only *ingenios* and *colonias* saved from destruction were those which enjoyed the protection of both sides in the war, as the result of liberal donations, private or public guards, and suitable defenses.

The rehabilitation of the large plantations will require much time and considerable expenditures, but with the liquidation of existing loans on rural property, the establishment of banks and a stable financial system, a repetition of the crop of 1894 may soon be expected, with larger ones to follow. Indeed, when we consider that this crop was cultivated on less than one-fourteenth part of the area of the island (28,000,000 acres), a large part of which can be made suitable for sugar, some idea of its great prospective wealth in this commodity can be formed, provided Cuba is successful in finding favorable foreign markets. In short, it is perfectly apparent, as has been elsewhere stated, that under such conditions Cuba can easily become the greatest sugar-producing country in the world.

TOBACCO.

Second only in importance to the sugar industry in Cuba is that of tobacco, in the cultivation of which upward of 80,000 people are employed. Unlike sugar cane, the tobacco plant is indigenous and was found in use by the natives on the discovery of the island. Sixty

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years later it was taken to Spain by Francisco Fernandez, a physician who had been sent by Philip II of Spain to investigate the products of Mexico. But while the plant came to Europe through Spain, the habit of smoking it was begun in England. Ralph Lane, the first governor of Virginia, and Sir Francis Drake brought pipes and tobacco from Virginia in 1586, which they gave to Sir Walter Raleigh. Lane is said to have been the first Englishman to smoke; Sir Walter followed and the habit soon became general at the court of Elizabeth. By the middle of the seventeenth century it was known to all civilized countries, although every attempt was made to prevent its use. Popes fulminated against it, and penal enactments and priests declared smoking a crime, and in Russia smokers were given the knout and had their noses cut off. King James the First described its use as "a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and the black, stinking fumes thereof nearest resembles the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless."

The following description of its use among the Indians of Santo Domingo, when that island was first discovered, written by Oviedo in his general history of the West Indies (1535), throws some light on the origin of the name of the plant and explains somewhat the first objections to its use:

The Indians inhabiting this island have, among other evil customs, one which is very pernicious, namely: that of smoking, called by them *tobacco*, for the purpose of producing insensibility. This they effect by means of a certain herb, which, so far as I can learn, is of poisonous quality, though not poisonous in its appearance. It is about four or five palms high; the leaves, which are large and broad, are soft and downy; and in color it resembles the plant called *bugloss* by doctors and herbalists.

The manner in which they use it is as follows: The caziques and principal men have small hollowed sticks, about a span long and as thick as the little finger; they are forked in the manner here shown (Y), but both the forks and the stalk are of the same piece. The forked ends are inserted in the nostrils and the other end is applied to the burning leaves of the herb, which are rolled up in the manner of pastils. They then inhale the smoke until they fall down in a state of stupor, in which they remain as if intoxicated for a considerable time. Such of the Indians as can not procure a forked stick use a hollow reed or cane for the purpose of inhaling the smoke. Their smoking instrument, whether it be forked or merely a hollow cane, is called *tobacco* by the Indians, who do not give this name to the herb, nor the stupor into which they fall, as some have erroneously supposed. The Indians hold this herb in great esteem and cultivate it in the gardens and fields. They pretend that the use of it is not only wholesome but holy. When a cazique or other great man falls down insensible from smoking it his wives (of whom there are many) pick him up and place him in bed,[1] if he has previously informed them that such was his pleasure, but if he has not he continues lying where he fell until the intoxicating effect of the smoke shall have passed off.

The remains of baked clay and other kinds of pipes found in the Indian mounds of the North American continent indicate plainly that

[1] The bed was suspended between two poles and called a *hamac*, doubtless the origin of the hammock.

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A TOBACCO PLANT.

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SETTING OUT YOUNG TOBACCO PLANTS.

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smoking was generally prevalent among the Indians of the mainland long before the discoveries of Columbus.

For many years the tobacco trade of Cuba was a Crown monopoly, with a royal office and warehouse in Habana and branches in Santiago, Trinidad, Bayamo, and Remedios, where the planters could store their tobacco, receiving such prices as might be established by the Crown for each crop. In later years the tobacco monopoly was sold to private companies, and was again resumed by the Crown in 1760. Finally, in 1817, by a royal decree of June 22, the trade and cultivation of tobacco were declared free on payment of a tax by each planter equivalent to one-twentieth of the production. Since that date the taxes have varied according to circumstances, but have usually been very high.

Reliable statistics of the annual production of tobacco in early times are not at hand, nor is it possible to tell how much was shipped, except through the custom-house, owing to the large amount smuggled. From such data as are available, it appears that from 1702 to 1817 the total amount regularly exported was about 20,500,000 pounds; that during the periods of government monopoly the amount was less than during the period of private monopoly, and that the amount exported was largely increased after the trade monopoly was discontinued. It is probable that the amount smuggled was equal to the amount exported.

Coming down to a later period, with which we are more nearly concerned, it appears that the average production in bales in 1894–95 was in the neighborhood of 560,000 bales of 50 kilos, or 62,000,000 pounds of leaf, valued at $22,000,000. Of this amount 220,000 bales (nearly 40 per cent), valued at $10,000,000, were retained for home consumption and used in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, and this is about the proportion with normal crops.

Since 1895 the crop has been as follows:

	Bales.
1896–97	375,000
1897–98	88,000
1898–99	220,000
1899–1900	460,000

The amount of tobacco exported to the United States since 1893 is shown in the following table:

	Pounds.	Value.		Pounds.	Value.
1893	21,694,891	$8,940,058	1897	4,410,073	$2,306,067
1894	14,578,248	5,828,954	1898	4,691,456	4,334,078
1895	20,175,690	7,271,794	1899	8,102,974	6,916,360
1896	28,771,317	10,613,468	1900	11,815,351	9,704,331

Except cigars and cigarettes, the numerous forms in which tobacco is used, such as smoking mixtures, fine cut, plug, roll, or pigtail, for chewing, and snuff, are not manufactured in Cuba.

Tobacco is raised as an article of commerce in but four of the six

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provinces of Cuba, viz, Pinar del Rio, Habana, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba, although there is no question but that tobacco can be advantageously raised in the other two. To the trade the tobacco of Pinar del Rio is known as the *Vuelta Abajo*, that of Habana as the *Partido* and *Semi-Vuelta*, that of Santa Clara as *Las Villas* or Remedios leaf, while the leaf of Santiago is known as *Oriente*.

The quality of Cuban tobacco is world-renowned, more especially that known as the *Vuelta Abajo*, which is used in the manufacture of the finest cigars. Every attempt—and there have been many—to reproduce this tobacco elsewhere, even in Cuba, has failed, and the secret of its superiority remains untold. The Sierra de los Organos, a range of mountains running along the entire length of the province of Pinar del Rio, is no doubt a favorable cause, as it breaks the high winds which do so much damage to the plants elsewhere. Various other causes have been assigned, and probably they have all contributed to the excellence of the tobacco. To what it is specially due will probably be known when the soils in which it has been cultivated shall have been carefully analyzed and compared and the chemical changes due to curing and fermentation are better understood.

The photographic views of tobacco cultivation herewith represent a full-grown plant and the various steps of setting out, harvesting, and sorting tobacco, putting it in bundles, bailing and packing it to market. These operations may be briefly described as follows:

The tobacco crop is grown from nursery or transplanted plants. These plants are raised in seed beds located and prepared with great care and protected, as far as possible, from insects. The seeds are very small, much smaller than hay seed, and while there are between three and four hundred thousand in one ounce, the seed coat is so hard that only about 75 per cent of the seed will sprout. On this basis, 1 ounce of seed ought to produce between thirty and forty thousand plants, costing the planter in the neighborhood of $1.50 per thousand. The seed beds and seeds having been carefully prepared, the seeds are sown in September, and in from six to seven weeks, when the young plants are from 8 to 10 inches high, they are ready for transplanting. This is done with the greatest care, as a very slight injury will kill them, and they are set out from 12 to 18 inches apart in furrows. The distance between the latter varies from 2 to 3 feet. It is said that tobacco grown under shade trees is of better quality than when grown in the open.

The plants are hand planted and not by machine, as in many parts of the United States, and the operation is necessarily much slower.

It requires about four months for the plants to reach maturity, so that the harvest is in January. During this interval they require the greatest care to protect them against the tobacco worm and other insects and against weeds. From time to time, and especially after rains, they are cultivated, the buds or top, and all suckers, as they

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A TOBACCO PLANTATION.

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TOBACCO DRYING HOUSE.

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SORTING TOBACCO AND PUTTING IT IN BUNDLES.

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appear, are removed, and every precaution taken to insure the full development of the leaf.

The pruning is done with the thumb nail, as its dull edge closes the wound and prevents bleeding. According as the plants are topped high or low, there will be from 8 to 10 or from 18 to 20 leaves on a stalk. As soon as the leaves have ripened, the cutting begins. Each stalk is cut in sections, having two leaves on each; they are hung on poles and carried to the drying sheds. A section of each stalk with a good strong sucker on it is left in the field, from which a second, or what is called a sucker crop, results, and while the quality of this crop is not as good as the true crop it answers very well for fillers.

The drying or curing process continues for three or four weeks or even longer. During this period "great attention must be given to the moisture, temperature, and ventilation of the drying house in order to produce those changes which characterize cured tobacco of a superior quality."

Sweating or fermentation follows the curing, and it is to this that the tobacco owes its peculiar flavor. During or after this process the leaves are sprayed with water or a petuning liquid which is supposed to give the leaf a darker color and a better flavor, but this is questioned by some tobacco manufacturers.[1] When fermentation has taken place, the leaves are sorted and made up into bundles, and these into bales of about 50 kilos (110 pounds) each. It is now ready for transport to market.

The tobacco planters, in common with the sugar planters, experienced all the vicissitudes of the war, but as the province of Pinar del Rio was the last to become a theater of operations the crop of *Vuelta Abajo* tobacco was spared until 1896.

COFFEE.

The cultivation of coffee dates from somewhere about the years 1796–1798 and is said to have been introduced into Cuba by refugees from Santo Domingo after that island was ceded to France. Soon after the arrival of these emigrants, of whom there were upward of 30,000, coffee plantations made their appearance, and for many years the cultivation of coffee was one of the most remunerative industries of the island, as the following table of exports will show:[2]

	Arrobas.		Arrobas.		Arrobas.
1809	320,000	1818	779,618	1823	895,924
1815	918,263	1819	642,716	1824	661,674
1816	370,229	1820	686,046		
1817	709,351	1822	501,429		

[1] The report of Mr. Oscar Loew, of the Department of Agriculture, on the curing and fermentation of the cigar leaf tobacco should be studied by all tobacco planters.

[2] Humboldt's Island of Cuba.

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Humboldt attributes the extreme variation in the figures of this table to the more or less abundant crops and to frauds in the custom-house.

In the years 1843 and 1846 violent hurricanes visited Cuba and seriously damaged the coffee crop. Owing to these disasters, the increased coffee trade of the East Indies and South America, and the larger and more certain profits of sugar cultivation, the coffee industry of Cuba rapidly declined, and by 1850 the amount exported was but 192,061 *arrobas*. The coffee plantations were converted to other uses and the trade in coffee practically disappeared. The estimated coffee crop of the world for 1900 is 15,285,000 bags of 134¼ pounds each.[1] Of this amount Cuba is credited with 130,000 bags—not enough for home consumption. It is hard to believe, with these figures before us, that in 1825 Cuba exported more coffee than Java, that in 1846 there were more than 1,600 coffee plantations in the island, and that in richness, flavor, and the productive capacity of the trees the coffee of Cuba was not surpassed by that of any other West India island or by South America.

A consideration of these well-known facts may result in the revival of this important industry, which under free institutions will no doubt regain its former position among the agricultural resources of Cuba.

At the close of the year 1894 coffee was cultivated in all the provinces of Cuba except Puerto Principe, and there were 191 *cafetales*, or plantations, although by far the larger number was in the province of Santiago de Cuba, where coffee cultivation was first attempted. The topographical features of this province, with its ranges of mountains, hills, and high plateaus, render it especially adapted to the purpose, for, while coffee will grow most anywhere in Cuba, it thrives best at altitudes between 1,500 and 2,500 feet. It is not an expensive crop to cultivate, and it is said that few occupations are more delightful than that of the coffee planter, or more remunerative under favorable conditions.

In the cultivation of coffee the seeds are first sown in a nursery, and when the plants are a few inches high they are transplanted; thereafter, like the tobacco plant, they require great care. The trees begin bearing in the second year, and by the third a good crop may be expected. A tree in good condition will yield from 1½ to 2 pounds of berries. The trees are rarely allowed to exceed a height of 10 feet for convenience in harvesting the berries; this is accomplished, and the trees are made to spread laterally by repeated prunings. Two crops each year reward the successful coffee planter, so that the trees are almost always in bloom.

As the coffee berry requires shade, fruit and other trees are planted among the coffee trees for this purpose, so that a coffee plantation

[1] Statesman's Year-Book, 1900.

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BALING TOBACCO.

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TOBACCO PACK TRAIN.

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can be utilized for both fruit and coffee culture, without detriment to either and with corresponding benefit to the planter.

Next in prospective value as an agricultural product is cocoa, although the cocoa trade has not been large for many years, owing to excessive taxes and the devastations of war. The province of Santiago is especially adapted to its cultivation, and the cocoa bean of Cuba is of excellent quality.

Bananas, cocoanuts, figs, dates, guava, mangoes, grapes, lemons, limes, melons, peaches, nectarines, apricots, strawberries, pineapples, pomegranates, and oranges are among the fruits of Cuba, which also include many of a purely tropical character, while nearly all the vegetables known to the United States are easily grown, especially corn, rice, potatoes, onions, beets, cabbage, lettuce, radishes, and cucumbers, which are practically perennial, only requiring, for abundant production, sufficient interest and energy to plant the seeds and the use of more modern methods and agricultural implements in their cultivation.

Owing to the high differential duties in favor of the Spanish imports before the war, Cuban planters were compelled to purchase their agricultural implements and machines in Spain, which is not renowned for the excellence of these manufactures. Many of the plows, hoes, and other necessary means of preparing the ground and cultivating the soil are of most inferior design and make, and not to be compared with similar American implements, while many of the machines in general use among our farmers are unknown. Under the present tariff, agricultural implements are on the free list, where they have been since the date of American occupation.

A serious drawback to the development of agriculture in Cuba is the lack of good roads. Outside of the provinces of Matanzas, Habana, and Pinar del Rio, and except in the vicinity of the large cities, there is not a good road in Cuba, and even those that are passable in the dry season become almost impassable for wagons in the rainy season. There are only 1,100 miles of railroad, much of which is not in good condition on account of the heavy tariff heretofore laid on railroad materials of all kinds.

But, while these important public works demand immediate attention, their consideration should be deferred until an accurate topographic survey of the island has been made and a contour map prepared. This is a work of pressing necessity and should be commenced at once.

Stock Raising.

There are very few countries better suited to stock raising than Cuba, where grass is abundant at all seasons and where many streams furnish a copious supply of good water. The breeding of stock was at one time an important industry, but owing to the excessive taxes, amounting to upward of 40 per cent of the value of the stock, and the

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great destruction due to the serious revolutions which have taken place in the island, this industry has been seriously crippled. The last two wars almost entirely destroyed it, and as the duties on stock were almost prohibitive and the stock was taken by the government under one pretext or another as fast as imported, recovery was necessarily slow. For example:

	Per head.
Duty on horses	$85.00
Duty on mules	32.00
Duty on oxen	22.00
Duty on cows	10.00
Duty on calves, heifers, and steers	8.00
Duty on hogs	7.00

besides other vexatious charges.

Owing to the vast number and great variety of palm trees, the berries of which are a never failing food supply for hogs, these animals can be raised in enormous numbers and at very little expense.

The agricultural tables will show the plantations, farms, and live stock in the island when this census was taken. The number prior to the war, 1894, is shown in the following tables:

	Coffee.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Cattle ranches.	Farms.
Pinar del Rio	33	70	6,050	599	1,392
Habana	24	668	250	1,262	6,920
Matanzas	3	134	.....	224	3,664
Santa Clara	46	332	317	1,250	4,852
Puerto Principe	.....	5	.....	399	1,109
Santiago de Cuba	85	93	2,258	384	5,301
Total	191	1,100	8,875	4,098	23,238

	Number.	Value.
Horses and mules	584,725	$20,466,375
Cattle	2,485,706	74,572,980
Pigs	570,194	5,700,000
Sheep	78,494	393,000
Total	3,719,179	101,132,355

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

The following is the form of schedule used in the collection of agricultural returns:

Census of the island of Cuba, taken under the direction of the United States, 1899.

SCHEDULE No. 3.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Supervisor's district No. ——. District of enumeration No. ——.
Compiled by me on the —— day of ——, 1899.

—— ——, *Enumerator.*

1. Name of farmer or owner, ——.
2. Residence, ——.
3. Color or race, ——.

NOTE.—State whether white, negro, mixed, Chinese, or whatever he may be.

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NATIVE FRUITS.

1. Pineapple
2. Guanabana
3. Alligator pear
4. Cocoanut.
5. Custard apple.
6. Mamey colorado
7. Caimito.
8. Mamoncillo.
9. Banana.
10. Sapadillo.
11. Maranon
12. Figs.
13. Pawpaw.
14. Pumpkin.
15. Watermelon

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4. Cuban or Spaniard, ———.

NOTE.—State whether Cuban, Spaniard, or in suspense, according as to whether he has taken the oath; if this question relates to a foreigner and is therefore superfluous, write foreigner.

5. Does the farm or plantation belong to the person named or is it leased? ———.
6. Area of the farm or plantation in caballerias and cordeles, ———.
   Area under cultivation at the present time, ———.
   Area uncultivated at the present time, ———.
7. Approximate area under cultivation before the insurrection (prior to 1895), ———.
8. Wooded area, ———. Character of woods, high or low, ———.
9. Distribution of area under cultivation, according to crops:

Crops.	Area (caballerias).	Crops.	Area (caballerias).
Tobacco		Cocoa	
Sugar cane		Malangas	
Rice		Oranges	
Sweet potatoes		Corn	
Potatoes		Honey	
Yams		Wax	
Bananas			
Cocoanut trees			
Coffee			
Onions			
Pineapples			

NOTE.—Indicate on blank lines any other crops.

10. Number of cattle on the hoof on the day of enumeration:

Kind.	Number.	Value, in dollars.	Kind.	Number.	Value, in dollars.
Horses			Bull calves		
Mules			Bulls		
Asses			Heifers		
Swine			Steers		
Goats			Cows		
Sheep			Yearlings		
Poultry					
Oxen					
Lambs					

NOTE.—Indicate on blank lines any other cattle on the hoof.

11. Number of grinders and evaporators on the plantation on this day:
    Mills, number, ———. Output, in arrobas, of cane per day, ———
    Evaporating apparatus, number, ———. Production, in sacks, per day, ———.
12. Number and capacity of the stills on the plantation:
    Number, ———. Capacity, in gallons, per day, ———.

DISCUSSION OF THE TABLES.

As is apparent from the table of occupations, agriculture is the principal industry of the people of Cuba. Its manufactures are trifling, with the exception of the making of cigars, raw sugar, molasses, and rum, while trade and transportation, except in a limited way, are prosecuted but little. Under these circumstances it was thought inexpedient to attempt to collect statistics of any other industry excepting that of agriculture, and even in this it was deemed advisable, in view of the unsettled economic conditions of the island, to attempt to obtain only a few simple facts regarding the industry. The inquiries were limited to those relating to the area of farms, cultivated land, and woodland, to the kind of tenure of farms, to the

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race of the occupant, to the areas cultivated in certain leading crops, to a few details regarding the production of sugar and tobacco, and to the number of live stock.

The schedules received bear witness to the disturbed condition of the industry. Farm areas were found to be, in many cases, uncertain and contradictory, and were given in many different units of measurement. The tenure was often uncertain or unknown, and many tracts were held by squatters on sufferance, necessarily without definite limits of occupancy.

But in spite of their many faults and deficiencies, the information derived from these schedules is extremely significant and instructive.

Table XLIV presents, by totals, for Cuba, for each of its six provinces and for each municipal district, the number of farms, the area included within them, the area cultivated in the census year, and an estimate of the area cultivated in 1895, together with areas covered with timber, classified as large and small. To this table must be added a word of explanation. The cultivated areas do not include pasturage, although in many cases the pasture is artificial, being produced by sowing the seed of some forage plant. These areas were not distinguished in the schedules from natural pasture, which of course comprised vastly the greater area, and consequently it was necessary to exclude it altogether from the cultivated area.

On the other hand, under the head "Cultivated in 1895" it is apparent that in some cases pasturage has been included, and as there is no way of making a clear separation of it, this matter should be borne in mind in contrasting the areas cultivated in 1895 and in 1899. Furthermore, this column can not be held to possess much value, inasmuch as it includes only the areas cultivated in the farms which were enumerated by the recent census. There are doubtless many farms in which were considerable areas of land cultivated in 1895, which have now been abandoned and are not represented in this census at all; hence, the figures given in this column are in all probability below the truth.

The columns relating to timber include only the timber upon farms and do not include the large and undefined forest areas which lie outside of farms. The number of plantations and farms in Cuba far exceeds the number of farmers and planters given in the table of occupations. This is explained by the fact that the enumerators have returned simply as laborers, or as agricultural laborers, most of the owners of these plantations and farms. This is especially true of the smaller farms, particularly of those rented. On this account the number of planters given in the occupation table is of no significance whatever.

Measurements are given in the ordinary Spanish measure of *caballerias*, a caballeria being equal to 33⅓ acres, and in *cordels*, 324 of which equal one *caballeria*.

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READY TO CUT PINES AND BANANAS.

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Prior to the late war there were in Cuba 90,960 plantations and farms. There were in 1899 only 60,711 farms, with an area of 262,858 *caballerias*. Of this 27,032 *caballerias* were cultivated. The average size of the farm in Cuba was 4.3 *caballerias* (143 acres) and the average area cultivated per farm was 0.4 of a *caballeria* (13 acres). These facts are set forth for the several provinces of Cuba in the following table:

	Farms.	Caballerias.			
		Area.	Area cultivated.	Average size farms.	Average cultivated area.
Habana	6,159	25,245	3,193	4.1	0.5
Matanzas	4,083	30,617	4,902	7.5	1.2
Pinar del Rio	10,408	33,827	4,304	3.3	.4
Puerto Principe	2,382	61,365	939	25.8	.4
Santa Clara	16,129	57,171	7,515	3.5	.5
Santiago	21,550	54,633	6,179	2.5	.3
Cuba	60,711	262,858	27,032	4.3	.4

From the above table it appears that Puerto Principe has the largest area in farms, but the smallest cultivated area. This is due to the fact that the farms of Puerto Principe are, in the main, cattle ranches, upon which there is a wide range for stock, but small area under cultivation. On page 551 the pasture lands of Puerto Principe are discussed. The average size of the farm in Puerto Principe, 25.8 *caballerias*, is six times the average size of the farm in Cuba, while the cultivated area per farm is approximately the same as that of the entire island. The smallest farms, on an average, are in the province of Santiago, where the total area is only 2.5 *caballerias*, and here also is found the smallest average cultivated area per farm, or only 0.3 of a *caballeria*. The largest cultivated area per farm is in Matanzas Province, where it is 1.2 *caballerias*, and in this province also is found the largest average size of farm after Puerto Principe. In this province are many large sugar plantations, larger and more numerous than elsewhere in the island.

Of the entire area of Cuba 29.9 per cent were included within farms, but only 3 per cent of the area of Cuba and only 10 per cent of the area in farms was under cultivation. The following table shows the percentage of the total area of each province which was included within farms and the percentage under cultivation:

Provinces.	Percentage in farms.	Percentage cultivated.
Habana	45.6	5.8
Matanzas	41.4	6.6
Pinar del Rio	33.8	4.3
Puerto Principe	29.2	.4
Santa Clara	30.6	4.0
Santiago	22.0	2.4
Cuba	29.9	3.0

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The largest proportion was in Habana and the smallest in Santiago, at the east end of the island. Of the area under cultivation the largest proportion was in Matanzas and the smallest in Puerto Principe.

Taking Cuba as a whole, the number of rural inhabitants to a farm was 18. This proportion ranged widely in different provinces, as is shown by the following table:

Rural population to farms.

Habana	24
Matanzas	35
Pinar del Rio	16
Puerto Principe	26
Santa Clara	17
Santiago	13

Matanzas stands highest, with 35 rural inhabitants to a farm, or twice as many as in Cuba, with Santiago, at the other extreme, with but 13.

Many interesting facts regarding the tenure of farms, combined with the race of the occupants and the size of the farms, are brought out in tables XLV and XLVI. Of the 60,711 farms in Cuba, 22.9 per cent were owned by whites; 49 per cent, more than twice as many, and nearly one-half the farms of Cuba, were rented by whites, making 71.9 per cent of the farms occupied by whites. The colored owned 5.1 per cent and rented 18.5 per cent, making a total occupied by colored of 23.6 per cent.

The column headed "Other" includes all other forms of occupation.

Of the cultivated areas of farms in Cuba, 40.7 per cent were owned by whites and 44.2 per cent rented by whites, making the total occupied by this race 84.9 per cent. By the colored only 2.8 per cent were owned and 8.2 per cent rented, making a total of 11 per cent occupied by the colored race. Thus, the whites, in proportion to their numbers, occupy much the largest number of farms and a still larger part of the cultivated area. The above facts relating to the tenure of farms, both by number of farms and by areas of cultivated lands in farms, are set forth in the two following tables by provinces:

NUMBER OF FARMS.

	White owners.	White renters.	Colored owners.	Colored renters.	Other.
Cuba	22.9	49.0	5.1	18.5	4.5
Habana	32.9	56.9	.8	4.7	4.7
Matanzas	44.7	40.3	3.1	10.0	1.9
Pinar del Rio	12.7	69.2	1.2	15.9	1.0
Puerto Principe	27.3	40.0	1.2	5.9	25.6
Santa Clara	26.2	54.5	2.2	14.8	2.3
Santiago	17.9	35.4	11.2	29.6	5.9

CULTIVATED AREA.

Cuba	40.7	44.2	2.8	8.2	4.1
Habana	40.2	51.7	.3	2.8	5.0
Matanzas	64.0	30.0	1.3	2.6	2.1
Pinar del Rio	20.7	65.7	.8	10.6	2.2
Puerto Principe	41.8	28.3	.8	3.7	25.4
Santa Clara	42.1	49.6	1.1	5.7	1.5
Santiago	34.2	32.2	9.3	18.0	6.3

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A COCOA GROVE.

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The first of these tables shows that in every province of the island more farms were rented than were owned, and in most cases far more. The only province in which the owned farms approached in number the rented farms is Matanzas, where 47.8 per cent were owned, while in Santiago nearly two-thirds were rented, and in Santa Clara nearly seven-tenths. White owners outnumbered colored owners many times in all the provinces except Santiago, where there were about 1½ white owners to 1 colored. The proportion of white owners to white renters was much greater than that of colored owners to colored renters. White occupants, including owners and renters, greatly exceeded colored occupants, in most cases being several times their number. In Habana white occupants comprised nearly 90 per cent of all occupants, while colored occupants comprised only 5.5 per cent. In Matanzas the proportions were almost equally great. In Santiago the proportion between white and colored occupants was smallest, there being 53.3 per cent white occupants to 40.8 per cent colored occupants.

Comparing the two tables with one another, it is seen that white owners occupied much the larger farms; thus, while in the island of Cuba white owners comprised 22.9 per cent of all owners, they owned not less than 40.7 per cent of all the cultivated area. In each province the proportion of the cultivated area which was owned by whites was greater than the proportion of the number of whites which owned it. In all other cases the proportional area was less than the proportional number, and in many cases the disproportion is very striking.

The classification of the farms in Cuba by size, both as to number and as to cultivated area, brings out many interesting facts, which are shown in the following table:

CUBA.

Classes.	Per cent of number of farms.	Per cent of cultivated area.
Under ¼ caballeria	63.5	15.5
¼ to ½ caballeria	19.2	12.5
½ to ¾ caballeria	8.0	9.5
¾ to 1 caballeria	2.1	8.5
1 to 3 caballeria	5.1	16.1
3 to 5 caballeria	.9	7.0
5 to 10 caballeria	.7	9.0
Over 10 caballeria	.5	26.9

From the first column, which classifies the number of farms, it is seen that nearly two-thirds were under one-fourth of a *caballeria*, i. e., less than 8 acres of cultivated area, and nearly one-fifth fall in the next class, i. e., between 8 and 16 acres, etc. In the second column, which classifies the cultivated area of these farms of various sizes, the story is quite different. Comparing the two columns, it is seen that in the lowest class nearly two-thirds of the farms contained less than one-seventh of the cultivated area; in the next class about one-fifth of the

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farms contained one-eighth of the cultivated area, while in the largest one-half of 1 per cent of all the farms contained nearly 27 per cent of all the cultivated area of the island, or more than one-fourth.

The two following tables show, first, the percentages of the number of farms in each area group, classified by kind of tenure and by race of the occupant; second, the percentage of the cultivated areas of farms, classified in a similar manner.

Percentages of the number and area of farms, by tenure and race.

NUMBER.

	Under ¼ caballeria.	¼ and under ½ caballeria.	½ and under ¾ caballeria.	¾ and under 1 caballeria.	1 and under 3 caballerias.	3 and under 5 caballerias.	5 and under 10 caballerias.	10 and over.
White owners	56	20.3	9.2	2.4	7.9	1.6	1.2	1.4
White renters	60	21.1	9.1	2.4	5.6	.9	.6	.3
Colored owners	75.6	14.8	6	1	2.6	.....	.....	.....
Colored renters	77	15.0	5.2	.8	1.8	.2	.....	.....
Mixed	70.8	16	6	1.6	3.8	.8	.5	.5
Total	63.4	19.2	8.1	2.1	5.1	.9	.7	.5

AREAS.

White owners	7.6	7.3	6	2.4	13.7	7.1	10.5	45.4
White renters	16.3	15.1	11.9	4.7	19.4	7.7	9.2	15.7
Colored owners	36.9	19.2	12.4	2.8	14.1	4.6	6.4	3.6
Colored renters	41.1	22.2	14.1	3.5	11.9	3.6	2.6	1
Mixed	20.3	12.8	8.4	3.4	14.1	7.4	6.9	26.7
Total	15.5	12.5	9.5	3.5	16.1	7.0	9.0	26.9

From the first of these tables it is seen that the number of farms of the smallest size, viz, under one-fourth of a *caballeria*, were occupied in greater proportion by colored than by whites, while in the other classes the number of whites was the greater. In this matter there is no decided distinction between the farms owned and those rented.

Dividing all farms into two classes—those which were under 1 caballeria and those which were over 1 *caballeria* in cultivated area—it appears that of the farms owned by whites 87.9 per cent were less than 1 caballeria in size; of those rented by whites, 92.6 per cent; of those owned by colored, 97.4 per cent, and of those rented by colored, 98.1 per cent. Of the farms of the largest size, those of over 10 *caballerias* in cultivated area, the proportion of those owned by whites exceeded the proportion rented by whites, or rented or occupied by colored.

From the second table it appears that the farms owned by whites were in area far the largest. Of this class those under 1 *caballeria* in size were collectively only 24 per cent of the entire area owned by whites, while those above 1 *caballeria* in area comprised 76 per cent, or more than three-fourths; and the farms of 10 *caballerias* and over

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A PINERY.

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contained not less than 45.4 per cent of all the cultivated area owned by whites.

The farms rented by whites were smaller than those owned, 48 per cent of the area being comprised in farms of less than 1 *caballeria* in area and 52 per cent in those of more than 1 *caballeria*. Farms owned by the colored were still smaller, those under 1 *caballeria* comprising 71.3 per cent of the entire area, while those above 1 *caballeria* comprised only 28.7 per cent. The farms occupied by colored renters were still smaller. Those under one-fourth of a *caballeria* comprised only 41.1 per cent of the entire area, and those under 1 *caballeria* comprised 80.9 per cent, or more than four-fifths of the entire area.

Products.—The returns of farm products were obtained through the enumerators only in terms of area cultivated in the various crops. No attempt was made to obtain the amounts or values. The following table shows the areas, expressed in *cordels*, of which there are 324 in a *caballeria*, or approximately 10 to an acre, which was planted in each of the principal crops, together with the percentage of the cultivated area in each crop:

	Cordels.	Per cent.
Sugar cane	4,142,016	47.3
Sweet potatoes	973,629	11.3
Tobacco	817,452	9.3
Bananas	753,627	8.6
Indian corn	639,042	7.3
Malangas	303,603	3.4
Yucca	283,363	3.2
Coffee	137,854	1.6
Cocoanuts	120,261	1.4
Cocoa	119,525	1.4
Rice	42,076	.5
Yams	30,090	.3
Irish potatoes	26,808	.3
Pineapples	26,782	.3
Oranges	23,418	.3
Onions	14,274	.2

The table shows that very nearly one-half of the cultivated area of Cuba was planted in sugar cane; that the next crop of importance, in which 11.3 per cent of the cultivated area was planted, was sweet-potatoes, while tobacco, for which crop the island is quite as celebrated as for sugar cane, occupied only 9.3 per cent of the cultivated area, being third in importance as measured in area cultivated. Bananas and Indian corn occupied nearly as much ground. Coffee, at one time a product of great importance in Cuba, occupied only 1.6 per cent of the cultivated area, and most other crops were of even less importance.

The following table shows, by percentages, the distribution of the area cultivated in each crop by the tenure of the occupant and his race, the occupants being classified as white owners, white renters, colored

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owners, and colored renters, and others, and the figures being percentages of the entire area devoted to each crop:

	White owners.	White renters.	Colored owners.	Colored renters.	Other.
Tobacco	22.4	65.7	0.8	8.8	2.8
Sugar cane	55.6	36.6	0.9	3.6	3.3
Rice	27.3	45.7	3.7	14.8	8.5
Sweet-potatoes	26.8	53.0	2.5	13.1	4.6
Irish potatoes	30.0	58.8	0.5	3.2	7.5
Yams	19.5	43.5	8.2	21.3	7.5
Bananas	38.0	41.1	4.7	10.7	5.5
Cocoanuts	48.5	15.5	14.8	15.5	5.7
Coffee	36.1	17.3	25.6	17.9	3.1
Onions	33.2	54.7	1.6	5.3	5.2
Pineapples	39.4	50.2	1.2	3.1	6.1
Cocoa	26.4	12.5	33.7	25.0	2.4
Malangas	19.0	65.0	1.5	11.6	2.9
Oranges	40.9	45.9	2.3	6.1	4.8
Indian corn	27.5	49.9	2.9	14.0	5.7
Yucca	24.1	46.6	3.4	17.7	8.2

It will be recalled that the cultivated area was distributed as follows, by tenure and race:

	Per cent.
White owners	40.7
White renters	44.2
Colored owners	2.8
Colored renters	8.2
White occupants	84.9
Colored occupants	11.0
Owners	43.5
Renters	52.4

It will be seen, on examination of the above table, that in the case of tobacco, sugar, Irish potatoes, onions, pineapples, and oranges, the proportion of land occupied by whites was in excess of their proportion of the whole cultivated area, and that in the case of the other crops this proportion was less; in other words, the crops above enumerated were produced by white men in greater proportion than by colored, while in the case of the other crops the situation was reversed. This is particularly the case with sugar, of which more than nine-tenths of the crop was produced by white men, and only a trifling proportion by colored.

Turning now to owners versus renters, as concerned with different products, it is seen that sugar, cocoanuts, coffee, and cocoa were raised upon owned land in greater proportion than the average of the cultivated area, while in the case of the other crops the situation is reversed. It will be noted that the crops which were cultivated mainly upon owned estates are those of a permanent character, as distinguished from annual crops.

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AN AVENUE OF ROYAL PALMS, MATANZAS.

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Sugar cane.—Each province of Cuba produced sugar cane, but in varying amounts, as shown by the following table:

	Cordels.	Per cent.
Santa Clara	1,735,000	41.9
Matanzas	1,245,501	30.1
Santiago	691,100	16.7
Habana	279,444	6.7
Puerto Principe	105,500	2.5
Pinar del Rio	85,471	2.1

Assuming that the product is proportional to the area under cultivation, it appears that Santa Clara produced not less than 41.9 per cent of the product of the island, and Matanzas 30.1 per cent. Considering the relative areas of the two provinces it is seen that Matanzas is, in proportion to its area, of rather more importance in the sugar industry than Santa Clara. Santiago produced 16.7 per cent, or one-sixth of the product of the island, and Habana but one-sixteenth. The amounts produced in Puerto Principe and Pinar del Rio were little more than trifling.

Of the total area of cultivated land in Cuba, 47.3 per cent was, as is stated above, planted in sugar cane. The proportion of the cultivated area planted in this product differed widely in different provinces, showing a corresponding difference in the relative importance attached to this crop in different parts of the island. The following table shows the percentage of the cultivated land which in each province was planted in sugar cane:

	Per cent.
Matanzas	78.4
Santa Clara	71.3
Puerto Principe	34.7
Santiago	34.5
Habana	27.0
Pinar del Rio	6.1

Thus it appears that, considering its area, Matanzas is the most important of the provinces of Cuba in this regard, nearly four-fifths of its cultivated area being devoted to sugar cane. In Santa Clara nearly three-fourths of the cultivated area is thus used, while at the other extreme is Pinar del Rio, where only one-sixteenth was planted in sugar cane.

Tobacco.—Tobacco was produced in each of the provinces of the island, but in differing degrees of importance, as is shown by the following table:

	Cordels.	Per cent.
Pinar del Rio	590,353	72.2
Habana	106,632	13.1
Santa Clara	103,354	12.6
Santiago	11,489	1.4
Matanzas	4,674	.6
Puerto Principe	960	.1

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If we measure the amount of tobacco produced by the area under cultivation, the product of Pinar del Rio was 72.2 per cent, or nearly three-fourths of the entire product of Cuba. Habana and Santa Clara together produced a little more than one-fourth, while the amount raised in Santiago, Matanzas, and Puerto Principe is comparatively trifling.

Of the total cultivated area of Cuba, 9.6 per cent were planted in tobacco. The proportion of the cultivated area of the several provinces which was planted in tobacco differs widely, as is seen below:

	Per cent.
Pinar del Rio	42.4
Habana	10.3
Santa Clara	4.2
Santiago	.6
Puerto Principe	.3
Matanzas	.3

Thus it appears that, considering tobacco relative to other agricultural interests, it was most prominent at the west end of the island, in Pinar del Rio primarily and in Habana secondarily, and that elsewhere it was a crop of comparatively little importance, although cultivated widely to a small extent.

These are the two great export crops of the island. The others are raised almost entirely for home consumption, and their distribution is a matter of less interest.

The cultivation of sweet potatoes is distributed quite generally over the island, but is greatest in the two extreme provinces, Pinar del Rio and Santiago.

The cultivation of bananas is also quite general, although in the province of Santiago much greater attention is paid to it than elsewhere, the area under cultivation being about three-sevenths of that of the island.

Indian corn is a grain of much importance in the agriculture of Cuba. It is raised in every province in considerable quantities, but most attention is paid to it in Santiago.

Malanga, a farinaceous root, is raised quite generally for food throughout the island, but more than two-thirds of it is produced in the province of Pinar del Rio and only a trifling amount in Puerto Principe.

Yucca is produced in every province, but apparently the most attention is paid to it in Santiago, in which province is situated nearly one-half of the area under this crop in the island.

Coffee, once a crop of great importance, is now produced only to a small extent, and that almost entirely in the provinces of Santa Clara and Santiago. In the latter province are situated about three-fourths of the coffee lands of the island.

The cultivation of the cocoanut palm is confined almost entirely to

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CLIMBING THE ROYAL PALM.

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Santiago, in which province is more than four-fifths of the area devoted to its cultivation.

The distribution of the production of cocoa is very similar, being confined almost entirely to Santiago.

The production of rice, which is of little importance, is distributed with considerable uniformity.

The production of yams is in great part confined to Santiago, which province contributes more than one-half the island's product.

Irish potatoes are raised only to a very limited extent. Their cultivation is scattered widely, but nearly half of them are produced in the province of Habana.

Pineapples are produced in every province, but more than four-fifths of the product comes from Habana.

Oranges are raised in every province, but in Habana and Matanzas to a much greater extent than elsewhere.

Of the onion product, more than two-thirds come from the province of Habana.

Owing to the fact that the agricultural interests of the province of Puerto Principe are in the main pastoral, the leading product being live stock, a special tabulation was made of its pasture lands. The total area of the pasture lands in this province was 16,666 *caballerias*, or approximately 550,000 acres. This land was owned and occupied in the manner shown in the following table:

	Caballerias.	Per cent.
White owners	6,720	40
White renters	4,996	30
Colored owners	232	1
Colored renters	617	4
Other	4,101	25
Total	16,666	100

From this it appears that two-fifths of the pasture lands of the province were owned by whites and three-tenths of them were rented by whites. The amount occupied by colored was trifling, the greater part of the remainder being incapable of classification and given under the head of "other."

Live stock.—Table LII shows the number of live stock on farms and elsewhere, by provinces. The live stock on farms is also classified by the tenure of the farms. The following is a summary of the results:

Horses	88,001
Mules	18,474
Asses	1,842
Pigs	358,868
Goats	18,564
Sheep	9,982
Fowls	1,517,892

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Cattle	376,650
Oxen	164,948
Steers	10,714
Bulls	13,279
Young bulls	36,125
Cows	82,338
Heifers	12,366
Yearling calves	15,676
Other calves	41,204
Other animals	2,777

The total amount of live stock is small, considering the size of the island and its population. Horses are comparatively few in number; mules are apparently little used, while oxen are the chief draft animals. The number of sheep is trifling.

Sugar mills.—An attempt was made upon the farm schedules to obtain statistics concerning the number, capacity, and production of the sugar mills, or *centrals*, of Cuba, and it is believed that, considering the condition of the sugar industry at the time the census was taken, the results are quite as satisfactory as could have been expected. Many of the mills were in ruins, many others had been injured to a greater or less extent, and none of them were in operation at the time of the census, as the cane crop had not at that time been harvested.

The schedules received from Matanzas and Santa Clara, in which provinces most of the sugar is produced, were quite satisfactory. The most defective schedules came from Pinar del Rio, Puerto Principe, and Santiago, which were relatively of little importance in the matter of sugar production, and in which the sugar mills are, as a rule, small.

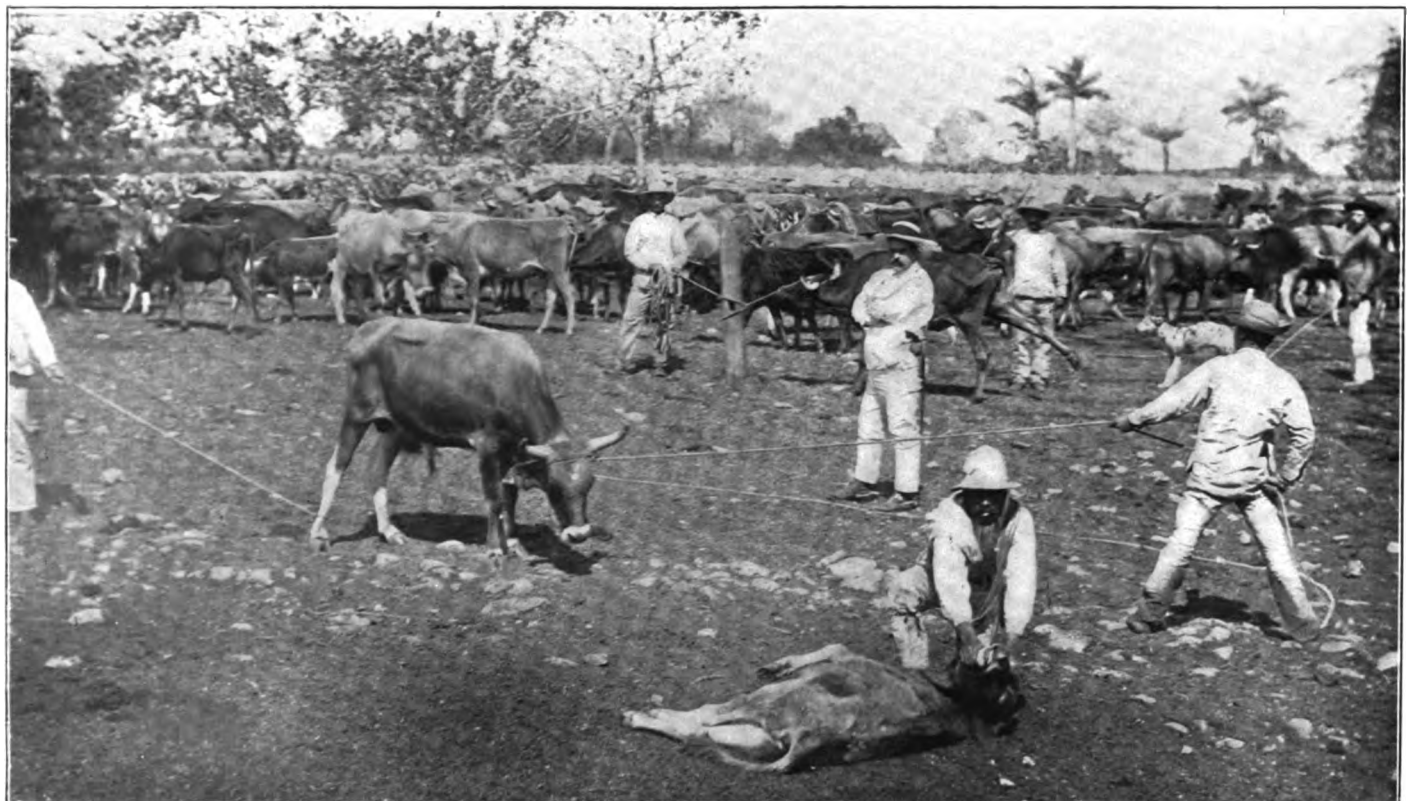
Summing up the returns given by the schedules, it appears that Cuba contained at the time of the census 207 mills, of all sizes, which were in condition to be operated. Their capacity was jointly 8,754,192 arrobas of cane. The average daily production of these mills was 61,407 bags of sugar, at 200 pounds per bag. There were connected with these mills 85 stills, with a daily capacity of 161,751 gallons of rum.

In the following table the results are set forth by provinces:

Sugar centrals.

Provinces.	No.	Capacity of cane.	Production per day.	Stills.	
				Number.	Capacity per day.
		Arrobas.	*Bags.*		*Gallons.*
Habana	20	858,050	6,025	6	3,850
Matanzas	72	3,342,200	23,406	25	72,929
Pinar del Rio	7	118,700	785	.....	.....
Puerto Principe	3	170,000	1,180	2	2,900
Santa Clara	78	3,512,600	22,750	25	80,600
Santiago	42	752,542	7,261	27	51,472
Cuba	207	8,754,192	61,407	85	161,751

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ROPING CATTLE.

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TABLES OF AGRICULTURE.

TABLE XLIV.—*Farm areas in Caballerias.*

Provinces.	Number of farms.	Total area.	Area cultivated, 1899.	Area cultivated in 1895.	Large timber.	Small timber.
Habana	6,159	25,244.96	3,193.21	7,213.46	1,884.96	1,408.78
Matanzas	4,083	30,616.77	4,902.35	11,086.90	1,468.99	1,899.76
Pinar del Rio	10,408	33,827.34	4,303.78	3,816.71	10,430.38	3,716.37
Puerto Principe	2,382	61,365.08	938.83	.....	25,269.77	12,033.59
Santa Clara	16,129	57,171.12	7,514.91	10,945.45	7,733.34	5,900.92
Santiago	21,550	54,633.22	6,179.22	8,728.35	26,336.88	11,341.11
Cuba	60,711	262,858.49	27,032.30	.....	73,124.32	36,300.53

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Districts.	Number of farms.	Total area.	Area cultivated in 1899.	Area cultivated in 1895.	Large timber.	Small timber.
Aguacate	47	471.13	73.82	190.65	40.50	34
Alquizar	235	908.97	126.24	247.95	8.55	80.44
Bainoa	148	382.13	121.10	275.28	11.43	22.07
Batabano	101	1,594.50	77.48	357.57	28.87	312.62
Bauta	191	832.76	157.57	331.70	.03	113.54
Bejucal	166	260.19	45.47	65.30	24.18	4.50
Cano	249	515.90	130.10	79.78	30.30	38.36
Casiguas	21	100.23	29.56	23.42	4.99	.99
Catalina	169	521.07	90.83	217.21	9.68	25.93
Cieba del Agua	155	223.07	54.32	110.25	.12	12.74
Guanabacoa	368	611.54	134.61	175.78	9.70	14.87
Guara	47	477.76	16.56	160.62	49.50	30.25
Güines	289	1,059.62	236.43	546	10.35	118.10
Guira de Melena	569	947.65	257.29	338.93	3.15	7.77
Habana	269	419.81	120.54	72.60	5.85	7.62
Isla de Pinos	94	7,030.96	25.69	14.72	1,233.31	93.06
Jaruco	169	687.95	76.16	158.18	26.75	47.12
Madruga	165	515.50	82.90	306.43	31.50	19.12
Managua	142	508.84	73.37	189.04	35.25	17.80
Marianao	77	150.21	68.31	95.84	6.50	4.12
Melena del Sur	46	401.30	88.68	246.33	1	6
Nueva Paz	298	843.79	171.27	460.41	28.75	95.88
Pipian	142	867.10	72.69	226.10	89.75	47.49
Quivican	90	375.06	49.75	208.58	79.50	4.25
Regla	1	.87	.62	.....	.....	.....
Salud	320	493.46	107.10	227.12	2.58	42.57
San Antonio	75	600.83	51.59	270.90	.10	72.87
San Antonio de los Baños	523	735.76	168.68	157.53	4.82	19.75
San Felipe	89	240.55	5.94	172	.....	.....
San José de las Lajas	146	420.45	49.15	174.65	54.48	28.33
San Nicolás	151	623.82	77.15	280.59	9.99	23.48
Santa Cruz del Norte	135	843.50	184.22	891.20	12.20	26.95
Santa Maria del Rosario	92	163.39	31.87	41.05	2	2.06
Santiago de las Vegas	180	348.18	94.48	107.26	9.41	20.81
Tapaste	120	330.02	33.92	193.64	19.62	2.56
Verada Nueva	130	237.09	57.75	99.50	.25	10.74
Total	6,159	25,244.96	3,193.21	7,213.46	1,884.96	1,408.78

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Alacranes	219	1,500.36	391.81	574.98	112.92	128.88
Bolondrón	165	2,428.80	301.06	1,056.13	136.99	159.84
Cabezas	189	1,049.45	216.12	236.79	18.25	68.50
Canasi	80	616.23	73.93	194.50	20	73.75
Cárdenas	17	202.46	80.02	59.34	.....	.....
Carlos Rojas	78	824.50	96.42	352.96	.....	20.58
Colon	300	1,619.87	245.03	498.91	85.12	49.23
Cuevitas	274	1,552.82	253.93	469.67	43.66	61.81
Guamacaro	73	1,461.31	137.36	522.10	22	165.74
Jagüey Grande	508	1,718.66	252.25	394.12	460.47	61.45
Jovellanos	90	658.09	178.05	399.21	.....	14.25
Macagua	93	1,356.28	81.35	248.23	247.86	100.26
Macuriges	282	2,107.23	424.77	947.67	89	69.11
Marti	113	1,835.28	236.11	460.62	24.25	122.03
Matanzas	624	2,681.96	308.45	862.87	24.50	507.97

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TABLE XLIV.—*Farm areas in Caballerias*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

Districts.	Number of farms.	Total area.	Area cultivated in 1899.	Area cultivated in 1895.	Large timber.	Small timber.
Máximo-Gómez	135	905.96	153.56	372.57	.....	54.63
Méndez Capote	100	726.50	133.23	283.63	4.23	28.02
Palmillas	162	2,310.67	310.36	726.09	65.39	57.07
Perico	56	508.80	142.31	196.29	.13	1.50
Roque	208	1,675.43	253.88	728.96	104.27	52.70
Sabanilla	150	1,215.45	224.13	707.90	4.93	12.59
San José de los Ramos	96	678.25	216.50	304.71	.02	40.54
Santa Ana	75	736	75.29	386.62	5	49.31
Unión de Reyes	46	251.41	116.43	152.01	.....	.....
Total	4,063	30,616.77	4,902.35	11,096.90	1,468.99	1,899.76

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Artemisa	493	1,157.10	211.78	260.17	34.75	117.01
Bahia Honda	48	652.31	26.54	42.00	285.75	77.00
Cabañas	137	1,305.64	155.40	225.50	17.75	157.57
Candelaria	232	2,163.74	135.12	192.35	161.96	282.59
Consolación del Norte	825	1,339.31	226.69	41.22	396.73	234.27
Consolación del Sur	1,103	2,282.72	463.43	402.52	20.75	51.51
Guanajay	262	179.07	67.11	10.46	.....	1.02
Guane	742	10,205.92	371.31	176.65	6,823.90	992.68
Guayabel	146	580.00	83.10	409.61	9.37	23.37
Julian Diaz	138	1,049.36	50.47	1.50	200.00	2.50
Los Palacios	213	592.13	78.97	102.56	82.25	63.25
Mántua	762	4,605.23	230.78	320.78	1,843.57	618.97
Mariel	149	725.09	90.60	411.67	1.00	134.69
Pinar del Rio	2,298	2,113.28	903.47	209.87	7.05	142.30
San Cristobal	288	1,045.98	158.09	197.28	147.76	161.54
San Diego de los Baños	241	771.07	81.18	100.04	113.62	140.13
San Diego de Munez	42	188.21	23.35	80.00	.....	65.00
San Juan y Martinez	766	1,181.28	470.62	384.49	11.33	138.96
San Luis	544	570.31	213.52	66.28	.50	94.00
Viñales	979	1,139.59	262.26	231.76	272.34	217.47
Total	10,408	33,827.34	4,303.78	3,816.71	10,430.38	3,716.37

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Ciego de Avila	379	10,773.34	95.44	.....	4,304.52	2,021.74
Morón	383	4,890.28	111.04	.....	1,604.51	1,209.05
Nuevitas	153	4,939.96	327.74	.....	1,421.20	1,589.96
Puerto Principe	1,304	34,006.15	352.27	.....	15,129.36	5,921.79
Santa Cruz del Sur	163	6,755.36	52.84	.....	2,810.18	1,291.05
Total	2,382	61,365.08	938.83	.....	25,269.77	12,033.59

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Abreus	96	415.87	115.26	102.88	1.50	24.75
Caibarien	82	455.63	73.52	69.18	41.16	46.17
Calabazar	700	2,908.69	464.73	700.94	390.74	209.55
Camajuani	674	1,066.44	267.95	583.42	14.86	16.66
Cartagena	320	1,745.28	225.70	415.61	46.75	217.95
Ceja de Pablo	470	1,772.42	119.53	199.35	4.41	100.83
Cienfuegos	1,545	7,021.15	1,435.29	1,152.47	1,260.16	913.76
Cifuentes	209	643.93	41.72	104.33	8.64	24.96
Cruces	143	585.82	121.72	350.55	.47	7.47
Esperanza	630	1,108.63	212.72	446.88	21.01	40.47
Palmira	78	588.44	180.61	247.17	.....	1.00
Placetas	438	2,060.61	208.40	284.84	247.36	115.00
Quemadas de Guines	503	1,288.76	222.99	543.07	79.99	38.33
Rancho Veloz	467	1,235.05	225.86	290.44	46.48	38.22
Ranchuelo	134	466.02	99.39	175.54	6.00	8.49
Rodas	256	1,472.06	377.97	668.52	22.50	5.08
Sagua la Grande	365	1,511.71	188.71	175.32	24.49	287.08
San Antonio de las Vueltas	1,206	1,356.52	293.58	407.82	186.95	193.73
Sancti-Spiritus	1,632	8,724.00	285.19	359.21	1,622.09	1,329.11
San Diego del Valle	554	964.94	71.93	92.19	51.73	124.56

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TABLE XLIV.—*Farm areas in Caballerias*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

Districts.	Number of farms.	Total area.	Area cultivated in 1899.	Area cultivated in 1895.	Large timber.	Small timber.
San Fernando	451	1,177.84	372.97	440.50	9.81	20.23
San Juan de las Yeras	474	1,029.84	121.09	263.05	5.00	90.20
San Juan de los Remedios	625	1,630.65	341.28	643.21	113.63	160.25
Santa Clara	1,726	4,404.17	302.44	520.98	648.66	709.44
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	262	1,631.50	393.41	608.08	28.25	20.42
Santo Domingo	835	1,748.69	228.43	395.23	92.28	186.58
Trinidad	915	5,996.64	271.80	317.13	1,920.37	568.43
Yaguajay	339	2,215.82	251.27	447.54	837.70	404.25
Total	16,129	57,171.12	7,514.91	10,945.45	7,733.34	5,900.92

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Alto Songo	1,515	1,942.78	291.23	327.17	819.41	749.96
Baracoa	2,110	2,702.46	676.97	1,248.20	796.01	1,163.97
Bayamo	1,373	4,153.78	444.63	223.04	1,319.43	1,163.64
Campechuela	321	1,186.54	296.41	305.00	487.74	137.80
Caney	611	2,235.61	78.81	131.40	1,225.37	276.10
Cobre	1,253	4,123.82	258.78	317.17	4,203.96	144.59
Cristo	19	4.35	2.08	.....	.....	2.10
Gibara	1,205	3,770.49	980.44	1,288.49	1,550.87	651.91
Guantanamo	1,262	4,546.43	714.92	816.51	1,996.93	834.80
Holguin	3,260	13,834.84	449.97	1,303.54	6,582.99	2,758.17
Jiguani	863	1,506.42	230.87	225.90	286.65	150.83
Manzanillo	2,033	2,640.48	526.08	699.25	1,169.05	242.95
Mayari	734	595.00	148.03	210.71	219.40	186.65
Niquero	265	189.09	83.15	134.96	3.75	19.68
Palma Soriano	1,404	1,681.88	224.17	456.01	790.43	376.62
Puerto Padre	1,119	5,415.79	403.44	492.02	2,361.78	1,710.69
Sagua de Tánamo	628	2,313.60	106.85	100.48	2,053.68	46.79
San Luis	1,289	1,094.87	193.89	341.25	475.36	241.78
Santiago de Cuba	286	694.99	68.50	108.25	94.07	482.09
Total	21,560	54,633.22	6,179.22	8,728.35	26,336.88	11,341.11

TABLE XLV.—*Tenure of farms, by size and by race of occupant. Number.*

CUBA.

	Total number.	Under ¼ caballeria.	¼ and under ½ caballeria.	½ and under ¾ caballeria.	¾ and under 1 caballeria.	1 and under 3 caballerias.	3 and under 5 caballerias.	5 and under 10 caballerias.	10 and over.
White owners	13,898	7,797	2,807	1,273	340	1,090	227	177	187
White renters	29,737	17,878	6,266	2,703	709	1,649	257	166	109
Colored owners	3,092	2,338	459	172	26	77	10	8	2
Colored renters	11,247	8,643	1,680	592	97	202	22	9	2
Other	2,737	1,935	438	165	45	105	22	13	14
Total	60,711	38,591	11,650	4,905	1,217	3,123	538	373	314

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

White owners	2,027	724	635	309	81	219	26	24	9
White renters	3,506	1,151	1,159	654	176	313	82	19	2
Colored owners	47	28	11	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored renters	289	119	105	44	9	12	.....	.....	.....
Other	290	129	82	37	15	16	5	4	2
Total	6,159	2,151	1,992	1,051	282	560	63	47	13

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TABLE XLV.—*Tenure of farms, by size and by race of occupant. Number*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

	Total number.	Under ¼ caballeria.	¼ and under ½ caballeria.	½ and under 1 caballeria.	1 and under 3 caballerias.	3 and under 5 caballerias.	5 and under 10 caballerias.	10 and over.
White owners	1,826	617	434	203	79	256	100	71	66
White renters	1,644	641	413	197	75	214	41	36	27
Colored owners	129	70	28	14	.....	12	4	1	.....
Colored renters	408	248	99	26	6	23	4	1	1
Other	76	27	9	9	3	16	7	3	2
Total	4,063	1,603	983	449	163	521	156	112	96

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

White owners	1,325	273	415	306	62	227	24	10	8
White renters	7,202	2,821	2,338	1,123	299	546	55	16	4
Colored owners	121	37	63	9	5	7	.....	.....	.....
Colored renters	1,654	838	515	214	29	57	.....	.....	1
Other	106	54	26	13	3	7	.....	.....	3
Total	10,408	4,023	3,357	1,665	398	844	79	26	16

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

White owners	649	460	128	33	8	18	.....	.....	2
White renters	903	686	148	72	11	30	2	2	2
Colored owners	30	17	10	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Colored renters	141	105	21	9	1	4	1	.....	.....
Other	609	318	150	66	20	49	5	.....	1
Total	2,382	1,586	457	182	40	102	8	2	5

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

White owners	4,216	2,927	598	204	76	216	60	60	75
White renters	8,799	6,587	1,100	363	108	397	106	79	59
Colored owners	354	310	28	7	.....	4	1	2	2
Colored renters	2,383	1,998	202	99	16	51	14	3	.....
Other	377	324	24	11	2	6	4	3	3
Total	16,129	12,146	1,952	684	202	674	185	147	139

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

White owners	3,856	2,796	597	218	84	154	17	12	27
White renters	7,633	5,992	1,108	294	40	149	21	14	15
Colored owners	2,411	1,876	319	133	20	53	5	5	.....
Colored renters	6,372	5,335	738	200	36	55	3	5	.....
Other	1,279	1,083	147	29	2	11	1	3	3
Total	21,550	17,082	2,909	874	182	422	47	39	45

TABLE XLVI.—*Tenure of farms, by size and by race of occupant. Cultivated area.*

CUBA.

	Total area.	Under ¼ caballeria.	¼ and under ½ caballeria.	½ and under 1 caballeria.	1 and under 3 caballerias.	3 and under 5 caballerias.	5 and under 10 caballerias.	10 and over.
White owners	11,180.53	851.22	815.87	671.60	266.50	1,534.06	790.68	1,176.15	5,074.45
White renters	11,826.94	1,922.58	1,790.33	1,411.02	553.37	2,296.18	915.27	1,082.22	1,855.97
Colored owners	743.80	274.66	142.15	92.28	20.75	104.75	34.29	47.92	27.00
Colored renters	2,191.75	900.52	485.92	308.03	77.16	260.62	78.40	57.10	24.00
Other	1,089.37	221.58	139.30	91.56	36.84	153.46	80.06	75.20	291.37
Total	27,032.39	4,170.56	3,373.57	2,574.49	954.62	4,349.07	1,898.70	2,438.59	7,272.79

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TABLE XLVI.—*Tenure of farms, by size and by race of occupant. Cultivated area*—Cont'd.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

	Total area.	Under ½ caballería.	½ and under 1 caballería.	1 and under 2½ caballerías.	2½ and under 5 caballerías.	5 and under 10 caballerías.	10 and under 25 caballerías.	25 and under 50 caballerías.	50 and over.
White owners	1,284.49	91.88	181.22	163.05	62.31	301.74	92.00	148.79	244.00
White renters	1,650.12	142.71	337.16	342.69	137.91	414.73	113.87	126.05	35.00
Colored owners	10.11	2.86	2.75	3.75	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored renters	88.16	13.02	30.08	22.71	7.15	15.20	.....	.....	.....
Other	160.33	14.02	24.18	19.54	11.53	21.72	20.09	28.00	21.25
Total	3,193.21	263.99	575.89	551.74	219.65	753.39	225.96	302.84	300.25

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

White owners	3,141.50	64.67	120.45	106.83	62.43	385.68	351.30	467.11	1,583.03
White renters	1,469.15	67.72	116.20	102.37	58.19	317.68	154.84	289.50	412.65
Colored owners	62.15	7.08	7.78	7.26	.....	19.97	14.06	6.00	.....
Colored renters	126.98	23.21	27.25	13.58	4.62	27.70	14.00	6.62	10.00
Other	102.57	2.51	2.44	4.86	2.41	25.27	24.46	15.00	25.62
Total	4,902.35	165.19	274.12	234.90	127.65	776.30	558.66	734.23	2,031.30

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

White owners	892.63	32.29	112.40	153.94	47.25	287.98	78.50	65.62	114.65
White renters	2,926.64	341.05	631.18	570.81	228.66	714.82	190.37	95.25	55.00
Colored owners	36.81	4.39	16.29	4.50	3.63	8	.....	.....	.....
Colored renters	454.67	99.54	139.32	109.31	22.63	69.87	.....	.....	14.00
Other	98.03	5.08	6.93	6.50	2.27	9.25	.....	.....	63.00
Total	4,808.78	482.35	906.12	845.06	304.44	1,089.42	268.87	160.87	246.65

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

White owners	392.06	47.57	40.21	18.04	6.74	23.50	.....	.....	256.00
White renters	266.24	68.72	47.34	41.92	9.54	37.36	8.22	11.14	42.00
Colored owners	7.49	1.87	3.16	1.11	.....	1.35	.....	.....	.....
Colored renters	34.79	11.36	6.43	5.15	.86	6.99	4	.....	.....
Other	238.34	39.19	51.96	38.39	17.43	72.23	19.14	.....	.....
Total	938.92	168.71	149.10	104.61	34.57	141.43	31.36	11.14	298.00

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

White owners	3,162.12	275.98	173.44	111.93	60.15	319.79	212.73	420.33	1,587.77
White renters	3,721.92	612.96	323.29	197.02	86.46	597.49	376.21	523.28	1,005.22
Colored owners	82.69	26.24	8.09	3.83	.....	3.50	3.03	11.00	27.00
Colored renters	426.32	163.29	58.34	52.54	13.03	70.54	50.00	18.58	.....
Other	121.86	26.42	6.48	6.36	1.53	10.20	13.37	16.00	41.50
Total	7,514.91	1,104.88	569.64	371.68	161.17	1,001.52	655.34	989.19	2,661.49

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

White owners	2,307.73	339.33	188.15	117.81	27.62	215.37	56.15	74.30	1,289
White renters	1,892.87	689.43	335.16	156.21	32.61	214.60	71.76	87.00	306.10
Colored owners	544.56	232.22	104.08	71.83	16.37	71.93	17.20	30.92	.....
Colored renters	1,060.83	590.10	224.50	104.74	28.87	70.32	10.40	31.90	.....
Other	373.24	134.36	47.31	15.91	1.67	14.79	3.00	16.20	140.00
Total	6,179.22	1,985.44	899.20	466.50	107.14	587.01	158.51	240.32	1,735.10

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TABLE XLVII.—*Areas cultivated in principal crops, in cordels.*

CUBA.

	Tobacco.	Sugar cane.	Rice.	Sweet potatoes.	Irish potatoes.	Yams.	Bananas.	Cocoa-nuts.	Coffee.	Onions.	Pine-apples.	Cocoa.	Malan-gas.	Oranges.	Indian corn.	Yuca.
White owners	183,309	2,304,054	11,493	260,964	8,084	5,870	286,015	58,376	49,823	4,738	10,544	31,562	57,735	9,588	175,838	68,439
White renters	537,202	1,516,475	19,237	516,347	15,752	13,075	309,345	18,595	23,891	7,799	13,437	14,980	197,458	10,752	319,172	132,075
Colored owners	6,047	36,839	1,534	23,850	147	2,478	35,430	17,783	35,278	232	325	40,203	4,479	528	18,252	9,603
Colored renters	67,868	148,115	6,224	127,525	867	6,416	80,993	18,694	24,664	759	820	29,871	35,289	1,431	89,283	50,013
Other	23,026	136,533	3,588	44,943	2,008	2,251	41,644	6,813	4,207	746	1,656	2,909	8,642	1,119	36,497	23,213
Total	817,452	4,142,016	42,076	973 629	26,808	30,090	753,627	120,261	137,863	14,274	26,782	119,525	303,603	23,418	639,042	283,343

HABANA.

White owners	34,926	150,142	583	62,182	5,317	672	37,224	3,941	2,163	3,969	8,218	140	9,127	3,336	47,177	12,981
White renters	63,526	108,791	1,257	104,935	7,228	1,360	47,839	1,119	1,673	5,481	11,271	6	20,205	5,711	78,554	20,429
Colored owners	403	364	62	762	.....	40	454	9	.....	194	145	.....	97	9	246	173
Colored renters	2,139	4,466	143	7,628	204	87	3,318	489	231	618	213	.....	860	264	4,076	796
Other	5,638	15,681	112	6,965	1,440	222	4,077	817	112	719	1,336	.....	1,409	205	5,569	2,002
Total	106,632	279,444	2,157	182,472	14,189	2,381	92,912	6,375	4,179	10,981	21,183	146	31,698	9,525	135,622	36,381

MATANZAS.

White owners	2,786	841,570	3,046	47,267	891	138	56,068	576	1,533	113	518	.....	6,996	3,476	22,656	14,763
White renters	984	343,120	860	38,332	2,577	288	48,799	520	614	797	216	.....	5,450	1,644	12,178	7,008
Colored owners	634	11,281	70	2,554	.....	2	2,547	2	94	1	24	.....	110	24	1,124	999
Colored renters	48	21,629	114	6,150	60	7	6,910	50	117	2	208	.....	620	241	2,427	1,915
Other	222	27,901	38	1,359	324	.....	1,593	.....	438	.....	8	.....	196	279	438	309
Total	4,674	1,245,501	4,128	95,662	3,852	435	115,917	1,148	2,796	913	969	.....	13,372	5,664	38,818	24,989

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TABLE XLVII.—*Acres cultivated in principal crops, in cordels*—Continued.

PINAR DEL RIO.

White owners	114,016	36,337	3,599	44,109	450	1,375	17,808	685	3,057	200	624	180	33,068	721	20,493	7,533
White renters	400,622	37,141	9,043	173,538	2,500	3,181	40,383	386	1,661	589	837	121	150,316	1,456	59,259	24,476
Colored owners	3,868	.....	226	2,654	.....	5	274	.....	1,701	.....	.....	.....	2,128	41	743	240
Colored renters	56,330	8,419	2,328	32,353	343	464	4,785	52	1,032	54	65	.....	23,541	379	9,811	4,066
Other	15,517	3,574	95	5,530	.....	21	406	.....	27	.....	27	.....	3,910	.....	634	229
Total	590,353	85,471	15,291	258,184	3,293	5,046	63,655	1,123	7,478	843	1,553	301	212,963	2,597	90,940	36,544

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

White owners	368	86,933	566	8,538	42	379	11,817	1,840	1,599	24	132	200	356	479	5,281	4,747
White renters	255	8,779	1,407	14,894	116	431	17,845	1,302	964	15	214	346	595	355	10,681	7,334
Colored owners	2	215	46	487	.....	3	771	44	127	.....	2	4	16	8	319	320
Colored renters	25	870	214	1,712	4	95	2,826	444	51	.....	50	.....	49	53	1,777	1,443
Other	300	8,703	2,160	15,779	29	710	19,963	847	2,393	17	234	111	866	474	11,980	7,880
Total	950	105,500	4,393	41,410	191	1,618	53,222	4,477	5,134	56	632	661	1,882	1,369	30,038	21,724

SANTA CLARA.

White owners	29,618	791,123	3,208	60,594	861	465	42,763	1,095	17,767	303	765	177	6,314	1,183	28,912	10,177
White renters	65,893	829,929	3,846	94,574	2,409	975	59,052	893	4,878	758	517	19	13,378	808	56,447	17,721
Colored owners	694	12,449	423	3,583	2	4	3,236	16	886	3	9	.....	271	56	1,550	864
Colored renters	6,410	74,534	1,116	21,266	143	192	9,666	123	1,227	76	101	5	2,143	111	13,130	4,967
Other	739	26,965	260	3,583	34	39	2,032	127	221	10	9	.....	663	106	2,020	848
Total	103,354	1,735,000	8,853	183,600	3,449	1,675	116,749	2,254	24,479	1,150	1,401	201	22,769	2,264	102,059	34,577

SANTIAGO.

White owners	1,595	397,949	491	38,274	473	2,841	120,335	50,239	23,704	129	287	30,865	1,874	393	51,319	18,238
White renters	5,922	188,715	2,824	90,074	922	6,840	95,427	14,375	14,101	159	382	14,488	7,514	778	102,058	55,112
Colored owners	446	12,530	707	13,810	145	2,424	28,148	17,712	32,970	34	145	40,199	1,857	390	14,270	7,007
Colored renters	2,916	38,197	2,309	58,416	113	5,571	53,488	17,586	22,006	9	188	29,866	8,076	383	58,062	36,826
Other	610	53,709	923	11,727	181	1,259	13,774	5,022	1,016	.....	42	2,798	1,598	55	15,856	11,945
Total	11,489	691,100	7,254	212,301	1,834	18,935	311,172	104,884	93,797	331	1,044	118,216	20,919	1,999	241,565	129,128

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TABLE XLVIII.—*Sugar plantations classified by area.*

	Total.	0–323 cordels.	324–971 cordels.	972–1,619 cordels.	1,620–3,239 cordels.	3,240–8,099 cordels.	8,100–16,199 cordels.	16,200–32,399 cordels.	32,400 cordels and over.
White owners	4,541	3,694	398	147	136	107	41	13	5
White renters	6,730	5,752	587	170	125	83	11	2	.....
Colored owners	520	493	18	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Colored renters	2,645	2,555	63	18	7	2	.....	.....	.....
Other	1,085	1,023	28	16	8	8	1	.....	1
Total	15,521	13,517	1,094	354	281	201	53	15	6

TABLE XLIX.—*Number and average size, in cordels, of sugar plantations.*

Province.	Total.		White owners.		White renters.		Colored owners.		Colored renters.		Other.	
	Number.	Average size.	Number.	Average size.	Number.	Average size.	Number.	Average size.	Number.	Average size.	Number.	Average size.
Habana	1,099	254	435	345	557	195	4	91	58	77	45	348
Matanzas	2,133	584	1,049	802	797	430	60	188	182	119	45	620
Pinar del Rio	178	480	44	826	101	368	.....	.....	30	281	3	1,191
Puerto Principe	1,419	74	346	251	527	17	21	10	99	9	426	20
Santa Clara	5,474	317	1,646	481	2,704	307	134	93	869	86	121	223
Santiago	5,218	132	1,021	390	2,044	92	301	42	1,407	27	445	121
Total	15,521	267	4,541	507	6,730	225	520	71	2,645	56	1,085	126

TABLE L.—*Tobacco plantations classified by area.*

	Total.	0–80 cordels.	81–161 cordels.	162–242 cordels.	243–323 cordels.	324 cordels and over.
White owners	8,131	2,463	365	158	43	102
White renters	10,203	8,119	1,309	448	106	222
Colored owners	190	171	10	6	1	2
Colored renters	1,943	1,696	196	39	3	10
Other	364	325	19	9	2	9
Total	15,831	12,773	1,899	660	154	345

TABLE LI.—*Number and average size, in cordels, of tobacco plantations.*

Province.	Total.		White owners.		White renters.		Colored owners.		Colored renters.		Other.	
	Number.	Average size.	Number.	Average size.	Number.	Average size.	Number.	Average size.	Number.	Average size.	Num. ber.	Average size.
Habana	2,527	42	709	49	1,620	39	14	29	86	25	98	57
Matanzas	90	52	42	66	36	27	4	159	5	10	3	74
Pinar del Rio	8,133	73	1,126	101	5,586	72	77	50	1,260	45	84	185
Puerto Principe	79	12	21	18	27	9	1	2	3	8	27	11
Santa Clara	4,334	24	1,148	26	2,604	25	68	10	422	15	92	8
Santiago	668	17	85	19	330	18	26	17	167	18	60	10
Total	15,831	52	3,131	58	10,203	53	190	32	1,943	35	364	63

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TABLE LII.—*Live stock.*

ON FARMS.

