CUBA

POPULATION, HISTORY AND RESOURCES

1907

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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

In order to meet the demand in the United States for information regarding Cuba, its population, resources, products, climate, etc., the Provisional Governor of the Republic authorized the Director of the Cuban Census of 1907, to prepare a compendium containing data compiled from the census reports of 1899 and 1907, and other reliable sources.

Under this authorization the information contained in the present volume is presented. The data have been taken, principally, from the Cuban Census reports referred to above, and from the Handbook on Cuba prepared by Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, Minister of Cuba to the United States, which was published in 1905 by the International Bureau of the American Republics, at Washington, D. C.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

LOCATION AND AREA.

Cuba is the largest, most populous, and most western island of the Antilles. Shaped like the arc of a circle, with its convex side to the north, it extends from 74° to 85° west longitude and from 19° 40′ to 23° 33′ north latitude. It is about 100 miles from Florida, being separated from it by the strait of the same name. About 50 miles to the east is Haiti; about 85 miles to the south is Jamaica; and about 130 miles to the west is the Yucatan peninsula. Its length is about 730 miles (1,594 kilometers); its breadth differs, ranging from 160 miles (200 kilometers), in Oriente province, to 22 miles (40 kilometers), in Habana province. Its total area is 44,164 square miles, of which Cuba occupies 41,634 square miles, the Isle of Pines, 1,180, and the other islands and keys, 1,350. Cuba is larger than Portugal, Belgium, or the Netherlands, and somewhat smaller than Pennsylvania or Virginia.

From a military point of view Cuba occupies a strong strategic position, controlling the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico by the Strait of Florida, the Windward Passage to the Caribbean Sea between Cuba and Haiti, and the 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.

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.

TOPOGRAPHY.

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

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

The south coast from Cape Maisi to Cape Cruz is mountainous. Indeed, from Santiago westward to Cape Cruz the Sierra Maestra rises abruptly from the water to altitudes of several thousand feet. The shores of the Gulf of Buena Esparanza are low, and with the exception of a short stretch between Trinidad and Cienfuegos, the coast is low and marshy from this gulf to Cape San Antonio, the westernmost point of the island. The strip of marsh is in the main narrow, but west of Cienfuegos it broadens until it covers an area 75 miles in length and fully 30 miles in breadth at its widest point. This almost impenetrable region is called Zapata swamp. It is clothed with the densest vegetation and teems with tropical life.

The central provinces of Cuba consist mainly of broadly rolling plains with shallow stream valleys. In Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara these plains were, prior to the late war with Spain, in a high state of cultivation, while those in Camagüey have been in the main used for the grazing of cattle. The valley of the Yumuri, in Matanzas, is typical of the beautiful, highly cultivated portion of this part of the island.

Most of the harbors are of peculiar shape, resembling pouches with narrow, often sinuous, entrances, opening into broad, completely sheltered expanses. This is the character of the harbors of Bahía Honda, Cabañas, Habana, Santiago, Cienfuegos, Guantánamo, Nipe, and many others that are not so well known.

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

The Isle of Pines, with an area of about 1,200 square miles, is in effect two islands, connected by a marsh; the northern part is somewhat broken by hills, while the southern part is low, flat, and sandy.

OROGRAPHY.

In its relief the Island of Cuba is marked by great variety and irregularity. At the two extremes of the island, in Pinar del Río on the west and Oriente on the east, there are well-defined ranges of hills. A little north of the middle line of the province of Pinar del Río, a range of hills closely parallels the northern coast. This range, known as the Cordillera de los Organos, or Organ Mountains, is fairly well defined, and rises in many places to altitudes exceeding 2,000 feet, culminating in Pan de Guajaibon, having an altitude of 2,500 feet. From the crest of this range the land descends to the coasts in long, undulating slopes, the southward slopes forming the celebrated tobacco lands known as Vuelta Abajo.

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 Camagüey in the form of lines of hills of no great altitude dotting the extensive plains. They are seen south of the city of Habana in the 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. In the eastern part of Matanzas province these hills disappear, but they reappear in Santa Clara, taking the form of elongated crests and flat top summits, and as such extend into the western part of the province of Camagüey.

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.

The surface of Oriente is broken with high, sharp mountain ranges, broad plateaus of considerable elevation, and deep valleys, some of which are broad, while others are narrow and resemble canyons. The dominating orographic feature of this 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 the range extends to the east end of the island, where it is broken to a greater extent, and where its form is more like that of a low plateau. This portion of the range is 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, a summit elevation of 1,000 feet or more. 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 fertile valleys.

HYDROGRAPHY.

The rivers of Cuba, though numerous, are short, and few of them are of any importance for navigation. The largest stream is the Río Cauto, which heads in the province of Oriente, on the north slopes of Sierra Maestra, flows westward through a broad valley, and empties in the Gulf of Buena Esperanza, after a course of about 150 miles. This stream is navigable for light draft boats as far as Cauto Embarcadero, a distance of about fifty miles.

Several other streams are navigable for a few miles above their mouths, but in most cases only through what may be regarded as estuaries.

GEOLOGY.

The island has a foundation of pre-Tertiary sedimentary rocks in which Cretaceous and probably Jurassic fossils have been found. Above this there are littoral beds composed of terrigenous material and then a great thickness of white limestone, consisting of organically derived oceanic material, as distinguished from true reef rock of late Eocene and Oligocene age. The

island was reclaimed from the sea by a great mountain-making movement in late Tertiary time, succeeding the deposition of this limestone. In the Pliocene and Pleistocene epochs, the island underwent a series of epeirogenic subsidences and elevations which affected the coastal borders, producing cliffs and the margin of elevated reef rock which borders the coast in many places, as in the neighborhoods of the cities of Habana and Baracoa.

So far as its history is known, the island has never been connected with the American mainland, although such has frequently been asserted to be the case. These assertions have been based upon the erroneous identification of certain vertebrate animal remains. There are no traces in the animal life of Cuba which justify this conclusion. Some of the crystalline rocks may be ancient, but most of them are mid-Tertiary in age.

The caves of Bellamar, near Matanzas, are of marvelous beauty, and are visited by all tourists; in Camagüey the caves of Cubitas, and in Oriente the one called Nueva del Negro, near Baire, are also noteworthy.

FLORA.

The flora of the island is noted for its abundance and beauty, and caused Cuba to be designated the Pearl of the Antilles. Over 3,350 native plants have been catalogued. Humboldt said: "We might believe the entire island was originally a forest of palms, wild limes, and orange trees." The flora includes nearly all of the characteristic forms of the other West Indies, the southern part of Florida, and the Central American seaboard. Nearly all the large trees of the Mexican tierra caliente, so remarkable for their size, foliage, and fragrance, reappear in western Cuba. Over 30 species of palm, including the famous royal palm (oreodoxa regia), occur, while the pine tree, elsewhere characteristic of the Temperate Zone and the high altitudes of the Tropics, is found associated with palms and mahoganies in the province of Pinar del Río and the Isle of Pines, both of which take their name from this tree.

Among other woods are the lignum-vitae, granadilla, cocoa wood, mahogany, and cedrella odorata.

Although three hundred years of cultivation have exterminated the forest in the sugar lands of the center and west, it is estimated that in the hills of those districts and in the mountains of the east nearly 13,000,000 acres of uncleared forest remain.

Rich and nutritious grasses are found throughout the island, affording excellent forage for stock. The pineapple, manioc, sweet potato, and Indian corn are indigenous to the island.

FAUNA.

Throughout Cuba game is abundant. Deer, though not native, have flourished and multiplied greatly. Rabbits also are plentiful. The wild boar, the wild dog, and the wild cat are simply domestic animals run wild,
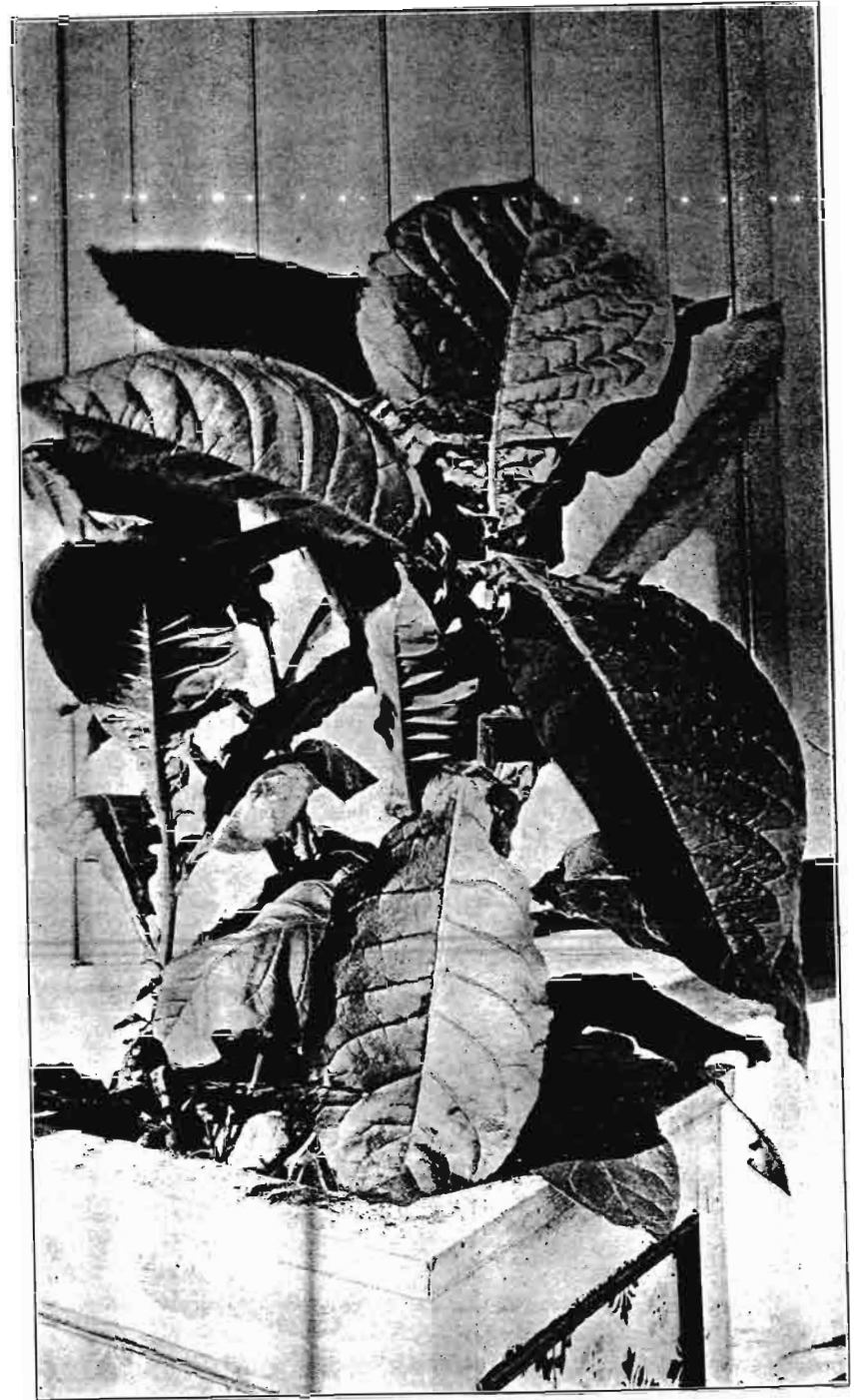
A TOBACCO PLANT.

SETTING OUT YOUNG TOBACCO PLANTS.

and 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, the latter remaining in 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.

Cuba has more than two hundred species of native birds; many possess the most beautiful plumage, but those with song are rare.

The only distinctive native animal is the jutía, or hutía, which is rat-like in appearance, and grows to a length of from 16 to 18 inches, not including the tail. While edible, it is not especially palatable.

In swampy localities crocodiles and American alligators 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 reptiles 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 variety, the maja, from 10 to 14 feet in length, is most frequently found about the huts, farm houses, 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 jubo, 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 and are not venomous.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

By Francisco I. de Vildósola, Secretary pro tem of Agriculture, Labor, and Commerce.

The principal element of the strength of Cuba is in the productions of the soil. This has been the condition in the past and will be the condition for a long time to come. The productions are far in excess of the amount of effort put forth, and are so out of proportion to the number of inhabitants that the problem of a permanent market and the difficulty of securing it are questions of the utmost importance in their bearing upon Cuban wealth.

Although nearly all the new sources of riches are at present in embryo, they are so numerous and so varied that it seems advisable to classify them.

PRODUCTS OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

The productions of the animal kingdom which are utilized in Cuba are of two origins: those which live on the land and those which are obtained from the sea, the rivers, and the lakes. The principal land products are cattle, horses, swine, poultry, and bees, while sheep and goats are raised in small numbers. During the past months an experiment has been made in an industrial way in the raising of ostriches, but as yet we have no data and the experience has not been sufficient to judge of this new industry. Fish and sponge form the leading water products.

Cattle.—The position of the Island of Cuba makes a veritable Eden of this country for the raising of live stock. Herbiverous animals multiply so rapidly that notwithstanding inadequate methods for the breeding and betterment of the cattle, and notwithstanding the fact that they are cared for in the rudest and most primitive way, not only are those necessary for agricultural work and for the slaughterhouses obtained, but the production is rapidly surpassing the needs of the Nation.

Under the Intervention of the United States restrictive laws were promulgated in regard to the slaughter and exportation of cattle, and, in addition, a department was created which publishes and distributes gratuitously vaccine virus for epizootic diseases.

The following table shows data concerning the number of cattle and the number killed in the slaughterhouses since the Independence:

YEAR.	Total number.	Number killed in slaughter-houses.
1906	2,579,492	228,108
1905	2,176,178	219,038
1904	1,699,512	194,513
1903	1,303,650	179,632
1902	999,862	176,962

From these figures it will be seen that the increase in the number of cattle in 1906 as compared with 1902 was 158 per cent, while the corresponding increase in the consumption of cattle in the slaughterhouses was 28.9 per cent.

Considerable quantities of salted and canned meats and even live cattle are imported into Cuba.

Only a small portion of the offal of slaughterhouses is used in Cuba; the greater part is exported as raw material. Hides are included in the exports, since the tanning industry is unimportant.

In agriculture, oxen are used almost exclusively for ploughing and hauling, for as yet the use of mules has been quite limited, and all the experiments which have been made with steam implements have resulted unfavorably.

The milk industry, notwithstanding the great quantities of cattle raised and the large number of milch cows of good breed that have been imported from the United States, is not a lucrative source of wealth, and its products are so insufficient that in most of the cities condensed milk is imported from the United States and England.

Horses.—The trade in horses, mules, and asses has not been developed in Cuba as extensively as might be expected from the natural conditions of the country.

The actual statistical distribution of this source of wealth on December 31, of each year from 1902 to 1906, is as follows:

YEAR.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.
1906	402,461	51,333	2,635
1905	342,568	45,559	2,530
1904	266,071	43,714	2,331
1903	208,009	33,402	1,882
1902	167,933	30,950	1,838

The increases in 1906, as compared with 1902, have been: for horses 139.7 per cent; mules, 65.9 per cent; and asses, 43.4 per cent.

Swine.—It is apparent that Cuba is the natural home for this class of animals. A litter is produced in so short a time that it is difficult for the owner to know how many swine he has; and the ability to reproduce is almost incredible.

The spotted fever epidemic is apt to cause an enormous mortality, but

generally many years elapse between the appearances of this epidemic, and a sufficient number of animals survive to reproduce the herd in a short time. Although there is a virus for spotted fever, and the Secretary of Agriculture distributes it gratuitously, it is not always efficacious. The mercantile method of breeding swine consists in leaving them free in the pasture to provide for their own wants.

Poultry.—Poultry is raised with the greatest ease and profit, but poultry-raising on an industrial scale does not exist; each rural breeder can succeed without effort and can sell his products to speculators, who transport them to the merchants of the towns. Despite the lack of more efficient methods the production is sufficiently great for home consumption.

Bees.—A country like Cuba, with an exceedingly mild climate, with fields continually decked with flowers and with no natural enemies capable of producing havoc among the hives, is a country in which apiculture should flourish. Because of the scarcity of population, however, and the facilities for making money in other industries, apiculture has not received sufficient attention to make it a source of wealth. At present there are 4,200 apiaries having over 120,250 hives, producing for the market 470,000 gallons of honey and 31,000 arrobas (775,000 pounds) of wax.

Fish.—The seas which surround Cuba constitute an immense natural maritime fish hatchery, on account of the temperature of the water and the many keys and shoals. For this reason fish products have always been exceedingly abundant.

Although the coasts of Cuba have lacked until now maritime police for the protection of their fisheries, and although the most reprehensible methods have been constantly employed, the wealth in fish is very great.

In addition to the fish, *caguamas* are gathered in the Cuban seas in small numbers; turtles to the number of 500 or 600 a year; and the rich tortoise shell in such quantities that the total amount for the past year was more than 1,000 kilos.

Another exceptional source of wealth of the sea is the sponge; 310,000 dozen were procured in 1907. Among the Cuban sponges is one which is believed to have no equal in the world and the exploitation of which would be of an enormous mercantile value; this is the sponge called "machito del calvario," found near Brabant.

PRODUCTS OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

Each of the three geographical divisions of the Island of Cuba has essentially its own agricultural productions as well as products that are common to all. Thus, in the Eastern division, the coconut produced in the district of Baracoa has no rival in Cuba for quality and abundance, nor can it be easily excelled outside of Cuba. In the extensive Central division, especially in the rich province of Matanzas, sugar cane is cultivated under favorable conditions. In the Western division, the Vuelta Abajo tobacco is cultivated.

Sugar cane.—Of all the sources of agricultural wealth of the Island of Cuba, that which should be considered first is the sugar cane, since it is that which covers the greatest extent of territory, employs the greatest number of men, and has the greatest commercial importance.

The climatic conditions and the nature of the soil are so favorable for the cultivation of sugar cane that the sugar production has been steadily increasing for many years, in spite of the fact that the lack of economic methods is ruinous to the engines and retards the work. At times political crises have diminished the production, but the industry has soon recuperated and produced an output greater than before. This fact shows that the production of sugar cane in the Island of Cuba is so in accord with natural conditions that it seems probable that the definite issue in the world wide sugar war will finally be with Cuba.

Tobacco.—This solanaceous plant, whose rich leaf as produced on Cuban soil is reputed to be the best in the world, is indigenous to the island and occupies the second place among the Cuban plants. Although it is not cultivated as extensively as sugar cane, it is used in two important industries, one of which is engaged in preparing and packing the weed for export, and the other in manufacturing the millions of cigars and cigarettes consumed in the country or exported. The latter industry, representing considerable wealth and giving employment to an increasing number of skilled workmen, contributes largely to the welfare of the laboring classes of the cities.

Tobacco requires for its cultivation a loose, rich, sandy soil, the best for the purpose being found in some localities in the province of Pinar del Río, especially in the southern portions, where the land produces the fine tobacco that brings the highest prices paid, particularly in England and the United States.

A plant of fairly good quality is produced in the central and eastern portions and even in the western portions of the island, especially on the northern watershed of the Siguanea river in the province of Santa Clara, on lands east of the Arimao river in the famous Manicaragua vegas.

Notwithstanding its well earned fame, the Cuban product can not reach the development it should, inasmuch as all countries consider tobacco an assessable article and endeavor, besides, to protect their home product by burdening the imported article with high import duties, which in some cases become almost prohibitory. One of the nations in which the conditions are most favorable for the consumption of Cuban tobacco without injury to its own products is the United States, and it is certain that quantities of Cuban tobacco will be consumed there when the effects of the recent reciprocity treaty between the latter nation and Cuba become thoroughly known and the advantages are fully appreciated by both sides.

Many tobacco planters are adopting the system of cultivating the leaf under cover or with mosquito nets, as the natives call it, which merely means that they place an awning of cheese cloth 2 or 2½ meters above the plants. This

serves to temper the intensity of the sun's rays, to moderate the force of the wind and its action on the leaves, to keep the earth moist, and, above all, to prevent the insects from harming the leaves of the plants. Much interest has been manifested in this use of cheese cloth, and in order to encourage this new industry, the duty on cheese cloth, ranging from 15 to 50 cents per kilogram (2.2046 pounds), was repealed July 30, 1902. It is believed that Cuba may rival Sumatra in the production of fine wrappers, for which there is a large demand in the United States.

The amount that must be expended on one caballeria (an area of 33⅓ acres) of ground from the time it is plowed until the tobacco crop is gathered, varies considerably, but it is probable that the expenditure averages about $7,940. The yield of a caballeria, consisting on an average of 211 tercios (bales) of tobacco leaves at $50 per tercio, 54 arrobas of seed at $4, and 12 cartloads of stems at $1, would be about $10,778, leaving a balance as profit of $2,838.

Since the War of Independence remarkable progress has been made in the cultivation of tobacco, and excellent results are being obtained as regards the endurance of the plant, as well as its quantity and quality. Moreover the prospect of a market is good. Consequently a crop that formerly was uncertain and dependent on meteorological conditions is to-day, for the most part, subject to the intelligent control of man.

The past year the production of tobacco amounted to 201,512 bales, weighing 109,562,400 Spanish pounds.

Coffee.—When the production of tobacco was of slight importance and that of sugar barely exceeded home consumption, coffee formed the principal Cuban product, and, together with cattle, constituted the basis of its economic wealth.

In the year 1846, 2,328 coffee plantations in the Island of Cuba produced 50,000,000 pounds of coffee, which was sold at high prices, principally in Vienna, at that time the leading coffee market of the world; but since then, the constant over production and the fall of prices have created a variable condition, which continues in the markets of the world. When it will terminate can hardly be predicted.

The coffee plantations in Cuba were reduced to less than two hundred small farms; consequently it was necessary to import the greater part of the coffee which was consumed in Cuba. These farms, although of slight importance, continued to exist, because in Cuba coffee is produced with no more effort than that required to plant the trees, which last for centuries, and to gather the fruit, which is always so abundant that it can not be harvested by the available hands.

After the Independence, a law passed by the Cuban Senate, May 30, 1903, created tariff rates for the coffee which is imported into Cuba, and in consequence of this protection, in the short space of time which has elapsed, the number of coffee plantations has quadrupled, and before many years Cuba

will produce all the coffee necessary for home consumption. In 1907 there were 1,411 coffee plantations, with 3,662,850 coffee trees, which produced 6,595,700 pounds of berries.

The Coconut.—Throughout the Island of Cuba, the coconut is produced with almost no effort; but the district of Baracoa may be considered a natural zone of monopoly for this plant. The facts relating to the coconut industry seem almost improbable; in Baracoa, under normal conditions, it is sufficient to plant the tree and leave it to develop; in four or five years it yields fruit so abundantly that in quantity and value the output is 50 per cent greater than that of any other region of Cuba.

The nuts which fall from the tree (those which "drip," in local terms) are gathered and sold for not less than a cent apiece, so that each tree—and the average production is seventy coconuts a year—yields no less than fifty cents profit. Fifteen years ago, with practically no effort, from twenty-five to thirty millions of coconuts were gathered annually.

An *epifitia* of the branches destroyed the coconut groves fifteen or twenty years ago, and later, another disease in the heart of the tree developed, completing the havoc, which caused the value of the crop in 1906 to fall to only 175,000 pesos.

The learned professor, Dr. Carlos de la Torre y Huerta, has described perfectly the disease of the branches of the coconut tree, showing the nature of the pathogenic parasite; and the studies by Mr. Horne, professor of the Central Agricultural Station of the Republic, have practically determined the manner of effectively combating the two diseases.

The wealth resulting from the cultivation of the coconut is not derived merely from its sale as fruit; for it is utilized for the sustenance of animals, and serves as raw material in the manufacture of oil.

Cacao.—Humboldt said that the wealth of the proprietor of a cacao plantation was surer than that of the possessor of a gold mine. Although the cacao produced in this island is not comparable with that of Caracas, a cacao of a quality superior to the average is obtained in the province of Oriente. In spite of the difficulties of the cultivation of the cacao and the damages caused by birds, the production increased from 800,050 bushes, yielding 3,122,600 Spanish pounds, in 1902, to 1,860,306 bushes, producing 9,380,900 Spanish pounds, in 1907.

Textile plants.—Many varieties of textile plants grow in Cuba, and those which cover the uncultivated fields are sufficient to produce many hundred thousands of tons of useful fibers. This wealth, however, has been utilized only recently, and the country every year pays tribute in many millions of pesos to foreign countries, because of the lack of population, machinery, and industrial enterprise.

Since the Independence, there has been some activity in this direction, and results of real importance are now being obtained.

The cordage industry has developed the fact that the raw material may be

obtained in Cuba, there being sufficient plantations of heniquen to almost wholly supply the necessities of the Republic. During the period of production the number of heniquen bushes in the island reaches 3,700,000.

Seven million pounds of *jarcias* are manufactured in the Island of Cuba, 70 per cent of which are of henequin and the rest of manila, fiber from the Philippines being imported for the latter.

For the sugar industry Cuba receives from India and England—the first the producer and the second the manufacturer—from seven to ten million bags of jute in which the sugar is annually packed. Jute grows wild in the island, however, and at present in the province of Pinar del Río, where an effort is being made to cultivate it, it yields more than 30 per cent of fiber of good quality.

A short time ago it was considered impossible to make an industrial use of the ramie, which grows so abundantly in this island, but repeated and successful experiments with the "Marti machine" have proved that the strips of ramie known in the market as "China grass" can be obtained, and the day is near at hand when the exploitation of this, the richest vegetable fiber for textiles, will constitute one of the important sources of Cuban wealth.

FRUITS.

Fruits have only very recently been cultivated on an industrial scale in the Greater Antilles; it may be said that this is an industry which is just being developed and in which the greater number of products are yet unimproved, and that those which are actually utilized will undergo a radical transformation.

Citrus fruits.—The first place will at once be given to the citrus plants, which have as ready a market in the United States as those of Spain have in England.

Sweet oranges are at present the preferred crop, there being more than 1,500,000 trees ready to fructify, the probable yield of which will be worth at least 3,000,000 pesos annually. But the grape fruit, which grows wild and which, when cultivated, will yield prodigious crops; lemons, of which millions of pounds are now exported; and the bitter oranges, of which there are wild groves, are citric plants of greater commercial importance than the sweet oranges and are grown with much less effort. The bitter orange especially holds an important place among the Cuban fruits, since it constitutes the first and indispensable ingredient for orange marmalade. Since the fruit grows here under such favorable conditions and sugar cane also is abundant, no fears are felt for the future of the marmalade industry.

Pineapple.—The pineapple has always been considered the queen of fruits, and the constant demand by the great neighboring Republic has stimulated its cultivation to such an extent that at present the annual production is between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 kilograms, with an approximate value of 1,000,000 pesos. Now that the supply of the pineapples is greater than the

SANTIAGO

CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.
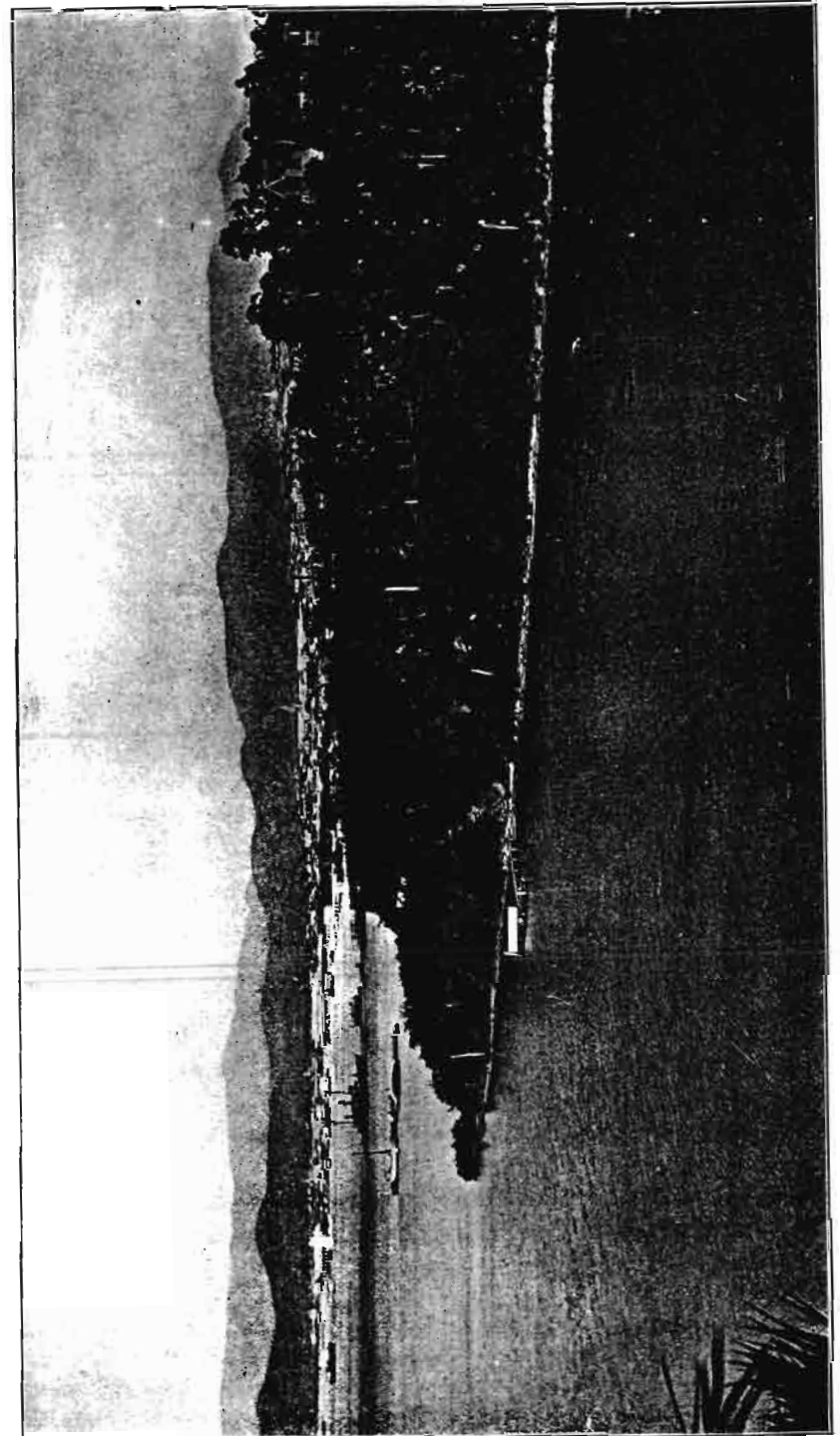
demand, the consumer profits by the competition of the producers, and the grower who markets the best grade of fruit is benefited commercially.