	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Pigs.	Goats.	Sheep.	Barnyard fowl.	Oxen.	Calves.	Steers.	Bulls.	Heifers.	Young bulls.	Cows.	Yearling calves.	Other animals.
Habana	5,501	948	162	37,358	1,538	1,356	231,481	28,884	7,367	1,251	2,979	2,294	11,639	14,215	1,738	215
Matanzas	3,640	1,017	124	23,737	1,390	808	97,650	21,607	2,713	412	562	849	1,099	4,917	1,068	213
Pinar del Rio	7,161	2,400	150	60,466	2,313	1,488	248,268	33,858	4,160	1,078	1,334	1,558	2,235	8,353	1,476	81
Puerto Principe	13,158	589	162	44,560	1,513	427	90,053	4,837	5,932	2,386	1,657	1,946	887	12,036	3,665	12
Santa Clara	14,012	1,996	224	72,032	2,827	2,402	280,170	37,722	6,442	1,844	1,350	1,725	5,213	14,111	3,035	339
Santiago de Cuba	14,592	1,619	427	52,820	1,984	750	197,852	9,360	1,859	681	862	910	266	3,164	560	32
Total	58,064	8,569	1,249	290,973	11,565	7,231	1,145,474	136,268	28,473	7,652	8,744	9,282	21,339	56,796	11,542	892

NOT ON FARMS.

Habana	7,986	4,567	164	6,968	1,789	1,089	50,718	4,349	2,677	389	1,587	616	6,945	4,750	371	223
Matanzas	4,250	771	137	19,854	2,014	432	109,783	6,887	2,094	363	400	542	1,535	4,027	714	812
Pinar del Rio	1,991	960	22	8,213	432	335	39,118	5,107	724	149	180	193	547	1,528	234	130
Puerto Principe	3,153	286	28	5,049	433	79	27,547	1,303	1,725	622	639	542	330	3,196	839	37
Santa Clara	6,817	1,644	92	17,595	1,311	521	85,289	7,509	3,814	1,019	754	539	2,401	7,713	1,577	321
Santiago de Cuba	5,740	1,677	150	10,216	1,020	295	59,963	3,525	1,697	520	975	652	3,028	4,328	399	362
Total	29,937	9,905	593	67,895	6,999	2,751	372,418	28,680	12,731	3,062	4,535	3,084	14,786	25,542	4,134	1,885

TOTAL.

Habana	13,487	5,515	326	44,326	3,327	2,445	282,199	33,233	10,044	1,640	4,566	2,910	18,584	18,965	2,109	438
Matanzas	7,890	1,788	261	43,591	3,404	1,240	207,433	28,494	4,807	775	962	1,391	2,634	8,944	1,782	1,025
Pinar del Rio	9,152	3,360	172	68,679	2,745	1,823	287,386	38,965	4,884	1,227	1,514	1,751	2,782	9,881	1,710	211
Puerto Principe	16,311	875	190	49,609	1,946	506	117,600	6,140	7,657	3,008	2,296	2,488	1,217	15,232	4,504	49
Santa Clara	20,829	3,640	316	89,627	4,138	2,923	365,459	45,231	10,256	2,863	2,104	2,264	7,614	21,824	4,612	660
Santiago de Cuba	20,332	3,296	577	63,036	3,004	1,045	257,815	12,885	3,556	1,201	1,837	1,562	3,294	7,492	959	394
Total	88,001	18,474	1,842	358,868	18,564	9,982	1,517,892	164,948	41,204	10,714	13,279	12,366	36,125	82,338	15,676	2,777

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TABLE LII.—*Live stock*—Continued.

CUBA.

	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Pigs.	Goats.	Sheep.	Barnyard fowl.	Oxen.	Calves.	Steers.	Bulls.	Heifers.	Young bulls.	Cows.	Yearling calves.	Other animals.
White owners	18,203	4,001	573	79,345	3,498	3,477	310,670	60,760	10,783	3,308	4,212	3,858	13,010	23,601	4,597	413
White renters	26,641	3,276	494	150,930	5,995	2,759	608,159	61,712	14,265	3,482	3,691	4,388	6,719	26,893	5,263	335
Colored owners	1,902	406	33	7,859	354	137	33,146	770	190	76	54	55	30	320	68	12
Colored renters	4,875	370	79	28,163	853	516	126,020	6,159	787	209	267	287	627	1,612	287	74
Other	6,443	516	70	24,676	865	342	67,479	6,867	2,448	577	520	694	953	4,370	1,327	58
Total on farms	58,064	8,569	1,249	290,973	11,565	7,231	1,145,474	136,268	28,473	7,652	8,744	9,282	21,339	56,796	11,542	892
Live stock not on farms	29,937	9,905	593	67,895	6,999	2,751	372,418	28,680	12,731	3,062	4,535	3,084	14,786	25,542	4,134	1,885
Total live stock	88,001	18,474	1,842	358,868	18,564	9,982	1,517,892	164,948	41,204	10,714	13,279	12,366	36,125	82,338	15,676	2,777

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

White owners	2,393	597	64	12,663	500	688	79,531	15,193	2,703	516	1,904	811	7,602	5,659	708	60
White renters	2,800	290	91	21,929	970	538	136,379	11,512	4,220	713	998	1,412	3,161	7,972	906	155
Colored owners	22	9	.....	137	2	40	980	64	10	4	.....	5	1	16	.....	.....
Colored renters	74	7	1	796	33	19	6,066	490	51	8	7	23	137	93	9	.....
Other	212	45	6	1,833	33	71	8,525	1,625	383	10	70	43	738	475	116	.....
Total on farms	5,501	948	162	37,358	1,538	1,356	231,481	28,884	7,367	1,251	2,979	2,294	11,639	14,215	1,738	215
Live stock not on farms	7,986	4,567	164	6,968	1,789	1,089	50,718	4,349	2,677	389	1,587	616	6,945	4,750	371	223
Total live stock	13,487	5,515	326	44,326	3,327	2,445	282,199	33,233	10,044	1,640	4,566	2,910	18,584	18,965	2,109	438

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

White owners	1,972	792	84	10,199	761	611	45,683	14,980	1,479	194	230	456	534	2,361	569	138
White renters	1,463	207	38	10,898	541	178	42,160	5,844	1,100	200	297	375	498	2,325	439	28
Colored owners	54	5	.....	627	31	.....	2,181	174	21	.....	5	1	2	43	12	12
Colored renters	89	8	2	1,711	38	9	6,022	347	56	18	19	14	20	109	11	35
Other	62	5	.....	302	19	10	1,604	262	57	.....	11	3	45	79	37	.....
Total on farms	3,640	1,017	124	23,737	1,390	808	97,650	21,607	2,713	412	562	849	1,099	4,917	1,068	213
Live stock not on farms	4,250	771	137	19,854	2,014	432	109,783	6,887	2,094	363	400	542	1,535	4,027	714	812
Total live stock	7,890	1,788	261	43,591	3,404	1,240	207,433	28,494	4,807	775	962	1,391	2,634	8,944	1,782	1,025

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PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

White owners	1,555	558	45	10,389	367	361	40,933	7,212	968	355	385	370	953	1,953	332	24
White renters	5,003	1,586	99	41,686	1,662	881	173,402	21,987	2,800	644	850	1,037	1,126	5,435	1,015	56
Colored owners	41	5	1	387	5	13	1,810	167	31	2	9	8	8	63	12	.....
Colored renters	383	71	3	5,940	182	230	26,064	2,596	321	64	69	96	138	769	106	1
Other	179	180	2	2,164	97	3	6,059	1,896	45	13	21	47	10	133	11	.....
Total on farms	7,161	2,400	150	60,466	2,313	1,488	248,268	33,858	4,160	1,078	1,334	1,558	2,235	8,353	1,476	81
Live stock not on farms	1,991	960	22	8,213	432	335	39,118	5,107	724	149	180	193	547	1,528	234	130
Total live stock	9,152	3,360	172	68,679	2,745	1,823	287,386	38,965	4,884	1,227	1,514	1,751	2,782	9,881	1,710	211

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

White owners	2,914	204	67	9,214	281	64	19,135	1,752	1,748	976	573	729	543	3,979	960	11
White renters	4,786	180	57	17,136	555	138	30,398	1,616	2,176	820	649	624	186	4,321	1,528	.....
Colored owners	115	5	.....	324	5	1	1,196	45	57	45	6	8	2	103	28	.....
Colored renters	433	21	3	1,571	73	23	3,309	85	76	19	37	29	6	124	42	.....
Other	4,910	179	35	16,315	599	201	36,015	1,339	1,875	526	392	556	150	3,509	1,107	1
Total on farms	13,158	589	162	44,560	1,513	427	90,053	4,837	5,932	2,386	1,657	1,946	887	12,036	3,665	12
Live stock not on farms	3,153	286	28	5,049	433	79	27,547	1,303	1,725	622	639	542	330	3,196	839	37
Total live stock	16,311	875	190	49,609	1,946	506	117,600	6,140	7,657	3,008	2,296	2,488	1,217	15,232	4,504	49

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

White owners	5,428	1,145	136	23,221	941	1,513	84,563	16,496	2,941	911	735	1,016	3,213	8,136	1,777	172
White renters	7,408	712	75	39,983	1,653	765	158,148	18,749	3,276	891	561	646	1,688	5,594	1,167	90
Colored owners	164	34	1	915	29	13	3,942	175	15	7	3	4	9	23	7	.....
Colored renters	851	41	8	6,993	158	107	29,392	2,058	189	25	46	50	295	323	75	20
Other	161	64	4	920	46	4	4,125	244	21	10	5	9	8	35	9	57
Total on farms	14,012	1,996	224	72,032	2,827	2,402	280,170	37,722	6,442	1,844	1,350	1,725	5,213	14,111	3,035	339
Live stock not on farms	6,817	1,644	92	17,596	1,311	521	85,289	7,509	3,814	1,019	754	539	2,401	7,713	1,577	321
Total live stock	20,829	3,640	316	89,627	4,138	2,923	365,459	45,231	10,256	2,863	2,104	2,264	7,614	21,824	4,612	660

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TABLE LII.—*Live stock*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Pigs.	Goats.	Sheep.	Barnyard fowl.	Oxen.	Calves.	Steers.	Bulls.	Heifers.	Young bulls.	Cows.	Yearling calves.	Other animals.
White owners	3,941	705	177	13,659	648	240	40,825	5,127	949	356	385	476	165	1,513	251	8
White renters	5,181	301	134	19,398	614	259	67,672	2,004	693	214	336	294	60	1,246	209	6
Colored owners	1,506	348	31	5,469	282	70	23,037	145	56	18	31	29	8	72	9	.....
Colored renters	3,045	222	62	11,152	369	128	55,167	583	94	75	89	75	31	194	44	18
Other	919	43	23	3,142	71	53	11,151	1,501	67	18	21	36	2	139	47	.....
Total on farms	14,592	1,619	427	52,820	1,984	750	197,852	9,360	1,859	681	862	910	266	3,164	560	32
Live stock not on farms	5,740	1,677	150	10,216	1,020	295	59,963	3,525	1,697	520	975	652	3,028	4,328	399	362
Total live stock	20,332	3,296	577	63,036	3,004	1,045	247,815	12,885	3,556	1,201	1,837	1,562	3,294	7,492	959	394

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EDUCATION.

Before describing the system of schools in Cuba and presenting the results of the census as shown in the schedules of education, it has been thought advisable to give a brief history of the subject as being of much interest to Cubans. This would not have been practicable from such investigation as the Director of the Census has been able to make, but fortunately the recent report of Mr. Robert L. Packard to the Commissioner of Education of the United States (see Report of the Commissioner, vol. 1, 1897–98) on education in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines has removed all difficulty on this point and no apology is thought necessary for the copious extracts taken from his interesting and valuable memoir.

It may be said by way of preface that before the nineteenth century, education in Spain, as elsewhere in Europe, was confined almost exclusively to the children of those who could pay for it. Public and free schools were but little known. It is hardly to be expected, therefore, that the colonies of Spain would take more advanced ground or show greater interest in education as a means of general improvement than the mother country, in which the degree of illiteracy was, until very recently, as great as in any other civilized nation.

Commenting on the state of education in the early days of Cuba, Mr. Packard remarks as follows:

Even in Habana, up to the beginning of the last century, there were no public elementary schools, and the need of them became so evident that, by the munificence of a citizen (Caraballo), the Bethlehemite fathers opened a school where reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught, which was attended by 200 pupils. In Villa Clara a school was in existence since the foundation of the town, in 1689. In 1712 the philanthropic Don Juan Congedo, of Remedios, opened a free school there, and another in 1757 at Carmen. Another was opened at Arriaga in 1759; but on the death of Congedo these schools were closed. Don Juan Felix de Moya reopened that at Carmen, and the municipality in 1775 voted $25 a year for the support of the other, but both ceased to operate definitely in 1787. In 1771 Matanzas, seventy-eight years after its foundation, authorized its governor to engage a school-teacher in Habana.

Nor were secondary studies of a high character in the last century. Then, and subsequently, too, as the historian, Bachiller, quoted by Mitjans, remarks, more attention was paid to the pretentious form than the substance, and the title of academy or institute was given to institutions which were hardly more than primary schools, which held out inducements of a speedy preparation for the university. At that time, it should be remembered, the natural sciences had not reached the importance they subsequently attained, and the study of philosophy required the royal permission, so that secondary instruction was reduced to a superficial study of the humanities, especially Latin, which occupied the leading place on account of its use in fitting for the university and because teachers of Latin were easily found among the clergy, who were the principal factors of education at that period. All this may be said without detracting from the praiseworthy efforts and antiquity of some institutions like the Chapter of Habana, which in 1603, convinced of the need

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of a teacher of grammar, voted a hundred ducats for the support of one who should teach Latin; but as the plan did not meet with the royal approbation they were obliged to drop the project, only to revive it afterwards with a larger salary. In the same year the municipality provided for continuing classes in grammar by a monk of the convent, which had been suspended. In 1607 Bishop Juan de las Cabezas Altamirano founded the Tridentine Seminary, the citizens offering to pay part of the expenses annually. The secular clergy also gave lessons in Latin and morals, as Conyedo did, who prepared students for the priesthood in Villa Clara, and later Fr. Antonio Perez de Corcho, who gave lectures on philosophy in the monastery of his order. By the bull of Adrian VI of April 28, 1522, the Scholatria was established at Santiago de Cuba for giving instruction in Latin, and by his will, dated May 15, 1571, Capt. Francisco de Paradas left a considerable sum for the foundation of a school in Bayamo, which in 1720 was intrusted to the charge of two monks of San Domingo, in whose hands the estate increased. In 1689 the College of San Ambrosio was established in Habana with 12 bursarships for the purpose of preparing young men for the church, but it did not fulfill its purpose, and subsequently received the severe censure of Bishop Hechavarria Yelgueza on account of its defective education, which had become reduced to Latin and singing. Fr. José María Penalver opened a chair of eloquence and literature in the convent of La Merced in 1788, which also was not a success.

After these attempts the foundation of a Jesuit college in Habana gave a new impulse to education. From the first, according to the historian Arriete, quoted by Mitjans, the priests of this order had observed the inclination of the inhabitants of Habana toward education, and Pezuela states in his history of Cuba that the municipality in 1656 wished to establish a college of the order, but the differences between the Jesuits and the prelates in the other colonies had been so frequent that the bishops and priests in Habana opposed the plan. But as the population increased the demands for the college multiplied, and in 1717 a citizen of Habana, Don Gregorio Diaz Angel, contributed $40,000 in funds for the support of the college. The necessary license was obtained in 1721; three more years were spent in selecting and purchasing the ground, when the institution was opened under the name of the College of San Ignacio. The old college of San Ambrosio, which had been under the direction of the Jesuits since its establishment in 1689, was then united with it, although the old college still retained its distinctive character as a foundation school for the church.

As early as 1688 the *ayuntamiento* (or city council) of Habana applied to the Royal Government to establish a university in the city in order that young men desirous of study might not be compelled to go to the mainland or Spain. This request was furthered by Bishop Valdés, and finally, by a letter of Innocent XIII of September 12, 1721, the fathers of the convent of S. Juan de Letran were authorized to found the institution desired, and after some years of preparation it was opened in 1728, but the chairs of morals, philosophy, and canon law were filled previously by the Dominicans even before the funds were available. The university, by the order received, was to have been modeled upon that of Santo Domingo, but finally the task of preparing the regulations for the new university was intrusted to the fathers above mentioned by a royal letter in 1732, and they were approved by the university authorities, the Captain-General, and in Spain by the Council of the Indies on June 27,1734. The rectors, vice-rectors, counselors, and secretaries were to be Dominicans, a condition that produced innumerable rivalries and disputes until 1842. The first professors were appointed to their positions without limit of time. Afterwards they obtained their places by competition and for a term of six years only. The first rector, Fr. Tomás de Linares, was appointed by the King in 1728, but his successors were elected by the university authorities and were renewed annually. Among the early rectors were Bishop Morell, of Santa Cruz, and the renowned Cuban orator, Rafael del Castillo. Unfortunately for a century the university was

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A TYPICAL MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

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an insignificant element of culture and was only useful as a subject of boasting on the part of Spain that she had introduced her civilization on this side of the water and on that of the Cubans that they were advancing in sciences and arts. Several causes tended to restrict the value of the university. In the first place, it was modeled on a sixteenth century pattern. The Aristotelian system prevailed in its entirety. The professor of mathematics was to teach, besides practical arithmetic, which consisted of the first four rules with the aurea, elementary geometry, trigonometry, and astronomy and its "deductions for the use of our Lord and King." There were polemical and civil architecture, geography, the sphere, mechanics, optics, etc. These subjects should have been included in the course of philosophy, and there were few students even of the four rules and the aurea. The philosophical system was the scholastic, with its eternal sumulas and involved system of logic and its defective ideas of physics. The course lasted three years, the first two of which were occupied with logic and the Aristotelian philosophy. But the university would not have benefited much more if it had been modeled upon a Spanish university of the eighteenth century, because the mother country was on the low scientific level to which the deadly politics of the Austrians had reduced her. When Charles III urged the rectors of universities in Spain to reform education, he was told that it was impossible to depart from the Aristotelian system or follow the innovations of Galileo and Newton, because they were not in accord with inviolable tradition. Furthermore, it was not always possible to find suitable teachers in Cuba. For this reason the chair of mathematics was vacant for a long time. Sometimes the Government refused to adopt very useful ideas on behalf of the university, either by negligence or ignorance, or for economical reasons. Thus the rector, in 1761, petitioned for the erection of a chair of experimental physics, which was refused, and two of mathematics, only one of which was granted. A new plan of study was drawn up, in view of the pressing need of reform, but was allowed to lie unnoticed. In 1795 Don José Augustin Caballero made an address in the section of sciences and arts of the Sociedad Económica, in which he deplored the backward condition of education, which, he said, retarded and embarassed the progress of the arts and sciences, without, however, any fault on the part of the teachers, who could only obey and execute their instructions. On motion of Señor Caballero a representation was made to the King, by a committee of the society, of the necessity of reforming education in the island, beginning with the university. The committee declared, among other things, that no mathematics was taught, nor chemistry, nor practical anatomy. General Las Casas supported this motion, but the Government took no action. The same indifference, or worse, was manifested by the Spanish Government in other parts of America. It refused to permit the foundation of academies, or universities, or chairs of mathematics, law, or pilot schools (the latter being pure luxuries, the decree said). The cacique, Don Juan Cirillo de Castilla endeavored during thirty years to obtain permission to establish a college for Indians in his native country, but died finally in Madrid without obtaining it. The archbishop of Guatemala left money by his will for establishing a chair of moral philosophy, but the minister directed the money to be sent to Spain, it having been improperly devised, as he declared. Charles IV prohibited the establishment of the University of Merida in Maracaibo on the ground that he did not deem it expedient that enlightenment should become general in America. There were other instances of the same policy in Chile and Peru; and yet, notwithstanding all these restrictions, Humboldt observed "a great intellectual movement and a youth endowed with a fair faculty for learning the sciences—a sure sign of the political and moral revolution that was in preparation."

In Santiago de Cuba the seminary of San Basilio Magno was founded by Bishop Francisco Gerónimo Valdés in 1722, for ecclesiastical studies, with an endowment of 12,000 pesos. This establishment, however, did not come into operation until the latter part of the last century. More important was the foundation of the college

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and seminary of San Carlos and San Ambrosio in Habana in 1773, which was not destined exclusively for the education of ecclesiastics, but included three courses of philosophy and letters preparatory to, and besides, the higher faculties of theology, law, and mathematics, the last two of which, however, were not opened until the beginning of the present century.

* * * * * * *

The second epoch in the intellectual history of Cuba began with the administration of Don Luis de las Casas, whose name is held in grateful remembrance by Cubans, and who inaugurated a new era by his zealous and noble enthusiasm in promoting intellectual and educational activity. He founded the first literary periodical and the Sociedad Económica (sometimes called Patriótica) de Habana, which has been the first mover in all the advances in the material interests and education of the island. With him cooperated an eminent physician, Dr. Romay; Arango, the distinguished writer on economics; Caballero; Penalver, archbishop of Guatemala; and many others. The Sociedad Económica was charged by a royal order with the care of education in Cuba. An inventory was taken of the primary schools in 1793 and a deplorable state of affairs was found. In Habana there were only 39 schools, 32 of which were for girls, and the instruction was of the worst, nothing but reading being taught in many of them which were in charge of colored women. The society then founded two free schools for the poor of both sexes. The society met with much opposition, in part from Bishop Trespalacios, who was envious of Las Casas, but it succeeded in founding schools with the help of the religious orders, particularly the school of the Benificencia in 1799 and the Ursulines in 1803. It endeavored to establish members of the order of San Sulpicio, which had met with such success with education in New Orleans, but without result. Outside the capital gratuitous instruction for the people did not exist; except in isolated cases due to individual efforts, principally of the clergy. In 1801 the Sociedad took another school census and found the number of schools in the city to be 71, with 2,000 pupils, most of which were not under the government and were taught by ignorant colored women who had neither method nor order. Recognizing these fatal defects, the society endeavored to induce the government to issue regulations reforming the schools and providing faithful, competent, and interested teachers, but without result. In 1816 the section of education was formed and the government granted $32,000 for primary instruction, and at this time some improvements in the condition of this branch were made. But notwithstanding the efforts of individuals, the funds were insufficient for the growing needs, and some of the new schools had only an ephemeral existence.

Secondary and superior education.—The society also devoted its energies to opening new branches of study in higher education. In 1793 it was proposed to found a chair of chemistry, and a subscription of $24,615 was immediately raised; but owing to the difficulty of finding a professor in Europe the chair was not filled until 1819. The apparatus was brought from Europe, and after some delay quarters for a laboratory were found in the hospital of San Ambrosio. The first professor was Don José Tasso.

The society in 1794 formed a plan of secondary instruction, which included mathematics, drawing, physics, chemistry, natural history, botany, and anatomy. (The date and scope of this plan are noteworthy. Its spirit is quite modern.) The creation of a botanic garden was proposed in 1795, but the plan did not meet with such enthusiasm as the chemical laboratory, which, it was hoped, might be of use to the sugar industry. The course of anatomy was opened in 1797. In this same year a real revolution took place in the instruction in philosophy at the Colegio Seminario de San Carlos, the old Aristotelian philosophy becoming replaced by modern methods in the lectures on logic of Caballero. But in 1811, when Felix Varela took the chair of philosophy, the old system received its death blow, the names of modern thinkers became familiar in the schools, and their doctrines were freely examined.

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The students were taught to use their reason as a guide and to ignore all the useless quibbles and confused terminology of the scholastic philosophy. One of his pupils, afterwards well known in Cuba, Don José de la Luz, said of his teacher, "He was the first who taught us to think." He also used Spanish instead of Latin in his lectures, retaining the latter only one day in the week in order that its use might not be forgotten. Part of his Institutions of Eclectic Philosophy were published in Spanish. In physics Varela was also an esteemed professor, but later on this chair at the college was filled by José Antonio Saco, who followed in brilliant lectures, day by day, the most recent discoveries made in Europe. The government having ordered, in 1813, that political economy should be taught in the universities, the Sociedad Económica established a chair of this subject in San Carlos in 1818, which was supported by voluntary subscriptions. The new spirit was shown further by a change in the law course from an excessive devotion to the study of the Roman digests to the fuller study of Spanish law. At this period medicine, which, as we shall see, received such preeminent attention at a later period, was far behind the age. Until 1824 there was no chair of surgery, and chemistry and philosophy were twenty years behind the times. The promoters of superior instruction in the beginning of the new epoch, which Mitjans puts between 1790 and 1820, were Las Casas, Bishop Espado, and the intendent Ramirez, who was mainly instrumental in organizing the instruction in chemistry and other scientific branches, with the constant cooperation of the Sociedad Económica. * * *

In the second period of the new epoch—from 1820 to 1842—the Sociedad Económica, always in the vanguard of the intellectual movement, began to find the fruits of its earlier efforts in the works of the younger men who had profited by them, and in 1830 a committee on history was formed and another on literature. The Government was now in far other hands than those of Las Casas, and did its best in the person of General Tacon to suppress the new political and ecomical views, mainly, it is true, on account of articles which appeared in the journals published under the auspices of the society. Still, in 1833, by virtue of a royal order, the committee on literature constituted itself an independent academy, which encouraged or founded literary periodicals. Its sessions were the place of meeting for all the leading men in Cuba who were interested in letters and new ideas, and it collected a valuable library. * * *

The political changes of 1820 in Spain had their effect upon education. Upon the suppression of the convents the Government gave the chapel of one of the Augustine orders to the Sociedad Económica for establishing a normal school, and established a chair of constitutional law in the seminary of San Carlos and in the university, but both the normal school and the new chairs were soon after suppressed by another political change in 1824, and the $32,000 which the section of education had received from the municipality for elementary education was also reduced, soon after which that section received its deathblow by the royal order of February 8, 1825, withdrawing the funds which had been allotted to it, in consequence of which it was no longer possible to maintain the new free schools. It is to be observed that during the reign of Ferdinand VII the university, which was more directly connected with the Madrid Government, suffered more than San Carlos, which was protected by the Sociedad Económica and the diocesan bishop, and it remained in a backward state until the Government commissioned Francisco de Arango to examine and report upon the condition of the institution, which task he accomplished, with the aid of those most interested in the needed reforms. His report in 1827 led to the reforms embodied in the plan of 1842. The medical faculty meanwhile was reorganized and modernized, and philosophy also, in the hands of the new teachers, became a living force, the French school (Cousin) being represented in the period from 1840 to 1856.

In primary and secondary education a great advance was made in the private colleges. From 1827 to 1830 the convenient distinction was drawn between elementary

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and superior instruction, and new colleges were established (five in number) in which the instruction was so excellent that it was said in 1830 that there was no longer any need to send young men abroad for their education. The professors in these colleges were well-known men of letters.

As to free primary instruction, outside of Habana and Matanzas it was in an exceedingly backward state. The census of 1833 showed that there were only 9,082 pupils registered in the schools of the whole island, and this figure is far above the number of those actually attending. There were then 190,000 or 200,000 inhabitants under 15 years of age. The provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago, with 250,000 or 300,000 inhabitants each, had 1,408 and 991 pupils in school in 1840, respectively. In Villa Clara there was only one school from 1821 to 1834. * * *

Secondary and superior instruction.[1]—The royal decrees concerning secondary and superior instruction in Cuba and Porto Rico during the first half of the century provided principally for making valid in Spain the titles of licentiate or doctor obtained in Cuba and Porto Rico. In 1863 a general reform of public instruction was effected, by virtue of which it was divided into primary, secondary, superior, and professional branches. In 1871 a decree provides that professors of the University of Habana are eligible for professorships in Spain, which was followed in 1878 by a decree making the professorate in the colonies and the Peninsula one body.

In 1880, at the close of the ten-year insurrection, special schools, which had been called for by circumstances, such as the dental college of Habana, were created, besides societies of agriculture, industry, and commerce. In this year the minister for the colonies drew up a memorial of the unsatisfactory condition of public education in Cuba and Porto Rico, especially in regard to the university and institute of Habana. It recites that the first step toward secularizing education and assimilating it with that of Spain in that respect was taken in 1842, and that the assimilation was nearly complete by 1863, as far as legislation and form were concerned. But Cuba, he adds, was not then prepared for so vast and centralized an organization, and many obstacles and delays arose that checked the proposed reform. The insurrection of 1868 interfered with education very seriously, interrupting the studies, and so making it difficult or impossible for students to finish their courses, which again unfitted them to become teachers in the secondary schools which were soon after established all over the island. This state of things also interfered with the habilitation in the Peninsula of studies followed in Cuba, and so tended to separate the two countries in that respect. All these considerations led to the decree of June 18, 1880, regulating superior and secondary instruction, and coordinating those branches in Cuba with the same grades in Spain established by the decrees of 1874 and order of 1875. One of the principal features of this decree was the article authorizing the establishment of a secondary institution in the capital of each Cuban province, at the expense of the province or municipality, with a subvention from the Governor-General from the estimates for the island. In capitals where there were no public secondary institutes, colleges of the religious orders might be substituted by the Governor-General with the advice of the council. But the degrees granted by these private institutions were to be verified, as only the degrees of public institutions were recognized. In accordance with this decree an institute of secondary education was established in Porto Rico in 1882, there being already several in Cuba; an agricultural commission was organized in Cuba, and in 1885 a professional school was established in Porto Rico like those in Habana, where there were a nautical school, a professional school proper, fitting its students to practice chemistry and the mechanic arts, and an art school. In 1886 the following plan of studies were drawn up for the law faculty of the University of Habana, which we give here for the sake of showing

[1] From the Diccionario de Legislación de Instrucción Pública. Eduardo Orbanejo. Valladolid, 1893.

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PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MATANZAS.

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the scope of the studies in that department. There are two sections, one of the candidates for the licentiate and the other for the doctor's degree.

Section of the licentiate: Metaphysics, general and Spanish literature, critical history of Spain, elements of law, political economy and statistics, general history of Spanish law, principles of Roman law; Spanish law, civil, common, and statute; criminal law; mercantile law of Spain, and of the principal countries of Europe and America; principles of canon law, political and administrative law, elements of finance, public international law, private international law; proceedings in civil, criminal, canon, and administrative law, and theory and practice of briefing public instruments.

Section of doctorate: Philosophy of law, higher course of Roman law, church history and discipline, public ecclesiastical law, history and critical examination of the principal treaties between Spain and other powers, principles of public law of ancient and modern peoples, history of private law of ancient and modern peoples; law literature, principally Spanish.

A similar reform was effected in the faculties of medicine and pharmacy of the University of Habana in 1887 by a royal decree, which brought that faculty upon the level of a Spanish university. The plan of studies was as follows:

Preparatory course.—Physics, advanced course; general chemistry; mineralogy and botany; zoology.

These subjects were to be studied in the faculty of sciences and natural history.

Section of licentiates.—Descriptive anatomy and embryology; normal histology and histo-chemistry; technical anatomy, practice in dissection, in histology and histo-chemistry; human physiology, theoretical and experimental; private hygiene; general pathology, with clinics and clinical preliminaries; therapeutics, materia medica, with writing prescriptions, and hydrology, hydrotherapeutics, and electrotherapeutics; pathological anatomy; surgical pathology; topographic anatomy; practice of medicine, with clinics; clinical surgery, medical pathology, clinical medicine; obstetrics and gynecology, with clinics; special course on the diseases of children, with clinics; public hygiene, with medical statistics and sanitary legislation; legal and toxicological medicine.

Course for doctorate.—Critical history of medicine; public hygiene, advanced course, including a historical and geographical course of endemics and epidemics; biological chemistry, with analysis; chemical analysis, especially of poisons.

Lectures upon some of the above studies are appointed to be had every day during the course, others daily for a certain time, and others twice a week, according to the importance of the subject.

The plan of studies for pharmacy included the preparatory course above given. Then follows:

Course for licentiates.—Study of physical instruments and apparatus as applied to pharmacy, with exercises for practice; descriptive botany, with determination of medical plants; mineralogy and zoology applied to pharmacy, with the corresponding pharmaceutical material; inorganic chemistry applied to pharmacy, with exercises; vegetable materia pharmaceutica; exercises in animal, vegetable, and mineral materia pharmaceutica; organic chemistry applied to pharmacy, with exercises; chemical analysis, particularly of foods, medicines, and poisons, with exercises; practical pharmacy and sanitary legislation.

Course for doctors' degree.—Biological chemistry, with analysis; critical history of pharmacy and pharmaceutical bibliography.

The decree specifies in what way the programme is to be carried out. This programme is essentially the same as that of a European university.

As showing a disposition to adopt new features, it is important to note that the same decree that contains the above programme also directs that a chair of industrial mechanics and applied chemistry shall be created in the Habana Institute. This

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institute already possessed a chair of experimental physics, while practically chemistry and mechanics were taught in the professional schools.

We give also the plan of studies of the faculties of philosophy and letters and of sciences of the university as prescribed by royal order of 1887, together with the attendance of 1888–89.

As these studies are of a general nature they are not designed to fit students for professions like the special subjects in the law and medical faculties. The list shows the interest shown in such subjects.

Programme of the Royal University of Habana, 1888–89.

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY AND LETTERS.

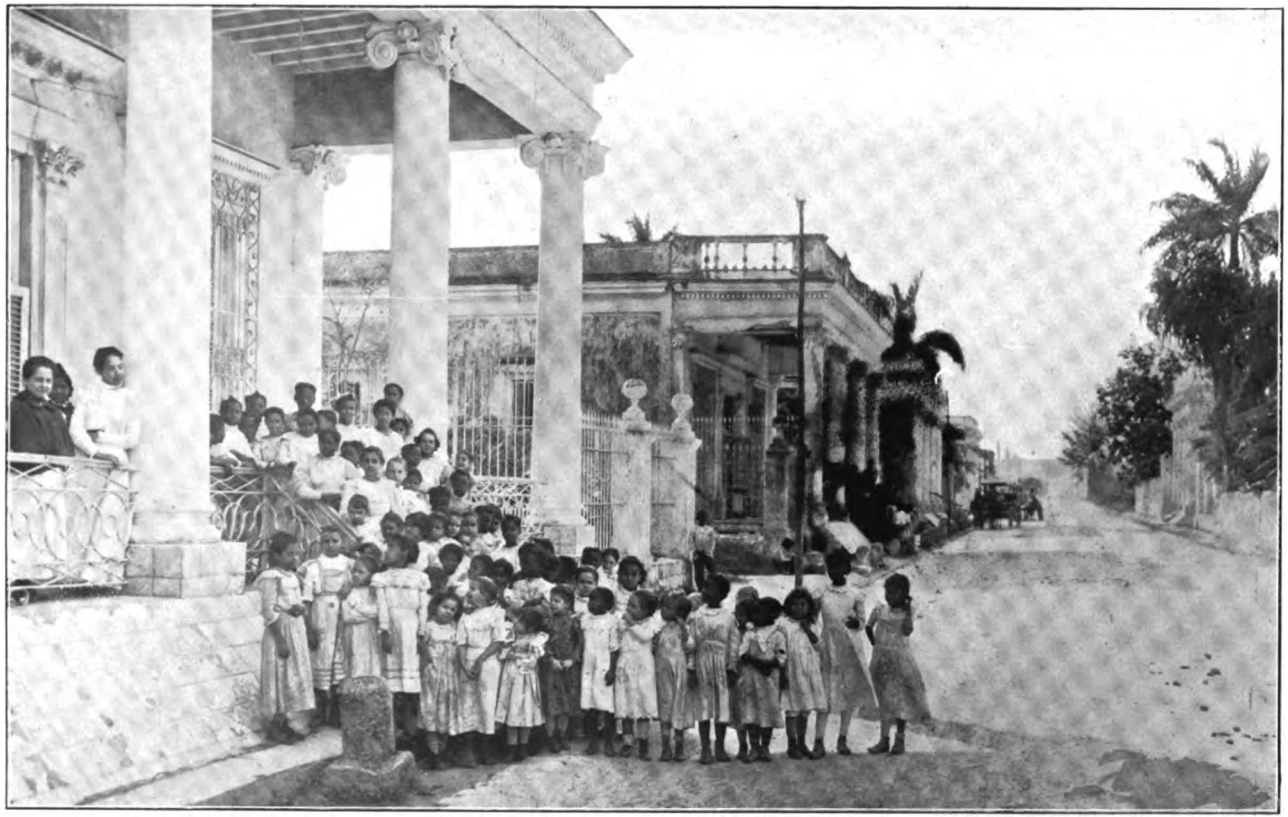
	Students.
General and Spanish literature	119
General literature	7
Spanish literature	15
Greek, first course	19
Greek, second course	10
Greek and Latin literature	12
General history:	
First course	19
Second course	25
Metaphysics:	
First course	132
Second course	12
Critical history of Spain	124
Hebrew	1
Arabic	8
Æsthetics	4
History of philosophy	4
Critical history of Spanish literature	5
Sanskrit	5

NOTE.—At the same time 24 students were classified in this faculty from private instruction, having passed their examinations—i. e., their degrees having been verified, as explained in the decrees. Of these 24, 5 were examined in Porto Rico.

FACULTY OF SCIENCES.

General studies:	
Mathematical analysis—	
First course	19
Second course	7
Geometry	19
Analytical geometry	6
Cosmography and physics of the globe	8
Advanced physics	137
General chemistry	141
General zoology	138
Mineralogy and botany	138
Linear drawing	9
Physico-mathematical sciences:	
Differential and integral calculus	2
Theoretical mechanics	1
Descriptive geometry	1
Advanced experimental physics	6

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Physico-mathematical sciences—Continued.

Higher physics—	
First course	1
Second course	2
Experimental, first course	1
Experimental, second course	2
Geodesy	1
Mathematical physics	3
Theoretical and practical astronomy	3
Physics and chemistry—	
Inorganic chemistry	4
Experimental chemistry	4
Organic chemistry and experimental	8
Drawing applied to physico-chemical science	3

Natural sciences, including anatomy and animal and vegetable physiology, mineralogy, zoography of vertebrates, articulates, mollusks, and zoophytes, phytography and botanical geography, drawing applied to natural history, comparative anatomy, and stratigraphic paleontology, 27 students in all.

We give the programme of the Institute of Habana, to illustrate the grade or scope of this class of instruction in Cuba. The programmes of the other provincial institutes are essentially similar to it, some of the commercial subjects being dropped or changed: Latin and Spanish (two courses), rhetoric and poetry, geography, Spanish history, general history, psychology, logic and ethics, arithmetic and algebra, geometry and trigonometry, physics, chemistry, natural history, physiology and hygiene, agriculture, mercantile arithmetic and bookkeeping, geography and commercial statistics, political economy, practical commercial exercises, chemistry applied to the arts, industrial mechanics, French, English, and German (two courses each).

This, it will be seen, is a very "practical" course.

The preparatory course of the professional school of the island of Cuba comprised arithmetic, algebra, linear drawing, geometry, trigonometry, and ornamental drawing, while the professional course proper embraced topography, theoretical and practical surveying, topographical drawing, descriptive geometry, the mechanics of construction, strength of materials, construction of all kinds, building and architectural drawing, international mercantile law, history of commerce, the materials of commerce, cosmography, pilotage, and hand work.

The school of painting and sculpture of Habana had 454 students. The programme included elementary drawing, drawing from the antique, sculpture, landscapes in lead pencil, carbon, and oil, both copies and from nature; color drawing, claro-obscuro, copies of pictures; drawing from nature, from the living model, and original compositions.

The programmes given above are too general to enable one to judge of the quality of the instruction. For instance, Greek might cover Xenophon, or lectures on the tragic poets, or Homer, and geometry might include anything from elementary geometry up to that of three dimensions. The inaugural addresses, 1888–89, however, before the university allow us to form an opinion. Thus, the inaugural address in 1890 of Dr. Don Juan Vilaro y Diaz is a very able paper upon some points in evolution, which are supported by a large number of references to observations by the author himself and other persons. They range, as usual, in the full exposition of the argument from paleontological data down to variations in living spieces, and the essay is in support of natural selection. The programmes at hand, while containing a plentiful amount of theoretical, mathematical, and physical subjects, have less applied science, such as electrical and mechanical engineering, than is found in the technological schools elsewhere, where manufactures and various industries make a demand for them. * * *

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Until the last century was far advanced the Cubans had not a single public institution where they could have their children taught to read and write. The first school was that of the Bethlehemite fathers in Habana, and was established through the generosity of Don Juan F. Carballo. He was, according to some authorities, a native of Seville, and according to others, of the Canary Islands. He repaid thus generously the debt of gratitude he owed the country where he had acquired his wealth. Already, in the sixteenth century, a philanthropist of Santiago de Cuba, Francisco Paradas, had afforded a like good example by bequeathing a large estate for the purpose of teaching Latin linguistics and Christian morals. The legacy was eventually made of avail by the Dominican friars, who administered it, but when the convents were abolished it was swallowed by the royal treasury, and thus the beneficent intentions of the founders were frustrated, to the permanent danger of the unfortunate country. Only these two institutions, due entirely to individual initiative, are recorded in our scholastic annals during the three first centuries of the colony. The thirst and scent for gold reigned supreme. The sons of wealthy families, in the absence of learning at home, sought schools and colleges in foreign parts (in this century). On their return, with the patriotic zeal natural to cultured men, they endeavored to better the intellectual condition of their compatriots. This enforced emigration of Cubans in quest of learning was fought against by our Government. The children of Cuban families were forbidden to be educated in foreign countries. This despotic measure was adopted without any honest effort being made to establish schools for instructing the children of a population already numbering nearly 500,000 souls.

The Sociedad Económica was founded in 1793, during the time of Las Casas, whose name has always been venerated among Cubans. Then, as now, the members of this association were the most talented men of the country, and their best efforts were directed toward promoting public instruction. It gave impulse and organization to the school system in Cuba. It established inspections, collected statistics, and founded a newspaper to promote instruction and devoted its profits to this cause. It raised funds and labored with such zeal and enthusiasm that it finally secured the assistance of the colonial government and obtained an appropriation, though but of small amount, for the benefit of popular instruction.

In 1793 there were only 7 schools for boys in the capital of Cuba, in which 408 white and 144 free colored children could be educated. From this privilege the slaves were debarred. The 7 schools referred to, besides a number of seminaries for girls, afforded a means of livlihood for a number of free mulattoes and some whites. The schools were private undertakings, paid for by the parents. Only one, that of the reverend Father Senor, of Habana, was a free school. Reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught in these schools. Lorrenzo Lendez, a mulatto of Habana, was the only one who taught Spanish grammar. The poor of the free colored classes were on a par with the slaves. The Sociedad Eeconómica founded 2 free schools, one for each sex. The bishop, Felix José de Tres Palacios, nullified the laudable efforts of the country's wellwishers by maintaining that it was unnecssary to establish more schools. From 1793 to 1893 the society was unable to accomplish even a part of its noble purpose; it was found impossible to obtain an official sanction of popular education. In 1817 there were 90 schools in the rest of the island—19 districts—all, or nearly all, founded by private individuals. In 1816 the section of education of the Sociedad Económica was established. It afforded a powerful impulse to the cause of education, thanks to the influential support of the governor, Don Aliquando Ramirez. The schools improved, the boys and girls, both white and black, were taught separately, literary contests were opened, annual examinations were made obligatory, prizes were distributed, and a powerful incentive was created among all classes for the cause of education. But the concessions attained for the society by the influence of Ramirez were revoked by royal order of February, 1824.

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In this year the municipality of Habana loaned the Sociedad Patriótica $100 for schools.

In 1826 there were only 140 schools in the island, of which 16 were free, and in 1827 the society obtained $8,000 per annum for the establishment and maintenance of new schools. In 1836 there were only 9,082 children receiving elementary instruction in the whole island. In 1860 the number of schools had increased to 283 for whites and 2 for colored, yet the attendance was proportionately less than in 1836, owing to the increase in population. Popular instruction was neglected or despised by deputy governors (military).

The reformed course of studies of 1863 did not improve the condition of the schools, and the secretary of the governor made recommendations that virtually tended to keep the population in ignorance in order to keep it Spanish. In 1883 the schools numbered as follows:

Province.	Public.	Private.	Vacant.
Habana	173	101	8
Matanzas	95	22	13
Pinar del Rio	82	18	25
Santa Clara	103	18	3
Puerto Principe	24	4	3
Santiago de Cuba	58	21	15
Total	535	184	67

But the teachers were not paid and public instruction was neglected. This work gives a list of names of wealthy Cubans, both men and women, who have founded colleges and schools, and of societies which have the promotion of education for their object. The author adds that the clergy are indifferent in this matter. There is not one parish which supports a free or endowed school.

The preamble of a decree reforming education in Cuba was published in the Official Gazette of Habana, November 17, 1871, and a translation of it is given in an appendix in the work just quoted. On account of its historical interest we give a summary of a portion of the preamble. It states that the insurrection of 1868 was due to the bad system of education; that while the old methods were slow, the new are prompted by eagerness for hurry, and the child is taught a number of things, whereas its mind is unable to comprehend many things at a time. A number of subjects should therefore be suppressed. Balmés is quoted as the authority for the psychology and pedagogy of the preamble. The latter goes on to say that this haste to teach many things has made religious instruction secondary to that of the arts and sciences, a fatal error which has produced fatal consequences. It refers to statistics to show that crime has increased with education, and states that Aimé Martin found the remedy for this evil in educating instead of merely instructing. But as there were many religious sects, Martin unfortunately selected an irreligious religion as the means of educating, and consequently there was no decrease in crime. Señor Lasagra is quoted to prove that suicides are more numerous in Protestant than in Catholic countries, and more so in the capitals than elsewhere. This is due to too great individual freedom of thought and consequent changes in social and economic conditions, which have produced dissatisfaction, despair, and suicide. Philosophical and religious sects have multiplied, and the multiplicity of these has always and everywhere produced doubt and skepticism, which in their turn have engendered a materialism whose only offspring is disbelief in virtue and morality. Under its influence some are tortured with unhappiness without hope of the future, while others are filled with envy. Religious instruction had been too much neglected or too carelessly performed, and the real remedy would consist in Christianizing or Catholicising education by putting the government and municipal machinery of edu-

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cation in the hands of the religious teaching orders, when the evil would disappear. It goes on to say, with severe condemnation of the schools where they had taught, that many of the insurgents had been teachers, and mentions particularly the school formerly conducted by José de la Luz. Instruction must be supplemented by moral and religious education, and great care should be taken to prevent access to (politically) evil literature. Even in text-books of elementary geography, it declares, have wicked doctrines been inserted. In one of them we read that the greatest event of the present century in America was the revolt of Bolivar. "See under what seductive forms the minds of children are predisposed to treason!" The preamble concludes by recommending a greater scope to religious instruction, the suppression of private teaching, and placing the plans of studies under the Catholic clergy.

There is a number of learned societies in Habana, and Mr. A. P. C. Griffin, of the Library of Congress, has published a list of thirty-three whose publications are received in Washington. By means of these publications and separate works, like the History of Pezuela and the Natural History of Sagra, the history of Cuba, its natural history (land and marine fauna, mineralogy, and botany), ethnology, and geology have been made known, while the meteorology of the region has been investigated by the observatory, whose work is known all over the scientific world. The number of medical journals is noticeable, and Volume XXXIV (August and September, 1897) of the Anales de la Real Sociedad de Ciencias Médicas, Físicas y Naturales (the only specimen at hand), contains four articles on medical subjects, viz, a criticism by Dr. Santos Fernandez upon certain experiments with the X-rays upon a blind person, another upon the bacillus of the tuberculosis of Koch, and the two others are experimental studies connected with typhoid fever. The remaining article of the number is a long and masterly account of the discovery of argon and prediction of helium, by Dr. Gaston Alonso Cuadrado. The Revista Cubano contains able articles upon general philosophical, historical, and other subjects, besides those of especial interest on Cuba. The paper upon elementary education by Señor Rodriguez, which we have used, was published in that review. Judging from the titles of the periodicals, we should say that there is little of mechanical or electrical engineering or "applied science" in them, for which there is probably no demand in Cuba, while the exhaustive mathematical treatment of such subjects (especially that which was "made in Germany," like much recent "American science") has been imported into the United States in the last twenty-five or thirty years, where there is a field and demand for it. But for a population of 200,000 souls, including many blacks, the number of scientific, educational, and literary periodicals in Havana is remarkable, and they contain valuable original articles.

From the foregoing sketch it appears that public education dates from 1842, prior to which year but little attention had been given to free schools, and that elementary education was mainly limited to the children of those who were able to pay for it.

The system in operation at the time of American occupation, January 1, 1899, was based on the law of 1865 as modified by that of 1880, and had in view a progressive course of public and private instruction through primary and secondary schools to the special schools and university, and it may be said at once that the plan of studies as thus prescribed was excellent in theory, and had it been thoroughly carried out by means of liberal appropriations and more attention to details the figures of the census would have been reversed as far as they represent the condition of literacy in general. But, as will be shown later in this report, the appropriations for the schools were far from

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PUPILS OF THE COLLEGE OLAVARRIETE, HABANA.

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adequate and their administration most imperfect, and thus the scheme of popular education, which as a theoretical proposition was almost beyond adverse criticism, utterly failed to accomplish its ostensible purpose, as the figures of the census prove.

Under the law of 1880 the general supervision of public instruction in all its branches was vested in the Governor-General and administered by him through the superior board of public instruction, composed of a vice-president and twelve other members appointed by the home government on the recommendation of the Governor-General, who was *ex officio* president of the board.

Officials of high rank in the insular government, ecclesiastics, ex-members of the royal academies, professors, and other persons of scientific and literary reputation were eligible for appointment as members. One member of the colonial council of administration, the rector of the university, the ecclesiastical vicar-general, and the chief accountant of the treasury were members *ex officio*. One-half of the ordinary members were renewed every two years.

In addition to the superior board of education there was a board of education in each province, performing its duties under the supervision of the provincial governor and provincial deputation.

The provincial board was composed of the governor of the province, an ecclesiastic to represent the diocese, one provincial deputy of the permanent committee (see government), one alderman of the municipal council of the provincial capital; a judge of first instance, to be designated by the Governor-General; the director of the normal school, or, in his absence, a teacher of primary superior education; the supervisor of primary instruction, when this office was reestablished; the director of the institute, when reestablished, and three fathers of families, appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation in ternary of the provincial governor, who had general authority over the schools and educational institutions in his province.

The local or municipal boards of education consisted of the mayor as president, one alderman, the parish priest, and three fathers of families. In towns of more than 1,000 inhabitants the number of members could be increased on the recommendation of the mayor by adding more heads of families.

For the periodical examination of the schools and other educational institutions the law provided inspectors, who were certain members of the superior board of education. Other inspectors were ecclesiastics designated by the church to examine the text-books and instruction of the professors, in order to determine whether anything prejudicial to Catholic doctrine was incorporated in the religious education of the pupils.

Primary instruction was divided into the elementary and superior. The complete course of instruction included Christian doctrine and

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the outlines of sacred history arranged for children; reading, writing, and the elements of Spanish grammar, with exercises in spelling; principles of arithmetic with the legal system of weights, measures, and money; brief outline of agriculture, industry, and commerce according to localities, and the constitution of the state.

Elementary instruction not embracing all the subjects just mentioned was considered incomplete, and the elementary schools were called "complete" or "incomplete" according to the instruction given.

Primary superior instruction embraced, in addition to a reasonable extension of the subjects mentioned as elementary, the principles of geometry, lineal drawing, and as applied to the elements of surveying; the rudiments of history and geography, especially of Spain, and the elements of physics and natural history. In the elementary instruction of girls, sewing, embroidery and drawing as applied to same, and the elements of domestic hygiene were substituted for agriculture, industry, and commerce, and the elementary superior course was omitted.

The law further required the elementary education of the deaf, dumb, and blind in the institutions established for them. All Spanish children between the ages of 6 and 9 were required to receive elementary instruction in the public primary schools unless their parents or guardians provided such instruction at home or in private schools, the fine for failing to do so being from 2 to 20 reales.

All elementary instruction was given free to children whose parents were not able to pay for it, and instruction in Christian religion and sacred history was subject to the supervision of the parish priest, who was required to visit the schools once each week for this purpose.

Besides the designation "complete" and "incomplete," the elementary schools were denominated as "entrance," "first promotion," or "first intermediate," "second promotion" or "second intermediate," and "final" or "grammar" schools. The salaries of the teachers were graded accordingly. For example, the teachers of the entrance schools received $600 annually; first promotion, $700; second promotion, $800, and final, $1,000. The salary of the teachers of the superior course was $1,500 a year. These salaries were paid by the municipalities and were subject to taxes aggregating 14 per cent, as follows: Ten per cent, insular income tax; 3 per cent, reserve fund of the principal of the schools, and 1 per cent to the official making the payments.

As to the distribution of the primary schools throughout the municipalities, the law required every town of 500 souls to maintain at least one elementary school for boys and another, although, perhaps, incomplete, for girls. Incomplete schools for the boys were only allowed in the smaller towns. In towns of 2,000 inhabitants two complete schools for boys and two for girls were required; in towns of 4,000,

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three, and so on, the number of schools increasing by one for each sex for every 2,000 inhabitants, including private schools, one-third of all schools, however, to be public.

The superior schools were established in the capitals of the provinces, and one in each town of 10,000 inhabitants, but the municipal authorities (council) could establish superior schools in towns of less population if thought advisable, provided it could be done without detriment to the maintenance of the required number of elementary schools.

The law further required the Governor-General to provide infant schools (*kindergartens*) and night and Sunday schools, in which linear and ornamental drawing were to be taught in the capitals of provinces and in towns of 10,000 inhabitants, and to promote the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind by providing at least one school for them in Habana, and a normal school for the education of teachers in the capital of each province.

Next in the regular course of public education was "secondary instruction," given in the institutes (*institutos*), of which there was one in each province, maintained by provincial funds and under the immediate supervision of the provincial deputations, through which the appropriations were paid.

Secondary instruction embraced a course of five years and comprised general studies or a special course of scientific studies. The course of general studies included a daily lesson in Spanish or Latin grammar, the elements of rhetoric and poetry, one lesson daily; outlines of geography, three lessons weekly; outlines of universal history, three lessons weekly; history of Spain, three lessons weekly; arithmetic and algebra, daily; geometry and plane trigonometry, daily; elements of physics and chemistry, daily; outlines of natural history, three lessons weekly; psychology, logic, and moral philosophy, daily; physiology and hygiene, three lessons weekly; and elements of agriculture every alternate day. For admission to the course it was necessary to pass an examination in the complete course of primary elementary instruction.

The special studies of the institutes or "secondary instruction" were linear, topographic, ornamental, and figure drawing; outlines of theoretical and practical agriculture; industrial mechanics and chemistry as applied to the arts; topography, measures of area, and construction of plans; commercial arithmetic and bookkeeping; accounts and correspondence, and commercial transactions; outlines of political economy, commercial and industrial legislation, physical geography and commercial statistics; English, German, and Italian languages, and shorthand.

To enter this course pupils were required to pass an examination in the studies of the primary superior course of instruction. On completing the course of general studies, pupils received the degree of A. B., and were eligible to the University of Habana. Those who had

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followed the scientific course were eligible to certificates as surveyors (when 20 years old), and mechanical or chemical experts, according to their proficiency in the special studies provided.

A pupil could take the general and scientific studies simultaneously if desired, and receive the instruction in languages and drawing at home.

Following the course in the institutes came the University of Habana, whose curriculum embraced law, medicine and pharmacy, philosophy and belles letters, and the exact sciences. For the higher education of engineers of roads, canals, and ports, mining and civil engineers, the industrial arts, belles letters and diplomacy, the special schools of Spain were open.

The law also provided for a school of sculpture, painting, and engraving in Habana; one for the education of notaries, and whenever thought advisable, an industrial college, a veterinary school, a commercial college, a nautical school, and one for master workmen, overseers, and surveyors. Of these special schools, only the art school, the professional school, the normal school, and the school of arts and trades were carried on. In addition to the public schools the law authorized all Spaniards to establish private schools, the government reserving the right to inspect their moral and hygienic condition and to direct such remedies as might be necessary to correct existing defects.

There were, as a result of this privilege, a large number of private primary elementary schools, and a number of colleges, which, as they conformed to certain provisions of the law, were incorporated with the provincial institutes for which they prepared their pupils. Some of these colleges were most excellent institutions, where boys could qualify for the university, besides being carefully trained in other ways. Such were the Jesuit College of Belen, established in Habana in 1853; the Collegios de Escuelas Pias, in Guanabacoa and Puerto Principe, and the Catholic Institute of Santiago, although, with the exception of the latter, they are not now able to confer the degree of A. B. In short, they are on the same footing as other colleges and merely prepare pupils for the institutes.

Other colleges in operation when the census was taken were:

Habana.—San Francisco de Paula, San Rafael, Arcas, San Miguel Arcangel, El Progreso, Santa Ana, San Luis, La Gran Antilla, Isabel la Católica, San Carlos, "Centro Gallego," San Melitón, San Anacleto.

Cienfuegos.—Neustra Sra. del Monserrat, San Carlos, Cristóbal Colon, Ntra. Sra. del Cármen, San Luis Gonzaga, Preseverancia, El Sagrado Corazón de Jesús.

Sagua.—Santiago Apóstol, Cervantes, El Sagrado Corazón de Jesús.

Matanzas.—El Siglo, Academia Junco; San Antonio de los Baños, Humanidades de Jesús; Egido, San Cristobal; Güines, San Ramón; Puerto Principe, Escuelas Pias; Sancti Spiritus, Sancti Spiritus; Santa Clara, Cristóbal Colon; Palmira, San Fernando.

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While the laws made ample provision for the free education of the mass of children, the number of schools and their administration were so deficient, through failure to provide even the funds voted in the municipal, provincial, and insular budgets, that only a small fraction of the children of school age were provided for. By the census it appears that only about one-sixth attended school during 1899, and only two-thirds of these went to the public schools.

The ten years' war was a serious interruption to the schools, and during the last war they were all closed by Captain-General Weyler, except in the provincial capitals and garrisoned towns occupied as military headquarters. Even many of these schools were slimly attended or abandoned by the teachers, who, as they received no pay, were unable to maintain themselves or their schools.

In February, 1898, the secretary of public instruction of the autonomous government rescinded the decree of General Weyler and ordered the reestablishment of the schools, but they remained very much in the condition they then were until nearly a year after the American occupation.

It would require a much larger part of this report than can well be devoted to it to explain all the defects as well as the peculiar administration of the public-school system of Cuba, but it may be said that it was very imperfect at the best. While the law required the compulsory attendance of children between 9 and 13 years of age at either public or private schools, it was not enforced, nor could it be, as the number of schools was totally insufficient. Again, while provision was made for secondary and university education, the fees for instruction and matriculation were so great that only the sons of parents or guardians able to pay ever passed beyond the elementary course of study, and many of those who qualified in the institutes were unable to enter the university because unable to pay for their diplomas.

Although the teachers were supposed to be appointed after competitive examination, it was well understood that their selection was usually a personal or political question, to be decided without much reference to other qualifications. They were classified according to their salaries, and were also known as regular, temporary, or substitutes. As they were generally obliged to provide the school rooms, the schools were usually held in their homes, very few municipalities owning school buildings. Of school furniture—such as desks, books, slates, blackboards, maps, etc.—there were frequently none, and the pupils, without respect to race, blacks and whites mixed, sat on benches with no backs for five or six hours consecutively, the instruction being usually given simultaneously to the classes, study and recitation being exceptional and impracticable. But a single teacher was allowed the elementary schools, no matter how many pupils, although the superior elementary schools were sometimes provided with assistants.

The schools for girls were separated from those for boys, and were

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invariably in charge of women. The schoolrooms were badly ventilated, with insufficient and foul privies, and no playgrounds. Physical culture was not taught. That the children learned as much as they did under such conditions was apparently due to their precocity and docility, traits which appear to be common to them throughout the island.

Among the serious evils of the public-school system were the provisions for substitute teachers and pensioners. A teacher requesting a leave of absence for any purpose—for example, ill health or private business—was permitted to propose the name of a substitute, who was paid by the regular incumbent of the office. After being formally appointed substitute he was supposed to receive one-half of the compensation assigned to the school, the contributions of the children whose parents could pay, and the amount allotted for school supplies—usually one-fourth the amount of the salary. On the surface this would appear to be a very fair arrangement; but, as a matter of fact, the salary, fees, and allotment for supplies were handed over to the regular incumbent of the office, who paid his substitute whatever had been agreed on when he paid him at all. It is said that in this way schools were without their regular teachers for years, and meanwhile were left in charge of persons without a single qualification for this most important duty.

By a royal decree of February 1, 1894, any professor of a normal school, an inspector of public instruction, a teacher in the public primary schools, or an assistant, male or female, physically incapacitated for the discharge of his duties, who had served for twenty years at least or was from 60 to 65 years of age, could be retired with a pension, which on his death went to the widow and male children under sixteen years of age and to unmarried female children. The retirements were voluntary for those under 65 years of age and compulsory for those above that age.

The pensions were divided into two classes, life and temporary. Life pensions were granted to the widows or orphans of the professors, teachers, etc., and their assistants in the public schools who were retired, or who upon their deaths had been in the service for more than twenty years, and temporary pensions were granted to the widows and orphans of such as had died before completing the years of service necessary to obtain retirement with salary or before having obtained said retirement.

The retirements were granted in accordance with the number of years of service, those having served twenty years receiving 50 per cent of the regular salary; twenty-five years, 60 per cent; thirty years, 70 per cent, and thirty-five years, 80 per cent. No person retired could receive more than $1,200 per annum nor more than four-fifths of the regular salary. The highest salary which the person retired may have received for two years was considered the regulating salary.

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The life pensions for widows and orphans were two-thirds of the retirement pay granted or due the deceased.

The temporary pensions amounted to 10 per cent per annum of the regular salary and conformed to the following scale:

Years of service of the teacher:	Years of duration of pension.
Over 16 years	14
From 14 to 16	12
From 12 to 14	11
From 10 to 12	10
From 8 to 10	9
From 6 to 8	8
From 4 to 6	7
From 2 to 4	5
Under 2 years, the time served.	

The funds for the payment of the salaries of retired teachers and their pensions consisted of:

1. An allotment of 6,000 pesos per annum, granted by the Government and charged to the budget of Cuba.

2. Ten per cent of the total amount of the budget of expenses for educational material of the normal schools and primary instruction.

3. The amount of the personal salaries of teachers of vacant schools until the appointment and taking of possession by temporary teachers.

4. Half the salaries of teachers temporarily serving in public schools, provided they exceeded 300 pesos.

5. The amount realized by a discount of 3 per cent of the salaries of the persons who were entitled to be retired with salary.

The provincial boards of public instruction were charged with the collection of the amounts mentioned in Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, and their deposit in the Spanish Bank of Cuba. The collection of the allotment of the State was made by a central board in Madrid, which also decided who were entitled to retirement with salary and pensions. It was also intrusted with the administration of all the funds which might be collected by the provincial boards of public instruction, until on May 11, 1898, the department of public instruction of the colonial government of Cuba ordered that the provincial boards of public instruction of the island should take charge of all matters relating to retirements and pensions instead of the central board of Madrid, and organized, by an order of the 24th of the same month and year, a board to take charge of the administration of the funds of the schools of Cuba and of the declaration of the rights of retirement of teachers, etc., of the island. It is not difficult to understand that under such a system there were many abuses, and that the small allotment of funds for school purposes was seriously crippled, and such was the case. This was so apparent that on April 13, 1899, the secretary of justice and public instruction, duly authorized by the Military Governor, repealed all the decrees relating to pensions of the teachers of primary instruction, ordering that from the 1st of April following nothing should be

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deducted from the personal salaries of teachers for pensions, nor from the amounts for the payment of material for the schools, and that the board created by the department of public instruction of the colonial government of Cuba be dissolved.

The expenses occasioned by this board amounted to $10,300 per annum, charged to the general budget of the island, and the pensions paid only amounted to $8,716.92 per annum.

Substitute teachers were abolished by General Brooke.

The number of public and private schools, colleges, institutes, etc., in operation January 1, 1895, and the cost thereof, as reported by the Department of Public Instruction, is given in the following table:

Province.	Public schools.			Private schools.			Colleges.		
	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.[1]	Pupils.	Colleges.	Teachers.[1]	Pupils.
Habana	219	241	9,475	329	.....	12,641	25	.....	1,234
Matanzas	143	158	5,812	117	.....	4,416	10	.....	249
Pinar del Rio	159	176	4,574	33	.....	624	4	.....	140
Puerto Principe	37	41	1,817	41	.....	832	1	.....	97
Santa Clara	221	244	8,287	100	.....	3,296	19	.....	285
Santiago de Cuba	125	138	6,341	120	.....	3,575	11	.....	260
Total	904	998	36,306	740	.....	25,384	70	.....	2,265

Province.	Institutes.			University.		Special schools.					
						Professional.		Art school.		Normal school.	
	Institutes.	Teachers.	Students.	Professors.	Students.	Professors.	Students.	Professors.	Students.	Professors.	Students.
Habana	1	21	720	58	671	9	60	4	538	16	292
Matanzas	1	11	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pinar del Rio	1	7	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Principe	1	8	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Clara	1	8	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba	1	9	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6	64	1,186	58	671	9	60	4	538	16	292

[1] Number of teachers not given.

Cost of education as per municipal, provincial, and State budgets.

Province.	Public schools (municipal).	Institutes (provincial).	University (State).	Professional (State).	Art school (State).	Normal (State).	Arts and trades (State).
Habana	$212,549.80	$35,407.20	$134,350.00	$17,800	$7,050	$20,000	$1,000
Matanzas	120,967.95	18,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pinar del Rio	93,434.10	16,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Principe	34,209.60	16,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Clara	159,989.66	16,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba	95,741 41	17,328.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	716,892.52	118,735.20	134,350.00	17,800	7,050	20,000	1,000

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UNIVERSITY OF HABANA FROM O'REILLY STREET.

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RECAPITULATION.

	State funds.
Municipal schools	$716,892.52
Institutes	118,735.20
University	134,350.00
Professional school	17,800.00
Art school	7,050.00
Normal school	20,000.00
Arts and trades	1,000.00
Total	1,015,927.72

Two-thirds of this sum was covered by matriculation fees.

For 1898–99, during which 541 public primary schools were reported, the budget called for:

Municipal schools	$716,892.90
Institutes	70,735.00
University	129,950.00
Art school	9,250.00
Professional school	19,300.00
Normal school	30,147.80
Arts and trades	1,000.00
Typographers	1,200.00
Total	978,474.80

During the past six months General Wood has completely reorganized the public school system of Cuba, adapting it as far as practicable to the public school system of the United States. The final results of the changes which have been made from time to time are embodied in the following civil decree, published June 30, 1900:

[No. 279.]

HABANA, *June 30, 1900.*

The Military Governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Public Instruction, directs the publication of the following regulations for the public schools of the island of Cuba:

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. *Commissioner the chief executive officer.*—There shall be a chief executive officer for the public schools of the island, to be appointed by the Military Governor, and to be known as the commissioner of public schools, and in the performance of his duties as such he shall be guided by this order and by such rules and orders as may be promulgated hereafter by the Military Governor or the Secretary of Public Instruction.

2. *Duties of commissioner.*—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of public schools to see that all orders and instructions from the proper authority pertaining to the public schools of the island are rigidly and impartially enforced. He shall make annually, to the Secretary of Public Instruction, a report of the public schools of the island, which shall contain an abstract of the reports herein required to be made to him and such other information as he may deem valuable, and he shall make such special reports as may be required by the Military Governor or Secretary of Public Instruction. It shall be his further duty to superintend the building of schoolhouses throughout the island, and direct the purchase and disposition of such supplies as the Military Governor may authorize.

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BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

3. *Composition of the board.*—There shall be a superintendent of the public schools of the island, to be appointed by the Military Governor upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Public Instruction and to be known as the island superintendent of public schools, who shall be assisted in each province in the performance of his duties by an assistant, to be appointed in the same manner as the island superintendent and to be known as the provincial superintendent of public schools. The island superintendent as president, with the provincial superintendents as members, shall constitute a board of superintendents for the public schools of the island.

4. *Duties of board and individual superintendents.*—Each provincial superintendent is the assistant and agent of the commissioner of public schools in the general government and management of the public schools of the island. The board of superintendents shall fix upon and introduce proper methods of teaching in the public schools of Cuba, and shall select text-books and arrange the courses of studies for the different grades of public schools throughout the island; and in all schools of the island which are of the same grade the same text-books and the same courses of studies shall be used.

4a. *Sessions of the board of superintendents.*—The board of superintendents shall hold regular sessions on the first Monday of October and March at such places within the island as they may deem desirable, and may adjourn from time to time, or hold special meetings at other time or place within the island as it deems desirable for the transaction of business, which special meetings may be called by the president of the board of superintendents.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICTS.

5. *Classes of school districts.*—The island is hereby divided into school districts to be styled respectively, city districts of the first class, city districts of the second class, and municipal districts.

6. *City districts of first class.*—Each city of the island having a population of 30,000 or more by the last preceding census of the island shall constitute a city district of the first class. Under this paragraph the following cities are announced as forming city districts of the first class: Habana, Santiago, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Puerto Principe.

7. *City districts of the second class.*—Each city having a population of more than 10,000 and less than 30,000 by the last preceding census of the island shall constitute a city district of the second class. Under this paragraph the following cities are announced as forming city districts of the second class: Cardenas, Manzanillo, Guanabacoa, Santa Clara, Sancti Spiritus, Regla, Trinidad, and Sagua la Grande.

8. *Municipal districts.*—Each organized municipality, exclusive of any of its territory included in a city district, shall constitute a school district, to be styled a municipal district.

CITY DISTRICTS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

9. *Board of education.*—The board of education in city districts of the first class shall consist of a school council and a school director.

10. *School council.*—The legislative power and authority shall be vested in the school council, which shall consist of seven members to be elected by the qualified electors residing in such district, and no two members of the council shall be residents of the same ward.

11. *School council election and term.*—The first election for such council shall be held on the same day as the annual municipal elections in 1901, at which election three members of the council shall be elected for a term of two years, and their successors shall be elected at the annual municipal election for 1903, and biennially thereafter, and four members of the council shall at such election in 1901 be elected for a term

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of one year, and their successors shall be elected at the annual municipal election of 1902 for a term of two years, and biennially thereafter, and all members of the council shall serve until their successors are elected and qualify.

President and clerk.—The council shall organize annually by choosing one of their members president; also a clerk, who shall not be a member thereof, and who shall receive a salary to be fixed by the council which shall not exceed $1,500 per year.

11a. *Appointment of first board of education.*—The school director and the school council provided for in paragraph 9 shall be appointed by the governor from candidates recommended to him by the Secretary of Public Instruction immediately after the publication of this order in the official Gazette, to serve until their successors have been elected and duly qualified, as provided for in paragraphs 11 and 16.

12. *Resolutions of the council.*—Every legislative act of the council shall be by resolution. Every resolution involving an expenditure of money or approval of a contract for the payment of money shall, before it takes effect, be presented, duly signed by the clerk, to the school director for approval.

Director's approval.—The director, if he approves such resolution, shall sign it, but if he does not approve it he shall return the same to the council at its next meeting with his objections, which objections the council shall cause to be entered upon its journal; and if he does not return the same within the time above limited it shall take effect in the same manner as if he had signed it. Provided, that the director may approve or disapprove the whole or any items or part of any resolution appropriating money; and further provided, that any item disapproved shall have no bearing or connection with any other part of such resolution.

Passage over director's veto.—When the director refuses to sign any such resolution or part thereof and returns it to the council with his objections, the council shall forthwith proceed to reconsider it; and if the same is approved by the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the council it shall then take effect, as if it had received the signature of the director. And in all such cases votes shall be taken by yeas and nays and entered on the record of the council.

13. *Teachers and employees.*—The council shall provide for the appointment of all necessary teachers and employees and prescribe their duties and fix their compensation.

14. *School director; election and powers.*—The executive power and authority shall be vested in the school director, and in the performance of his duties as chief executive officer he shall be guided by this order and by such rules and orders as may be promulgated by proper authority and by the resolutions of the council. He shall be elected by the qualified electors of the districts.

15. He shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office, and shall receive an annual salary of $2,000, payable monthly; and before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office shall give bond, to be approved by the board, for the faithful performance thereof, in the sum of $5,000, which bond shall be deposited with the clerk within ten days from date of election and preserved by him. The director shall report to the council annually, or oftener if required, as to all matters under his supervision; he shall attend all meetings of the council and may take part in its deliberations, subject to its rules, but shall not have the right to vote except in case of a tie.

16. *First election and term.*—The first election for such director shall be held on the same day as the annual municipal election of 1901, and his successor shall be elected at the time of the annual municipal election for 1903, and biennially thereafter. Any director shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

17. *Vacancies.*—In case of any vacancy in the office of school director or member of the council the council may, by the votes of the majority of all the members elected, fill such vacancy until the next annual municipal election, when the same shall be filled by election for unexpired term.

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18. *Superintendent of instruction.*—The council shall appoint a superintendent of instruction, who shall remain in office during good behavior, and the council may at any time, for sufficient cause, remove him; but the order for such removal shall be in writing, specifying the cause therefor, and shall be entered upon the records of the council.

Powers and duties.—The superintendent of instruction shall have the sole power to appoint and discharge, with the approval of the council, all assistants and teachers authorized by the council to be employed, and shall report to the council in writing quarterly, and oftener if necessary, as to all matters under his supervision, and may be required by the council to attend any or all of its meetings; and except as otherwise provided in this order all employees of the board of education shall be appointed or employed by the school director.

19. *Warrants for money.*—The clerk of the board shall issue all warrants for the payment of money from the school funds, but no warrant shall be issued for the payment of any claim until such claim is approved by the school director, except the pay roll for assistants in school work and teachers, which shall be approved by the superintendent of instruction.

20. *Liability of clerk and sureties.*—If the clerk shall draw a warrant for any claim contrary to law, he and his sureties shall be individually liable for the amount of the same.

21. *Clerks' reports.*—The clerk shall submit to the council quarterly, and oftener, if required by it, a report of the account of the board, verified by his oath, exhibiting the revenues, receipts, disbursements, assets, and liabilities of the board, and the manner in which the funds have been disbursed.

22. *Contracts.*—All contracts involving more than $250 in amount shall be in writing, executed in the name of the board of education by the school director, and approved by the council.

23. *Conduct of elections.*—The election provided for in paragraph 11 shall be conducted by the judges and clerks of the municipal elections and in compliance with the same law or laws covering such elections.

24. *Meetings of the board of education, regular and special.*—The board of education shall hold regular meetings once every two weeks, and may hold such special meetings as it may deem necessary. It may fill all vacancies that occur in the board until the next annual election, and may make such rules and regulations for its own government as it may deem necessary, but such rules and regulations must be consistent with this order.

CITY DISTRICTS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

25. *Board of education.*—In city districts of the second class the board of education shall consist of six members, who shall be judicious and competent persons with the qualifications of an elector therein, and shall be elected by ballot at the annual municipal election in 1901 by the qualified electors of the city.

Elections.—Those elected shall be divided, upon the fifteenth day thereafter, by lot, into three equal classes; the members of the first class shall serve for one year, the members of the second class for two years, and the members of the third class for three years. All elections of members for the board of education thereafter shall be held at the regular municipal election annually, and all members shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

26. *Judges of election.*—The election for members of the board of education in city districts of the second class shall be held by the same judges and clerks provided for the municipal election, and returns of such election, duly certified as in other cases, shall be made within five days to the clerk of the board of education of any such city.

27. *First board of education.*—Upon receipt of this order, mayors of cities that constitute city districts of the second class shall appoint the five members of the board of

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CLASS IN THE CORRIDOR OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF HABANA.

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education, who shall elect one of their members president of the board. The board so constituted shall be the board of education for such city district of the second class until the election and qualification of the board of education as provided for in the preceding paragraph.

28. Upon the appointment and qualification of the board of education provided for in the preceding paragraph for such city district of the second class, and upon the election and qualification of the board of education provided for in paragraph 30, the board of education of the municipality in whose territory is situated the newly formed city district of the second class shall be dissolved and cease to exist.