Plantain.—Notwithstanding the natural advantages that the lands of the Central American continent possess over those of the Island of Cuba, and notwithstanding the fact that this island may be considered the extreme limit for the production of plantain, the fertility of the soil and the favorable meteorological conditions supply the deficiencies of geographic situation, and the result is that Cuba produces the enormous quantity of plantains consumed by her people—or more than 120,000,000 kilograms—and, in addition, exports from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 kilos each year.

Other fruits.—Some of the other fruits produced, such as the anón (custard apple), the *caimito*, the mammee, the *guanabana*, the plum, the *sapote*, and the tamarind, are used only for the consumption of the inhabitants of the island; while others, as the alligator pear, the mango, and the guava, are at present exported in small quantities—600,000 to 800,000 kilos per year, valued at from $20,000 to $22,000—although the demand for them is growing.

Vegetable products.—Until the importation of Chinese, from 1860 to 1867, it was difficult, even for wealthy persons, to obtain vegetables for consumption. The Chinese, when they were freed from their slave contracts, promoted the cultivation of vegetables, increasing it sufficiently to abundantly satisfy local necessities; but Caucasians have since realized the benefit of an export trade of Cuban vegetable products to the United States.

Soon after the Independence, several thousand cases of vegetables were exported from Güines, and the growth of the industry has been such that during the fiscal year 1906–7 the exportation reached 3,994,067 kilos, which sold for $167,435. These figures show the possibility of a trade which promises to be much more extensive in the near future.

FORAGE PLANTS.

At the Central Agricultural Station experiments have been made with nearly all of the important forage plants, and in every case the result of the trial has been to prove the possibility of satisfactory production; but the fields of Cuba are stocked with so many first-class graminaceous forage plants that, until now, the necessity of cultivating such crops has not been felt, except in the vicinity of the large cities, where the millet and *maloja* (corn stalks used for fodder) produced throughout the year, with very slight effort, furnish great quantities of green forage of very good quality.

GRAINS.

The grain producing countries are in the Temperate Zone, but the Island of Cuba, situated in the extreme north of the Torrid Zone, has the advantage, as a subtropical country, of being able to produce grains, or at least several kinds of grain, in quantities that satisfy home necessities.
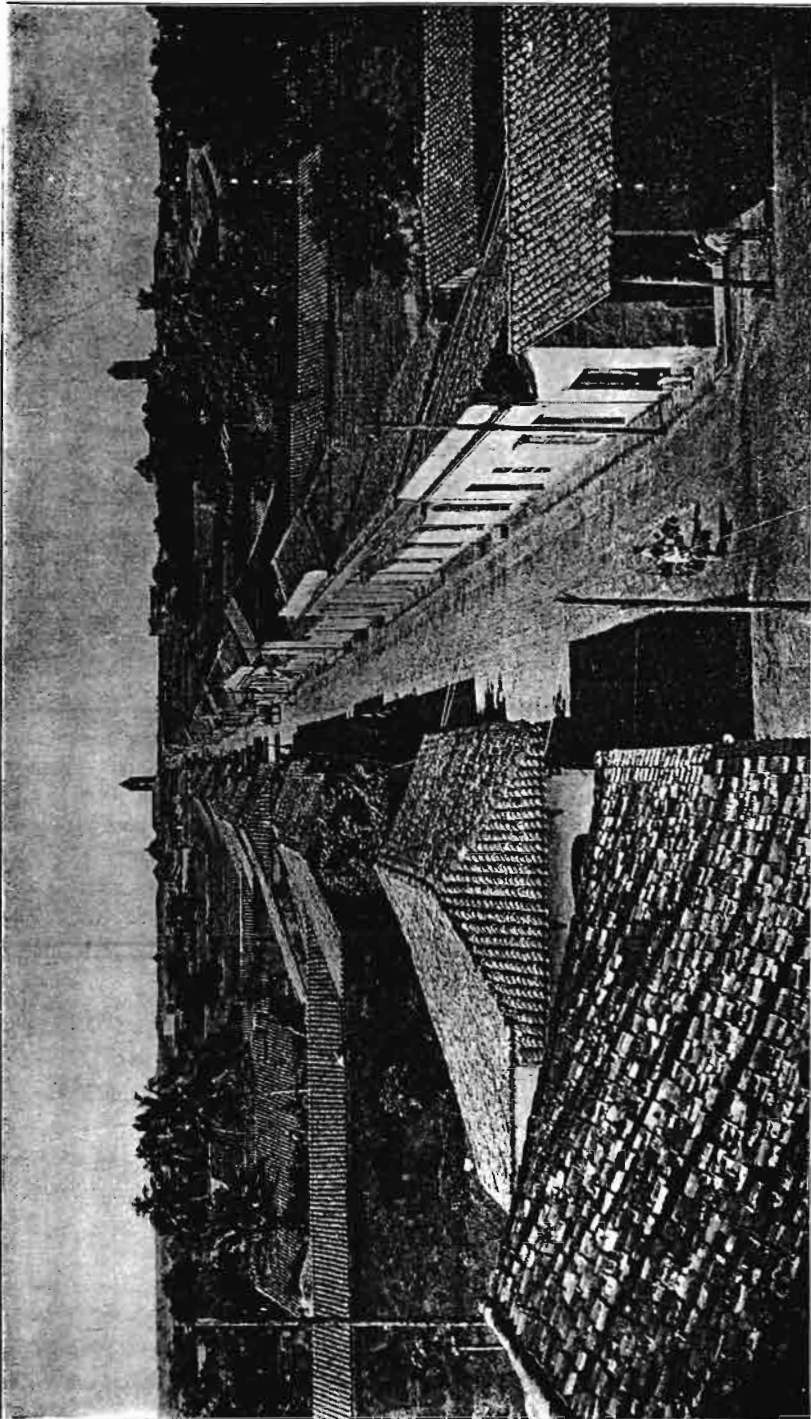
Wheat.—More than a century ago, wheat was sown in the province of Santa Clara, but the crops were not remunerative.

Rice.—All varieties of rice are easily obtained in Cuba, average crops being yielded; ordinarily only the dry rice is cultivated, being produced in small quantities, and sold at a very good price, as its especially agreeable flavor causes the demand to be always in excess of the production.

The consumption of rice in Cuba amounts to no less than 200,000 pounds daily; and if the country were capable industrially of producing this grain, it would do so, for the need is evident and great. In 1906, 101,931,690 pounds, at a value of $2,035,965, were imported.

What Cubans consider an economic error prevents North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, and other rice producing states of the Union from profiting by a market so ready and convenient.

Indian corn.—This grain is the only one that can be produced in Cuba under as favorable conditions as in its native Mexican soil. Two crops, and sometimes three, are gathered in a year, and it is cultivated on a large scale throughout the island.

Chemical analyses have shown that the Indian corn of Cuba contains a greater quantity of albuminoids, fats, and phosphates than that grown in any other country; on this account it is so highly prized that, in spite of the large crops, it is never sufficient for the nourishment of man and the domestic animals, and thus some importation is necessary. In the year 1906, 65,732,531 pounds, valued at $661,202, were imported. It is a product that never varies in price in the Cuban market, the only objection to it being that no process has been discovered by which it can be preserved indefinitely.

Millet.—This is a nutritious product which is very easily obtained, but which until now has been cultivated only in some parts of the island as food for poultry and working oxen.

TUBERS AND NOURISHING ROOTS.

The people of Cuba will always be insured against hunger by the abundance of its tuberous plants, which are easily produced throughout the island. Those most commonly cultivated and utilized are the sweet potato, the white potato, the yam, and the arum.

Sweet potatoes.—Sweet potatoes are utilized in two ways: the vines provide a healthful food for cattle, and the tubers, for the nourishment of man, cattle, and fowls. The products are obtained successively in such great profusion that a caballeria produces from 20,000 to 25,000 arrobas (500,000 to 625,000 lbs.) of comestible tubers, or more than four pounds of food per square meter of land, in addition to an enormous quantity of vines.

White potatoes.—These potatoes are not raised in sufficient quantities in Cuba to meet the demand, the greater part of those consumed being imported; and this, notwithstanding the fact that the country is so well adapted for their cultivation that in the district of Güines, where they are grown as luxuries

and for exportation to the United States, the crop rarely falls below 1,000 arrobas per hectare.

Arum.—The arum constitutes a healthful and perfect food; the tuber, after being freed from the earth, can be preserved almost indefinitely; the crop never fails, and the leaves constitute a well-known food for poultry. Small farmers, consequently, gladly sow this useful plant, in spite of the fact that the crop does not exceed 500 arrobas per hectare.

Yam.—The yam may be considered as a tuber *de luxe*, as it requires good earth and much cultivation, and its production rarely exceeds 400 arrobas per hectare.

Roots.—In Cuba, sago, which furnishes a good farina, is scarcely cultivated at present, and, with the exception of the yucca, the cultivation of all other comestible roots is being abandoned. There are many varieties of yucca, but those which are commonly cultivated are the bitter and the comestible yuccas. The bitter yucca, which is poisonous, is used for making starch, constituting the basis of one of the Cuban industries. The comestible yuccas which are cultivated are the Carthagena yucca, which is the most highly prized, and the pink, the yellow, the white, or *bruja*, and the crystal yuccas. All of these are obtained in abundance and with ease, and furnish a wholesome and palatable food. The objection to this tuber is that it can be preserved only a few days after being freed from the earth; but, as a compensation, it serves for making cassava bread which is an invaluable food, as it can be preserved almost indefinitely, is very easily digested, and, at the same time, is nutritious.

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS.

Among the leguminous comestibles, black beans, kidney beans, peas, and chick-peas are cultivated in Cuba on a small scale. All of these are obtained with great ease and in profusion; but the advantages possessed by other countries, where wages are very low and where all these vegetables are grown on a large scale, prevent this branch of agriculture from being developed in Cuba, and it pays to Mexico, Spain, and other countries, without any commercial compensation, $1,144,252 for these necessities.

OLEAGINOUS PLANTS.

Aside from the coconut and the cacao, which in addition to their multiplied uses serve also as oleaginous plants, other plants that are rich in fatty materials can be cultivated to monetary advantage for the extraction of oils. Prominent among these are the *ajonjoli*, the peanut, and the castor bean.

Ajonjoli.—This plant is cultivated solely for use as a condiment and in making the candy called "alegría," but it is destined to have an important industrial place on account of its oil, which does not become rancid, and which is therefore most valuable in the manufacture of fine soaps.

Peanuts.—The peanut grows abundantly, and although it yields 55 per cent of its weight in oil, it is also used as food and in candy.

Castor bean.—Some seventy years ago, the castor bean was cultivated in Cuba for the extraction of its cathartic oil; since that time its cultivation has been wholly abandoned, but its adaptation to this soil and climate is such that it now grows profusely as a wild plant.

MEDICINAL PLANTS.

The Island of Cuba, though free from wild beasts and venomous reptiles and having no extremes of climate to affect the constitution of man, has, nevertheless, indigenous to her soil, plants of wonderful medicinal virtue. These plants include the *aguedita*, known as a febrifuge; the *gauguasi* and the *caña fistola*, cathartics; the *lirio sanjuanero* (wild lily) and the wild ipecac, emetics; the male fern, the sour pomegranate, and the *apazote*, vermifuges; the *chamisco*, an antasthmatic; the *yagruma*, a tonic for the heart; and several other plants of slight medicinal properties.

GUMMIFEROUS PLANTS.

The only gummiferous plant indigenous to Cuba is the female liana, which contains latex producing caoutchouc; but it is possible to cultivate the *Castilloa Elastica* and the *Manihot Glaziovii* with profit.

FORESTS AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

The forests of Cuba have been, and are still, treated with a shocking vandalism, and no protective law for the woodland is in force. However, the richest woods for cabinetwork and for building abound in such quantities that all of the needs of the country, as well as foreign demands, are satisfied, and a residue of short and corded wood remains, which is destroyed for want of purchasers.

The area of the public forests of the Island of Cuba is not less than 37,000 caballerias, or 496,540 hectares (1,226,454 acres). The most important provinces in respect to public forests are Oriente and Santa Clara. The timber forests of the property of the municipality of Jiguaní, with an area of 46,759 hectares (115,591 acres), have also been included, as they are considered public forests. Following is a statement of the public forests in each province:

PROVINCE.	AREA.	
	Hectares.	Acres.
Total	496,540	1,226,454
Oriente	210,200	519,194
Santa Clara	124,660	307,910
Pinar del Río	60,000	148,200
Matanzas	46,000	113,620
Camagüey	35,680	88,130
Habana	20,000	49,400

The names and the applicability of the trees are as follows:

FOR CONSTRUCTION.

COMMON NAME.	Technical name.	COMMON NAME.	Technical name.
Ácana	Bassia albescens.	Guayacan	Guajacum officinale.
Almendro	Laplacea curtyana.	Jaimiqui	Byrsonima lucida.
Arabo	Erytroxylum obovatum.	Jamaquey	Belaira mucronata.
Abua amarilla	Zanthoxylum bombacifolium.	Jiqui de costa	Malpighia obovata.
		Jocuma prieto	Syderoxylon mastichodendron.
Baria	Cordia gerascanthoides.		
Carne de doncella	Byrsonima lucida.	Jucaro prieto	Busida capitata.
Caoba	Swietenia mahogani.	Maboa	Cameraria latifolia.
Cedro	Cedrella odorata.	Majagua	Hibiscus tiliaceus.
Cocuyo	Bumelia nigra.	Moruro de costa	Acacia littoralis.
Cuajani	Cerasus occidentalis.	Quiebra hacha	Copaifera hymenofolia.
Chicharron prieto	Chuncoa abovate.	Roble real	Tecoma longiflora.
Dagame	Calicophyllum candidissimum.	Sabicu	Lysiloma sabico.
		Tengue	Poeppigia procera.
Fustete	Maclura tintorea.	Yaba	Andira inermis.
Guao de costa	Rhus metopium.	Yaiti	Excocaria lucida.
Frijolillo amarillo	Lenchocarpus tatifolius.	Yaya	Gualteria virgata.
Guaguasi	Casearia totiodes.		

FOR TANNING.

Los guayabos	Psidium.	Mangle colorado	Rhizophora mangle.
Marañon	Anacardium occidentalis.	Mangle blanco	Avicennia nitida.
Moruro de sabana	Petophorum adriatum.	Encina	Quercus virens.
Peralejo de sabana	Byrsonima crassifolia.	Pataban	Lagunicularia racemosa.

DYEWOODS.

Fustete	Maclura tinctoria.	Brazil colorado	Cæsalpinia crista.
Bija ó achiote annato.	Bixa orellana.	Brazilete	Coulteria tintoria
		Peralejo de monte	Byrsonima cubensis.

OIL WOODS.

Coco	Cocos nucifera.	Mamey colorado	Lucuma bonplandii.
Corojo	Cocos crispa.	Aguacate	Persea gratissima.
Piñon	Erythrina corallodendrum.	Encina	Quercus virens.

FIBER WOODS (USED FOR CORDAGE).

Daquilla	Lagetta linteraria.	Guama comun	Lonchocarpus pyxidanius.
Guara comun	Cupania tomentosa.	Guacacoa	Daphnopsis cubensis.
Majagua	Hibiscus tiliaceous.	Corojo	Cocos crispa.
Majaguilla	Pavonia racemosa.		

GUM AND RESIN WOODS.

Almácigo	Bursera gummifera.	Abey hembra	Papigia excelsa.
Ciruelo	Spondias lutea.	Maboa	Cameraria latifolia.
Cedro	Cedrela odorata.	Mango	Manguiera indica.
Copal	Voica copal.	Marañon	Anacardium occidentale.
Guaguasi	Caseria lotiodes.	Mamey amarillo	Mammea americana.
Manajú	Rheedia aristata.	Pino	Pinus occidentalis.
Copey	Clusia rosea.	Yaba	Andira inermis.