29. *Notice of election.*—The clerk of the board of education of each city district of the second class shall publish a notice of the election provided for in the preceding paragraphs in a newspaper of general circulation in the district, or post written notices of such election in five of the most public places in the district, at least ten days before the holding of the same, which notice shall specify the time and place of the election and the number of persons to be elected. At the first election for members of the board of education of any city district of the second class, the notice of election herein required shall be made by the then existing board of education.

30. The board of education shall hold regular meetings once every two weeks, and may hold such special meetings as it may deem necessary. It may fill all vacancies that occur in the board until the next annual election, and may make such rules and regulations for its own government as it may deem necessary, but such rules and regulations must be consistent with this order. It shall organize annually by choosing one of its members president.

31. *Municipal board of education.*—The board of education of each municipal district shall consist of the mayor of the municipality, who shall be president of the board, and one director elected for a term of three years from each subdistrict; provided, that if the number of subdistricts in any municipal district exceeds fifteen, the board of education shall consist, exclusive of the president, of those directors who have one and two years still to serve; and that if the number of subdistricts exceeds twenty-four, the board of education shall consist, exclusive of the president, of those directors who have but one year to serve. The director of each subdistrict is the representative of the inhabitants of that subdistrict in educational matters, and if not a member of the board of education shall represent to the board in writing the wants of his subdistrict.

32. *Election and qualification of directors.*—There shall be elected by ballot, as soon as possible after paragraph 37 of this order has been complied with in each subdistrict, by the qualified electors thereof, one competent person, to be styled director. These directors shall meet at the office of the mayor of the municipality and shall be divided, upon the third Saturdayafter such election, by lot into three classes, as nearly equal as possible. The directors of the first class shall serve for the term of one year, the directors of the second class for two years, and the directors of the third class for three years. All elections of directors thereafter shall be held on the last Saturday of April, annually, and all directors shall serve until their successors are elected and qualify.

33. *Notice of election.*—The director of each subdistrict where the election may occur shall post written or printed notices in three or more conspicuous places of his subdistrict at least six days prior to the date of election, indicating the day and hour of opening and the hour of closing the election, and the place where such election is to be held. The election shall, when practicable, be held at the schoolhouse in the subdistrict.

Judges of election.—The meeting shall be organized by appointing a chairman and secretary, who shall act as judges of the election, under oath or affirmation, which oath or affirmation may be administered by the director of the subdistrict, or any other person competent to administer such an oath or affirmation; and the secretary

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shall keep a poll book and tally sheet, which shall be signed by the judges and delivered within five days to the mayor of the municipality.

Notice at first election.—At the first election for directors of subdistricts provided for in paragraph 32, the notices of election herein required shall be posted in the different subdistricts by the now existing board of education, and the oath or affirmation herein required to be administered may be administered by any elector present.

34. *Regular and special meetings.*—The board of education shall hold regular sessions on the second Saturdays of May, July, September, November, and January, at the office of the mayor of the municipality for the transaction of business, and may adjourn from time to time, or hold special meetings at any other time or place within the township, as it deems desirable for the transaction of business. Each special meeting may be called by the clerk of the board, by the president of the board, by two or more members of the board, but each member of the board must be duly notified thereof personally, or by written notice left at his residence or usual place of business.

35. *Maps of township district.*—A map of each township district shall be prepared by the board as it may be necessary, in which shall be designated the numbers and boundaries of the subdistricts thereof. The board may at any regular session increase or diminish the number, or change the boundaries of subdistricts, but any increase in the number of subdistricts in any municipality will be subject to the approval of the provincial superintendent.

36. *Election in new subdistricts.*—When the board consolidates two or more subdistricts into a new subdistrict, or establishes a new subdistrict in any other way, it shall call a special meeting of the qualified electors resident in the new subdistrict for the purpose of electing one director for the same. Notice shall be given of such election, and the election shall be conducted as provided in this order, and a director shall be elected to serve the term which shall render the classes of directors most equal from the annual meeting on the second Saturday of May next preceding the organization of the new subdistrict; and the terms of office of the directors of subdistricts so consolidated shall expire at the time such new subdistrict is created.

REORGANIZATION OF DISTRICTS.

37. *Division into subdistricts.*—The board of education of each municipal district provided for in order No. 226 shall at once divide its municipal district exclusive of whatever territory may be comprised in a city district of the first or second class into subdistricts. No subdistrict shall contain less than 60 resident scholars by enumeration, except in cases where, in the opinion of the board, it is absolutely necessary to reduce the number. The division shall be so made that the number of teachers shall not be increased over that employed at the time this order is received.

38. *Number of schools to a subdistrict.*—No subdistrict shall be without at least one school, open to children of both sexes, or if not such a mixed school, then at least two schools, one for boys and one for girls. In rural subdistricts it is preferable to have but one mixed school to a subdistrict. In cities of either the first or second class subdistricts may have one or more schools for girls, and one or more for boys. Schools of any subdistrict shall be in the same building, unless this is absolutely impossible, in which case they shall be as near together as possible.

39. *Designation of subdistrict.*—Subdistricts of any school district, city or municipal, shall be designated by the numerals, 1, 2, 3, etc., consecutively, and hereafter when officially referring to any school district, it shall be as follows: Subdistrict No. ——, municipality or city of ———, province of ———.

40. *Map of municipal district.*—As soon as possible after the completion of the reorganization herein directed, each board of education will have prepared a map of its municipality, showing the approximate boundaries of school districts and the approximate boundaries of schoolhouses therein. A copy of this map shall be posted

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at all times in each schoolhouse of the district, together with a list of unmarried youth of school age in the subdistrict. One copy of this map shall be sent to the commission of public schools and one to the provincial superintendent as soon as completed.

THE CLERK.

41. *Bond of clerk.*—The clerk of each board of education shall execute a bond, in an amount and with surety to be approved by the board, payable to the treasurer of the island of Cuba, conditioned that he shall perform faithfully all the official duties required of him, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board, and a copy thereof, certified by the president of the board, shall be filed with the provincial superintendent and commissioner of public schools.

42. *When orders to clerk for teachers' pay illegal.*—It shall be unlawful for the clerk of the board to draw an order on the proper disbursing officer for the payment of a teacher for services until the teacher files with him such reports as may be required by the commissioner of public schools, a legal certificate of qualification, or a true copy thereof, covering the entire time of the service, and a statement of the branches taught. All of these documents must be carefully filed by the clerk and handed over to his successor in office.

43. *Annual statistical report of board of education.*—The clerk of each board shall prepare the annual report of the expenditures of school money in his district, and a statistical statement in reference to the schools required of the board by paragraph 47, and transmit the same to the provincial superintendent on or before the last day of August.

44. *Publication of expenditures for school purposes.*—The board of education of each district shall require the clerk of the board annually, ten days prior to the election for members of the board and directors of subdistricts, to prepare and post at the place or places of holding such elections, or publish in some newspaper of general circulation in the district, an itemized statement of all money expended for school purposes in the district within the school year last preceding.

45. *Clerk to deliver books, etc., to successor.*—Each clerk shall at the expiration of his term of office deliver to his successor all books and papers in his hands relating to the affairs of his district, including certified copies thereof, and reports of school statistics filed by teachers.

46. *How clerk shall keep accounts.*—The provincial superintendent of each province shall furnish to the clerk of each school board in his province a suitable blank book, made according to the form prescribed by the commissioner of public schools, in which shall be kept a record of the school funds of his district, giving amounts expended and for what purposes expended.

REPORTS.

47. *Annual report of board of education.*—The board of education of each district shall make a report to the provincial superintendent on or before the last day of August of each year, containing a statement of the expenditures of the board, the number of schools sustained, the length of time such schools were sustained, the enrollment of pupils, the average monthly enrollment and average daily attendance, the number of teachers employed and their salaries, the number of schoolhouses and schoolrooms, and such other items as the commissioner of public schools may require.

48. *In what form to be made.*—The report shall be made on blanks which shall be furnished by the commissioner of public schools to the provincial superintendent, and by the provincial superintendent to each clerk of school boards in his province; and each board of education or officer or employee thereof, or other school officer, in any district or province, shall, whenever the island superintendent so requires, report to him direct, upon such blanks as he shall furnish, any statements or items of information that he may deem important or necessary.

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49. *Reports by principals and teachers.*—Boards of education shall require all teachers and principals to keep the school records in such manner that they may be enabled to report annually to the provincial superintendent, as required by the provisions of this order, and may withhold the pay of such teachers as fail to file with the clerk reports required of them. The board of education of each city district shall prepare and publish annually a report of the condition and administration of the schools under its charge, and include therein a complete exhibit of the statistical affairs of the district.

50. *Duty of provincial superintendent as to school report.*—The provincial superintendent of each province shall, on or before the 20th day of September, annually, prepare and transmit to the island superintendent an abstract of all the returns of school statistics made to him from the several districts in his province, according to the forms prescribed by the commissioner of public schools, and such other facts as the commissioner of public schools may require. He shall also cause to be distributed all such orders, circulars, blanks, and other papers in the several school districts of the province as the island superintendent may lawfully require. The provincial superintendent shall also be liable on his bond for any such neglect in a sum not less than $300, nor more than $1,000, on complaint of the commissioner of public schools.

51. *When provincial superintendent shall appoint person to make reports.*—Upon the neglect or failure of a clerk of board of education of any district to make the reports required herein, and by the time specified, the provincial superintendent shall appoint some suitable person, resident of the district, to make such reports, who shall receive the same compensation therefor and in the same manner as is allowed herein for like service; and before an order for the pay of clerk shall be made, he shall present to the board a statement, officially signed and certified by the provincial superintendent, that he has returned all the reports of statistics for the year required by this order.

PROVISIONS APPLYING TO ALL SCHOOL BOARDS.

52. *Status, powers, and duties.*—Boards of education of all school districts organized under the provisions of this order shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, bodies politic and corporate, and as such capable of suing and being sued, contracting and being contracted with, acquiring, holding, possessing, and disposing of property, both real and personal, and of exercising such other powers and having such other privileges as are conferred by this order.

53. *How property may be disposed of.*—When a board of education authorized so to do decides to dispose of any property, real or personal, held by it in its corporate capacity, exceeding in value $300, it shall sell the same at public auction, after giving at least thirty days' notice thereof by publication in some newspaper of general circulation, or by posting notices in at least five of the most public places in the district to which such property belongs.

54. *What property the boards have title to.*—All property, real or personal, which has heretofore vested in and is now held by any board of education for the use of public or common schools in any districts is hereby vested in the board of education provided for in this order and having under this order jurisdiction and control of the schools in such district.

55. *School property exempt from taxation.*—All property, real or personal, vested in any board of education shall be exempt from tax, and from sale on execution, or other writ or order in the nature of an execution.

56. *Conveyances and contracts.*—All conveyances made by the board of education shall be executed by the president and clerk thereof. No member of a board shall have any pecuniary interest, either direct or indirect, in any contracts of the board, or be employed in any manner for compensation by the board of which he is a mem-

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ber, and no contract shall be binding upon any board unless it be made or authorized to be made at a regular or special meeting of the board.

57. *Process against boards and how served.*—Process in all suits against a board of education shall be by summons, and shall be served by leaving a copy thereof with the clerk or president of the board.

58. *Tie vote to be decided by lot.*—In all cases of tie votes at an election for members of a board of education the judges of election shall decide the election by lot; and in other cases of failure to elect members of the board, or in case of a refusal to serve, the board shall appoint.

59. *Oath of members and other officers.*—Each person elected or appointed a member of a board of education, or elected or appointed to any other office under this title, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take an oath or affirmation to support the military government of the island of Cuba, and that he will perform faithfully the duties of his office, which oath or affirmation may be administered by the clerk or any member of the board; and no person shall be elected or appointed a member of a board of education who has not the qualification of an elector and is not able to read and write.

60. *Organization and selection of officers.*—Each board of education shall choose annually a clerk, who shall not be a member of the board, but shall be entitled to vote in case of a tie, excepting clerks of boards of education of city districts of the first class, and whose compensation shall be fixed by the board of education.

61. *Vacancies in board, how filled.*—Vacancies in any board of education arising from death, nonresidence, resignation, expulsion for gross neglect of duty, or other cause, which occur more than fifteen days before the next annual election, the board shall fill within ten days from the occurrence of the vacancy, until the next annual election, when a successor shall be elected to fill the unexpired term.

62. *Quorum; yeas and nays to be taken in certain cases.*—A majority of the board of education shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business upon a motion to adopt a resolution authorizing the purchase or sale of property, either real or personal, or to employ a superintendent, teacher, janitor, or other employee, or to elect or appoint an officer, or to pay any debt or claim. The clerk of the board shall call publicly the roll of all the members composing the board, and enter on the records required to be kept names of those voting "aye" and the names of those voting "no." If the majority of all the members of the board vote "aye," the president shall declare the motion carried; and upon any motion or resolution any member of the board may demand the yeas and nays, and thereupon the clerk shall call the roll, and record the names of those voting "aye" and those voting "no." In all cases except those which are declared to require a majority of all the members composing the board a majority of the quorum is sufficient to pass a measure, and the roll need not be called unless demanded by a member of the board.

63. *Absence of the president or clerk.*—If at any meeting of the board either the president or clerk is absent, the members present shall choose one of their number to serve in his place pro tempore; and if both are absent both places shall be so filled, but upon the appearance of either at the meeting after his place has been so filled he shall immediately assume the duties of his office.

64. *Record of proceedings and attestation thereof.*—The clerk of the board shall record the proceedings of each meeting in a book to be provided by the board for that purpose, which shall be a public record. The record of the proceedings at each meeting of the board shall be read at its next meeting, recorrected if necessary, and approved, and the approval shall be noted in the proceedings; and after such approval the president shall sign the record and the clerk shall attest the same.

65. *Illegal meetings.*—The board of each district shall make such rules and regulations, not in conflict with the orders of higher authority, as it may deem expedient

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and necessary for its government and the government of its appointees and the pupils; and any meeting of a board of education not provided for by its rules or by this order shall be illegal unless all the members thereof have been notified as provided for in paragraph 33.

66. *Yearly estimate of expenses.*—Each board of education shall make annually, before the last day of August, on forms to be furnished for that purpose, a detailed estimate of the probable expenses of the corresponding district for the school year next following, such estimate to be forwarded to the provincial superintendent.

67. *Rental and use of schoolhouses.*—The board of education of any district is empowered to rent suitable schoolrooms, but no lease of a schoolroom or building shall be made for a period exceeding one year. When in the judgment of any board of education it would be for the advantage of the children residing in any school district to hold literary societies, school exhibitions, normal school or teachers' institutes, the board of education shall authorize the opening of such schoolhouses for the purposes aforesaid, provided such action shall in no wise interfere with the public schools in such district.

68. *Illegal use of schoolhouses.*—Schoolrooms shall be secured in healthful localities, and shall be clean, well ventilated, and well lighted, and all rooms, buildings, or parts of buildings rented or assigned for school use shall be used exclusively for school purposes, and no teacher, janitor, or other person shall dwell therein.

69. *Sufficient schools must be provided.*—Each board of education shall establish a sufficient number of schools to provide for the free education of the youth of school age in the district under its control at such places as will be most convenient for the attendance of the largest number of such youth, and shall continue each and every day school so established thirty-six weeks in each school year; and each municipal board of education shall establish at least one primary school in each subdistrict under its control.[1]

70. *Schools at children's homes and orphan asylums.*—The board of any district in which a children's home or orphans' asylum is or may be established by law, shall, when requested by the directors of such children's home or orphans' asylum, establish in such home or asylum a separate school, so as to afford to the children therein as far as practicable the advantages and privileges of the common-school education. All schools so established in any such home or asylum shall be under the control and management of the directors of such institution, which directors shall, in the control and management of such schools, as far as practicable, be subject to the same laws that boards of education and other school officers are who have charge of the common schools of such district; and the teacher of any such school so established shall make all reports required by this order as any other teacher of the district, and to the same officers.

71. *Evening schools.*—In any district, or part thereof, parents or guardians of children of school age may petition the board of education to organize an evening school. The petition shall contain the names of not less than twenty-five youths of school age who will attend such school, and who, for reasons satisfactory to the board, are prevented from attending day school. Upon receiving such petition the board of education shall provide a suitable room for the evening school, and employ a competent person, who holds a regularly issued teacher's certificate, to teach it. Such board may discontinue any such evening school when the average evening attendance for any month falls below 12.

[1] Boards of education may, in their discretion, permit boys and girls of school age to attend the same school; and it is hoped that, at least with young children, this plan will prevail, as it will tend to develop that high respect between the sexes which is the basis of true womanhood and manhood. In small towns and in the country it may often be the only means of establishing sufficient schools.

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72. *Who may be admitted to public schools.*—Schools of each district shall be free to all unmarried youth between 6 and 18 years of age who are children, wards, or apprentices of actual residents of the district, including children of proper age who are or may be inmates of a children's home or orphans' asylum located in any such school district; provided, that all unmarried youth of school age living apart from their parents or guardians and who work to support themselves by their own labor shall be entitled to attend school free in the district in which they are employed. The several boards shall make such assignment of the unmarried youth of their respective districts to the schools established by them as will, in their opinion, best promote the interests of education in their district.

73. *Suspension and expulsion of pupils.*—No pupil shall be suspended from school by a superintendent or teacher except for such time as may be necessary to convene the board of education, and no pupil shall be expelled except by a vote of two-thirds of such board, and not until the parent or guardian of the offending pupil has been notified of the proposed expulsion and permitted to be heard against the same; and no pupil shall be suspended or expelled from any school beyond the current term thereof.

74. *Holidays.*—Teachers employed in the common schools may dismiss their schools, without forfeiture of pay, on such legal holidays as the military governor may from time to time appoint.

75. *School year, week, and day.*—The school year shall begin on the 1st day of September of each year and close on the 31st day of August of the succeeding year. Schools shall open regularly on the second Monday of September of each year, and the first term shall end on December 24 next following. The second term shall begin January 2 of each year and end on the Friday next preceding Holy Week. The third term shall begin on the first Monday after said Holy Week and end when paragraph 69 has been complied with. The school month shall consist of four school weeks, and the school week shall consist of the five days from Monday to Friday, inclusive. The daily school session shall be for six hours, not including recesses, and shall be divided into a morning and afternoon session.

76. *Boards to control schools and appoint officers.*—Each board of education shall have the management and control of the public schools of the district, except as otherwise provided for boards of education in city districts, with full power to appoint principals, teachers, janitors, and other employees, and fix their salaries or pay, provided such salaries per month do not exceed the following: In Habana, $65; in the capitals of provinces and in Cardenas and Cienfuegos, $50. In all other municipalities, $40, except for all teachers in schools with an average attendance of less than 30 pupils, in which case the salary shall not exceed $30; and any person serving as a regular teacher of a school, and also having the supervision of not less than two other schools, shall be rated as a principal on the rolls and receive the additional sum of $10 per month. Such salaries or pay may be increased, but shall not be diminished during the term for which the appointment is made; but no person shall be appointed for a longer time than one year, and the board of education may dismiss any appointee for inefficiency, neglect of duty, immorality, or improper conduct. Women only shall be employed in schools for girls; either women or men may be employed in schools for boys. For similar services women and men shall at all times receive equal pay.

77. *Date of teacher's appointment.*—The teacher's appointment shall date from and the teacher's salary shall begin on the day when he first takes charge of a school during any school term, and at the end of the first calendar month thereafter he shall be paid such part of a month's salary as corresponds to the length of time he has been in actual charge of a school. Thereafter his salary shall be due and payable for each calendar month, and all contracts for the service of teachers shall be for a term or period of time ending on the last day of August of the school year for which the teacher was hired.

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78. *Salary during vacations.*—The teacher's salary will continue during vacations as well as the actual school periods.

When salary may not be drawn.—In order to be entitled to draw the salary during vacations, teachers must employ such periods in normal schools, teachers meeting for instruction, or in following other courses of instruction approved by the board of superintendents, provided that such school meetings or courses of study are previously prescribed by said board, otherwise the salary will be regularly due the teachers without vacation work.

79. *When unlawful to employ teachers.*—It shall be unlawful for any board of education, prior to the annual election and the qualification of the director or directors elected thereat, to employ or contract to employ any teacher for a term to commence after the expiration of the current school year; and the school director in each subdistrict of municipal districts, the president of the school board in each city district of the second class, and the superintendents of instruction in city districts of the first class shall give to the teacher or teachers under their control certificates of such employment and of services rendered, addressed to the clerk of the board of education, who, upon presentation thereof and compliance of such teachers with the provisions of paragraph 49, shall draw orders on the proper disbursing officer for the amount certified to be due in favor of the parties entitled thereto, and the said disbursing officer shall pay the same. If salaries are not paid within thirty days of the date of application for the same by the teacher, boards of education shall, and teachers may, report the fact to the commissioner of public schools, who will give the matter personal attention.

80. *Teachers may sue board for pay.*—If the board of education of any district dismiss any teacher for any frivolous or insufficient reason, such teacher may bring suit against such board of education, and if on the trial of the case a judgment be obtained against the board of education, the board shall direct the clerk to issue an order upon the proper disbursing officer for the sum so found due to the person entitled thereto, and in such suits process may be served on the clerk of the board of the district, and service upon him shall be sufficient.

ENUMERATION.

81. *Yearly enumeration of school youth.*—There shall be taken in each district annually during the two weeks ending on the fourth Saturday of March an enumeration of all unmarried youths, denoting sex, between 6 and 18 years of age, resident within the district and not temporarily there, designating also the number between 8 years of age, the number between 8 and 14 years of age, the number between 14 and 16 years of age, and the number between 16 and 18 years of age.

82. *How enumeration of youth is taken.*—Each person required or employed under this order to take such enumeration shall take an oath or affirmation to take the same accurately and truly to the best of his skill and ability. When making return thereof to the proper officers, he shall accompany the same with a list of the names of all the youths so enumerated, noting the age of each, and with his affidavit duly certified that he has taken and returned the enumeration accurately and truly to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that such list contains the names of all youths so enumerated and none others.

Compensation for same.—The officer to whom such return is required to be made may administer such oath or affirmation and take and certify such affidavits, and shall keep in his office for the period of five years such reports and lists of names, and each person taking and returning the enumeration shall be allowed by the proper board of education reasonable compensation for his services, which in municipal subdistricts shall not exceed $2 for each person authorized, required, or appointed to perform the service.

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83. *Director to take enumeration in subdistricts.*—The director of each subdistrict shall take the enumeration of his subdistrict and return same to the clerk of the board of education in the manner prescribed herein.

84. *Clerks to transmit abstract of enumeration to provincial superintendent.*—The clerk of each board shall, annually, on or before the first Saturday of April, make and transmit to the provincial superintendent of the province in which is situated the corresponding district, an abstract of the enumeration by this order required to be returned to him, according to the form prescribed by the commissioner of public schools, with an oath or affirmation indorsed thereon that it is a correct abstract of the returns made to him under oath or affirmation, and the oath or affirmation of the clerk may be administered and certified by any member of the board of education or by the provincial superintendent.

85. *Provincial superintendents to furnish abstract to commissioner of public schools.*—Each provincial superintendent shall make and transmit to the commissioner of public schools, on or before the last Saturday of April in each year, on blanks to be furnished by the latter, an abstract of the enumeration returns made to him, duly certified.

86. *Penalty for making fraudulent returns.*—An officer through whose hands the enumeration required herein to be returned passes, who, by percentage or otherwise, adds to or takes from the number actually enumerated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction of such offense, shall be fined in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $500, or imprisoned in the proper jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, at the discretion of the court.

87. *False returns from teachers.*—Any enumerator, teacher, principal, or superintendent who makes a fraudulent return of statistics shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of such offense shall be fined in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $500, or imprisoned in the proper jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, at the discretion of the court.

ATTENDANCE.

88. *Time of attendance.*—Every parent, guardian, or other person, having charge of any child between the ages of 6 and 14 years, shall send such a child to a public, private, or parochial school not less than twenty weeks, at least ten weeks of which, commencing with the first four weeks of the school year, shall be consecutive, occasional daily absence for reasonable excuse excepted.

Excusal from such attendance.—Unless the child is excused from such attendance by the president of the board of education in municipal districts or city districts of the second class, and the superintendent of instruction in city districts of the first class, upon a satisfactory showing, either that the bodily or mental condition of the child does not permit of its attending school, or that the child is being instructed at home by a person qualified, in the opinion of the clerk of the board of education, to teach writing, spelling, reading, geography, and arithmetic.

89. *Employment of children under 14 years of age.*—No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed by any person, company, or corporation during the school term, and while the public schools are in session, unless the parent, guardian, or person in charge of such child shall have fully complied with the requirements of the preceding paragraph. Every person, company, or corporation shall require proof of such compliance before employing any such minor, and shall make and keep a written record of the proof given, and shall, upon the request of the truant officer hereinafter provided for, permit him to examine such record. Any person, company, or corporation employing any child contrary to the provisions of this paragraph shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $50.

90. *Truant officers.*—To aid in the enforcement of the last two paragraphs truant officers shall be appointed and employed as follows: In city districts the board of education shall appoint, employ, and fix the salary of one or more truant officers;

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in township districts the board of education shall appoint one truant officer. The compensation of the truant officer, except in city districts, shall be $2 per day for each day actually employed in carrying out the orders of the clerk of the board of education.

91. *Powers and duties.*—The truant officer shall be vested with police powers, and shall have authority to enter workshops, factories, stores, and all other places where children may be employed, and do whatever may be necessary in the way of investigation, or otherwise, to enforce the last two paragraphs. The clerk of the board of education, upon the representation of the truant officer, shall institute proceedings against any officer, parent, guardian, person, or corporation violating any of the provisions of the last two paragraphs. The truant officer shall keep a record of his transactions for the inspection and information of the board of education, and he shall make such reports to the clerk of the board of education as are required by him.

91. *Reports of principals and teachers.*—It shall be the duty of all principals and teachers of schools—public, private, and parochial—to report to the clerk of the board of education of the district in which the schools are situated the names, ages, and residence of all pupils in attendance at their schools, together with such other facts as said clerk may require, in order to facilitate the carrying out of the last three paragraphs, and such report shall be made the last week of each month. It shall be the further duty of such principals and teachers to report to the clerk of the board of education all cases of truancy in their respective schools as soon after the offenses have been committed as practicable.

92. *Proceedings in cases of truancy.*—On the request of the clerk of the board of education, the truant officer shall examine into any case of truancy within his district, and warn the truant and its parents, guardian, or other person in charge, in writing, of the final consequences of truancy if persisted in. When any child between the ages of 8 and 14 years is not attending school without lawful excuse, or in violation of the preceding paragraph, the truant officer shall notify that parent, guardian, or other person in charge of said child of the fact, and require such parent, guardian, or other person in charge to cause the child to attend some recognized school within five days of the day of notice; and it shall be the duty of the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child so to cause its attendance at some recognized school.

Penalties imposed on parents, guardians, etc.—Upon failure to do so the truant officer shall report the case to the clerk of the board of education, who shall make complaint against the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child in any court of competent jurisdiction in the district in which the offense occurs for such failure, and upon conviction the parent, guardian, or other person in charge shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25, in the discretion of the court, the offense to be punishable as a *falta*; or the court may, in its discretion, require the person so convicted to give a bond in the penal sum of $100, with sureties to the approval of the court, conditioned that he or she will cause the child under his or her charge to attend some recognized school within five days thereafter, and to remain at such school during the term prescribed by law; and upon a failure or refusal of any such parent, guardian, or other person to pay said fine or furnish said bond according to the order of the court, then said parent, guardian, or other person shall be imprisoned in the proper jail not less than five days nor more than ten days.

93. *When child is exempt.*—When any truant officer is satisfied that any child, compelled to attend school by the provisions preceding, is unable to attend school because absolutely required to work, at home or elsewhere, in order to support itself, or help support or care for others legally entitled to its support, who are unable to support or care for themselves, the truant officer shall report the case to the board of education, who may exempt such child from the provisions preceding.

94. *Penalties.*—Any officer, principal, teacher, or person, mentioned in the forego-

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ing paragraphs, neglecting to perform any duty imposed upon him by these paragraphs, shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $20 for each offense. Any officer or agent of any corporation violating any of the aforementioned paragraphs, who participates or acquiesces in or is cognizant of such violation, shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $20. Any person who violates any of the aforesaid paragraphs for which a penalty is not elsewhere provided shall be fined not more than $50.

Jurisdiction.—Correctional judges, or if the district has not a correctional judge, then the municipal, shall have jurisdiction to try the offenses described in the aforesaid paragraphs, and their judgment shall be final.

95. *Where law does not operate.*—This enforced attendance shall not be operative in any school district where there are not sufficient accommodations in the public schools to seat children compelled to attend the public schools under the provisions of the five preceding paragraphs.

96. *Duty of commissioner of public school.*—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of public schools from time to time, whenever deemed advisable, to formulate and forward to boards of education throughout the island regulations and suggestions for the instruction and guidance of all persons, officers, superintendents, principals, teachers, and persons charged with the enforcement of the preceding six paragraphs, or any of their provisions.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

97. *Organization by board of superintendents.*—It shall be the duty of the board of superintendents to organize in each province at least one teachers' institute, and more than one, if, in the opinion of the board of superintendents, one will not accommodate all the teachers of the province.

98. *Number and salaries of instructors and lecturers.*—The board of superintendents shall determine upon the number and salaries of instructors and lecturers of any institute and the length of each session of the institute, provided that no session shall continue less than four school weeks. Each teacher shall attend at least one complete session of the institute in order to obtain his salary during the vacation period.

Attendance of teachers necessary to collect vacation salaries.—As a condition of attending the institute each teacher shall deposit with an individual, to be designated by the board of superintendents, the amount of $5, which shall form the institute fund.

99. *Institute fund.*—This fund shall be used to cover the necessary expenses of the institute and shall be expended and accounted for as directed in order from time to time. If the expenses of the institute exceed in amount the institute fund, the unpaid balance shall be paid from the island revenues. If the institute fund for any year exceeds the expenses of the institute for that year, such excess shall go to form a sinking fund for the support of the institute.

100. *Organization of institutes.*—The board of superintendents shall, at their regular meeting in October, 1900, decide upon a plan for the organization of the teachers' institutes of the island for the school years of 1900–1901, and submit the same to the secretary of public instruction and the military governor for approval as soon thereafter as possible.

101. *Plans for the examination of teachers.*—The board of superintendents shall at their regular meeting in October, 1900, decide upon a plan for the examination of the teachers of the island as to their qualification to teach, and shall present the same in writing to the military governor through the secretary of public instruction as soon thereafter as possible for his approval.

102. *Certificate a requisite to employment of teacher.*—After the approval and publication of the plan mentioned in the preceding paragraph no person shall be employed as teacher in a common school who has not obtained from a board of examiners hav-

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ing competent jurisdiction, a certificate of good moral character and that he or she is qualified to teach such branches of study as the board of superintendents may decide upon and possesses adequate knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching.

103. All salaries and fines mentioned in this order shall be payable in United States currency or its equivalent.

INSTITUTE COLLEGIATE COURSE.

I. The studies included in the collegiate course (segunda ensefianza) will be offered at the official institutes or at schools incorporated with the institutes.

II. The following qualifications are necessary for admission to the studies offered in the collegiate course:

First. The applicant for admission must be at least 14 years old, or be specially authorized to be admitted.

Second. He shall demonstrate that he has taken the primary, elementary, and superior courses of instruction.

The applicant shall undergo an examination whereby he shall demonstrate:

(*a*) That he speaks, reads, and writes the Spanish language correctly;

(*b*) That he reads and translates English or French passably, and

(*c*) That he has studied and is familiar with the following subjects:

1. Practical arithmetic up to the application of ratio and proportions.
2. Mechanical drawing and elements of geometry.
3. Complete geography of Cuba, elements of geography of America, and rudiments of universal geography.
4. Elements of the history of Cuba and the rest of America.
5. Elements of physical geography.
6. Elements of hygiene.
7. Elements of physiology.
8. Elements of zoology and botany.

III. The institute collegiate course comprises—

Grammar and Spanish literature (historical and preceptive).
A foreign language (English or French).
Universal geography, universal history.
Mathematics, including trigonometry.
Physics.
Chemistry.
Elements of cosmology (physical description of the world).
Introduction to biology. Natural history.
Logic and elements of psychology.
Introduction to sociology. Civic instruction.

These studies shall be completed in at least four years.

IV. The distribution of the studies in the different years shall rest with the institutes, subject, however, to the following rules:

The first course of a foreign language may be given in Spanish. The following course must be given in the language taught.

The study of geography shall precede that of history.

Algebra shall precede physics and chemistry. Geometry shall precede cosmology.

Cosmology shall precede biology and these studies shall precede sociology.

Elements of cosmology and introduction to biology and sociology are elective courses.

It shall be stated in the diploma given to the student at the end of his studies whether he has followed any or all of the elective courses.

V. On completion of each course the standing and progress of the student shall be demonstrated by the following examinations:

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Examination in Spanish Grammar and Literature.

The candidate shall be required to write one or two paragraphs on several subjects selected from a list prepared beforehand by the board, to be taken from standard modern Spanish or Spanish-American works.

He shall be required to give an oral explanation of what he may have written and to demonstrate his knowledge of the rules of grammar and of rhetoric.

He shall demonstrate that he has read and studied several classical works of Spanish literature (XVI to XIX centuries), which shall be designated at the commencement of the course.

The examination shall embrace the literary form and the classification of the work, the author, and the literary period to which they may belong.

The student shall also present his composition and notebooks, certified to by his professor.

Serious mistakes in orthography, syntax, and elocution will determine the failure of the student.

Examination in Foreign Language.

The candidate shall translate into correct Spanish some passages taken from standard contemporary works. These works shall be periodically designated by the institute.

He shall translate from Spanish into the language in which he is to be examined some passages designated for the purpose.

He shall answer in the language he is being examined in the questions put to him about the lexicography and syntax of the passages he may have translated.

Examination in Geography.

The candidate shall solve a series of problems on the planisphere and on the terrestrial sphere.

He shall answer questions demonstrating that he understands the principles of map making.

He shall pass an oral map examination.

He shall write an exercise on a subject of descriptive geography presented by the board, in which exercise he must show his knowledge of orography, hydrography, different races, and of the physical, political, and economical nomenclature of any country or region designated. He shall be allowed the use of any work he may desire to consult in the preparation of this exercise.

He shall present his notebooks and designs made during the course, certified to by the professor.

Examination in History.

This examination shall consist of two exercises: one oral, the other written.

The oral examination will be before a map. It will show the general knowledge of the candidate regarding the principal historical epochs and a more circumstantial knowledge of a period of modern history, which period shall be selected by the examining board.

The written exercise shall consist of a thesis on a subject of modern history to be previously selected by the board. In said exercise the candidate must demonstrate a general knowledge of the political and social condition of the country during the period designated. He shall be allowed the use of such works as he may desire to consult.

He must present his notebook certified to by his professor and his sketches of historical maps, and must prove that he has read historical works.

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Examination in Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry).

It shall consist in the solution of a series of problems, not less than five, for each one of the four divisions, whereby the candidate must demonstrate by reasoning his knowledge of the fundamental principles of the science of mathematics.

The board shall take note of the clearness and precision shown by the student in his reasoning and demonstrations.

The student shall present his notebooks, and the work done by him during the course, which shall be certified to by the professor.

Examination in Physics.

The candidate shall select thirty experimental exercises from a list prepared beforehand by the institute. Of these exercises ten shall relate to mechanics and five each to light, heat, sound, and electricity, respectively.

The board may require such exercise or exercises as it may deem necessary, and an explanation of the theories on which they are based. This examination shall take place in the laboratory.

He shall present a written thesis on a subject selected by the board, which thesis shall relate to the application of physical laws to current phenomena.

He shall present his notebooks with a description and result of his work in the laboratory. They shall be certified to by the professor.

Examination in Chemistry.

The candidate shall choose twenty experiments from a list prepared beforehand by the institute. The examining board will require him to perform one or more of said experiments and give the necessary explanations.

This examination shall take place in the laboratory.

The candidate shall present a written thesis on a subject selected by the board, which thesis shall demonstrate his acquaintance with chemical phenomena and its laws.

He shall present his notebooks with a description and result of his work in the laboratory, certified to by the professor.

Examination in Elements of Cosmology.

The examination shall be written and oral.

The first shall demonstrate the student's general knowledge of the mechanism of the universe, especially of the earth, as well as his skill in the handling of the more necessary instruments for elementary astronomical and meteorological observations.

The second exercise shall consist in the students presenting a written thesis on a subject selected by the board. Subjects on geology and physical geography will be preferred.

The candidate shall present his copy books with the notes and observations made by him during the course. These copy books shall be certified to by the professor.

Examination in Biology.

The student shall present a short thesis on the subject given him by the board, which shall demonstrate that he possesses a thorough knowledge of vital phenomena.

He shall answer all questions in reference to his thesis.

Examination in Natural History (Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology).

The object of this examination is to demonstrate that the student understands the elemental phenomena of these sciences, and that he has studied them by direct observation.

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He shall undergo an oral examination embracing at least one sample of each kingdom.

This examination shall take place in the museum.

The student shall present a certificate from the professor of his having examined during the course at least twenty minerals, twenty plants, and twenty animals, and the descriptions and classifications he may have made.

Examination in Logic and Elements of Psychology.

The candidate shall demonstrate that he knows the fundamental laws of logic in their two divisions—inductive and deductive; and he shall present exercises on propositions, syllogism and sophism.

He shall present a written thesis on a subject given him by the board on psychological data of logic.

He shall present his exercises and notebooks certified to by the professor.

Examination in Sociology.

The candidate shall present a thesis on a subject given him by the board which shall demonstrate that he posesses a thorough knowledge of social phenomena.

He shall answer all questions in reference to his thesis.

Examination on Civic Instruction.

The candidate shall demonstrate by an oral examination that he possesses a general knowledge concerning the state, individual freedom, government and its functions.

He shall present a thesis wherein he shall apply said principles to the political organization of Cuba in any of the different periods of its history, which period shall be selected by the board.

He shall present his notebooks certified to by the professor.

At the close of the exercises of each examination, the board shall decide whether the student has passed (aprobado; A.), has failed (desaprobado; D.), or is conditioned (suspenso; S.).

The institute may order special examinations at the end of each course.

After passing the final examinations in compulsory studies, the student has the right to demand his examination for a diploma as bachelor of letters and sciences. This shall be oral and written.

The oral examination shall last at least one hour, and shall consist in his replying satisfactorily to the different questions of the board on subjects in the different studies.

The written exercises shall consist of a thesis on a subject drawn by chance from a list prepared beforehand by the institute. The board shall be assembled to listen to the reading of the thesis, and the candidate shall be required to give such explanations as the board may deem proper.

The fee for this examination shall be $10.

Professors.

VI. There shall be professors, assistant and supernumerary professors.

Professors shall be appointed according to the following classification:

Class A. Spanish grammar and literature (3 courses).

Classes B and C. English and French (2 courses, respectively).

Class D. Universal geography and history (2 courses).

Class E. Mathematics (3 courses).

Class F. Physics and chemistry (3 courses, 2 of physics and 1 of chemistry).

Class G. Cosmology; biology; natural history (3 courses).

Class H. Logic; sociology and civic instruction (2 courses).

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When the number of students does not exceed 50, each class shall have one professor.

When the number exceeds 50, an assistant professor shall be also appointed. If the number exceeds 100 another assistant professor shall be appointed, and so on for each 50 students.

The professor shall teach all the courses in each subject.

The salary of the professor shall be $1,500 per annum for the first course, with an increase of 40 per cent and 20 per cent of the salary for the second and third courses, respectively. The salary of an assistant professor shall be $750 per annum, with the same proportionate increase.

Should a professorship become vacant the assistant professor shall be appointed thereto. If there be more than one assistant professor, the senior shall be appointed to the vacant professorship.

There shall be at least two supernumerary professors at each institute; one for the academic branches and one for the scientific. They will assume the duties of the professors and assistant professors whenever these may be absent for good and sufficient reason. Supernumerary professors shall receive one-fourth the salary of a full professor. They shall be paid at the rate of $750 per annum for the time over one month they may serve as substitutes to a professor. The resulting difference shall be deducted from the salary of the professor.

Services rendered as supernumerary professor will be taken into consideration when appointing assistant professors.

Salaries in the institutes of the provinces shall be reduced 10 per cent, proportionally.

APPOINTMENT OF PROFESSORS.

The following rules shall govern the appointment of professors for those chairs which may become vacant in the future and are not filled by the promotion thereto of an assistant professor, and for the appointment of assistant professors:

The candidate shall be a doctor in letters or sciences. He shall present a written statement of his works (books) or researches.

He shall present before a board, appointed for the purpose by the secretary of public instruction, a written composition on a subject pertaining to the chair he desires to obtain; the subject to be selected from a list previously made out by the board.

Should the course require oral teaching, he shall give an experimental oral lesson before the board.

The composition shall be written within six hours, in a closed room, the candidate being allowed to consult such works as he may require.

The oral lesson shall take place after twenty-four hours' free preparation.

It shall last three-quarters of an hour.

Should there be but one candidate, the board upon consideration of his fitness as demonstrated by his works (books) or researches, and by his previous examinations, shall approve or disapprove the claim. Approval will in this case entitle the candidate to the chair.

Should there be more than one candidate, the board shall prepare a list of those who have passed the examination according as they are more or less fit. First place on the list will carry with it a right to the chair.

The degree of doctor in letters or sciences is not required for a professorship in foreign languages.

When full professors are without employment they shall be given preference as assistant professors.

MATRICULATION.

VII. Students admitted to the institute collegiate course shall pay $25 a year, in two installments.

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This registration fee gives them the right to attend all the courses of the institute.

When a student attends experimental courses he shall pay $3 a year, in one payment, for the use of the laboratory.

Students of incorporated colleges shall not pay for matriculation in the institute, but shall pay an examination fee of $10 for each subject taught.

Students of private institutions may present themselves for examination on payment of the same fee for each course.

Museums and Laboratories.

VIII. The allotment for scientific material (instruments) for the use of the Institute of Habana is hereby settled in the amount of $3,000.

This allotment shall be proportionally distributed among the several museums and laboratories, according to the judgment of the director, after consultation with the different professors.

Preparatory Course.

IX. For two years, commencing October 1, 1900, a preparatory course shall be given at the institutes, for which the age requisite is not necessary.

To attend the preparatory course the applicant must prove that he has received primary elementary instruction.

The studies of the preparatory course shall be:

Group A. Spanish grammar with exercises of composition and derivation; recitation of selected pieces in Spanish prose or verse, with explanation of the same; elements of geography and history.

Group B. Practical arithmetic up to ratio and proportion; mechanical drawing and elements of geometry; elements of hygiene; elements of physiology, zoology, and botany.

The distribution of these classes and their duration shall be regulated by the institute.

Each group shall be taught by a professor, aided by such number of assistants as he may require, in the same proportion of one assistant for each additional fifty students.

The salaries of these professors shall be $2,000.

The matriculation fee for the two courses shall be $20, payable in two installments.

Calisthenic Exercises.

X. Calisthenic exercises shall be obligatory to the students of the institute.

At each institute there shall be a gymnasium and an instructor of gymnastics.

XI. The secretary of public instruction will issue the necessary instructions in order that students who are actually following courses in the institutes may complete their studies.

University Instruction.

The University of Habana shall have three faculties, viz: The faculty of letters and sciences, the faculty of medicine and pharmacy, the faculty of law.

The faculty of letters and sciences shall include the school of letters and philosophy, the school of pedagogy, the school of sciences, the school of engineers, electricians, and architects, the school of agriculture.

The faculty of medicine and pharmacy shall include the school of medicine, the school of pharmacy, the school of dental surgery, the school of veterinarians.

The faculty of law shall include the school of civil law, the school of public law, the school of notaries public.

The university shall be under the direction of a rector and shall have a general secretary. These functionaries shall be elected by the professors of the faculties, in full session.

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The election shall be made by a majority of at least two-thirds of the professors present, there being assembled at least three-fourths of the total number of professors.

The office of rector shall last three years; that of secretary six years. There shall be no limit to reelections.

The rector and secretary shall not be necessarily professors, but if they should be, they shall not occupy their chairs during the time they fill the aforementioned offices.

There shall be a board of inspectors for the university, which shall look to the improvement and prosperity of the institution and propose to the government any measures tending to said object.

The board shall consist of eleven members, as follows: Three members ex officio, namely, the president of the Academy of Sciences of Habana, the president of the "Sociedad Económica," the president of the supreme court; two members designated by the faculty of the university, but not belonging to it; two members delegated from the six institutes of the island, but not belonging to any of them; one member appointed by the Association Estudios Clinicos of Habana; one member appointed by the bar association of Habana; two members appointed by the government from among persons distinguished for their knowledge or artistic attainments. Four of the eight members shall be elected every three years. They shall hold office six years.

The Faculties.

Each faculty is composed of the professors of its different school and shall be presided over by a dean, and have a secretary, elected, both of them, from the professors.

The faculty shall freely regulate the order of instruction of its different schools, distribute and subdivide the courses, appoint periods for vacations and examinations, and recommend the reform, extension of studies, increase of courses, addition of chairs and laboratories which the growth of the school may demand, without further limitations than the following:

The complete courses of the university must last nine months within the year.

The courses in any school, which students of another school or of another faculty may be obliged to follow, shall be so arranged as to be accessible to said students, and the different faculties shall agree upon suitable days and hours for the corresponding lectures. In case of any disagreement among the faculties the rector shall decide the matter.

Each faculty shall establish its own regulations and submit them to the approval of the rector. In case of disapproval he will state the reasons therefor. The faculty may appeal from the decision of the rector to the board of inspectors.

Faculty of Letters and Sciences.

School of Letters and Philosophy.

The studies to be pursued in the school are: Latin language and literature; Greek language and literature; linguistics and philology; history of modern literature; psychology; universal modern history; moral philosophy; sociology; history of philosophy (lectures).

For the establishment of the chairs these studies shall be grouped as follows:

Chair A. Latin language and literature, 3 courses.

Chair B. Greek language and literature, 3 courses.

Chair C. Linguistics and philology, 1 course.

Chair D. History of Spanish literature, 1 course; history of modern foreign literature, 2 courses.

Chair E. History of America, 1 course; modern history of the rest of the world, 2 courses.

Chair F. Psychology, 1 course; moral philosophy, 1 course; sociology, 1 course.

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Final written examinations shall be held on each subject. Students shall answer all questions put to them by the board upon the subjects they may have considered, and shall present certificates testifying to the work they have done during the courses. Examination in Latin and Greek requires sight translation and the answering of any questions concerning the text translated.

Everything else concerning the examination shall be regulated by the faculty.

The faculty shall admit to the exercises for the degree of doctor in philosophy and letters any students who may have satisfactorily completed all the courses of the school of letters and philosophy.

These exercises shall consist of the presentation of a thesis on a subject selected by the candidate from a list which the faculty shall prepare annually and in answering to the questions on said thesis given him by the examining board.

Also the delivery, after twenty-four hours of free preparation, of an oral lesson of not more than three-quarters of an hour duration.

The rector, upon the recommendation of the faculty, shall grant the title of doctor in philosophy and letters to students passing the above examinations.

SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.

The studies to be pursued in this school are: Pedagogic psychology, pedagogic methodology, history of pedagogy, mechanical and free-hand drawing.

For the establishment of the chairs these subjects shall be grouped as follows:

Chair A. Pedagogic psychology, 1 course; history of pedagogy, 1 course.

Chair B. Pedagogic methodology, 2 courses.

Chair C. Drawing, 2 courses.

A school of practice for teachers shall be added to the school of pedagogy.

Examinations shall be held at the end of each course, in the same manner as those for the schools of letters and philosophy.

The faculty shall admit to the exercises for the degree of doctor in pedagogy any students who may have satisfactorily passed all of the examinations of the school of pedagogy and examinations on the following studies: History of Spanish literature, history of America, modern history of the rest of the world, psychology, moral philosophy, physiology, hygiene, anthropology.

At the same time the student shall demonstrate that he has taught as assistant to a professor at the school of practice during a year at least.

The exercises shall be equal to those of the school of philosophy and letters; but the lesson must refer strictly to the application of padagogic methods to any of the matters of instruction in the schools.

The rector, upon the recommendation of the faculty, shall grant the title of doctor in pedagogy to the students who have duly qualified in these subjects.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCES.

The studies to be taught in this school are mathematical analysis in all its branches; geometry (descriptive and analytical); trignonometry (analytical, plane, and spherical); astronomy; mechanics; physics (heat, light, sound, electricity); chemistry (inorganic and organic, qualitative and quantitative analysis); cosmology; biology; anthropology; mineralogy and crystallography; botany, and zoology.

For the establishment of the chairs these studies shall be grouped as follows:

Chair A. Mathematical analysis, 2 courses.

Chair B. Geometry and trigonometry, 2 courses.

Chair C. Astronomy, 1 course; cosmology, 1 course.

Chair D. Mechanics, 1 course; physics, 2 courses.

Chair E. Chemistry, 2 courses.

Chair F. Anthropology, 1 course.

Chair G. Biology, 1 course; zoology, 2 courses.

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Chair H. Mineralogy, 1 course; botany, 2 courses.

The school of sciences has a cabinet of astronomy and another of physics, a chemical laboratory, a museum of anthropology and natural history, and a botanical garden.

Each cabinet and laboratory shall have its corresponding head and the necessary assistants; the museum shall have a curator and the necessary assistants; the garden a director with the necessary assistants.

Examinations shall be held upon the completion of each course. These examinations shall be, above all, of a practical and experimental character. The students shall exhibit certificates of their work.

The faculty shall admit to the examinations for the degree of doctor in sciences any students who may have successfully passed all of the examinations of the school of sciences besides two courses of drawing.

These exercises shall be equal to those of the school of philosophy and letters, but the oral lesson must be an objective one.

The rector shall, upon the recommendation of the faculty, grant the title of doctor in sciences to the students who have been found duly qualified in these courses.

School of Engineers, Electricians, and Architects.

The studies to be followed in this school are: Topographical and structural architectual drawing; stereotomy, shades and shadows, perspective, machine design, stonecutting; surveying topography; geology and geodesy; hydromechanics; metallurgy; graphic statistics; strength of materials; machinery; city constructions (art of hewing stone and handling materials); road engineering (city streets and common roads, bridges, railroads); architecture (planning of buildings, constructions, and decorations of buildings); history of architecture; contracts, estimates, and special legislation concerning engineering and electricity; special instruction in electricity.

These studies shall be grouped in the following manner:

Chair A. Drawing, 3 courses.

Chair B. Stereotomy, 3 courses.

Chair C. Topography and surveying, 2 courses; geology and geodesy, 1 course.

Chair D. Metallurgy, 1 course; civic constructions, 1 course; strength of materials, graphic statistics, 1 course.

Chair E. Hydromechanics, 1 course; machinery, 1 course.

Chair F. Road engineering—streets and common roads, 1 course; bridges, 1 course; railroads, 1 course.

Chair G. Architecture, 1 course; history of architecture, 1 course; contracts, etc., 1 course.

Chair H. Special instruction in electricity, 3 courses.

The school shall have attached to it a mechanical laboratory, a shop, and an electrical laboratory and workshop. Each laboratory shall have a chief with the necessary assistants.

The instruction shall be eminently practical. Students shall be obliged to visit workshops, public works, and constructions.

Examinations of a practical and descriptive character shall be held at the end of each course. Students shall exhibit the work they may have completed, certified to by the professor.

The faculty shall admit to the examination for the degree of civil engineer, any student who may have pursued and been found duly qualified in all of the courses of the school of engineers, excepting those of architecture and special instruction in electricity, and who have pursued and been found duly qualified in the following studies: Mechanical and free-hand drawing; mathematical analysis in all its extension; geometry and trigonometry; astronomy; mechanics; physics; chemistry; mineralogy.

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The exercise shall consist of the presentation of a project for a construction in any of the branches of study, including the necessary illustrative designs, plans, and models, and an estimate for the work.

The rector shall, upon the recommendation of the faculty, grant the title of civil engineer to the students who have passed these examinations.

The faculty shall admit to the examination for the degree of electrical engineer any students who may have studied and been found duly qualified in the following studies: Mathematical analysis; geometry and trigonometry; mechanical drawing applied to machinery; mechanics; physics; chemistry; metallurgy; strength of materials; machinery; special course in electricity.

The exercise shall consist of the presentation of a study of an electrical machine, plant, system, or process, with the designs, models, and necessary calculations.

The rector shall, upon the recommendation of the faculty, grant the title of electrical engineer to the students who have passed this examination.

The faculty shall admit to examination for the degree of architect any students who may have satisfactorily passed the following studies: Mechanical and free-hand drawing; mathematical analysis; geometry and trigonometry; mechanics; physics; chemistry; mineralogy; topographic, structural, and architectural drawing; stereotomy; strength of materials; graphic statistics; civil constructions; machinery; architecture; history of architecture; contracts; hygiene.

The exercises shall consist in the presentation of a plan for the construction of a public or private building, with the necessary illustrative designs, plans, and models, and its estimate.

The rector shall, upon recommendation of the faculty, grant the title of architect to the students who pass said exercises satisfactorily.

The faculty shall regulate the studies for builders, and shall grant said title to students who, after having followed the courses pertaining thereto, shall pass the examination required by the faculty.

Matriculation for said studies shall take place at the office of the faculty, and the latter shall also collect the examination fees.

School of Agriculture.

The studies followed in this school are industrial chemistry and industrial analysis, manufacture of sugar, agriculture, zootechny.

These studies shall be grouped as follows:

Chair A. Industrial chemistry with analysis, 1 course; manufacture of sugar, 1 course.

Chair B. Agriculture, 2 courses; zootechny, 1 course.

The school shall have a piece of ground for agricultural experiments, which shall be in charge of the professor of Chair B, with the necessary assistants.

Examinations of a practical and experimental character shall be held at the end of each course. Students shall present certificates of work done by them.

The faculty shall admit to examination for the title of chemical agricultural expert any student who may have passed all the courses of the school, and the following studies: Mathematical analysis, geometry and trigonometry, mechanics, physics, chemistry, topography and surveying, mineralogy, geology, zoology, botany.

The exercises shall consist of a series of chemical industrial analyses and of the presentation of a project for a farming enterprise.

The rector shall, upon the recommendation of the faculty, grant the title of chemical agricultural expert to students who satisfactorily pass said exercises.

School of Medicine.

The studies to be followed in this school are hygiene; physiology; anatomy; normal histology; dissection; pathological anatomy, and histology; bacteriology; topographical

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anatomy and operations; general pathology, with its clinic; medical pathology, with its clinic; surgical pathology, with its clinic; gynecology, with its clinic; obstetrics, with its clinic; pediatrics, with its clinic; therapeutics and materia medica; medical jurisprudence and toxicology.

Groups of studies in the school of medicine.

1	Descriptive anatomy	1 course	Prof. A.		
	Dissection	2 courses		Demonstrator A	Assistant demonstrators A and B.
	Normal histology and histo-chemistry.	½ course	Asst. A.	Chief of laboratory A.	Assistant demonstrator C.
2	Medical physics and chemistry	1 course	Prof. B.	Chief of laboratory B.	Assistant demonstrator D.
	Physiology, with demonstrations	1 course	Prof. B.	do	Do.
3	Medical natural history pharmacology.	½ course	Prof. C.	Chief of laboratory C.	Assistant demonstrator E.
	Therapeutics, materia medica, etc	1 course	Prof. C.	do	Do.
	Toxicology	½ course	Prof. C.	do	Do.
4	General pathology, with clinic	1 course	Prof. D.	Special interne A.	
	Bacteriology	½ course	Prof. D.	Chief of laboratory D.	Assistant demonstrator F.
	Pathological anatomy and histology.	½ course	Asst. A.	Chief of laboratory A.	Assistant demonstrator G.
5	Medicine	1 course	Prof. E.		
	Tropical diseases	½ course	Prof. D.	Special interne A.	
	Clinical analysis, microscopic and chemical.	1 course		Demonstrator B	Assistant, B.H.
6	Clinical medicine	1 course	Prof. F.	Chief of clinic A.	
	Diseases of children with clinic	1 course	Asst. B.	Special interne B.	
7	Surgical pathology	1 course	Prof. G.		
	Gynecology with clinic	1 course	Prof. G.	Special interne C.	
	Surgical anatomy and operations	1 course	Asst. C.		
8	Clinical surgery	1 course	Prof. H.	Chief of clinic C	Assistant I.
	Genito-urinary surgery	½ course	Prof. H.	do	
	Skin and syphilis	½ course	Prof. H.	do	
9	Obstetrics with clinic	1 course	Prof. I.	Chief of clinic D.	
10	Hygiene and State medicine	1 course	Prof. J.	Chief of Laboratory E	Assistant J.
	Legal medicine	½ course	Prof. J.	do	Do.

Special lectures of three months' duration, namely: Ophthalmology, nervous and mental diseases, throat, nose, and ear.

The school shall have an anatomical amphitheater, a histological laboratory, and a bacteriological laboratory. There shall be a chief for each one of these departments and for each of the clinics, with the necessary assistants.

Students are obliged to do practical work of dissection, histology and pathological anatomy, and to visit the hospitals from the second year on.

Examinations of a practical and descriptive character shall be held at the end of each course. Students shall exhibit the courses and practical work they have completed, certified to by the professor.

The faculty shall admit to the examinations for the degree of doctor in medicine any students who may have passed all of the studies of the school, in addition to those of physics and chemistry.

The exercises shall consist of oral and written examinations on four cases of clinical medicine, on a case of fracture and two or more of clinical surgery, three cases of obstetrics, and one of clinical pediatrics.

The board may require the candidate to give oral explanations.

The rector shall, upon the recommendation of the faculty, grant the title of doctor in medicine to the students who have been found duly qualified in these examinations.

School of Pharmacy.

The studies to be followed in this school are: Analytical chemistry; special analysis (medicines, food and poisons); pharmacography (pharmaceutical matter); practical pharmacy.

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These studies shall, for the assignment of chairs, be grouped as follows:

Chair A. Analytical chemistry, 2 courses; special analysis, 1 course.

Chair B. Pharmacography, 2 courses.

Chair C. Practical pharmacy, 2 courses.

The school shall have three laboratories: One for analysis, another for pharmacography, and the other for pharmacy.

There shall be chiefs of laboratories and assistants.

Examinations, mainly of a practical and experimental character, shall be held at the end of each course. Students shall present certificates of the work done by them in the laboratory.

The faculty shall admit to examination for the degree of doctor in pharmacy any students who may have passed all of the studies of the school of pharmacy, in addition to the following: Physics, chemistry, and botany.

The exercises shall consist of four analyses: One for an organic substance, one for a medicinal substance, one for a food substance, and another for a toxic substance; and of two exercises in laboratory work, one of them being the microscopic examination of some pharmaceutic matter, and the other the manipulation of formulæ or prescriptions.

The rector shall, upon the recommendation of the faculty, grant the title of doctor in pharmacy to the students who have passed these examinations.

School of Dental Surgery.

The studies to be followed in this school are: Abnormal histology of the mouth; special pathology of the mouth; operative dentistry; mechanical dentistry.

These studies shall be grouped as follows:

Chair A. Abnormal histology of the mouth, 1 course; mechanical dentistry, 2 courses.

Chair B. Special pathology of the mouth, 1 course; operative dentistry, 2 courses.

The school shall have a dental laboratory and a dental clinic. This laboratory shall have the necessary assistants; the professor of operative dentistry shall be the head of the clinic and have the necessary assistants.

Examinations of a practical and descriptive character shall take place at the end of each course. Students shall present certificates of their work in the laboratory and clinic.

The faculty shall admit to examinations for the degree of dental surgeon any students who may have passed the studies of the school of dental surgery, as well as the following: Anatomy, normal histology, physiology, general pathology, pathological anatomy and histology and bacteriology, therapeutics and materia medica.

The exercises shall consist of the examination of four clinical dental cases and a written report on them, and the presentation of a sample of the student's work done within the laboratory of the school.

The board may require the candidate to give oral explanations.

The rector shall, upon the recommendation of the faculty, grant the title of dental surgeon to the students who may have passed these examinations.

The school of veterinary medicine shall be organized later.

School of Civil Law.

The studies to be followed in this school are: Roman law, civil law, penal law, law of procedure, commercial law, and public instruments.

For the establishment of chairs, these studies shall be grouped as follows:

Chair A. Roman law, 1 course; public instruments, 1 course.

Chair B. Civil law, 3 courses.

Chair C. Penal law, 2 courses.

Chair D. Law of procedure, 2 courses; commercial law, 1 course.

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An academy for legal practice shall be attached to the school.

After the first year of study students are obligated to attend public law suits in the courts of justice of this capital.

Examinations shall be held at the end of each course; these examinations shall always be in writing. Students shall answer the questions put to them by the board concerning the subjects they have treated, and shall present certificates of the work they may have done during the courses.

The faculty shall admit to examination for the degree of doctor in civil law any students who may have passed all the studies of the school, in addition to the following: Latin, modern history, psychology, moral philosophy, sociology, political economy, and anthropology.

These exercises shall consist of the presentation of a thesis upon a subject selected by the candidate from a list the faculty shall annually prepare and of an oral examination by the board.

He shall explain to the board the records of a civil or criminal suit, their connection and object, and give a clear opinion on the case.

The rector shall, upon the recommendation of the faculty, grant the title of doctor in civil law to the students who may have passed these examinations.

School of International Law.

The studies to be followed in this school are: Political economy, public finance, administrative law, constitutional law, international law.

These studies are for the establishment of the chairs, grouped as follows:

Chair A. Political economy, 1 course; public finance, 1 course.

Chair B. Administrative law, 2 courses.

Chair C. Constitutional law, 2 courses; international law, 1 course.

At the end of each course examinations shall be held in the same manner as those for the school of civil law.

The faculty shall admit to examinations for the degree of doctor in international law any students who may have passed all of the examinations of the school of international law and the following: Modern history, psychology, moral philosophy, sociology, civil law, penal law.

The exercise shall consist of the presentation of a thesis under the same conditions as those of the school of civil law.

The rector shall, upon the recommendation of the faculty, grant the title of doctor of international law to the students who may have passed these examinations.

School of Notaries Public.

The studies to be pursued in this school are: Civil law, penal law, law of procedure, commercial law, administrative law, public instruments.

Students in this school must have one year practical experience before obtaining their degrees.

The faculty shall admit to examinations for the title of notary public any students who may have passed all of these studies.

The exercises shall consist in the recording of different public documents selected by the board.

The Professors.

There shall be professors, assistant professors, assistant professors (chiefs of clinic), and assistant professors (chiefs of laboratory).

There shall be a professor for each of the chairs of the different schools, who shall teach all of the courses of the subject. The salary of a professor shall be $2,000 per annum for the first course, and he shall receive 40 per cent and 20 per cent increase of his salary for the second and third courses, respectively.

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Professors who have a clinic attached to their chairs shall be paid the half course at the rate of a whole course, as increase of salary.

Those in charge of one course only, with a clinic attached thereto, shall receive an increase of 20 per cent of their salary, and those teaching two courses with a clinic shall receive 10 per cent increase.

The assistant professors shall substitute the professors during their justified absences. Whenever an assistant professor (chief of a clinic or of a laboratory) takes the place of the professor, he shall be substituted in his functions as a chief by the first assistant to the professor.

The assistant professors become professors in cases of vacancy.

The school of letters and philosophy shall have two assistant professors, one for for the group of languages and the other for that of history and the philosophic sciences.

The school of pedagogy shall have an assistant professor.

The school of sciences shall have as many assistant professors as there may be chiefs of laboratories required. The curator of the museum and the director of the botanical garden are also assistant professors.

The school of engineers shall have an assistant professor and its corresponding chiefs of laboratory.

The school of medicine shall have an assistant professor and its chiefs of laboratory and clinic. The chief of the amphitheater is also an assistant professor.

The school of pharmacy shall have as many assistant professors as there may be laboratory chiefs required.

The school of dental surgery shall have an assistant professor.

The school of civil law shall have an assistant professor.

The school of public law shall have an assistant professor.

One of the assistant professors of the faculty of letters and philosophy shall be the librarian of the university.

Assistant professors who have no additional functions, such as chief of laboratory, etc., are obliged to give two weekly lectures on subjects connected with their school.

The salary of the assistant professors who have no additional functions shall be $750 per annum.

Whenever they substitute a professor they shall have an increase of $250.

Assistant professors (chiefs of laboratories and clinics), the curator of the museum, the director of the botanical garden, the chief of the amphitheater, and the librarian shall have a salary of $1,000 each per annum.

The assistants to professors in the laboratories and clinics shall receive $500 per annum. Whenever the first assistant to the professor takes the place of the chief, said amount shall be increased to $750.

Assistants to professors are appointed by the rector, upon the recommendation of the faculty.

All doctors graduated in the University of Habana, or who are legally incorporated therewith, may give courses of lectures in the university upon coming to an agreement with the dean of the faculty to which the subject taught may belong.

The students of these courses shall be admitted to examination upon payment of a fee of $25 per subject.

PROFESSORSHIPS.

The following rules shall be observed in regard to chairs which may become vacant and not be filled by the promotion of the assistant professors thereto; they likewise apply to assistant professorship.

The candidate must hold the degree of doctor in the profession to which the chair may belong. The title of engineer shall be equivalent to that of doctor.

The title of normal professor authorizes one to apply for the chairs of the school of pedagogy. No title is required for candidates to the chair of mechanical and free-hand drawing.

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The candidate shall exhibit a written report of his works, books, and services rendered to instruction.

He shall present to the board of examination appointed for that purpose by the board of inspectors, a written composition selected from a list of subjects prepared by the board, on the studies pertaining to the chair to which he aspires. He shall accompany the composition with a statement of the works he has consulted.

After forty-eight hours' free preparation he shall give a one-hour oral lesson before the board.

The composition shall be written within six hours, in a closed room, but the candidate may consult the necessary works for reference.

Candidates for the chairs of sciences, engineering, medicine, pharmacy, and dental surgery shall be subjected to a series of practical examinations.

If there should be but one candidate, the board taking into consideration excellence displayed in his works or books and the preceding exercises will approve or disapprove his candidacy. Approval will entitle him to the chair.

If there should be more than one candidate, the board will draw up a list of those approved, in the order of their standing. The first on the list will be entitled to the chair.

Candidates who may have formerly been professors of the university shall be credited with the services they have rendered, and they shall be excused from the first exercise.

The Students.

To be eligible for admission as a student to the University of Habana—

The candidate must be 18 years old.

He must have obtained the degree of bachelor of letters and sciences in any of the institutes of the island, or hold a similar degree, duly certified to, from a foreign college or institute.

Matriculation.

The students admitted to the university shall pay $80 a year in four payments.

Payment of said matriculation fee admits a student to all the courses of the university.

Whenever the student attends experimental courses, he shall pay $6 a year in two payments for the use of the laboratory.

The faculties shall admit any student of the university to registration in their courses, provided he has paid his matriculation; but they shall not admit him to examinations in a course until he has passed all others that precede it in accordance to the order of sequence established.

Students following private courses outside of the university may attend the university examination by paying $25 for each subject.

The registration fee for examination for a degree is $25.

Fellowships.

There are three fellowships established, one for each faculty, with an annual allowance of $1,200 each.

These fellowships shall be given to distinguished students of the university after they have obtained their degrees.

They shall be awarded by the rector, upon the recommendation of the faculty and a majority vote of two-thirds of the professors. Students who obtain fellowships must go abroad to complete their studies, and especially to perform advanced experimental work.

The fellowships shall be for two years.

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Students holding fellowships from the university shall be preferred in the selection of chiefs of clinics and laboratories.

MUSEUMS AND LABORATORIES.

The sum of $18,000 is hereby assigned for the purchase of the scientific material of the university. The faculties shall forward as soon as practicable the estimates for the new laboratories to be established in accordance with this order.

SUPPRESSION OF THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL.

The Professional School of Habana is hereby suppressed, to date from October 1, 1900.

Students registered in this school may continue their studies in the school of engineering of the University of Habana, where they will be admitted without examination or presentation of title and be credited with whatever courses they may have already successfully passed in the Professional School.

Such students shall pay the university a matriculation fee of only $25 a year for three years, to date from the closing of the Professional School.

The title of master workman issued by the Professional School of Habana shall admit a student to the school of engineering of the university.

Such students will be credited with the studies successfully passed in the Professional School.

The secretary of public instruction is hereby charged with the execution of this order and will issue such instructions as to details as may be necessary.

It is probable that this plan will require modification after receiving a practical test, and in fact some changes have already been suggested. It will be given a thorough trial, however, and everything will be done during the American occupation of the island to establish and develop a thorough course of public education suitable to the character and state of the people. In pursuance of this programme upwards of 1,500 public school teachers were brought to Harvard College in July for instruction in American methods of education and the English language.

At the end of June there were 3,000 public schools, 3,500 teachers, and 130,000 pupils under instruction in Cuba, and the estimated expenditures for school purposes for this year is upwards of $4,000,000. By comparing these statistics with those already given in describing the state of the schools prior to January 1, 1899, it will be evident that some progress has been made. But a great deal remains to be done, as nothing concerning the welfare of the island is of more importance than the education of the children upon whom, when they shall have become full grown, the future of Cuba will depend.

DISCUSSION OF THE TABLES.

In addition to the facts regarding education derived from the schedule for population and already explained (pp. 147 to 154), a special

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schedule for schools was furnished to the enumerators, of which the following is a copy:

Census of the island of Cuba, taken under the direction of the United States, 1899.

SCHEDULE No. 2.—SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Supervisor's district No. ———. District of enumeration No. ———.
Compiled by me on the .... day of ....., 1899.

———— ————, *Enumerator.*

1. Name of the school.
2. Situation.
3. State whether the school is supported by public, private, or religious funds.
4. State whether pupils are day or boarding pupils.
5. Number of buildings composing the school, ———; seating capacity, ———.
6. Number of teachers: males, ———; females, ———.
7. Number of pupils in the school during the last school year:

Color or race.	Pay pupils.		Free pupils.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
White				
Negro				
Mixed				
Chinese				

8. Number of working days in the last school year, ———; from ———, 1898, to ———, 1899.
9. Average daily attendance of pupils during the last school year, ———.

Tables LIII and LIV have been prepared from the facts reported on that schedule. But it must be borne in mind that the school system of Cuba, while always, according to American standards, imperfect, has suffered, along with all other institutions, from the war, and that its condition in 1899 was not fairly representative of its condition five or ten years earlier.

From Table LIV it appears that 85,009 pupils were reported on the school schedule as attending school. From Table XIX it appears that 87,935 children were reported as having attended school at some time during the twelve months preceding October 16, 1899. The difference between these two independent sources might be due to the fact that certain schools in existence at some time during the census year suspended before its close, and thus the attendants upon them appeared in one table, but not in the other. In the following table the results from the two sources are brought together by provinces:

Province.	Children reported as attending school.		Excess (+) or deficiency (−) reported on school schedule.
	On population schedule.	On school schedule.	
Habana	30,873	27,170	−3,703
Matanzas	14,693	15,429	+ 736
Pinar del Rio	3,412	3,055	− 357
Puerto Principe	4,398	3,327	−1,071
Santa Clara	20,301	21,217	+ 916
Santiago	14,258	14,811	+ 553
Cuba	87,935	85,009	−2,926

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In three provinces the school children reported on the population schedule were more numerous, and in the other three less numerous, than those reported on the school schedule. This negatives the hypothesis just stated as an explanation of the discrepancies, or at least shows that other influences cooperated to cause the differences. But whichever column is accepted as the more accurate the general results are not widely diverse.

Another check upon the accuracy of the work is found by comparing the number of persons occupied as teachers according to Table XXVI with those reported as school-teachers on the school schedule. The former reports 2,708 teachers of all sorts, the latter 2,665 school-teachers. The other 43 might have been teachers not properly to be classed as school-teachers. But when the comparison is made for the separate sexes, it appears that on the occupation returns the male teachers were more numerous by 116, but the female teachers less numerous by 73, than on the school schedule. These results show no greater divergence than the experience of the United States would lead one to expect, and serve to strengthen a belief in the general care and accuracy with which the census of Cuba was taken.

Aside from the conclusions already drawn from the tables for education, school attendance, and literacy, the following inferences from Tables LIII and LIV seem warranted:

1. The reported seating capacity (114,735) was over one-third greater than the entire number of pupils (85,009).

2. The average attendance was only from two-thirds to three-fourths of the pupils enrolled, even after due allowance is made for the omissions on this point mentioned in the notes to the tables.

3. Of the schools, about one-half were public; the other half private or religious.

4. Private and religious schools were the main form in Habana province; public schools were the more usual type in Santa Clara.

5. The number of school buildings in Cuba and in each province slightly exceeded the reported number of schools. Apparently, 47 school buildings were not occupied by schools.

6. Of the school-teachers, about two-fifths were male and three-fifths female.

7. Of the pupils, about one-fourth were pay pupils and three-fourths free pupils. But outside of Habana province only one-sixth were pay pupils and five-sixths were free pupils, while in that province nearly two-fifths were pay pupils and three-fifths free. The large proportion of private schools and pay pupils in Habana is probably due in part to the better economic condition of the capital.

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8. The following table gives the proportion of each class of the population reported as in school:

Class of population.	Total number.	Pupils entered.	Per cent of pupils to population.
White	1,052,397	61,230	5.82
Negro	234,738	9,597	4.09
Mixed	270,806	14,029	5.18
Chinese	14,857	153	1.03
Total	1,572,797	85,009	5.40

The low proportion of Chinese in school is, of course, due to the fact that they are nearly all in adult years. A few young persons, however, probably children of Chinese fathers and Cuban mothers, were returned as Chinese. That the proportion of whites in school is higher than the proportion of colored is not surprising, but it is somewhat unexpected to find that the ratio of school enrollment to population among those of mixed blood is nearer to the white than to the colored ratio. In the analysis of the tables for school attendance it was shown (p. 151) that schools in the cities were far more adequate to the needs than in the country. It may be that the mixed population are more numerous in the cities. If so, this would be one element in explaining the higher ratio of school enrollment among the mixed. On making the computation from the figures in Table VI it appears that of the colored population outside the fourteen cities separately reported less than half (49.7 per cent) were returned as mixed, while of the colored population in those cities not far from three-fifths (57.1 per cent) were returned as mixed. Conclusions from a census inquiry regarding intermixture of blood between races must be stated with care or received with reserve, but it seems fair to hold that either the fact, or in all events the claim and appearance, of mixed blood is more general in Cuban cities than in the rural districts. If so, this fact would go far toward explaining the larger proportion of the mixed population in the public schools.

TABLE LIII.—*Schools.*

	Number of schools.	Kind of school.			Kind of pupils.			Capacity.	
		Public.	Private.	Religious.	Day.	Boarding.	Both.	Number of buildings.	Seating capacity.
Habana	472	169	287	16	423	6	43	505	40,447
Matanzas	264	128	130	6	246	9	9	272	22,627
Pinar del Rio	69	37	32	.....	65	.....	4	70	3,396
Puerto Principe	79	34	44	1	77	.....	2	80	4,433
Santa Clara	344	236	104	4	329	5	10	346	27,009
Santiago de Cuba	282	151	129	2	270	4	8	284	16,824
Cuba	1,510	755	726	29	1,410	24	76	1,557	114,735

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TABLE LIII.—*Schools*—Continued.

	Number of teachers.		Number of pupils entered.				Average attendance.
			Free.		Pay.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Habana	472	586	8,525	8,094	5,207	5,844	18,074
Matanzas	169	306	6,290	6,300	1,433	1,406	10,126
Pinar del Rio	41	47	1,205	888	493	469	1,991
Puerto Principe	45	57	1,365	1,123	425	414	2,339
Santa Clara	218	315	9,352	9,038	1,247	1,580	11,443
Santiago de Cuba	145	264	5,883	5,997	1,701	1,280	10,325
Cuba	1,090	1,575	32,620	31,440	10,506	10,443	54,298

TABLE LIV—*Pupils.*

WHITE.

	Total pupils entered.	Total.	Free.		Pay.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Habana	27,170	22,195	6,621	6,274	4,634	4,666
Matanzas	15,429	10,119	4,103	3,783	1,126	1,107
Pinar del Rio	3,055	2,252	853	588	418	393
Puerto Principe	3,327	2,986	1,154	1,059	401	372
Santa Clara	21,217	14,429	6,126	5,992	1,103	1,208
Santiago de Cuba	14,811	9,249	3,749	3,558	1,200	742
Cuba	85,009	61,230	22,606	21,254	8,882	8,488

BLACK.

	Total.	Free.		Pay.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Habana	2,356	941	930	205	280
Matanzas	2,407	1,109	1,086	135	77
Pinar del Rio	436	184	166	44	42
Puerto Principe	109	72	22	8	7
Santa Clara	2,757	1,355	1,182	41	179
Santiago de Cuba	1,532	578	579	221	154
Cuba	9,597	4,239	3,965	654	739

MIXED.

	Total.	Free.		Pay.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Habana	2,561	946	867	357	391
Matanzas	2,892	1,112	1,409	161	210
Pinar del Rio	361	167	134	27	33
Puerto Principe	229	139	42	15	33
Santa Clara	3,974	1,849	1,832	102	191
Santiago de Cuba	4,012	1,545	1,858	277	332
Cuba	14,029	5,758	6,142	939	1,190

CHINESE.

	Total.	Free.		Pay.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Habana	58	17	23	12	6
Matanzas	11	2	9	.....	.....
Pinar del Rio	6	1	.....	4	1
Puerto Principe	3	.....	.....	1	2
Santa Clara	57	22	32	1	2
Santiago de Cuba	18	11	2	3	2
Cuba	153	53	66	21	13

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Besides the above there were omitted from the schedules the following data:

In Habana were 21 schools in which the number of pupils entered was not given. There were 14 schools in which the seating capacity was not stated. In these schools were entered 884 pupils.

In Matanzas were 14 schools, in which were entered 311 pupils, of which the average attendance was not given. There were also 2 schools in which apparently no pupils were entered.

In Pinar del Rio there was one school whose seating capacity was not given and 9 in which the average attendance was omitted. These 9 schools had 508 entered pupils.

In Puerto Principe were 3 schools in which the number of entered pupils was omitted, and 11 schools, with 255 pupils entered, whose average attendance was not stated.

In Santa Clara the returns were very deficient. There were 96 schools, with 4,891 pupils entered, in which the average attendance was omitted, and 2 schools in which there were no pupils entered.

In Santiago were 25 schools, with 903 entered pupils, whose average attendance was not given.

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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS ORGANIZING THE CENSUS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 19, 1899.

I. By direction of the President a census of the population, of the agricultural products, and of the educational conditions of Cuba shall be taken on the 16th day of October and completed by or before the 30th day of November, 1899.

II. Lieut. Col. J. P. Sanger, Inspector-General, is appointed Director of the Census, with office in Washington. It is made his duty to superintend and direct the taking of the census and to perform such other duties as may be required of him.

III. Mr. Victor H. Olmsted is appointed Assistant Director of the Census, with office in the city of Santa Clara, Cuba, and is charged, under the direction of the Director of the Census, with the collection of the information required by this order and such instructions as may be issued.

He will fill all vacancies which may occur among the supervisors of the census, and will appoint all enumerators and such special agents as may be necessary, reporting his action to the Director of the Census.

IV. The following-named citizens of Cuba, nominated by the Military Governor of Cuba, are hereby appointed supervisors of census:

1. Pedro Pequeño, province of Pinar del Rio.
2. Manuel Rasco, province of Habana.
3. Prof. Claudio Dumas, province of Matanzas.
4. Juan Bautista Jiménez, province of Santa Clara.
5. Agustín H. Agüero, province of Puerto Príncipe.
6. Sabás Meneses, province of Santiago.

Each supervisor shall be duly commissioned by the Secretary of War, and shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty by the Director or the Assistant Director of the Census, or by any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths in the form and manner prescribed by the Secretary of War.

V. Each supervisor of census shall be charged with the performance, within his own province, of the following duties: To consult with the Assistant Director of the Census in regard to the division of his province into districts most convenient for the purpose of the enumeration, which district shall be declared and the boundaries thereof fixed by the Assistant Director of the Census; to nominate to him suitable persons as enumerators within his province, one or more for each district and resident therein; but in case it shall occur in any enumeration district that no person qualified to perform and willing to undertake the duties of enumerator resides in that district the supervisor may appoint any fit person to be the enumerator of that district; to communicate to enumerators the necessary instructions and directions relating to their duties; to examine and scrutinize the returns of the enumerators, and in event of discrepancies or deficiencies appearing in the returns for his province, to use all dili-

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gence in causing the same to be corrected and supplied; to forward to the Assistant Director of the Census the complete returns for his province in such time and manner as shall be prescribed by the said officer. He will also make up and forward to the disbursing officer of the Army designated to make payments in his province, not later than the twenty-fifth day of each month, accounts required for ascertaining the amount of compensation due himself, each enumerator in his province, his clerk and messenger, his office rent and current expenses, which accounts shall be duly certified as true and correct by the supervisor; and said accounts so certified shall be accepted by the disbursing officer so designated, and payment shall be made thereon by draft in favor of each person to whom payment is due. The accounts of enumerators will be sworn to by them and certified as true and correct by the supervisors. The duties imposed upon the supervisors by this order shall be performed, in any and all particulars, in accordance with the instructions and directions of the Secretary of War; and any supervisor who may abandon, neglect, or improperly perform the duties required of him by this order, and the instructions he may receive, may be removed by the Assistant Director of the Census, who will report his action to the Director of the Census.

VI. Each enumerator shall be duly commissioned by the Secretary of War, and shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty by the supervisors of the census, or by any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths, and in the form and manner prescribed.

VII. Each enumerator shall be charged with the collection in his district of the facts and statistics required by the population schedule and such other schedules as the Secretary of War may determine shall be used by him in connection with the census. It shall be the duty of each enumerator to visit personally each dwelling house in his district and each family therein and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of each family, or of the member thereof deemed most creditable and worthy of trust, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all the particulars required by the order prescribed as of the date October 16, 1899. And in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family or individual living out of a family competent to answer the inquiries made in compliance with the requirements of this order, then it shall be lawful for the enumerator to obtain the required information, as nearly as may be practicable, from the family or families or person or persons living nearest to such place of abode; and it shall be the duty of each enumerator to forward the original schedules, duly certified, to the supervisor of census of his province as his returns under the provisions of this order, and in the event of discrepancies or deficiencies being discovered in his said returns he shall use all diligence in correcting or supplying the same. In case the district assigned to any enumerator embraces all or any part of any incorporated township, village, town, or city, and also other territory not included within the limits of such incorporated township, village, town, or city, or either, it shall be the duty of the enumerator of such district to clearly and plainly distinguish and separate upon the population schedules the inhabitants of all or any part of such township, village, town, or city as may be embraced in the district assigned to such enumerator from the inhabitants of the territory not included therein. No enumerator shall be deemed qualified to enter upon his duties until he has received from the supervisor of census of the province to which he belongs the commission authorizing him to perform the duties of enumerator.

VIII. The district assigned to any enumerator shall not exceed 1,500 inhabitants for urban and 1,000 inhabitants for suburban or rural districts, as near as may be, according to estimates based on the preceding census or other reliable information, and the boundaries of all subdivisions shall be clearly described by civil divisions, rivers, roads, public surveys, or other easily distinguished lines: *Provided*, That

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enumerators may be assigned for the special enumeration of institutions, when desirable, without reference to the number of inmates.

IX. Any supervisor of the census may, with the approval of the Assistant Director of the Census, remove any enumerator in his province and fill the vacancy thus caused or otherwise occurring. Whenever it shall appear that any portion of the enumeration and census provided for in this order has been negligently or improperly taken and is by reason thereof incomplete or erroneous the Assistant Director of the Census may cause such incomplete and unsatisfactory enumeration and census to be amended or made anew under such methods as may, in his discretion, be practicable.

X. The Assistant Director of the Census may authorize and direct supervisors of the census to employ interpreters to assist the enumerators of their respective districts in the enumeration of persons not speaking the language of the country, the compensation of such interpreters not to exceed $3 per day for each day actually and necessarily employed.

XI. No supervisor's clerk, interpreter, special agent, or other official shall enter upon his duties until he has taken and subscribed to the oath or affirmation prescribed by the Secretary of War; and no supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, or special agent shall be accompanied or assisted in the performance of his duties by any person not duly appointed as an officer or employee of the Cuban Census and to whom an oath or affirmation has not been duly administered. All appointees and employees provided for in this order shall be appointed or employed solely with reference to their fitness to perform the duties of the position to which they may be appointed,

XII. The enumeration of the population required by this order shall commence on the 16th day of October, 1899, and be taken as of that date. And it shall be the duty of each enumerator to complete the enumeration of his district and to prepare the returns hereinbefore required to be made and to forward the same to the supervisor of census of his province on or before the 30th day of November, 1899.

XIII. If any person shall receive or secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation as a consideration for the appointment or employment of any person as enumerator or clerk or other employee, or shall in any way receive or secure to himself any part of the compensation to be paid for the service of any enumerator or clerk or other employee, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000 or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

XIV. If any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent, or other employee, who, having taken and subscribed the oath of office required by this order, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this order, or shall, without the authority of the Director of the Census, communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same any information gained by him in the performance of his duties, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding $500; or, if he shall willfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years and be fined not exceeding $500; or if he shall willfully and knowingly make a false certificate or a fictitious return, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of either of the last-named offenses he shall be fined not exceeding $2,000 and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

XV. Each and every person more than 20 years of age belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any representative of such family, shall be, and each of them hereby is, required, if thereto requested by the Assistant Director, supervisor, or enumerator, to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family in the various particulars required; and whoever shall willfully fail or refuse to render such true account shall be guilty

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of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $100. And every president, treasurer, secretary, director, agent, or other officer of every corporation and every establishment of productive industry, whether conducted as a corporate body, limited liability company, or by private individuals, from which answer to any of the schedules, inquiries, or statistical interrogatories provided for by this order are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the Assistant Director, supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this order, or shall willfully give false information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $3,000, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

XVI. All fines and penalties imposed in this order shall be enforced by due legal process in courts of the first instance, or in the supreme courts of the provinces, according to the nature and degree of the offense; and they are hereby granted jurisdiction for this purpose.

XVII. The Director of the Census may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for the traveling expenses of the officers and employees of the census and the incidental expenses essential to the carrying out of this order as herein provided for, and not otherwise, including the rental of the offices for the Assistant Director and supervisors of the census, and the furnishing thereof.

XVIII. All mail matter of whatever class relative to the Cuban Census and addressed to the Director, Assistant Director, or any supervisor or enumerator of the census, and indorsed "Official Business, War Department, Cuban Census," shall be transported free of postage; and all telegrams relative to the Cuban Census, sent or received by the officials aforesaid, shall be free of charge; and if any person shall make use of the postal and telegraph franking privileges herein granted to avoid the payment of postage or telegraph charges on a private message, letter, package, or other matter sent by mail or telegraph, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of $300.

XIX. The Director of the Census is hereby authorized to print and bind such blanks, circulars, envelopes, and other items as may be necessary, and to tabulate, print, publish, and distribute the results of this census.

XX. The expenses of taking the Cuban Census, including the pay and allowances of civil officials and employees, shall be paid from the revenues of Cuba, and the Military Governor of Cuba will nominate one of the disbursing officers of the army in each province to act as paymaster, who shall be provided with the necessary funds and who shall make disbursements in behalf of the Cuban Census, according to such instructions, and under such regulations, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. The names, rank, and stations of the officers so nominated will be communicated to the Adjutant-General of the Army by the Military Governor of Cuba, and will be announced in War Department orders.

XXI. The Military Governor of Cuba, the military and civil governors of the provinces, and all civil and military officers and employees will render such assistance to the Director, Assistant Director, supervisors, and enumerators of the Cuban Census as may be necessary to enable them to carry into effect the provisions of this order.

ELIHU ROOT, *Secretary of War.*

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APPENDIX II.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, August 24, 1899.*

I. The following-named officers, nominated by the Military Governor of Cuba, are appointed disbursing officers of the Cuban Census, and will be respected accordingly:

Maj. William H. Miller, Quartermaster, U. S. A., province of Matanzas.

Maj. James L. Wilson, U. S. V., province of Habana.

Capt. Charles H. Grierson, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, province of Santiago.

Capt. Charles B. Vogdes, First U. S. Infantry, province of Pinar del Rio.

Capt. W. N. Blow, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, province of Puerto Principe.

First Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, Second U. S. Cavalry, province of Santa Clara.

II. Disbursing officers will pay the compensation of the Assistant Director, supervisors, enumerators, interpreters, clerks, and employees of the Census; the rent of offices of Assistant Director and supervisors; the purchase or rental of office furniture; transportation and telegraph vouchers; the expenses of travel of officers and employees as established by the Secretary of War, and such incidental expenses as may be authorized by the Director of the Census under Paragraph XVI or of Paragraph XVII of the orders of the President for taking the Census of Cuba.

III. In making expenditures and keeping their accounts disbursing officers will be governed by the rules and instructions applicable to the revenues of Cuba established by the President May 8 and promulgated by the War Department May 11, 1899: *Provided*, That the accounts of expenditures in behalf of the Cuban Census shall be kept separate from all other accounts and forwarded in this form to the Secretary of War.

IV. Disbursing officers will be stationed in the capital cities of their respective provinces, and will communicate without delay with the supervisors of census also resident therein, and will give them such information as to preparing vouchers of expenditures and keeping their accounts as may be necessary to the prompt settlement of all indebtedness.

ELIHU ROOT, *Secretary of War.*

APPENDIX III.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CENSUS OF CUBA,
Washington, D. C., January 23, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that having been appointed Assistant Director of the Cuban Census by the honorable Secretary of War on August 17, 1899, I entered upon the duties of the position on the date named and superintended the purchase, packing, and shipment from Washington, D. C., to Cuba of necessary supplies, consisting of furniture, stationery, blanks, etc., until August 27, 1899, when I started for Cuba, accompanied by my personal staff, who served with me zealously and efficiently throughout the entire work of taking the census.

The gentlemen who accompanied me were A. E. Conover, principal clerk; I. A. Barnes, Spanish stenographer; and the following-named clerks: J. B. Spalding, D. G. Belt, W. L. Spalding, and R. C. Lappin.

Upon arrival at Habana on August 30, 1899, temporary headquarters were immediately established in the palace of the Military Governor of Cuba, and the work of making a tentative subdivision of the island into enumeration districts was at once commenced, the six Cuban census supervisors being present and rendering such assistance as their personal knowledge of the geography and population of their respective provinces rendered possible.

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The entire absence of geographical and statistical data, and the impossibility of immediately securing the same, rendered the task of subdivision into enumeration districts an extremely difficult one; but the work was carried forward, use being made of such information as was at the time obtainable, and on September 14, 1899, the preliminary or tentative subdivision was completed, the result being the creation of 1,315 enumeration districts, divided among the six provinces of Cuba as follows: Pinar del Rio, 143; Habana, 356; Matanzas, 201; Santa Clara, 295; Puerto Principe, 84; Santiago de Cuba, 236.

Upon the completion of the tentative subdivision of each province, the supervisor therefor at once repaired to the capital city thereof, where his headquarters were established, and, acting under detailed and definite instructions, carried forward the preparatory work of the census.

The temporary office at Habana was closed September 14, 1899, and permanent headquarters were established on the following day at Santa Clara, the capital city of the province of Santa Clara.

From there, supplies for taking the Census were sent to each supervisor, packed, wrapped, and labeled in such a way as to enable him immediately to distribute them to enumerators. By the 16th of October this work had been completed, the enumerators had been appointed and qualified, and each one had received the necessary blanks, materials, and instructions, so that on the date mentioned the work of enumeration was commenced throughout the entire island, except in a very few cases in which short delays were unavoidable.

In many cases as the work of the Census progressed it was found necessary to create new enumeration districts by subdividing such of those already created as were found to contain so large a population or to cover so great an extent of territory as to disable a single enumerator from completing his work within the required period, which expired on November 30, 1899. In a few instances, also, it was found necessary to consolidate certain districts because of population or geographical conditions. From time to time during the progress of the enumeration these changes were effected, with the result that on November 30, 1899, on which date the field work was completed, there were 1,607 enumeration districts, an increase of 292 over the number originally created prior to the commencement of the enumeration. These districts were divided among the six provinces of Cuba as follows: Pinar del Rio, 160; Havana, 366; Matanzas, 239; Santa Clara, 374; Puerto Principe, 135; Santiago de Cuba, 333.

The enumeration of a considerable number of these districts was finished before November 1. Every day during the month witnessed the conclusion of the labors of many of the enumerators, and by the close of the month a large majority had finished. Had proper geographical and statistical information been obtainable prior to the commencement of the field work, such a subdivision of the island into districts could have been made as would have enabled the entire work of enumeration to be easily completed within thirty days from its beginning. But within the time prescribed by the orders of the President it was entirely completed, and so well and so thoroughly as to reflect great credit both upon the enumerators and upon the supervisors under whose direction they were employed.

The returns of the Cuban Census are fully and accurately made in a legible and intelligent manner, and compare favorably with those of any American Census, National or State.

As rapidly as the enumerators delivered their work to their respective supervisors, it was scrutinized by the latter for the purpose of correcting errors or supplying omissions. The work was then forwarded by the supervisors to me at Santa Clara, where it was packed in ironbound cases for shipment to Washington.

On January 7, 1900, the complete returns of the Census, together with myself, the supervisors, and the employees who accompanied me to Cuba, were taken on board

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the U. S. transport *McPherson*, at Cienfuegos, Cuba, en route for Washington, and on January 15 the Census personnel and property reached their destination.

There were 142 women employed as enumerators in the Cuban Census, mostly in the provinces of Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara, and, without exception, they demonstrated the fact that Cuban women are as capable and reliable as the men. They all took great pride in their employment, and displayed a degree of skill and enthusiasm that was highly commendable.

The success of the census, while primarily due to the industry and intelligence of the persons employed in taking it, has been largely promoted by the careful manner in which it was organized, the interest manifested in it by the people of Cuba, and their cordial cooperation and support from the beginning to the end.

Very respectfully,

VICTOR H. OLMSTED,
Assistant Director Cuban Census.

Lieut. Col. J. P. SANGER,
Inspector-General, Director of Cuban Census, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX IV.

CENSUS OF CUBA, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR,
Habana Province, December 31, 1899.

SIR: Upon the conclusion of the labors of the census of this province intrusted to me by the honorable Secretary of War of the United States, I take pleasure in complying with your request for a brief and concise report on said work, as well as a statement of all that I have observed during the period thereof.

Believing that previous censuses had only served as a basis for increased taxation and new imposts, thus arousing as a natural consequence the passive resistance of the people and the consequent concealment of facts, I feared that I would encounter insurmountable difficulties in taking the census, but my fears disappeared in time, and I soon could see that the work undertaken would be crowned with success, as was the case.

The prejudices of the people, from a political standpoint, with regard to the census were also great, but in a short time they were convinced of their error when the supervisor repeated to them the statements made by the Federal authorities at Washington and communicated to them the impressions brought from there. As a natural consequence there was a reaction, and with it came the unconditional support of the entire press and the decided cooperation of the people, who now saw in the census nothing but a fundamental basis for the establishment in Cuba of the government which President McKinley intends to establish for the good of all.

Upon my arrival at Habana, and in order to gain time and have this work in an advanced form when called upon, I devoted myself to securing the maps and data I required for the purpose. I was disappointed to find that neither the military authorities nor the civil authorities of Habana could give me any maps or data whatsoever, except a map of the department of Habana, which was of no use at all to me, and a memorandum of the judicial districts of the city of Habana, with the respective wards and inhabitants, according to the last Spanish census of 1897. I was also able to secure from an employee of the department of state and of the interior an appendix to a work which it was publishing and which contained the civil division of this province; that is, the judicial and municipal districts, with their respective wards (*barrios*).

But as the said appendix did not give the names and number of the wards composing the six judicial districts of the city of Habana, nor their limits, I was obliged

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to request this information of the *audiencia* and of the supreme court, but was unsuccessful, as these two bodies could only give me the names of the wards and of portions of others which composed each judicial district, without giving me the bounds of said portions of wards. This rendered the work incomplete, and I was obliged to recommend to every enumerator that in enumerating his respective district he should ask the judge of first instance to what judicial district it belonged, in order thus to enter it properly in the schedules.

As it was not possible for me, with the few data at my command, to do anything practical, * * * I wrote to all the mayors in the province, requesting them to send me such maps of their respective municipal districts as they might have, informing me at the same time of the towns and wards which composed them, stating the number of inhabitants, in their opinion, in order to facilitate the work of subdivision. Said mayors gladly furnished me the data requested. The maps I could not make use of, but I did make use of the other data, which were of service for the subdivision of the province into enumeration districts.

With these data in my possession, which were all I could obtain, I devoted myself to dividing the city of Habana into enumeration districts, the limits of which were fixed and marked on the map I had for the purpose, always considering so far as possible the instructions to the effect that the city districts should not exceed 1,500 inhabitants. Habana never having been divided in this manner, there was no basis for an exact subdivision, and there being a great disparity between the number of inhabitants in each block, there was a difference between the districts, as you may have observed. For the districts in the suburbs, where there are no streets which can serve as limits, the subdivision was made by taking as a basis the probable number of inhabitants, giving to each enumerator a small plan of Habana, on which his district was marked with red ink, in order to avoid confusion.

For the subdivision of the municipal districts of the province I took the data given me by the respective mayors as a basis, making said subdivision in relation to the number of wards and inhabitants, and in the absence of maps I took care that the enumeration districts should always embrace entire wards, whose limits were known, being able in some towns to do something similar to what I did in the city of Habana. * * *

In view of the short time remaining in which to begin the census, and considering what we still had to do and the large number of enumerators to instruct, I requested and obtained authority to appoint one instructing enumerator for every municipal district, who was to be instructed by me, and who in turn was to instruct the other enumerators.

* * * * * * *

In order to secure better results in the enumeration, I decided to go over the province in order to correct the division into districts and to appoint enumerators, selecting persons who should be not only intelligent but should also be acquainted with their respective districts.

As the time at my disposal was short and it was impossible for me to go over the entire ground in person, I sent my secretary to visit a portion thereof, and do what was proper.

The province, as you will recollect, was divided into 357 enumeration districts, two special districts having been created in Habana, one for the prison and penitentiary and another for the convents and religious associations, a woman being appointed for the latter.

As a consequence of our visit to the province, 9 districts were abolished and 18 new ones were created, making a total of 366, according to the new corrected pamphlet I had the honor to send you.

In order that the enumerators should not forget the limits of their respective districts, nor the data required by the population schedules, I ordered some slips printed which contained all this and which were delivered to each of them.

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SUPERVISORS AND ENUMERATORS, HABANA.

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For a better arrangement of the work of the enumerators, and in order that the latter should not take more time than necessary, I ordered daily reports, which were to be forwarded to the office, giving the work done that day.

In explanation of instructions from Washington for the enumerators and to facilitate their work I ordered some additional instructions printed, a copy of which I had the pleasure of forwarding to you.

In making the appointments of the enumerators I acted in accordance with the instructions I had for the purpose, and, recollecting what had been said with regard to the work of women in the last census of that country, I appointed 19 in this province, who gave satisfactory results. * * *

Fearing that some of the enumerators had not thoroughly understood the instructions given them and at the end of their enumeration the work would be deficient, and wishing to avoid this, I issued orders for them to forward to my office for examination the work of the first two days, without interrupting the enumeration, so that I might retain in their positions those who had done the work well or had committed small errors only, easily corrected, and discharge without any remuneration whatsoever those who had shown complete ignorance of the instructions. Fortunately only a few were discharged for this reason.

The enumeration went on without drawbacks. The enumerators, animated by the best wishes for good results, surmounted the small difficulties they encountered in the discharge of their duties.

I was informed that in some islets south of the province of Habana, inhabited before the war, there were some inhabitants. For the enumeration of these individuals I appointed an enumerator and hired a schooner. Making use of the same boat, the islands of Jardines and Jardinillos, belonging to the province of Santa Clara, were enumerated.

For the enumeration of the foreign establishments in this province I was obliged to make use of six interpreters only for twenty-one days.

In the enumeration of the convents some slight difficulty was encountered by reason of the refusal of the superiors to permit the enumerators to enter and take the data from each of the inmates. Being desirous that the census should not leave anything but agreeable recollections, I obtained from the bishop of Habana an order authorizing my enumerator, a woman, to enter the convents and take the civil names of their inmates and other necessary data, which was done.

All the other elements of the population gladly assisted in the enumeration. Only the Chinese gave a little trouble by reason of their passive resistance in saying that "they did not know," but with some difficulty, there being no Chinese interpreter, all were enumerated. * * *

On November 27 the enumeration of the entire province was concluded, with the exception of district No. 324, to the south of the swamp of the Isle of Pines, which was concluded on the 29th.

In order that no one should remain in my province without being enumerated, I published in the newspapers of this city a request that all persons who may not have been enumerated on account of absence or for any other reason should advise me thereof in order that I could send and have them recorded, although I was convinced that all the enumerators had done their duty. For this purpose I created a district which I called "Additional," indicating in red ink at the right margin of the schedules the district of enumeration to which each entry referred, in order that in tabulating in Washington they could be placed with the districts to which they belonged.

For this additional district I appointed an enumerator who had already served in the census.

I must here mention that knowing that education would be an important factor for the destiny of this country, in instructing the enumerators I informed them that they should submit to a practical proof all persons who said they knew how to read

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and write, calling their attention to the fact that if a man knew how to write his name it was not sufficient proof that he knew how to write, because there are many persons who can only write their names.

However, on receiving your telegram on this subject I again reminded the enumerators of what I had previously told them. * * *

As the Director of the Census, when in this city, desired to verify some cases of individuals who appeared in the census as knowing how to read and write, and in order to be able to contradict any statement that might be made to the contrary on this point, I selected 25 or 30 cases in the different districts of this city and intrusted the verification to an enumerator having my confidence, whom I afterwards employed in the additional district. The verification agreed in all points with the enumeration previously effected.

As the work arrived in my office it was examined, the small errors being corrected, and then forwarded to the assistant director.

Before beginning the enumeration in this province, and taking into consideration the number of persons enumerated daily in the United States during the last census, I fixed for the enumerators of the city of Habana as well as of other cities a task of one hundred entries, more or less, being required to state the reason for not making more than seventy, in order that they should not use more time than necessary, as on the other hand they would get credit for three days of enumeration for two of work.

This measure was not applied to the rural wards, by reason of the distances it is necessary to cover between each plantation and on account of the condition of the roads. But in any case they had to give the cause when the day's work was less than usual. * * *

In compliance with your instructions, I kept sending to the Assistant Director at Santa Clara the work of enumeration after it was corrected and examined, which I concluded doing on December 23.

As I said before, it would not have been possible for me, with only my secretary and messenger, properly to attend to all the work which the labor required should it not have been, I repeat, for the spontaneous cooperation of many enumerators who worked in my office without any remuneration whatsoever, and to the fact that my secretary and myself dedicated to the census many days taken from our rest.

I am perfectly satisfied with my enumerators and their work; all of them worked with real zeal and enthusiasm to have the work a success and to enjoy the satisfaction of having contributed with their grain of sand to raising the monument which is to serve as a basis for the future destiny of our country.

The enumerators in the country, besides having to encounter, as all those of the towns, the small natural difficulties in this kind of work, were inconvenienced with the scarcity of horses in the country, some of them being obliged to hire them at $2 to $2.50 per day. Fortunately, the rainy season this year was not so abundant as it generally was, thus making the journeys of the enumerators less difficult.

I say the same with regard to the female enumerators, who relatively did the work better than the men, because it is to be taken into consideration that the Spanish Government never having wished to give to the Cuban woman any participation whatsoever in public positions, although they were sufficiently intelligent and instructed therefor, as they have proven in this case, they found themselves, as was natural, in fear of not being able to perform their duty well, because this work was completely different from the duties which up to this time they had been engaged in.

In the census they have proven that they are capable of any office proper for their sex. I hope, as the Director of the Census told them, that this will serve as an encouragement for making use of their services in other offices.

In the formation of the census of this province I also carefully studied the administrative part in order to make it as economical as possible. My attempts have been

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crowned with success, because, according to the information furnished by the paymaster of this province, which agrees with my accounts, only about $36,000 have been spent altogether, which I understand is one-third of what was estimated.

My relations with said paymaster, Maj. James E. Wilson, have been very agreeable, as he did all that he could to prevent delay in the payments and trouble for the enumerators in the collection of their accounts.

Special mention must be made of the fact that the newspapers of this city, principally La Lucha, La Discusion, and El Diario gladly, without charge, published all the instructions to the enumerators which it was necessary to publish before and during the time of the enumeration, and that they also dispelled any doubts that the people might have with regard to the census, thus contributing to a better success of the work.

Before concluding I wish to state, although it may injure the modesty of the Assistant Director of the Census, that the success of taking the census is due in great part to the great knowledge possessed by him, to his activity in the discharge of his duties as Assistant Director, and to the precision and clearness with which he always answered the doubts and consultations submitted to him during the course of the work.

Yours, etc.,

MANUEL RASCO,
Supervisor of the Census in the Province of Habana.

The DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS OF CUBA,
Washington, D. C.
(Through the Assistant Director.)

APPENDIX V.

CENSUS OF CUBA, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR,
Matanzas, Cuba, December 20, 1899.

SIR: It is a difficult task for me to comply with superior orders in the midst of the complicated and varied works of the census and faithfully remember the many details of the work which was so kindly placed in my hands and which I have so unworthily concluded; difficult also by reason of the absence of intellectual gifts, which I have always been obliged to supply with the intention and especially with the activity and the wish to succeed.

From the time we were given our orders in Washington I understood that I had the good fortune of receiving the easiest of the provinces; that having the most ample means of communication, the success depended on the personnel that I should select. Thus it was that I went over names and names in my mind for the selection of a secretary ad hoc, who should be diligent, acquainted with office work, very prudent, and who should, together with a clear intelligence, combine the honesty and the enthusiasm necessary properly to direct the work of the office. I analyzed and rejected man after man until, upon the recommendation of an illustrious Cuban residing in Washington, whose name alone is a "gem of glory," caused me to decide in favor of Mr. Tomas Cordona, with whom I was not acquainted, and whose merits were so opportunely expounded to me.

The results obtained, with the cooperation of so methodical, intelligent, and honest an employee, have surpassed all expectations.

* * * * * * *

Later came the study of maps and plans, the calculation of the population, the examination of the last census, the examination of the rural wealth, and finally the election of the personnel of the enumerators and the division of the province into enumeration districts upon the basis of the last deficient census and the few and

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very inexact plans of the province. This delicate work, which required a minute study and an exact calculation, had to be done in a very short period and therefore contained defects which later, when put into practice, were noticeable. The distribution of enumerators having been made on the basis of one enumerator for every 1,000 inhabitants in the rural districts and 1,500 in the urban districts, as shown by the last census, was found to be erroneous, owing to the mortality caused by the war and reconcentration. Districts which before the war contained the said number were found to contain not more than 400, and other districts which were considered as not having many inhabitants were found to have many more than the number set. But there was another phenomenon which was not taken into consideration and which was the cause of error in the distribution. In the same locality there had been a transfusion of inhabitants, the density of the population passing from one point to another. Very densely populated wards, which were considered centers of population, are deserted, and in others the towns have increased in population to such an extent that in order to conclude their enumeration within the period fixed it was necessary to assign two assistants to them. The same change has taken place in the rural districts. The enumerators were surprised to find many residents in forests which were previously unpopulated or in valleys formerly uncultivated. * * *

Afterwards came tiresome days, the recollection of which saddens the spirit. Lines of applicants, an endless string of candidates for the positions of enumerators, of all classes, all abilities, with recommendations from prominent persons and close friends, invading the residence of the supervisor without suspense, without letting him rest, with endless supplications; men and women wishing to work, seeking through honest work the manner of supplying their necessities. * * * Only those who have been in similar situations can judge of the amount and character of the sufferings. After the list had been made of those who were to serve in the city, it was necessary to go to other municipal districts in order better to make the appointment of the enumerators. I therefore determined to visit the province and to collect in each municipality the plans, topographical divisions, and the limits of every district and ward.

Some days before I had forwarded a circular to the mayors, requesting them to furnish me said information, which, however, was deficient.

I left this city at 6 o'clock a. m. on the 12th of September for La Cidra, a town in the municipality of Santa Ana. I was received by the mayor and some aldermen who had the plans of the district and of the town with their limits and the names of the persons who, in their opinion, should be the enumerators of those districts. * * * We left Cidra for Sabanilla, which is the seat of the municipality. I there made and modified the plan of the district and obtained a very good copy from a resident, which he presented to me.

The mayor and some of the aldermen of the municipality indicated the persons who should make the enumeration of the districts. I selected a young lady, Etelvina Sanchez, the daughter of a teacher and herself a teacher, to instruct the other enumerators, being very intelligent and active.

At every station at which I stopped I telegraphed to the mayor of the next one, requesting him to meet me, together with persons well acquainted with the locality. This facilitated my work and at the same time gave me an opportunity to address them with a view to exciting their favorable interest in the census, without taking into consideration the important data I received from the old residents of each locality.

In the town of Cabezas I made the plan of the district. I divided it into wards, calculated the population, and received very valuable information.

From there, through the kindness of the manager of the railroad, I proceeded to

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SUPERVISORS AND ENUMERATORS, MATANZAS.

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Union. The mayor, the secretary, the director of the public school, and others met me. On the 13th I left this town for Alacranes.

The distance between the two towns is short, and my stay in Alacranes was pleasant and beneficial. The limits of the district and of the wards I obtained with sufficient exactness and wealth of details. On my return to Union I stopped at Bolondron. In a short time, thanks to the kindness of all the persons around me, I accomplished my desires and the end of my visit. Four young ladies were appointed enumerators. At 12 o'clock I arrived at Macurijes, and at 1 I returned to Navajas, from which town there is a branch running through a sugar region of much importance, with its terminus at Jaguey. I passed the night in the latter town. The selection of an enumerator to take charge of the northern portion of the Zapata swamp was troubling me very much, by reason of the difficulties and dangers attending the undertaking and by the fear that the enumeration would be unsuccessful, but the kind mayor of that district, Mr. Galvez, furnished me an athlete, the man I required. Sixto Agramonte, well acquainted with those places, offered to minutely register the islets of solid land existing there and to enumerate the persons living in the same. The rest of the enumerators were indicated to me, and with a memorandum of the same and of the limits of the wards, the plan of the district and that of the city, I proceeded on the 14th instant to Cuevitas.

Here, as was the case in Jaguey, I found the work prepared, receiving a plan which I owe to the kindness of the teacher of that town, Mr. Gabriel Faget, and a large amount of important data relating to the district and its limits. With this information and with a memorandum of the enumerators, I returned to Matanzas, in order to continue my work the next day in another direction and on a different subject.

The first municipality which I visited was that of Guamacaro, the seat of which is Limonar. Mr. Grave de Peralta is the mayor of this town. I have nothing but gratitude for his efforts to comply with my wishes. I there appointed a young lady, who applied to enumerate the rural ward of Coliseo, and who, without fearing the work or difficulties, promised to visit the estates situated in said district. The name of this young lady is Antonia de Leon. She is the teacher of that ward, and combines with a clear intellect an agreeable nature and great firmness. The result obtained proves that my hopes were not vain. Miss Leon, going through oceans of weeds which here covered the roads, over ground covered with brambles, fording rivers, and during rain storms, has not omitted to visit one single piece of ground nor to enumerate one single resident.

On the 16th I visited the town of Jovellanos. A select body of residents was awaiting me in the town hall. I conversed several hours with them on the importance of the census and on its transcendency. In the morning of the following day the secretary of the municipal council, in the name of the municipal mayor and some respectable residents, made the selection of the enumerators, and with few agreeable impressions I continued to Carlos Rojas, formerly called Cimarrones. My stay here was short by reason of the combination of trains, but of advantage on account of the data I collected. On the same day I proceeded to Cardenas. My first visit was to the learned physician who fills the office of mayor. With the kindness that characterizes him he introduced me to practical persons, well acquainted with the locality, who gave me the dividing lines of the wards and of the district. To their good judgment do I owe the brilliant corps of enumerators who have worked so competently as well as actively. He also indicated to me the enumerators to visit the islets near the northern coast of the province of Matanzas, as well as some situated farther out.

In order to finish my trip sooner, I requested and obtained from the manager of the railroad of Cardenas and Jucaro an express train to take me over all its lines, and thus in a short time visit the municipalities remaining. In this manner I visited the

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towns of Hato Nuevo, Recreo, and San Jose, where I passed the night, proceeding the next day to Macagua and Colon for the same purpose; that is, the correction of plans, the making of others, the bounding of the wards, and the appointment of enumerators.

Colon being a town with quite a large population, of some culture, required a visit of greater length. The most prominent people met me and were my guides in the determination of the limits of the wards.

On the following day, the 18th, I touched at Manguito (the seat of the municipality of Palmillas), El Roque, and El Perico, where I spent the night, returning to Matanzas on the afternoon of the 19th. The 201 enumerators of the province were thus appointed, after being examined as to their handwriting and references which they submitted as to their fitness. The Cuban woman occupied an honorable place among them. Fifty-four were selected, distributed in the following manner: Two in Guamaxaro, 17 in Matanzas, 8 in Cardenas, 2 in Carlos Rojas, 1 in Guamitas, 2 in Jovellanos, 2 in Alacranes, 4 in Bolondron, 1 in Cabezas, 2 in Union, 1 in Sabanilla, 2 in Colon, 1 in Cuevitas, 2 in Macuriges, 2 in Palmillas, 1 in Perico, 1 in El Roque, and 3 in San Jose de los Ramos. The Cuban woman, a model in her home, who, as a wife, daughter, and mother, exceeds all women in virtue, is not accustomed to public offices and had never been obliged to battle for existence, excepting in hand work, sewing, and in work which was connected with her family. But she has shown herself in this province as pure, industrious, and intelligent, incapable of any falsehood, or of any ignoble action, and has fulfilled her duty and followed the instructions exactly and with greater faithfulness than the men. Lacking confidence in her qualifications, she exceeded the work and study required, preferring to sacrifice herself to truth, honor, and justice. I have seen her after a rainy day, after having worked eight or ten hours, come to this office and apologize for not having enumerated more than 80 persons, fearing a reprimand or punishment. At other times she has come trembling to request an opinion on a matter of conscience which troubled her. One active, intelligent, and industrious little girl was very disconsolate because she had not enumerated a small colored child she had not seen in her visit to a residence and which had been involuntarily omitted in the statement of a family, and of whom she had been informed in another house. On the other hand, what obedience to the orders of the chief who is exacting in his demands, how minute in the details, and how attentive and discreet! If one became discouraged, a word of praise was sufficient for her to return, faithfully to collect the data. With what goodness and sweetness they bore harsh answers, or unpleasant words, without making use of violent means.

While the census was being taken, the military authorities ordered the destruction of the Indian huts around the town as a hygienic measure. I feared that the families who were living in them would distribute themselves around the town and that many would not be enumerated. I immediately applied to Captain (Major) Cartwright and was fortunate in obtaining an extension of two days in which to conclude the enumeration. I ordered the female enumerators to abandon work in the center of their districts and devote themselves to recording all the persons who were about to move. And although it was blowing from the north, the rainstorms frequent, and the huts were situated at a distance and among the most inaccessible hills surrounding the city, nothing was considered an obstacle—nothing detained them. The work was concluded in one day and a half, and they came to inform me with a smile on their lips, and with the greatest satisfaction, that they had complied with my orders. And what I have said about the young ladies of Matanzas I wish to say of all the female enumerators of the province, without excepting anyone, because all of them have fulfilled my wishes. They devoted all their efforts and faculties to the work, and they have my greatest gratitude.

I must state to the honor of all, that I have received moral and material support

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from each and every authority, Cuban as well as American, commencing with the cultured and talented General Wilson, to whom I owe so many undeserved attentions I shall never be able to thank him for, and the intelligent Gen. Pedro E. Betancourt, civil governor, down to the mayors and the last employees of the administration. They have all complied with my wishes and would have satisfied the most exacting ones. All have demonstrated their wishes for the census and all of them have made the work intrusted to me easy and simple.

* * * * * * *

The latter half of the month of September was devoted to the preparation of the instructors or chiefs of the districts. There were twenty-two of them, to whom I devoted three to four hours of instruction daily, explaining to them not only the schedules, but the importance of their duties and the manner of effecting the direction of the enumerators whom they were to have under their direction and instruction. I selected three young ladies among them, of whom I shall speak later on. All of them attended and demonstrated the greatest desire to acquire the indispensable knowledge. The method I pursued from the beginning was to require them to fill schedules 1, 2, and 3 with the most difficult cases, with institutions, agricultural schedules in towns, in abandoned estates, in estates the ownership of which was doubtful, in private and public schools, with the most minute details, in order that the instruction they were to give should be as exact as possible. I devoted the time from the 1st to the 15th of October to the enumerators. I formed three groups—that of the morning from 7 to 10 for the ladies; from 2 to 4.30 for the older men, and the evening for the younger men. It is a fact that during this time I did not have to reproach anyone. The desire of emulation which I awoke in all produced notable results. For many days it amused me to hear the discussions they brought up among themselves, submitting the most varied and difficult cases for solution. The personnel selected was so good that I understood that to them and to them only would the success of the census be due if success were attained.

The short time remaining of the day I devoted to the transmission and preparation of the plans and maps. I owe thanks to the corps of American engineers, who gladly furnished me the blue prints and copies within the shortest period possible and with the greatest correctness. In this manner within a few days I was able to indicate the districts in colors in the cities, divide the districts, indicate those of the province, and number them all. It was my wish, which I obtained, that every enumerator should have a detailed plan of his district, with a statement of the limits, and a copy, which I had already obtained of the municipalities, of the estates situated within said districts. In this manner the work was facilitated greatly, and with a little good will an exact enumeration could be obtained.

On the 14th of October I issued an order that all the enumerators should be at the posts and that the instructors should communicate their instructions to two or more substitutes, providing for any case of illness or death, so that the census should not be disturbed. This measure was very good, because in many cases it was necessary to apply to the substitutes by reason of resignations, illness, or other accidents. On October 16, the date fixed in the promulgation of the President, the work was begun in the entire province, the instructors informing me that night that the enumeration had begun without any occurrence of importance. In order to give method and order to the enumeration, I requested that the instructors send me every five days, by telegraph, a résumé of the work of the enumerators, in houses, inhabitants, estates, and animals; the details being forwarded to me by mail. This system allowed me to keep the Assistant Director posted as to the progress of the census, informing him every five days of the work done. It is not strange, nor did it affect the organization or structure of the work, that some districts arrived late and were not included in the résumé, because being at a distance from the centers of communication, the information could not be forwarded on a fixed day to the instructor. This

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is what happened with district No. 96 of the islets, and No. 19 of Palmillas, and others. It was also the duty of every enumerator to forward the schedules in this period in order to collect them in this office and avoid losses, deteriorations, or accidents. * * *

The prevalence of a cyclone at that time troubled me, because it interfered with the enumeration, preventing work in some localities by reason of the rising of rivers, and interrupting it in the urban districts in such manner that it was not possible to get more than 25 to 30 names per day. Fortunately this accident was of short duration and the census was enabled to continue its normal progress. But the necessity for the waterproof portfolios became evident. They had not arrived from the United States and the enumerators were clamoring for them incessantly. These did not arrive until the 26th of October, being distributed to the enumerators the two following.

* * * * * * *

I take pleasure in stating that all the instructors showed a competency and fitness not very common and more than the necessary activity, fulfilling the instructions contained in the different circulars that I sent them. The personnel also obeyed instructions, and without any obstacle whatsoever they complied with all the orders which I or the office of the Assistant Director issued. But special mention is deserved by Miss Maria Nunez, of Cardenas, who, having 20 enumerators under her orders, was a model of zeal, expertness, intelligence, and activity. It affords me pride to mention the four Cuban young ladies who as instructors have given me the high opinion I have of the value of the Cuban woman. The said Miss Nunez, as well as Misses Etelvina Sanchez, Rorrario Rodriguez, and Rosa Ybarra, never had to be reminded of their duties. I had sent several circulars to the instructors, all of which had been zealously and discreetly complied with.

The circular of October 9, 1899, is as follows:

"MATANZAS, *October 9, 1899.*

"To the INSTRUCTOR ENUMERATOR.

"DEAR SIR: I beg of you to take the following remarks into consideration:

"1. You must every three days give me an account of the enumerators and substitutes who are working and those who do not do so on account of negligence.

"2. You must see that the enumerators fill blanks of each class before you and under your direction, suspending one from the census to enumerate an institution and return him to the census with the proper number.

"3. Inform them that every five days they must give an account of the enumeration of persons and estates, and every eight to ten days forward the schedules.

"4. That in all their acts they observe the exactness, politeness, and prudence which has been recommended.

"5. That each one get information in his district of the mines existing in the same (well defined), their location, owner, kind of mineral, and its analysis, if possible.

"6. You must prepare two substitute enumerators for cases of death, sickness, or resignations, in order that the work be not interrupted in any case.

"7. Arrange two sessions per day, from 7 to 9 in the morning and from 7 to 9 in the evening, for preparation and instruction."

The object of the second circular was to compare the data of each of the instructors with the daily reports of the enumerators, in order to make the payments for October. It was as follows:

"In order to prepare the lists which are to be presented for the payment of enumerators, you will please keep an account current with each enumerator, including yourself, in which shall be stated the full days of work, the days lost, the reasons therefor, and also stating the hours lost through negligence or similar reason, for the purpose of deducting the time lost from the salary. All of the above you will certify to. You will mail said data on the 31st instant, upon the conclusion of the work.

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"At the same time I recommend to you to forward, as ordered, the work done, carefully rolled in tubes or placed in pasteboard boxes, in order that they may not be damaged. You may make use of the outside of the official envelopes I sent you for the wrapper of the boxes or tubes, duly registered, and taking a receipt for the same."

The paymaster having consented to a trip through the province for the payment of the enumerators, I applied to the two railroad companies of Matanzas and Cardenas, requesting to be furnished with an express train, permitting us to do the work in the shortest possible time.[1] But there was another advantage in this trip; the labor of the enumerators was verified by the rolls, and the trip through all the districts enabled me to collect the rolls in boxes prepared for the purpose, arriving at this city without being damaged at all.

Fearing that some of the large districts would not be concluded at the proper time, I saw myself obliged to send the following order to the instructors:

"NOVEMBER 8, 1899.

"The law issued for the taking of the census of Cuba requiring that said census be concluded the 30th of November, without delay nor pretext of any kind, I especially request you to inquire of the enumerators of those districts whether they will be able to conclude the enumeration of the same before the said date, in order to name all the assistants necessary in a contrary case.

"I recommend to you also that you request the enumerators, upon the conclusion of the enumeration of their districts, that they go over it lightly again for the purpose of assuring themselves that no estate, house, or person has escaped enumeration."

The result was the creation of 37 new districts, which were filled by enumerators who had concluded the enumeration of their own districts.

On the 28th I received a telegram from the last enumerator of the province, who worked to that day, Aurelio Andreu, of the ward of Calimete with 3,300 inhabitants and almost 300 estates. In the afternoon of the same day I was able to communicate to the Assistant Director that the work of taking the census in my province had concluded.

During the following days—that is, during the first ten days of December—the time was devoted to the examination, revision, and arrangement of the schedules, and to the payment of the salaries of the enumerators, as they were declared correct by me. In this labor I was disinterestedly and enthusiastically assisted by the instructor of Cardenas, Miss Maria Nunez, a model of intelligence and activity; Asuncion Garcia, enumerator of Limonar; Maria Josefa Herrera, of Matanzas; Clarissa Roig, of Union; the instructor of Colon, Julian Romero, appointed assistant with the daily salary of $3; Eduardo Garcia, Jose Sanchez Guiros, and others. All have sacrificed themselves with the greatest kindness in order to please me.

On the 15th I forwarded the first box of schedules to Santa Clara, and day by day I have continued sending all the work, until the conclusion of my mission.

Before concluding I must make mention of two enumerators who, on account of the daring work done and the difficulties encountered, are worthy of recollection: Francisco Mari, the enumerator of the islets, and Sixto Agramonte, of the swamp. The former, a cultured and educated young man, has condensed the incidents of his voyages in a small report. I do not wish to take the merit of his description, for which reason I attach it hereto.

The diary of Sixto Agramonte is so interesting that it also forms part of this report. Therein will be seen the efforts made for patriotism only. And I say for patriotism,

[1] This request was granted by Señor Manuel Diaz, general manager of the Railroad of Matanzas, and by Señor Antonio Yribe, general manager of the Cardenas and Jucaro Railroad.

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because the salary of $5 per day does not cover the expenses he has incurred to fulfill his duty.

It only remains for me to request every person reading or hearing this report, that what there is or is found to be good in the work of taking the census be credited, in the first place, to the excellent personnel engaged thereon, and in the second to the splendid management of the Assistant Director.

Fearing that many persons would remain without being enumerated, notwithstanding the additional schedule made by the enumerators after concluding their districts, I had the following notice published in the newspapers of this city and of Cardenas:

"As the date is approaching on which the census of this province must be concluded, and as the case may have occurred that some residents thereof have not been enumerated, by reason of change of domicile or other circumstance of a similar character, within the period fixed for the enumeration, this means is taken to request all those who have not been included in the census to come to this office, Jovellanos 22 altos, during office hours, where they will be entered in the special schedules which have been opened for this purpose in these offices."

Sixteen persons appeared to be recorded, and in a portfolio, with the title "Miscellaneous," ordered by the Assistant Director, it has been forwarded to Santa Clara.

CLAUDIO DUMAS,
Supervisor of the Census.

The DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS OF CUBA,
Washington, D. C.
(Through the Assistant Director.)

APPENDIX VI.

CENSUS OF CUBA, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR,
Pinar del Rio Province, December 26, 1899.

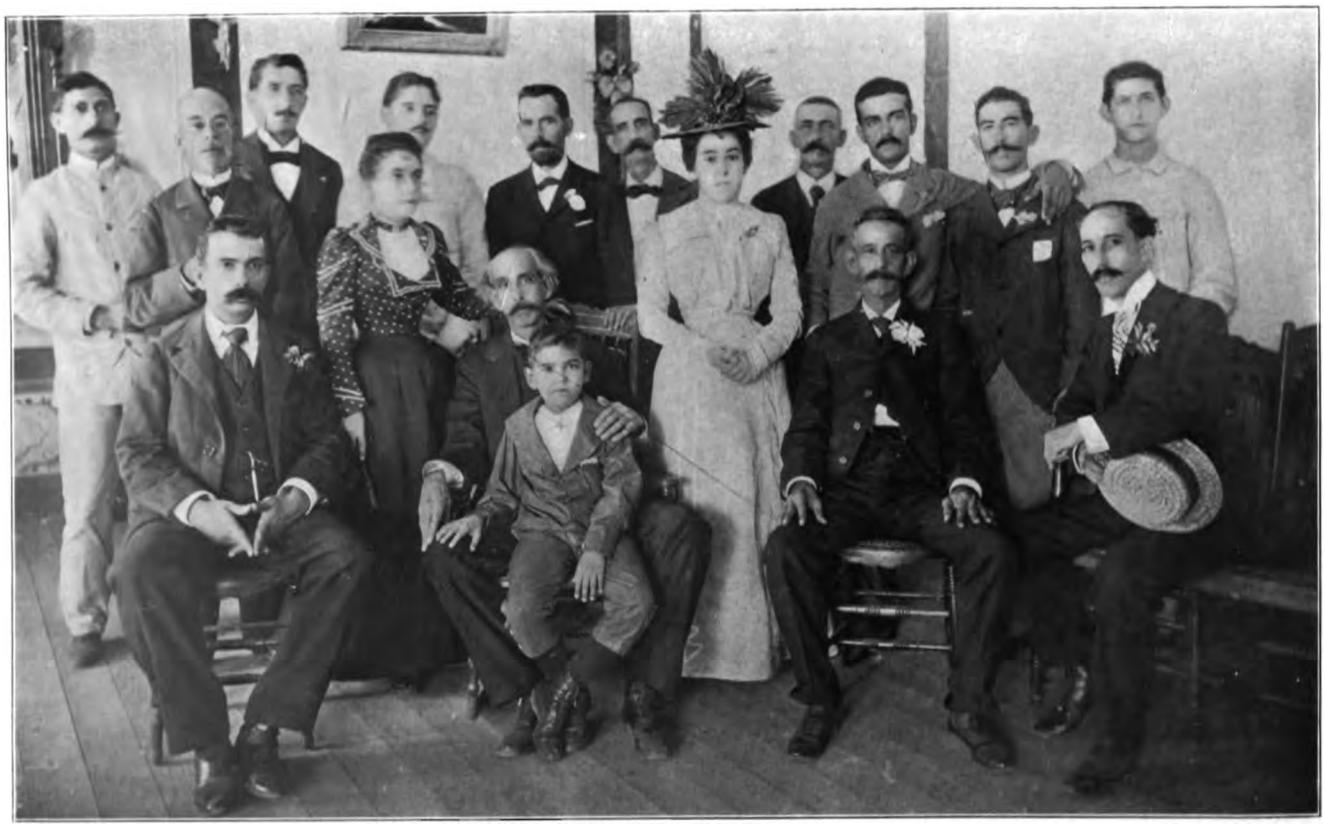
SIR: Having concluded my delicate mission of taking a census of this province, to which work I have devoted all my efforts, it is my duty to give the Government of the United States, under whose direction the census has been taken, an idea of the difficulties which have had to be surmounted by the enumerators in the fulfillment of the duty intrusted to them, as well as those encountered by me in my work.

In order to appreciate the reality it would be necessary to go over the ground covered by the heroic enumerators of this province. My pen is not equal to the task of narrating in a proper manner the thousand incidents of the work done here, where Spanish domination gloried in its iniquitous conduct, leaving the people in the greatest ignorance, and refusing to give the suffering and honest inhabitants of *Vuelta Abajo* means of communication. There are few roads which can be called such, nor are there any bridges over the innumerable rivers and brooks which abound in the fertile ground of this rich portion of Cuba.

I shall not detain you with a statement of the obstacles which I encountered in the preliminary work of my office. It is sufficient to say that there exist no post-offices in some municipal districts, it being necessary in order to communicate with Mantua to go via Habana to Los Arroyos in a steamer, and from there by means of private carriers; and with San Diego de Nunez by sea in boats from Mariel to Carenero, with loss of time, which was short even for localities easily reached, by reason of the order of the government to conclude on the 30th of November last. I will confine myself to the work of enumeration.

It was begun on the 16th of October, during a rain storm which lasted several days

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SUPERVISORS AND ENUMERATORS, PINAR DEL RIO.

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in most of the districts of the province, the passes being rendered impassable on account of the rising of the rivers and creeks, and the roads deplorable to such an extent that some enumerators were thrown from their horses, some being injured and others rendering some of the material useless.

The enumerator of the Cape of San Antonio, Mr. Buenaventura Gonzalez, fell into a pool and sank up to his chest, coming out without his shoes, and being obliged to walk barefoot 3 leagues over very rough ground in order to reach a habitation. The enumerator of Vinales, Mr. Ricardo Ramat, on the afternoon of the 16th of October, on going down a hill, had the misfortune to break the girth of the saddle, and the mule on which he was mounted shying, threw him on some stones, causing him serious bruises which obliged him to remain in bed for ten days; but firm in his purpose of fulfilling the work intrusted to him, as soon as he was able to leave his bed he continued his work, concluding it to my satisfaction. Others did the work while suffering from malarial fevers; and Mr. Antonio Valdez, of Las Ivas, had no horse, but being decided to fulfill his duty even though at the cost of his health and life, he did the work on foot in a radius of over 8 leagues. The sufferings and hardships borne by all the enumerators of the rural portions of this province would make a book, were it possible to narrate them. The irregularities of the ground, the complete obstruction of the old country roads, the struggles with the ignorance of the country peasants, victims of the machinations and cupidity of the last administration, the bad weather and the limited period in which to conclude the work, show great bravery on the part of the enumerators, who worked not so much for the remuneration (which was insufficient in the country to cover expenses), but by reason of personal friendship for the undersigned, ambition, and patriotism.

The following fact will give an idea of the correctness of the census taken in this province:

Mr. Miguel de Lazaro, in examining the corners of his district as chief enumerator of Viñales, discovered a small tobacco plantation in the "Sierra de los Organos," which, belonging to the district of Baja (Mantua), could not be reached from his side; he informed me of the circumstances in order that I might decide what should be proper. As a person having special qualifications, I appointed Mr. Enrique Montoto, who had been in the Army of Liberation, who, on the conclusion of his work told me: "During the revolution I did not suffer any greater hardships than those I have borne in the enumeration of the 'Sierra Derrumbada'; it was only to keep my word given to you that I concluded this difficult work."

I would never conclude were it possible to narrate all the incidents which occurred to these heroes of the Cuban census in the fulfillment of their duty; but I must say that they have given proof of the fact that under an honest and well-understood administration the Cubans have the capacity and conditions to carry out any work, no matter how difficult and dangerous it may be.

The noble words of the honorable Secretary of War, repeated by me to each and every one of the enumerators, that "The census is the basis of our self-government," encouraged them to carry out a work in so short a period of time with laudable cleanliness in its form, and of undoubted truth.

And I can not conclude without mentioning my secretary, Mr. Luis F. Jomarron, and my messenger, my son, Jose Ricardo, who in their respective positions have assisted me wonderfully in all my labors, sharing with me their excess by reason of the lack of sufficient employees in the office, which forced us to sacrifice to work a good many hours which should have been hours of rest.

Let the Government judge by the facts whether I have complied with my duty conscientiously and honestly.

Very respectfully,

PEDRO N. PEQUENO,
Supervisor of the Census of Cuba.

The DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS, *Washington, D. C.*
(Through the Assistant Director.)

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APPENDIX VII.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR,
Province of Puerto Principe, December 25, 1899.

SIR: The arduous, difficult, and most important work of taking the census in the province of Puerto Principe having been concluded, I take pleasure in complying with a very natural duty and with your order, forwarded to me by Mr. Victor H. Olmsted, Assistant Director of the Census of Cuba, relating in the best manner possible, and making use of all my faculties as well as devoting all my attention thereto, the important incidents and difficulties I have encountered in the task intrusted to me; a recollection, furthermore, which I shall always preserve and which all the natives of this country will be glad to know.

On the 22d of July of this year I was appointed, a high honor being conferred upon me, supervisor of the census of Cuba in the province of Puerto Principe, being given at the same time an order to report in Washington on the 10th of August of the same year, an order which I complied with, and where I joined my colleagues, the supervisors of the other provinces. I remained in Washington until the night of the 19th of August, when I left for Habana. During my stay in Washington I was fully convinced of the importance of the work which was intrusted to us, of the extensive, minute, and serious study which it was desired to make of my country for future purposes, which proved in a concrete and irrevocable manner the good intentions of the Government toward this adventurous country, on which the great North American nation placed its foot from sentiments of humanity and from incomparable and undoubted love of progress, civilization, and liberty, which is the religion of all great countries. * * *

I received the instructions given us with great eagerness; I devoted all my intellectual powers of retention to the study of the work intrusted to me, to an analysis of the statistics, searching for the greatest exactness, I would have to submit, and on the 26th, in possession of the true intentions of the Government, I reported to the assistant director at Habana, in order to carry out the most necessary measure for taking the census, that is, the subdivision of my province into districts of enumeration.

Mr. Olmsted, as well as all the supervisors, immediately encountered great difficulties, which, in order to surmount, required us to devote ourselves continuously and carefully to the study of the question, said difficulties consisting in the absence of official data for making said subdivision. The plans were deficient; we could not make use of anything of the censuses taken years ago by the Spanish Government, which were full of deficiencies, incomplete, and irregular, having been taken under entirely different methods than those prepared by the Government of Washington for this census, which really is the first census of Cuba. In this condition of affairs I received some, but very few, data by telegraph, and without making a final subdivision 84 enumeration districts were established, with authority to increase or reduce this subdivision according to the requirements of my province after the work was begun.

This subdivision, in my opinion, needed the supervision of an expert, because the enumerators could not enumerate their districts unless they were given such natural and exact limits as would avoid confusion and duplication in the census and other perturbations to the prejudice of the supervisor and in general to the census.

In view also of the lack of means of communication in my province, and fearing that this lack would redound to the prejudice of a good supervisorship in the taking of the census, I requested, together with the other supervisors who were situated as I was, that authority be granted to appoint an enumerator in the seat of the municipal districts, who, properly instructed by the supervisors, should instruct the enu-

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SUPERVISORS AND ENUMERATORS, PUERTO PRINCIPE.

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merators of their respective district, which enumerators should begin to draw their salary of $5 per day from the 1st of October.

On the 30th of August, and making use of the powers granted me by the Secretary of War, I appointed Mr. Marquez Sterling secretary of my office, having begun to make use of his services from said date, he having taken his oath of office in the presence of Mr. Olmsted in his provisional offices.

After the preliminary work had been done with Mr. Olmsted, and being perfectly satisfied and pleased with the intelligence and attention shown by Mr. Olmsted in attending to all the requirements of my district, I left Habana, together with my secretary, on the 11th of September, opening my offices on the 15th of the same month, although encountering the difficulty of the lack of materials which arrived here much later, and beginning without delay the preparations for taking the census.

To study the limits of my province, to telegraph Mr. Olmsted for authority to employ an expert to take charge of the division of the districts, was my first act, and upon receiving authorization, I appointed Mr. Manuel P. Cadenas, who made the plans of each municipal district divided into enumeration districts, which plans are in the possession of Mr. Olmsted. But immediately thereafter I encountered the first difficulty: The division made in Habana did not cover the requirements of my province for the taking of the census, and according to a calculation which we made, the enumerators would be obliged to go over very large tracts of ground every day without rest in the rural districts. I was obliged to create 132 enumeration districts, with which I calculated I would be able to conclude the taking of the census on November 30, as I had been ordered to do.

According to paragraph VIII of the order of the 19th of August, the enumeration districts were not to exceed 1,500 inhabitants in the town districts and 1,000 in the rural districts.

In my province this could not be carried out. * * *

As a legitimate consequence of the last revolution, a calculation with regard to the number of inhabitants in enumeration districts was impossible, because there are localities which before the war were populated and which are at the present time completely abandoned, and, on the other hand, some localities are densely populated which before the war had small settlements.

These considerations forced me to divide the province into 132 districts, it being readily observed that in the town districts I could reduce the number of enumerators which, on the other hand, I increased in greater proportion in the rural districts.

The previous census could not be taken as a basis for a division into enumeration districts, nor to calculate the work which was given to each enumerator. * * *

Placing myself in telegraphic communication with the municipal mayors, I obtained the limits of the municipal districts, and the names of the wards which composed each district.

I afterwards noticed that in the map given me for the purpose the limits of the province were not correct, because of the limits given the province of Santiago de Cuba. * * * This was acknowledged by the Assistant Director and by Mr. Sabas Meneses, supervisor of the census of Santiago de Cuba. This point having been cleared up at my request, confusion and duplications in the census were avoided.

Upon the conclusion of these questions, and it being necessary for me to devote myself to the preparation of enumerators and to the proper distribution of the districts among them, * * * I had explanatory charts of the districts made for delivery to the respective enumerators, the work of which, in its mechanical part, was done by Messrs. Jose Garcini, Manuel Breton, Gonzalo Agosto, Eugenio Loret de Mola, Emilio Torres, Alonso Martinez, and Miguel Cabrera, who gave their services without remuneration, although later they were allowed $3 per day, which I requested of Mr. Olmsted in a spirit of justice, and which was duly authorized by you. Three copies were made of these charts, a tedious and long

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work; one, in order to be able to give each enumerator his respective chart; another to be kept in this office, and the third to be forwarded to the Assistant Director, with the plans of each municipal district, made by the expert, Mr. Manuel Cadenas, as I stated before, and which plans show the enumeration districts at a glance. The plans as well as the charts being incorrect on account of the deficiency in the official data furnished, I required the rural enumerators to make a report of the estates they enumerated, with their respective limits, which data I have the honor of placing at your disposal, should you consider it useful or necessary, and which I do not inclose because it has not been requested of me.

I then immediately proceeded with the appointment of the instructors or monitor enumerators of the municipal districts, with the exception of that of Puerto Principe, where none was necessary, by reason of the supervisor's office being situated there

Municipal district of Nuevitas, Jose Garcini.

Municipal district of Moron, Jose Masdival.

Municipal district of Ciego de Avila, Ulpiano Rodriguez.

Municipal district of Santa Cruz, J. Antonio Miranda.

Properly instructed, they left for the seats of their districts, and then I proceeded with the instruction of the enumerators of this district and with the selection of those best qualified for the discharge of the duties. In these appointments it was necessary to take into consideration that all the residents of the districts did not possess the required qualifications, and those who did possess them were not always disposed to abandon their positions or private business to fill the position of enumerator.

This difficulty being surmounted in the best manner possible, the task of instruction was arduous, tedious, and incessant. The office of the supervisor remained open until 10 or 11 o'clock at night. The secretary and myself took the enumerators by groups and gave practical instructions, submitting to the enumerators the most difficult cases and problems in the three tables for their practice and decision.

At the same time the monitor enumerators were doing the same work by my orders in the municipal districts, and when I was convinced of the capabilities of the enumerators I appointed them and took their oaths of office—for the city of Puerto Principe, 22 enumerators (men, 19; women, 3); for the rural portion, 43 enumerators.

In order to know, examine, and select the enumerators of the other municipal districts, I left for Moron on the 9th, continuing thence to Ciego de Avila, Santa Cruz, and returning to this city on the evening of the 16th. On said trip I was obliged to go on horseback for 54 leagues on account of the lack of other means of communication. The secretary, Mr. Marquez Sterling, had remained in the meantime in charge of the office, and, according to instructions which he received, he distributed the equipments among the enumerators of the district of Puerto Principe and issued the proper orders, so that when I arrived there all the enumerators were already in their districts and had commenced their enumeration with the greatest order possible, without encountering any difficulty of any importance.

In Moron I appointed and received the oath of 22 enumerators; in Ciego de Avila, 17; in Santa Cruz, 12; in Nuevitas, 17; it was not necessary for me to go to this district to know the enumerators, the military commander of the locality receiving their oaths.

On the 16th, therefore, the secretary informed the Assistant Director that the enumeration of the entire province had begun.

Previously I had given special instructions to the enumerators which they were to observe and which consisted of the following:

"Working hours for the enumerators of the city, from 8 to 10 in the morning and from 12 to 5 in the afternoon; in the rural districts, from 6 to 10 in the morning and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.

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"When the working hours should be over, should some page of Schedule No. 1 remain unfilled, the enumerators shall draw a bracket in the left margin, including all the lines which were filled on that day, and in the center of the bracket he shall make the following memorandum: 'Enumerated this day ——— (so many),' leaving the balance on that day without being filled, the blanks mentioned in the heading of the schedule on the day on which the enumeration was made, which shall be filled under the date of the day on which he finishes said page of the schedule.

"The enumerators of rural districts shall keep a diary, for which purpose they will be given the proper blanks, in which they shall enter the names of the estates visited, number of persons enumerated, and the distance covered during the day.

"An authenticated copy of this diary shall be sent to the office of the supervisor every Saturday, making use of the rural guard for its transmission.

"No enumerator of a rural district may absent himself without authorization from this office, nor shall the town enumerators absent themselves from the city in which they render their services.

"In case an enumerator comes to a house where none of the inmates speak the Spanish language, he shall report the facts to this office, which will furnish an interpreter.

"The enumerators in cities, in filling schedule 3, shall write the following note at the end, as prescribed by the assistant director: 'This person is a resident of this city, does not lease but owns the cattle, and has cultivated the crops specified.'"

All these instructions were drafted in response to the urgent needs of this office and in accordance with consultations on the subject with Mr. Olmsted, Assistant Director of the Census, who attended to them with the greatest efficiency, and which it would be tedious to detail.

Interpreting the instructions to the supervisors, paragraph IV, I considered that the supervisor should go over the ground, which opinion I communicated to Mr. Olmsted under date of October 2, and requested the appointment of an agent to leave in the office, which was authorized, and I immediately appointed Mr. Manuel Breton Fajardo. The secretary and myself therefore left on October 20 to visit all the enumeration districts of the municipal district of Puerto Principe, in the following manner:

The secretary, Mr. Marquez Sterling, went over the districts corresponding to the wards of Caobillas, Magarabomba, Quemado de Jimiru, Limones, and Guanaja.

I visited the remaining wards of the district, that is those of Sibanicu, Cascorro, Quaimaro, Ecuador, Contramaestre, Yeguas, and San Geronimo.

We left on the 20th and returned on the 28th. This inspection was careful and exact. We corrected all the errors in the schedules in what had already been written by the enumerators, repeating all the explanations made in the office of the supervisor.

This inspection presented, furthermore, some difficulties, because it was necessary to make the entire trip on horseback on account of the lack of means of communication with said wards of any kind.

Knowing that the Assistant Director was going to visit this district on his way from Santiago de Cuba, I went to Nuevitas, where I had a long interview with Mr. Olmsted on October 31, showing him the work of the enumerators of Nuevitas, which he approved.

Until receiving the approval of Mr. Olmsted, my guide had been the work done and the fidelity with which I had interpreted the instructions. I also referred to other matter with Mr. Olmsted, which he very kindly explained to me, authorizing me to subdivide the districts which I feared could not be concluded on the 30th of November.

And I was very soon compelled to subdivide district No. 113 with the Nos. 133 and 134, and No. 114 with No. 135—positions which were filled by enumerators who

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had concluded other districts to my satisfaction, and believing that by such appointments I was doing an act of justice within the limits of the instructions.

The preparation of the accounts of the enumerators, the examination, line by line, of all the work submitted by the enumerators, obliging them to remake what was deficient, and the correction and avoidance of errors and duplications in taking the census, was my principal task from now on, being assisted from the 23d of November by an assistant granted me by Mr. Olmsted to the 10th of December. It afforded me great satisfaction to be able to telegraph to the assistant director of the census on November 30 that the taking of the census in this province was concluded.

After the 30th of November this office continued its work of correcting the taking of the census, which I can assure you was done with the greatest haste and activity possible, and which was concluded very rapidly when it is taken into consideration that this office had a very small personnel, only increased by the assistant or delegate to whom I have made reference. But I must state that even this agent, as may be seen from this report, was at my services for a certain number of days only, and therefore the greater part of the time this office had only the work of the employees authorized by the instructions.

Finally, upon being advised that this office would be honored with your visit, I went to Nuevitas, where you arrived the 8th, visiting the offices on the 9th and 10th. This office scrupulously complied with all the orders you gave.

To resume this report and to fulfill in other respects the instructions contained in the communication of the assistant director of November 9, I shall briefly refer to the difficulties encountered by this office relating to schedule No. 3, because there were no difficulties of importance in schedules Nos. 1 and 2.

But I find that these difficulties were stated with sufficient force and clearness in my communication of December 18, addressed to Mr. Olmsted, from which I take the following paragraphs:

"With regard to schedule No. 3, I must inform you that it is the one which has presented more difficulties for its compilation, due to the fact that many estates are abandoned and that the country is depopulated, for which reason all the data could not be procured from the neighbors.

"Another difficulty was that of fixing the superficial area of many estates, even when their owners lived thereon, on account of the '*haciendas comuneras;*' and in order to show the reason in such cases why it is not possible to give the superficial area, I take the liberty of informing you what are understood in this country by 'haciendas comuneras.'

"By '*haciendas comuneras*' are known the grants of land which the government or state had been making up to the beginning of the century.

"Taking a certain place as the center, the government granted the ground contained within a circle drawn around this center with a radius of 1 or 2 leagues, according as to whether the grant was for the raising of large or small cattle. This circle was not really measured, and the owner was satisfied with knowing that the ground for 2 leagues around belonged to him.

"More grants would be made, and it was so frequently the case that it might be said it was the rule that between the two points fixed as centers there was not the distance requisite, and that therefore one estate encroached upon another, one circumference crossing the other.

"This was ignored until an owner desired to really measure his grant or estate, and rules have been issued in the matter in order to balance the rights of these abutting owners. On the other hand, the owner of an estate gave it an arbitrary value in pesos, and he afterwards surrendered a certain number of pesos, which are called 'of possession' and which represent an aliquot part of the ground belonging to the estate on the day it should be surveyed, being separated from the neighboring ones. The total area could not be known because it was a very rare exception that the area which had been given it was not reduced by other grants.

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"The result is that the owner of an undivided estate does not know how much ground belongs to him, and it is still less known by the individuals who bought 'pesos of possession'—that is, the part which in proportion to the number of pesos at which the estate had been valued a century ago corresponds to the number of pesos bought. The confusion is increased by the fact that almost always it is unknown at what number of pesos the original owner of the estate appraised it.

"This can not be known until the survey of the entire estate is made judicially, fixing its bounds with the adjoining estates and afterwards subdividing or distributing it among all those proving that they possess 'pesos of possession.'"

In view of the above the supervisor could not demand the enumerators to answer in an exact manner, in caballerias and cordeles, the area of the undivided estates.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY OF THE PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

In accordance with the communication of the Assistant Director of the Census, dated November 9, I here give a brief description of the territory of my district, making as many observations as possible without being considered an exact study, for which I would not have time.

According to the official data of the last Government, the province of Puerto Principe is situated between 73° 14′ and 75° 25′ of longitude west of the meridian of the observatory of Madrid and 20° 38′ and 23° 23′ of latitude north. It has an area of 24,000 square kilometers.

It is situated more or less in the center of the island. During the period of the conquest the island was divided into two regions, the Eastern and Western, with their capitals in Santiago de Cuba and Habana, respectively; Puerto Principe therefore belonged almost entirely to the latter region. Later the island was divided into three departments, the Western, Central, and Eastern, and their capitals were Habana, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba, and it was not until April 10, 1868, that the island was divided into six provinces, one of them being Puerto Principe.

The climate is temperate, which makes living more agreeable than other territories of the island, which are exceedingly hot.

The province of Puerto Principe presents irregularly the appearance of a geometrical figure, a trapezium, running from east to west.

Its coasts on the north consist of large, sandy plains, with some swampy grounds, called "*siguaneas*" in this country.

On the southern coast the ground is variable, and mostly covered with a tree which usually grows on the coasts, and which it is said has medicinal virtues, called "mangle." Intricate marshes also abound, which are a characteristic of said coast and which appear in very reduced proportions on the north coast.

The entire region is very level, containing large plains or level lands, uncultivated, without trees and woods, and with pasture grounds for the breeding of cattle.

The rains are torrential during the spring, causing great fissures, which are dry in winter, but which acquire a fearful impetuosity with their torrents in summer.

The rivers irrigate all the lands perfectly, and although they can not be said to carry much water, they make the land sufficiently fertile for the requirements of agriculture.

The serpentine rock predominates in its geological formation, and with regard to its hydrological formation it has a series of rivers which, rising from the principal divisive, empty into the seas on the north and south.

With regard to the agricultural conditions of the land, more than two-thirds of the province of Puerto Principe may be advantageously used for all kinds of crops.

Especially toward the south the lands are magnificent, but, nevertheless, they are completely abandoned. All the residents of those regions await as the supreme enterprise and the realization of future wealth and comfort the immediate establishment of the railroad between Puerto Principe and Santa Cruz del Sur, which would

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in reality solve many problems in agriculture in this province as well as its commerce, immediately increasing the importance of this capital.

CHARACTER OF THE POPULATION.