Fruit trees, etc.—Besides the enumerated species there are about fifty different species of fruit trees and a great number of other trees whose wood is used for fuel, fencing, carpentry, and cabinetwork.

PRODUCTS OF THE MINERAL KINGDOM.

The contemporary historians, on the discovery of America, made especial mention of the mineral wealth of Cuba, although limiting it to gold, silver, and copper, and in regard to the first, expressing themselves in the most glowing terms.

Although the Spanish conquerors knew well the auriferous wealth in Cuba and profited by it—they withdrew their attention from these mines, and with great energy exploited those of less precious metals.

Precious stones are not abundant in Cuba, although fine opals are found in some rivers and streams; in the suburbs of Habana in the Guanabacoa hills there are amethysts; and there is reason to believe that in the eastern province there are beds of emeralds.

Although the mineral wealth of Cuba is considerable and its value is enhanced by its proximity to the United States, for more than half a century capitalists have feared to risk their money in any mining enterprise, chiefly because of the scarcity of laborers and the unstable condition of the country's laws.

The following table gives an idea of the number and area of the Cuban mines, with concessions in force on December 31, 1907:

MINERAL.	PINAR DEL RÍO.		HABANA.		MATANZAS.	
	Number.	Area, hectares.[1]	Number.	Area, hectares.[1]	Number.	Area, hectares.[1]
Total...............	96	5,185	49	2,589	41	2,983
Asphalt...................	28	911	29	956	30	1,459
Coal......................	6	578	8	859	....	....
Copper....................	23	1,206	5	413	3	97
Gold......................	(2)	(2)	1	64	1	125
Iron......................	31	2,140	4	189	3	560
Manganese................	....	....	....	....	1	110
Petroleum................	4	274	2	108	3	632
All other minerals..........	4	76	....	....	....	....

MINERAL.	SANTA CLARA.		CAMAGÜEY.		ORIENTE.	
	Number.	Area, hectares.[1]	Number.	Area, hectares.[1]	Number.	Area, hectares.[1]
Total...............	91	4,028	97	5,646	857	72,667
Asphalt...................	12	189	16	218	7	253
Coal......................	2	52	....	....	9	521
Copper....................	24	459	27	1,274	223	7,745
Gold......................	(2)	(2)	..	....	20	537
Iron......................	14	500	51	4,100	271	44,999
Manganese................	....	....	....	....	218	11,364
Petroleum................	....	....	....	....	3	405
All other minerals..........	39	2,828	3	54	106	6,843

[1] A hectare is equal to 2,471 acres.   [2] Included in "all other minerals."

In the mines in the provinces of Pinar del Río, Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara the only work carried on was the work of investigation and exploitation, while it is not known that any mine in Camagüey was exploited. In the province of Oriente a number of mines were being operated.

There are other mineral riches absolutely neglected which are no less important than those mentioned, and which will prove great sources of wealth. Thus vast deposits of iron of very good quality remain unexploited, and there are extensive peat beds which at some future day will be utilized as fuel and in the production of nitrate.

HISTORY.

Many books have been written about Cuba, but there are few detailed and reliable histories. Such information as is available with regard to the history of this country is in fragmentary form, and many important events connected with the affairs of the island are unrecorded, or so briefly discussed as to be unintelligible.

DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT.

Cuba was discovered by Columbus on 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 Camagüey. 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. On November 12 he left this place. The records in his journal do not indicate clearly where he sailed between that date and November 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 Camagüey, finally reaching the Bay of Nuevitas.

On November 26 he sailed southeast along the coast of Oriente and on the evening of November 27 he arrived at Baracoa. From there he sailed, on December 4, to Point Maisi, 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 Maisi as far as Batabanó and the Isle of Pines, which he reached on June 13, having in the meantime discovered the Island of Jamaica. During this voyage Columbus visited Guantánamo, Trinidad, and probably Cienfuegos. During his fourth and last voyage, he touched at Cayo Largo, off the south coast of the province of Oriente, in July, 1502, and again in May, 1503.

Cuba does not appear to have been visited by many other explorers. In 1508 Sebastian Ocampo, acting under the orders of Nicolas de Ovando,

Governor of San Domingo, reported that Cuba was an island, but it is probable that this fact was known several years before. Apparently Cuba did not receive 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 on his second voyage, to subdue and colonize Cuba. With a force of 300 men he sailed from San Domingo and landed near Point Maisi, 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, and established settlements at Sancti-Spiritus, Remedios, Bayamo, Puerto Principe, and San Cristobal de la Habana, the last named colony being located on what is now the site of Batabanó. In 1519 the name of Habana was transferred to a settlement on the site now known by that name. 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 Santiago became the capital and the seat of the bishopric. 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 afterwards the name was changed to Ave María, in honor of the Virgin. Through all these official changes, however, it retained its native original name.

CUBA UNDER SPANISH RULE.

Until his death in 1524 Velasquez continued to govern Cuba as *adelantado*, or lieutenant-governor, under the governor and *audiencia* of San Domingo, He had five successors in the office of lieutenant-governor. 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. After the founding of the colonies by Velasquez, the Spanish population increased very slowly; for more than one hundred years only two additional towns were founded, Guanabacoa in 1555 and El Cobre in 1558. In the seventeenth century but two towns of any importance, Matanzas and Santa Clara, were founded, and in the eighteenth but nine. 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.

If the situation and many natural advantages of Cuba be considered, it is evident that either the Cubans were blind to their opportunities or causes generally beyond their control 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.

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.

It is by no means true, however, that in the administration of her colonies Spain was an exception to the general rule of liberal and generous government on the part of the various countries toward their colonial dependencies. In fact, much of 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 to be subordinated to those of the home country, no matter how injurious the consequences, and a course in harmony with this idea 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 this population, her trade restrictions 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, 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 and was given exclusive charge of the regulation of trade and commence, 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 port was restricted to that place, and when the capital was transferred to Habana, that city became the sole port of entry. Even between the ports of Habana and Seville or Cadiz, until 1765, 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 warships, partly for protection against freebooters and pirates, but chiefly to prevent trade with other ports.

The maritime laws regulating trade and commerce forbade trade 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.

With the exception of the period when the English occupied the island, 1762–63, Cuban ports were practically under embargo of the strictest kind until 1778, when Habana was opened to free trade. By the royal decree of October 12, 1778, trade between Santiago, Trinidad, Batabanó, and other Spanish ports was authorized. This privilege was extended to Nuevitas in 1784, to Matanzas in 1793, to Caibarién in 1794, and to Manzanillo and Baracoa in 1803.

By the treaties of 1648 and 1714 between Spain and the Dutch provinces it was agreed that parties to the treaty should abstain from trading in the ports and along the coast of the Indies belonging to the other nation. Again, by the treaty of Madrid between England and Spain, similar agreements were made, although it was provided that in case vessels arrived at the prohibited ports under stress or shipwreck they should be received kindly 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. 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.

Other commercial privileges granted in 1805, 1809, 1810, and 1812, were 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. These concessions to trade with Spanish colonies were but temporary, however, 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 a time.

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 it is plain that Spain was always averse to granting trade facilities to her colonies, and only did so for a time when forced by her necessities. After she had once opened Cuban ports and to that extent established the privilege of foreign trade, it was a difficult matter to close the ports again; consequently the next step was to restrict the trade as far as possible by duties, tonnage, and port dues, and by arbitrary tariffs imposed from time to time in such a way as to render foreign commerce unprofitable. Up to 1824 duties on foreign commerce were much greater than those 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 26½ 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.

Apparently, either this arrangement for excluding foreign trade or the amount of customs revenue was not satisfactory, for an export tariff was established in 1828 on sugar and coffee, which had by that time become important products. The duty was four-fifths of a cent per pound on sugar and two-fifths of a cent per pound on coffee. If these products were exported in foreign vessels, the duty on sugar was doubled and that on coffee was increased to 1 cent per pound. With slight modifications 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 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, is smuggling, which began with trade restrictions and monopolies and has continued almost to this day, the amount of merchandise smuggled being, for many years, nearly equal to that regularly imported and exported. Under the name of privateers, French, Dutch, English, and American smugglers and buccaneers swarmed in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico for more than two centuries, plundering Spanish *flotas* and attacking colonial settlements. Among the latter, Cuba was the chief sufferer. In 1538 the marauders attacked and burned Habana. In 1544 they attacked Baracoa and Matanzas, and again sacked and burned Habana. In 1604 Giron, a French buccaneer, landed twice in Santiago, capturing the Morro, and in 1679 French buccaneers again raided the province.

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

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 assessments were made 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 for one hundred years, thus retarding immigration, and, to that extent, the increase of population, especially of the laboring class.

An examination of the taxes shows that 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.

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 San 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 established and the administration of taxes was conducted as in Spain. After 1892 the taxes were 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 1886 and 1897, and the deficits thus caused were added to the Cuban debt.[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] For many years Cuba was prohibited from cultivating such raw products as were raised in Spain, this policy being the exact opposite of the theory and practice under which England subsequently developed her manufacturing industries at home. The system followed in England was the very natural process of paying for the raw products of her colonies in manufactured articles, and 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. With the expulsion of the Moors, however, her manufactures were practically ruined, and she became little more than a clearing house for foreign products.

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. The feelings aroused by this policy would

[1] According to the data of the tribunal of accounts (*tribunal de suentas*) of Habana, referred to by Señor la Sagra, Cuba received as ordinary and extraordinary "*situados*" from Mexico, from 1766 to 1788, the sum of 57,739,346 pesos fuertes, and from 1788 to 1806, 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, and the absence of sewers, paved streets, and schoolhouses and other public buildings essential to every community.

undoubtedly have been appeased if greater economic and political freedom had been allowed. Political independence was not generally advocated at first. Autonomy under the protection of Spain was as much as the industrial classes wished, and had this been granted ten years earlier Cuba might and probably would have remained a Spanish colony.

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 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. The conspiracy was of a serious character and extended over the entire island. 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 unsuccessful uprisings were attempted in 1824.

On May 28, 1825, a royal decree 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 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. 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 reaction-

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

ary elements, which, under the policy of the Captains-General, 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 Camagüey, 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. The object of this congress was to urge the establishment of liberal principles of commercial intercourse in peace and war, the advancement of religious liberty, and the abolition of slavery, and to discuss the relations of Haiti, the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico, the continuation of the war of Spain on her Spanish colonies, and the Monroe doctrine.

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. 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 seek the assistance of these countries. 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.

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, which was afterwards commuted by Captain-General Vives to sentence 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 this change did not benefit 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 filibustering expedition, which was prevented from leaving by the vigilance of the government of the United States. 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 of the garrison 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, in 1851 he organized a third expedition of 480 men, which sailed from New Orleans and landed, August 12, at Playitas, near Bahía 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 was dispersed; and he and some 50 of his men were 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 Camagüey, but the movement came to naught and the leader, Juaquin de Agüero, 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 Río. Associated with him were several other prominent Cubans, 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. But these expeditions accomplished little.

The revolution of 1868 was commenced at Yara in the province of Camagüey, and was ended by the capitulation of Zanjon, February 10, 1878. No battles were fought, but 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 seacoast cities. The war is said to have cost the contestants $300,000,000, which was charged to the debt of Cuba.

By the treaty of Zanjon Spain agreed to give greater civil, political, and administrative privileges to the people of Cuba. It has been claimed by Cubans that the 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 promised in the articles of the 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
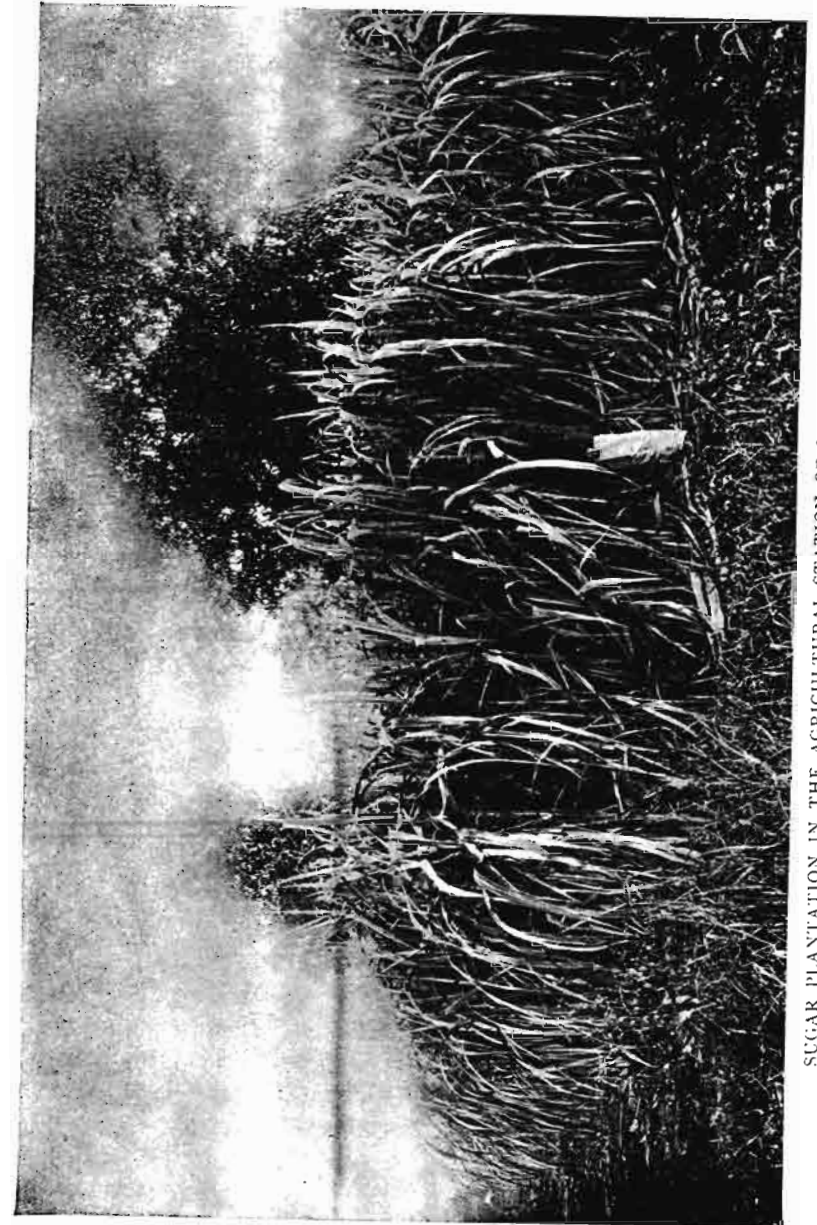
SUGAR PLANTATION IN THE AGRICULTURAL STATION OF SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS.
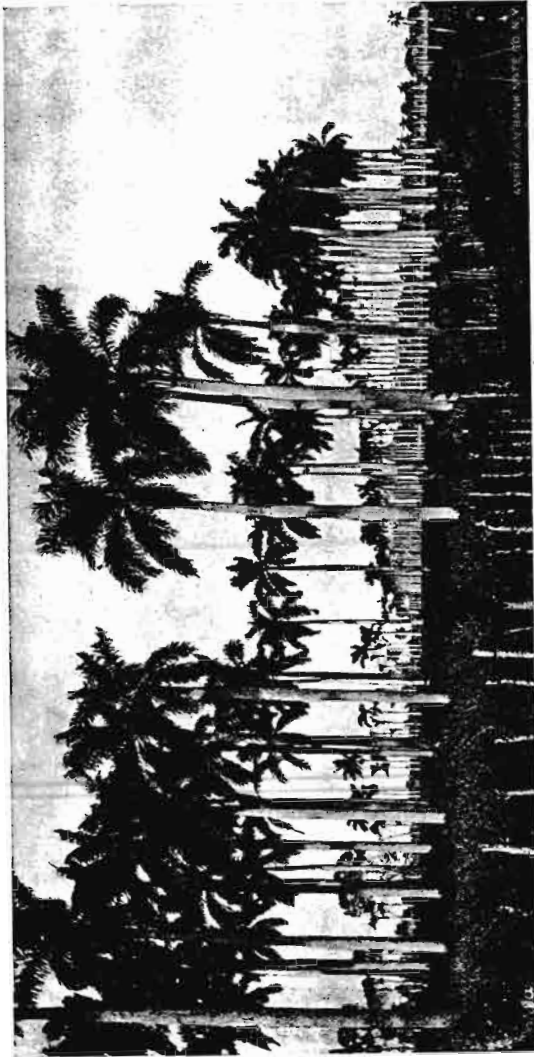
laws of 1877 promulgated in Spain were made applicable to Cuba. By proclamation of March 24, 1878, full amnesty was given to all, even to Spanish deserters who had served in the insurgent army; on May 23, 1879, the penal code of Spain and the rules for its application were made effective in Cuba; on April 7, 1881, the Spanish constitution 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 usually was a failure to execute them, and that, as a matter of fact, political conditions in Cuba remained practically as they were before the war, although very much improved on the surface. 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.