The people are very energetic, naturally intelligent, decided lovers of their country and liberty, and distinguished by their pacific customs and application to order and work. They have faith in the protecting Government which offers it its future independence; and with regard hereto I may add that, influenced by that same faith, they have not opposed any obstacles to the prejudice of any action taken by the Government, having had so much faith in the taking of the census, as a preliminary step to a political change, that there was not one case in any enumeration district in which the enumerator was denied admittance or where the inhabitants refused to give the exact data.

The case occurred several times of a person going enormous distances to inform the enumerator of his district that he did not enumerate him for a certain cause.

It is the desire of the people to return to their farming, to the reconstruction of their estates, to the care and progress of their cultivation. And a people always ready to make sacrifices for their liberty, firm and brave, are always the first to seek happiness and comfort in peace.

The state of poverty of this province is really distressing, notwithstanding the fact that the people of the country use all their efforts to obtain resources to begin work; and it should be said, with regard to the pacific and loyal character of the people of this province, that Spaniards live in the rural districts who took a cruel part in the revolution against the Cubans, and that, nevertheless, their lives and estates are perfectly secure.

THE ENUMERATORS.

The number of enumerators employed was 132, who worked in 135 enumeration districts. There were three of them women, as I have already stated. Miss Maria Teresa Guerra deserves special mention, her work having been done with zeal, correctness, and care.

Of the other enumerators I may say, in a general way, that I am satisfied with their work and with their morality and intellectuality, with some rare exceptions when I had to require some enumerator to fulfill his duty. But of them I can and believe it my duty to recommend the following as especially worthy of mention with regard to their work: Jose Masdival, Antonio Vilardell, Francisco Sotomayor, Javier Hernandez, Romualdo Varona, Ulpiano Rodriguez, Carlos Baldarrain, Alvaro Silva, Manuel Cortes, Jose Garcini, Rafael Peron, Norberto Primelles, Angel Diaz Guzman, Ramon Anglada, Maria Teresa Guerra, Rolando Ramos, Eugenio L. de Mola, Manuel Breton, Jose Fernandez, Rogelio Z. Bazan, Rogelio Freyre, Octavio Oquendo Lui, Luis M. Cordoba, Enrique L. de Mola, J. Antonio Miranda, Miguel Perozo, Mario Garcini, Graciano Betancourt, Ulises Cosio, Gabriel Barreras, Manuel Pradas, Alonso Martinez, Francisco Pichardo, Enrique Boza, Emilio Torres, Filiberto Pichardo, Arturo Guzman, Antonio Naranjo, Jose Acosta, Alberto Guzman, Manuel Alvizuri, Natalio Peron.

I conclude this report upon receiving the order to leave for Washington after the first of January, from Habana or Cienfuegos.

Yours, etc.,

AGUSTIN H. AGÜERO,
Supervisor of the Census of Cuba.

The DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS OF CUBA,
Washington, D. C.
(Through Assistant Director.)

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APPENDIX VIII.

CENSUS OF CUBA, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR,
Province of Santa Clara, December 31, 1899.

SIR: On the 21st of July last I received a telegram from General Wilson, notifying me that I had been appointed supervisor of the census of the province, and informing me that I was required to report at Washington on the 10th of August to the Director of the Census for instructions.

In Washington, where I arrived on the 10th, I received instructions from the board of the census of the United States, having had several interviews with the Assistant Director and the other members of the board. Fully instructed in the preparation of the schedules of population, schools, and agriculture, which were to be filled in Cuba, I returned from Washington on the 26th of the same month.

In Habana, together with Mr. Victor H. Olmsted, Assistant Director of the Census of Cuba, we devoted ourselves to the division of the province into districts of enumeration, taking as a basis for the census the old municipal districts.

As there does not exist in Cuba any register which could give us an exact knowledge of the limits and bounds of the different municipal districts and their wards, I addressed the 28 municipal mayors of the province, requesting them to send me such plans as they might have of their districts and wards.

Unfortunately, although some of the mayors could send plans of their districts, there were very few indeed who could send plans of their wards, sending only a short statement of the limits of the same, but without indicating directions or distances.

It was indispensable, therefore, to cure this deficiency of information with the appointment of enumerators who should practically know the limits of the wards or districts of enumeration, the names of the plantations, that of their owners, and even the superficial area of each one; and this consideration governed me in the appointment of the enumerators for the rural districts.

* * * * * * *

The appointment of the enumerators, which at first sight did not appear to offer any difficulties, was difficult and even vexatious in practice. This was due to the large number of applicants, to the imposition of certain elements which, supported by a small portion of the press, believed that they only had a right to be appointed, and to the state of paralysis of business in which this province is at present, which makes office seeking to a certain point necessary, because the energies and activities of a large number of intelligent young men having large families do not find application, and they have, therefore, a hard fight for existence.

However, without taking these requirements into consideration, the undersigned supervisor, closing his eyes to the suggestions of corporations or friends, devoted himself to seeking in the enumerators morality, qualifications, and knowledge of the locality, which was especially recommended by the regulations; and if he made a mistake sometimes it was because in the rural districts, for the reasons already stated, he preferred a full knowledge of the region to great fitness.

Desiring to insure success, he delivered to every rural enumerator a precise statement, which is attached to this report, of the names of the estates located in his district, the names of their owners, and the superficial area of the same as a guide and for purposes of correction in case the information furnished by the individuals concerned should not appear clear and conclusive; and for this reason there appeared in the schedules of agriculture many estates which either did not appear in the municipal assessments or appeared as having a smaller area, a fraud intended exclusively during the last régime to pay the lowest tax possible.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE.

The province of Santa Clara is bounded on the north by the old canal of Bahama, on the east by the province of Puerto Principe, on the south by the Sea of the Antilles, and on the west by the province of Matanzas.

Its principal cities are Santa Clara, the capital, situated in the interior of the province, with 14,683 inhabitants, and 66,273 in the judicial district; Cienfuegos, with 30,041, and 108,767 in the entire judicial district; Sagua, with 13,183, and 58,749 in the entire judicial district; San Juan de los Remedios, with 6,634, and 72,599 in the entire judicial district; Trinidad, with 11,721, and 24,342 in the entire judicial district; and Sancti Spiritus, with 12,666, and 25,700 in the entire judicial district, making a total in the province of 356,430 inhabitants.

The province of Santa Clara, one of the largest in the island, and the most populated after that of Habana, offered many difficulties for the enumeration, as the intricate hills of Trinidad are situated there, most noteworthy being the Pico del Potrerillo, La Cabeza del Muerto, La Siguanea, Pico Blanco, and Cucurucho. There are also situated there the sierras of Sancti Spiritus, from which the sierras of La Gloria and Banao branch off; the hills of Santa Clara, where we find the craggy sierras of Oscambray, containing rich mines of copper and asphalt, and the hill of Manicaragua; the hills of San Juan de los Remedios, from which the sierras of Bumburanao rise, containing rich deposits of kaolin, etc.; and in the judicial district of Sagua la Grande, the Sierra Morena, which occupies almost the entire north coast from the Palma River to the barrio of Sitiecito, belonging to the municipal district of Sagua.

On the other hand, on the north coast from the Palma River to the mouth of the Sagua la Grande River, and from this point to very near San Juan de los Remedios, there are a large number of *caballerias* of marshy land which are crossed with great difficulty during the rainy season.

And on the southern coast we find the famous swamp of Zapata, very extensive and dangerous, extending from the Bay of La Broa to Caimanera, about 39 leagues long and from 4 to 6 leagues wide, in some points 9 leagues wide. Situated in this swamp and between it and the southern coast there are several large plantations which it was necessary to visit.

It is only possible to enter the swamp by the southern coast by two or three very shallow ports, the principal one being that of the estate of Santa Teresa, called to-day La Maquina.

By the northern coast it may be said that there exists only one entrance to the swamp in the province of Santa Clara. It is called Callejon de los Guiros. But in order to reach this pass there are only four practicable roads.

1. That of San Pedro, a difficult road on account of the flow from the swamp, the bad stone bottom, and pits, very dangerous both for men and horses, some of them being from 4 to 6 yards deep. The length of this road is 5 leagues, 2½ of them water.

2. The entrance called De los Ratones, from the plantation Pamplona to that of San Blas, 2 leagues are under water; but during the month of November it was not possible for any enumerator to cross it on account of its bad condition, the pits and holes being filled with water.

3. The entrance of Buenavista, from the plantation of Orbea to that of San Blas, 3½ leagues are under water and 2 leagues impassable on account of the stones and numerous pits. It is only possible to go around them, and that only in time of very dry weather.

4. The entrance through Cayo Navarro to Cayo Grande and Cocodrilo; in a space of 2½ leagues it is only possible to go through it on foot or in canoes.

The pass of Los Guiros has 1½ leagues under water filled with rocks and pits, but during the month of November last, by reason of the abundant rains of October, this

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SUPERVISORS AND ENUMERATORS, SANTA CLARA.

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entrance, which is doubtless the best one, had 8 leagues of water, from the plantation of Nicolas to that of San Blas.

In order to cross the swamp from the north coast to the south coast there is another entrance called Nicolas and Cocodrilo, which is 1 league under water and 4 leagues of stones, declivities, and coral.

In order to go through these entrances on horseback it is necessary to wrap the horses from their heads to their knees with pieces of hard leather, in order to prevent them injuring themselves against the points of the coral, called "dog's teeth," and so that they may endure the journey, which, by reason of the nature of the ground, is necessarily slow and arduous, as well as very unpleasant on account of the numerous mosquitoes in the swamp.

The distances to be covered in order to visit the swamp are from the plantation of Nicolas to that of Maniadero, 30 leagues from the north; but from the south coast there are 40 leagues, the trip being rendered more difficult on account of the numerous lakes, ponds, and pits which it is necessary to cross.

FOOD FOR PEOPLE AND HORSES.

For the men it is necessary to carry the provisions along, because the natives (who are the only ones who can live there) live exclusively on crocodile tails (?), mud turtles, agouti (Indian rats), and honey.

To feed the horses, it is necessary to cut leaves from the trees until the plantation of Jegui is reached, where there is some vegetation; but from there to the Maquina, near the entrance of Santa Teresa, by the plantation of Santo Tomas, in a space of 7 leagues to San Lazaro, nothing is found but hills and seashore, and it is necessary to cut leaves from the trees to feed animals.

The principal rivers which cross the province of Santa Clara are, in the northern portion, the Sagua la Grande, navigable for a distance of 27 kilometers; the Sagua la Chica, and the Jatibonico del Norte, and, in the southern portion, the Jatibonico del Sur, the Zaza, Hagabama, Arimao, Caunao, Salado, and Damiji, the latter navigable for a distance of 27 kilometers (the last four rivers emptying into the beautiful port of Cienfuegos), and the Hanabana, which rises in the lakes of Mordazo and empties in the lake of Tesoro, and, finally, the river Hatiguanico, which, rising in the lake of Tesoro, crosses the Zapata swamp and empties in the bay of La Broa.

The principal ports of the province are, on the north coast, Isabela de Sagua and Caibarien, and, on the south coast, Tunas de Zaza, Casilda, and the famous port of Jagua, or Cienfuegos, one of the largest in the world.

THE ENUMERATION.

On the 16th of October, without any portfolios in which to keep their schedules, the enumerators of the town districts set out upon their work.

The 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23rd, 24th of the same month, as they received their portfolios, the enumerators of the rural districts began their work.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE ENUMERATION.

By reason of the opposition of a small portion of the press, the enumeration began with the suspicion and mistrust of many inhabitants, some of whom saw in the census a certain political end and others a determined basis on which to base new taxation.

But we are happy to say here that this mistrust and passive resistance disappeared very soon, by virtue of the persuasive propaganda of the enumerators themselves, who informed the public of the regulations and the penalties which would be incurred by the enumerators who consented to concealments, and especially con-

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vincing them of the importance for the future good organization of the country of a correct census of population and exact statistics as to the state of the public wealth and public instruction of the country. And the enthusiasm or the fear was so great that more than 200 individuals appeared to be recorded of their own will who had been absent from their homes for some reason or other on the day of the enumeration.

Soon after the beginning of the census there occurred a rain and wind storm, which lasted thirteen days in some localities, embarrassing the journey of the rural enumerators, the rivers swelling and the ground being soaked to such an extent that several enumerators, for this reason, which they duly entered in their daily reports of their work, recorded a small number of persons and agricultural schedules; and as a general rule it may be said that if the enumerators of the rural districts fulfilled their duty to the satisfaction of the supervisor, it is surely due to the knowledge each one had of the ground to which he was assigned; because the war which depopulated the country of men and animals, the fires which ruined all crops, fences, and roads, and the abundant vegetation of the Torrid Zone, obliterated the limits which separated the wards from each other; and, nevertheless, there were only two cases where an enumerator of the district of Quemado de Güines made a mistake in the district, having entered an abandoned estate as belonging to said district, when the fact was that a part thereof—18 *caballerias*—belongs to the municipal district of Rancho Veloz. The other case was that of an enumerator of Vueltas who entered two estates of the municipal district of Remedios.

THE ENUMERATOR OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE ZAPATA SWAMP.[1]

Up to the 9th of November, by reason of the heavy rains of the latter part of October, it was impossible to find a man who for $10 per day would enumerate the few inhabitants who live in the swamp of Zapata. Finally Mr. Pedro Nunez promised to go over the swamp and turn in his work on the 30th of November, which he religiously fulfilled.

WOMEN EMPLOYED IN THE CENSUS.

Fifty-eight women were employed as enumerators of the census, and all have fulfilled their duty very conscientiously and with great cleanliness and exactness, the following deserving special mention: Misses Manuela Chavez y Clotilde Silva, of Santa Clara; Flora Ramos y Juana Monzon y Aguirre, of Cienfuegos; Teresa Mestre and Elvira Cabana, of Trinidad; Luisa Herrada, of Remedios; Maria Weis and Francisca del Valle Gonzalez, of Sancti Spiritus.

We also had Mrs. Agueda Valdes Aday, widow of Leza, as an enumerator of the second rural district of San Juan de los Yeras, who presented 14 schedules of population and 130 of agriculture, rendering a perfectly exact, minute, and clean work. This lady went out to enumerate her district on horseback, accompanied by her 10-year-old son.

ENUMERATORS EMPLOYED.

The enumerators employed in the census of the province of Santa Clara are distributed by judicial districts in the following manner:

Judicial district of Santa Clara	79
Judicial district of Cienfuegos	113
Judicial district of Sagua la Grande	63
Judicial district of San Juan de los Remedios	75
Judicial district of Trinidad	21
Judicial district of Sancti Spiritus	31
Total	382

[1] The western part was enumerated by Sixto Agramonte.

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GROUNDS PREPARED FOR RAISING TOBACCO.

The rains during the last fifteen days of October unfortunately destroyed the seeds of the early tobacco and wet the grounds prepared for the sowing of tobacco excessively; the sowing had not taken place when the work of the census was begun; had they been, the agriculture schedules would make a better showing than they do, for we know that during the last days of November and the first twenty-five of this month, an enormous amount of settings of tobacco have been laid out in this province, the production of which, if the weather continues favorable, will not be less than 220,000 quintals.

And it may be said that one-third of the future tobacco crops will be the result of the individual efforts of the Cuban farmer; because, if the agriculture schedules are carefully examined, it will be seen that only a very small number of estates own a yoke of oxen to prepare the ground, the farmer having been obliged to till the ground with his hands, a ground which is hard and knotty, as is that of Cuba.

And it may also be said that it is noticed in a majority of cases that these animals mentioned in schedule No. 3 have been furnished by capitalists of the cities, who charge as hire for the same one-third of the gross product of tobacco and corn they grow.

Consequently, if things go on as they are going, the evils of the last régime will continue in Cuba, when the case was that the owner was nothing but the manager, without salary, of his estate. And if it is desired to permit agriculture in Cuba to enter upon an era of reconstruction, it will be indispensable to give small landowners means of securing the capital necessary to purchase oxen and implements.

ASSISTANCE OF THE AUTHORITIES.

By reason of the judicial districts of Sancti Spiritus and Trinidad being located at a great distance from this city, the case often occurred that certificates going and coming from there took seven days. It was necessary therefore, in order to fulfill the demands which were being made for schedule No. 3, to send men on horseback who could deliver the schedules and notices to the enumerators within twenty-four hours. Three trips were thus made to Sancti Spiritus, one to Trinidad, one to Fomento, and another to Placetas. I must here state that Gen. José Miguel Gomez, civil governor of the province, cheerfully and speedily gave me all the assistance I requested.

THE RURAL GUARD.

In all the districts, I have been told, the enumerators received from the chiefs of the rural guard the most spontaneous and excellent assistance.

In the Aguada de Pasajeros, a ward of the municipal district of Cienfuegos, the captain of the rural guard, Mr. Bernardo Mirabal, furnished the eight assistants which it was necessary to send there in order to conclude the enumeration of that ward as soon as possible and the horses required so that they could fulfill their duty.

THE NOTICES AND SCHEDULE NO. 3.

Twice I was out of notices and schedule No. 3, but I must state that the Assistant Director sent me from Habana or other points those that I required. I must also state here that the undersigned supervisor always found the Assistant Director well disposed to explain doubtful questions, and that the advice given me was always useful for the success of the works of the census.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR.

With the exception of a few dollars which were invested during the first days in some repairs, this office has not cost one cent to the census of Cuba, because the

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undersigned has made use of the office and furniture he had in the palace of the Civil Governor as secretary of the provincial board of agriculture, industry, and commerce of Santa Clara.

I am glad to state that we have worked in this office from 7 in the morning to 12 at night, the time when the electric light was put out, without excepting Sundays and holidays. Only thus could we keep up a constant correspondence with 382 enumerators, distributed over a province which has given more than 356,000 inhabitants, as well as keep up the accounting to date, and have paid all the enumerators, interpreters, agents, etc., without those delays which would be inevitable with so small a number of employees—a secretary and a messenger—and that office knows a special agent was added to this office on November 2 and another on the 23d of the same month.

REPORTS.

I attach to this report, besides the statements of the assessments of the rural estates which compose the wards of this province, of which I have already spoken, a general report of the census of the province of Santa Clara, giving the names of the enumerators, houses, and families, and two other statements giving the cattle existing in each municipal district of this province during the years 1895 and 1899, in order that they may be used for purposes of comparison.

JUAN BAUTISTA JIMENEZ,
Supervisor of the Census.

The DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C.
(Through the Assistant Director.)

APPENDIX IX.

CENSUS OF CUBA, OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR,
Province of Santiago de Cuba, November 30, 1899.

SIR: Complying with your request of the 9th instant, in which you asked me to make a detailed report of the work of the census in this province, I have the pleasure to inform you that on the 22d of July I received the appointment of supervisor and was directed to report to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C.

* * * * * * *

In view of this appointment I had to embark the 26th of July for Habana, where the communications with the United States are much better than from this port, in order to arrive punctually at Washington by the 10th of August, as I was ordered. On Monday, the 31st of the same month, I embarked from Habana for New York by the steamer *Vigilancia*, going from that city to Washington by rail, and arriving on time. I remained fourteen days in that capital and arrived at Habana on the 23d of August, via Tampa. I remained in Habana thirteen days, helping to prepare the subdivision of my province into enumeration districts, at the provisional office of the census in Habana, leaving that city Thursday, September 7, for Santiago de Cuba, where I arrived on the 11th, but was unable to disembark until the 12th, owing to quarantine regulations. The office had been already opened at No. 32 San Basilio street, with the secretary and messenger in charge since the 1st of September.

The undersigned supervisor had, consequently, scarcely a month in which to appoint the enumerators, and, due to the topography of this province and the lack of communications, he could not, as the other supervisors probably have done, go to

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SUPERVISORS AND ENUMERATORS, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

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each one of the 324 enumeration districts to select as enumerators residents of those places; it would have required six months to perform this part of the work alone. For this reason, and having in Santiago de Cuba a great number of capable persons who were acquainted with the various localities of this province (having been engaged in fighting in such localities during the war), and seeing the lack of time and the imperious necessity of beginning the enumeration in all parts of the province on the 16th of October, I decided to select the entire personnel from among these individuals. The satisfactory results were shown in the practical operation of this plan, because only men in whom were combined these qualifications would have been able to withstand two severe hurricanes and the crossing of swollen rivers and terrible swamps, as they had neither bridges nor roads.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY OF THE PROVINCE.

The territory of this province, the most extensive and the richest in woods and minerals of the island, at the same time the most fertile and virgin, is comprised of a tract 225 miles from east to west, and 120 miles from north to south.

Topographically considered, this province is the most mountainous. Here we find the most elevated mountains of Turquino, Ojo del Toro, and Gran Piedra, to whose precipitous heights the enumerators have ascended, searching for a hut which might or might not be inhabited, these peaks being situated in the Sierra Maestra, which extends majestically and imposingly from Cabo Cruz to beyond Santiago de Cuba in the direction of east to west.

As a natural consequence of the great elevations of this country, there flow through the deep canyons beautiful rivers, navigable for schooners their entire courses, or the larger part thereof, such as the Cauto, Contramaestre, Baconao, Bayamo, Toar, and others, whose overflows inundate and devastate the territory near by, destroying the crops and sepulchrating in their tempestuous currents each year, now and then, some imprudent and careless traveler who pretends to cross them. The rainfall in this region is so abundant that this year the rain gauge registered 14½ inches in four days.

GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The geographical characteristics relating to the orography of the province have been described in the foregoing paragraph, so there is only to be added some remarks relating to ports, towns, etc.

There is in this province the bay of Nipe, of greater extension than all those of the island, where some rivers empty into the sea, such as the Cajimaya, the Mayarí, which is navigable as far as the town of the same name, and the river known as the Nipe; also the creeks Juan Vicente, Serón, and Centeno. This bay, properly dredged, can accommodate any squadron which exists to-day.

The port or bay of Guantánamo, which is quite large, is considered the third in the island; the rivers of Guaso and Guantánamo, which carry a large amount of water, empty into this bay.

The bay of Santiago de Cuba, entirely surrounded and protected, and celebrated because of the fact that in the same the Spanish tyranny was destroyed forever by the United States, receives the waters of the following rivers, which are of little importance: The Paradas, the Caimanes, and the Caney. Among its creeks, there is only one worthy of mention, being the Yarayó. The entrance to this port is perfectly clean, and if dredged it would be of great utility and shelter for the steamers which cross the ocean, and which can not at present enter the bay if they are vessels that draw a very large amount of water, due to the large shoal which is found at the entrance, leaving only a narrow canal, difficult and dangerous to enter without the help of good pilots.

There is yet to be mentioned all the bays and ports in this province in their successive order. * * *

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The principal cities of this province, in the order of their importance, are Santiago de Cuba, which is the capital, Manzanillo, Gibara, Holguin, Guantanamo, Baracoa, Sagua de Tánamo, and Puerto Padre; Bayamo and Tunas were destroyed, but are being reconstructed slowly; Jiguaní, Cobre, Caney, and a multitude of small towns like these without special importance.

There exist only three railroads: That of Cuba to Enramadas and Hal to Songo; that of Gibara to Holguin (narrow gauge), and that of Caimanera to Guantanamo. Of private lines there is that of the mines of Juraguá, Daiquirí, and some kilometers in sugar plantations.

This province is eminently agricultural and not industrial, and its poverty and retrogression will continue increasing until a perfect state of peace is established which will permit work on farms without interruption; but as the proprietors have been ruined and there are no means of communication, only the establishment of an agricultural bank, the construction of a central railroad with its branches, and good roads will be the means of saving the sad situation which confronts this province and which, with these, would be converted into an emporium of riches without equal in the world.

I could describe other geographical characteristics if it were not for making the article too lengthy.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE POPULATION.

The general character, or the conditions, of the inhabitants of this province can be considered under four distinct aspects—civil, political, moral, and relative to the census.

Civilly considered, the cities and towns of this province are very backward, because public instruction is limited and poor, due to the absolute lack of the establishment of first grade of public schools, and also real kindergartens—not from lack of desire on the part of the inhabitants, but due to the Spanish régime, who, not having in themselves the principles of education, consequently could not impart same to their colonies. For this reason the majority of the Cubans do not understand nor know what are their rights and duties as citizens. Politically, the towns of the east desire independence.

With regard to the moral part, these towns have generally good customs, and by instinct their inhabitants are good and humane, generous, and always disposed to offer the most open hospitality. The political tyranny of the last government and the no less lamentable tyranny of the Spanish clergy may perhaps have contributed as an efficient cause to certain antisocial customs, such as concubinage; but notwithstanding this they are moral. With regard to the census, the past bad administration did not know how or did not wish to give natural and exact limits to the different wards, and the people has shown itself diffident and distrustful in this census, concealing persons, ages, and even domestic animals, fearing that fiscal or municipal taxes, etc., would be levied. One sagacious enumerator, in order to make the people appear in a city, had the happy thought to tell them, "Do not fear; what I am doing now is for the distribution of rations to-morrow by the American Government." This was sufficient for all persons to present themselves and give correct answers.

The difficulties I have encountered in directing the census are various and of different characters. * * *

The absence of means of communication in general, ordinary, railway, and even telegraphic, with the most distant and inaccessible points caused two or three times the time to be employed in concluding the work intrusted to me, notwithstanding the employment of couriers and special private means, the expenses for which were authorized by the assistant director. The absence of pecuniary resources of the enumerators—all poor men, who did not have horses nor means of borrowing them for so arduous trips, each one being under the necessity of leaving some resources to

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his family, etc.—was one of the troubles which made me believe that the realization of the census would be impossible. * * *

The large number of ignorant and suspicious colored people, kept in this condition by the Spanish Government as a political measure, has been sufficiently shown by the enumeration of the wards in which they reside. The division of wards, the absence of known limits in all the country districts, causing one enumerator to enter the district of another, requiring the immediate correction of errors, going back, remaking plans, investigations, etc., in order to avoid duplications, has disturbed the good order of this most delicate service. The limited time granted for the preparation, organization, and execution of the census has rendered the work so much more difficult that the little which has been well done deserves to be praised, because only an iron will, together with the good wishes and activity of the enumerators, encouraged, perhaps, by the hope of being placed in new works of real statistics, have contributed to the success attained. Six months of organization and six more of execution was the time which should have been employed to conclude this gigantic work, which has just been executed for the first time in the island of Cuba in forty-five days only. It is the truth, and it must be included in this report, that a good management in the hands of Messrs. Sanger and Olmsted, and an abundance of money for general expenses, and a most active correspondence, have assisted most wonderfully, without which help we would still be at the beginning. The two rain and wind storms which detained the enumerators even after they were over, because the marshes became so dangerous they could not be crossed. * * *

The difficulty of the division into wards has been an obstacle which could not be passed over, and which will cause a certain confusion in the limits thereof in the census, especially in the country, where the mayors were not able to decide the limits of their own jurisdiction, except in a very vague manner. This is the reason some of the enumerators passed to neighboring wards. In order to correct this, it would be necessary to make corrections—go over some of the work—and the period fixed for the conclusion of the census did not permit this. The principal causes of this chaos are the absence of plans and topographical maps, perfectly prepared, indicating what belongs to each jurisdiction, the official arrangement of the limits by natural fixed boundaries, such as creeks, rivers, mountains, etc., and most especially that the office of ward mayor be given always to persons of well-known zeal and education, with larger salaries, in order to cause people of worth to aspire to these positions.

The difficulty of the rains was easily surmounted, because it had been foreseen, and competent men were selected well acquainted with the fording of rivers and pools which they encountered on their road. Nevertheless, more than twelve days were lost in both storms. In some places, such as Baracoa, Mayari, and Holguin, much more time was lost, the storm having lasted there twenty-three days.

NUMBER OF ENUMERATORS EMPLOYED.

The number of enumerators was at the beginning 323, distributed among 19 municipal districts in the following manner:

Alto Songo, 10; Balma, 12; Caney, 14; Cristo, 2; Cobre, 20; Guantanamo, 37; Sagua de Tanamo, 7; Niquero, 4; Bayamo, 16; Jiguani, 9; Holguin, 33; Gibara, 23; Puerto Padre, 18; Mayari, 9, and Baracoa, 27. Afterwards, when the monitors or delegates informed me of the number of inhabitants each ward had, it was necessary to add 9 enumerators more—in Guantanamo, 4; in Palma, 2; in San Luis, 1; in Caney, 1, and in Bayamo, 1—making a total of 332.

NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED AS ENUMERATORS.

The number of women employed as enumerators in this district was only one in Campechuela, called America Betancourt. In Santiago they could not be employed, because the supervisor was not authorized to furnish them a companion, which would

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have avoided the insults to which they were exposed in this capital, at least from those opposed to the census.

GENERAL INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL CHARACTER OF THE ENUMERATORS, THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND ZEAL.

With regard to the general intellectual and moral character of the enumerators, their qualifications and zeal, I must state that they must be divided into three groups: The monitors, the enumerators of the city, and those of the country. The first—that is, the monitors—all 19 showed great intelligence, activity, and good faith in all the work of organization, instruction, and vigilance, those of Santiago, Manzanillo, Bayamo, Holguin, Palma, and Gibara deserving special mention. These delegates personally paid for trips, going to all the places where their presence may have been required, gave proper account of the enumerators who did not work, and there were some who personally paid for the printing of proclamations and announcements for the others and for the public.

The enumerators of the city, numbering 33, have done work fairly correct, in view of the short period of preparation and the difficulties they frequently encountered, being obliged to wait until all hours of the night for the return of the husbands or heads of families, when the latter refused to give any information without the intervention of the former, as well as many other causes which have been included in the body of this report. There have been many who have distinguished themselves for their exactness in the census, the zeal and rapidity of the work, but the following deserve special mention: Nos. 150, 115, 49, 220, 57, 40, 30, 37, 36, 29, 44, 28, and 31, and others which would make a list too extensive to mention.

The enumerators of the country have been true Titans. Constantly having to cope with the inclemency of the weather, with the bad roads, and the poverty of the farmers who were not able to give them the proverbial hospitality of this class of people, being obliged to sleep in kitchens having no walls, detained in miserable hovels for days waiting for the rivers to go down in order to continue their work, living mostly on sweet-potatoes, and many of them losing their horses, they have finally conquered more by reason of their ambition than for the remuneration, which often was not sufficient to pay expenses. The Government, or rather the American people who read these descriptions, can not understand them and will probably believe that they are exaggerated, accustomed as you are to good roads, railroads, bridges, etc. It is necessary to see this and to go over the roads during the rainy season to get a correct idea. Who could be mentioned as the most worthy of these giants of duty and activity? All of them; and their work executed on foot, on a chair, standing in the mud of the interior of the huts of the natives, tormented by the ferocious mosquitoes of the woods, by the smoke of the fires, etc., have a relatively large value, even for those who, having enumerated a small number of persons, have traveled immense distances, as was the case with those who went to the Sierra Maestra. In general I can not say less here—that the education, morality, qualifications, and zeal of the personnel employed have been excellent. I only had to discharge two, one in San Luis because he was too old and did not write plainly, and the other in Campechuela for having absolutely ignored the instructions he had received. Two or three resigned on account of illness and were immediately substituted without interrupting the census.

INTERESTING DETAILS RELATING TO THE WORK.

The details relating to the work, and which could be changed in a new census, are material and are confined to—

First. The time. So delicate a work should never be executed in a country so destitute of means of communication and education, and especially during the time of heavy rains, in the period of forty-five days.

Second. A great difference should be made between the salary paid enumerators of cities and those of the country. If another census should be taken in the same

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period and under the same conditions, it would not be possible to obtain a personnel similar to the present one; only ignorant persons or those forced thereto through necessity would apply for the positions. One enumerator of the country who took part in the ten years' insurrection and that of the last three years suffered so many hardships and perils taking the census that he was sorry he had accepted the position, saying that he preferred twenty years of war to repeating the work he executed only for pride's sake and to keep his sworn word. I repeat that these details appear to be exaggerated. I assure you that there is a pass on the road from Baracoa to Maisi where a person is obliged to make the horse go before him creeping through the stones and follow him on all fours, with great danger of falling down an immense precipice. This road is that called "Mata Caballo," (kill a horse).

Third. The ink bottles sent to the enumerators were of no use, their long shape making them upset easily, and this office has spent a good sum in ink and was obliged to authorize some delegates to do the same. Inkstands with a spring should have been selected for the pocket, and, furthermore, a certain amount only should have been put in the bottles.

Fourth. If the enumerators had been authorized to take their data with pencil and afterwards fill in the schedules at their homes in ink, all the work would have been better. Only the enumerators of the towns who had a table on which to write and a chair to sit on were able to keep their schedules clean and neat.

Fifth. The portfolios allow the schedules of education and agriculture to slip out laterally. It would have been advisable, therefore, for them to have had two lateral fastenings, or that the second and third schedules had been made larger.

Sixth. The waterproof covering is not sufficiently so, and allows the water to enter in crossing rivers. The tapes were sewn too near the edges; some became unfastened, and it was necessary to replace them.

CONCLUSION.

Finally, and in order to properly close this report, already of sufficient length, I consider it my duty to request the Assistant Director to use his influence in so far as possible to have established in this unfortunate island bureaus or offices of statistics, on the style of those existing in the United States, France, and Germany, which should, weekly or monthly, collect all the data relating to the increase or decrease of population, color, nativity, age, education, etc., of all the inhabitants, with a corps of agricultural engineers to make plans of the districts and fix natural limits for each one. Finally, that a general plan containing all the private plans of rural estates, leaving the ground belonging to the State and the royalties (realengos) clearly defined. In this manner everybody would know what he owns exactly, the large number of parcels of land without owners will be made use of, and without the expenses which have been incurred at the present time. In a short period these bureaus of statistics would be enabled to furnish these schedules filled in for a complete census and even more correctly.

In this manner complete statistics could be obtained in Cuba which would give a real knowledge of the country with regard to its different climates, geological conditions, production, and wealth, information which the Spaniards never had during the four centuries they dominated the island, the lack of which prevents a knowledge of the great advantages which if known would surely attract heavy immigration to develop them. These bureaus of statistics would reveal the great resources and sources of wealth which Cuba contains.

Yours, etc.,

SABAS MENESES,
Supervisor of the Census.

The DIRECTOR OF CUBAN CENSUS,
Washington, D. C.
(Through the Assistant Director.)

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APPENDIX X.

WESTERN SWAMP OF ZAPATA, IN THE PORTION CORRESPONDING TO THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF JAGUEY GRANDE.

[Details relating to the same compiled by the undersigned enumerator, No. 251.]

First excursion.—I left the town of Jaguey Grande on the afternoon of the 15th of October, 1899, spending the night at the Victoria plantation in order to commence my work in the morning of the 16th, the date fixed for taking the census.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th I left said plantation, accompanied by the guides, Polonio Miranda and Luis Gonzalez, all of us provided with repeating rifles, 200 rounds of ammunition, revolvers, machetes, bowie knives, shotguns, with ammunition therefor; also carrying rations to last us six days.

At 8.30 a. m. we entered the swamp, leaving our horses at the Victoria plantation above mentioned.

October 16—First visit.—This was to Crocodile Island, where we found nothing deserving of special mention. Immediately thereafter we continued to the islets of Verde, Cujal, and El Ahorcado, where we spent the first night. The trip between the islets is very difficult, the swamp being from one-half to three yards deep, at which depth there is a firm, stony bottom. Many and various woods and birds abound on these islets.

October 17.—Visit to the islets of La Galleta, La Caoba, El Ocujal, and La Cuchilla camping on the latter. During this trip we killed a number of crocodiles, measuring from 1 to 4 yards, making use of our arms and machetes for the purpose. The most abundant woods on this islet are mahogany and ocuje. The night was unpleasant and spent on guard, because crocodiles followed our party to the camp, four of them advancing to our mosquito bars, which we killed with great trouble.

October 18.—I visited the islets of Jiqui, Alonso, Los Negros, and Bejuco 1st. On this day we killed seven turkeys and one Indian rat (jutia) for our maintenance, because we had lost what we had with us on account of a storm. We spent the night on the islet of Bejuco, being followed again by crocodiles, with which we had an encounter lasting two hours, succeeding after killing two in dispersing them.[1] The guide, Luis Gonzalez, was wounded and bruised, as well as Polonio Miranda.

There are some human remains on this islet, it having been one of the Cuban camps during the last war.

October 19.—Visit to the islets Punta del Sinú, Palma Amarilla, Cuchilla Sola, and La Jutia. This day we killed nine crocodiles, from 5 to 6 feet in length. Our food consisted of turkey and fish and we spent the night on the last islet, where, by reason of being near the lake of Tesoro and many crocodiles infesting it, it was impossible for us to rest, as it was necessary to be on the lookout. On the islet Punta de Sinú, already mentioned, there exists a mineral spring within a rock, around which there are still some Cuban camps. The temperature is very agreeable on this islet, the nights being cold.

October 20.—On the morning of this day I visited the islets of El Agustin, Los Voluntarios, El Lazo, Lojita, and Retorno, where we spent the night. During the day we killed 7 white heron, 1 turkey and 1 mud turtle. We slept in a stockade of palms, a defense which it is customary to make in order to avoid the attack of the crocodiles which prowled about during the night. At daybreak we were surrounded by a large number of crocodiles; our position being somewhat difficult, we succeeded in killing 4 crocodiles, using all our ammunition, and therefore by the use of our machetes and ganotes we were able to reach some trees and through their branches

[1] The Caiman or American crocodile is very large and courageous.

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ENUMERATORS, CITY OF HABANA.

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we traveled a distance of 45 feet, where, now out of danger, I determined to proceed, as will be related.

October 21.—Lack of food on account of having used our ammunition in defense against the crocodiles. We decided to return in order to secure provisions. The distance from the islet of Retorno to the town is 3 leagues, 1¼ being swamp. Arriving with difficulty at Jaguey at 11 o'clock, and after getting supplies, again at 2 in the afternoon set out and arrived at islet of Lomar de los Voluntarios at 6 in the evening. Slept there. Some graves of Cubans from the last war are on this islet.

October 22.—Visited the islets of Conconé, El Torno, El Carmelo, and El Perico. Killed 3 crocodiles, 2 mud turtles, 3 birds, and 1 Indian rat on this day. Islets very dense and difficult to penetrate on account of their marshy interior.

October 23.—Visited the islets of Socorro. Killed 5 crocodiles, 3 wild doves, and 2 Indian rats. This islet is quite large and to reach it a difficult portion of the swamp has to be crossed, being near to the peninsula of Zapata. Found a family at the "*jato*" of Maniadero composed of five persons. Asked the head of the family named Marcel Zacarias Morejon what the distance was from Santa Clara. He informed me that it was about 60 leagues. When asked what chief or government he recognized he answered "none." That in those places everyone governed himself. Their food consisted of honey, Indian rats, meal, pumpkins, and some venison and coffee sweetened with said honey. The venison with much difficulty he caught with traps. Many mosquitoes and insects on this peninsula.

October 24.—At daybreak on this day started again for the swamp and visited the islets of El Campamento and El Alerta. Rained all day. Killed 2 crocodiles and 1 flamingo. Slept with wet clothing and tormented with mosquitoes. Our hammocks were swung 3 yards above the ground on the banks of the brook El Contrero, whose limpid waters rejoiced our spirits and in which are many fish.

October 25.—Visited this day the islets of El Esquirel and El Contrero. Rains all day. Crossed several creeks which rise on the coast and empty into the swamp. Lost the way by reason of the darkness of the day and were obliged to camp in the center of the forest, where, after remaining two hours, it was impossible to support the pest of insects. Were obliged to enter the swamp and camp in some palms. We passed a very bad night on account of our position, the pest of insects, and the great darkness, the rains continuing at intervals throughout the night. Wet clothing caused the illness of the guide, Luis Gonzalez. While asleep in a palm the guide Miranda fell into the water, suffering a blow on the side and the consequent fright, but with the greatest rapidity succeeded in regaining his former place. At daybreak the guide Gonzalez continuing ill, he was obliged to turn back, we accompanying him to a safe place, and thus I was left alone with Miranda.

October 26.—Visited the islets of El Guanal and El Dagame. Rains continued, making traveling almost impossible. Seven crocodiles were killed and 4 partridges, catching also 4 "*guabinas.*" Spent the night on the islet of Dagame, tormented with insects.

October 27.—Visited the islets of El Toro and El Jucaral. This day was one of much rain and wind. Killed 9 "*yaguasas,*" 1 "*garcilote,*" 6 parrots, and caught 3 "*majuaries*" (fish), passing the night on the last-mentioned islet.

October 28.—Visited the islets of Los Pajaros and Martin Popito, the latter being so named on account of having been the camp of said chief in the insurrection and on account of his having been taken prisoner on the same. Previously this islet was known by the name of Los Voluntarios. Rains still continued. Killed 3 crocodiles and 13 "*yaguasas.*" By reason of the high winds we spent a pleasant night, there being no insects.

Visited at daybreak the islet Voluntarios, which has a large area. Rained all day, with high winds impeding our progress. Killed two Indian rats and three "*yaguasas.*" Camped on the banks of the Esquivel River.

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October 30.—Visited the islets of Tembladores and El Cangre. Road difficult on account of having to cross a large portion of the swamp through thick grass or weeds, and, our hunting ammunition having given out, we spent the night without food.

October 31.—Visited the islets of Vigía de Socorro and El Angustia. Rain and sometimes a hot sun. Camped on the banks of Ninso Creek, swinging our hammocks 3 yards above the ground and passing a terrible night.

November 1.—Decided to go out of the swamp, on account of the lack of provisions. On the way visited the islet of Largo, which is of great importance for its woods and proximity to the coast. The crossing of this portion of the swamp, called Blanquizal, is very dangerous by reason of the many covered holes, which render it dangerous for a person to go without a companion to give assistance. Arrived in town at 9 o'clock in the morning.

November 2.—At daybreak left for Damuji, which islet I had reached at 6 o'clock the previous evening, having left town at 12 o'clock after getting supplies. This islet is quite small and contains the remains of Cuban camps. Spent a bad night on account of the insects.

November 3.—Left in the morning for the islets of Palisada Grande and Palisada Chica. This part of the swamp is difficult to cross, being covered with high grasses, and were obliged to set fire to the same in order to be able to continue our march. Killed 1 crocodile and caught 4 fish (*majuaries*), and spent the night in mangrove trees.

November 4.—Went over the islets of Majuari and El Pacifico. Rainy day. Killed a number of crocodiles and 2 Indian rats. There are several Cuban camps on these islets. Spent the night on this islet, intending to visit the next morning the peninsula of Zapata. Our food consisted of boiled Indian rats and coffee, which is very necessary in this swamp on account of its strengthening qualities.

November 5.—Visited the brooks El Contero and El Salchicha. These brooks abound in fish and contain many mangrove trees. Killed the largest crocodile yet encountered. We cut him open to secure his fat, which is of great medicinal value.

November 6.—In the morning visited the islets of Las Auras and afterwards El Ojo de Agua. The latter spring has a circumference of 30 meters and a depth of four yards. It is situated on a rock and abounds with fish. Its waters are salty, and we were obliged to shorten our stay on account of not being able to quench our thirst. We found fresh water on a small islet where we camped. We were near the peninsula of Zapata. The night was unpleasant on account of the insects.

November 7.—Visited the brooks El Esquivel and El Ninso. These brooks rise on the coast and empty in the center of the swamp. They contain many crocodiles. We continued our march, being desirous of getting on land and entering the peninsula of Zapata. Landed there at 12 o'clock, although with some difficulty, on account of having the first guide, Miranda, sick, but very happy after suffering so many days of continuous torment and exposure. After taking a rest and some coffee we continued, at 2 in the afternoon, toward Santa Teresa, where we arrived at 6 o'clock, finding the first inhabitants of those regions. This was a widow, who had lost her husband in the war; she had four sons. Upon being asked her name she told me that it was Evarista Torres, widow of Agustin Arecibia, and informed me that her children had never received any education, there being no schools there. They did not even know their letters, never having seen any. They go almost naked, and wear shoes made of crocodile skin. Their habitation is made of tree trunks about 3 yards high, and dry branches constitute their bed. Their food consists of honey, pumpkins, and the meat of wild hogs, when they catch any. Upon being asked whether they liked the life they were living, or whether they wished to go to town, they answered that they were happy, having lived there all their lives. They had lost the cattle, goats, etc., they owned through the war, and that notwithstanding all that they had suffered and their poverty, they considered

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themselves more happy at a distance from the world. Their hut is on the side of a large mountain. Left there, after drinking some honey and water, all we had had, at 7 that evening, continued to Santa Teresa, one-half league distant, arriving there at 8 o'clock at night. We found another hut with four inhabitants. Upon asking for the head of the family a man named Jesus Bonachea appeared, a native of said peninsula. Upon being asked whether he knew how to read and write he answered in the affirmative, stating that his father had sent him away from there to learn. Upon learning we had had nothing to eat for two days he offered us all he had in his hut, which consisted of venison, very tough, but which to our appetite was exquisite. He also gave us pumpkins, honey, and meal. Being tired, he gave us a corn house in which to sleep, the corn serving as a pillow. Notwithstanding the insects, we were so fatigued and worn-out that we slept profoundly.

November 8.—Rose early and set out, finding a hut in course of construction, very large. Found several inhabitants. Upon asking for the head of the family he was presented to me. Name, Eulogio Lobato, native of said peninsula, of the Cuban revolution. Family of 4 daughters and 3 sons. He is the person, when anything occurs, is called upon by the inhabitants of that region to represent them. Lives on 400 caballerias of ground, the property of a German named August Guppe, residing in Habana. I requested some information of Mr. Lobato as to the progress of those regions, which he gladly furnished, stating "the war was my ruin, as of all of us, when the Spanish troops invaded this place, forcing me to flee and hide, taking my family with me into a mountain where they spent several months without resources." Informed me that a few days before he had made a small excursion with the secretary of General Brooke for the purpose of exploring some of that territory. Tobacco grows very well here, the only difficulty being that the leaf is so thick. At 9 in the morning got a good breakfast and continued conversation. I asked him about the bay and its depth and he then offered to take me over a narrow road which has existed some years from Santa Teresa to the sea. This line was lengthened by the German referred to, who is the owner of these lands, shipping timber by water, large vessels being able to enter. This line to the sea is of 4 kilometers. The bay is 7 leagues long and 3½ wide at its entrance, the rivers Ondoneo de los Jalalos and Caleta del Rosario emptying into it. It has a beautiful beach, where there was a Spanish fort which the inhabitants were that day pulling down and in my presence. At the mouth of one of the rivers there is a very large rock and the inhabitants state that under it there is a large iron chest filled with money placed there by pirates, and state that this is an undoubted fact. This bay is known by the name of Bahia de Cochinos. The insurgents called it Bay of the Independence. On said bay I placed a board with the following inscription: "The enumerator of the Zapata swamp, in the province of Matanzas, number 201." I have also affixed this number on all the islets that I have visited. Returned to the hut at 2 o'clock and, after some coffee, started out for the settlement called Caleta de la Gallina, which we were not able to reach the same day. We camped on the side of a mountain until the next day.

November 9.—Arrived at our destination at 8 in the morning, where we visited the islets of El Matias and El Corojal, which are near the peninsula. There are some ranches of the insurgents on the same. Killed 2 Indian rats and 3 "sevillas," on which we lived. Rained the whole afternoon and we were obliged to kindle a fire and dry our clothing. Set up our camp and passed a terrible night. I must state that the mosquitoes and insects are constantly in the swamp, but that during the rains they are much worse.

November 11.—On the morning of this day we set out along the coast—a very arduous trip, by reason of the stones called "*dientes de perro*" (dog's teeth)—continuing to the islets El Narcisa and El Nazareno. Found several huts of Cuban camps on the same. Entering one of these huts found it occupied by a large crocodile, which we killed, together with three smaller ones lying alongside. We shot several wild

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pigeons and parrots, which furnished us food for the day. We ate hastily, as night was approaching and we were obliged to provide ourselves with wood to form our stockade for protection.

November 12.—During the morning of this day we continued along the coast, crossing a place called Molino, inhabited by 8 persons. Rested a short time and took a little honey. These persons, as well as those before mentioned, live on Indian rats, venison, fish, and honey. Left at 10 in the morning for the islets El Diamante and Los Almiquenes. There are valuable woods on these islets and thousands of Indian rats. There are some graves of Cubans on these islets. At 4 in the afternoon began cooking our meal, which we ate at 7 and then retired.

November 13.—Left this day for the islets of El Palmero and El Martirio. To reach these islets it is necessary to cross a bad portion of the swamp, some parts having to be swum over. We arrived at 11 o'clock a. m. A very hot sun shone all day, there being swarms of insects on account of the heavy rains. Killed 2 crocodiles and 5 "*sevillas*," which were our nourishment. Spent a bad night.

November 14.—On this day visited the plantation of Jucaro Quemado, of 1,500 caballerias area. The ground is stony and mountainous. There are all kinds of woods. Arrived here at 10 in the morning and found one of the inhabitants in charge thereof. The owners live in Cienfuegos. The person in charge is called Martin Castillo. He belonged to the Cuban army and went through the entire campaign. Upon being asked as to the condition of the land he stated that although it was very rocky everything that was planted grew very well. We had a good breakfast—the only day we had had one—consisting of mud turtles, with bananas, yucca, and honey. At 1 o'clock we began our second march for the islets of El Infierno and El Insufrible. The former is composed of marshes and water and the second of thick woods, very dark, and with many insects, all tending to make it difficult of exploration. During the march through it we killed several crocodiles. At 8 o'clock we camped, surrounding ourselves with fire in order to be able to stand the night.

November 15.—In the morning of this day we started out for the plantation of San Blas. This plantation belongs to the state. One league before arriving at it is a small place where there are the graves of two brothers who belonged to the Cuban army. One, whose name was Matos, was a major, and the other, Bernardo, a private. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, after going 6 leagues through the swamp and stones, we arrived at the first-named islet. After greeting several inhabitants whom we found there, we borrowed a boiler in which to cook our meal, not having had anything to eat during this march. We spoke to the person in charge of the estate, Mr. Isidoro Gonzalez, who informed us that the ground was bad for planting, but good for pasture. Upon being asked his occupation, he told me that he raised hogs and hunted Indian rats, sending them smoked to the ward of Primera Aguada, about 10 leagues distant. He sells said animals at 50 cents each and lives on the proceeds. He informed me that they had only 80 left; that they had lost many of a sickness with which they were not acquainted. He informed us that we were at a distance of 30 leagues from Jaguey Grande. We set forth at 3 in the afternoon for the islets of El Ingeniero and El Vigia de Juan Socorro. We arrived at these islets at 6 in the evening. This islet is called El Ingeneiro (The Engineer) because an engineer spent the night on it in 1889. This gentleman was called Carlos Cadarso, and had come to lengthen the line of the railroad of Matanzas to the peninsula of Zapata. We spent the night on the last-mentioned islet.

November 16.—On the morning of this day we left for the lake of Tesoro, arriving at 1 o'clock. This lake is 4 leagues in circumference. Two rivers rise in the same, which empty into the sea. The water is pleasant for drinking. The rivers are called Jodones de Jabalo and Caleta del Rosario. The trip to this lake is dangerous, there being many alligators and caimans, many of which we killed, wounding others.

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ENUMERATORS, CITY OF MATANZAS.

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The inhabitants of the region round this lake informed me that it had been visited by the secretary of General Brooke during the month of September. It was not possible for this gentleman to make an excursion, not being acquainted with the swamp. He may be a witness to my statement as to the condition of the swamp. The secretary was accompanied on his excursion by the German, August Gruppe, owner of the plantation Santa Teresa. The islets are at a distance of 2 leagues from the lake, arriving there at 6 o'clock in the evening. We then prepared our meal, which consisted of mud turtles, our ammunition being exhausted. We spent the night in the sierra of Nuestra Señora Santa Barbara.

November 17.—In the morning of this day we continued our trip to the swamp called Pomplona, which is a very arduous trip, arriving at the islets of El Plateado and El Areledo which are not of much importance. They were inhabited during the last war by some families. We arrived at 10 in the morning without provisions, which forced us to stop and secure some guavas. It rained all day and we arrived at Perna Larga at 4 in the afternoon, finding one inhabitant called Pedro Arrece, whom after greeting we requested information as to our distance to Jaguey Grande and the direction, because the guides had lost their way. We continued the march to the plantation El Rosario seeking food, for we had gone two days without it and without rest. Arrived at said plantation at 6 in the evening. There are some houses on this estate and we rested in one of them. There are also some hogs. The head of the house came out to receive us. The owners of the estate are Adolfo Herrera and Nestor Santamasino. I requested some food of Mr. Herrera, which was immediately furnished, with eggs, peas, rice, and pork, sausage, wine, bread, and coffee, besides orange preserves, and a good cigar. I wished to pay for all this, but the money was not accepted and I was given, furthermore, provisions and some ammunition for my rifle.

November 18.—On the morning of this day we started out to the islets of La Caimanera and El Jicasita, arriving at 11 in the morning. On these islands were several camps of Cubans during the last war. Woods of all kinds. Many Indian rats. Rained all day, preventing our continuing our march.

November 19.—We continued to the river Hanabana which is the river dividing this province from Santa Clara. Being that day very swollen, it was impossible to cross it—going along its shores until we reached the islet of Fermier, at which we arrived at 12 o'clock. Killed 5 crocodiles, some birds, and an Indian rat, which were our food. Passed a bad night. I had fever and it rained the entire night. In this place and for more than 2 leagues there are no trees but one "ceiba," under which we camped.

November 20.—In the morning we set out for the coast toward the estate known by the name of Jaguasa, which before the war was used for breeding purposes. Arrived there at 12 o'clock, where all the food we found was coffee, being obliged to continue our march on foot and shoeless to the islet of La Siguanea, where we arrived at 4 in the afternoon. This islet, situated on the coast, is beautiful by reason of its immense palms, in which innumerable small parrots have their nests as well as some species of marmots, which are very large birds with a perfectly black plumage. We camped at this spot at the foot of the palms and devoted ourselves to hunting parrots for our dinner, which consisted of parrot broth, and as we were obliged to spend the night there we prepared our tents, etc. We retired at 7 o'clock.

November 21.—As on the day before we continued our march toward Jaguey Grande, visiting the islets of Pamplona and Bibanasi Prieto, arriving at the latter at 11 in the morning, killing 5 crocodiles and some birds for our meals. After breakfast we continued to the Cocadrila de Gardo, and from this point to Jaguey Grande, where we arrived at 8 o'clock at night, for the purpose of supplying ourselves with shoes, for we had been shoeless for four days, and with ammunition, coffee, tobacco, provisions, and clothing, preparing ourselves to return to the peninsula of Zapata on the following day.

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November 22.—I left at 3 o'clock in the morning with the two guides, Jacobo Morales and his son Jose, directly for the Zapata Peninsula and from there to the islet of Maniadoro, arriving at the swamp at 7 in the morning. It not being possible for us to go through the grass covering it, we were obliged to burn it before us in order to make our way, which was through swamp until 5 in the afternoon, when we arrived at the islet of "El Invasor," where we camped and took off our clothing wet by the heavy rain, falling all day, while we ate our meal. We killed 2 crocodiles during this day in some brooks located in the middle of the swamp.

November 23.—As usual, in the morning of this day we continued our march to the islets of Sarchicha and Sigesapa, this crossing being very arduous. Arrived at these islets at 2 in the afternoon, where we only remained long enough to make some coffee, continuing immediately, as I wished to arrive at the peninsula as soon as possible, having some places to visit.

November 24.—Very early in the morning took up the march, I suffering with fever and one of the guides with a heavy cold. Arrived at the peninsula at 10 o'clock. Stopped a few moments to take coffee, continuing to the farm called Maniadero. The road was not so unpleasant, being terra firma, but had so many dog's teeth. Finally we arrived at said estate at 5 in the afternoon. Found one family only, the head of which, Marcelino Morejon, gave us a good dinner. Gave us a hut to sleep in and information on the land and forests. Informed me that the former was not good for agricultural purposes, being too marshy, and that the latter were valuable, although they had suffered much through fires.

November 25.—After taking coffee we continued our march to the estate called "Roble," 1 league distant, which had inhabitants before the war but none now. Continued to the estate of Casas Nuevas, where we arrived at 11 in the morning, finding several families, who were enumerated. Continued, after taking coffee, toward the estate of Quemado Grande, which was inhabited before the war. Continued to that of Santo Tomas, which was also inhabited before the war, arriving there at 6 in the evening after a day's journey of 9 leagues. During this march shot birds of various kinds.

November 26.—In the morning left for the islets of El Mal Tiempo and El Solo, which are on the same peninsula, and where we arrived at 9 in the morning, camping to hunt, birds being very plentiful. Afterwards continued our march toward the islet called "Del Maiz," where we arrived at 2 in the afternoon, and I enumerated a family whose head, Jose Dominguez, is 90 years of age. Continued our march to the islet of Santa Teresa, where I had already been on my previous excursion, which we were not able to reach during the day, forcing us to spend the night in the woods.

November 27.—Continued this morning toward the islet of Santa Teresa, arriving at this point at 9 in the morning. The inhabitants prepared a good breakfast. Afterwards took up our march toward Jaguey Grande, arriving at the islet of Majagual at 4 in the afternoon, where we camped, interrupting our march on account of its being impossible to continue because we were tired out.

November 28.—On the morning of this day when we got up to continue our march we found that there were 4 crocodiles surrounding the stockade we had built the night before for our defense. We dispersed them, I with my rifle and the guides with their shotguns, killing 3, the fourth disappearing wounded, I believe. Upon the conclusion hereof we continued the march toward Jaguey Grande, arriving at the edge of the swamp at 7 in the evening, after a very heavy march, as we had not stopped to rest but for a very few minutes. We camped near the edge and prepared to spend the night there.

November 29.—In the morning we continued our march toward Jaguey Grande, arriving at 11 in the morning at the Colonia Galdos, where we took coffee and rested, taking up our march again toward our destination, where we arrived at 6 in the evening, almost without any clothing.

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In going over the peninsula of Zapata from the farm of Maniadero to the islet of El Cocodrilo, a distance of 44 leagues, I have observed the following order: From Maniadero to the farm of Roble, 1 league; from this point to Casas Nuevas, 4; from Casas Nuevas to Santo Tomas, 5; from Santo Tomas to Maiz, 4; from here to Santa Teresa, 7; from here to Molina, 2; from Molina to Jiqui, 4; from Jiqui to Jucaro Quemado, 4 more; from Jucaro to San Blas, 8; and from here to Cocodrilo, 11. All these points are situated in the heart of the forests of this swamp.

The expenses for food and guides during the said periods amounted to $164.

Jaguey Grande, November 28, 1899.

SIXTO AGRAMONTE.

APPENDIX XI.

REPORT ON THE ENUMERATION OF THE ISLETS OF THE NORTH COAST OF THE PROVINCE OF MATANZAS, BY FRANCISCO MARI, ENUMERATOR NO. 96.

On the 16th of October, in the morning, I started out to visit the islets belonging to the province of Mantanzas, for the purpose of making the enumeration of the inhabitants living thereon, as the enumerator of the same. The islets belonging to these waters are almost without exception terra firma, and are proper for all kinds of works, as is shown by the provisions which the inhabitants of the same have been furnishing the market of Cardenas for years; but this year, probably due to the drought and to the scarcity of seed, little has been grown.

All the woods are hard woods, good for the preparation of charcoal, and even for the building of houses. The inhabitants of Cingo Leguas live entirely isolated from each other, probably due to the large area of this island. Almost all of these individuals devote themselves to the making of charcoal and to fishing, the latter almost exclusively for their own maintenance, although when their catch is large they take some of it to town and exchange it for provisions, but this is quite rare. These people—men, women, and children—care absolutely nothing about their clothing. The provisions they use for their maintenance are almost all of them adulterated. They use no shoes of any kind. Women work as much as men in cutting timber, in the making of charcoal, and around the house. It may be said that she is all man.

Although these individuals are not in danger in case of bad weather, on account of the security of their houses, I must say that they are completely isolated from doctors as well as medicines. The latter are not found at all in the islets. There is no education at all in these islets, the people being entirely contented with their mode of life.

The enumeration of the islets on the south side of the province was rendered more difficult than any others, owing to the lack of water in the bay of Santa Clara, for which reason vessels must stop at a great distance from the shores.

Day laborers are very scarce. It may be said that these individuals do not earn more than 3 to 4 *reales* per day for 12 to 14 hours' work. These individuals deliver to the owner or to the person in charge of the yard 5 sacks of coal for $1.05, and the latter sells it at 4 sacks for $2.25, which is the average price of this merchandise on the market. About 300 *caballos* are shipped per month, equal to 1,200 sacks.

The same customs regarding shoes, clothing, and maintenance are applicable to all the inhabitants of the islets in general, excepting the employees of the light-houses, who, being Government employees, dress differently, and have some comforts the others do not.

The fish establishments classified on my schedules as vivaries are small, composed of 5 or more persons who work by the piece, do not have fixed hours of work nor

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amount, although on an average they work 6 to 7 hours per day. The regular establishments, composed of 15 or more persons, work 12 hours, are exposed to more danger than any others, because these individuals work in the water and generally at night. Their victuals are poor, and they earn 30 centavos per day. In Cayo Cingo Leguas there are a number of goats and hens, which can not be estimated, because their state of procreation dates back 9 years. There is furthermore a large saline territory belonging to the same owner of this islet, which is not being worked at the present time.

The distances from one islet to another are moderate, and may be covered in more or less time, according to the wind and the sea, which latter influences the vessels very much.

The dangers and difficulties we encountered I communicated to you at the proper time in my schedules in the first and second delivery I made to you during the latter half of the month of October.

Although I do not remember exactly, I believe that the number of islets enumerated by me amounted to 70, although the plan shows only 36. The data which I gave you, together with the information I have been able to collect, cover all the points mentioned in your letter.

I do not know whether I have fulfilled my duty in this connection.

FRANCISCO MARI, *Enumerator No. 96.*

CARDENAS, *November 26, 1899.*

APPENDIX XII.

REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE CITY OF CARDENAS, BY INSTRUCTING ENUMERATOR NUMBER 54, MARÍA NUÑEZ DE VILLAVICENCIO.

SIR: From the time I had the honor of being selected by you to instruct the municipality of Cardenas, where I had under my charge 20 enumerators to prepare and direct, I realized the importance of the efforts I would have to make to fulfill my duty. You only could make me accept so thorny a position, and only the requests of so gentlemanly a man as the Assistant Director could force me to make a report on the work of the census in the city of Cardenas.

On the 15th of September I came to this city to attend the classes which you were giving, and after eight days' attendance and good preparation I left for Cardenas, to do the same work with the enumerators under my charge. On the 31st I sent a notice to all by means of a circular, and from the 1st of October to the 15th I gave daily classes to the gentlemen and ladies. I found it rather difficult to get the former to attend because, after two days, they informed me that they thought themselves well prepared; but I requested them to attend because the supervisor had thus ordered me, and that my duty was, before all, to fulfill the orders of my chief. I thus convinced them, and they came daily to the classes. As I had only five or six population schedules, and as there were 20 enumerators, I could not explain to each one, and I was obliged to make use of a large slate, on which I traced the same lines into which the population schedules were divided, and on the other side I drew an agricultural schedule or the school schedule, as was necessary. After inserting the same sections, and after having given some lessons, I requested them, one by one, to show me on the slate the different cases which might occur. The same gentlemen who at the beginning did not wish to attend came with pleasure, and many took notes on a piece of paper of the questions they wished me to explain, which I did with much pleasure, being glad to see that they were disposed to obey. I only wished to take as much weight off your shoulders as possible, and I did everything possible to keep the enumerators of Cardenas from troubling you more than possible.

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ENUMERATORS, CITY OF CARDENAS.

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I must also state that the regular and constant progress we have had has been due only to the intelligence and good order you showed in the minutest detail. The plans you gave each of us, where the streets were indicated, street by street, prepared the work for us in so clear a manner and so minutely that doubts were impossible. Another factor was your promptness in answering my telegrams, of which I sent a few, not wishing to do anything without your approval.

Among my enumerators there were three who were to enumerate the country, the one of Guasimas, the other of Varadero, and the one of the islets. It was difficult for me to communicate my orders to these at once, but I made use of messengers and communicated them. The enumerator of the islets is seriously ill in consequence of the rains, because only on account of dire necessity and because there was no one else there I was obliged to take him. This poor young man I do not believe will be saved.

I must state that on the 15th of October I was sorry to learn that a demonstration was in preparation against the enumerators who had come from Matanzas, of which I was informed by some of them. I believed that the best thing to do, after serious reflection and hearing the opinion of others, was to apply to the local authorities, with whom we had a conference. Their prompt orders calmed the three or four who were influencing the rest, and on the 16th all of them, without exception, began their work, which I had the pleasure of communicating to you by telegraph.

The progress from that day has been quiet, with the exception of small incidents with some unimportant Spaniards, the importance of which is so insignificant that they do not deserve recounting. The enumerators of the city came every night to my house and gave me a detailed account of the work. I revised their schedules, made the proper corrections, and encouraged them to keep faith with you and to comply with the daily work which the assistant director recommended. I must here relate a fact which shows the conscientiousness of the persons under my care and direction. The necessity of increasing the number of enumerations, and the notice which they saw—given them by I do not know who—to the effect that you had suspended several enumerators of Matanzas for not having enumerated a sufficient number, caused great dissatisfaction, obliging me to request your presence by telegraph. Your arrival calmed them, and the census continued without any hitch.

Many cases were submitted to me of families enumerated in other places, which cases, after being communicated to you, were favorably decided by you, always within twelve hours. The same occurred when you, at the request of the supervisor of Santa Clara, asked for the enumeration of the Arencibia family. Within an hour I had procured the information from the proper enumerator and had answered what was necessary.

The good will and the intelligence of the enumerators made my work simple. Thus I was enabled to forward every five days a recapitulation by telegraph and the reports of each day by mail. On such days the enumerators would assemble, and the sum of the inhabitants, houses, estates, and animals was quickly made, and it was possible for me to forward them to you. Only the two enumerators of the country and the one of the islets did not come punctually—due to their distance from here—being put back one or two days.

As a proof of the respect they commanded, it is sufficient to state that the police was not necessary once, and that the ladies were respected and considered on all hands. This was the case when, in connection with the enumerator of the islets, I personally visited all those who owned vessels in order to secure a boat.

I had the pleasure of seeing you again when you came with the commission to make the payments, leaving the entire personnel grateful for your kindness.

I conclude in stating that my life was running along smoothly, devoted to the care of my parents and to the work of a school, when you called me to a new occupation with which I was unacquainted. And I to-day am aware of the fact that the battle

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for existence is a prerogative of humanity, and that woman can and must support herself, being satisfied with myself, and even more so for having satisfied the supervisor who honored me.

Cardenas, December 14, 1899.

MARIA NUNEZ DE VILLAVICENCIO,
Enumerator No. 54.

CLAUDIO DUMAS,
Supervisor of the Census of the Province of Matanzas

APPENDIX XIII.

Enumeration districts and enumerators.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICTS: SIX.	
	Municipal district, Habana.	
1	Part of the city of Habana	Juan M. Gil de Leon.
2	.....do	Francisco Martí Carrillo.
3	.....do	Francisco R. Laguardia.
4	.....do	Francisco P. Ricart.
5	.....do	Francisco Carvallo.
6	.....do	Fabio Freyre y Arango.
7	.....do	Enrique Herrera G.
8	.....do	Antonio Bárzaga.
9	.....do	Juan M. Yznaga.
10	.....do	Antonio Ordoñez.
11	.....do	Pedro París.
12	.....do	Pedro Elosequi y Diaz.
13	.....do	Señorita Mercedes Padron.
14	.....do	Señorita Aurora Armenteros y Orando.
15	.....do	Juan Romay.
16	.....do	Juan Hernandez.
17	.....do	Ramón A. Plasencia.
18	.....do	Ygnacio Lancis.
19	.....do	Rafael A. de Armas.
20	.....do	Ricardo Aguado.
21	.....do	Oscar Lopez Muñez.
22	.....do	Agustín Treto.
23	.....do	Ramón de la Villa.
24	.....do	Enrique Matheus.
25	.....do	Do.
26	.....do	Pedro Forcade.
27	.....do	Eloy Diaz.
28	.....do	Guillermo Perez de Utrera.
29	.....do	Ramón C. Hernandez.
30	.....do	Nestor L. Carboneil.
31	.....do	Aurelio Morales y D'Lisle.
32	.....do	Ramon G. Revollar y Paneda.
33	.....do	R. S. Spencer.
34	.....do	Gabriel R. Capote.
35	.....do	Eduardo S. Rodriguez.
36	.....do	José Viada.
37	.....do	Alfredo Ruiz.
38	.....do	Gonzalo de Cárdenas.
39	.....do	Alfredo Presas.
40	.....do	F. Argilagos.
41	.....do	Manuel Romero.
42	.....do	Juan B. Acosta.
43	.....do	José Leanés.
44	.....do	Alfredo Minguez.
45	.....do	Alfredo Brito Cruzado.
46	.....do	Ernesto Cuervo Eligio.
47	.....do	Gustavo M. Alberty.
48	.....do	Alberto Diago y Cárdenas.
49	.....do	Santiago Aurich y Herrera.
50	.....do	Manuel C. Cruz.
51	.....do	Juan F. Machado y Hernandez.
52	.....do	Matilde Rodriguez.
53	.....do	Pablo M. Espluges.
54	.....do	José M. Acosta.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICTS: SIX—continued.	
	Municipal district, Habana—Continued.	
55	Part of the city of Habana	Costo A. Rasco.
56	.....do	Francisco A. Ragusa.
57	.....do	Ricardo Carreras.
58	.....do	Fran Pagés.
59	.....do	L. D. Acosta.
60	.....do	Jorge Luis Silveria.
61	.....do	Rafael de Córdova.
62	.....do	Mariano R. Zayas.
63	.....do	Augusto G. Menocal.
64	.....do	Raoul Arango.
65	.....do	Francisco G. Yglesias.
66	.....do	Angel Gonzalez y Sanguily.
67	.....do	José Sariol y Vallejo.
68	.....do	Segundo Córvison.
69	.....do	Manuel J. Garcia.
70	.....do	Cecilio Marrero.
71	.....do	Francisco R. Laguardia.
72	.....do	Julio Martin y Lamy.
73	.....do	Pedro Pons Puente.
74	.....do	Angel J. Gonzalez Sastre.
75	.....do	Manuel Andreu.
76	.....do	Enrique Nápoles Fajardo.
77	.....do	Andrés R. Navarrete.
78	.....do	José Leal.
79	.....do	Ricardo Ceballos.
80	.....do	José Leanés.
81	.....do	F. Manito.
82	.....do	Hortensia Del Monte.
83	.....do	Ernesto Jerez Varona.
84	.....do	José Antón y Alcalá.
85	.....do	Ernesto Araoz.
86	.....do	Sra. Fermina de Cárdenas.
87	.....do	Sra. Victória A. de Gonzalez.
88	.....do	Anto. Aguiar.
89	.....do	Enrique Porto y Vandrelt.
90	.....do	Luis Lippi.
91	.....do	Sra. Leticia Del Monte.
92	.....do	Ramon de la Villa.
93	.....do	Miguel Ortiz y Carrillo.
94	.....do	Sra. Enriqueta Riera.
95	.....do	Leocadia Avilés.
96	.....do	Miguel F. de Lara.
97	.....do	José M. Múñez.
98	.....do	Manuel de Armas.
99	.....do	Guillermo M. Opancio.
100	.....do	Guillermo Canaleja.
101	.....do	Ernesto M. Barbosa.
102	.....do	Luis C. Dulzaides.
103	.....do	Joaquin Pardo Suarez.
104	.....do	Ramón A. Plasencia.
105	.....do	Juan Plá y Lorenzo.
106	.....do	Pedro Grifol.
107	.....do	Juan B. Acosta.
108	.....do	Alfredo Brito.
109	.....do	Francisco Lopez y Mayol.
110	.....do	Francisco R. P. Medialdea.
111	.....do	Aurelio Cárdenas.
112	.....do	Juan Vivó y Cerdeña.
113	.....do	Sra. Dolores P. de Dominguez.
114	.....do	Dionisio Castro Plans.
115	.....do	Julian V. Sierra.
116	.....do	Manuel de J. Garcia.
117	.....do	José de Toca.
118	.....do	Miguel Fernandez y Garcia.
119	.....do	Manuel Sueyras y Robert.
120	.....do	Al. Franca.
121	.....do	Juan L. Rodriguez.
122	.....do	José A. Pérez.
123	.....do	Manuel de Armes.
124	.....do	José Roca y Grifól.
125	.....do	M. Fernandez.
126	.....do	Juan Pomar.
127	.....do	Domingo S. Garcia.
128	.....do	Enrique Trujillo.
129	.....do	Mariano Acosta.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICTS: SIX—continued.	
	Municipal district, Habana—Continued.	
130	Part of the city of Habana	Jorge Entenza.
131	.....do	Franco de E. Pichardo.
132	.....do	Jacinto Chaple.
133	.....do	Oscar G. de los Reyes.
134	.....do	José Mendez y Pérez.
135	.....do	Federico de la Paz y Benitz.
136	.....do	Luisa Casado de Nobo.
137	.....do	Joaquin Hévia.
138	.....do	Francisco Polo y Diaz.
139	.....do	José Norofia.
140	.....do	Sandalo Noval.
141	.....do	Serafin de Bolivar.
142	.....do	Benjamin Horsebeck.
143	.....do	Eduardo Patterson.
144	.....do	Aurelio de Cárdenas.
145	.....do	José Valverdi y Lozada.
146	.....do	Guillermo Molinet.
147	.....do	Cárlos Wegener.
148	.....do	José Martos.
149	.....do	Gustavo Alfonso.
150	.....do	Nemo Guilló.
151	.....do	Francisco Grave de Peralta.
152	.....do	Alberto Guilló.
153	.....do	Juan M. Lamadrid.
154	.....do	Emelió Carrera.
155	.....do	Franco Carrillo y O'Farrell.
156	.....do	José Cauvadi y Topete.
157	.....do	Anto Morejon y Capote.
158	.....do	E. Gonzalez Acosta.
159	.....do	Mariano P. Villalon.
160	.....do	Franco B. Martinez.
161	.....do	Juan Pomar.
162	.....do	Jorge P. Carrión.
163	.....do	Manuel Romero.
164	.....do	Manuel F. Bolaños.
165	.....do	Constantino R. Zayas.
166	.....do	Fernando S. Amat.
167	.....do	Francisco L. Mayol
168	.....do	Gonzalo Jorrin.
169	.....do	Casto A. Rasco.
170	.....do	Gustavo Alfonso.
171	.....do	Julio Fabre.
172	.....do	Juan A. Michelena.
173	.....do	Luis P. de Teran.
174	.....do	Francisco Polo y Diaz.
175	.....do	Do.
176	.....do	José Alfonso.
177	.....do	Miguel Rodriguez.
178	.....do	Emilia de Cordova.
179	.....do	Gustavo Gavaldá.
180	Firs' part, Arroya Navanjo	Anto. J. Martí.
181	Second part Arroyo Naranjo	Pedro Machado.
182	First part Calvario	Joaquiu Pardo Suarez.
183	Second part Calvario	Santiago G. Aranda.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, MARIANAO.	
	Municipal district, Marianao.	
184	First part of Puentes Grande	A. A. Martinez.
185	Second part of Puentes Grande	Martin Morgado.
186	Third part of Puentes Grande	Francisco P. Peña.
187	First part of Quemados	Pedro Saiuz.
188	Second part of Quemados	José A. Yturrioz.
189	Third part of Quemados	Carlos Quintero Ybañez.
190	First part of Cocoasolo	Antonio Mª León.
191	Second part of Cocoasolo	Manuel H. Sanabria.
192	First part of Pocito	Miguel Torriente.
193	Second part of Pocito	Pedro R. Alfaro.
194	Lisa	Carlos Martin y Cruz.
195	Playa	Pedro Sains.
	Municipal district, Bauta.	
196	Hoyo Colorado	A. Santa Ana.
197	Baracoa, Anafe, and Coralillo	Cárlos Valdes Rosas.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, MARIANO—continued.	
	Municipal district, Bauta—Continued.	
198	Guatáo and San Pedro	Octavio Portela.
199	Punta Brava and Cangrejeras	Tomás G. Estrada.
200	Punta Brava desde Calle de Ybaños nonos el Sur	Gonzalo de Castroverde.
	Municipal district, El Cano.	
201	El Cano y Jaimanitos	José H. Hernandez.
202	Arroyo Arenas	Adolfo F. Rodriguez.
203	Wajay	Carlos Morales y Martin.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, GUANABACOA.	
	Municipal district, Guanabacoa.	
204	Este de la Asunción (ciudad de Guanabacoa)	Fran^co^ Bautista.
205	First part de Oeste Asunción (ciudad de Guanabacoa)	Lutgarda Arteaga.
206	Second part de Oeste Asunción (ciudad de Guanabacoa).	Fran^co^ Gorrin y Llorens.
207	Este de San Fraucisco	Enrique Rodriguez.
208	Oeste de San Francisco	José Escovedo.
209	First part de Cruz Verde	Martin Rodrigues.
210	Second part de Cruz Verde	Miguel F. Ventura.
211	Este de Corral Falso	Guadalupe Marty.
212	Oeste de Corral Falso	Waldo Gonzalez.
213	Cojimar	D. Montanér.
214	Bacuranao	José Martinez.
215	Bacuranao	Mariano Puig.
216	San Miguel de Padrón	José A. Miyaya.
217	San Francisco de Paula y Pepe Antonio	Tomás Suárez Castilla.
218	Campo Florida	Oscar Ferrer.
	Municipal district, Managua.	
219	Managua (pueblo)	Joaquin de la Pezuela y Giroud.
220	Domingo Pablo, Lechuga, y Ojo de Agua	Ramiro de los Santos.
221	Barreto, Mazareno, Canoa, Ramos, Plátano y Añilito	Gonzalo del Cristo.
	Municipal district, Regla.	
222	First part of the first barrio	Martin Sanchez.
223	Second part of the first barrio	A. V. Caneghem.
224	Third part of the first barrio	Manuel Ledo y Olivos.
225	First part of the second barrio	T. Aguiar.
226	Second part of the second barrio	Domingo Toro.
227	First part of the third barrio	José Manuel Blanco.
228	Second part of the third barrio	Juan F. Eguileor.
229	First part of the fourth barrio	Luis G. Llorente.
230	Second part of the fourth barrio	Orfilio Muro y Garcia.
	Municipal district, Santa Maria del Rosario.	
231	Pueblo de Santa Maria del Rosario	Eduardo Zamora.
232	First part of San Pedro que de al Sur de la Curretera de la Habana á Güines.	Juan M. Pons.
233	Second part of San Pedro que de al Sur de la Curretera de la Habana á Güines.	José Pons.
234	Capote, Grillo, Cambuté, and San Antonio	Manuel M^a^. Rodriguez.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, JARUCO.	
	Municipal district, Jaruco.	
235	Pueblo Plaza, Comercio, and Cuartél	Joaquin M. Diaz.
236	Maceo, Garro, Guaicanamar, and Tablas	Pedro Perra.
237	Puenti, Escaleria, Perú, Arroyo Vuelto, Trinidad, Castilla, and Santa Barbara.	Amado Gonzales.
238	Bocade, Jaruco, Guanabo, Santa Ana, Cruz del Padre, Loma Blanca, Rincon, Peñas Altas, Justiz, and Campo Florida.	Franco Calderón.
	Municipal district, Aguacate.	
239	Pueblo de Aguacate	Señorita M^a^. Antonio M. de Bolaños.
240	Zabalita	Ramon Castellanos.
241	Reloj y Compostizo	Gonzalo Averhoff.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, JARUCO—continued.	
	Municipal district, Bainoa.	
242	Bainoa and Santa Cruz	Gerónimo Nadal.
243	Caraballo	José M. Roco.
244	Mamey Duro and Reloj	Nicolás Rodriguez.
	Municipal district, Casiguas.	
245	Pueblo de Casiguas, Armenteros, Bainoa, Don Martin, and Rancho Viejo.	Miguel Mateo.
	Municipal district, Santa Cruz del Norte.	
246	Pueblo de Jabicoa, San Juan de Dios, y San Lorenzo	Manuel Vilaret.
247	Pueblo de Santa Cruz del Norte	Francisco Rocira.
248	Pueblo de San Antonio, Rió Blanco, and Urban of Yngenio, Loteria.	Antonio Borjes.
249	Rural of San Antonio, Rió Blanco, and Yngenio, Carmen.	José J. Brito.
250	Barrios ruralls de Correderas, Carboneras, La Sierra, San Matias y Soledad.	José Ruiz.
	Municipal district, San José de las Lajas.	
251	First part of cabecera of San José de las Lajas	Delfin Dominguez.
252	First part of second part of cabecera of San José de las Lajas.	Esteban López.
253	Second part of second part of cabecera of San José de las Lajas and Portugalete, y Poblado Cuatro Camino.	A. T. Mendez Nuñez.
254	Cortilla, and Chaves y Managuaco	Evaristo A. Gonzalez.
255	Jamaica, y Ganusa	Arturo Echezarreta.
	Municipal district, Tapaste.	
256	Pueblo de Tapaste, San Andrés, y Poblado Cuatro Caminos.	Abelardo V. Asya.
257	Barrios rurales de Santa Bárbara y Jáula	Bernandino Fernandez.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SAN ANTONIO DE LOS BAÑOS.	
	Municipal district, San Antonio de los Baños.	
258	First parte de norte (city of San Antonio de los Baños)	Sra. Célia de Cyrera.
259	Second parte de norte (city of San Antonio de los Baños).	Sra. Clementina Gispert y Garcia.
260	First parte de sur (city of San Antonio de los Baños)	Cármen S. Almeida.
261	Second parte de sur (city of San Antonio de los Baños)	Sra. Dolores Gispert Garcia.
262	First parte de este (city of San Antonio de los Baños)	Tito Yllera y Schmidt.
263	Second parte de este (city of San Antonio de los Baños)	Miguel A. Porto.
264	Chicharo	F. Fernandez Cadenas.
265	Santa Rosa	Mariano Porto Rivero.
266	Quintana	Juan A. Casanova y Valdes.
267	Seborucal	Miguel Francisco Porto.
268	Goves	Ramiro V. Hernandez.
269	Monjas	Francisco F. Sanchez.
270	Valle	Francisco Montero Leal.
271	Armonia	Francisco Vivanco.
	Municipal district, Alquizar.	
272	First parte de first barrio in pueblo (Alquizar)	Alfredo Y. Amoedo.
273	Second parte de first barrio in pueblo (Alquizar)	Juan M. Peres de Alderete.
274	First parte de second barrio in pueblo (Alquizar)	Hipólito Reyna.
275	Second parte de second barrio in pueblo (Alquizar)	An. Neguemela y Viera.
276	Este parte de Tumbadero	Luis Marquetti.
277	Oeste parte de Tumbadero	Hipólito Reyna.
278	Palenque	Ricardo Villaescusa.
279	Guanimar	Enrique Márques.
280	La Paz	Dionísio R. Lecuona.
281	San Andrés	Alfredo Y. Amoedo.
	Municipal district, Ceiba del Agua.	
282	Pueblo de Ceiba del Agua	Man J. Acevedo.
283	Capellanias La Paz, Palma Picada y Palonino	Avelino Ybatao.
284	Virtudes y Chicharrón	Luis B. Sanchez.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SAN ANTONIO DE LOS BAÑOS.	
	Municipal district, Güira de Melena.	
285	Pueblo de Güira de Melena, norte	Mario Diaz y Mardretti.
286	Pueblo de Güira de Melena, sur	Francisco Ede Hévia.
287	Jerez	Miguel D. Rodriguez.
288	Tumbadero	José Ygnacio Leal.
289	Melena	Enrique Odriozola.
290	Juribacoa	Marcelino Odriozola.
291	Gabriel	Enrique Odriozola.
292	Cajio	Gustavo Diaz.
293	Sibanacan	Marcelino Odriozola.
	Municipal district, Vereda Nueva.	
294	Barrio Norte	Pedro Sanchez Chopie.
295	Barrio Sur	Juan Manuel Diaz.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, BEJUCAL.	
	Municipal district, Bejucal.	
296	First barrio of the city (Bejucal)	Franco Jener.
297	Second barrio of the city (Bejucal)	Lorenzo Garcia.
298	Third barrio of the city (Bejucal)	Max Agüero.
299	First part of the fourth barrio of the city (Bejucal)	Placido Hernandez.
300	Second part of the fourth barrio of the city (Bejucal and Piedras).	Armando Comas.
301	Jésus Maria, Santa Barbara, Beltran, Poveda, Aguas Verdes, and Viajácas.	Manuel Bocanegra.
	Municipal district, Batabanó.	
302	First parte de Surgidero	Branlio Delgado.
303	Second parte de Surgidero	Octavio Delgado.
304	Third parte de Surgidero	Francisco de la Paz.
305	Fourth parte de Surgidero	Generoso C. Marquetti.
306	Batabano	Enrique Casuso.
307	Mayaguano	Wilfredo Ferrán.
308	San Agustin and Quintana	Carlos Fonseca.
309	Guanabo	Pablo M. Casuso.
310	Distrito, especial islets of the south and southwest	Pedro Parra.
	Municipal district, Quivican.	
311	Pueblo de Quivican	Juan Beiro.
312	Delicias and Arango	Franco Crisóstomo.
313	Jaiguan and Güiro Alarrero	Manuel Colpel.
	Municipal district, Santiago de las Vegas.	
314	First parte de norte (cuidad Santiago de las Vegas)	Manl Garbalosa.
315	Second parte de norte (cuidad Santiago de las Vegas)	Arturo Rodrigiuez.
316	First parte de sur (cuidad Santiago de las Vegas)	Ma. del C. Sva. Pelligero.
317	Second parte de sur (cuidad Santiago de las Vegas)	Juan Garbalosa.
318	First parte de Calabazar	Enrique de León.
319	Second parte de Calabazar	Carlos G. Gayton.
320	Boyeros	José Mikleff.
321	Doña Maria	Juan F. dez de Cossio.
322	Rincon	Teodoro Cabrera.
	Municipal district, La Salud.	
323	Paletas	Ledo A. L. Navarro.
324	Piedras, Chicharron, and Buenaventura	Manuel Dorta.
325	Villarreal, Gabriel, Güiro de Bofiigal	Gumessuido Cabrera
	Municipal district, San Antonio de las Vegas.	
326	Pueblo y Rió Blanco	José Hernandez.
327	Jano, and San José de Veitia y Concepcion	Andrés Cabrera.
	Municipal district, San Felipe.	
328	Pueblo de San Felipe	José V. Garcia.
329	Aguacate	Luis Peraza.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF HABANA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, BEJUCAL—continued.	
	Municipal district, Ysla de Pinos.	
330	Nueva Gerona, y Sierra de Casas y Sierra de Caballas....	José S. Amat.
331	Santa Fe	Claudio Diaz.
332	Cuchilla Alta, Caleta Grande y Carboneras	Narciso Carcases.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, GÜINES.	
	Municipal district, Güines.	
333	First part of the first district of Güines y Rubio.....	Rafael H. Tanes.
334	Second part of the first district of Güines y Cruz.....	Maximo Fernandez.
335	First part of the second district of Güines.....	Ygnacio Pizarro.
336	Second part of the second district of Güines	Juan Pacheco Gomez.
337	First part of the third district of Güines.....	Pedro Nuñez y Nuñez.
338	Second part of the third district of Güines y Llamaraguas.	Francisco J. Castellanos.
339	Fourth district of Güines	Federico Zervigán.
340	Candela Sur, Candela Norte y Guanajo	Aurelio Graco.
341	Candela Baja, San Pedro y San Julian	J. Mª Ortega.
342	Nombrede Dios.....	Carlos Figuerado.
	Municipal district, Catalina.	
343	Catalina Norte (Pueblo de), Lechugas, Encarnacion, Ocano y San Blas.	Enrique Alvarez.
344	Pueblo de Catalina Sur, San Marcos, Alderete, San José y Combre.	Rafael López.
	Municipal district, Madruga.	
345	Este de la Pueblo.....	Clara M. Pardeñas.
346	Oeste de la Pueblo y Ytabo	Antonio Galeano.
347	Cayajabos and Sabana de Robles	Armando Fernandez.
348	Concordia San Blas, and Majagua.....	Alberto Poso.
	Municipal district, Melena del Sur.	
349	First part de Pueblo.....	Marcos D. Gonzalez.
350	Second part de Pueblo y Costa	José Perez.
351	Lechugas, San Julian y Charcas.....	Juan Gastón.
	Municipal district, Nueva Paz.	
352	First part of Pueblo Nueva Paz	José Nogueira.
353	Second part of Pueblo Nueva Paz.....	Cornelio Bosquet.
354	Bagaez	Bernadino Pachón.
355	Pueblo de Palos	Gregorio Venero.
356	Rural de Palos al Norte	Antonio Mª Perdomo.
357	Rural de Palos al Sur	Antonio Mª Peulomo.
358	First part of Vegas	Obdilio Marrero.
359	Second part of Vegas.....	Luis A. Déchard.
	Municipal district, San Nicolás.	
360	Pueblo y Jobo.....	Aurelio Mulkay.
361	Paradero and Gabriel	Luis Medel.
362	Babiney, Prieto, y Caimito.....	Antonio Rivas.
363	Barbudo.....	Miguel Troya.
	Municipal district, Guara.	
364	Pueblo and Navio.....	Rufo Lopez.
365	Bayamo, Ruiz, Ponce, and Costa.....	Firmiro Alfonso.
	Municipal district, Pipian.	
366	Pipian (town), El Jobo, Saldivar, y Corral.....	Agustin Fernandez.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, MATANZAS.	
	Municipal district, Canasi.	
1	First partede la distrito norte	Gonzalo S. Hernandez.
2	Second partede la distrito norte y de la distrito sur	Marcos Roig.
3	Third partede la distrito norte y de la distrito sur	Francisco M. Diaz.
	Municipal district, Guamacaro.	
4	First part of Limonar	Asuncion Garcia.
5	Second part of Limonar	José Jordan.
6	Third part of Limonar	Aurelio Garcia.
7	Fourth part of Limonar	Francisco Gonzalez.
8	Fifth part of Limonar	Aurelio Garcia.
9	Sixth part of Limonar	Eduardo L. Booth.
10	First part of Caobas y Canimar	Luciano Macias.
11	Second part of Caobas y Canimar	Francisco Gonzales.
12	Sumidero y San Miguel	Eduardo L. Booth.
13	Guamacaro	Ramon Llanos.
14	Coliseo	Antonio de Leon.
	Municipal district, Santa Ana.	
15	First part of the district	Pedro Espinosa.
16	Second part of the district	José M. Espinosa.
17	Third part of the district	Carlos Grima.
18	Fourth part of the district	Solomon Escariz.
19	Fifth part of the district	Manuel Martinez.
	Municipal district, Matanzas.	
20	Part of the city of Matanzas	Genoveva Del Monte.
21	.....do	Ana Josefa Domenech.
22	.....do	Maria Fernandez y Soto.
23	.....do	Maria J. Herrara.
24	.....do	Regina Lanigan.
25	.....do	Maria Pollo.
26	.....do	Maria L. Perez.
27	.....do	Rosario L. de Casado.
28	.....do	Consuelo Menendez.
29	.....do	Lia Andux.
30	.....do	Angela Hernandez.
31	.....do	Domingo Lamadriz.
32	.....do	Eduardo Garcia.
33	.....do	Mercedes Alfonso y Quintero.
34	.....do	Ambrosio Lamadriz.
35	.....do	Carmela Vinageras.
36	.....do	Antonio Caballero.
37	.....do	Enriquita Alsina.
38	.....do	Luis Rodriguez y Hernandez.
39	.....do	Ramon G. de la Maza.
40	.....do	Maria R. Herdandez.
41	.....do	Francisco Y. Huan.
42	.....do	Ramon Rivero.
43	.....do	Maria Serrate.
44	.....do	Rosario L. de Casado.
45	.....do	Enriquita Alsina.
46	.....do	Maria Fernandez.
47	.....do	Luis Rodriguez y Hernandez.
48	.....do	Consuelo Menendez.
49	Asylums, hospitals, and convents	Maria Serrate.
50	First part of Seiba Mocha	Rosario Rodriguez.
51	Second part of Seiba Mocha y San Francisco de Paula	Gabriel Villada.
52	Third part of Seiba Mocha y San Francisco de Paula	Ramon Menendez.
53	Yumuri	Pedro Borrell.
54	Quarto (Corral Nuevo)	Emiliano Moreno.
55	First part of Cumbre y Bacunayagua	Eduardo Campuzano.
56	Second part of Cumbre y Bacunaygua	José Nunez.
57	Guanabana	Bandilio Piqué.
58	Arroyo la Vieja y Campana	Pedro Y. Acevedo.
59	Canimar y Paso Seco	Felix Campuzano.
60	Camarioca	Nicolas Lamadriz.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, CARDENAS.	
	Municipal district, Cardenas.	
61	Part of city of Cardenas	Maria Becto.
62	.....do	Vincente Font.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerator.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, CARDENAS—continued.	
	Municipal district, Cardenas—Continued.	
63	Part of city of Cardenas	Manuel M. Martinez.
64	.....do	Josefa Smith.
65	.....do	Fredo Torret.
66	.....do	María Muñez de Villavicencio y García.
67	.....do	Pablo Ochoa.
68	.....do	Piedad Andux.
69	.....do	Catalina Rodriquez.
70	.....do	Elvira Parraviani.
71	.....do	Francisco Vego y Gomez.
72	.....do	George G. Deetjens.
73	.....do	Aníbal Duarte.
74	.....do	José R. Verdura.
75	.....do	Manuel Cardona.
76	.....do	Lisando Sosa.
77	.....do	Josefa Smith.
78	.....do	Piedad Andux.
79	.....do	Manuel M. Martinez.
80	.....do	Lisando Sosa.
81	.....do	Do.
82	Cantel y Guásimas	Ambrosio García.
83	.....do	Rosa Diaz Argüelles.
84	Varadero y Siguapo	Luis Moynelo.
	Municipal district, Carlos Rojas.	
85	Tosca	Martin Gonzalez.
86	East part of Carlos Rojas	Dolores Ferrera.
87	Second part of Carlos Rojas	Nicolás Gonzales.
88	Conformidad y Alcancia	Francisco Nodarse.
89	West part of Carlos Rojas	Rosario Ortega.
	Municipal district, Martí.	
90	First part of Martí	Pedro Lanigan.
91	Guamutas Martí	Fernando Yradier.
92	Second part of Martí	Felina Pardomo.
93	Third part of Martí	Alfredo Haedo.
94	Guamutas	Vincente Lopez.
95	Ytabo Lacret	Miguel Haedo.
96	Motenibo	Enrique N. Bolaños.
97	Teja	Fernando Yradier.
98	Rio la Palma	Pablo Perez.
	Municipal district, Maximo Gomez.	
99	First part of Maximo Gomez	Juan M. Jaérs.
100	First part of Rancho del Medio	J. Otero.
101	Sabanilla de la Palma	José Parenzuela.
102	Altamisal	Octavio Barrelo.
103	Second part of Rancho del Medio	Marcos Andreú.
104	Second part of Maximo Gomez	N. Lamadrid.
105	Third part of Maximo Gomez	José V. Parenzuela.
	Municipal district, Jovellanos.	
106	First part of San José	Ramiro Gispert.
107	Second part of San José	J. M. Ximeno.
108	Third part of San José	Manuel M. Domenech.
109	Fourth part of San José	Antonio Sotolongo.
110	Fifth part of San José	J. M. Ximeno.
111	Sixth part of San José	Pedro Magriña.
112	Seventh part of San José	Antonio Sotolongo.
113	First part of Asuncion	Adela del Pino.
114	Second part of Asuncion	Caridad Prado.
115	Third part of Asuncion	Do.
116	Fourth part of Asuncion	Miguel Carratalá.
117	Fifth part of Asuncion	Manuel M. Domenech.
118	Realenzo	Pedro Magriña.
	Municipal district, Mendez Capote.	
119	First part of Langunillas	Antolin Mendez.
120	Second part of Langunillas	Adolfo Gonzales.
121	First part of Contreras	Julian Escalona.
122	Los Cayos (The Keys), all north of judicial district of Cardenas.	Francisca Marí.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

Enumeration district		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, ALACRANES.	
	Municipal district, Alacranes.	
123	First part of Estante	Juan José de Leon.
124	First part of Alacranes (east)	Dolores Junco.
125	Second part of Alacranes (west)	Rosario de Fuentes.
126	Third part of Alacranes (east)	Arturo Rivas.
127	Second part of Estante	Leanardo J. Figueroa.
128	Third part of Estante	Arturo Rivas.
129	Fourth part of Alacranes (west)	Emilia Rodriguez Lara.
130	Fifth part of Alacranes (east)	Juan Quintana.
131	Galeoncito	Lazaro Bango.
	Municipal district, Bolondron.	
132	First part of Bolondron	Carlos Herrara y Artiles.
133	Second part of Bolondron	Maria T. Olano.
134	Third part of Bolondron	Celia Tarafa.
135	First part of Güira	Caridad Llima.
136	Second part of Güira	America Hernandez.
137	First part of Tienda Nueva y Gonzalo	J. Magier Tarafa.
138	Second part of Tienda Nueva y Gonzalo	Carlos Herrara y Artiles.
139	Third part of Tienda Nueva y Gonzalo	Celia Tarafa.
140	Fourth part of Tienda Nueva y Gonzalo	America Hernandez.
141	Las Piedras y Manuel Alvarez	Perez Diaz.
142	Lucía	José M. Guedes.
143	Galeon	Juan S. Diaz y Hernandez.
	Municipal district, Cabezas.	
144	First part of Cabezas	Eloisa Garcia y Bolano.
145	Second part of Cabezas	Francisco Suarez.
146	Magdalena	Eladio Guzman.
147	Bija	Francisco Suarez.
148	Vieja Bermeja	Eldemiro Gonzales Ramos.
149	Lima	Justo Penichet.
	Municipal district, Union de Reyes.	
150	First part of Yglesia (urban)	Pedro Lamadriz.
151	Second part of Yglesia (urban)	Clarisa Roig.
152	Third part of Yglesia (urban)	Sofia Blanco.
153	Fourth part of Yglesia (urban)	Pedro Lamadriz.
154	Fifth part of Yglesia (rural)	José Nuñez.
155	Sixth part of Yglesia (rural)	Antonio Margue.
156	Seventh part of Yglesia (rural)	José Nuñez.
157	Pueblo Nuevo	Gabriel M. Quesada.
	Municipal district, Sabanilla.	
158	Sabanilla	Etelvina Sanchez.
159	Rio de Auras	Antonio Martel.
160	Palma	Enrique Astolfi.
161	Canimar	Ygnacio S. Quiros.
162	Mondejar	Marcos Espinosa.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, COLON.	
	Municipal district, Colon.	
163	Part of city of Colon	Julian F. Ramero.
164	.....do	Otilia Miravet.
165	.....do	Rita Garcia.
166	.....do	M. Marquette.
167	.....do	Fermin Aguirre.
168	.....do	Manuel Michelena.
169	.....do	Aurelio Lugo.
170	.....do	Victor de Armas.
171	Calimeta	Aurelio Andress.
172	First part of Amarillas	Angel Baluja.
173	Second part of Amarillas	Aurelio Lugo.
	Municipal district, Cuevitas.	
174	First part of Pueblo de Cuevitas	Matilde M. Fangul.
175	Second part of Pueblo de Cuevitas	Mateo Fernandez y Torres.
176	First part of Venturilla	José R. Benavidas.
177	Second part of Venturilla	José Menendez.
178	Jabaco	Ricardo Perez.
179	Asiento	Ramón Gonzalez.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, COLON—continued.	
	Municipal district, Macagua.	
180	Arabos	Maximo Casada.
181	Macagua	Toribio Santurio.
182	First part of San Pedro de Mayabón	Jacinto Magin.
183	Second part of San Pedro de Mayabón	A. Salado.
184	Monte Alto	Rafael Benemelis.
	Municipal district, Macuriges.	
185	First part of Corral Falso	José M. Ortega.
186	Second part of Corral Falso	Ynez Ponce Roque.
187	Third part of Corral Falso	Aquilina Sanchez.
188	Fourth part of Corral Falso	Juan F. Aloy.
189	Ciego	Guadalupe Carrandé.
190	Punta Brava	Antonio J. Sanchez.
191	Rio Blanco	Francisco Olano.
192	Platanal	Andres Tarrero.
193	Batalla	Domingo Ponce.
194	Navajas	Marcos Diaz.
195	Tramojos	Evaristo H. Piedro.
196	First part of Linche	Juan F. Aloy.
197	Second part of Linche	José M. Ortega.
198	Claudio	Rogelio Roque.
	Municipal district, Palmillas.	
199	Part of Manguito	Mercedes C. Rousselot.
200	.....do	Luis Felipe Cabrera y Espinosa.
201	.....do	Enrique Ramos.
202	.....do	Marcos Diaz Fernandez.
203	Part of Jacan	Antonio Rodriguez.
204	.....do	Juan Sanchez.
205	.....do	Luis Felipe Cabrera y Espinosa.
206	Part of Cumanayagua	Maria R. de Armas.
207	.....do	Luis Muni.
208	Sabanilla de Guareiras	Ysaac Cabrera.
209	Part of Pamillas	Francisco Quian.
210	.....do	Luis Felipe Cabrera y Espinosa
	Municipal district, Perico.	
211	First part, south	Mercedes Calvo.
212	Second part, north	Antonio Lima.
213	Third part, north	Pedro Yglesias.
214	First part of Altamisal	Ramon Bon.
215	Second part of Altamisal	Pedro Arrietta.
	Municipal district, Roque.	
216	Part of Coabillas	Adolfo Sillar.
217	Quintana y Tomeguin	José Maynoldi.
218	First part of the pueblo	Rosa C. Ybarra.
219	Second part of the pueblo	Brigido Amador.
220	Guamajales	Ramon Santa Marina.
221	Part of Mostacilla	Antonio Acevedo.
222	.....do	José Maynoldi.
223	Part of Coabillas	Firso Nunoz.
	Municipal district, San José de los Ramos.	
224	Part of San José de los Ramos	Josefa Alvarez Galvani.
225	.....do	José P. Arburua.
226	Part of San José de los Ramos y part of Banagüises	Juan Alvarez Cerice.
227	Part of San José de los Ramos	Eduardo R. Volera.
228	Part of Banagüises	Mercedes Ramos.
229	.....do	Julio Hernandez.
230	Agüica	Joaquin Enriques.
231	Part of Banagüises	Ramon Pingpalat.
	Municipal district, Jagüey Grande.	
232	Part of Jagüey Grande	Eugenio I. Galvaz.
233	.....do	Conrado Ruiz.
234	Part of Lopez	Alfredo M. Dally.
235	.....do	Conrado Ruiz.
236	Gallardo	Angel Leal.
237	Sinú	Manuel Volta.
238	Ruvira	Rafael Jordan.
239	La Cienega	Sixto Agramonte.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, PINAR DEL RIO.	
	Municipal district, Pinar del Rio.	
1	Part of the city of Pinar del Rio	Franco Urrutia.
2	.....do	Angel Coloma.
3	.....do	Nilo Caso Luengo.
4	.....do	Bernando de la Rianda.
5	.....do	Evangelina Aymerick
6	.....do	Pedro Pablo Pequeño.
7	First part of Ysabel Maria	Julian Rodriguez.
8	Second part of Ysabel Maria	Alfonso Amado.
9	First part of Sumidero	Felipe Baron.
10	Second part of Sumidero	Adolfo Menor.
11	First part of Cabezas	Tomas Estelles.
12	Second part of Cabezas	Miguel Valdez.
13	First part of Fairones	Miguel Pereda.
14	Second part of Fairones	Sixto Cruz.
15	Third part of Fairones	José Ma. Sanchez.
16	First part of Rio Sequito	Ygnacio Medrano.
17	Second part of Rio Sequito	Amado Baylina.
18	Rio Feo	José Manuel Pequeño.
19	Guayabo	Aurelio Gravier.
20	Paso Viejo	Antonio Raimat.
21	First part of Ovas	Antonio Valdez Gil.
22	Second part of Ovas	Enrique Tellez.
23	First part of Marcos Vazquez	Gonzalo Jordan.
24	Second part of Marcos Vazquez	Miguel Diaz.
25	First part of Cangre	José María Nieto.
26	Second part of Cangre	Alberto Gomez.
27	Third part of Cangre	Enrique Sanchez.
28	San José	Augusto Fornaguera.
	Municipal district, Consolación del Norte.	
29	La Palma and Rio de Puercos	Rafael Valle.
30	Rio Blanco and Arroya Maranjo	Julio Avendaño.
31	Vegas Nuevas	Ynez Borrego.
32	La Jagua	Juan Rueda.
33	Berracos	Lucio García.
34	Caiguanabo	Jorje Arrastia.
35	San Andres	Benito Salazar.
36	Las Puentes	Manuel Fernandez.
	Municipal district, Consolación del Sur.	
37	First part of Villa, Consolación del Sur	Gonzales G. Govantes.
38	Second part of Villa, Consolación del Sur	Enrique Martinez.
39	Rio Hondo	Gregorio Alonso.
40	San Pablo y Camarones	Juan Carrion.
41	Horcones	José Miró.
42	Colmenar and Hato Quemado	Francisco Alonso.
43	Leña	Ramon Mas.
44	Pilotes	Juan M. Alcalde.
45	Naranji and Caimitos	Auturo Pino.
46	Santa Clara	Manuel Pino.
47	Lajas and Caperuza	Salvador Valdés.
48	Alonzo Rojas	José Rios.
	Municipal district, San Juan y Martinez.	
49	First part of San Juan	Gillermo Ybañez.
50	Second part of San Juan	Ramon Amado.
51	First part of Martinez	José Veytes.
52	Second part of Martinez	Amado Cañal.
53	Galafre and Guillen	Ramon Amado.
54	Rio Seco	Severo Guerra.
55	Arroyo Hondo	Carlos Sanchez.
56	Lagunillas	Luis Lopez Marin.
57	First part of Luis Lazo	L. L. de la Vega.
58	Second part of Luis Lazo	Rogelio Gonzalez y Sanguily.
59	Third part of Luis Lazo	Alberto Valdés.
60	Fourth part of Luis Lazo	Mónico P. Remedios.
	Municipal district, San Luis.	
61	First part of San Luis	José Eulogio Quintana.
62	Second part of San Luis	Pedro Marquez Rivas.
63	First part of Barbacoa	Do.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, PINAR DEL RIO—continued.	
	Municipal district, San Luis—Continued.	
64	Second part of Barbacoa	Abelardo Cruz.
65	Rio Seco	Angel Cainas.
66	Firado	Luis Felipe Dominquez.
67	Barrigonas	Jamie Michelena.
68	Llanada	Enrique Sanchez.
69	Palizadas	Daniel Padron.
	Municipal district, Viñales.	
70	First part of San Cayetano	Sabino Alandi.
71	Second part of San Cayetano	Luis Planes.
72	Rosario	Rosendo Guiterrez.
73	San Vincente	Angel Quevedo.
74	Ancón	Piedro Viera.
75	Pueblo	Ricardo Madan.
76	First part of Laguna de Piedra	Miguel Lazaro.
77	Second part of Laguna de Piedra	Bernardo Fernandez.
78	Yabal	Angel Cañas.
79	Albino	Robustiano Cotarelo.
80	Santa Fé	Manuel Llinas.
81	Cuajani	Eduardo Chirino.
82	Cayos de San Felipe	Ricardo Raymat.
83	Santo Tomas	Andres Hernandez.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, GUANE.	
	Municipal district, Mantua.	
84	Mantua and Montezuelo	Rafael Quintana.
85	Guayabo and Lázaro	Ricardo Fors.
86	Arroyos and Santa Ysabel	Manuel Quintana.
87	Santa Maria and San José	Augusto Fors.
88	Cabezas and La Ceja	Celestino P. Rubio.
89	First part of Baja	Miguel Cofiño.
90	Second part of Baja	Francisco Vinas.
91	Third part of Baja	Enrique Montoto.
	Municipal district, Guane.	
92	Guane	José Mateo Quintero.
93	Paso Real and Catalina	Pedro Rubio.
94	Juan Gomez	Luis Rubio.
95	Portales and Feneria	Arnulfo Cartaya.
96	Punta de la Sierra and Las Acostas	Pablo Llaguno.
97	Sabalo and Trinidad and Santa Teresa	Franco Armenteros.
98	Grifa	Juan Franco Pimiento.
99	Cartes and Serranos	German Garcia.
100	First part of Remates	Manuel Famadas.
101	Second part of Remates	Daniel Perez.
102	Third part of Remates	Pedro Rubio.
103	Martinas	Vincente Santo Maria.
104	Cabo de San Antonio	Venturo Gonzalez.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SAN CRISTOBAL.	
	Municipal district, San Cristobal.	
105	San Cristobal	Gustavo Soldevilla.
106	Sitio Herrera	Luis Quintana.
107	Minas and Rio Hondo	Luis Quintana.
108	Mayari, first and second	Alfredo Villar.
109	First part San Cruz de los Pinos	Arturo Diaz y Diaz.
110	Second part San Cruz de los Pinos	Lucas Ponzona.
	Municipal district, Candelaria.	
111	Bayate, Puerto Rico, and San Juan del Norte	Augustin Sotolongo
112	San Juan de Barracones, Miraclelos, and Frias	Ambrosio Sotolongo.
113	Carambola, Lomas, and Rio Hondo	Arturo Saenz.
114	Pueblo	Gabriel Santa Cruz.
115	Las Mangas	Juan Sanchez.
	Municipal district, Los Palacios.	
116	Los Palacios	Francisco Goenaga.
117	Macuriges	Gillermo Goenaga.
118	Sierra Santo Domingo and Limones	Tomas Marrero.
119	Toro and Bacumaguas	Gillermo Goenaga.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SAN CRISTOBAL—continued.	
	Municipal district, Julian Diaz.	
120	Julian Diaz and Palacios	Manuel Fernandez Fijuena.
121	Santa Monica and Guajiro	Anibal Fernandez.
122	Herradura and Ceja de la Herradura	Juan Valdes y Garcia.
	Municipal district, San Diego de los Banos.	
123	Pueblo Catalina and Arrabales	Pedro Portela.
124	Arroyo Colorado, Carabello, and Palacios	Lucas Ponzoa.
125	Soledad, Herradura, Legna, and Guira	Augusto Marrero.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, GUANAJAY.	
	Municipal district, Guanajay.	
126	First part of Norte de Guanajay	Ricardo Yñiquez.
127	Second part of Norte de Guanajay	José R. Hernandez.
128	First part of Sur de Guanajay	José Perez Arocha.
129	Second part of Sur de Guanajay	Concepcion Cruz.
130	Santa Ana	Enrique Rojas.
131	San José	Aguileo Azcuy.
132	San Francisco	Miguel Munoze.
133	Cabriales	Ricardo Hernandez.
	Municipal district, Artemisa.	
134	First part of Artemisa (urban)	Eduardo Yglesias.
135	Second part of Artemisa (urban)	Ricardo Triguez.
136	Third part of Artemisa (rural)	Clemente Rodriguez.
137	Cañas	R. de Villaescusa.
138	Puerta de la Güira	Eduardo Llerena.
139	Capellamias	Juan Romen.
140	Virtudes	Arcadio Robert.
141	Dolores	José Maria Santiago.
142	Cayajabos	Venancio Valdes.
	Municipal district, Bahia Honda.	
143	Bahia Honda and Aguacate	Manuel Gravier Quiñones.
144	San Miguel and Manimani	Felix Quintana.
145	Corralillo and Mulata	Carlos M. Otero.
	Municipal district, Cabañas.	
146	Pueblo and San Miguel	Abelardo Marquez.
147	Conchita and Delicias	Sixto Cruz.
148	First Vigia, San Ramon, and Ceiba	Juan Alfonso.
149	Second Vigia, San Ramon, and Ceiba	Enrique Abascol.
	Municipal district, Guayabal.	
150	Caimito	Pedro Garrido Fijera.
151	Guyabal and Banes	Nicolas Rodriguez.
152	Quintana	Luis A. Valdes.
	Municipal district, Mariel.	
153	First part of Mariel and Boca	Ramon J. Garcia.
154	Second part of Mariel and Boca	Manuel Perez.
155	Macagual and Quiebra Hacha	Francisco Gonzalez.
156	Jabaco y Rayo	José Rencurrel.
157	San Juan Bautista and Playa	Daniel Compte.
158	Molina, Mosquitos, and Guajaybon	Arturo Ordaz.
	Municipal district, San Diego de Nuñez.	
159	Pueblo, Granadillos, Damas, and San Blás	Pedro Casanova.
160	San Gabriel, Carenero, and San José	Pedro P. Quesada y Tovar.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, MORON.	
	Municipal district, Moron.	
1	Parte Este de la Ciudad	José Mavidal.
2	Parte Oeste de la Ciudad	Rumualdo de Varona.
3	First parte del barrio rural del Este	Rafael Pardó Echemendia.
4	Second parte del barrio rural del Este	Felix Machado.
5	Third parte del barrio rural del Este	Laurido Pardo.
6	First parte del barrio rural del Oeste	Jesus Ma Pina.
7	Second parte del barrio rural del Oeste	Manuel Ruiz Esperon.
8	Third parte del barrio rural del Oeste	Germán Brinzas.
9	Todo el barrio rural de Punta Alegre	Francisco Vidal Vila.
10	First parte del barrio rural de Gaudalupe	Regino Sérvane.
11	Second parte del barrio rural de Gaudalupe	Manuel Bardeci.
12	First parte del barrio rural de Chambas	Eudoro Franch.
13	Second parte del barrio rural de Chambas	Juan Vasallo.
14	First parte del barrio rural de Marroquín	Gabriel Bardeci.
15	Second parte del barrio rural de Marroquín	Emilio Angulo.
16	First parte del barrio rural de Sandoval	Emilio Sainz Schuverez.
17	Second parte del barrio rural de Sandoval	M. A. Alvarez Y.
18	First parte del barrio rural de Cupeyes	Anto. Vilardell Tapia.
19	Second parte del barrio rural de Cupeyes	Benito Navarro.
20	First parte del barrio rural de Santa Gertrúdis	José Perez León.
21	Second parte del barrio rural de Santa Gertrúdis	Pedro Morales Perez.
	Municipal district, Ciego de Avila.	
22	First parte en la Ciudad del barrio La Cabecera	Ulpiano Rodriguez.
23	Second parte en la Ciudad del barrio La Cabecera	Franco Sotomayo.
24	Third parte rural de La Cabecera	Carlos Baldarrain y Gomez.
25	First parte del barrio rural Guanales	Juan Tozo Fabes.
26	Second parte del barrio rural Guanales	Juan Figueras.
27	First parte del barrio rural San Nicolás	Javier Hernandez Varona.
28	Second parte del barrio rural San Nicolás	Jacinto Vargas Armas.
29	Parte de la Ciudad y Cayo de los Mivertos del barrio Júcaro	Juan Rodriguez.
30	Parte rural del barrio del Júcaro	José Farinas.
31	Todo el barrio rural de La Ceiba	Antonio Povada.
32	First parte del barrio rural Las Nuevas	Alvaro Silvay Rivas.
33	Second parte del barrio rural Las Nuevas	Enrique Moran de la Torre.
34	Todo el barrio rural de Jicotea	Manuel Cortes.
35	Todo el barrio rural de Lázaro Lopez	Luis Casanovas.
36	Todo el barrio rural de Arroyo Blanco	Placido Sanchez.
37	Todo el barrio rural de Nuevas de Jobosi	Luis Medina.
38	First parte del barrio rural de Iguará	Angel Vega B.
39	Second parte del barrio rural de Iguará	Ramon Gonzales.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, PUERTO PRINCIPE.	
	Municipal district, Nuevitas.	
40	Todo el 1º barrio de la ciudad	Miguel Perozo.
41	Todo el 2º barrio de la ciudad	Mario Garcini Silva.
42	Todo el 3º barrio de la ciudad	Jose Garcini.
43	First parte del barrio rural de San Miguel	Adolfo Silva.
44	Second parte del barrio rural de San Miguel	Armando Labrado Cauto.
45	Third parte del barrio rural de San Miguel	Cayetano Recio y Quesada.
46	First parte del barrio rural de Redención	Franco Miranda Betancourt.
47	Second parte del barrio rural de Redención	Rafael Peron.
48	Third parte del barrio rural de Redención	Noberto Primellos.
49	Todo el barrio rural de El Sabinal	Antonio Rodriguez Rodriguez.
50	First parte del barrio rural de El Bagá	Benjanin Montgo.
51	Second parte del barrio rural de El Bagá	Natatio Peron.
52	First parte del barrio rural de El Lugareño	Gustavo Gomez Barrios.
53	Second parte del barrio rural de El Lugareño	Raou Estrada Zayas.
54	La parte de Poblado del barrio rural El Senado	Victor Manuel Betancourt.
55	First parte rural del barrio El Senado	Antonio Guerra y Guerra.
56	Second parte (del) rural del barrio El Senado	Ulises Costa Gomez.
	Municipal district, Santa Cruz del Sur.	
57	Todo el casco de la poblacion	J. Antonio Miranda.
58	Todo el barrio de Playa Bonita	Jesus Peraltat.
59	Todo el barrio de La Calzada	Gaspar Hidalgo.
60	El Cayo de las Doce Leguas	Ramon Cruz la Chicot.
61	First parte del barrio rural de Buenaventura	José Pradas Martinez.
62	Second parte del barrio rural de Buenaventura	Antonio Aguilar.
63	First parte del barrio rural de San Pedro	Carlos Alvarez.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, PUERTO PRINCIPE—continued.	
	Municipal district, Santa Cruz del Sur—Continued.	
64	Second parte del barrio rural de San Pedro	Manuel Solis Arellano.
65	Todo el barrio rural de Guaicanamar	Angel Guzmán.
66	First Parte del barrio El Junco	Alfredo Caballero.
67	Second parte del barrio El Junco	Joaquin Hidalgo.
68	Todo el barrio rural de El Guayabal	Macedonia Varona Agramonte.
	Municipal district, Puerto Principe.	
69	First parte del first barrio de la Ciudad	Angela Guerra.
70	Second parte del first barrio de la Ciudad	Gabriel Barrera.
71	Third parte del first barrio de la Ciudad	Graciano Balencourt Castillo.
72	First parte del second barrio de la Ciudad	Ramon Angela de Xiques.
73	Second parte del second barrio de la Ciudad	Manuel Pradas.
74	First parte del third barrio de la Ciudad	Maria Teresa Guerra.
75	Second parte del third barrio de la Ciudad	Alonso Martinez.
76	Third parte del third barrio de la Ciudad	Rolando Ramos y Ronquillo.
77	Fourth parte del third barrio de la Ciudad	Francisco Pichardo Moya.
78	First parte del fourth barrio de la Ciudad	Antonia J. de Moya.
79	Second parte del fourth barrio de la Ciudad	Ernesto Mola Castillo.
80	Third parte del fourth barrio de la Ciudad	Eugenio Loret de Mola.
81	Fourth parte del fourth barrio de la Ciudad	Enrique Boza.
82	First parte del fifth barrio de la Ciudad	Manuel Breton.
83	Second parte del fifth barrio de la Ciudad	Antonio Rojas Castellanos.
84	First parte del sixth barrio de la Ciudad	José Ygnacio Resio Loyuaz.
85	Second parte del sixth barrio de la Ciudad	Gregonio Hernandez Riveron.
86	First parte del seventh barrio de la Ciudad	Emilio Torres Sariol.
87	Second parte del seventh barrio de la Ciudad	Angel Yergo Gomez.
88	First parte del eighth barrio de la Ciudad	Enrique Loret de Mola.
89	Second parte del eighth barrio de la Ciudad	Emma Rojas de Caballero.
90	Todo del ninth barrio de la Ciudad	Porfisio Batista Verona.
91	First parte del barrio de Cascorro (rural)	José Fernandez Cabrera.
92	Second parte del barrio de Cascorro (rural)	Virgilio Fuentes.
93	First parte del barrio rural de Sibanicú	Filberto Pichardo.
94	Second parte del barrio rural de Sibanicú	Rogerio Zayas Bazan.
95	Todo el barrio rural de Vista Hermosa	Arturo Guzman.
96	First parte del barrio rural de San Gerónimo	Rogerio Freyre Arango.
97	Second parte del barrio rural de San Gerónimo	Federico Naranjo.
98	Third parte del barrio rural de San Gerónimo	Ramon Alvarez Cespedes.
99	First parte del barrio rural de Yeguas	Gonzales Agosto.
100	Second parte del barrio rural de Yeguas	Pascual Cebrian.
101	First parte del barrio rural de Caobillas	Antonio Naranjo.
102	Second parte del barrio rural de Caobillas	Octavio Oquendo.
103	First parte del barrio rural de El Quemado	Armando Perez Ramos.
104	Second parte del barrio rural de El Quemado	Francisco Lastre.
105	First parte del barrio rural de Limones	Serafin Pastrana.
106	Second parte del barrio rural de Limones	Rodolfo Ballaga.
107	First parte del barrio rural de Guanaja	Emilio Cosio.
108	Second parte del barrio rural de Guanaja	Manuel Alvinzuri Lopez.
109	Third parte del barrio rural de Guanaja	Miguel Agramonte.
110	Fourth parte del barrio rural de Guanaja	José R. Peralta.
111	Fifth parte del barrio rural de Guanaja	Juan Larrauri Porro.
112	Sixth parte del barrio rural de Guanaja	Eduardo de Varona.
113	First parte del barrio rural de Pueblo Nuevo	José Acosta.
114	Second parte del barrio rural de Pueblo Nuevo	Miguel Agramonte Estrada.
115	Third parte del barrio rural de Pueblo Nuevo	Manuel Alvinzuri Lopez.
116	First parte del barrio rural de Maraguán	Ramon A. Rodrigues.
117	Second parte del barrio rural de Maraguán	José Prades Martinez.
118	First parte del barrio rural de Guaimaro	Raul Arteaga Socarras.
119	Second parte del barrio rural de Guaimaro	Ramiro Ceballero Benevides.
120	Third parte del barrio rural de Guaimaro	Emilio Cordero.
121	Fourth parte del barrio rural de Guaimaro	Francisco Agüero.
122	First parte del barrio rural de Contramaestre	Ramon Agüero.
123	Second parte del barrio rural de Contramaestre	Miguel Cabrera Porro.
124	Third parte del barrio rural de Contramaestre	Alipio Zayas Urra.
125	First parte del barrio rural de La Yaba	Pio Otero.
126	Second parte del barrio rural de La Yaba	Luis S. Otero Cosio.
127	First parte del barrio rural de El Ecuador	Luis Cordova Silva.
128	Second parte del barrio rural de El Ecuador	Alberto R. Varona.
129	Third parte del barrio rural de El Ecuador	Pablo Ronquillo.
130	First parte del barrio rural de Minas (Poblado)	Francisco Cosio.
131	Second parte del barrio rural de Minas (Poblado)	Cayetano Guerra.
132	First parte del barrio rural de Magabomba	Angel Diaz.
133	Second parte del barrio rural de Magabomba	Manuel Agustin Areu.
134	First parte del barrio rural de Altagracia	Hernani Miranda.
135	Second parte del barrio rural de Altagracia	Alberto Guzman Arango.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SANTA CLARA.	
	Municipal district, Santa Clara.	
1	City of Santa Clara	Flora Jimenez.
2	.....do	Maria Beldarrain.
3	.....do	Manuela Chavez.
4	.....do	America Christo Cordovés.
5	.....do	Isabel Paredes.
6	.....do	Angeleica Anida y Graso.
7	.....do	Rita Blanco Edwarria.
8	.....do	Clotilde Silve y Lopez.
9	.....do	Milagro Casanova Guerra.
10	.....do	Dolores Linares.
11	.....do	José D. Hernandez y Fernandez.
12	.....do	Felipe Gonzalez Tellez.
13	City of Santa Clara (institutions)	Josefa Mendoza y Silva.
14	City of Santa Clara	Ulpiana Groso Fleytes.
15	.....do	Emilio Silva y Dominguez.
16	First part of Egidos	Cristobal de Zayas Bazan.
17	Second part of Egidos	Rogelio Barata y Godoy.
18	First part of San Gil	J. Anto. Pedazo y Rodriguez.
19	Second part of San Gil	Rafael Mechado Mesa.
20	Third part of San Gil	Pablo Morales Valdes.
21	Fourth part of San Gil	Leandro A. Contreras.
22	First part of La Cruz	Francisco Martinez.
23	Second part of La Cruz	Nestor Fernandez.
24	First part of Seibabo	Tomas Gomez Pareta.
25	Second part of Seibabo	Rafael Perez Urquijo.
26	First part of Provincial	J. B. Carreras Osis.
27	Second part of Provincial	Nestor Fernandez.
28	First part of Baez	Luis Anoceto y Perez.
29	Second part of Baez	Gerado Gonzalez Junco.
30	First part of Manicaragua	Enrique Pequdo Alvarez.
31	Second part of Manicaragua	Serapio Oliva Carrazana.
	Municipal district, Esperanza.	
32	City of Esperanza, north	Maria Alomá Valdes.
33	City of Esperanza, south	Maria Luz Machado.
34	Asiento Viejo	Mateo Diaz Rojas.
35	First part of Nuevas	Juan B. Jimenez.
36	Second part of Nuevas	Emilio Jimenez.
37	First part of San Vincente	Antonio Jimenez y Jimenez.
38	Second part of San Vincente	Alberto J. Jiminez.
39	Jabonillar	Alberto J. Jiminez.
40	San José	Maria Ruiz.
41	Purial	Amelio Diaz Navarro.
	Municipal district, Calabazar.	
42	First part of Encrucijada	Emilio Loret de Mola.
43	Second part of Encrucijada	Pedro G. Abreu.
44	Paso Real	Rafael Perez Pedroso.
45	First part of Santo	José de Serpa y de Clouet.
46	Second part of Santo	José de I. Gil.
47	First part of Centro	Alejandro Moixo y Centero.
48	Second part of Centro	Federico Jova.
49	Third part of Centro	Tomás Velasco y Gomez.
50	First part of Viana	Juan B. Martini.
51	Second part of Viana	Antonio R. Ruiz.
52	Sitio Grande	Federico Jova.
53	Mala y Barro	Domingo Perez.
	Municipal district, Ranchuelo.	
54	First part of first distrito (Ranchuelo)	José Luis Machin.
55	Second part of first distrito (Ranchuelo)	Luis Campillo y Rivero.
56	Second distrito (Ranchuelo)	Blas Espinosa.
57	First part of Poza de la China	Francisco Yero y Silva.
58	Second part of Poza de la China	Pedro Gattorno Vila.
59	Sitio Viejo	Ricairdo Machin y Linares.
	Municipal district, San Diego del Valle.	
60	Centro	Adela Gonzalez y Lima.
61	Centro (rural), first part	Juan Linares.
62	Centro (rural), second part	Eugenio Ledron Uribe.
63	Yabú	Evaristo Martinez Pedroso
64	Sitio Nuevo	Heriberto Hernandez.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SANTA CLARA—continued.	
	Municipal district, San Diego del Valle—Continued.	
65	Maguaraya Abajo y Arriba, first part	Antonio Bello y Martinez.
66	Maguaraya Abajo y Arriba, second part	Heriberto Hernandez y Hernandez.
67	Hatillo	Pedro J. Diaz y Sota.
68	Mango	José M. Miguels.
69	Jicotea	Eugenio Ledon Uribe.
	Municipal district, San Juan de las Yeras.	
70	First part of Potrerillo	Eladio Cepero Hernandez.
71	Second part of Potrerillo	Candido Becarra y Fuentes.
72	Aguas Bonitas	Rafael Perez Pedroso.
73	Bernia	Domingo Mendibouse y Llibre.
74	Quemado Hilario	Pedro Gonzalez Gomez.
75	Guayo	Leandro Anchia Contreras.
76	First district in the town, pueblo.	Luis Gonzalez.
77	First district, rural	Antonio Gonzalez Gari.
78	Second district, rural	Aguada Valdes Aday.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, CIENFUEGOS.	
	Municipal district, Cienfuegos.	
79	First part city of Cienfuegos	Julio Garcia.
80	Second part city of Cienfuegos	Pedro N. Agüero.
81	Third part city of Cienfuegos	Fed Barrios.
82	Fourth part city of Cienfuegos	Ernesto M. Agirre.
83	First part of fifth part of city of Cienfuegos	Juan Pablo Rousseau.
84	Second part of fifth part of city of Cienfuegos	Julio Garcia.
85	Sixth part city of Cienfuegos	Pedro Rivera.
86	Seventh part city of Cienfuegos	Rosalia Castinezra.
87	Eighth part city of Cienfuegos	Carmen Coll.
88	Ninth part city of Cienfuegos	Juan Monzon Aguirre.
89	Tenth part city of Cienfuegos	Flora Dorticós.
90	Eleventh part city of Cienfuegos	Josefa Pina Vda Sanchez.
91	Twelfth part city of Cienfuegos	Blanca Vilaseca.
92	Thirteenth part city of Cienfuegos	Maria Teresa Gallart.
93	Fourteenth part city of Cienfuegos	Amiana Garcia.
94	First part of fifteenth part of city of Cienfuegos	Flora A. Ramos.
95	Sixteenth part city of Cienfuegos	Primitivo Portal.
96	Seventeenth part city of Cienfuegos	Georgiana Paniagua .
97	First part of eighteenth part of city of Cienfuegos	Mario Montero Baldarrain.
98	Second part of eighteenth part of city of Cienfuegos	Fed Barrios.
99	Nineteenth part city of Cienfuegos	Emilio Alvarez Ballagas.
100	Twentieth part city of Cienfuegos	Leonidas Vincente Lombida.
101	First part of Caunao	Enrique Gomez.
102	Second part of Caunao	Antonio G. Abreu.
103	Third part of Caunao	Pedro N. Aguero.
104	Rimirez	José Antonio Latorre.
105	Manacas	Nestor Lara.
106	Keys	Pedro Parro.
107	First part of Yaguaramas	Pedro Nunez.
108	Second part of Yaguaramas	Virgilio Lugo Viña.
109	Third part of Yaguaramas	Luis Gomez.
110	Fourth part of Yaguaramas	Julio D. Argüellas.
111	Caimanera	Benito B. Piche.
112	First part of Cielo de Jagua	Primitivo Lopez y Alvarez.
113	Second part of Cielo de Jagua	Pedro N. Aguero.
114	First part of Aquada de Pasageros	Luis Echemendia.
115	Second part of Aquada de Pasageros	Marchos Pino.
116	Third part of Aquada de Pasageros	Juan B. Jiminez.
117	Fourth part of Aquada de Pasageros	Nicanor Cantero é Yznaga.
118	Fifth part of Aquada de Pasageros	Fidel Denis.
119	Sixth part of Aquada de Pasageros	Pio Lust.
120	Seventh part of Aquada de Pasageros	Augustin G. E. Cardoso.
121	Eighth part of Aquada de Pasageros	José Ramon P. Cueto.
122	Ninth part of Aquada de Pasageros	Frederico Zamora.
123	Tenth part of Aquada de Pasageros	José Yglesias.
124	Eleventh part of Aquada de Pasageros	Cristobal de Zayas Bazan.
125	Twelfth part of Aquada de Pasageros	Federico Zayas.
126	First part of Arimao	Antonio Beldarrain.
127	Second part of Arimao	Lorenzo Dupony.
128	Auras	Adolfo Diaz.
129	La Sierra	Eduardo Benet.
130	First part of Cumanayagua	Lorenzo Velshes.
131	Second part of Cumanayagua	Juan Yrarragorré.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, CIENFUEGOS—continued.	
	Municipal district, Cienfuegos—Continued.	
132	Mandinga	Ricardo Abren.
133	Ojo de Agua	Joaquin Rodriguez del Rey.
134	Calabozar	Juan B. García Hernandez.
135	Caiisito	Tomas Pichos.
136	Las Charcas	Gumersuido Rangel.
137	Gavilan y Gavilancito	Felix Gonzalez.
138	Jicotea	Antonio Montevaro.
	Municipal district, San Fernando.	
139	First and second distritos in Pueblo, San Fernando	Gumersuido Carrera.
140	Paradero	Diego Millán Puertas.
141	Ciego Alonso	José García Cordoves.
142	Escarza	Andrés García.
143	Lomas Grandes	Joaquin Capestany Aguila.
	Municipal district, Cartagena.	
144	Cartagena (urban)	Agustin Villages.
145	First part Cartagena (rural)	Manuel Portela.
146	Second part Cartagena (rural)	Justo Lopez.
147	Ciego Montero	Ricardo Alvárez.
148	Soledad	Armando Reyes.
149	Santiago	Ramon Oviedo.
150	Cascajal (urban)	María L. Gumá.
151	Cascajal (rural)	Antº Gonzalez.
152	Arriete	Justo Lopez.
	Municipal district, Cruces.	
153	First part of north district, Cruces	Agustin Breton Capiro.
154	Second part of first part of north district, Cruces	Eulogio Estrada y Gonzalez.
155	Third part of first part of north district, Cruces	Federico Layas Sta. Cruz.
156	South district, Cruces	Eulogio Estrada y Gonzalez.
157	Montefirme	Miguel Gomez Ruiz.
158	Mal Tiempo, first part	Dionisio J. Yrarrogorra.
159	Mal Tiempo, second part	Fernando Machado.
160	La Vija	Fernando Machado Meza.
161	Instituciones in Cruces y Lajas	Salvador Sanjuan y Castellón.
	Municipal district, Abreus.	
162	First part of Abreus	Juan N. Guerrero.
163	Second part of Abreus	Aurelio Aulet.
164	Third part of Abreus	Marcos Pino.
165	Fourth part of Abreus	Manuel del Castillo.
166	Instituciones para Plantaciones	Fidel Denis.
	Municipal district, Palmira.	
167	First part, Palmira	Agustin G. Entenza Cardosa.
168	Second part, Palmira	Francisco Alfonso Hurtado.
169	Third part, Palmira	Rosendo Gallardo Ramirez.
170	First part, Arango	Juan Hernandez Castineira.
171	Second part, Arango	Leopoldo Machado Manero.
	Municipal district, Rodas.	
172	First part of Cabecera (Rodas)	Antonio J. G. Peñate.
173	Second part of Cabecera (Rodas)	José M. Avellaneda.
174	Third part of Cabecera (Rodas)	José R. P. Cueto.
175	First part of Limones	Agustin de Rojas y Sanchez.
176	Second part of Limones	Ramón A. García.
177	First part of Congojas	Landelina Cortes y de Lara.
178	Second part of Congojas	R. J. Alfonso.
179	Jabacoa	Diego M. Puertas.
180	Medidas	Manuel L. Curiello.
	Municipal district, Santa Ysabel de las Lajas.	
181	First part of Centro	Mercedes A. Alfonso.
182	Second part of Centro	Angelica P. Alpizar.
183	Third part of Centro	Joaquin L. Legorburo.
184	Fourth part of Centro	Evaristo G. Aguila.
185	Salto	Tomás V. Rojas.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, CIENFUEGOS—continued.	
	Municipal district, Santa Ysabel de las Lajas—Cont'd.	
186	Terry	Leonilo Caballero.
187	Salado y Santa Rosa	Santiago F. Mora y Mora.
188	Nuevas	Emilio Jimenez.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SAGUA LA GRANDE.	
	Municipal district, Sagua la Grande.	
189	First part of Norte (Ciudad Sagua la Grande)	Matilda N. Machin.
190	Second part of Norte (Ciudad Sagua la Grande)	Antonio Oldriozola.
191	Third part of Norte (Ciudad Sagua la Grande)	Antonio Rosales.
192	Fourth part of Norte (Ciudad Sagua la Grande)	Clara Martinez.
193	Fifth part of Norte (Ciudad Sagua la Grande)	Adriana Mazolo y Rojas.
194	Sixth part of Norte (Ciudad Sagua la Grande)	Emma Chamberlain.
195	Seventh part of Norte (Ciudad Sagua la Grande)	Do.
196	First part of Sur (Ciudad Sagua la Grande)	Francisco A. de Ovares.
197	Second part of Sur (Ciudad, Sagua la Grande)	Luis Gonzales y Ruiz.
198	Third part of Sur (Ciudad, Sagua la Grande)	José L. Martel.
199	Jumagua	Florencio Someillan.
200	Fifth part of Sur (Ciudad, Sagua la Grande)	Domingo Bonet.
201	Rural part of Sagua	Dario P. Medir.
202	Ysabela (urban)	José A. Hebia.
203	Ysabela (rural and keys)	Juan F. Mesa.
204	San Juan	Carlos Cartaya.
205	Fourth part of Sur (Ciudad, Sagua la Grande)	Antonio Rosales.
206	First part of Satiscito	Joaquin Martí.
207	Second part of Sitiscito	Carlos Cartaya.
208	Chinchila	Juan F. Ferriol.
	Municipal district, Cifuentes.	
209	Este (Ciudad de Cifuentes)	Juan Bta. Fernandez.
210	Oeste (Ciudad de Cifuentes)	Juan M. B. Hernandez.
211	Rural portions at the east and west of Cifuentes	Pio de la B. Morejon.
212	Barro	Francisco A. Santos.
213	Sitio Grande	Manuel F. Bermudez.
214	Alacran	Manuel A. N. Mesa.
215	Amaro	Adolfo Arenas y Lima.
	Municipal district, Ceja de Pablo.	
216	First part of Coralillo (urban and rural)	Andrés de Peña y Varona.
217	Second part of Coralillo (rural)	Francisco E. Guillen.
218	Sabana Grande	Antonio Perez Alvarez.
219	Palma Sola	Narciso Dama Lopez.
220	First part of Sierra Morena (urban and rural)	Gabino P. Bacallao.
221	Second part of Sierra Morena (rural)	Francisco S. Navarro.
222	Ceja de Pablo (rural)	José S. Estruch.
	Municipal district, Quemado de Güines.	
223	Poblado, first part (pueblo) (Quemado de Güines)	Salvador P. L. Gibert.
224	Poblado, second part (rural) (Quemado de Güines)	Pedro M. Lasarte y Ruiz.
225	San Valentin (Quemado de Güines)	Alfredo L. Casado.
226	Caguaguas	José Y. Lasarte.
227	Güines	Antonio Gonzalez.
228	Zambumbia	Miguel R. Mesa.
229	Carahatas, first part	Tomas D. Ruiz.
230	Carahatas, second part	José Y. Lasarte.
231	Paso Cavado	Juan O. Ruiz.
	Municipal district, Rancho Veloz.	
232	First part of Santa Fé (rural)	Jacinto Duvon.
233	Second part of Santa Fé (rural)	Becis Sanchez.
234	Third part of Santa Fé (urban)	Alejandro G. de Mendoza.
235	Crimea	José Fur.
236	Aguas Claras	J. R. Cappen.
237	Guarillas	Ramon Campuzano.
238	Chaves	Joaquin Machado.
	Municipal district, Santo Domingo.	
239	Este ciudad Santo Domingo	Belen Quiros.
240	Oeste ciudad Santo Domingo	Gustavo Casanova.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SAGUA LA GRANDE—continued.	
	Municipal district, Santo Domingo—Continued.	
241	Puerto Escondido	Ricardo Miyares.
242	Manacas y San Márcos	Rafael Mauresa y Silva.
243	Baracaldo, Potrerillo, y Arenas	José Y. Martinez.
244	Jicotea, y San Bartolomé	Benito Rodriguez.
245	Rio y Cerrito	José García Riera.
246	San Juan	Leoncio B. Nunez.
247	Rodrigo	Luis Valasco y Almeida.
248	Alvarez y Mordazo	Fernando Lera.
249	Jiquiabo y Jiqui	Casimeiro Cepero.
250	Yabucito	Enrique Valdes.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, REMEDIOS.	
	Municipal district, San Juan de los Remedios.	
251	First part of Ciudad Remedios (1°)	Luis Herrada.
252	Second part of Cindad Remedios (1°)	Antonio Perdomo.
253	Third part of Cindad Remedios (2°)	Maria de Morales Nieblas.
254	Fourth part of Ciudad Remedios (3°)	J. M. Jover.
255	Fifth part of Ciudad Remedios (4°)	Joaquin Vigil y Quintanal.
256	Sixth part of Ciudad Remedios	José Escaudone.
257	Tetuan	C. Yrio.
258	Bartolomé	Pompeyo P. Bonachea.
259	Carolina	Miguel Vigil.
260	Guanizibes	Othón de Caturla.
261	First part of Buena Vista	Leopoldo L. Arnau.
262	Second part of Buena Vista	Luis M. Martin.
263	Third part of Buena Vista	Pompeyo Perez Bonachea.
264	Fourth part of Buena Vista	Manuel Estrada.
265	Fifth part of Buena Vista	J. M. Delegado.
266	Crangrejo y Remate	Do.
	Municipal district, Placetas.	
267	First part Ciudad de Placetas	Francisco A. Soriano.
268	Second part Ciudad de Placetas	Amado Gonzalez.
269	Third part Ciudad de Placetas	José Nuñez Morales.
270	San Andrés y Vista Hermosa	Franco Casanova.
271	First part of Tivisial y Nazareno	José Garcia.
272	Second part of Tivisial y Nazareno	Franço Casanova.
273	Guaracabulla	Augustin G. Farran.
274	Hernando y Sitio Patrero	Fernando Cruz Pina
275	Nazareno	Delfin Coco.
	Municipal district, Caibarien.	
276	First part of the Villa Caibarien	Francisco P. Faife.
277	Second part of the Villa Caibarien	Ricardo Patiño.
278	Third part of the Villa Caibarien	Rafael y Escobar Laredo.
279	Fourth part of the Villa Caibarien	Angel de Leon.
280	Fifth part of the Villa Caibarien	Julio A. Garcia.
281	Sixth part of the Villa Caibarien	Angel Lima.
282	El Taneo	Luis M. Martin.
283	Guajabana	Luis Garcia Riera.
284	Conuco (key)	Juan Poldo.
	Municipal district, Camajuani.	
285	First part of Cabecera, Camajuani	Maria Domenech y Lorda.
286	Second part of Cabecera, Camajuani	Francisco Cabarrocas.
287	Third part of Cabecera, Camajuani	Eduardo Valderez.
288	Fourth part of Cabecera, Camajuani	José Bencones Ramos.
289	Egidos	Angel E. Rosende Zayas.
290	First part of Sabana	Rafael P. Bonachea.
291	Second part of Sabana	Luis Valasco.
292	First part of Santa Clarita	Rodolfo Valderas.
293	Second part of Santa Clarita	Eduardo Valderas.
294	Salamanca	Rigoberto F. Sabido.
295	First part of Guadalupe	Rogelio F. Talon y Junes
296	Second part of Guadalupe	Buenaventura Gali.
297	Third part of Guadalupe	Juan M. Nunez.
298	Fourth part of Guadalupe	José M. Garcia.
299	First part of Zulueta	Manuel Estrada.
300	Second part of Zulueta	Buenaventura Gali.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, REMEDIOS—continued.	
	Municipal district, San Antonio de las Vueltas.	
301	Cabecera (Antonio de las Vueltas)	Gillermo Espinosa.
302	Charco Hondo	José Mendez.
303	Aguada de Moya	J. M. Nuñez.
304	Sagua la Chica y Cayos	Rafael C. Echemendia.
305	Taguayabon	Raimundo Rebollar.
306	Vegas de las Palmas	Perfecto Corrazona y Rodriguez.
307	Piedras	Florinda de la Hoz.
308	Quinta	Rafael Perez Pedroso.
309	Vego Alta	Desiderio Jimenez.
310	First part of Bosque	Próspero Perez.
311	Second part of Bosque	Rafael C. Echemendia.
312	Sur y Oeste de Egidos	Celestino Espinosa.
	Municipal district, Yaguajay.	
313	First part of Cabecera (Yaguajay)	Clementina C. Prieto.
314	Second part of Cabecera (Yaguajay)	Teresa P. Laredo.
315	First part of Mayajigua	Salvador G. Greham.
316	Second part of Mayajigua	Juan B. Garcia.
317	Seibabo	Alfredo C. Prieto.
318	Centeno	Eliseo Suarez.
319	Meneses	Arturo Jimenez.
320	Bamburano	Rafael Perez.
321	First part of Keys, and institutions	José B. Borges.
322	Second part of Keys	Juvial Davila.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, TRINIDAD.	
	Municipal district, Trinidad.	
323	First part of the city of Trinidad	Elena Gonzales.
324	Second part of the city of Trinidad	Teresa Mestre Cagigal.
325	Third part of the city of Trinidad	Enrique Pina Jimenez.
326	Fourth part of the city of Trinidad	Elvira Cabana.
327	Fifth part of the city of Trinidad	Elinda Cortes y Silva.
328	Sixth part of the city of Trinidad	Enrique Lara.
329	Seventh part of the city of Trinidad	Sofia Torrado y Ponce.
330	Eighth part of the city of Trinidad	Mercedes Pomares y Gonzales.
331	Casilda (urban)	Blanca Corbeiller.
332	Casilda (rural and keys)	D. Petersen.
333	First part, Rio de Ay	Miguel Mainegra.
334	Second part, Rio de Ay	Pio Daniel Cadalzo.
335	Cabagán	José Ma. Mauri.
336	First part, Guanigüical	Carlos E. Lynn.
337	Second part, Guanigüical	Nicanor J. Domingues.
338	Caracusey	Fernando H. Reyna.
339	San Pedro	Vincente Panadez.
340	San Francisco	Elrov Cabana y Orri.
341	Güinia de Miranda	Teodoro de Leon.
342	Jiquimas	Vincente Suárez.
343	Fomento	Perfecto Quintana.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SANCTI SPIRITUS.	
	Municipal district, Sancti Spiritus.	
344	First part of the city of Sancti Spiritus	Rafael Pina y Marin.
345	Second part of the city of Sancti Spiritus	America A. Gonzalez.
346	Third part of the city of Sancti Spiritus	Ana G. P. Echemendia.
347	Fourth part of the city of Sancti Spiritus	America Castañeda y Valdeira.
348	Fifth part of the city of Sancti Spiritus	Natalia y Cañizares y Gomez.
349	Sixth part of the city of Sancti Spiritus	Franco. del Valle Gonzalez.
350	Seventh part of the city of Sancti Spiritus	Altagracia de Cespedes y Canyares.
351	Eighth part of the city of Sancti Spiritus	Maria W. Verson.
352	Ninth part of the city of Sancti Spiritus	Mariano Gomez y Gomez.
353	Tenth part of the city of Sancti Spiritus	Joaquin Gomez.
354	Jibaro	Mariano J. Palmero y Hildago.
355	Chorrera Brava	Adolfo C. Canas.
356	Cabaiguan	Francisco L. Sori.
357	Guayos	Tomas F. Rodrigues.
358	Santa Lucia	Roque V. Ambrosino.
359	Manacas	Miguel M. del Toro.
360	First part of Paula	Juan Y. Perez.
361	Second part of Paula	Miguel Mingues.
362	Third part of Paula	Adolfo C. Canas.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SANCTI SPIRITUS—continued.	
	Municipal district, Sancti Spiritus—Continued.	
363	First part of San Andrés	Manuel P. Jimenez.
364	Second part of San Andrés and Pueblo Nuevo	Mariano Gomez.
365	First part of Taguasco y Pedro Barba	Luis R. Rensoli.
366	Second part of Taguasco y Pedro Barba	Sixto Fernandez Latorre.
367	Third part of Taguasco y Pedro Barba	Roque V. Ambrosino.
368	Bellamota	J. R. C. Gomez.
369	Paredes	B. Weiss Gramtges.
370	First part of Guasimal	Jesus Cruz Ordoz.
371	Second part of Guasimal	Adolfo C. Canas.
372	Tunas de Zaza	Rogelio P. Estrada.
373	Cayos Doce Leguas	Rafael M. Morgado.
374	Banao	Barnabé de Pina y Valdes.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, NORTE.	
	Municipal district, Alto Songo.	
1	Alto Songo	Juan Lopez.
2	.....do	J. M. Bravo.
3	Moron	José Castillo.
4	El Socorro y Maya	Domingo Grinau.
5	Ti Arriba	Miguel S. Giro.
6	Loma del Gato	Armando Villalon.
7	Palenque	Emilio Mas.
8	Jarahueca	Guillermo Bolivar.
9	Mayari Arriba	Rómulo Carbenell.
10	Florida Blanca	Ricardo Rizo.
	Municipal district, Palma Soriano.	
11	Palma Soriano	A. Meana.
12	.....do	Pedro Valiente.
13	Las Cuchillas	Norberto Romero.
14	Remanganaguas	Tomas Artigas.
15	Sitio	Lino Hourrutiner.
16	Concepción	Buenaventura Beaton.
17	San Leandro	Herminio Lovis.
18	Yarayabo	Arcadio Ysaac.
19	Cauto Baire	Rafael Salazar.
20	Dorados	Bartolome Ramis.
21	Cauto Abajo, first part	Miguel Planas.
22	Cauto Abajo, second part	Manuel Benitez.
23	Santa Filomena	Lino Benitez.
	Municipal district, Santiago de Cuba.	
24	Dajao	Ramon Reguieros.
25	Santo Tomás	Ernesto Giro.
26	.....do	Juan Mayon.
27	.....do	O. Ybarra y M.
28	.....do	Franco. Guasch.
29	.....do	Francisco Romani.
30	Cristo	Juan Cros.
31	.....do	T. Rouseau.
32	.....do	Manuel Puncet.
33	.....do	Alberto Cutié.
34	Cristo (coastwise ships)	José Chamizo.
35	Trinidad	Angel Mesa.
36	.....do	Lino Caraballó.
37	.....do	José Pagliery.
38	.....do	Enrique Caminero.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SUR.	
	Municipal district, Santiago de Cuba.	
39	Belen	Juan Cortez Gonzalez.
40	.....do	Bartolome Portuondo
41	.....do	Octavio Santé.
42	.....do	Franco Cutié.
43	.....do	Rafael Bergues.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SUR—continued.	
	Municipal district, Santiago de Cuba—Continued.	
44	Dolores	José Perozos.
45	.....do	José Bargalló.
46	.....do	Manuel Perez.
47	.....do	J. J. Hernandez.
48	Dolores	Octavio Peralta.
49	Catedral	Florentino Rosell,
50	.....do	Mariano Gonzalez.
51	.....do	Lino Salazar.
52	.....do	Miguel Pacheco.
53	.....do	Alfredo Navarro.
54	Catedral Belen las Lagunas	Juan Hechavaina.
55	Ramon de las Yaguas	Rafael Ribas.
56	.....do	Octavio Nuiry.
	Municipal district, San Luis.	
57	San Luis	Manuel Badia.
58	.....do	Juan E. Menéndez.
59	.....do	Juan Gonzalez Vera.
60	.....do	Conrado Menéndez.
61	.....do	Francisco Burgos.
62	Monte dos Leguas	Francr. Pol.
63	.....do	José Alayo.
64	La Luz	Modesto Carbo.
65	Dos Caminos	Joaquin Guardia.
66	.....do	Juan Rodriquez.
67	.....do	José Dedieu.
68	.....do	José Ma. Gonzalez.
69	.....do	Eugenio Bartutes.
	Municipal district, El Caney.	
70	Caney	Manuel Valiente.
71	.....do	Alfonso Anaya.
72	Lagunas	José Busquet.
73	Sevilla	Aurelio Cabrera.
74	Guaninicum	Manuel Domingo.
75	.....do	Alberto Ybarra.
76	Dos Bocas	Rafael Lopes.
77	.....do	Julio Rojas.
78	Barajagua	Manuel Villalon.
79	Paz de los Naranjos	Santiago Soto.
80	Damajayabo	Otavio Mena.
81	.....do	Domingo Fernandez.
82	.....do	Felix Carbonell.
83	Zacatecas	Ernesto Brioso.
84	Daiquiri	Luis Rodridgues.
	Municipal district, Cristo.	
85	Cristo	Frederico Cutié.
86	.....do	Francisco Gramatges.
	Municipal district, El Cobre.	
87	Cobre	Santiago Jambú.
88	.....do	Urbano Justiz.
89	Ermitaño	Frederico Bolivar.
90	Asserradero	José Niubo.
91	Macio	Carlos Pillot.
92	Sevilla	Rafael Palacios.
93	Sevilla	Tomas Garzon.
94	Dos Palmas	Evaristo Hernandez.
95	.....do	Domingo Zambrano.
96	Manacas	Miguel Balanzó.
97	Santa Rita	Pedro Couret.
98	Rio Frio	Fulgencio Diaz.
99	Botija	Ricardo Carulla.
100	Cayo Smit	Marcial Laguna.
101	Caimanes	Franco. Gutinez.
102	Brazo de Cauto	Federico Jaen.
103	.....do	Pedro Almirall.
104	Hongolosongo	Franco. Fablada.
105	.....do	José Estrada.
106	Nima Mima	Franco. Bonne.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SANCTI SPIRITUS—continued.	
	Municipal district, Sancti Spiritus—Continued.	
363	First part of San Andrés	Manuel P. Jimenez.
364	Second part of San Andrés and Pueblo Nuevo	Mariano Gomez.
365	First part of Taguasco y Pedro Barba	Luis R. Rensoli.
366	Second part of Taguasco y Pedro Barba	Sixto Fernandez Latorre.
367	Third part of Taguasco y Pedro Barba	Roque V. Ambrosino.
368	Bellamota	J. R. C. Gomez.
369	Paredes	B. Weiss Gramtges.
370	First part of Guasimal	Jesus Cruz Ordoz.
371	Second part of Guasimal	Adolfo C. Canas.
372	Tunas de Zaza	Rogelio P. Estrada.
373	Cayos Doce Leguas	Rafael M. Morgado.
374	Banao	Barnabé de Pina y Valdes.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, NORTE.	
	Municipal district, Alto Songo.	
1	Alto Songo	Juan Lopez.
2	.....do	J. M. Bravo.
3	Moron	José Castillo.
4	El Socorro y Maya	Domingo Grinau.
5	Ti Arriba	Miguel S. Giro.
6	Loma del Gato	Armando Villalon.
7	Palenque	Emilio Mas.
8	Jarahueca	Guillermo Bolivar.
9	Mayari Arriba	Rómulo Carbonell.
10	Florida Blanca	Ricardo Rizo.
	Municipal district, Palma Soriano.	
11	Palma Soriano	A. Meana.
12	.....do	Pedro Valiente.
13	Las Cuchillas	Norberto Romero.
14	Remanganaguas	Tomas Artigas.
15	Sitio	Lino Hourrutiner.
16	Concepción	Buenaventura Beaton.
17	San Leandro	Herminio Lovis.
18	Yarayabo	Arcadio Ysaac.
19	Cauto Baire	Rafael Salazar.
20	Dorados	Bartolome Ramis.
21	Cauto Abajo, first part	[illegible] Planas.
22	Cauto Abajo, second part	Ma[illegible] Benites.
23	Santa Filomena	Lino Be[illegible]
	Municipal district, Santiago de Cuba.	
24	Dajao	[illegible]ros. Ramon Regüei[illegible]
25	Santo Tomás	Ernesto Giro.
26	.....do	Juan Mayon.
27	.....do	O. Ybarra y M.
28	.....do	Franco. Guasch.
29	.....do	Francisco Romani.
30	Cristo	Juan Cros.
31	.....do	T. Rouseau.
32	.....do	Manuel Puncet.
33	.....do	Alberto Cutié.
34	Cristo (coastwise ships)	José Chamizo.
35	Trinidad	Angel Mesa.
36	.....do	Lino Caraballó.
37	.....do	José Pagliery.
38	.....do	Enrique Caminero.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SUB.	
	Municipal district, Santiago de Cuba.	
39	Belen	Juan Cortez Gonzalez.
40	.....do	Bartolome Portuondo
41	.....do	Octavio Santé.
42	.....do	Franco Cutié.
43	.....do	Rafael Bergues.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SUR—continued.	
	Municipal district, Santiago de Cuba—Continued.	
44	Dolores	José Perozos.
45	.....do	José Bargalló.
46	.....do	Manuel Perez.
47	.....do	J. J. Hernandez.
48	Dolores	Octavio Peralta.
49	Catedral	Florentino Rosell,
50	.....do	Mariano Gonzalez.
51	.....do	Lino Salazar.
52	.....do	Miguel Pacheco.
53	.....do	Alfredo Navarro.
54	Catedral Belen las Lagunas	Juan Hechavaina.
55	Ramon de las Yaguas	Rafael Ribas.
56	.....do	Octavio Nuiry.
	Municipal district, San Luis.	
57	San Luis	Manuel Badia.
58	.....do	Juan E. Menéndez.
59	.....do	Juan Gonzalez Vera.
60	.....do	Conrado Menéndez.
61	.....do	Francisco Burgos.
62	Monte dos Leguas	Franc. Pol.
63	.....do	José Alayo.
64	La Luz	Modesto Carbo.
65	Dos Caminos	Joaquin Guardia.
66	.....do	Juan Rodriquez.
67	.....do	José Dedieu.
68	.....do	José Ma. Gonzalez.
69	.....do	Eugenio Bartutes.
	Municipal district, El Caney.	
70	Caney	Manuel Valiente.
71	.....do	Alfonso Anaya.
72	Lagunas	José Busquet.
73	Sevilla	Aurelio Cabrera.
74	Guaninicum	Manuel Domingo.
75	.....do	Alberto Ybarra.
76	Dos Bocas	Rafael Lopes.
77	.....do	Julio Rojas.
78	Barajagua	Manuel Villalon.
79	Paz de los Naranjos	Santiago Soto.
80	Damajayabo	Otavio Mena.
81	.....do	Domingo Fernandez.
82	.....do	Felix Carbonell.
83	Zacatecas	Ernesto Brioso.
84	Daiquiri	Luis Rodridgues.
	Municipal district, Cristo.	
85	Cristo	Frederico Cutié.
86	.....do	Francisco Gramatges.
	Municipal district, El Cobre.	
87	Cobre	Santiago Jambú.
88	.....do	Urbano Justiz.
89	Ermitaño	Frederico Bolivar.
90	Asserradero	José Niubo.
91	Macio	Carlos Pillot.
92	Sevilla	Rafael Palacios.
93	Sevilla	Tomas Garzon.
	Dos Palmas	Evaristo Hernandez.
	.....do	Domingo Zambrano.
	Manacas	Miguel Balanzó.
	Santa Rita	Pedro Couret.
	Rio Frio	Fulgencio Diaz.
	Cotija	Ricardo Carulla.
	...vo Smit	Marcial Laguna.
	...manes	Franco. Gutinez.
	...o de Cauto	Federico Jaen.
	...io	Pedro Almirall.
	...golosongo	Franco. Fablada.
	...do	José Estrada.
	...na Mima	Franco. Bonne.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, GUANTANAMO.	
	Municipal district, Guantanamo.	
107	Mercado (poblado)	José L. Espino.
108	Rastro (poblado)	Francisco A. Laguna.
109	Yaleta	Vicente Aguirre y Chauveax.
110	Caimanera	Franco. Berengues.
111	Ocujal y Bugues	Maximo Dias.
112	Arroyo Hondo	Victor Deville.
113	Casisey Abajo	Juan Danguillecourt.
114	Rio Seco	Andrés Garcia.
115	.....do	Manuel Soler.
116	Baitiquiri	Rafael Dias Purtillos.
117	Glorieta	Arturo Duharte.
118	Glorieta (poblado)	Justo Giro.
119	Hospital (poblado)	Rafael Diaz.
120	Yndios	José Cisneros Diaz.
121	Jaibo Abajo	Miguel Portuondo.
122	Corralillo	Lorenzo Sainz.
123	Vinculo	Manuel Ponteau.
124	Gobierno (poblado)	Angel Raveto.
125	Caridad (poblado)	Manuel Portuondo.
126	Guaso	Rómulo Barradat.
127	.....do	Luis Megret.
128	Jamaica	Santiago Espino.
129	.....do	Rafael Mestre.
130	Casinibae	Antonio Soto.
131	Casisey Arriba	Ramon Domingo.
132	Signal	Bandilio Sallan.
133	Palmar	Julio Kelly.
134	.....do	José Rodrigues.
135	Yateras	Juan S. Aguilera.
136	.....do	Octavio Lay.
137	Cuatro Caminos	Alberto Gonzalez.
138	Parroquia (poblado)	Enrique Marti.
139	Bano	Luis Soler.
140	Jaibo Arriba	Franco. Ramon.
141	Palma San Juan	Saturnino Planes.
142	Camarones	Pedro Ferran.
143	Lajas	Pedro Mirabal.
144	.....do	Arturo U. Armesto.
145	Tiguabos	Franco. Garcia.
146	.....do	Agustin Collantes.
147	Macuriges	Francisco Perez Andrés.
	Municipal district, Sagua de Tanamo.	
148	Sagua de Tanamo	José Ma. Verânes.
149	Zabala	Eladio Osono.
150	Miguel	Eladio Velazquez.
151	Bazan	Enrique Cheda.
152	Juan Diaz	Agustin Revi.
153	Esteron	Luis Fiffe.
154	Calabazas	Ygnacio Boladeres.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, MANZANILLO.	
	Municipal district, Manzanillo.	
155	Manzanillo	Jaime E Ramón.
156	.....do	Filberto Zayas.
157	.....do	Eugenio Fernandez.
158	.....do	José C. Guerra.
159	.....do	José Ros Ros.
160	.....do	Emilio Forment Rovira.
161	.....do	José Valls Echániz.
162	.....do	Celedonia Rodriguez.
163	De Oro	Manuel T. Hernandez.
164	De Plata	Miguel Benarides Martinez.
165	Esperanza	Maximiliano Diaz.
166	.....do	Franco. Antunez.
167	El Cano	Pedro Vazquez Marti.
168	Yara	Vicente Perez Zunigo.
169	.....do	Juan Leon Casillo.
170	Blanquizal	Carlos Bertot.
171	Jibacoa	Jaime Santisteban.
172	.....do	Pablo Roget Samarra.
173	Zarzal	Manuel Suris.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, MANZANILLO—continued.	
	Municipal district, Manzanillo—Continued.	
174	Zarzal	Daniel Presilla.
175	Congo	Enlensipo L. Merchonchin.
176	Congo, Calicito Esperanza y Jibacoa	Bernado Aces Ros.
177	Calicito	Luis Frias.
178	Media Luna	José Rodes.
179	.....do	José Y. Elias.
180	Vicana	Tomas Gonzalez.
181	Media Luna	Joaquin Codina.
182	.....do	Eugenio Rodes.
183	.....do	Edelberto Domingues.
184	.....do	Enrique Portales.
	Municipal district, Campechuela.	
185	Campechuela	America Betancourt.
186	.....do	Manuel Navarrete.
187	.....do	Pedro Figuerede.
188	Tercero	Manuel E. y Estrada.
189	.....do	Endaldo Manrique.
190	Cuarto	Maximillian Garcia.
191	.....do	Juan Fernandez.
192	.....do	Luis Bertran.
	Municipal district, Niquero.	
193	Primero	Enrique Cespedes.
194	Cuarto	Dominador de la Guardia.
195	Primero y Segundo	Antonio Saumell.
196	Segundo	Eduardo Roca Roca.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, BAYAMO.	
	Municipal district, Bayamo.	
197	San Juan	Antonio Pacheco.
198	Cristo	Jorge Chaves.
199	Laguna Blanca	Rafael V. Ros.
200	Canto del Embarcadero	Miguel Figueredo.
201	.....do	Armado Prats.
202	Guamo	José Chevén.
203	Vequita	Pablo Hernandez.
204	.....do	Jorge Bonet.
205	.....do	Yldefonso Presilla.
206	.....do	Manuel Tornaris.
207	Bueycito	Julio Cespedes.
208	Guisa	Rafael Parreque.
209	.....do	Porfisio Bonet.
210	.....do	Rafael R. Corrias.
211	.....do	Hiram Tamayo.
212	Datil	Ysmael C. y Estrada.
213	Barrancas	Esteban Castro.
214	Horno	Ignacio Tamayo.
	Municipal district, Jiguani.	
215	Jiguani	Joaquin Escalante.
216	Baire	Luis Dudefaix.
217	.....do	Demetrio Lora.
218	Santa Rita	Enrique Maspons.
219	Babiney	Anibal V. Escalante.
220	.....do	Agustin Casasaya.
221	Ventas	Joaquin E. Beaton.
222	Calabazar	Narciso Feros.
223	Rinconada	Eduardo Kirch.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, HOLGUIN.	
	Municipal district, Holguin.	
224	Holguin	José Balán.
225	.....do	José R. Torres.
226	.....do	José Dominices.
227	.....do	Rafael Betancourt.
228	.....do	Rafael de la Cruz.
229	San Agustin	Pedro Fuentes Garcia.
230	.....do	Rafael Peña and Luis F. Rubio.
231	San Andres	R. Zayas.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, HOLGUIN—continued.	
	Municipal district, Holguin—Continued.	
232	Unas	J. Ange Salazar.
233	Velazco	Manuel Hidalgo Gutierrez.
234	Auras	Julio Albarrés.
235	.....do	José Arbina.
236	La Palma	Angel Rodriguez.
237	.....do	Miguel Buzon.
238	La Palma	Miguel Montero.
239	Alcalá	Juan de la Cruz.
240	Alcalá, San Fernando	Esteban Ulloa.
241	Bijarú	Fernando Aguilera.
242	.....do	Jose Heredia.
243	Tacamara	Gustavo Ochoa.
244	San Pedro de Cacacum	Plutarco Artigas.
245	Cabazuela	Rodolfo Rojás.
246	Ceigo de la Rioja	Justo Aguilera.
247	Aguas Claras	Rafael Rodriguez.
248	Corralito	Antonio Gutierrez.
249	Sao Arriba	Eduardo Lopez.
250	Cuabas	Martin Sanchez.
251	Yareyal	Joaquin y Romen.
252	Purnio	Ramon Suarez Gorgas.
253	Camazan	L. M. Dias.
254	Tarajo	Pedro Rodriguez.
255	Alfonsos	Armando de Zayas.
256	San Lorenzo	Manuel Doiteo Aguilera.
	Municipal district, Gibara.	
257	Gibara	Atanasio Riancho.
258	.....do	Juan Martinez.
259	.....do	José de los Rios.
260	.....do	Florencio V. Alberti.
261	Pueblo Nuevo, Tasajera, Aguadas y Hoyos Limones, y Rio Seco.	Manuel Betancourt.
262	Bocas 1st, Sama, Arriba y Blanquizal	Abelardo Rodriguez.
263	.....do	Manuel Balan.
264	Arroyo Blanco y Pozo Blanco	Emiliano Guidé.
265	Potrerillo	Victoriano Alberti.
266	Flores	Francisco Romen.
267	Fray Benito	Forcuato Varona.
268	Santa Lucia	F. Anguera.
269	.....do	Jesús Manduley.
270	Sama and Yaguajay	Ygnacio Sanchez.
271	Beguitas	Adolfo Alberti.
272	Guira, Angeles y Duruth	Bartolomé Lopes.
273	Banes, Torrouteras Veguitas, Pasadero, Tasajiras, Arroyo, Esterito, Los Pasos y Mulas.	Diego Yebra.
274	Jobabo	Constantino Pupo.
275	Yabazon	Manuel Sartorio.
276	Candelaria	Feliciano E. Hidalgo.
277	Cantimplora	Antonio Giro Casañas.
278	Santa Rosalia	Francisco de P. Robinson.
279	Barial	Aristides Ochoa.
	Municipal district, Puerto Padre.	
280	Puerto Padre	Eliezer Artola Vialle.
281	.....do	Enrique Rosendo.
282	Vedado	Fernando Garcia.
283	San Manuel	Angel Rodriguez.
284	.....do	M. Reyes.
285	Tunas	Juan Sabari.
286	Manati y Oriente	Manuel Artine y Fayardo.
287	Cauto del Paso	Luis Lora Frimeta.
288	Arenas	Mariano Lerma.
289	Curana	José L. Villoch.
290	Playuelas	Francisco Domingo.
291	Palmarito	Federico Morel.
292	Casimú	Fernando Perez Puelles.
293	Oriente	Agusto Lerma.
294	Ojo del Agua	Augusto Font.
295	Manlabon	Manuel Pereda.
296	Tarey, Vedado y Ojo del Agua	Olan Bastita.
297	Chaparra	Gabriel Gonzales.