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 feeling which brought on the war. 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 the amount was very much larger in previous years,[1] varying according to 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 was 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, $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. By 1897, as a result of this and other causes, the debt aggregated about $400,000,000, or $283.54 per capita—an amount 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.

ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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. A popular movement for the annexation of Cuba was started in the Southern states during the

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

ROYAL PALMS IN THE VICINITY OF HABANA.

Mexican war (1846). Two years later President Polk made propositions to the Spanish government, through the American minister in Madrid, having in view the purchase of the island.

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, on the charge of violating the customs regulations, and the search of several American vessels by Spanish cruisers, resulted in the "Ostend Manifesto," which was drawn up by the American ministers to England, France, and Spain. In this manifesto 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." During the ten years' war, President Grant expressed to the Spanish government his belief that only independence and emancipation could settle the Cuban question and that intervention might be necessary to end the war, and repeatedly proffered the good offices of the United States in reestablishing peace. Meanwhile, in 1873, the capture of the *Virginius* and the execution of 53 of her passengers and crew in the city of Santiago de Cuba by order of the Spanish commander came near involving the countries in war, which, however, was avoided by diplomatic action.

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, 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. 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 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*,[1] 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*, whether Americans or not, and soon afterwards 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

[1] *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.

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 battleship *Maine* was selected for this duty, and sailed in January, and before long 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. A board of naval officers was convened by the President of the United States 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 the Congress of the United States 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. 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 he was ordered to proceed to the Philippine Islands and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. On April 27 he sailed from Hongkong and on the afternoon of April 30 arrived at the entrance of Manila bay, where, on the following day, he captured or destroyed all of 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 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

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

by the American fleet under Capt. William T. Sampson and totally destroyed. On July 16 articles of capitulation were signed at Santiago de Cuba, and the formal surrender of the Spanish forces in the eastern district of Santiago followed 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 on February 6, 1899, and by the Queen Regent of Spain on March 19, and proclaimed in Washington, D. C., on April 11.

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."

While the ten years' war was not without disastrous effects on the economic development of Cuba, these effects were trifling as compared with those of the war of 1895–1898, during which, according to a conservative estimate. the population of the island decreased 12 per cent and its wealth two-thirds.

THE FIRST AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

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 General Brooke revised the cabinet, vesting the administration of the civil government in a department of state and government, a

department of finance, a department of justice and public instruction, and a department of agriculture, commerce, industries, and public works.

Many changes, having in view the better administration of the government, were made by General Brooke and his successor, Gen. Leonard E. Wood, who was appointed Military Governor, December 20, 1899. The object was to confer upon the people of Cuba full civil rights, together with all the powers of local self-government—municipal, provincial, and insular—and to do this as rapidly as possible under the local conditions and the serious international obligations to protect life and property in the island, which were assumed by the United States under the treaty of Paris.

This object was accomplished successfully, and, in addition, great benefits were gained by the people of Cuba through the thorough and stringent sanitary measures put into operation, the upbuilding of the public schools of the country, the development and improvement of highways, the extension of the postal and telegraph systems, and the general administration of public affairs so as to permit the rapid development of agricultural and commercial business. A period of prosperity resulted, which not only reflected great credit on the American administration, but gave substantial proof of the wonderful resources of the island, and its great possibilities for material advancement.

THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

On May 20, 1902, the military government of Cuba, by order of President Roosevelt, issued in compliance with the promise made by the United States Congress, in the Teller Resolution, transferred the government of Cuba to its newly elected President and Congress, and the new Republic entered on its national life under the best auspices. In its relation with the United States, Cuba was different from other Latin American Republics; this unique position was due to the fact that the Cubans had adopted as a part of their constitution, a law enacted by the Congress of the United States and known as the Platt amendment and later had incorporated it in a permanent treaty between their country and the United States. According to the law and treaty, the Republic of Cuba undertook to enter into no compact with any foreign power which would tend to impair the independence of the Republic, to contract no public debt to the service of which it could not properly attend, to lease coaling stations to the United States, and to execute and extend plans for the sanitation of the cities of the island, and consented that the United States might exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence and the maintenance of a government capable of protecting life, property, and individual liberty, and of discharging such obligations imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States as were now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba.

The progress of Cuba under its own government was for some time most gratifying to its friends throughout the world. But political dissensions arose in 1905 and increased, until in August, 1906, open revolt against the govern-

ment began. In that month a small armed force took the field, and uprisings immediately followed throughout the country, led by men disaffected with the government. The ranks of the insurgents were doubtless augmented on account of the tendency to insurrection that had been cultivated by a long period of rebellion in Cuba, as well as by the inclination of many to secure relief from toil and to live on the country and the property of others. The power of this irregular force to do damage was incalculable.

The government of Cuba found itself entirely unprepared. Its artillery and rural guard were comparatively small, and so scattered as to be unable to cope with the insurrectionists. The government made desperate efforts to organize militia, but with very unsatisfactory results.

THE APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES FOR INTERVENTION.

By the beginning of September the Cuban government realized the helplessness of its situation, and applied to the United States government for intervention; and President Palma announced his irrevocable intention to resign his office in order to save his country from complete anarchy. The American State Department did all in its power to discourage the request, and President Roosevelt dispatched the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, and the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Bacon, to Habana to render all possible aid in securing peace.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Secretaries Taft and Bacon arrived in Habana, September 19, 1906. The task confronting them was extremely serious. Though there was no doubt that the American naval forces assembling in Habana harbor could in a short time disperse any large bodies of insurgents, it was quite evident that the employment of force would certainly give rise to guerrilla warfare, which would mean the loss of many lives, the destruction of a great deal of property, and the expenditure of large sums of money.

The Peace Commission, consisting of Secretaries Taft and Bacon, gave hearing to prominent men of the island, had many conferences with the leaders of the different political parties, received and considered suggestions for the settlement of the pending differences, and finally proposed a compromise. The compromise contemplated the resignations of the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, Governors, and Provisional Councilmen elected at the fraudulent elections of December, 1905; the laying down of the arms of the insurgents; the constitution of a commission for the purpose of drafting laws most urgently needed; and the holding of elections under the provisions of the electoral law to be drafted by such commission. The earnest endeavors of the commission to have the plan accepted by all parties were without avail. The President insisted on resigning, all the cabinet officers resigned, and the President called a special session of Congress in order that he might submit his own resignation and that of the Vice-President.

Pursuant to the call, Congress met September 28, received the resignations, and adjourned on the same day without electing a successor to the President. The country was thus left without a government, and President Palma so informed the Peace Commission, and stated that it was necessary for him to turn over the national funds to some responsible person. Secretary Taft accordingly issued the following proclamation establishing the provisional government of Cuba:

To the people of Cuba:

The failure of Congress to act on the irrevocable resignation of the President of the Republic of Cuba, or to elect a successor, leaves this country without a government at a time when great disorder prevails, and requires that pursuant to a request of President Palma, the necessary steps be taken in the name and by the authority of the President of the United States, to restore order, protect life and property in the Island of Cuba and islands and keys adjacent thereto and for this purpose to establish therein a provisional government.

The provisional government hereby established by direction and in the name of the President of the United States will be maintained only long enough to restore order and peace and public confidence, and then to hold such elections as may be necessary to determine those persons upon whom the permanent government of the Republic should be devolved.

In so far as is consistent with the nature of a provisional government established under authority of the United States, this will be a Cuban government conforming, as far as may be, to the Constitution of Cuba. The Cuban flag will be hoisted as usual over the government buildings of the island. All the executive departments and the provisional and municipal governments, including that of the city of Habana, will continue to be administered as under the Cuban Republic. The courts will continue to administer justice, and all laws not in their nature inapplicable by reason of the temporary and emergent character of the government, will be enforced.

President Roosevelt has been most anxious to bring about peace under the constitutional government of Cuba, and has made every endeavor to avoid the present step. Longer delay, however, would be dangerous.

In view of the resignation of the Cabinet, until further notice, the heads of all departments of the central government will report to me for instructions, including Major-General Alejandro Rodriguez, in command of the Rural Guard and other regular government forces, and General Carlos Roloff, Treasurer of Cuba.

Until further notice, the Civil Governors and Alcaldes will also report to me for instructions.

I ask all citizens and residents of Cuba to assist in the work of restoring order, tranquillity, and public confidence.

The general public satisfaction with this action is apparent from the fact that, though the government and the insurgents had thousands of men under arms, this simple decree was sufficient to establish the provisional administration, the only American force landed being a small squad of marines to protect the Treasury. The important and delicate task of the disarmament of the insurgent forces and of the militia was then successfully carried into effect by commissions consisting of American officers and prominent Cubans; and a proclamation of general amnesty was issued. The general attitude of the people of Habana toward the action of the Peace Commission was made evident when Secretaries Taft and Bacon embarked for the United States on

October 13, 1906. The people of Habana forgot their political differences, and taking thought of the fact that the horrors of civil war had been averted, all parties joined in a demonstration of gratitude and praise for the work that had been accomplished.

Upon Secretary Taft's leaving the office of Provisional Governor, President Roosevelt appointed in his place the Hon. Charles E. Magoon, who had shortly before retired from the position of Governor of the Canal Zone and American Minister to Panama, in which post he had successfully carried out the difficult task of organizing the Canal Zone government, and had established friendly relations with the Republic of Panama. To assist him, officers of the United States army were appointed advisers to the acting secretaries of the Cuban executive departments.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT GÓMEZ.

The plan approved by the Peace Commission provided for the enactment of a new electoral law. Accordingly, there was appointed an advisory law commission which, after a thorough investigation, recommended the law promulgated by the Provisional Governor in April, 1908. This law provided for an electoral college of 106 electors, apportioned among the six provinces at the ratio of one elector for twenty-five thousand inhabitants. By a decree issued a few weeks later the presidential election, at which the members of the lower house of congress were also to be chosen, was set for November 14, 1908. Absolute peace and order marked the election, which followed a vigorous political campaign. The liberal candidates, General José Miguel Gómez for President, and Señor Alfredo Zayas for Vice-President, received a total of 195,197 votes, being a majority of 68,069 over the conservative candidates, General Mario Menocal for President and Señor Rafael Montoro for Vice-President.

The electoral college met on December 19, 1908, and consummated the election of President Gómez and Vice-President Zayas, and recommended that they be inaugurated at noon on January 28, 1909. This recommendation was approved by the President of the United States. The law provides that their term of office shall extend to May 20, 1913.
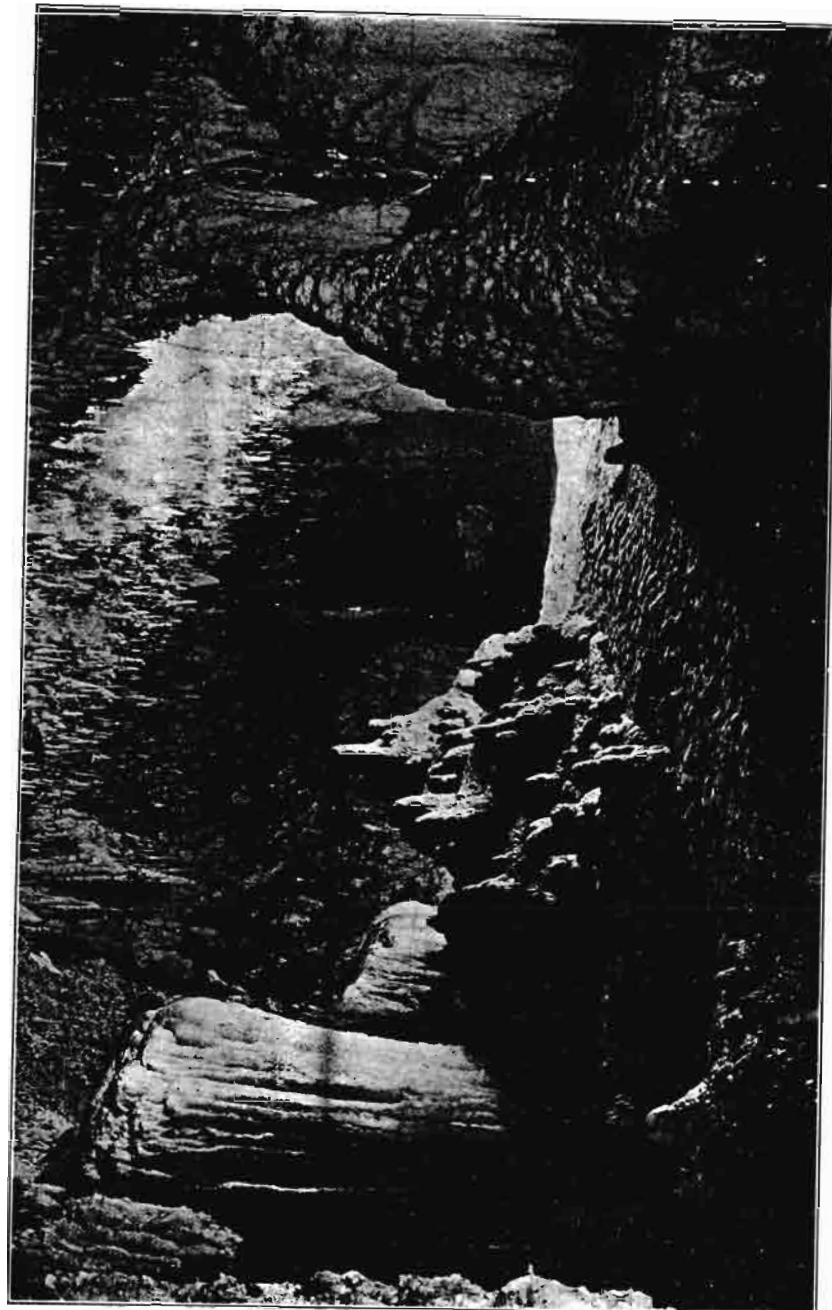
INTERIOR OF THE CAVE OF BALLAMAR NEAR MATANZAS.

THE SURRENDER TREE NEAR SAN JUAN HILL.

CLIMATE.

In the year 1899, the United States Weather Bureau established meteorological stations at the following 7 points: Habana and Matanzas on the north coast; Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba on the south coast; and Pinar del Río, Santa Clara, and Camagüey in the interior of the island. These stations were maintained by the United States until the organization of the Cuban Weather Bureau in 1905, when they were transferred to it. The Cuban Weather Bureau has established 24 additional stations, making a total of 31. At 7 of the stations observations have been made almost continuously for more than seven years, and at the rest observations have been made since 1905, but with numerous breaks in continuity.

The climate of Cuba is tropical and insular. There are no extremes of heat, and there is no cold weather. There are but slight ranges of temperature between day and night, and between summer and winter. Rainfall, though everywhere abundant, is nowhere excessive in amount. The humidity of the atmosphere is great. The prevailing winds are the easterly trades.

As a result of the slight extent of the island from north to south, the climate would be very similar everywhere, were it not for differences in exposure to the prevailing winds, differences in distance from the coast, etc.

TEMPERATURE.

The table on the following page shows the monthly and annual mean temperature according to the records made at 20 stations of the Cuban Weather Bureau during the years since they were established.

The average of the annual mean temperatures of all of the Weather Bureau stations in Cuba was 77° Fahrenheit, which may be accepted as an approximation to the average mean temperature of the island. The range among these 20 stations was from 74° in Aguacate to 80° in San Cayetano, Batabanó, and Guayabal. The location of the station, whether on the coast or in the interior, apparently has little influence upon the annual mean temperature.

The mean of all the stations for July, commonly the warmest month, was 82°, and for January, commonly the coolest month, 71°. In the latter case, the range among the different stations was 9°, from 67° in Aguacate to 76° in San Cayetano and Guayabal. In the former case, the range was 7° only, from 78° in Aguacate to 85° in Batabanó. The ranges in monthly means at the several stations differ considerably, varying from 7° to 15°, but there seems to be no relation between this range and the location of the station.

Mean Temperatures.

[Degrees Fahrenheit.]

STATION.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Range in monthly mean temperature.
Pinar del Río	77	69	72	74	76	79	80	82	82	81	79	74	71	13
Habana	76	70	71	73	74	77	79	80	80	80	79	74	71	10
Matanzas	75	69	70	72	73	76	80	81	81	80	79	73	70	12
Cienfuegos	77	70	72	75	75	78	80	81	81	81	79	75	72	11
Santa Clara	78	72	73	75	77	79	80	81	81	80	79	76	72	12
Camagüey	78	75	75	77	78	79	80	81	81	81	79	78	75	9
Santiago	74	67	70	71	74	77	77	78	78	77	76	71	75	7
San Cayetano	80	76	75	76	78	80	82	85	82	82	81	80	68	11
Batabanó	79	71	73	76	78	80	82	82	82	82	81	77	79	15
Unión de Reyes	78	71	72	75	78	81	82	83	84	83	80	76	73	11
Banagüises	77	69	72	74	76	80	82	83	83	82	79	75	73	12
Cifuentes	76	68	71	72	73	75	76	82	82	80	78	72	71	13
Camajuaní	75	70	73	74	79	82	80	80	78	78	79	74	69	11
Yaguajay	76	76	76	77	79	82	81	84	81	81	77	80	75	11
Sancti-Spiritus	80	74	73	75	79	81	81	84	80	83	78	76	75	12
Guayabal	78	73	75	74	78	79	82	81	82	80	79	78	72	11
Gibara	78	74	74	77	78	81	81	84	83	83	79	78	78	9
Guantánamo	77	73	75	76	76	79	79	81	78	79	79	78	74	10

The following tables show, first, the monthly mean maximum temperatures, and second, the monthly mean minimum temperatures:

Monthly mean maximum temperatures.

[Degrees Fahrenheit.]

STATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Pinar del Río	78	80	83	85	87	88	90	90	89	86	82	79
Habana	75	77	79	80	83	85	86	85	86	83	80	77
Matanzas	78	81	83	83	86	89	90	91	91	86	82	77
Cienfuegos	79	82	83	85	87	87	89	89	87	86	82	80
Santa Clara	80	84	86	86	91	89	92	90	90	87	82	81
Camagüey	80	84	85	87	89	90	91	91	90	88	85	83
Santiago	83	83	85	86	87	89	89	90	88	86	84	83
San Cayetano	81	82	84	86	88	89	91	91	90		89	86
Guanajay	75	80	82	83	87	88	89			79	78	78
Batabanó	81	85	88	90	94	95	98	98	98	94	88	87
Aguacate	78	82	84	85	90	92	93	93	92	89	85	79
Unión de Reyes	79	82	81	84	86	87	90	90	88	88	81	80
Banagüises	77	79	83	85	88	89	90	90	89	88	81	78
Sierra Morena	72	74	76	78	86	88	89	88	88	85	80	76
Cifuentes	74	70	79	80	84	84	86	86	85	83	78	76
Camajuaní	80	84	86	88	91	92	92	93	91	89	82	79
Yaguajay	79	81	82	83	86	86	89	90	90	88	86	85
Sancti-Spiritus	75	77	80	80	84	85	86	87	84	82	79	76
Morón	74	75	76	77	80	82	85	86	86	82	79	75
Guayabal	88	89	90	91	92	92	97	97	94	94	91	87
Manzanillo	81	80	84	87	92	92	92	95	93	91	85	81
Gibara	81	83	84	87	88	90	92	93	93	91	88	87
Guantánamo	87	88	88	88	91	91	92	92	90	90	91	87

Monthly mean minimum temperatures.

[Degrees Fahrenheit.]

STATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Pinar del Río	61	63	64	66	70	72	74	73	73	71	66	63
Habana	64	65	66	68	71	73	74	75	74	73	69	65
Matanzas	60	60	63	64	68	72	72	72	73	70	67	62
Cienfuegos	62	63	64	65	70	73	73	73	73	71	68	64
Santa Clara	60	59	62	64	65	68	72	70	69	68	65	61
Camagüey	62	64	66	67	68	70	71	72	71	69	67	65
Santiago	66	67	68	70	72	72	74	72	72	72	70	68
Batabanó	60	62	64	67	71	73	73	73	72	72	69	65
Aguacate	55	56	60	65	67	66	64	63	63	62	57	55
Unión de Reyes	68	75	73	74	76	78	78	79	77	75	73	65
Banagüises	64	66	67	72	73	74	75	75	74	76	71	67
Sierra Morena	60	61	62	62	68	69	70	70	71	70	67	64
Cifuentes	66	67	69	71	75	76	78	77	74	72	72	67
Camajuaní	60	58	65	61	65	66	66	68	68	66	61	59
Yaguajay	58	60	62	62	64	66	69	70	71	70	67	65
Sancti-Spiritus	65	67	67	70	74	74	75	76	73	72	70	65
Morón	54	54	54	55	59	64	66	66	67	64	60	55
Guayabal	64	63	64	67	71	72	71	72	71	72	69	64
Manzanillo	67	69	70	71	66	69	68	66	65	70	67	63
Gibara	66	66	66	69	69	71	72	73	71	70	68	68
Guantánamo	60	62	64	65	67	68	68	65	68	68	66	61

The highest monthly mean maximum temperature is apparently at Batabanó, where the maximum temperature averaged 98° for July, August, and September, and the lowest summer maximum at Habana, Cifuentes, and Morón, where the monthly average of maximum temperatures was only 86°.

July and August have the highest monthly mean maximum temperatures in most places.

The lowest mimimum is apparently at Morón, where, for each of the three months of January, February, and March, the minimum temperature averaged 54°. It should be recalled, however, that this is a station that has been in operation for a short term only, and a longer series of observations may change this result. The monthly mean minimum temperature was most commonly lowest in January.

The following table shows the range of monthly means of maximum and of minimum temperatures through the year, and also the range between the highest maximum and the lowest minimum:

STATION.	Range of maximum.	Range of minimum.	Highest monthly maximum minus lowest monthly minimum.
Pinar del Río	12	13	29
Habana	11	11	22
Matanzas	13	13	31
Cienfuegos	10	11	27
Santa Clara	12	13	33
Camagüey	11	10	29
Santiago	7	8	24
Batabanó	17	13	38
Aguacate	15	12	38
Unión de Reyes	11	14	25
Banagüises	13	12	26
Sierra Morena	17	11	29
Cifuentes	16	12	20
Camajuaní	14	10	35
Yaguajay	11	13	32
Sancti-Spiritus	12	11	22
Morón	12	13	32
Guayabal	10	9	34
Manzanillo	15	8	32
Gibara	12	7	27
Guantánamo	5	8	32

These figures, and especially those of the third column, which give the differences between the highest temperatures of the warmest month and the lowest temperatures of the coolest month, illustrate the slightness of the temperature range in the island. There is no indication here that the range of temperature is greater in the interior than on the coast.

The two tables on the following page show the highest and the lowest temperatures recorded during the years of observation.

The highest temperature here recorded was at Guayabal in 1907, when the temperature reached 113°. This place and Batabanó, near the south coast, recorded the highest temperatures for each year since records for them have been made. The maximum at Habana, it will be noted, was 94° in the year 1901, while in 1905, 1906, and 1907, the temperature did not go above 90°, and in 1904 the maximum was only 86°. This city is one of the coolest points in Cuba, not only in regard to the maximum temperatures, but as to mean temperature.

It might be expected that the extremes of heat would be greater in the

interior than on the coast, especially the north coast, to which the trade wind comes directly from the sea. This theory is not, however, borne out by the records, since equally high temperatures are found on the coast and in the interior.

Absolute Maximum.
[Degrees Fahrenheit.]

STATION.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Pinar del Río	95	96	95	....	93	95	95	98
Habana	91	94	91	91	86	90	90	90
Banagüises	94	96	101	93	91	95	93	93
Cienfuegos	93	94	95	96	90	94	91	92
Morón	96	96	97	91	91	89	89	....
Camagüey	....	....	95	93	97	100	102	....
Santiago	95	95	93	94	92	89	91	93
Batabanó						103	105	106
Aguacate						97	95	97
Matanzas						93		95
San Antonio						99	97	97
Camajuaní						100	97	
Cifuentes						89	89	90
Santa Clara						97	98	
Yaguajay						98	95	
Guayabal						108	106	113
Gibara						99		
Guantánamo						97	96	96
Manzanillo							97	
Catalina de Güines								97
Sierra Morena								104
Cayamas								95
Congojas								95
Cruces								95
Sancti-Spiritus								95

Absolute Minimum.
[Degrees Fahrenheit.]

STATION.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Pinar del Río	51	47	46	50	....	47	49	55
Habana	53	50	51	55	58	52	53	52
Banagüises	47	42	45	57	55	52	43	46
Cienfuegos	46	47	45	45	54	46	40	50
Morón	50	45	45	46	49	43	38	....
Camagüey	....	....	....	....	44	46	45	....
Santiago	59	57	55	....	....	54	55	61
Batabanó						47	32	50
Aguacate						40	45	50
Matanzas						46		48
San Antonio						45	41	48
Camajuaní						44	40	
Cifuentes						53	52	55
Santa Clara						44	43	
Yaguajay						42	47	
Guayabal						59	46	50
Gibara						54		
Guantánamo						54	41	52
Manzanillo							54	
Catalina de Güines								50
Sierra Morena								46
Cayamas								46
Congojas								45
Cruces								59
Sancti-Spiritus								50

The lowest temperature on record was the freezing point, reached at Batabanó in 1906. The temperature has been as low as 38° at Morón, and as low as 40° at several other points. These low temperatures are the result of cold waves from the United States. At Habana, the lowest temperature was 50°.

There were 16 stations with lower, but five with higher absolute minimum temperatures.

As with the maximum temperatures, so with the minimum temperatures, there appears to be no relation between the location of the stations and the temperature. At the interior stations, the minimum temperatures were no lower than at those on the coast.

The following table gives the highest and lowest temperatures on record, and the difference between them, or the extreme range of temperature:

Range between absolute maximum and minimum temperatures.

[Degrees Fahrenheit.]

STATION.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
Pinar del Río	98	46	52
Habana	94	50	44
Banagüises	101	42	59
Cienfuegos	96	40	56
Morón	97	38	59
Camagüey	102	44	58
Santiago	95	54	41
Batabanó	106	32	74
Aguacate	97	40	57
Matanzas	95	46	49
San Antonio	99	41	58
Camajuaní	100	40	60
Cifuentes	90	52	38
Santa Clara	98	43	55
Yaguajay	98	42	56
Guayabal	113	46	67
Gibara	99	54	45
Guantánamo	97	50	47
Manzanillo	97	54	43
Catalina de Güines	97	50	47
Sierra Morena	104	46	58
Cayamas	95	46	49
Congojas	95	45	50
Cruces	95	59	36
Sancti-Spiritus	95	50	45

The differences between the maximum and minimum temperatures ranged from 36° to 74°. At Habana, the difference was 44°, a very low range. Out of the 25 stations, 20 have larger differences.

The differences are no greater in the interior of the island than on the coast.

RAINFALL.

The table at the top of the following page presents for 21 stations, the monthly and annual rainfall, obtained by taking the mean of all the available observations. The figures for the 7 stations established in 1899 are the only ones that are reliable, since the period of the other stations is too short to give the figures much value. Rainfall varies in amount so greatly from year to year that the mean of three years only may be far from the truth.

The rainfall differs greatly in different parts of Cuba. During the period of observation the least, 32.5 inches, was received at Batabanó, and the greatest, 69.8 inches, at Cayamas. The period of record for each of these stations, however, has been short. The rainfall at Habana was but 40.6 inches, an amount exceeded by that for 17 out of the 21 stations.

Rainfall.

[Inches.]

STATION.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Pinar del Río	58.7	2.9	2.4	3.1	2.4	8.0	7.2	6.2	7.0	10.8	5.8	1.4	1.5
Habana	40.6	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.1	6.4	5.0	3.2	3.9	4.3	4.6	2.6	2.7
Matanzas	51.3	1.8	1.6	2.8	2.1	7.6	8.5	6.0	5.2	6.0	3.7	1.5	4.5
Cienfuegos	54.1	0.9	1.5	2.8	2.9	5.9	9.0	6.0	5.6	8.2	6.8	2.6	1.9
Santa Clara	60.8	1.2	1.0	2.0	4.2	5.9	13.3	6.1	5.8	6.5	7.9	2.6	4.3
Camagüey	64.9	2.0	1.5	7.4	3.1	8.4	11.8	6.3	6.3	7.3	6.0	3.4	1.4
Santiago	49.5	1.5	1.1	2.1	3.4	6.4	6.6	2.4	3.5	7.8	9.7	4.0	1.0
Batabanó	32.5	0.4	0.4	1.5	2.2	3.6	3.1	1.8	3.4	8.7	4.4	1.6	1.4
Aguacate	69.5	1.8	1.2	4.7	4.0	8.2	12.3	8.5	6.5	8.3	4.1	4.1	5.8
Banagüises	60.0	0.4	1.8	3.8	4.4	5.6	11.7	5.9	10.7	5.5	3.8	2.8	3.6
Sierra Morena	43.9	1.7	0.4	2.8	0.9	4.0	8.5	5.9	6.8	2.8	1.6	4.0	4.5
Cayamas	69.8	0.4	0.8	3.1	3.9	5.7	15.8	7.5	8.0	8.7	6.9	2.9	6.1
Cruces	59.1	0.5	1.2	2.3	3.5	5.0	17.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	2.0	3.9	3.4
Cifuentes	69.3	1.3	0.5	2.4	4.9	7.5	17.2	7.6	9.0	6.1	3.5	6.2	3.1
Camajuaní	54.6	1.7	0.4	2.1	3.4	5.9	12.9	6.1	3.6	4.6	3.3	6.8	3.8
Yaguajay	61.2	2.1	0.5	3.7	3.2	5.5	14.2	5.3	4.6	4.7	4.3	8.6	4.5
Morón	60.8	2.2	0.5	2.0	6.2	5.6	15.7	5.1	5.7	3.7	6.0	6.7	1.4
Guayabal	54.5	1.9	1.3	3.6	1.1	10.0	9.6	4.7	7.9	5.1	5.1	3.7	0.5
Manzanillo	53.1	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.7	5.4	9.7	4.0	8.0	8.6	6.9	3.6	0.8
Gibara	37.2	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.2	4.3	6.0	1.4	2.8	4.2	2.0	7.1	1.0
Guantánamo	36.9	1.0	1.0	2.6	5.3	3.4	4.9	2.1	2.5	4.9	6.9	1.9	0.4

As a rule, the rainfall is least upon the seacoast, and greatest in the interior. For all the stations, the average rainfall on the north coast was 50 inches annually; on the south coast, 45 inches; and in the interior, i. e., at stations more than five miles from the shore, 60 inches.