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Enumeration districts and enumerators—Continued.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA—Continued.

Enumeration districts.		Enumerators.
No.	Designation.	
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, HOLGUIN—continued.	
	Municipal district, Mayari.	
298	San Gregorio	Franklin Argilagos.
299	Biran	José Rivas.
300	Sabanilla	José Martinez.
301	Cabonico	Alfredo Gonzalez.
302	El Chucho	Francisco Leyte Vidal.
303	Guayabo	Eduardo Torrents.
304	Braguetudos	Fran. Mastrapa.
305	Chavaleta	Eduardo Duboy.
306	Barajagua	Benito Quintero.
	JUDICIAL DISTRICT, BARACOA.	
	Municipal district, Baracoa.	
307	Baracoa	Francisco Alonso.
308	.....do	Miguel V. Perellada.
309	.....do	José G. Rubio.
310	.....do	Franco. E. Palomares.
311	Cuaba y Hoyos	Esteban Rojas.
312	Cabacú	Pedro Sanchez.
313	Güiniao	Antonio Conde.
314	Duaba	Pedro Godoy.
315	Toar	Luis A. Urgelles.
316	Nibujon	Salvador Selva.
317	Cañete	Pedro C. Perez.
318	Mata	Bartolo Curza.
319	Sitio	Aurelio Lores.
320	Guandao	Franco. Conde.
321	Sabanilla	Carlos Cresa.
322	Sabana	Sixto Torres.
323	Quemados	Manuel Galano.
324	Vertientes	Rafael Masso.
325	Gran Tierra	José Rosés.
326	Monte Cristo	Bartolomé Legrá.
327	Vequita	Pablo Fonseco.
328	Ymias	Eliseo Matos.
329	Jauco	E. Cadiz.
330	.....do	Joaquin Romani.
331	Maisi	Arturo Daumery.
332	Jamal	Tomas Lingoya.
333	Mandinga	Virgitio Diaz.

APPENDIX XIV.

CONTRACT FOR TABULATING THE ENUMERATION OF THE POPULATION OF THE ISLANDS OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Whereas the Tabulating Machine Company, through its general manager, Herman Hollerith, has submitted an offer to the Director of the Census of Cuba and Porto Rico to tabulate the enumeration of the population of the said islands, and said Director has concluded to accept said proposition,

It is hereby agreed by and between Colonel J. P. Sanger, Director of the Census of Cuba and Porto Rico, party of the first part, and the Tabulating Machine Company, a corporation of the State of New York, party of the second part, as follows:

The party of the second part, in consideration of the payments to be made to it as hereinafter provided, agrees to tabulate by the Hollerith tabulating system, and under the direction of its general manager, the enumeration of the population of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico from the schedules to be delivered to it by the party of the first part according to the twenty-two (22) tables heretofore submitted.

The party of the first part hereby agrees to pay to the party of the second part for

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such tabulation the sum of three and one-half (3½) cents for each person, and one (1) cent for each building enumerated, as follows:

Eight-tenths (0.8) of one cent per person on completion of the tabulation of tables 1 and 2.

Three-tenths (0.3) of one cent per person on completion of the tabulation of tables 3 and 4.

Three-tenths (0.03) of one cent per person on completion of the tabulation of tables 5 and 7.

Forty-five hundredths (0.45) of one cent per person on completion of the tabulation of tables 8, 9, and 10.

Seventy-five hundredths (0.75) of one cent per person on completion of the tabulation of tables 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

Nine-tenths (0.9) of one cent per person on completion of the tabulation of tables 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21.

The payments for tabulating tables 1 and 2, and for tabulating tables 3 and 4, are to be made on the completion of such tables for each province of Cuba and department of Porto Rico, and for the remaining tables 5 to 22 inclusive, on completion of such tables for each island.

The party of the second part agrees to commence such tabulation without delay upon receipt of the schedules from the party of the first part, and to proceed with and complete said tabulation with diligence and dispatch.

The party of the second part further agrees to tabulate the schedules relating to agriculture and schools for said islands according to such tables as may be required by the party of the first part, for which tabulations the party of the first part agrees to pay to the party of the second part, in addition to the payments above provided for, the actual cost of such tabulation (which shall include rent, clerk hire, material, and all other expenses) plus ten (10) per cent of such cost for the services of the party of the second part for superintending and directing the work.

The party of the first part may at any time discontinue the tabulation of the schedules relating to agriculture and schools by giving written notice to that effect to the party of the second part; and in such event all records and results are to be delivered to the party of the first part, and the party of the second part shall be paid for the cost of the work plus said ten (10) per cent for services, to the date of the receipt of such notice by the party of the second part.

In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have executed this agreement in quadruplicate, and have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals this 1st day of February, A. D. 1900.

Signed by contracting parties and witnessed.

APPENDIX XV.

LIST OF GOVERNORS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

No.	Date.	Name, etc.
1	1512	Diego Velasquez, Lieutenant-Governor.
2	1524	Manuel de Rojas, Lieutenant-Governor, provisional.
3	1525	Juan de Altamirano, Lieutenant-General.
4	1526	Gonzalo de Guzman, Lieutenant-General.
5	1582	Manuel de Rojas, Lieutenant-Governor, provisional.
6	1535	Gonzalo de Guzman, Lieutenant-Governor.
7	1538	Hernando de Soto, Governor-General.
8	1544	Juan de Avila, Governor-General.
9	1546	Antonio Chavez, Governor-General.
10	1550	Gonzalo Perez de Angulo, Governor-General.
11	1556	Diego de Mazariegos, Governor-General.

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List of governors of the island of Cuba—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name, etc.
12	1565	Francisco Garcia Osorio, Governor-General.
13	1568	Pedro Menendez de Avilis, Governor-General.
14	1573	Gabriel Montalvo, Governor-General.
15	1577	Francisco Carreño, Governor-General.
16	1579	Gaspar de Torres, Governor-General, provisional.
17	1581	Gabriel de Lujan, Captain-General.
18	1589	Juan de Tejada, Captain-General.
19	1594	Juan Maldonado Balnuevo, Captain-General.
20	1602	Pedro Valdes Balnueva, Captain-General.
21	1608	Gaspar Ruiz de Pereda, Captain-General.
22	1616	Sancho de Alguizaz, Captain-General.
23	1620	Geronimo de Quero, Captain-General, provisional.
24	1620	Diejo Vallejo, Captain-General.
25	Aug. 14, 1620	Francisco de Venegas, Captain-General.
26		Juan Esquivil, Captain-General, provisional.
27		Juan Riva Martin, Captain-General, provisional.
28	1624	Garcia Giron de Loaysa, Captain-General, provisional.
29	1624	Cristobal de Aranda, Captain-General, provisional.
30	1625	Lorenzo de Cabrera, Captain-General.
31	1630	Juan Bitrian de Viamontes, Captain-General.
32	1634	Francisco Riano de Gamboa, Captain-General.
33	1639	Alvaro de Luna, Captain-General.
34	1647	Diego de Villalba, Captain-General.
35	1653	Francisco Xeldes, Captain-General.
36	1655	Juan Montaño, Captain-General.
37	1658	Juan de Salamanca, Captain-General.
38	1663	Rodrigo de Flores, Captain-General.
39	1664	Francisco Dáirla, Captain-General.
40	1670	Francisco de Ledesma, Captain-General.
41	1680	José Fernandez de Cordoba, Captain-General.
42	1685	Andrés Munibe, Captain-General, provisional.
43		Manuel Murguia, Captain-General, provisional.
44	1687	Diego de Viana, Captain-General.
45	1689	Severino de Manraneda, Captain-General.
46	1695	Diego de Cordoba, Captain-General.
47	1702	Pedro Benites de Lugo, Captain-General.
48	1705	Nicolás Chirino, Captain-General, provisional.
49		Luis Chacón, Captain-General, provisional.
50	1706	Pedro Alvares Villarin, Captain-General.
5	1708	Laureano de Torres, Captain-General.
52	1711	Luis Chacón, Captain-General.
53	1713	Laureano de Torres, Captain-General.
54	1716	Vicente Raja, Captain-General.
55	1717	Gomez de Alvarez, Captain-General.
56	1717	Gregorio Guazo, Captain-General.
57	1724	Dionisio Martinez, Captain-General.
58	1734	Juan F. Guemes, Captain-General.
59	1745	Juan A. Tineo, Captain-General.
60	1745	Diego Piñalosa, Captain-General.
61	1747	Francisco Cagigal, Captain-General.
62	1760	Pedro Alonso, Captain-General.
63	1761	Juan de Prado Portocarrero, Captain-General.
64	July 1, 1762	Ambrosio Villalpando, Count of Ricla, Captain-General.
65	June, 1765	Diego Manrique, Captain-General.
66	July, 1765	Pascual Jimenez de Cisneros, Captain-General, provisional.
67	Mar. 19, 1766	Antonio M. Bucarely, Captain-General.
68	1771	Marqués de la Torre, Captain-General.
69	June, 1777	Diego J. Navarro, Captain-General.
70	May, 1781	Juan M. Cagigal, Captain-General.
71	1782	Luis de Unzaga, Captain-General, provisional.
72	1785	Bernardo Troncoso, Captain-General, provisional.
73		José Espeleta, Captain-General, provisional.
74		Domingo Cabello, Captain-General, provisional.
75	Dec. 28, 1785	José Espeleta, Captain-General.
76	Apr. 20, 1789	Domingo Cabello, Captain-General, provisional.
77	July 8, 1790	Luis de las Casas, Captain-General.
78	Dec. 6, 1796	Juan Bassecourt, Captain-General.
79	May 13, 1799	Salvador de Muro, Captain-General.
80	Apr. 14, 1812	Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, Captain-General.
81	July 2, 1816	José Cienfuegos, Captain-General.
82	Apr. 20, 1819	Juan M. Cagigal, Captain-General.
83	Mar. 3, 1821	Nicolás de Mahy, Captain-General.
84	July 22, 1822	Sebastian Kindelan, Captain-General, provisional.
85	May 2, 1823	Dionisio Vivés. Given absolute authority by royal decree of 1825.
86	May 15, 1832	Mariano Rocafort. Given absolute authority by royal decree of 1825.
87	June 1, 1834	Miguel Tacon. Given absolute authority by royal decree of 1825.
88	From June 1, 1834, to Apr. 16, 1838	Lieut. Gen. Miguel Tacón y Rosique, Captain-General.
89	From Apr. 16, 1838, to Feb., 1840	Lieut. Gen. Joquin Ezpeleta y Enrille.
90	Feb., 1840, to May 10, 1841	Lieut. Gen. Pedro Tellez de Gironm, Prince of Anglona.

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List of governors of the island of Cuba—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name, etc.
91	From May 10, 1841, to Sept. 15, 1843....	Lieut. Gen. Gerónimo Valdes y Sierra.
92	Sept. 15 to Oct. 26, 1843	Lieut. Gen. of the Royal Navy, Francisco Javier de Ulloa, provisional.
93	Oct. 26, 1843, to Mar. 20, 1848.....	Lieut. Gen. Leopoldo O'Donnell y Joris, Count of Lucena.
94	From Mar. 20, 1848, to Nov. 13, 1850....	Lieut. Gen. Federico Roncali, Count of Alcoy.
95	From Nov. 13, 1850, to Apr. 22, 1852....	Lieut. Gen. José Gutierrez de la Concha.
96	From Apr. 22, 1852, to Dec. 3, 1853.....	Lieut. Gen. Valentin Cañedo Miranda.
97	From Dec. 3, 1853, to Sept. 21, 1854.....	Lieut. Gen. Juan de la Pezuela, Marquis de la Pezuela.
98	From Sept. 14, 1854, to Nov. 24, 1859....	Lieut. Gen. José Gutierrez de la Concha, Marquis of Habana, second time.
99	From Nov. 14, 1859, to Dec. 10, 1862	Lieut. Gen. Francisco Serrano, Duke de la Torre.
100	From Dec. 10, 1862, to May 30, 1866	Lieut. Gen. Domingo Dulce y Garay.
101	From May 30, 1866, to Nov. 3, 1866.....	Lieut. Gen. Francisco Lersundi.
102	From Nov. 3, 1866, to Sept. 24, 1867, on which date he died.	Lieut. Gen. Joaquin del Manzano y Manzano.
103	From Sept. 24, 1867, to Dec. 12, 1867....	Lieut. Gen. Blás Villate, Count of Valmaseda.
104	From Dec. 13, 1867, to Jan. 4, 1869.....	Lieut. Gen. Francisco Lersundi.
105	From Jan. 4, 1869, to June 2, 1869.....	Lieut. Gen. Domingo Dulce y Garay, second time.
106	From June 2, 1869, to June 28, 1869....	Lieut. Gen. Felipe Ginovés del Espinar, provisional.
107	From June 28, 1869, to Dec. 15, 1870....	Lieut. Gen. Antonio Fernández y Caballero de Rodas.
108	From Dec. 15, 1870, to July 11, 1872	Lieut. Gen. Blás Villate, Count of Valmaseda.
109	From July 11, 1872, to Apr. 18, 1873	Lieut. Gen. Francisco Ceballos y Vargas.
110	From Apr. 18 to Nov. 4, 1873.....	Lieut. Gen. Cándido Pieltain y Jove-Huelgo.
111	From Nov. 4, 1873, to Apr. 7, 1874.....	Lieut. Gen. Joaquín Jovellar y Soler, first time.
112	From Apr. 7, 1874, to May 8, 1875.....	Lieut. Gen. José Gutierrez de la Concha, Marquis of Habana.
113	From May 8 to June 8, 1875.....	Lieut. Gen. Buenaventura Carbó, provisional.
114	From June 8, 1875, to Jan. 18, 1876	Lieut. Gen. Blás Villate, Count of Valmaseda, third time.
115	From Jan. 18, 1876, to June 18, 1878....	Lieut. Gen. Joaquín Jovellar y Soler. He was under Martinez Campos, who was the general in chief.
116	From Oct. 8, 1876, to Feb. 5, 1879.....	Lieut. Gen. Arsenio Martinez Campos.
117	From Feb. 5, 1879, to Apr. 17, 1879.....	Lieut. Gen. Cayetano Figueroa y Garsondo, provisional.
118	From Apr. 17, 1879, to Nov. 28, 1881....	Lieut. Gen. Ramón Blanco y Erenas.
119	From Nov. 28, 1881, to Aug. 5, 1883.....	Lieut. Gen. Luis Prendergast y Gordon, Marquis of Victoria de las Tunas.
120	From Aug. 5, 1883, to Sept. 28, 1883	General of Division Tomás de Reyna y Reyna, provisional.
121	From Sept. 28, 1883, to Nov. 8, 1884	Lieut. Gen. Ignacio María del Castillo.
122	From Nov. 8, 1884, to Mar. 25, 1886.....	Lieut. Gen. Ramón Fajardo é Izquierdo.
123	From Mar. 25, 1886, to July 15, 1887....	Lieut Gen. Emilio Calleja é Isasi.
124	From July 15, 1887, to Mar. 13, 1889	Lieut. Gen. Sabás Marín y Gonzalez.
125	From Mar. 13, 1889; died Feb. 6, 1890 ..	Lieut. Gen. Manuel Salamanca y Begrete.
126	From Feb. 6, 1890, to Apr. 4, 1900.....	General of Division José Sanchez Gómez, provisional.
127	From Apr. 4, 1890, to Aug. 20, 1890	Lieut. Gen. José Chinchilla y Diez de Oñate.
128	From Aug. 20, 1890, to June 20, 1892 ...	Lieut. Gen. Camilo Polavieja y del Castillo.
129	From June 20, 1892; died July 15, 1893.	Lieut. Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez Arias.
130	From July 15, 1893, to Sept. 5, 1893.....	General of Division José Arderius y Garcia, provisional.
131	From Sept. 5, 1893, to Apr. 16, 1895.....	Lieut. Gen. Emilio Calleja é Isasi.
132	From Apr. 16, 1895, to Jan. 20, 1896....	Capt. Gen. Arsenio Martinez Campos.
133	From Jan. 20, 1896, to Feb. 11, 1896	Lieut. Gen. Sabás Marín y Gonzalez.
134	From Feb. 11, 1896, to Oct. 31, 1897.....	Lieut. Gen. Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau.
135	From Oct. 31, 1897, to Nov. 30, 1898....	Capt. Gen. Ramón Blanco y Erenas.
136	From Nov. 30, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1899, at 12 noon.	Lieut. Gen. Adolfo Jiminez Castellanos.

APPENDIX XVI.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

	Year of formation.		Year of formation.
Habana:		Habana—Continued.	
Aguacate	1879	Guira de Melena	1879
Alquizar	1879	Habana	.....
Bainoa	1879	Isla de Pinos	.....
Batabano	1879	Jaruco	1783
Bauta	1879	Madruga	1866
Bejucal	1711	Managua	1879
Cano	1879	Marianao	1879
Casiguas	1894	Melina del Sur	1878
Catalina	1879	Nueva Paz	1866
Ceiba del Agua	1879	Pipian	.....
Guanabacoa	1555	Quivican	.....
Guara	1882	Regla	1879
Guines	1815	Salud	1879

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ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS—Continued.

	Year of formation.
Habana—Continued.	
San Antonio de las Vegas	1879
San Antonio de los Baños	1795
San Felipe	1880
San José de las Lajas	1879
San Nicolas	.....
Santa Cruz del Norte (made from Jibacoa and San Antonio del Rio Blanco)	.....
Santa Maria del Rosario	1732
Santiago de las Vegas	1745
Tapaste	1879
Vereda Nueva	1881
Matanzas:	
Alacranes (formerly Alfonzo XII)	1862
Bolondron	1879
Cabezas	1878
Canasi	1879
Cardenas	1860
Carlos Rojas (formerly Cimarrones)	1879
Colon	1858
Cuevitas	1879
Guamacaro	1879
Jaguey Grande (formerly part of Colon)	1898
Jovellanos	1866
Macagua	1879
Macuriges	1879
Marti (formerly Guamutas)	1879
Matanzas	1694
Maximo Gomez (formerly Guanajayabo)	1879
Mendez Capote (formerly Lagunillas)	1879
Palmillas (formerly Manguito)	1880
Perico (formerly Cervantes)	1879
Roque	1879
Sabanilla	1879
San José de los Ramos	1879
Santa Ana (formerly Cidra)	1879
Union de Reyes	1879
Pinar del Rio:	
Artemisa	1879
Bahia Honda	1660
Cabañas	1879
Candelaria	1879
Consolación del Norte	
Consolación del Sur	
Guanajay	1879
Guane	1879
Guayabal	1879
Julian Diaz (formerly Paso Real de San Diego)	1897
Los Palacios	1879
Mantua	1866
Mariel	1866
Pinar del Rio	
San Cristobal	1858
San Diego de los Baños	1863
San Diego de Nuñez	1879
San Juan y Martinez	
San Luis	
Viñales	
Puerto Principe:	
Ciego de Avila	
Moron	1870
Nuevitas	1860
Puerto Principe	1514
Santa Cruz del Sur	1871
Santa Clara:	
Abreus	1879
Caibarien	1879
Calabazar	1879
Camijuani	1878
Cartagena	1878
Ceja de Pablo	1879
Cienfuegos	1829
Cifuentes (formerly Amaro)	.....
Cruces	1879
Esperanza	1879
Palmira	1879
Placetas	1879
Quemado de Guines	1879
Rancho Veloz	1879
Ranchuelo	1878
Rodas	1879
Sagua la Grande	1842
San Antonio de las Vueltas	1878
Sancti Spiritus	1514
San Diego del Valle	1879
San Fernando (formerly Camarones)	1879
San Juan de las Yeras	1879
San Juan de los Remedios	1514
Santa Clara	1690
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	1879
Santo Domingo	1879
Santiago:	
Alto Songo	1879
Baracoa	1512
Bayamo	1514
Campechuela (formerly part of Manzanillo)	1898
Caney	.....
Cobre	1558
Christo (formerly part of Manzanillo)	1898
Gibara	1823
Guantanamo	1860
Holguin	1751
Jiquani	.....
Manzanillo	1833
Mayari	1878
Niquero (formerly part of Manzanillo)	.....
Palma Soriano (formerly part of Santiago)	1899
Puerto Padre (formerly Victoria de las Tunas)	1898
Sagua de Tanamo	1879
San Luis (formerly part of Santiago)	1898
Santiago	1514

MEMORANDUM ON TERRITORIAL CHANGES SINCE 1861.

A glance at two maps of Cuba, one published about the middle of this century and one of later date than 1878, shows at once two different sets of political subdivisions in the island. For a comparison of the census of 1861 with that of 1887 it is necessary, first of all, to determine as exactly as possible what relation the limits of the provinces, the largest political divisions of the island in 1887, bear to the much smaller *distritos gubernativos* existing in 1861. This is in order one may be sure that the statistics which are to be compared deal in every case with identical areas.

At the time of the census of 1861 Cuba was divided into two departments—the

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departamento occidental and the *departamento oriental*.[1] The former—the western department—was by far the larger, comprising fully two-thirds of the island and containing twenty-four *distritos gubernativos*. The eastern department contained but eight *distritos gubernativos*. The division into departments seems to have been a military one, and of little administrative importance.

By a royal decree in 1878 Cuba was divided into six provinces. These in turn were subdivided into judicial districts (*partidos judiciales*), each of which was composed of one or more parishes (*ayuntamientos*). A Spanish authority[2] gives the following reasons for this change:

"The royal decree of June 9, 1878, promulgated by the minister for the provinces beyond the sea (*ultramar*), changed the political and administrative organization of the island of Cuba, making a division of her territory in harmony with her necessities and the growth of her material interests. The political disturbances in the island had produced the serious civil war, provoked by the enemies of Spanish domination in the Antilles. The war made necessary an organization essentially military, adjusted to the conditions required for strategy. This has now been continued for some years after the pacification of the country, until the minds of the people have been calmed, and the benefits of peace, fostering all classes of legitimate interests, have allowed the military activity to lessen and to yield to the civil power the initiative and influence belonging to it.

"By virtue of said royal decree the territory of the island of Cuba was divided into the following six provinces: Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Rico, and Santiago de Cuba, having at the head of each a civil governor, who is directly under the Governor-General of the island."

It was not possible to find in the documents examined any specific statement in regard to the areas of the provinces established by the above decree of 1878. It therefore became desirable to ascertain what light the maps of Cuba could throw on the subject. Fortunately, there is in the Congressional Library a large collection of maps of the island, from among which were selected, as being the clearest and most authoritative, the large map of Cuba published in 1861 by J. H. Colton, New York, the small hand map published by the same firm in 1860, the large map of Cuba made by D. Gordon Gonzalez and published by La Propaganda Literaria in Habana, in 1861, and the large map published by the United States War Department in 1898. The Colton maps show better than any of the other maps in the Library the division into *distritos gubernativos* as they existed at the time of the census of 1861. The Gonzalez map of 1881 also gives them, but not clearly. No good map of date corresponding to the census of 1887 was to be found, and therefore a careful comparison of the Gonzalez map of 1881 was made with the United States War Department map of 1898. There are maps in the Library collection bearing dates between 1887 and 1898, but they are small and do not appear to be trustworthy. The United States War Department map of 1898 is not only the most recent, but it is far the best and most complete of all the maps of Cuba in the Library collection. One minor difference in the boundary lines of the provinces between the War Department map of 1898 and the Gonzalez map of 1881 will be explained in detail later in this report. Substantially, however, the boundaries of the provinces have remained unchanged since 1878.

A comparison of the various maps cited above shows that as a general rule the division lines between the provinces of 1887 and later coincide with the boundaries of the *distritos* of 1861. Thus Pinar de Rio province comprises the four *distritos*—Pinar del Rio, Bahia Honda, Guanajay or Mariel, and San Cristobal, its eastern boundary following the eastern boundaries of Guanajay and San Cristobal.

[1] Spanish census of 1860.

[2] *Resena Geografica y Estadistica de Espana*, Madrid, 1888, pp. 1062, 1063.

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There are, however, three exceptions to this general rule that province boundaries followed those of the earlier *distritos*.

The first of the exceptions relates to the municipal district of Guines. When the provinces were formed Guines was divided, the western part going to Habana province, the eastern to Matanzas. The territory transferred to Matanzas province comprised the *ayuntamientos* of Alfonso XII, Bolondron, and Union de Reyes, as given in the census of 1887. The dividing line as given in the Gonzalez map of 1881 varies somewhat from that in the United States War Department map of 1898. As most of the territory, the status of which is uncertain, is part of a great marsh (Cienaga de Zapata) the difference between the two maps does not materially affect the statistics of population. The population of the eastern portion of the old district of Guines—the part joined to Matanzas province—was mostly, in 1861, settled in the northern part, near a line of railroad running east and west and connecting the cities of Guines and Matanzas.

The second exception relates to the district of Sancti Spiritus. When the provinces were organized this district was divided, the division line following the courses of the Jatibonico del Norte and the Jatibonico del Sur rivers. The western part was assigned to the province of Santa Clara; and the eastern part, comprising the *ayuntamientos* of Moron and Ciego de Avila, was included in the province of Puerto Principe. In 1861 the teritory affected was well populated.

The third exception, one of slight importance, is a change of division line which occurs in but one map. In the War Department map of 1898 the southeastern boundary of Puerto Principe, separating it from Santiago de Cuba, varies slightly from that of all the other maps examined. It follows the Jobaba River to within a few miles of its mouth, then runs due west to the Sevilla River and down that to the coast. The other maps make the boundary line follow the Jobaba River down to the coast. This also was the boundary line of the district of Puerto Principe in 1861.[1] There are no towns in the narrow strip of coast in question, and the variation can have no important bearing on the population statistics. In a comparison of the population statistics of 1861 with those of 1887 care should be taken to deduct the figures of the *ayuntamientos* of Alfonzo XII, Bolondron, and Union de Reyes from the total population of the nine districts, including Guines, which are now comprised in the province of Habana. The population of the *ayuntamientos* of Moron and Ciego de Avila should likewise be deducted from the total of the six districts, including Sancti Spiritus, which are now comprised in the province of Santa Clara.

In the light of the foregoing explanations and references, it becomes possible to estimate the population in 1861 of the areas included in each province under the royal decree of June 9, 1878. The population of Pinar del Rio and Santiago de Cuba in 1861 can be found by adding together the populations of four *distritos gubernativos* in the former case and eight in the latter. But for the other four provinces an adjustment is necessary. The population in 1887 of that part of Guines included in Matanzas province was 29,622. This, added to the population of Habana province in 1887 (451,928), gives 481,590 as the population at that time of Habana province plus the part of Guines in Matanzas. The population of that part of Guines was 6.1592 per cent of the total population, 481,590. Assuming that its population was in 1861 the same percentage of the total, the population of this part of Guines in 1861 may be estimated at 25,846. Subtracting this amount from the total population in 1861 of Habana province plus the part of Guines in Matanzas, we have 393,789 as the estimated population of Habana province in 1861.

The boundary line established in 1878 between Santa Clara and Puerto Principe provinces cuts across the district of Sancti Spiritus, and a similar method of estimating

[1] This difference is probably due to an error in the War Department map. So we are informed by the Cuban supervisors.

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the population of the part included in the province of Puerto Principe has been followed. This part had in 1887 a population of 16,848. The population of Santa Clara in that year was 354,122. The entire area coming nearest to Santa Clara in 1861 thus had a population in 1887 of 370,970. The part lying without the province of Santa Clara had a population in 1887 4.5416 per cent of the total. Assuming that its proportion of the total population in 1861 (viz, 284,218) was the same as in 1887, the population of that region in 1861 was 12,908. Subtracting this from 284,218, we have 271,310 as the estimated population of Santa Clara in 1861. Adding it to the population of the district of Puerto Principe, we have 85,702 as the estimated population of Puerto Principe in 1861.

On these assumptions the following table has been constructed:

Estimated population of the Cuban provinces in 1861, based on the results of the censuses of 1861 and 1887.

Province.	Estimated population in 1861.
Habana	393,789
Matanzas	234,524
Pinar del Rio	146,685
Puerto Principe	85,702
Santa Clara	271,310
Santiago de Cuba	264,520
Cuba	1,396,530

APPENDIX XVII.

PREVIOUS CENSUSES OF CUBA.

The official Spanish publications giving the results of past censuses of Cuba are difficult to find either in libraries or in the book market. An order for them sent to Madrid was fruitless. A circular letter sent to the leading libraries in the United States was almost equally without result. The primary sources which were found available are as follows:

1. A copy of the census of 1841 in the Boston Athenæum Library,[1] which was kindly lent to the Congressional Library for the purposes of this study.

2. A copy of the Spanish census of 1861 in the Congressional Library at Washington.

3. A MS. copy of the Spanish census of 1877, obtained from London through the courtesy of the Royal Statistical Society, in whose library the volume is contained.

4. A copy of the Spanish census of 1887, kindly lent by the Cornell University Library.

As these are all the primary sources which have been available, recourse was necessarily had to secondary authorities. A list of past censuses of Cuba and summary of results is contained in a footnote to the German periodical, *Die Bevölkerung der Erde*, Volume VII, page 80. This table was sent in manuscript to the editors of that journal by the statistical section of the department of agriculture of Habana. It agrees in substance with the table found on page 92 of Mr. Robert P. Porter's Industrial Cuba, but gives more detail, classifying population both by sex and race. Even these lists, however, lengthy as they are, do not include all the censuses mentioned in the secondary authorities. The following table has been compiled from various

[1] *Resumen del Censo de Poblacion de la Isla de Cuba a fin del año de 1841.* Habana, 1842, pp. 70.

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books, and gives in chronological order the alleged census population of Cuba and the authority therefor:

Date of alleged census.	Total population reported.	Authority for statement.	Date of alleged census.	Total population reported.	Authority for statement.
1768	204,155	Behm and Wagner.	1827	704,487	Behm and Wagner, Thrasher.
1774	171,620	Do.	1830	755,695	Behm and Wagner.
1774	172,620	Pezuela.	1841	1,007,624	Official census.
1775	170,370	Humboldt.	1846	898,754	Behm and Wagner.
1775	170,862	Do.	1846	898,752	Arboleya, Thrasher.
1775	171,626	Do.	1849	945,440	Behm and Wagner.
1787	176,167	Behm and Wagner.	1850	973,742	Do.
1791	272,141	Humboldt.	1851	1,443,461	Delitsch.
1792	273,939	Behm and Wagner.	1852	984,042	Behm and Wagner.
1792	272,301	Delitsch.	1855	1,044,185	Do.
1792	272,140	Do.	1857	1,110,095	Do.
1792	272,141	Do.	1859	1,129,304	Do.
1792	272,230	Do.	1860	1,199,429	Do.
1792	254,820	Do.	1861	1,396,530	Official census.
1804	432,000	Behm and Wagner.	1862	1,396,470	Behm and Wagner.
1810	600,000	Do.	1867	1,426,475	Do.
1811	600,000	Humboldt.	1867	1,370,211	Delitsch.
1817	635,604	Behm and Wagner.	1869	1,399,811	Behm and Wagner.
1817	572,363	Humboldt.	1874	1,446,372	Do.
1817	630,980	Do.	1877	1,521,684	Official census.
1817	568,033	Delitsch.	1879	1,424,649	Behm and Wagner.
1817	671,079	Poinsett.	1887	1,631,687	Official census.
1819	553,033	Behm and Wagner.	1899	1,572,797	Do.
1825	715,000	Do.			

To one familiar with the labor and cost of taking a genuine census the very length of the preceding list is enough to arouse distrust. That 33 censuses should have been taken in the island of Cuba in a period of less than a century and a quarter is so unlikely as to raise a strong presumption against the claim of these figures to set forth the results of independent enumerations. The weight of the presumption increases when one notices that between 1841 and 1860 ten different returns are reported—that is, one about every two years.

To aid in determining the value of these figures a detailed analysis is submitted. They fall into two classes, those from official sources and those from secondary authorities. We pass over the first class and offer the following notes, gathered from various publications, upon the second class:

Census of 1768.—Humboldt says: "The earliest official enumerations of which I could learn during my stay at Habana were those made by order of the Marquis de la Torre in 1774 and 1775 and Don Luis de las Casas in 1791." Several other authorities consulted—viz, Pezuela, D'Harponville, and Delitsch—speak of the census of 1774 as the first census of the island. Furthermore, the history of Cuba between the years 1768 and 1774 offers no explanation for the loss of over 30,000 people in the course of six years. Hence it seems probable that no census of Cuba was taken in 1768.

Census of 1774 or 1775.—Although in the passage just quoted Humboldt speaks of these as two separate enumerations, yet he explains the word "enumeration" by the Spanish phrase *padrones y censos*, and subsequently uses the word *padron* alone. As this word means some form of tax list or other registration rather than a census proper,[1] it seems likely that the two different results were obtained by combina-

[1] A *padron* in the broadest sense is simply a roll or list. Its definition in the dictionary of the Spanish Royal Academy is "a catalogue or roll made to show by name the citizens or residents." The special meaning of the word *padron* is a register kept by each municipal district and containing the names, addresses, ages, and other details regarding the residents. This list was usually under the charge of the police

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tion of a single count with registration returns, if indeed any independent count was taken. The very slight differences between the figures returned for 1774 and the three reports for 1775 support this hypothesis. The figures, 171,626, given by Humboldt in one place, and those given by Pezuela (172,620) in his article on population,[1] are clearly but variant forms of the 171,620 given by two other authorities as the result of the census of 1774. Humboldt also says regarding this census: "I can not answer for the correctness of the table quoted from the census of 1775, for I have not seen the official documents." Without attempting to reproduce all the minor discrepancies between the several authorities, the following further analysis of the figures for 1774 may be given: Whites, 96,440; colored, 75,180. The whites are classified as 55,576 males and 40,864 females. The colored are classified into 30,847 free and 44,333 slaves. The free are classified into 11,640 negroes and 19,207 mulattoes. At this time also, according to Pezuela, there were 29,588 occupied dwellings, not counting 90 churches, 52 parochial houses, 20 monasteries, 3 nunneries, 2 colleges, and 19 hospitals.

Census of 1787.—No important reference has been found to this census except in the authority cited in the table. The other authorities generally refer to the count of 1791–92 as the second census of Cuba. The figures themselves, too, arouse distrust by stating that the population of Cuba increased only about 5,000 in the twelve years from 1775 to 1787, and then increased 96,000 in the next five years. Hence the figures of 1787 must be set down as an estimate.

Census of 1791 or 1792.—The date of this census is given as 1791 by Humboldt, but as 1792 by nearly all other authorities. Delitsch in his excellent article on Cuba[2] states that the official enumerations are inaccurate and the results given by the various authorities differ. As an example he cites the case of the census of 1792, for which he gives, from different authorities not mentioned, the five figures reprinted in the preceding table, one of which agrees exactly with Humboldt's figures for 1791. The latter authority says of the second census of Cuba: "In 1804 I discussed the census of 1791 with persons who had great local knowledge. We sought to estimate the amount of the omissions by making comparisons of the several parts, and it appeared to us as a result that the population of Cuba in 1791 could not have been less than 362,700"—that is, that the census understated the true population by about 25 per cent. This population in 1792 is divided by Behm and Wagner into the following classes: Whites, 133,533; colored, 140,386. The whites are divided into 72,209 males and 61,254 females. The colored are divided into 55,930 free and 84,456 slaves. On the other hand, Pezuela divides a substantially identical total, viz, 272,301, into 82,299 white males, 71,260 white females, 15,845 free mulatto males, 18,040 free mulatto females, 9,366 free negro males, 10,900 free negro females, 5,769 slave mulatto males, 6,366 slave mulatto females, 41,955 slave negro males, and 10,500 slave negro females.

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and was used for purposes of taxation. The law of 1878 required the register or *padron* to be corrected every alternate year. It seems probable that the earlier Cuban law was similar, and that a large majority of the alleged census returns contained in the preceding list (p. 703) were derived from these police tax lists. The care and accuracy with which such lists would be kept would differ with the strictness of supervision exercised by the authorities in Habana and with the efficiency of local officers.

[1] In his *Diccionario de la Isla de Cuba*, see p. 729, *infra*.

[2] In Wappäus-Stein, *Handbuch der Geographie und Statistik*, seventh edition, volume 1, pp. 1870–1917. See especially page 1876.

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The following table brings the classification of the Cuban population in 1792 by these two authorities side by side:

	Cuban census figures of 1792 according to—	
	Pezuela, 1866.	Behm and Wagner, 1882.
Total population	272,300	278,989
Whites	153,559	183,553
Males	82,299	72,209
Females	71,260	61,254
Colored	116,741	140,386
Free	54,151	55,930
Slave	64,590	84,456

One who examines carefully these two alleged census returns can scarcely escape the inference that they are diverse traditions of a single original. Whether the main variation between 1866, when Pezuela's figures were published, and 1882, when those of Behm and Wagner appeared, whereby 20,000 whites, half male and half female, were transferred bodily to the ranks of the negro slaves, was due to accident or design, is immaterial to the purpose here. In any case the conclusion seems warranted that very little weight is to be given to these figures.

Censuses of 1804 and 1810.—These returns, both total and in detail, bear evidence of being mere estimates. For each alleged census Behm and Wagner give six figures. For 1804 everyone of these figures is a round number of thousands, and for 1810 four out of six are so. This internal evidence that they are estimates and not actual counts is confirmed by the following explanation given by Pezuela (see p. 730) of the manner in which the estimate of 1810 or 1811 was made:

"By the aid of the partial registry rolls, Don Francisco Arango y Parreno compiled some notes in reference to the long interval between 1792 and 1817. According to his figures the population of the jurisdiction of Habana in 1810 was not less than 161,000 whites, 42,000 free colored, and 147,000 slaves, which represented a total of 350,000 inhabitants for the western part of Cuba. He calculated that in the eastern part, Santiago de Cuba, there were 40,000 whites, 38,000 free colored, and 32,000 slaves, making a total of 110,000 inhabitants. Seventy thousand more were found in the territory of Puerto Principe alone, including 38,000 whites, 14,000 free colored, and 18,000 slaves. In the territory of the four towns he estimated that there were 35,000 whites, 20,000 free colored, and 15,000 slaves, making a total of 70,000 inhabitants. These notes made by Arango were published July 20, 1811, by the secretary of the consulate, Don Antonio Valle Hernandez, for the use of the board of instruction. They showed an entire population of 600,000."

This explanation proves that the figures of 1810 and 1811 can not claim to rest upon an independent count, and in the light of Pezuela's further statement that no census was published between 1792 and 1817 the alleged census of 1804 is also to be rejected.

Census of 1817.—Humboldt says that the census of 1817 "is doubtless less imperfect than that of 1791. However, it, too, was an undercount, due to fear aroused in the people by an undertaking which is commonly regarded as a disastrous forerunner of new taxes. Furthermore, the provincial deputation in transmitting the results to Madrid felt bound to make two modifications: They added 32,641 whites, transient traders and ships' crews, who were in Cuba on business, and 25,976 African negroes imported during the year 1817. By this means the provincial deputation swelled the total to 630,980."

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The following table gives the diverse results of the several authorities with such detail as the sources admit:

Results of Cuban census of 1817 according to various authorities.

	Poinsett, 1822.	Humboldt 1825.	Humboldt, 1826.	Delitsch, 1871.	Behm and Wagner, 1882.
Total population	671,079	572,363	630,980	553,083	635,604
Whites	291,901	257,330	290,021	239,830	276,689
Free colored	154,057	115,691	115,691	114,058	119,221
Slaves	225,121	199,292	225,261	199,145	239,694

It will be noticed that the maximum and minimum figures for the total population differ by 118,000, or 21 per cent.

Some of the discrepancies in the table may be reconciled. The difference in the number of slaves reported in the first four columns depends upon whether the 25,976 negro slaves said to have been imported during 1817 are or are not included. The 239,830 whites in column 4, when increased by the 19,430 troops on the island and the 32,641 transients already mentioned, give the 291,901 whites of Poinsett. The 154,057 free colored of Poinsett is a clear error, as shown in detail by Humboldt. But why the Habana report of 1882 printed by Behm should give 4,000 more free colored, 14,000 more slaves, and 14,000 fewer whites than the general current of preceding authority can not be explained. On the whole, the figures given by Humboldt are entitled to most respect and to provisional acceptance.

Census of 1819.—The figures given by Behm and Wagner agree with those of Delitsch for 1817, except that the number of free colored is less and the number of slaves greater by 17,058, a change which brings the free colored down to the round number of 97,000.

Census of 1825.—The figures for this census are clearly the roughest estimates. For example, white males, 175,000; white females, 150,000; free colored, 100,000. No confidence can be placed in such results, as the chances against their being the outcome of a count are indefinitely great.

Census of 1827.—Pezuela, in speaking of this census, calls it "the most complete and important that had been published up to that time. It was not, like the previous censuses, a simple summary of population. It was the first description of the public wealth of Cuba, classified both by products and by departments and jurisdictions. It was accurate and satisfactory, free from numerical errors and misleading statements. It showed that in spite of the enormous importations of Africans the whites outnumbered the slaves by more than 24,000. Hence the catastrophe which had overtaken Santo Domingo, where in 1790 there were 15 slaves for every free person, seemed not to threaten Cuba" (see p. 731). The secondary authorities examined and giving the figures of this census, viz, Moreau de Jonnes, Thrasher, the translator of Humboldt, Delitsch, and Behm and Wagner, are in remarkable agreement. While the praise of Pezuela is clearly exaggerated and his word in such a matter is entitled to little weight, yet in default of further evidence the results of the census of 1827 must be accepted as the best possible approximation to the truth. The difficulty in getting access to these early Cuban returns is illustrated by the statement in the Cuban census of 1841 that the writer could not find the original material for the census of 1827, but only the summary of results printed in the *Cuadro Estadistico* of that year.

Census of 1830.—As none of the more careful authorities, such as Delitsch, Thrasher, Pezuela, and D'Harponville, mention this enumeration, its authority must be rejected.

Census of 1841.—This was an official census for which the original source has been available.

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Census of 1846.—The credibility of this count, which reveals an apparent falling off of over 100,000 in the five years 1841 to 1846, depends mainly upon the acceptance or rejection of that of 1841. The internal history of the island affords little ground for believing that the population in these five years actually decreased by more than 10 per cent, a decrease, moreover, confined entirely to the colored population and almost entirely to the slave population, which apparently dwindled by one-fourth in five years. Pezuela, who seems disposed to champion all Cuban figures with more zeal than knowlege, explains the decrease by "the prolonged droughts and disastrous hurricanes which afflicted the country during the five years and destroyed the greater part of the crops." (See p. 732). Delitsch, on the other hand, explains the difference as due to the omission of many slaves in 1846. He declares that there was no actual decrease in the number of slaves in Cuba between 1841 and 1846, and Thrasher disputes Pezuela's explanation, saying that "no great cause, as epidemic or emigration on a large scale, existed during these five years to explain the marked decrease of the slave population; that the material prosperity of the country experienced no decrease except the loss of part of one crop, consequent upon the hurricane of 1845; that church returns of christenings and interments point toward an increase of over 50,000 between 1842 and 1846; and that a capitation tax upon house servants was levied in 1844 and it was generally feared that this mode of taxation would be extended." Hence a powerful motive was at work leading to an understatement of the slave population. Pezuela's explanation is intrinsically improbable because a general cause like drought, hurricane, or epidemic seldom if ever affects a race, much less a part of a race, without also affecting other races subject to similar conditions. On a whole, therefore, the census of 1846, conflicting as it does with that of 1841, can not be accepted as accurate.

Censuses of 1849, 1850, and 1852.—That the figures printed by Behm and Wagner for these years do not rest upon independent counts seems clearly established by the following passage (see p. 732) from the article on population in Pezuela's four-volume Dictionary of Cuba: "At the beginning of 1854, when the task of compiling this dictionary was undertaken, we were seriously embarrassed by the fact that no census or general summary of population had been published since 1846. By the aid of the head of the commission of statistics we were furnished with a number of documents relative to the movement of population—i. e., births, deaths, and immigration—for some years after the last census. These documents enable us to estimate the general population of the island toward the end of 1849."

Census of 1855.—The origin of this return is thus explained by Pezuela (p. 734) in the article already quoted: "From registry rolls and other data found in the statistical office at the end of 1855, Arboleya in his last Manual of Cuba made an estimate of the population." The figures given in Pezuela's table, which follows the quotation just made, agree with those given in the report made to Behm and Wagner in 1882, except that 6,432 persons reported as slaves by Pezuela are transferred by Behm and Wagner to the class of free colored.

Census of 1857.—There is no mention of these figures in Delitsch and no evidence appears that the population of Cuba was actually counted in that year.

Censuses of 1859 and 1860.—These censuses are not mentioned by Delitsch and no reason appears for believing that the figures are the result of independent enumerations.

Census of 1861.—This, like the census of 1841, was a census the official returns of which have been available.

Census of 1862.—These figures are obviously a slightly different rendering of the census figures of 1861.

Census of 1867.—In discussing the figures of this census the scholarly editor of *Die Bevölkerung der Erde* concludes that they were obtained by combining the returns of 1861 and 1862, and that the returns of 1862 were obtained from those of 1861 by

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introducing the births and deaths for the year. At the time that this note was written, in 1874, he concluded that "if we are to hold to anything definite in Cuba we must still go back to the census of 1861," and this conclusion is amply supported by the evidence offered. Delitsch agrees with this rejection of the census of 1867, for, though he includes it in his list, he adds in a note that it rests apparently on an estimate rather than on a new count. For the period after 1861, also, when the most thorough and complete Spanish census of Cuba was taken, it seems best to discard all returns for which the primary sources are inaccessible and which do not appear to have been based upon an actual count of the entire population. Hence the alleged censuses of 1869, 1874, and 1879 may also be rejected as probably mere estimates.

The foregoing information regarding the censuses of Cuba gleaned from secondary sources warrants the following conclusions:

1. The only alleged censuses of Cuba taken prior to 1841 which seem worthy of credit are those of 1774 or 1775, 1792, 1817, and 1827.

2. The general consensus of expert opinion regarding these is that they were vitiated by serious errors.

3. These errors, assuming them to have occurred, lay on the side of omissions.

4. The slaves and free colored were probably enumerated with less accuracy than the white population and omissions among them were most common.

5. There is some evidence that the returns for 1792 and 1817 have been changed within the last few decades by a reduction of the reported number of white population and an increase in the number of colored.

6. For 1841 and the years following attention may be confined to those censuses for which official data are available, since none of the others seem to have resulted from actual counts of the population.

7. The censuses of Cuba, therefore, worthy of further attention are those of 1774 or 1775, 1792, 1817, 1827, 1841, 1861, 1877, 1887, and 1899.

As Spanish statistical work was reorganized by a decree of September 3, 1856, some light will be thrown upon the census work in Cuba subsequent to that date by the following extracts from a report upon the organization and progress of statistics in Spain, made to the International Statistical Institute in 1872 by Augustin Pascual, the official representative of the Spanish Government:

"The Spanish bureau of statistics is a division of the ministry of agriculture, industry and commerce, education and public works (*fomento*). It includes the subjects of the census, statistics, geography, and metrology. Its work is in the hands of an autonomous office, which is organized in two divisions, one for geography, the other for the census and statistics. The latter division collects, coordinates, and publishes statistical returns on all branches of public administration and all subjects which affect the physical, economic, and moral life of the country, or are of scientific interest.

"The general committee of statistics was established in Spain toward the end of the year 1856, and, convinced that its most urgent duty was that of ascertaining the number of inhabitants of Spain, which was at that time unknown, it began its work by a census of population, which was taken May 21, 1857.[1] This was a general census of all persons, and taken as of a single day. Every person was entered according to his actual domicile. In order to take the first census of Spain successfully many inquiries were omitted which it might have been well to put, and only those were included which seemed indispensable. Such was the idea at the basis of the instructions dated March 14, 1857. By their terms a personal census was to be taken, the people being classed by place of origin, sex, marital condition, age, and occupation, the other inquiries demanded by modern statistics being left to a subsequent census.

[1] No copy of the Spanish census of 1857 has been found in this country, but we are informed by the secretary of the Royal Statistical Society of London that the work contains no returns for Cuba.

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The result was entirely satisfactory to the Government. The number of inhabitants enumerated was 15,464,340. While we do not assume to guarantee the entire accuracy of this number, it was much larger than had been expected. In order to obtain this result all necessary precautions were taken. The clergy, the civil and military authorities, the provincial and municipal corporations, as well as Government agents, vied with each other in performance of their duties. At that time the Government intended to continue similar operations, and when the results of the census were made public by the royal order of September 30, 1858, announcement was made that another census would be taken in 1860 and thereafter every five years. The classification was to be extended as far as possible, indicating both the *de facto* or present population and the *de jure* or resident population.

"The royal order of October 30, 1860, decreed a new census, with entry of every name to be taken as of the same date, viz, December 25 and 26, 1860, in all parts of the Kingdom. The population taken was to be only the *de facto* or present population, because it was believed that the people were not ready to report also their place of residence. The classification of ages was changed. The degree of illiteracy was also to be reported and the classification by occupation included.[1] The inhabitants returned by this census were 15,673,536, an increase of 1.35 per cent in the three years that had elapsed since the census of 1857. This census also gave a classification of the population by occupation, which had not been published in 1857 because of incompleteness in the data. Although the occupation returns in the second census are imperfect, yet they serve as a beginning, the only purpose that the Government had in accepting and publishing them. The census of 1860 was declared official by an order of June 12, 1863, and at the same time a new census was ordered for 1865. It was to include the provinces of America and the Pacific as well as the islands in the Gulf of Guinea. It was also ordered that in the census of 1865 the classification by residence, or the *de jure* population, should be included. Preparations were begun for the census of 1865, but considering that a census every five years increased the expense and did not produce results much more accurate than those already in hand, since the differences produced in Spain by so short a period were unimportant, and considering further that foreign countries had adopted a ten-year period as the most suitable interval between censuses, the plan for a census in 1865 was abandoned as a result of the royal decree of November 30, 1864, which declared that the next census should be taken in 1870, and thereafter every ten years. By an order of June 7, 1870, a census was decreed for that year, on a date to be fixed later. The census was to be taken name by name and the population to be classified as *de facto* and *de jure*. This census was getting under way when the Government, believing that at the close of the last revolution in Spain neither the country nor the administration was in a condition to carry out so great an undertaking satisfactorily, and neither the imperial treasury nor those of the provinces or municipalities could well bear the expense, postponed its execution. It is now (1872) impossible to state when the census will be taken.

"The censuses of Spain taken in 1857 and 1860 were taken upon a day fixed in advance. The population reported was the *de facto* population. The work was done by means of separate schedules, which were left at the house and later collected by salaried employees. These employees were instructed to answer the questions raised by the head of the family in filling the blanks. The preparation of these family blanks and also of the summaries obtained from them devolved upon municipal committees, and the preparation of blanks for the provinces upon the provincial committees, both of them assisted by salaried employees. The provincial committees made up the résumés or abstracts, and also checked the work of the municipalities and entered their indorsements upon the reports."

[1] The tables in the census of 1860 for all Cuba are reproduced in this volume, pages 710–712. The figures for Cuba bear date March, 1861.

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The geographical divisions of Cuba have varied not a little since 1841, and it has been impossible, from the sources and with the time available, to trace the history of these changes in detail. It seems best, therefore, to renounce the effort to present fully the results of the censuses of 1827, 1841, 1861, 1877, and 1887 for any, even the largest, subdivisions of Cuba. In the following tables all results for Cuba as a whole are brought together.

Census of 1827.

[Table contained in the census of 1841.]

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whites	168,653	142,398	311,051
Free colored	51,962	54,532	106,494
Slaves	183,290	103,652	286,942
Total	403,905	300,582	704,487

Census of 1841—Population.

	Total.	0 to 15 years old.	16 to 60 years old.	Over 60 years old.	Married.	Widowed.
White males	227,144	88,617	133,054	5,473	43,329	4,174
White females	191,147	83,835	103,460	3,852		9,920
Free mulatto (*pardos*) males	43,658	19,001	23,720	937	4,532	491
Free mulatto (*pardas*) females	44,396	17,923	25,541	932		1,225
Free negro (*morenos*) males	32,045	8,987	21,488	1,570	4,293	511
Free negro (*morenas*) females	32,739	9,078	22,449	1,212		1,565
Slave mulatto males	5,868	2,959	2,870	39	100	10
Slave mulatto females	5,106	2,499	2,565	42		30
Slave negro males	275,382	51,556	216,911	6,915	27,808	4,148
Slave negro females	150,139	41,984	105,768	2,392		3,456
Total	1,007,624	326,439	657,821	23,364	80,062	25,550

The census of 1841 also gave certain figures for the distribution of population between city and country as follows. The island was divided into 226 towns or urban districts with various names, but grouped together as *poblaciones*, and 279 rural districts.

The population was then divided as follows:

	Inhabitants.
226 town districts	360,170
1,238 sugar plantations (*ingenios*)	138,701
1,838 coffee plantations (*cafetales*)	114,760
42,549 farms (*fincas*), etc	393,993
Total	1,007,624

Census of 1861.

WHITE CUBANS BY NATIONALITY AND RESIDENCE.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Spanish residents	410,678	320,216	730,894
Spanish transients	14,019	3,405	17,424
Foreign residents	4,152	1,146	5,298
Foreign transients	3,769	218	3,987
Asiatics	34,777	57	34,834
Mexicans	712	335	1,047
Total whites	468,107	325,377	793,484

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Census of 1861—Continued.

COLORED CUBANS BY CIVIL STATUS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Colored free	109,027	116,816	225,843
Colored slaves	218,722	151,831	370,553
Colored emancipated (*emancipados*)	4,779	1,871	6,650
Total colored	332,528	270,518	603,046

ALL CUBANS BY SEX.

Cubans	800,635	595,895	1,396,530

POPULATION BY MARITAL CONDITION.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Single	362,951	215,721	304,866	237,202	667,817	452,923
Married	94,523	86,578	23,989	24,731	118,512	111,309
Widowed	10,633	23,078	3,673	8,585	14,306	31,663

POPULATION BY RACE, STATUS, SEX, AND AGE.

Age period.	White.		Colored.				Total.
			Free and emancipated.		Slaves.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Under 1	11,947	10,898	3,780	3,748	3,837	3,886	38,096
1 to 7	75,202	69,603	23,035	22,197	21,868	21,612	233,517
8 to 15	67,067	59,741	20,903	19,632	30,369	24,711	222,423
16 to 20	48,641	37,739	12,050	12,697	24,432	17,482	153,041
21 to 25	63,760	33,334	10,089	11,489	21,860	14,478	155,010
26 to 30	64,803	32,958	10,562	12,385	25,770	17,818	164,296
31 to 40	66,793	36,008	12,766	14,291	38,031	23,867	191,751
41 to 50	36,931	22,312	8,770	9,658	25,491	14,137	117,299
51 to 60	19,998	13,649	5,963	6,570	14,373	7,603	68,156
61 to 70	8,674	5,812	3,534	3,537	7,214	3,741	32,512
71 to 80	3,006	2,290	1,416	1,486	3,555	1,621	13,374
81 to 85	646	427	308	389	732	373	2,875
86 to 90	431	413	355	392	707	291	2,589
91 to 95	93	89	96	85	205	109	677
96 to 100	88	84	123	104	213	85	697
100+	27	25	56	27	65	17	217
All ages	468,107	325,877	113,806	118,687	218,722	151,831	1,396,530

POPULATION BY RACE, SEX, AND LITERACY.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Able to read	156,363	85,094	13,319	13,461	268,237
Unable to read	311,744	240,283	319,209	257,057	1,128,293
Total	468,107	325,877	332,528	270,518	1,396,530

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Census of 1861—Continued.

POPULATION BY RACE AND OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Ecclesiastics	779	.....	779
Officials in active service	4,933	.....	4,933
Officials retired	226	.....	226
Military in active service	22,527	.....	22,527
Military retired	450	.....	450
Proprietors	16,544	1,302	17,846
Laborers	156,051	214,457	370,508
Traders	26,204	343	26,547
Manufacturers	915	180	1,095
Artisans (*industriales*)	99,688	77,705	177,393
Teachers	5,658	300	5,958
Day laborers	20,128	39,865	59,993
Paupers (*pobres de solemnidad*)	1,476	851	2,327
Total	355,574	335,003	690,577

Census of 1877.

DE JURE OR RESIDENT POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, AND NATIONALITY.

Nationality or race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total *de jure* population	[1] 845,577	[1] 663,714	1,509,291
Residents who were present	817,029	658,963	1,475,992
Spaniards	528,121	418,961	947,082
Foreigners	5,709	2,708	8,417
Asiatics	40,261	66	40,327
Colored	242,938	237,228	480,166
Residents who were absent	28,548	4,751	33,299
Spaniards	20,873	3,096	23,969
Foreigners	466	162	628
Asiatics	2,965	6	2,971
Colored	4,244	1,487	5,731

[1] In our United States copy of this census the males are given as 845,596 and the females as 663,696 owing to errors in the additions for the municipal districts of Sagua la Grande and Trinidad.

Census of 1877.

DE FACTO OR PRESENT POPULATION, BY SEX, RACE, OR NATIONALITY.

Nationality or race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total *de facto* population	850,520	671,164	1,521,684
Residents who were present	817,029	658,963	1,475,992
Spaniards	528,121	418,961	947,082
Foreigners	5,709	2,708	8,417
Asiatics	40,261	66	40,327
Colored	242,938	237,228	480,166
Nonresidents who were present	33,491	12,201	45,692
Spaniards	22,772	8,138	30,910
Foreigners	1,769	446	2,215
Asiatics	3,472	12	3,484
Colored	5,478	3,605	9,083

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Census of 1887.

DE JURE OR RESIDENT POPULATION, BY SEX AND NATIONALITY.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total *de jure* population	866,407	742,668	1,609,075
Residents who were present	856,036	739,804	1,595,840
Spaniards	826,777	736,659	1,563,436
Foreigners	29,259	3,145	32,404
Residents who were absent	10,371	2,864	13,235
Spaniards	10,137	2,780	12,917
Foreigners	234	84	318

Census of 1887.

DE FACTO OR PRESENT POPULATION, BY SEX AND NATIONALITY.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total *de facto* population	882,600	749,087	1,631,687
Residents who were present	856,036	739,804	1,595,840
Spaniards	826,777	736,659	1,563,436
Foreigners	29,259	3,145	32,404
Nonresidents who were present	26,564	9,283	35,847
Spaniards	24,145	8,949	33,094
Foreigners	2,419	334	2,753

Census of 1887.

DE FACTO POPULATION WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX AND RACE.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whites	607,187	495,702	1,102,889
Colored	275,413	253,385	528,798
Total	882,600	749,087	1,631,687

DE FACTO POPULATION WITH DISTINCTION OF RACE AND LITERACY.

	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
Able to read and write	367,629	56,566	424,195
Able to read only	19,685	8,450	28,135
Unable to read	715,575	463,782	1,179,357
Total	1,102,889	528,798	1,631,687

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APPENDIX XVIII.

CUBAN VITAL STATISTICS, 1890–1899.

In order to supplement as far as might be the returns of the present census, and to make this volume a collection of available statistics regarding the subject of which it treats, efforts were made to secure the returns of vital statistics for the last decade. Owing to the disturbed conditions of the island of recent years these efforts were not completely successful. The records of some municipal districts have been destroyed, and from others at the date of writing no replies have been received. The returns which were received could not in all cases be adjusted to the geographical divisions of the island accepted by this census, and it is possible therefore that a certain amount of duplication may be involved in those returns. In a few cases minor errors were detected in the tables as received, the separate figures and the totals not agreeing. In all such cases it has been assumed that the separate figures were correct and that totals were incorrect. The detailed tables of births, deaths, and marriages by municipal districts are given herewith (pp. 720–726) after the tables for the island, and the returns and notes found in those should be consulted before the figures for Cuba as a whole are implicitly accepted. Still the main significance could hardly be affected by the errors thus noted, and it should be borne in mind that errors of omission are probably much greater than errors of duplication, in case the latter occurred. With these qualifications the following tables for the ten years from 1890 to 1899 are given.