There is little, if any, difference in rainfall between the eastern and western parts of the island.

In the distribution of rainfall through the year, there are well-defined wet and dry seasons, the former including the six months from May to October. In that half of the year, about 72 per cent of the annual rainfall is received.

The following table, made from the data for all of the stations, with due consideration as to the time of operation, shows the proportion of the annual rainfall for each month:

MONTH.	Per Cent.	MONTH.	Per Cent.
January	3	July	10
February	2	August	11
March	5	September	12
April	6	October	9
May	11	November	7
June	19	December	5

The following table shows the proportion of the annual rainfall which was recorded in each month at each station:

Per cent of annual rainfall.

STATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Pinar del Río............	5	4	5	4	14	12	11	12	18	10	2	3
Habana..................	7	4	5	3	16	12	8	10	11	11	6	7
Matanzas...............	4	3	5	4	15	16	12	10	12	7	3	9
Cienfuegos.............	1	3	5	5	11	17	11	10	15	13	5	4
Santa Clara............	2	2	3	7	10	22	10	9	11	13	4	7
Camagüey..............	3	2	12	5	13	18	10	10	11	9	5	2
Santiago...............	3	2	4	7	13	13	5	7	16	20	8	2
Batabanó...............	1	1	5	7	11	9	6	10	27	13	5	5
Aguacate...............	3	2	7	6	12	17	12	9	12	6	6	8
Banagüises.............	1	3	6	7	9	20	10	18	9	6	5	6
Sierra Morena..........	4	1	6	2	9	19	14	15	7	4	9	10
Cayamas...............	1	1	4	6	8	23	11	11	12	10	4	9
Cruces.................	1	2	4	6	8	29	12	11	11	3	7	6
Cifuentes..............	2	1	3	7	11	25	11	13	9	5	7	4
Camajuaní.............	3	1	4	6	11	23	11	7	8	6	13	7
Yaguajay..............	3	1	6	5	9	23	9	8	8	7	14	7
Morón.................	4	1	3	10	9	26	8	10	6	10	11	2
Guayabal..............	4	2	7	2	18	18	9	14	9	9	7	1
Manzanillo.............	1	1	4	5	10	18	8	15	16	13	7	2
Gibara.................	7	5	5	6	12	16	4	8	11	5	19	2
Guantánamo............	3	3	7	14	9	13	6	7	13	19	5	1

WIND DIRECTION.

The following table shows the prevailing winds at the 7 long-term stations:

STATION.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Pinar del Río.......	E	N	NE	E	E	E	E	E	E	NE	NE	E	E
Habana.............	E	E	E	V	NE	NE	E	E	E	NE	ENE	ENE	NE
Matanzas...........	NE	NE	E	NE	NE	E	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Cienfuegos.........	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	E	NE	NE	E	NE	NE
Santa Clara........	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE
Camagüey..........	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Santiago...........	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	V	NE	NE	NE	NE	V	N	N

The prevailing wind over Cuba is the northeast trade wind. Its uniformity is modified by the season and by the time of day; it is broken by barometric disturbances; and it is deflected in many localities by local topography.

In summer, when the sun is high, and Cuba is on or near the equator, the direction of the trade wind is very nearly east, while in winter it is more nearly northeast. At points on or near the coast, the land and sea breezes deflect it very appreciably. Thus, in Habana, in July, the wind at night blows from the ESE, and in the day from the NE, changing at about 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. The following are the wind directions in that city for each two hours:
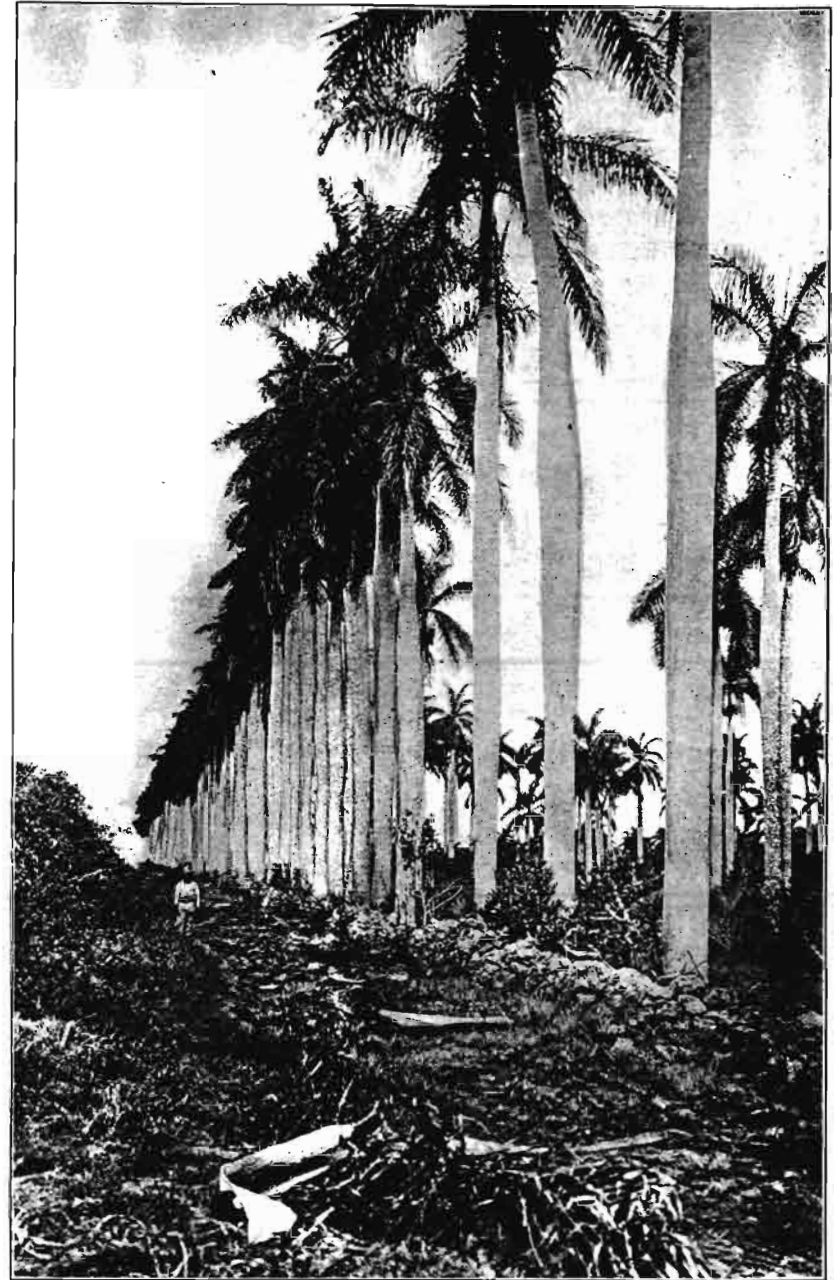
AN AVENUE OF ROYAL PALMS, MATANZAS.

CLIMBING THE ROYAL PALM.

TIME.	Direction.	TIME.	Direction.
2 a. m.	ESE	2 p. m.	N E
4	ESE	4	EN E
6	ESE	6	EN E
8	ESE	8	E
10	EN E	10	E
12 m.	N E	12 night	ESE

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The following table gives, for 6 stations, the annual and monthly mean atmospheric pressures, corrected for temperature and reduced to sea level:

MONTH.	Pinar del Río.	Habana.	Matanzas.	Cienfuegos.	Camagüey.	Santiago.
Year	30.02	29.99	30.02	29.97	29.98	29.96
January	30.14	30.08	30.17	30.05	30.04	30.03
February	30.03	30.04	30.05	30.00	30.02	30.00
March	30.08	30.02	30.07	30.01	30.03	30.00
April	30.01	29.98	30.00	29.97	29.99	29.96
May	29.94	29.93	29.98	29.93	29.95	29.93
June	29.94	29.93	29.92	29.92	29.95	29.94
July	30.03	30.03	30.05	29.98	30.00	29.96
August	30.06	30.00	30.04	29.97	29.98	29.97
September	29.99	29.95	29.94	29.92	29.92	29.91
October	29.98	29.92	29.95	29.90	29.89	29.90
November	30.03	29.97	30.00	29.99	29.98	29.94
December	30.02	30.03	30.04	30.02	30.02	29.97

The annual average pressures at different stations range closely about 30 inches, and the average of the 6 stations is 29.99. At all stations, the pressure is greater in the cool than in the warm season. The average pressures for the six months from November to April, and those for the remaining six months are as follows for 6 of the original stations:

STATION.	November to April.	May to October.	Difference.
Pinar del Río	30.05	29.99	0.06
Habana	30.02	29.96	0.06
Matanzas	30.06	29.98	0.08
Cienfuegos	30.01	29.94	0.07
Camagüey	30.01	29.95	0.06
Santiago	29.98	29.93	0.05

The differences in pressure at the two seasons of the year range, at different stations, from 5 to 8 hundredths of an inch. It will be recalled that the months of comparatively low pressure are those which constitute the rainy season. It will also be noted that the slight increase in pressure in July and August accompanies a slight diminution in the rainfall.

SUNSHINE.

The following table shows the number of clear days in 1907, and in each month of that year at each of the 14 stations for which the record was complete:

Number of clear days.

STATION.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Pinar del Río	153	20	14	23	19	14	7	10	7	7	8	14	10
Habana	101	6	9	31	9	8	4	4	3	5	9	6	7
Batabanó	218	24	16	26	22	12	13	13	9	16	17	22	28
Aguacate	252	21	21	29	23	21	17	16	19	18	24	19	24
Matanzas	200	13	11	26	18	15	17	20	23	14	9	19	15
Banagüises	246	30	25	30	26	21	7	11	16	9	25	25	21
Sierra Morena	264	31	24	22	21	20	8	11	27	19	25	29	27
Congojas	193	22	10	28	20	13	9	20	12	7	18	22	12
Cienfuegos	259	29	21	31	25	26	16	24	20	22	11	19	15
Cruces	207	23	23	30	22	15	4	14	7	10	19	22	18
Cifuentes	274	20	21	31	22	23	12	21	23	26	31	27	17
Guayabal	68	28	2	0	14	1	0	12	4	0	0	6	1
Santiago	160	18	18	28	14	9	7	11	10	8	11	15	11
Guantánamo	258	21	15	29	28	25	20	21	19	20	6	26	28

The different stations present a wide range in the number of clear days, the variation being from 68 in Guayabal to 274 in Cifuentes. The location of the stations, whether on the north or the south coast or in the interior, does not seem to affect the amount of sunlight.

PROVINCES AND THE ISLE OF PINES.

The Republic of Cuba is divided into 6 provinces, which from west to east are as follows: Pinar del Río, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camagüey, and Oriente.

These provinces are subdivided into 82 municipalities, in the following proportion: Pinar del Río, 12; Habana, 18; Matanzas, 10; Santa Clara, 21; Camagüey, 5; Oriente, 16.

The municipalities are in turn divided into barrios or wards, which correspond, somewhat, in extent and organization, to our election districts, their object being to aid municipal control by means of delegates known as alcaldes de barrio, an office equivalent to the justice of the peace in the United States. The number of these in the entire island is nearly 1,100. Both municipalities and barrios differ widely in area and population. The five municipalities of Camagüey are large in area, while several in Habana and one or two in Oriente are in area little more than cities. In population, on the other hand, the municipalities range from Habana, with about 300,000 people, down to municipalities containing little more than 3,000 inhabitants. In Cuba the sections of the island are popularly known as *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 Cinca Villas*, from the meridian of Cienfuegos to that of Sancti-Spiritus; and *Sierra Adentro*, from the latter to Cape Maisi.

The following table gives the area of each of the 6 provinces and also the population of each as shown at the different censuses:

PROVINCE.	Area, square miles.	POPULATION.			
		1861 [1]	1887	1899	1907
Total	44,164	1,396,530	1,631,687	1,572,797	2,048,980
Pinar del Río	5,206	146,685	225,891	170,354	240,372
Habana	3,170	393,789	451,928	427,514	538,010
Matanzas	3,256	234,524	259,578	202,444	239,812
Santa Clara	8,257	271,310	354,122	356,536	457,431
Camagüey	10,064	85,702	67,789	88,234	118,269
Oriente	14,211	264,520	272,379	327,715	455,086

[1] Population of provinces estimated.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO.

The province of Pinar del Río is situated at the western extremity of the island, and is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the

province of Habana, on the south by the Caribbean Sea, and on the west by the Yucatan Channel.

Pinar del Río is divided into 5 judicial districts: Pinar del Río, San Cristóbal, Guanajay, Guane, and Consolación del Sur.

The lands of this province differ greatly in their formation; the Quaternaries are found forming two bands or zones, one to the north and the other to the south, excepting the piece of land pertaining to Cabo Corrientes. The southern band is a great deal wider than the northern. These lands are limited by the coasts and, generally speaking, are low and marshy; they are used chiefly for raising cattle and swine, for the manufacture of charcoal, and for the gathering of leaves and bark of the red mangrove.

The lands of the Tertiary formation also are found in two strips parallel to the above mentioned. They are especially suited to the culture of tobacco, because of their arenaceous, argillocalcareous, humiferous composition, especially in the southern part of the province (municipalities of Guane, San Juan y Martínez, San Luis, Consolación del Sur), where the Vuelta Abajo vegas of world wide fame are located.

All of the central highlands of the province belong to lands of the Secondary period. On the summit of these mountains small spaces of igneous soil, mostly composed of serpentine rocks, are found. These lands are generally of bad quality. Some coffee grows on them, but their principal products are feed for cattle, timber for construction, and wood for making charcoal. This portion of land is the most mountainous of the province.

To the southwest of the Cordillera de los Organos (Organos Ridge) exists a zone pertaining to the Primitive formation, covered by woods almost in its total area.

The principal products of the province of Pinar del Río are tobacco (the most renowned in the world), sugar cane, coffee, timber, fruits, charcoal, and cattle.

Pinar del Río, a city with 10,634 inhabitants, is the capital of the province. This city, situated in a fertile valley near the river Guama, is in the heart of the famous tobacco growing district of Vuelta Abajo.

The city itself is an antiquated one, although many changes and improvements have been introduced lately. It has several good, solid buildings, such as the civil governor's residence, the jail, the institute, and the old Spanish cuartel or armory. It has also a good hospital, cemetery, etc.

An excellent macadamized road connects the city with the port of La Coloma, on the south coast of the island.