Births reported for Cuba, by provinces and years.

Year.	Habana (city).	Habana, excluding city.[1]	Matanzas.[2]	Pinar del Rio.	Puerto Principe.	Santa Clara.	Santiago	Total.
1890	4,488	.....	7,360	2,657	2,143	11,682	4,019	32,359
1891	4,317	.....	6,658	2,437	1,993	11,641	4,476	31,522
1892	4,441	.....	7,247	2,662	2,064	11,917	4,334	32,665
1893	4,335	.....	7,089	2,224	2,160	11,682	3,994	31,334
1894	4,205	.....	.....	2,341	2,418	10,824	3,481	23,269
1895	4,171	.....	5,859	2,141	1,993	9,202	2,144	25,410
1896	4,113	.....	4,237	2,106	1,159	7,043	1,269	19,927
1897	3,788	.....	2,302	1,636	838	5,046	811	14,421
1898	2,470	.....	1,276	1,214	542	2,583	974	9,059
1899	4,181	.....	.....	1,464	2,021	.....	2,829	10,495
Total	40,509	.....	41,978	20,882	17,231	81,630	[3] 30,016	232,246

[1] No returns were received for the province outside Habana city except for the first eight months of 1899, and these have not been included.
[2] No returns were received from Matanzas for the year 1894.
[3] Including 1,785 births in Gibara not distributed to the several years.

The average annual number of births reported during the four years 1890–1893, inclusive, was 31,970. The average annual number of births during the four years 1895–1898, inclusive, was 17,204. If the average number of the last four years had been maintained at the average number of the first four there would have been 59,063 more children born during the quadrennium 1895–1898 than were born.

In order to get a rough approximation to the birth rate, marriage rate, and death rate of Cuba during the period covered by these returns the following assumptions regarding changes of population may be made.

(1) That the population of Cuba increased each year from 1887 to 1894, inclusive, by 11,000—that is, one-tenth of the increase between 1877 and 1887, 110,003.

(2) That the population decreased from 1894 to 1899 each year by one-fifth of the difference between the total population in 1894 as thus estimated and the

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population of 1899 as reported by the present census. On these assumptions the population of Cuba each year from 1890 to 1899 was as follows:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1890	1,664,687	1895	1,681,509
1891	1,675,687	1896	1,654,331
1892	1,686,687	1897	1,627,153
1893	1,697,687	1898	1,599,975
1894	1,708,687	1899	1,572,797

From these population estimates the birth rate of Cuba may be computed, and the results are shown in the following table:

Year.	Birth rate.[1]	Year.	Birth rate.[1]
1890	19.4	1895	15.1
1891	18.8	1896	12.1
1892	19.4	1897	8.9
1893	18.5	1898	5.7
1894	13.6	1899	6.7

[1] Births to each 1,000 people.

No confidence can be placed in the accuracy of these figures, and the only thing of significance in the table is the very marked decrease of the birth rate from a maximum at the beginning of the period to a minimum near the end.

A slight clue to the birth rate in Cuba in 1860 may be derived from the Spanish census of 1861. That enumerated 38,096 persons under 1 year of age (p. 711). These were survivors of such as had been born during the preceding year. As the enumerated population was 1,396,530, the birth rate per thousand people must have been higher than 27.3. As at least one-fourth of all children born under such conditions as prevail in Cuba die before the end of the first year, a Cuban birth rate of 30 in 1861 may fairly be regarded as the minimum limit of probability, and the rate may have been as high as 35. The rate in Spain is rather over 35 (average annual birth rate in Spain 1865–1869, 36.7; 1878–1880, 35.7; 1887–88, 36.3). In Porto Rico the children under 1 in 1899 were 2.76 per cent of the population, and in Jamaica in 1891 they were 2.46 per cent.

For these reasons the omissions in the returns tabulated above are probably in every case equal to at least one-half of the number reported, yet in most cases the municipal registers of births seem to have been kept with reasonable care during the civil war, and the very marked decrease in births, therefore, can not be explained as due to a breakdown of the system of registration. The indications of the preceding table confirm the results already reached in analyzing age statistics (p. 86). Even in their very fragmentary condition, therefore, they are of interest enough to warrant an analysis by provinces.

In the following table the birth rate by provinces has been computed on the following assumptions:

1. That the annual increase of population from 1887 to 1894, inclusive, for each province except Habana, Puerto Principe, and Santiago was equal to one twenty-seventh of the total increase from March 14, 1861, to December 31, 1887.

2. That the change from 1894 to 1899, except in Puerto Principe and Santiago, was one-fifth of the difference between the population of 1894 as thus estimated and the enumerated population of 1899.

3. That Puerto Principe and Santiago, the first of which decreased in population from 1861 to 1887 and increased from 1887 to 1899, while the second increased only slowly from 1861 to 1887, but rapidly between 1887 and 1899, made the entire gain between 1887 and 1894, and thereafter remained stationary for five years.

4. That in 1887, when the city as distinct from the municipal district of Habana was not separately reported, the population of the city bore the same relation to the population of the municipal district including it as it did in 1899.

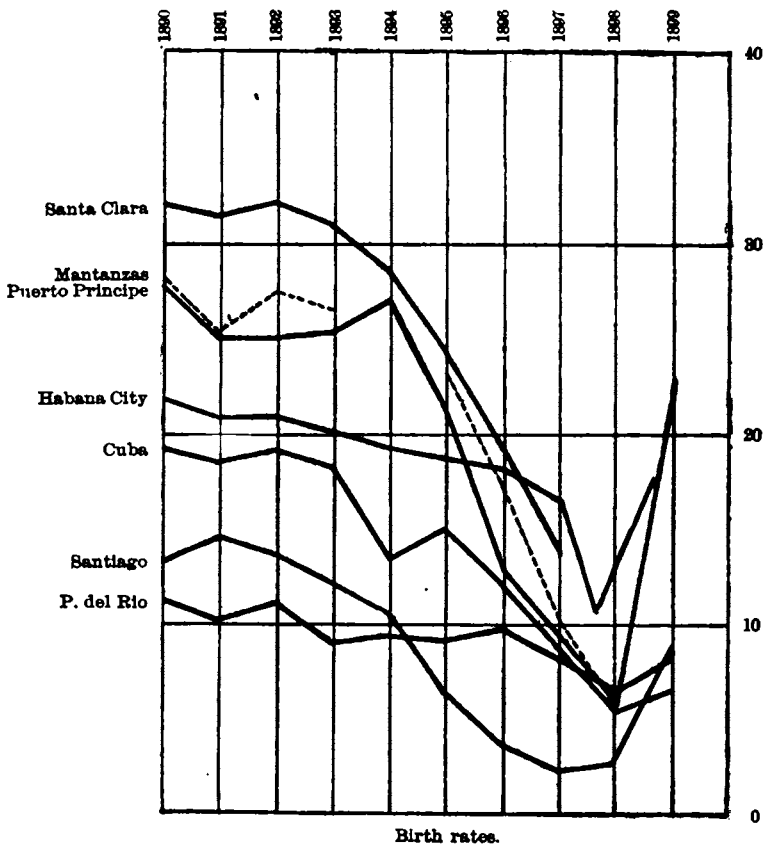
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5. That the population of Habana city increased steadily from 1887 to 1899 by an equal annual amount.

In explanation of these assumptions it may be stated that the census of 1877 in Cuba, taken during the Ten Years' War, is probably much less trustworthy than that of 1861; that the population in 1861 of the provinces as now constituted has been carefully estimated for this census by methods elsewhere explained (pp. 699–702) and that the influx of immigrants into Habana city during the years of civil war may have caused an increase of population there while the total population of the island was decreasing.

Approximate birth rate of Cuban provinces 1890–1899.

Year.	Habana (city).	Mantanzas.	Pinar del Rio.	Puerto Principe.	Santa Clara.	Santiago.
1890	21.84	28.05	11.32	28.00	32.18	13.58
1891	20.66	25.29	10.26	25.08	31.77	14.73
1892	20.93	27.43	11.07	25.05	32.26	13.90
1893	20.10	26.55	9.13	25.32	31.35	12.18
1894	19.20	.....	9.50	27.40	28.82	10.62
1895	18.75	23.13	9.24	21.46	24.75	6.54
1896	18.21	17.61	9.70	13.15	19.14	3.87
1897	16.53	10.10	8.08	9.51	13.86	2.48
1898	10.62	5.93	6.47	6.15	7.17	2.97
1899	17.72	.....	8.46	22.93	.....	.....



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Few inferences can be drawn with confidence from a table in which the margin of error is as great as in the present. The records of the two provinces of Pinar del Rio and Santiago are evidently far more incomplete than those for the other provinces. One may note, however, the regular decrease in the birth rate in each province to a minimum in 1898, except for Santiago, where the rate for the year before was slightly less. In the four cases in which the birth rate for 1899 is given there was a marked rise which in Puerto Principe carried the rate well up toward the normal. In Habana city and Pinar del Rio the influence of recent disasters upon the birth rate was apparently much less marked than in any of the remaining four provinces, but owing to the serious omissions this inference regarding Pinar del Rio is of doubtful accuracy.

In the following table the marriages and deaths reported in Cuba during the decade 1890–1899 are given by provinces and the marriage rates and death rates found on the same assumptions are added. In order to make the results more clear to the eye they have been expressed in graphic forms as a series of curves.

Marriages reported for Cuba, by provinces and years.

Year.	Habana (city).	Matanzas.	Puerto Principe.	Santa Clara.	Santiago.	Cuba.
1890	953	1,107	468	2,346	642	5,516
1891	996	1,204	388	2,403	614	5,605
1892	1,060	1,244	401	2,618	623	5,916
1893	1,032	1,157	404	2,445	563	5,601
1894	866	.....	365	1,880	565	3,676
1895	901	791	343	1,445	368	3,848
1896	953	310	196	882	212	2,553
1897	821	251	151	689	126	2,038
1898	861	307	228	580	142	2,118
1899	1,183	.....	309	.....	471	1,963
Total	9,596	7,290	3,969	17,028	5,754	43,635

Marriage returns for Habana province outside of Habana city and for Pinar del Rio province have not been received.

No returns were received from Matanzas province for 1894 and none for either Matanzas or Santa Clara province for 1899.

The total for Santiago includes 456 marriages in Gibara and 60 in Mayari not distributed to the several years.

Deaths reported for Cuba, by provinces and years.

Year.	Habana (city).	Matanzas.	Pinar del Rio.	Puerto Principe	Santa Clara.	Santiago.	Cuba.
1890	7,432	6,818	1,874	1,285	7,975	3,309	28,673
1891	7,105	6,202	1,737	1,168	7,934	3,760	27,906
1892	7,185	7,181	1,814	1,181	8,117	3,324	28,802
1893	6,831	7,017	1,771	1,133	8,422	3,169	28,343
1894	6,730	.....	1,857	1,135	8,427	3,324	21,473
1895	7,410	7,008	2,878	2,363	9,709	6,523	35,891
1896	11,728	10,494	8,638	2,531	14,749	9,894	58,034
1897	18,123	25,347	15,454	3,365	46,477	9,971	118,737
1898	21,235	18,088	14,186	2,875	40,835	12,053	109,272
1899	8,153	.....	4,143	1,907	.....	3,604	17,807
Total	101,932	94,422	54,352	21,186	159,709	69,299	500,900

No returns were received for Habana province outside Habana city, except for the first eight months of 1899, and these have not been included.

No returns were received for Matanzas province for 1894, nor for Matanzas or Santa Clara province for 1899.

The total for Santiago includes 3,109 deaths in Gibara and 103 in Mayari not distributed to the several years.

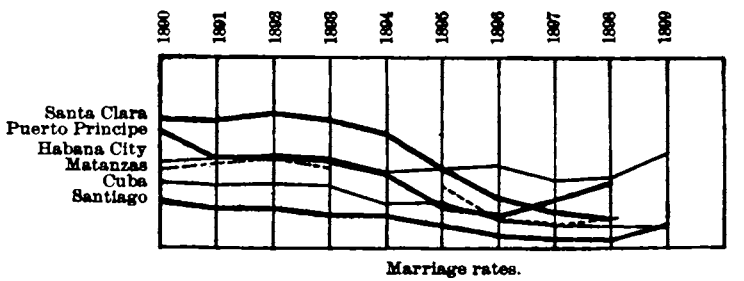
The number of deaths reported during the four years 1890–1893 was 113,724, an annual average of 28,431. That during the four years 1895–1898 was 321,934, an

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annual average of 80,483 and an increase of 52,052 deaths a year over the number reported in time of peace and relative prosperity. This means an increase for the four years of 208,210 deaths over and above those which would have occurred had the conditions of the years immediately preceding persisted. To this number may, perhaps, be added 59,063 as the number by which the reported births for 1895–1898 fell below those for 1890–1893. By this method it appears that the loss of life in Cuba during the four years 1895–1898, resulting from an increase of deaths and a decrease of births from the ratios of the preceding years, was probably in round numbers not less than a quarter of a million (267,273). In judging this rough estimate it should be remembered that no returns at all were received from Habana province outside Habana city and that this territory included in 1899 one-eighth (12 per cent) of the population of Cuba. If one assumes that this territory lost in proportion to its population equally with the rest of Cuba, the approximate loss rises to over 300,000 (303,700). Even this number, if we note the evidence from the figures themselves that registration in many parts of Cuba has been defective, and recall that from a number of municipal districts no returns were received, may fairly be deemed rather an understatement of the actual loss of life.

Pro mille ratio of marriages in Cuba to total (estimated) population, by provinces and years.

Year.	Habana (city).	Matanzas.	Puerto Principe.	Santa Clara.	Santiago.	Cuba.
1890	4.6	4.2	6.1	6.5	2.2	3.3
1891	4.8	4.6	4.9	6.6	2.0	3.3
1892	4.9	4.7	4.9	7.1	2.0	3.5
1893	4.8	4.4	4.7	6.6	1.8	3.3
1894	4.0	.....	4.1	5.0	1.7	2.1
1895	4.1	3.1	3.9	3.9	1.1	2.3
1896	4.2	1.3	2.2	2.4	.6	1.5
1897	3.6	1.1	1.7	1.9	.4	1.3
1898	3.7	1.4	2.6	1.6	.4	1.3
1899	5.0	.....	3.5	.....	1.4	.....

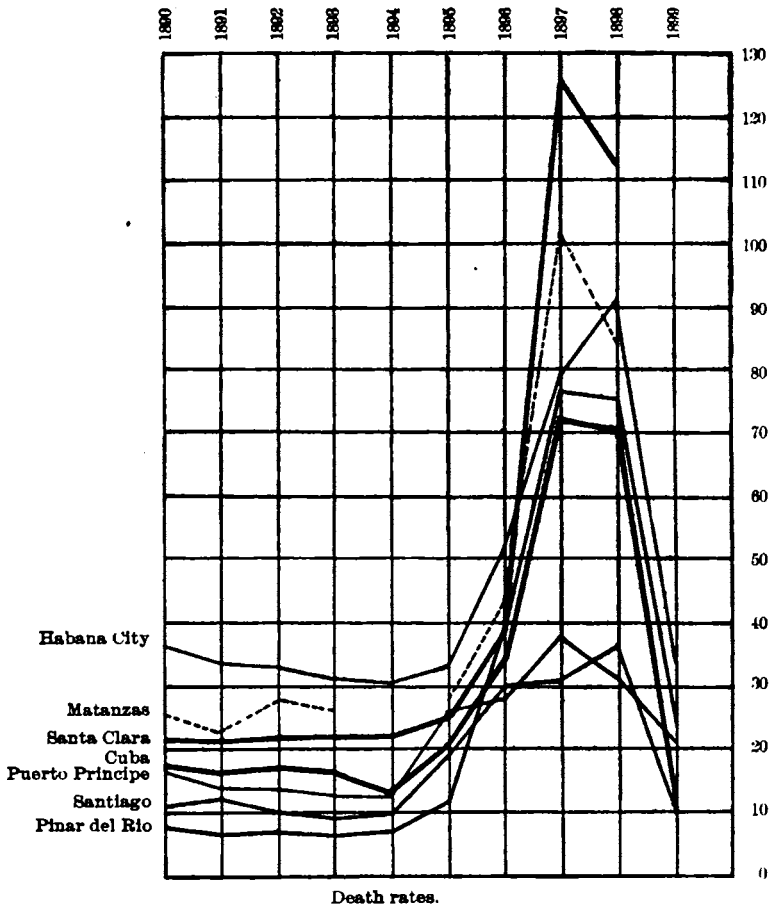


Marriage rates.

Pro mille ratio of deaths in Cuba to total (estimated) population, by provinces and years.

Year.	Habana (city).	Matanzas.	Pinar del Rio.	Puerto Principe.	Santa Clara.	Santiago.	Cuba.
1890	36.2	25.9	8.0	16.5	22.0	11.2	17.2
1891	34.0	23.6	7.3	14.7	21.7	12.4	16.7
1892	33.8	27.2	7.5	14.3	22.0	10.6	17.1
1893	31.7	26.5	7.3	13.3	22.6	9.9	16.7
1894	30.7	.....	7.5	12.9	22.4	10.1	12.6
1895	33.3	27 7	12.4	26 8	26.1	19.9	21.3
1896	51.9	43.6	39.8	28.7	40.1	30.2	35.1
1897	79.0	111.2	76.3	38.1	127.6	30.4	73.0
1898	91.0	84.1	75.5	32.6	113.3	36.8	68.3
1899	34.6	.....	23.9	21.6	.....	10.9	.....

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The marriage rates for all years and all provinces are very low, due both to the small number of marriages in Cuba, for reasons explained in the discussion of marital conditions, and also to the imperfections of the records. Everywhere except in Habana city the marriage rates fell slowly after 1894 to a minimum reached in 1897, except in Santa Clara, where the rate in 1898 was somewhat lower.

While the marriage and birth rates sank, the death rates rose to maxima usually in 1897, but in Habana city and Santiago the maxima were in 1898. The fluctuations from year to year are brought out clearly in the diagram.

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The following tables give the returns of births, marriages, and deaths by municipal districts as reported to the Director of the Census. No returns by districts were received for Habana province outside Habana city, or for Pinar del Rio:

Births, 1890–1899, by municipal districts.

HABANA.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
City of Habana	4,488	4,317	4,441	4,335	4,205	4,171	4,113	3,788	2,470	4,181	40,509

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Alacranes	283	307	308	424	355	.....	313	170	88	48	2,296
Amarillas	199	229	211	245	226	.....	187	100	55	41	1,493
Bolondron	399	473	342	428	318	.....	226	84	66	37	2,373
Cabezas	344	437	323	396	322	.....	342	198	70	24	2,456
Camarioca	53	60	124	110	99	.....	85	9	1	0	541
Canasi	147	128	141	129	198	.....	167	102	41	0	1,053
Cardenas	700	702	652	557	687	.....	590	550	331	223	[1] 4,972
Ceiba Mocha	297	291	285	291	281	.....	271	201	60	18	1,995
Cimarones	150	179	153	176	142	.....	82	14	17	5	918
Colon	205	194	193	240	253	.....	207	204	130	84	1,710
Cuevitas	130	159	122	205	127	.....	95	107	74	21	1,040
Encomendador	170	139	201	201	239	.....	222	86	115	65	1,438
Guamacara	375	303	348	306	294	.....	147	29	20	18	1,840
Guamutas	332	255	232	258	182	.....	143	58	127	36	1,623
Jaguey Grande	157	238	232	291	287	.....	253	140	59	19	1,676
Jovellanos	256	298	294	274	297	.....	184	129	91	43	1,866
Lagunillas	141	124	125	155	103	.....	126	35	19	7	835
Macagua	119	105	125	136	99	.....	68	58	12	16	738
Macuriges	468	464	395	394	394	.....	175	64	51	45	2,450
Manguito	197	164	99	162	158	.....	132	59	63	16	1,050
Matanzas	963	961	899	921	957	.....	980	1,441	589	379	8,090
Maximo Gomez	211	208	187	238	208	.....	159	92	12	19	1,334
Palmillas	62	120	89	121	101	.....	103	25	12	5	638
Perico	102	122	92	97	105	.....	82	50	34	20	[2] 704
Roque	207	232	168	113	193	.....	129	56	17	3	1,118
San José de las Ramos	188	160	114	145	110	.....	158	32	78	26	1,011
Santa Ana	153	177	51	95	199	.....	103	21	6	13	823
Union de Reyes	121	131	153	130	125	.....	125	123	64	45	[3] 1,026
Total	7,119	7,360	6,658	7,247	7,089	.....	5,859	4,237	2,802	1,276	49,097

[1] This total is reported as 4,982.
[2] This total is reported as 724.
[3] This total is reported as 1,126.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
Puerto Principe	1,199	1,101	1,111	1,067	1,008	998	1,171	986	658	493	314	1,089	11,195
Nuevitas	141	118	121	151	157	167	201	181	195	150	79	115	1,776
Minas	86	97	37	8	87	175	73	66	37	31	25	63	785
Caunao	59	57	47	52	46	27	31	15	.....	.....	.....	50	384
S. Jeronimo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	60	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Las Yeguas	17	33	23	26	33	18	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172
Santa Cruz	91	59	81	101	103	83	99	59	41	11	15	120	863
Cascorro	42	57	93	72	71	86	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	514
Moron	256	260	286	247	254	242	261	196	87	33	34	227	2,364
Ciego de Avila	139	254	236	148	114	141	257	277	123	120	75	301	2,185
Chambas	144	120	128	121	191	217	177	99	18	.....	.....	29	1,244
Total	2,176	2,156	2,143	1,993	2,064	2,160	2,418	1,893	1,159	838	543	2,021	21,563

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Births, 1890–1899, by municipal districts—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
Abreus	102	86	73	73	76	75	50	55	23	35	647
Alvarez	106	95	76	106	98	98	69	55	12	4	721
Banao	208	98	269	97	235	33	0	270	101	14	1,325
Cabaguan	42	53	47	36	44	55	40	20	18	10	365
Caibarien	198	195	184	222	183	211	239	284	221	136	2,018
Calabazar	296	331	257	273	231	294	174	94	85	19	2,054
Camajuani	500	490	515	600	584	567	550	391	312	191	4,700
Cartagena	205	205	259	193	175	173	155	88	49	9	[1] 1,510
Cascajal	0	0	42	70	87	79	56	48	20	6	410
Casilda	101	92	95	88	122	95	84	99	85	38	899
Cienfuegos	833	824	802	830	874	732	696	728	663	428	7,412
Cifuentes	241	212	263	223	223	162	162	78	79	28	1,691
Ceja de Pablo	156	148	276	242	185	148	62	141	104	35	1,497
Cruces	167	221	178	181	178	154	108	92	104	58	1,436
Cumanayagua	222	205	183	151	249	228	146	15	0	11	1,405
Encrucijada							89	60	68	35	202
Esperanja	449	462	452	497	454	387	353	281	166	46	3,507
Fomento	168	189	177	197	190	136	142	47	38	8	[2] 1,292
Guaniquical	25	25	25	19	14	25	14	2	7	2	158
Gueira	180	204	180	186	202	213	157	29	14	10	1,377
Guinia de Miranda	118	131	129	128	113	146	1		7		768
Isabel de Sagua	62	81	64	68	63	57	60	73	62	49	639
Jibara	71	84	66	64	41	131	3	4	1	0	465
Manicaragua	115	139	149	165	153	131	79	34	4	0	969
Mayajigua	64	76	78	72	73	72	53	16	20	10	534
Neiva	86	117	135	114	101	72	86	40	4	3	758
Palmarejo	94	66	66	89	69	102	86	76	41	9	698
Palmira	215	216	217	246	208	208	180	125	84	37	1,736
Placetas	420	497	487	527	491	500	419	229	116	96	3,782
Quemado de Guines	394	377	356	221	318	321	204	105	59	23	2,397
Rancho Veloz	147	121	161	135	122	119	81	47	63	11	1,007
Ranchuelo	185	173	135	161	144	159	126	108	99	33	1,314
Remedio	406	425	356	369	360	351	355	281	206	93	3,221
Rio Dice	119	120	121	108	129	104	82	9	8	0	900
Rodas	164	188	162	148	119	197	169	78	57	25	1,307
Sancti Spiritus	611	609	557	614	608	539	508	470	372	198	[3] 5,086
San Diego	164	177	149	163	135	14	79	81	8	1	[4] 921
San Fernando	244	232	246	234	169	195	144	118	77	24	1,733
San Francisco	76	64	86	57	80	67	37	10	0	0	477
San Juan de las Yeras	264	273	280	324	334	266	202	129	41	14	2,132
Santa Clara	797	773	786	827	575	780	708	497	330	99	[5] 6,167
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	272	260	253	260	218	231	202	218	166	62	2,722
Santo Domingo	442	518	518	544	498	238	377	261	39	11	3,441
Sagua la Grande	562	531	429	353	305	296	216	254	374	167	3,487
Trinidad	439	450	395	438	433	414	390	482	377	252	4,070
Tuinucu	40	54	150	128	195	160	166	97	38	123	1,151
Vueltas	256	379	346	451	498	333	437	233	100	33	3,066
Yaguajay	208	152	214	189	231	264	177	142	108	53	1,733
Yguara	31	50	65	229	222	184	66	14	2	0	565
Yaguaramas	124	135	87	108	173	204	87	40	19	25	947
Total	11,379	11,602	11,641	11,917	11,682	10,824	9,202	7,043	5,046	2,583	93,009

[1] This total is reported as 1,460.
[2] This total is reported as 1,269.
[3] This total is reported as 5,095.
[4] This total is reported as 1,018.
[5] This total is reported as 6,117.

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Births, 1890–1899, by municipal districts—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

[Municipal districts marked thus (*) send no returns for these tables. From districts marked thus (†) returns are certainly incomplete. From districts marked thus (‡) they are probably incomplete.]

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total
Alto Songo	468	451	438	437	468	447	326	175	87	38	34	59	3,373
Baracoa	508	535	494	566	560	475	534	307	174	59	17	319	4,538
Bayamo*	126	121	160	176	95	118	109	74	150	96	24	109	1,358
Campechuela	140	163	121	126	113	94	109	22	26	10	3	84	1,011
Caney	248	216	243	259	238	169	152	96	92	35	17	32	1,799
Cobre*													
Cristo*													
Gibara†													1,785
Guantanamo‡	690	586	896	804	1,027	726	491	345	258	147	608	384	6,942
Holguin	185	173	169	152	104	126	113	127	124	118	50	186	1,627
Jiguani*													
Manzanillo†	661	791	480	1,028	687	749	738	642	264	204	165	857	7,234
Mayarí†												56	56
Niquero†												135	135
Palma Soriana	177	350	488	422	420	456	391	146	53	40	32	427	3,404
Puerto Padre*													
Sagua de Tanamo	225	270	220	190	214	222	249	180	44	24	11	61	1,860
San Luis	280	478	310	318	408	310	269	78	47	40	13	150	2,801
Santiago de Cuba †													
Total	3,823	4,124	4,019	4,476	4,334	3,894	3,481	2,144	1,269	811	974	2,829	37,963

Marriages 1890–1899 by municipal districts.

HABANA.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
City of Habana	953	996	1,030	1,032	866	901	953	821	861	1,183	9,596

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
Alacranes	20	45	69	65	50	.....	28	0	4	10	291
Amarillas	38	43	56	47	34	.....	31	12	1	3	265
Bolondron	32	40	48	37	46	.....	40	4	6	11	284
Cabezas	99	75	72	81	65	.....	40	17	6	13	468
Camarioca	20	14	44	40	28	.....	24	1	0	0	171
Canasi	20	14	16	23	45	.....	23	5	1	0	147
Cardenas	100	91	69	95	87	.....	64	51	38	27	622
Ceiba Mocha	25	25	34	25	25	.....	16	6	1	1	158
Cimarones	10	38	46	46	19	.....	5	7	3	2	176
Colon	27	41	52	40	40	.....	17	15	12	12	256
Cuevitas	1	8	2	6	4	.....	3	0	0	6	25
Encomendador	12	19	20	21	25	.....	24	3	1	12	186
Guamacara	59	46	67	52	57	.....	23	7	1	5	[1] 317
Guamutas	17	42	49	30	25	.....	20	1	8	11	208
Jaguey Grande	35	105	72	91	53	.....	40	5	3	12	416
Jovellanos	22	29	19	39	25	.....	17	8	6	9	174
Lagunillas	6	23	23	22	24	.....	27	2	0	0	127
Macagua	20	21	17	22	13	.....	18	6	1	9	127
Macurijes	34	50	50	64	52	.....	28	8	7	12	305
Manguito	45	34	6	6	4	.....	8	0	3	2	108
Matanzas	157	192	222	215	223	.....	186	108	128	108	1,547
Maximo Gomez	23	26	24	24	23	.....	17	10	4	9	160
Palmillas	32	6	28	30	36	.....	6	10	1	1	150
Perico	1	10	6	8	0	.....	4	5	1	9	44
Roque	33	20	44	39	30	.....	17	8	2	1	[2] 194
San José de los Ramas	15	20	15	32	58	.....	20	8	7	14	199
Santa Ana	3	26	22	39	43	.....	23	4	4	1	165
Unión de Reyes	13	9	12	5	13	.....	12	2	2	7	75
Total	919	1,107	1,204	1,244	1,157	.....	791	310	251	307	7,290

[1] This total is reported as 318.

[2] This total is reported as 184.

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Births, 1890–1899, by municipal districts—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total
Puerto Principe	206	227	339	220	208	233	215	205	142	86	167	183	2,441
Nuevitas	24	17	27	36	32	39	34	36	22	18	22	24	331
Minas	10	6	10	.....	7	14	10	8	2	2	2	20	91
Caunao	3	2	4	9	12	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	3	42
San Jerónimo	.....	.....	.....	3	18	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Las Yeguas	3	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Santa Cruz del Sur	18	18	13	23	12	16	9	16	4	5	1	20	155
Cascorro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	7
Morón	44	38	28	26	47	27	25	35	5	12	8	37	332
Ciudad de Avila	20	37	34	43	38	45	42	31	20	28	28	19	385
Chambas	20	23	12	17	27	15	12	5	1	.....	.....	2	134
Total	348	368	468	388	401	404	365	343	196	151	228	309	3,969

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
Abreus	20	21	14	31	26	20	7	4	15	15	173
Alvarez	15	21	28	30	21	33	17	2	2	0	169
Banao	20	23	21	21	22	13	14	16	13	21	184
Cabaguan	3	2	1	2	6	2	5	0	0	2	23
Caibarien	14	44	43	50	46	41	27	18	20	20	323
Calabazar	42	78	64	90	78	51	12	9	5	5	[1]434
Camajuani	50	79	83	93	66	70	41	18	21	21	542
Cartagena	18	71	53	55	56	49	49	12	3	2	368
Cascajal	0	0	3	19	8	10	8	3	4	2	57
Casilda	12	12	24	28	17	20	11	15	10	8	157
Cienfuegos	110	194	163	173	166	132	134	136	121	98	1,427
Cifuentes	25	93	61	130	111	71	62	22	9	10	[2]593
Ceja de Pablo	50	28	71	67	60	34	18	8	14	7	357
Cruces	9	23	22	12	32	19	24	19	8	18	[3]188
Cumanayagua	27	45	46	55	75	46	43	1	1	4	343
Encrucijada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	10	5	21
Esperanza	86	135	129	106	110	92	92	38	15	10	813
Fomento	25	22	29	52	40	30	32	3	.....	3	236
Guaniquical	5	1	8	3	3	2	3	0	0	0	25
Gueira	13	17	18	16	11	11	5	0	0	3	94
Guinia de Miranda	9	8	16	26	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
Isabela de Sagua	0	5	6	4	5	7	4	3	9	7	50
Jibaro	1	14	10	24	18	16	7	0	0	8	98
Manicaragua	11	20	17	21	51	16	10	4	0	0	150
Mayajigua	12	17	7	4	11	6	3	1	2	0	63
Neiva	5	1	14	7	4	8	7	0	0	0	46
Palmarejo	10	12	12	34	17	4	4	2	1	0	96
Palmira	18	27	26	54	55	29	25	18	9	9	270
Placetas	77	109	110	123	96	77	57	32	17	28	726
Quemados de Güines	87	91	112	92	111	83	49	23	7	9	664
Rancho Veloz	16	11	12	26	24	18	8	0	11	11	137
Ranchuelo	30	25	23	21	16	22	17	13	12	13	192
Remedios	59	97	93	95	89	54	46	24	17	14	588
Rio Dice	10	14	10	22	25	13	5	6	0	2	107
Rodas	19	18	19	17	26	26	24	15	12	14	200
Sancti-Spiritus	116	139	118	102	108	117	65	62	51	46	919
San Diego	19	10	19	25	18	9	8	3	5	2	118
San Fernando	28	45	75	58	55	43	34	23	55	3	419
San Francisco	6	5	12	9	6	4	4	1	0	0	47
San Juan de las Yeras	33	32	49	44	41	42	15	10	8	6	280
Santa Clara	252	227	224	208	167	127	128	104	60	32	1,529
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	40	90	68	60	82	50	37	25	14	22	488
Santo Domingo	117	80	117	113	102	59	39	28	20	9	684
Sagua la Grande	95	100	82	78	82	65	58	32	29	37	658
Trinidad	81	89	91	85	95	86	44	66	56	27	720
Tuinucu	2	0	10	25	23	12	8	0	0	5	85
Vueltas	12	105	124	146	114	72	85	46	16	13	733
Yaguajay	7	25	34	26	33	26	24	15	7	9	216
Yguara	0	0	7	9	10	6	0	0	0	0	[4]32
Yaguaramas	22	12	5	27	12	27	21	1	0	0	127
Total	1,738	2,346	2,403	2,618	2,445	1,880	1,445	882	689	580	17,026

[1] This total is reported as 433.
[2] This total is reported as 601.
[3] This total is reported as 266.
[4] This total is reported as 33.

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Deaths, 1890–1899, by muncipal districts—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

[Municipal districts marked (*) send no returns for these tables. From districts marked (†) returns are certainly incomplete. From districts marked (‡) they are probably incomplete.]

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
Alto Songo	23	22	22	35	57	36	41	8	5	2	4	25	280
Baracoa	99	95	113	94	84	92	56	31	10	8	8	43	732
Bayamo*													
Campechuela	15	7	22	40	6	13	19	8	2	1	0	23	156
Caney	25	25	31	17	37	34	17	19	6	2	0	14	227
Corbe*													
Cristo*													
Gibara†													456
Guantanamo‡	86	95	123	89	101	106	117	84	42	21	35	76	975
Holguin	55	45	78	37	80	44	70	54	44	25	26	162	720
Jiguani*													
Manzanillo†	75	62	102	91	150	126	129	94	81	57	49	64	1,080
Mayarí†													[1]60
Niquero†												10	10
Palma Soriano	40	35	48	38	35	48	49	25	8	4	10	16	351
Puerto Padre*													
Sagua de Tanano	44	15	51	21	41	35	28	23	3	5	3	20	294
San Luis	23	26	58	152	32	34	39	17	11	1	7	18	418
Santiago de Cuba†													
Total	485	427	642	614	623	563	565	368	213	126	142	471	5,754

[1] Record for 1898 and 1899 not separated.

Deaths 1890–1900 by municipal districts.

HABANA.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
Habana City [1]	7,432	7,105	7,185	6,631	6,730	7,410	11,728	18,123	21,235	8,153	101,932

[1] The foregoing are the official figures for the decade, as published in the report of Maj. J. G. Davis. We have also received in manuscript the death record for the city of Habana, including Puentes Grandes, as follows:

1890	7,599
1891	7,249
1892	7,201
1893	6,647
1894	7,108
1895	7,363
1896	11,762
1897	18,095
1898	21,262
1899	8,156

MATANZAS.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
Alacranes	237	261	272	307	281	.....	231	437	1,351	875	4,252
Amarillas	135	123	116	119	130	.....	106	272	710	408	2,114
Bolondron	301	439	381	393	404	.....	346	368	897	800	4,339
Cabezas	198	226	155	196	214	.....	191	382	1,652	732	3,946
Camarioca	37	42	62	62	61	.....	48	18	53	5	383
Canasi	84	87	84	100	101	.....	113	164	35	0	768
Cardenas	676	711	688	730	722	.....	751	1,233	3,112	2,132	10,705
Ceiba Mocha	142	150	135	166	125	.....	128	267	1,218	538	2,809
Cimarrones	184	179	139	215	172	.....	163	132	269	161	1,614
Colón	261	301	269	363	449	.....	574	1,219	1,358	967	5,761
Cuevitas	130	129	141	165	125	.....	132	283	530	246	1,890
Encomendador	120	155	141	220	195	.....	247	189	623	436	2,328
Guamacara	295	310	226	300	268	.....	197	119	163	643	2,521
Guamutas	206	262	202	202	211	.....	191	98	398	304	2,074
Jagüey Grande	111	136	145	141	134	.....	147	395	1,119	286	2,616
Jovellanos	297	357	317	405	316	.....	331	490	1,004	670	4,187
Lagunillas	129	105	97	122	104	.....	126	42	36	25	786
Macagua	108	102	117	104	158	.....	114	212	170	160	1,240
Macuriges	428	483	379	379	362	.....	357	467	691	546	4,092

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Deaths 1890–1900 by municipal districts—Continued.

MATANZAS—Continued.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
Manguito	182	183	128	158	145	.....	140	140	416	264	1,756
Matanzas	1,289	1,168	1,180	1,353	1,326	.....	1,408	2,327	6,729	5,972	22,752
Maximo Gomez	137	176	157	187	198	.....	163	296	889	339	2,542
Palmillas	53	60	75	88	88	.....	77	57	14	29	541
Perico	90	99	132	100	101	.....	132	137	361	241	[1]1,393
Roque	184	168	142	129	106	.....	119	50	145	156	1,199
San José de los Ramos	153	182	151	201	199	.....	217	356	208	326	1,993
Santa Ana	94	109	85	128	151	.....	98	81	317	250	1,313
Union de Reyes	111	115	136	148	171	.....	161	328	868	578	2,616
Total	6,267	6,818	6,202	7,181	7,017	.....	7,008	10,494	25,347	18,068	94.42

[1] This total is reported as 1,453.

The geographical divisions named here and in the Santa Clara tables differ in many instances from those in the Official Bulletin. It has been found impossible fully to harmonize them.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
Puerto Principe	731	775	875	854	770	762	747	1,736	1,380	1,344	1,397	1,381	12,752
Nuevitas	88	58	72	96	80	77	86	143	205	167	212	161	1,445
Minas	49	56	32	11	64	70	34	60	28	16	52	67	539
Caunao	9	7	11	11	10	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	9	67
San Jeronimo	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Las Yeguas	4	1	3	4	8	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Santa Cruz	31	29	48	26	31	23	21	119	52	46	59	33	518
Cascorro	13	15	14	12	18	11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	96
Morón	98	75	113	65	87	75	83	101	195	524	340	104	1,860
Ciudad de Avila	68	104	71	59	61	49	85	168	648	1,219	808	145	3,480
Chambas	26	26	26	30	38	45	54	35	23	49	12	1	365
Total	1,117	1,146	1,265	1,168	1,181	1,133	1,135	2,363	2,531	3,365	2,875	1,907	21,186

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
Abreus	107	121	107	121	112	91	82	130	347	214	1,432
Alvarez	30	32	20	41	33	35	36	52	198	183	656
Bánao	67	73	66	67	54	46	60	72	81	96	682
Cabaguan	5	10	7	13	10	6	2	17	21	18	109
Caibarien	85	95	128	109	148	143	184	290	404	582	2,168
Calabazar	244	234	223	188	224	209	166	154	1,454	557	3,653
Camajuani	218	248	250	216	242	279	340	607	1,624	1,073	5,092
Cartagena	157	176	107	108	156	111	114	148	556	250	[1]1,883
Cascajal	0	0	29	67	67	59	64	128	350	345	1,109
Casilda	37	52	37	42	59	43	57	70	277	393	1,067
Cienfuegos	801	934	798	905	1,174	1,023	1,081	2,474	2,665	4,317	16,117
Cifuentes	172	183	247	184	195	199	170	256	1,479	778	[2]3,833
Ceja de Pablo	116	152	200	206	172	208	139	166	466	563	2,390
Cruces	167	199	178	186	136	148	142	334	1,078	1,338	3,886
Cumanayagua	82	106	83	73	80	83	34	99	237	138	1,015
Encrucijada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	110	892	707	1,755
Esperanza	185	201	220	183	205	202	201	282	2,030	941	4,650
Fomento	41	40	58	62	54	51	181	65	219	330	1,101
Guaniquical	7	8	4	4	2	4	3	0	11	8	[3]46
Gueria	77	94	89	107	87	98	103	53	81	186	975
Guinia de Miranda	37	36	21	26	34	.....	.....	.....	122	27	303
Isabel de Sagua	31	43	40	30	49	36	40	47	187	213	716
Jibaro	20	17	49	19	16	36	37	14	11	9	228
Manicaragua	50	83	73	78	78	85	85	116	355	21	[4]1,024
Mayajigua	21	37	26	18	14	14	27	15	175	39	386
Neiva	7	25	19	23	13	15	35	9	0	0	146

[1] This total is reported as 1,893.
[2] This total is reported as 8,823.
[3] This total is reportedas 47.
[4] This total is reported as 1,224.

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Deaths 1890–1900 by municipal districts—Continued.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
Palmarejo	29	38	29	61	38	51	47	47	373	352	1,065
Palmira	144	196	132	178	164	144	107	211	517	936	2,728
Placetas	125	180	179	200	210	194	272	428	979	1,402	4,179
Quemado de Guines	266	277	294	271	327	289	358	404	2,050	1,262	5,798
Rancho Veloz	69	87	124	127	132	179	153	173	574	611	2,229
Ranchuelo	86	109	115	130	155	164	115	175	2,172	1,523	4,753
Remedios	268	377	334	318	228	274	380	795	1,021	1,477	5,467
Rio Dice	56	67	80	65	71	77	61	78	179	298	1,030
Rodas	209	212	173	189	230	170	128	220	598	656	2,735
Sancti Spiritus	367	455	466	508	458	505	1,361	1,069	2,609	3,801	11,594
San Diego	106	94	123	104	106	117	87	89	434	145	1,405
San Fernando	79	87	86	102	123	90	105	223	413	425	1,733
San Francisco	28	20	27	25	21	34	30	11	1	2	199
San Juan de las Yeras	104	108	96	131	133	144	128	177	1,948	514	3,478
Santa Clara	810	804	720	512	633	701	868	1,400	6,940	4,858	18,244
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	120	173	152	188	198	218	200	253	1,813	1,484	4,799
Santo Domingo	233	244	297	291	281	295	330	464	534	669	3,638
Sagua la Grande	494	432	521	513	572	643	581	1,105	2,436	2,245	9,542
Trinidad	302	361	329	479	421	341	363	856	1,461	2,308	7,216
Tuinucu	4	20	41	45	52	64	78	42	17	26	389
Vueltas	224	242	262	254	244	237	294	407	3,065	1,343	6,590
Yaguajay	85	147	153	138	134	152	142	243	449	762	2,405
Yguara	1	6	10	58	15	5	30	2	32	16	175
Yaguaramas	96	76	97	225	72	112	114	159	546	386	1,883
Total	7,064	7,975	7,934	8,117	8,422	8,427	9,709	14,749	46,477	40,835	159,709

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

[Municipal districts marked thus (*) send no returns for these tables. From districts marked thus (†) returns are certainly incomplete. From districts marked thus (‡) they are probably incomplete.]

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
Alto Songo	175	147	198	154	159	138	166	237	152	131	71	125	1,848
Baracoa	409	324	232	358	317	246	273	387	684	796	216	366	4,508
Bayamo*	73	116	132	94	85	88	190	89	367	518	213	74	2,034
Campechuela	96	141	113	79	7	40	56	27	72	.....	.....	.....	633
Caney	93	94	131	210	206	103	69	100	263	279	304	62	1,914
Cobre*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cristo*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibara†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]3,109
Guantanamo‡	472	534	494	513	493	421	525	871	1,474	1,573	1,279	540	9,239
Holguin	136	127	124	195	109	118	104	380	454	1,143	1,482	196	4,548
Jiguani*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manzanillo†	595	653	449	372	455	447	539	1,087	1,385	492	1,948	675	9,097
Mayari†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]103
Niquero†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	45
Palma Soriano	80	71	247	170	184	164	162	218	197	225	116	168	1,952
Puerto Padre*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sagua de Tánamo	75	80	59	86	61	67	63	264	670	175	160	85	1,845
San Luis	149	170	126	155	199	155	146	73	164	142	247	120	1,846
Santiago de Cuba†	1,187	1,157	1,009	1,374	1,099	1,187	1,061	2,810	4,012	4,497	6,017	[2]1,196	26,578
Total	3,542	3,614	3,309	3,760	3,324	3,169	3,294	6,523	9,894	9,971	12,053	3,604	69,299

[1] For 1898–99.

[2] Jan. 1–Oct. 31.

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APPENDIX XIX.

POPULATION.[1]

The population of Cuba in 1511, when Diego Velasquez came from Santo Domingo with 300 colonists, can not be determined. To search through the scanty records which remain in the archives of the Indies at Seville would be in vain; nor is the information to be found in the Decades of Herrera, the Chronicles of Oviedo, of Gomarra, of Bernal Diaz of Castile, or in any other books of the time. Some estimated the population at 200,000, others at 300,000, others thought it still more; but all agreed that the Indians were not adapted to labor in the fields and mines, and that they were rapidly disappearing. This occurred in spite of the personal freedom authorized by several royal decrees and recognized soon after in the grants of vassals (*encomiendas*) and in spite of the first code of laws of the Indies, which went into effect in Cuba in 1543. From various reports of the grants (*encomiendas*) made by Velasquez it can be inferred that they had at that early period some 15,000 Indian vassals. The disappearance of those Indians, the causes of which have been much exaggerated by some foreign writers, could not have been so complete and rapid as supposed, when more than seventy years after the conquest the towns of Cobre and Guanabacoa were founded by the survivors. Even in the seventeenth century, too, there still existed near Bayamon the village of Pueblo Viejo with a population descended exclusively from aborigines.

In a letter to the King in 1522 a lawyer named Valdillo, resident judge of the second Governor, Gonzalo de Guzman,[2] stated that there were some 5,000 natives in the whole island, and about 500 African negroes, including in this number 120 who had arrived only a few months before. Valdillo added that he had not ascertained the number of Spaniards, but it is evident from previous letters that the Spanish inhabitants of Santiago did not exceed 80.

In 1528 there were no more than that in Habana, and there were still fewer in the other villages, Baracoa, the oldest of them, being almost depopulated. From another letter written by the royal treasurer July 9, 1532, and preserved in the same volume,[3] we infer that there were at that time some 300 Spaniards on the island, probably 5,000 Indians, and about as many negroes as indicated by Valdillo. According to another letter written by Gonzalo de Guzman February 5, 1537,[4] the city of Santiago had for two years supplied the wants of the vessels which were plying between the Peninsula, Santo Domingo, and the Spanish Main.

Our want of reliable records thus makes it impossible for us to estimate the native population of Cuba. Suffice it to say that that early race has disappeared, has been absorbed by that other race which early in the sixteenth century attempted the civilization of the world. Let us turn our attention to problems, for the solution of which we have more data.

Accounts say that in 1511, soon after Velasquez had arrived in Cuba with his 300 Spaniards, as stated above, a multitude of colonists came from Santo Domingo, Jamaica, and Darien, and settled in the oldest towns of the island. They were at variance with the governors of those colonies, and had been attracted to Cuba by reports of Velasquez's kindness to his subordinates, as well as by the fertility of a soil said to be as suitable for cattle-raising as for cultivation. Their number could not have been considerable, since in 1515 the whole number of Spaniards in the New

[1] Free and somewhat abridged translation of article "Population" in Pezuela's Dictionary of Cuba, with omission of the tables.

[2] See eighty-seventh volume of the Munoz Collection in the library of The Academy of History at Madrid.

[3] Eighty-seventh volume Munoz collection.

[4] Eighty-first volume Munoz collection.

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World was scarcely 10,000, and the first colonial generation had not then had time to multiply.

Those who helped to swell the population of Cuba in the early years were, however, so numerous that Francisco Fernandez de Cordova could take from its towns more than 200 men on his expedition to Yucatan in 1517, could lose nearly 100 in his luckless venture, and yet two years later Juan de Grijalva could secure more than 300 with whom to reconnoiter the Mexican coast. In the following year Cortez also took from Cuba 617 men, with whom he achieved the incredible conquest of the Mexican Empire. Supposing that there remained in the country twice as many colonists who preferred the tranquil lot which the cultivation of their estates promised to any such hazardous adventures, it is estimated that more than a thousand Spaniards stayed in Cuba while that gigantic conquest was going on. This estimate will not appear excessive if one bears in mind the fact that on learning that his disloyal general, Cortez, had cast off his allegiance, Velasquez dispatched a year later another expedition to subdue him, which consisted of 1,000 fighters, not counting the crews of the ships. Taking the same basis that we had for our first surmise, we can calculate that at the death of Velasquez, which occurred in 1512, there were some 2,000 Castilians distributed in the Cuban towns which he had founded.

Many circumstances combined to reduce their numbers, chiefly the fact that women in proportion to the number of men had not come to the new possessions. For the aggrandizement and the wealth of the Spanish power two immense empires were laid low, that of the Incas and that of Anahuac. Fancy was inflamed by the first fruits of a conquest made by means that nowadays would not suffice for the taking of a plaza or a province. The wonders and the treasures of those regions were exaggerated, and Spaniards hastened thither to make easy fortunes. Only the first founders remained in the early colonies of Cuba, Jamaica, and Santo Domingo—those who had already made their fortunes and had their grants of vassals (*encomiendas*) or those who on account of old age preferred quiet traffic in produce and in cattle to the dangers and fatigues of such ventures with their uncertain outcome. The abolition of the grants of Indian vassals, a humane, although tardy, measure by which the Crown sought the preservation of the native race in the New World, soon drove into the adventurous life of conquest some of those who would have preferred to remain at home. Two other causes also helped to decrease rather than increase the white population of Cuba; first, the restrictions on exportation to the Continent of horses bred in Cuban fields, which was the principal source of revenue in Cuba's growing commerce; and, secondly, Hernando de Soto's disastrous expedition to Florida, which drew off many colonists from Cuba.

The depopulation of Cuba begun by the conquests was sadly increased by the violent attacks of buccaneers and pirates, who swarmed from Europe to share in the booty of the New World. In the middle of the sixteenth century they surprised, sacked, and destroyed Santiago and Habana, the two principal towns. Those towns were so destroyed and deserted that according to one account[1] there were on July 1, 1555, in the capital of the Antilles, which is to-day so populous, only 38 families and 13 strangers or sojourners.

If any report on the population of the island was made for more than a century afterwards, it has disappeared. In the documents referring to Cuba, which are preserved in the general archives of the Indies at Seville, none has been found.

Don Antonio J. Valdez, referring in his History of Habana to some traditions and incidents subsequent to the year 1656, the year in which the English had

[1] See eighty-seventh volume of Munoz Collection in the archives of the Academy of History.

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taken possession of Jamaica, says[1] that the emigration of Spaniards from that island caused an increase of more than 8,000 souls in the population of Cuba, which was estimated to contain after that some 30,000 souls.

In spite of the almost defenseless state of the country, in spite of pirates and hostile armaments that still frequently menaced its inhabitants and the restrictions on navigation and commerce, so inimical to the extension of its agriculture, the indomitable courage of the country rose superior to all obstacles; and in the midst of difficulties, although slowly, the cultivation of the soil increased, and with it the population. In the Voyages of Francisco Coreal in the West Indies, published in Paris in 1697, that author calculated there were more than 50,000 souls on the island and more than 25,000 in the capital.

The Austrian dynasty on the Spanish throne became extinct on the death of Charles II. The first sovereign of the Bourbon line, who from the first year of the last century occupied the throne by vote of the people and by aid of France, returned the favors of his new fatherland by giving French traders a share in Spain's commerce with its colonial empire. Under pretext of being allies the French, from 1702 to 1703, entered upon such commercial speculations with Habana as the poverty of the country and the superiority of the English navy would permit. The French and Spanish held their own very successfully in the waters of Cuba against the English and Dutch in the long war of the Spanish succession, and owing to that fact and thanks also to the increase in the cultivation of tobacco, the population likewise increased on a greater scale than ever before. After 1718 that increase was promoted by the introduction of African slaves, a privilege granted exclusively to England by the peace of Utrecht; and towards 1730 the population of Cuba, not including troops, visitors, or seamen, was, according to statements in a multitude of documents of that time, estimated at more than 100,000 souls.

It was increased later by the emigration of Spaniards from Florida, which was ceded to England in 1763, by immunities from taxes upon navigation and commerce, and by the erection of considerable fortification works which were started that same year in Habana by foreigners.

But not even the metropolitan government itself had authentic and accurate data about the population before 1774. In that year the Marquis de la Torre, the Captain-General in command at the time, finished making his first census.

As shown by that important document, the population of the island had already been increased by the combination of aforesaid circumstances to 172,620.

The government was divided into eighteen jurisdictions, viz: Habana; Santiago de Cuba; the holdings of the government of Puerto Principe; Matanzas; Trinidad; Bayamo y Baracoa; the distritos of Santiago de las Vegas, Pinar del Rio, which was just being colonized; the Isle of Pines; Santa Maria del Rosario; Guanabacoa; Jaruco; San Juan de los Remedios; Santa Clara o Villa-Clara; Sancti Spiritus; Holguin and San Felipe; and Santiago.

In the whole length and breadth of the land—including towns, the scattered estates, and the rural districts—there were about 29,588 houses or buildings, not counting 90 churches, 52 parochial houses, 20 monasteries, 3 nunneries, 2 colleges, and 19 hospitals. In these resided 53,876 male whites, 40,864 females of the same color, 19,207 free mulattoes, and 11,640 negroes, also free, and, finally, 44,333 slaves. A second general census was taken in 1792 by order of Captain-General Don Luis de las Casas. It showed a further increase of population, manifestly due to various causes. Among them might be mentioned the aforesaid free-trade agreement by which the exports of Cuba and all America had free entrance into the principal ports of the Peninsula; the assemblage of military powers in Habana

[1] See Valdez, *Historia de la Habana*, published in Habana, 1814, p. 76.

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from 1779 to 1783 during the four years of war between Spain and Great Britain; the introduction of slaves from Africa; and the destruction of the rich French colony of Santo Domingo, whose place in the market Cuba immediately attempted to take with some of her own wares.

In spite of the statistical works repeatedly ordered by the Marquis of Someruelos, during his long rule no census was published again until 1817.

By aid of the partial registry rolls, Don Francisco Arango y Parreno compiled some notes in reference to the long interval between 1792 and 1817. According to his figures, the population of the jurisdiction of Habana in 1810 was not less than 161,000 whites, 42,000 free colored, and 147,000 slaves, which represented a total of 350,000 inhabitants for the western part of Cuba. He calculated that in the eastern part, Santiago de Cuba, there were 40,000 whites, 38,000 free colored, and 32,000 slaves, making a total of 110,000 inhabitants. Seventy thousand more were found in the territory of Puerto Principe alone, including 38,000 whites, 14,000 free colored, and 18,000 slaves. In the territory of the four towns he estimated that there were 35,000 whites, 20,000 free colored, and 15,000 slaves, making a total of 70,000 inhabitants.

The notes made by Arango were published July 20, 1811, by the secretary of the consulate, Don Antonio Valle Hernandez, for the use of the board of instruction. They showed an entire population of 600,000.

This extraordinary increase of nearly 328,000 in a single period of nineteen years is very naturally explained by the immigration of large numbers of French and Spanish, who betook themselves to the island in 1803, after the United States had taken possession of Louisiana and after the negroes had made themselves masters of Santo Domingo. The population was also immensely increased through the constant importation of negroes, through the steady growth of agriculture due to them, and through the acquisition of commercial privileges with foreigners, although their liberty was not declared until 1818.

The Captain-General of the island, Don José de Cienfuegos, published in 1817 another census of the population. It showed a total of 553,028, nearly 47,000 less than Arango's census, published by Valle Hernandez. What caused that decrease? Instead of good reasons for a loss there appear to have been many conditions during the six years that intervened between the census of 1811 and that of 1817 that might have stimulated a natural increase in the population. Such were the constant importation of Africans, the encouragement of agriculture in nearly every district (*distritos*), and the extension of commerce from year to year and month to month. Many have thought that the inexplicable decrease in the census of 1817 had its origin in the concealment practiced by many of the planters regarding the true number of their slaves. They did so out of desire to escape a poll tax levied at that time. Only thus can the fact be explained that the official count was less than that made six years before by Arango.

The Captain-General, Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, ordered in 1826 the taking of another general census, with the addition of interesting statistical data that had not been included in the three previous censuses. This document, of which we also give a summary, showed a total population of 704,487 inhabitants, thus proving that the decrease of population shown in the census of 1817 was a mistake. The conditions which obtained on the island between the census of 1817 and that of 1827 had not been so favorable that its population could have been increased by 151,459 people. It had been a decade of danger, vicissitude, and turmoil.

Spain's colonial empire had just shaken off the yoke. The unsettled condition that prevailed from 1820 to 1823 had banished confidence from Cuban soil and driven away a portion of the capital that at a normal time would have made the island productive.

However that may be, the census or statistical report of 1827 was the most com-

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plete and important work that up to that time had been published about an island that could hardly be effectually governed until it was well known. It was not like the previous censuses—a simple summary of population. It was the first description that is known of the public wealth of Cuba, in which classification was made of the products, departments, and jurisdictions. It was in fine the first instance of an account that was accurate and satisfactory by reason of its entire freedom from numerical errors and misleading statements.

It was shown in this census, as in the previous ones, that in spite of the immense importation of Africans, the free population of Cuba, and even its white population, continued to have the advantage of the slaves in numbers. In spite, too, of the increase of the latter after the announcement that the traffic would soon be suppressed, and the consequent effort on the part of the slave traders to make the most of the time that remained, there was in 1827 an excess of 24,109 white people over the number of slaves. Hence, the catastrophe which had destroyed opulent Santo Domingo, where in 1790 there were 15 slaves for every free person, seemed very remote from the greatest of the Antilles.

"In the fifty-three years intervening between the census of Marquis de la Torre and that of 1827," says Lasagra, "the general population had an increase of 532,867 people." The increase is 58.6 per cent from 1774 to 1792, 103 per cent from 1792 to 1817, and 27.3 per cent from 1817 to 1828, which makes an annual increase in each one of the three periods of 3.2, 4.0, 2.7 per cent, respectively. Beginning with the first census, the average of the annual increase for each one of the fifty-three years is 5.8 per cent. The annual increases of each class, respectively, have shown several variations, resulting from the fluctuations (*progresos*) in population in accordance with causes that influenced it.

	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	Total colored.
1774–1792	2.7	4.2	5	4.6
1792–1817	3.1	4.4	5.4	4.4
1817–1827	2.1	0.68	4.4	2.5

"The period of greatest increase in the white population as well as the slave seems to be that between the second and third censuses, and the least favorable period the last ten years." The same statement is found on page 25 of the Statistical Report of 1827.

The increase in the general population of the island which was shown in the census of 1841 is explained by several circumstances. Among them are the immigration of Spaniards persecuted by the Mexican Government in 1829 and the immigration of the French who were resident in that Republic at the time when it had the boldness to enter into conflict with France; the successive reinforcements of Spanish troops in Cuba; the great number of Spaniards who, driven from home by a long civil war (1833–1840), sought its tranquil and fertile shores; and, finally, the arrival after 1827 of some 500 cargoes of negroes. The census of 1841 was taken by the brigadier Don Pablo Ruiz de la Bastida under orders of the Captain-General Don Geronimo Valdes. The total number of inhabitants amounted then to 1,007,624. There are, however, no lack of writers who consider that figure exaggerated, in consequence of some errors and irregularities found in the registration lists that were used in numbering the inhabitants of certain divisions (*partidos*) and jurisdictions (*jurisdiciones*). But the reasons alleged by D'Hespel D'Arponville and other publicists for discrediting the count of 1841 could with more justice be advanced against the accuracy of the four previous censuses. Considering, too, that works of this class can never be perfectly complete, not

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even among the nations most advanced in statistical practice, we must certainly give preference to the statements of those who use the facts and figures published by the Government, which has always infinitely better means of ascertaining the truth than have the critics.

The last census published appeared in 1846 and showed a decrease in the general population of the country instead of the increase that might have been expected by reason of the universal peace, the recognition by Spain of the independence of almost all the American States that had cast off their allegiance, and the various measures restricting the African trade. A reason for the decrease is found in the prolonged droughts and disastrous hurricanes which afflicted the country during the five years from 1841 to 1846 and destroyed the greater part of the crops. A great amount of capital was also withdrawn at this time, and it was a surprise to no one who had been a keen observer of conditions that the census of 1846, which was made by the commission of statistics after a most careful examination of the partial registry rolls, showed a general population of no more than 898,752 inhabitants, 108,872 less than that of the census of 1841.

From the following statements of baptisms, burials, and marriages of the two dioceses of the island the progress (*movimiento*) of the population may be calculated for the five years from 1842 to 1846.

A comparison of the birth and mortality rates of the whites with the same rates of the colored classes shows that in those five years there was a proportion of 1.17 births among the whites to 1 among the colored classes—that is to say, that 100 whites were born for every 85 negroes and mulattoes. It also shows that 89 whites died for every 100 of the colored classes, a difference which is satisfactorily explained by the difference in habits, regimen, and occupations of the two races.

The great sterility and high mortality of the colored classes can scarcely be attributed to the condition of servitude in which so many of their number lived. It had its principal origin in the disproportionate numbers of the two sexes, in the celibacy enforced on many slaves through scarcity of women on many of the plantations, and in the death of from 10 to 12 per cent of their number who suffered in the first months after their arrival in Cuba from diseases contracted before coming. It certainly can not be said that they suffered from the rigors of the climate, since it was as favorable as their own for the preservation and development of their race.

Considering the circumstances under which the colored classes came to Cuba, their habits, their occupations, and the absence of fixed family relations among them, the mortality rate among the whites appears disproportionately large. We could cite a great number of writers to prove that 1 out of every 18 whites died each year. La Sagra has made some observations regarding the mortality rate from 1836 to 1841, a period of five years during which the number of deaths exceeded the number of births, and from him we learn that that excess averaged 339.6 deaths for every one of those years.

According to the census of 1846 the total number of inhabitants did not exceed 898,752. That was an average of 284 inhabitants to every maritime league of the 3,000 square leagues which comprise the island. In the western department, which contained 570 leagues, there were 538,616 people. In the old central department, which contained 1,370 leagues, there were no more than 196,054. Only 189,062 people were found in the old eastern department, which then contained 1,222 square leagues.

At the beginning of 1854, when the task of compiling this dictionary was undertaken, we were seriously embarassed by the fact that no census or general summary of population had been published since 1846. Through the favor of the supreme government of the island and the gracious assistance of Brigadier Don Juan Rodriguez de la Torre, chief of the commission of statistics, we were furnished with

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a multitude of statements of the movement (*movimiento*) of the population by classes and periods for some years after the last census. Those documents, being of official origin, enables us to estimate the general population of the island toward the end of 1849 at 946,932 inhabitants.

Neither in this summary of classes nor in the official census of classes, nor in the official census of 1846 are the veteran troops included or the crews of merchant ships and men-of-war, or the large floating population always found in Cuba, one of the most central American islands.

A comparison of the totals shows that in the three years, 1847, 1848, and 1849, the general population was increased by only 48,180 people, and it is clearly seen that in spite of all efforts to the contrary it did not increase in proportion to the development of agriculture and commerce.

The scarcity of laborers was keenly felt. Some speculators in 1847 obtained permission from the Government to bring over consignments of natives from ports of southern China. They were under contract for several years, and were hired to planters under conditions favorable to the contractors. Planters found after employing them on their land that the Chinamen, on account of their superior intelligence, were better adapted than the negroes to the work of refining sugar, but their endurance was not equal to that of the negroes in the task of cultivating and cutting the sugar cane, which is the work that requires the greatest number of hands. Their nature, moreover, was not such as to make them content with the humble condition of laborers in sugar mills.

They murdered some of the overseers and white employees as well as some of their own number. They had been imported into the island without women of their own race who might have made life more tolerable to them, and on account of their peculiar physique the people of the island felt a natural aversion to them. Only the pressing and widespread need of laborers made them welcome on the plantations.

Another expedient, new also but more suitable and successful, was hit upon by that shrewd speculator, Don Francisco Martí y Torrens. He dispatched some boats from his fishing fleet to Yucatan to bring away some of the native Indians who were in revolt there on account of the violence of Mexican Government officials.

Distributed among the planters, those Indians proved quite as well adapted as the Chinamen to plantation labor and almost as capable of endurance as the negroes. Their women and children came with them, and so they were content to remain wherever they found employment. If they had only been imported in larger numbers they might have solved the great labor question of the island. But after the rebellious Indians of Yucatan had been quieted the Mexican Government opposed the exportation of the Indians, or at least consented to it on conditions so burdensome as to be prohibitory. Cuban proprietors had just begun to realize the worth of the Yucatan Indians when they had to give up all hope of being able to cultivate their plantations by their aid.

The old territorial division of the island disappeared in 1850. With some modifications the three departments had been retained ever since 1821. The new division provided for two departments, corresponding to the two dioceses. The western department was increased by the adjoining half of the former central department. The other half became part of the eastern department. The western department still retained the capital of the island, but the eastern department had a subordinate capital at Santiago de Cuba. The western department or province of Habana is composed of 21 jurisdictions or seats of political and military government. Beginning with the Cape of San Antonio, New Filipina, or Pinar del Rio, going southward to the Cape of San Diego and following the north coast,

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are Bahia-Honda, Mariel, Santiago, Habana, Guanabacoa, Jaruco, Matanzas, Cardenas, Colon, Sagua la Grande, San Juan de los Remedios, and Sancti Spiritus. Following the south coast in the same direction are San Cristobal, San Antonio, Bejucal, Guines, Fernandina de Jagua or Cienfuegos, Trinidad, and the above-mentioned Sancti Spiritus which extends from one sea to the other. In the center are Santa Maria del Rosario, between Guanabacoa lying to the north, Jaruco to the east, Bejucal to the south, and Santiago to the west, and also Villa Clara, which lies between Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sagua la Grande, and Sancti Spiritus. The Isle of Pines comprises by itself the colony of Reina Amalia, under the jurisdiction of Habana.

The province of Cuba, which now extends to the eastern department, is divided into 10 jurisdictions or seats of government, to wit: That of Baracoa, which touches the eastern limit of the island at Cape Maisi, extending along both coasts; that of Guantanamo, bounding it on the south; that of Santiago; of Manzanillo; Bayamo; Puerto Principe; Holguin; Las Tunas; Nuevitas; and, finally, Jiguany, which lies between both oceans.

Of all these jurisdictions, which are called government seats (*tenencias de gobierno*), only those of Habana, Santiago de Cuba, and Matanzas bear the name of governments.

Each one of these jurisdictions is divided into districts (*distritos*) and wards (*barrios*) in the cities and towns and into divisions (*partidos*) in the villages, hamlets, and in the country.

From the registry rolls (*empadronamientos*) and other data found in the office of statistics at the close of 1855, Arboleya made in his last manual of the island of Cuba an estimate of the population of the thirty jurisdictions which then existed. He included in the white class the Chinamen and the Yucatan Indians. We can put faith in his calculations on this interesting point since we have found him so accurate in matters of less importance.

Arboleya's figures agree with other trustworthy data that we have on hand, which show that the population in 1855 did not exceed 1,044,185 inhabitants, including all classes and conditions and both sexes. A comparison of this number with the total of the census of 1841, which went as high as 1,007,624 inhabitants, shows an increase of only 36,561 people. That increase certainly does not correspond to the progress in the development of agriculture in the fourteen years that elapsed between the two counts. Neither does it correspond to the growth in public wealth and in treasury receipts during a period when some new towns had been founded and old ones like Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Sagua la Grande, and others had manifestly prospered.

The official reports of 1859 were conscientiously collected by the Cuban office of statistics under a much better system than had ever before prevailed, and give us a much more exact idea of the general population of the island at the close of that year than do any other reports. They are exact copies of those sent the ministry for the colonies by the Captain-General, Don Francisco Serrano, Count of San Antonio.

These official documents, which estimate the general population at the end of 1859 at 1,180,013 inhabitants, show an increase of 135,828 over the population of 1855 which did not exceed 1,044,185.

It appears that at the end of 1859 there were on the island 622,797 whites, 189,848 free colored people, and 367,368 slaves. Compared with the 498,753 whites, the 179,012 free colored people, and the 366,421 slaves enumerated in 1855, an increase of 124,045 in the first class is shown, of 10,836 in the second, and only 947 in the third class.

The satisfactory and definite progress observed in the first class was obviously the result of several conditions. First, the permission given December 23, 1853,

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by his excellency the Captain-General, Marquis de la Pezuela, for the importation of Spanish colonists and day laborers and also Asiatics and Indians from the American continent; second, the steady growth of interest in the cultivation of tobacco and other agricultural products which call for the faithful attention of a free workman rather than the strength of a slave's arm; and, finally, the rise of new interests such as numerous railway lines and other enterprises of public utility.

The increase of 10,836 people in the second class corresponds to the increase in the number of free colored people during the years between the two censuses. Opportunities for obtaining their freedom that were afforded the colored people by our provincial legislature, their luck in the lottery games, and the generosity of a large number of Cuban proprietors, were sufficient reasons for that increase. To these ordinary reasons for improvement in their conditions and the number of free colored people must be added the fact that the Government emancipated 3,000 Africans in 1854.

With respect to the third class, that of the slaves, the significant increase of 947 people which the census of 1860 shows over that of 1855 is evident proof, notwithstanding its smallness, of the great number of Africans that must have been imported during the larger part of that five-year period. Unquestionably the birth rate in slavery does not keep pace with the death rate. The increased cultivation of the sugar cane during those five years and the growth of the sugar industry, which are the occupations that kill off the greatest number of slaves, must also be remembered. If we suppose, with Baron Humboldt and a great number of other writers, that there is an annual death rate of 10 per cent of the number of slaves and an annual birth rate of 5 per cent, we can calculate that from 1855 to 1859 a fourth part of the 130,000 negroes must have perished and that there were about 32,000 that year in the sugar mills. Granting this, we see, without taking into consideration those employed in other industries, that in order to have 947 more slaves on the island in 1868 than there were in 1855, the number of deaths having been greater in that period than the number of births, they must necessarily have been imported in very large numbers.

With the whites are included two classes of population that did not appear in any of the censuses published up to 1846. They had been imported into the country just too late for enumeration. Those are the Yucatan Indians and the Chinese and other Asiatics.

The greater part of the first class reside in the immediate jurisdiction of Habana and numbered at the end of 1859 only 576 males and 192 females. The majority of the second class are settled in the recently created jurisdiction of Colon, in Cardenas, Matanzas, and Habana, and numbered at that date 16,873 males, with only 13 females. We presume that the permits issued since the first of 1861 have facilitated the introduction of this class of colonists and that their real number is greater than appears in the report to which we refer.

Many wild schemes for fostering the white population of the island have been proposed and much has been written on the subject by publicists, too, of good repute. Means of encouraging the white population are as well known as the obstacles which prevent the sudden adoption of those measures, since violent and precipitate reforms are not wise in such a delicate matter. Time alone, together with the prudence of Cuban proprietors and the wisdom of the Government, can accomplish that.

The white population will never be greatly increased until there is some division of property and labor, so that some can devote themselves exclusively to cultivating the sugar cane and others to manufacturing the sugar. Cotton, indigo, cacao, and other products adapted to the soil of the great Antilles must be cultivated as well as those which are the present sources of its wealth. The manu-

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facture of textile fabrics must be stimulated by the imposition of taxes on all foreign and Spanish fabrics that might be made by provincial industry. Finally, without suggesting other means than those warranted by the economic science of all nations, we might say that the people of the Peninsula ought to stop the use of all tobacco not produced in their provinces across the sea.

With the disappearance of the foreign tobacco that 16,000,000 of the people consume, the contraband trade would also disappear, and the Government would be saved the expense of preventing it. Many colonists in Cuba who are worthy and substantial people would then be willing to cultivate a tobacco that would be within reach of every purse. The population of Cuba would then show an increase as striking as that shown by the receipts of the State, when in place of asking 18 reals duty on each pound imported they reduced the tax to 4 reals. Before closing this article it seems fitting to quote in his own words some reflections on the white population of Cuba expressed by His Excellency Don Vicente Vazquez Queipo in his work entitled "A fiscal report on the white population of Cuba," which was published in Madrid in 1845.

"For the prosperity of the rural white population it is absolutely necessary that some change be made in the way the island is cultivated. It may be by promoting valuable products sure of a ready market abroad, such as cotton, indigo, silk, cochineal, and especially tobacco, all of which are fitted for cultivation on a small scale. It may be by modifying the system actually in vogue in the cultivation of the sugar cane and the refining of sugar, or it may be by doing both, which would be perhaps the most advisable. All the products of the country if carefully fostered and developed under the supervision of the authorities may be useful and beneficial to the colonists, especially if the latter could be fittingly instructed by means of agricultural manuals on the subject of their cultivation. One of them certainly deserves particular attention from the Government; that is, tobacco.

"The superior and almost unrivaled quality of tobacco produced on the island, the daily increase in its consumption by European nations, the ease with which it is cultivated on a small scale—and, in fact, the necessity of so cultivating it on account of the close and assiduous care it requires—the increasing number of operatives employed in its preparation and manufacture, and, finally, the bountiful returns it makes to cultivators in proportion to the value of the land and the capital employed, all make tobacco a precious plant in the island of Cuba. An intelligent and conscientious white man is much more likely than a strong but clumsy African to give the tobacco plant proper care. That consists for the most part of driving away in the cooler hours the insects that attack the young plants. If protected by the supreme government with absolute freedom from duties, tobacco may to some degree supply the deficit sure to occur soon, owing to the fact that the cultivation of coffee is on the wane and, indeed, almost abandoned."

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APPENDIX XX.

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Clark	Commercial Cuba.
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Davey	Cuba, Past and Present.
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Edwards	History of the West Indies.
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APPENDIX XXI.

The United States (Census of Cuba) in account with the insular Treasury of Cuba.

Dr.		Cr.		
Aug. 1, 1899, original estimate and allotment	$408,820.00	Expenditures as follows:		
		Director—		
		Stationery and other office supplies	$319.77	
		Salaries of clerk and messenger	1,859.83	
		Traveling expenses to and through Cuba, Nov. 12 to Dec. 16, 1899	198.52	
				$2,359.62
		Assistant director, salary		3,420.00
		6 supervisors, salaries		14,790.00
		1,621 enumerators, salaries		220,493.02
		Clerks and messengers of assistant director and supervisors		19,254.57
		Special agents		1,414.00
		Transportation of stores and persons		6,462.38
		Rent and incidental expenses of offices in Cuba		3,682.55
		Subsistence of census employees		2,532.00
		Census property [1]		2,512.36
		Census stationery and advertising		2,156.82
		Tabulating		64,163.24
		Printing bulletins		837.97
		Printing English edition of report, 12,000 copies		13,811.20
		Printing Spanish edition of report, 13,000 copies		16,441.70
		Translating report and bulletins into Spanish		1,203.08
		Indexing report		110.00
		Foreign postage Census reports		60.00
		Total expenditures		375,742.51
		Balance unexpended		33,077.49
Total	408,820.00	Total		408,820.00

[1] All census property in Cuba was purchased through the Supply Division of the War Department. The census property in Cuba on hand at the close of the work, and valued at $3,528.12, was transferred to the insular authorities.

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