Other important cities and towns in this province are Guanajay, San Luis, Viñales, San Juan y Martínez, San Diego, Los Palacios, Cabañas, Bahía Honda, Mariel, Consolación del Sur, Remates de Guane, and San Cristóbal. The quarantine station of the Republic is located at Mariel and one of the naval stations ceded by the Cuban Republic to the United States has been

established at Bahía Honda. San Diego de los Baños is famous for its sulphur springs, of unequaled excellence.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

The province of Habana, the smallest in area, is the most populous section of the Republic.

It is bounded on the north by the Florida straits, on the east by the province of Matanzas, on the south by the Caribbean Sea, on the west by the province of Pinar del Río.

It is divided into the following judicial districts: Habana, Guanabacoa, Marianao, Jaruco, San Antonio de los Baños, Bejucal, Güines, and Nueva Gerona.

Land of the Quaternary period is found in all of the south coast and in a small portion of the north coast, east of Habana.

The lands of the Tertiary formation are located in the southern and western portions of the province, adjoining the zones of the Quaternary formation, although the strips are rather narrow. In the municipalities of Alquízar and Güira de Melena, situated in the southwest section of the province, tobacco of very good quality, called "Tabaco de Partido," is cultivated, and also coffee, bananas, sugar cane, and oranges.

The dark soil (black earth) of the municipalities of Güines, Melena del Sur, Nueva Paz and San Nicolás, on the south coast, to the east, produces sugar cane, and, in Güines, also potatoes and many other excellent vegetables, the quantities produced being sufficient to supply the Habana markets and to furnish a portion for export to the United States.

The arenose-argillo-calcareous lands of the municipality of Bauta, to the west of Habana, are adapted to the cultivation of white and violet pineapples, which are being shipped in large quantities to New York and other American markets.

The lands of the Secondary period form a strip beginning to the south of the city of Habana and running east to the limits of Matanzas. In this zone are located parts of the municipalities of Madruga, Tapaste, Santa María del Rosario, Casiguas, and others.

A small portion of igneous soil can be found in the municipality of Guanabacoa, to the east of Habana.

Among the principal productions of the province are sugar cane, alcohol, tobacco, pineapples, "yucca," starch, coffee, bananas, corn, and fruits and vegetables of every kind.

The capital of the province, and of the Republic, is Habana, a city with a population of nearly 300,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the west side of the beautiful bay of Habana, known to Columbus and his companions as the "Puerto de Carenas," because of the fact that the great admiral found in its bosom safe shelter to carry on the difficult task of overhauling his damaged

ships, "carena" being a Spanish word meaning "overhaul." The mouth of the harbor is rather narrow, but the harbor itself is wide and deep, and a thousand ships can safely anchor there at one time.

Habana occupies a very strategic position at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, a fact which has served to give it the name of the "Key of the Gulf." The harbor is strongly fortified, the entrance being guarded on one side by the Morro and the frowning heights of La Cabaña Fortress, and on the other by La Punta and other smaller coast batteries, and these in turn being supported by the batteries of Castillo del Principe, Castillo de Atares, etc., and by the sand batteries extending upon the coast on both sides of the harbor.

The water supply of Habana is one of the most abundant and at the same time purest and healthiest in the world, the water being obtained from the springs in Vento, tanked in reservoirs at a place called "Palatino," near Habana, and carried to the city by means of an aqueduct.

The city has beautiful drives, among which are the famous Malecón (embankment), which runs parallel to the sea; the Paseo de Marti, running from the Malecón to the Parque Central; the Avenida de las Palmas; and the Avenida de la Independencia. Its parks also are very beautiful, especially the Central park and the Parque de Colon.

The city has a number of associations for purposes of instruction and recreation, several clubs, an academy of sciences, a university, a high school, charity institutions, asylums, civil, military, and private hospitals, several theaters (the principal one, named Teatro Nacional, being widely celebrated), large markets, a system of magnificent waterworks, an extensive and beautiful cemetery, sea baths, churches, convents, and good hotels, which are being improved yearly.

It is a favorite winter resort for Americans, who find in the Cuban capital the combined pleasures of seashore and city life.

Since Habana is the capital of the Republic, it is the residence of the President of the Republic, the seat of the Congress of the Republic, the seat of the general government, supreme court, superior court of Habana (audiencia), general direction of finance, naval station, arsenal, observatory, diocese of the bishopric, and the residence of all the administrative heads of the island (civil, military, maritime, judicial, and economical).

There are numerous cigar and cigarette factories, tanneries, and manufactories of sweetmeats, rum, candles, gas, beer, carriages, soap, perfumery, glycerin, etc.

Habana is the most important commercial center of the island.

Its principal exports to the United States consist of tobacco, fruit, wax and honey, sugar, and molasses.

THE ISLE OF PINES.[1]

The Isle of Pines, located about fifty miles south of the narrowest part of Cuba, is a municipality of the province of Habana. It is surrounded by the

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[1]The data have been derived, principally, from the manuscript of an article written by Miss I. A. Wright, special agent of the Cuban Department of Agriculture, and

shallow waters of the Caribbean Sea. Its area is approximately 1,200 square miles.

The island is divided by a broad swamp, about fourteen miles long and from one to three miles wide, into two parts, making, in effect, two islands. About one-third of the area lies south of this swamp and is a low, flat wilderness, uninhabited except by a few families along the south coast, who subsist mainly by wood cutting, charcoal burning, etc. In the interior of the southern section, a large part of which is owned by Americans, mahogany, cedar, and other valuable woods are abundant, but the lack of roads renders impracticable any extensive business in utilizing the timber.

The northern half of the Isle of Pines consists essentially of a plain, which is level for the most part, although it is occasionally broken by low hills. The shore of the northern section is beach sand and mangrove swamps, varying from a few feet to five miles in width, and from sea level to an elevation of from twelve to fifteen feet. This fringe of the northern part is broken by two headlands, Punta de Colombo and Punta de la Bibijagua, which project into the sea.

There are a few broad shallow streams with gentle slopes, whose sharp cut channels fill during the rainy periods. During the dry seasons, some of the smaller streams go dry.

Two elevations rise to a height of nearly 1,000 feet, the Casas mountain west of the town of Nueva Gerona, and Caballos, to the east. These mountains are composed of marble, which is sometimes coarse and sometimes fine grained and ranges in color from pure white to dark gray. Marble is the most important mineral resource of the island.

In a few places there are indications of iron ore deposits, masses of brown hematite being found scattered over the surface, but no veins of workable size have been discovered. A few small deposits of manganese have been found.

"The flora of the island combines many of the variations of Florida with the large hard wood trees of Central America and Mexico, and, singularly, the pine, characteristic of the temperate zone, which grows over the greater part of the island. * * * The tall pines furnish, for exportation, railway ties, telegraph poles, poles for the roofs of native Cuban huts. * * * One of the principal sources of wealth is lumber. * * *"

"In the forests are found extensive groves of the Creoduz regio (royal palm) and 26 other varieties of the same numerous family; the mahogany, lignum-vitae, coco wood, from which reed instruments are made; cedrela odorata, used in the manufacture of cigar boxes and the lining of cabinet woods and producing an aromatic oil distilled from its wood; and fistic, or logwood, a dye stuff. * * *"[1]

There are many native fruit trees along the streams, such as mangoes, caimitos, aguacates, zapotes, and wild oranges. Wild bamboo fringes the water courses, while, in damp places, aeroid plants drape the trees. Flowering shrubs and plants grow luxuriantly.

There are no large animals indigenous to the island, the largest being the

hutía, an enormous rat, nearly as large as a rabbit. This animal can be domesticated, and is regarded as edible by some of the natives.

Native bats are abundant, and there is a kind of vampire peculiar to the isle.

More than 200 varieties of birds are found in the island; of these about 115 are resident while the others migrate between North and South America, making the Isle of Pines a stopping place in passage. The more common birds are parrots, thrushes, cuckoos, owls, and humming birds.

There are very few reptiles, and none of a poisonous kind. The largest is the majá, a species of constrictor, whose most serious fault is his fondness for domestic poultry. A few lizards are found, also tree frogs. There are spiders and scorpions, but their bites are not dangerous.

Ants are numerous and very annoying, as are also the sand flies (jejenas), fleas, and mosquitoes; aside from these, the island is singularly free from noxious animals or insects.

There are two principal towns on the island, Santa Fé and Nueva Gerona. The former is the older, but the latter is the larger and more important, being the capital of the municipality. The villages of Columbia and Los Indios are attractive settlements.

The island has been brought into prominence recently through the efforts of landowners to sell the subdivisions of their holdings to American purchasers, as well as through the actively pushed claims of American residents that the territory embraced by its boundaries is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic of Cuba, but belongs to the United States. These claims have received no recognition; on the contrary, Secretary Root pointed out that the island has always been an integral part of Cuba, and that any change in its status can only come as a result of some agreement, hereafter, between Cuba and the United States.

The Americans began to exploit the island immediately after the signing of the Treaty of Paris and the ending of the Spanish-American War, in 1898. Since then the isle has become practically Americanized, although the natives constitute the majority of the population. American money is the only currency used; American architecture prevails outside the towns; there are American preachers and school teachers; and American wagons and carriages are constantly used instead of the clumsy ox carts of former days. The roads, which compare favorably with the best American highways, have been greatly improved during the present provisional government, and the work of road making is still going on, nearly $200,000 having been appropriated for this purpose.

The principal industry in which American settlers have engaged is the production of citrus fruits—oranges, lemons, and grape fruit—though pineapples have been grown successfully, on a comparatively small scale. Experience has shown that, in the cultivation of citrus fruit in the Isle of Pines, all lands must be highly strengthened with fertilizers, and, in most localities, provision should be made for irrigation which is necessary during occasional years of drought.
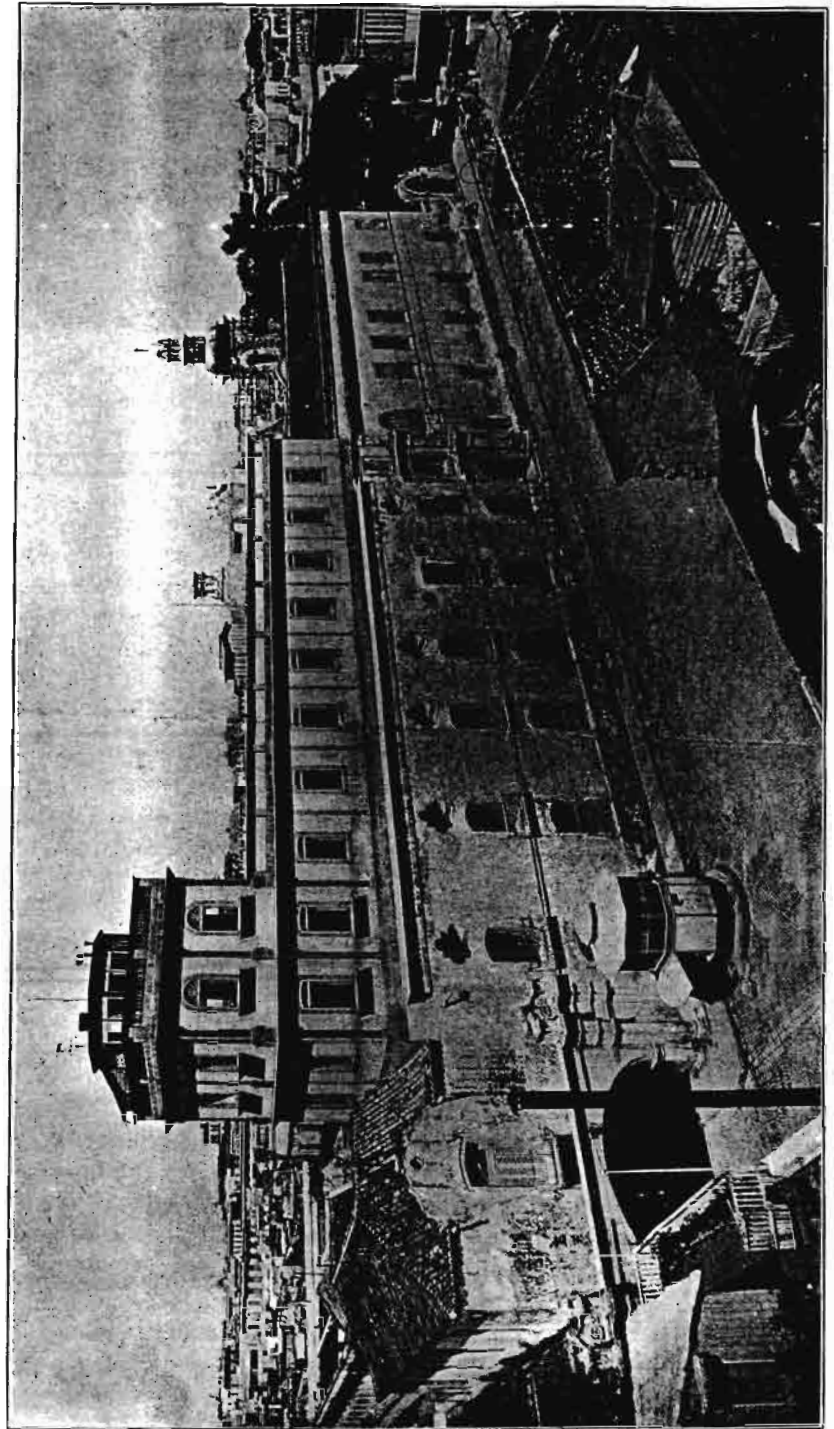
ROYAL COLLEGE OF BELEN, HABANA.

Prior to the last war with Spain, the Isle of Pines was regarded as a health resort, and was, for many years, visited by large numbers of invalids who found relief from their ailments, not only in its salubrious climate but also in the healing waters of the medicinal springs in the vicinity of Santa Fé. These springs, though located in close proximity to each other, have various constituents and qualities. Their pronounced efficacy has been fully demonstrated and recognized and it is highly probable that, within the near future, they will cause the island to become once more a Mecca for health seekers.

At the Census of September 30, 1907, the population was as follows:

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Total population	3,276	1,835	1,441
Native white	2,188	1,137	1,051
Foreign white	[1]751	513	238
Negro	136	82	54
Mestizo	198	100	98
Yellow (Chinese)	3	3	....

[1] Of these, 438 were Americans.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

The province of Matanzas is bounded on the north by the Florida straits, on the south and east by the province of Santa Clara, and on the west by the province of Habana.

It is divided into 5 judicial districts: Matanzas, Cárdenas, Colón, San José de los Ramos, and Alacranes.

The Quaternary formations are found in the shape of narrow strips, running along the north coast from the bay of Matanzas to the limits of Santa Clara province.

The lands of the Tertiary formation are situated on the west side of Matanzas, running to the limits of Habana province, and in the central and southern part of the province to the Zapata swamps and limits of Santa Clara.

The red soil of the municipalities of Jovellanos, Güira de Macuriges, Cervantes (formerly Perico), Bolondrón, and La Unión are considered the very best kind for the cultivation of sugar cane, coffee, oranges, bananas, sweet potatoes, "ñame," "yucca," corn, etc. The soil of the municipalities of Alacranes, Jagüey Grande, Guanajayabo, and Guamacaro is of argillo-arenose-calcareous humiferous composition, of dark or brown color, in some instances rather humid. It is good for the cultivation of sugar cane.

The lands of the Secondary formations are situated in the central highlands of this region, forming a zone beginning to the west of the village of Colon and running nearly to the municipality of Unión de Reyes.

The parts of this province belonging to the municipalities of Cimarrones and San José de los Ramos are extensively flooded during heavy rainy seasons on account of the swelling of the rivers that flow through or near these districts.

The principal products of the province are sugar cane, alcohol, and timber.
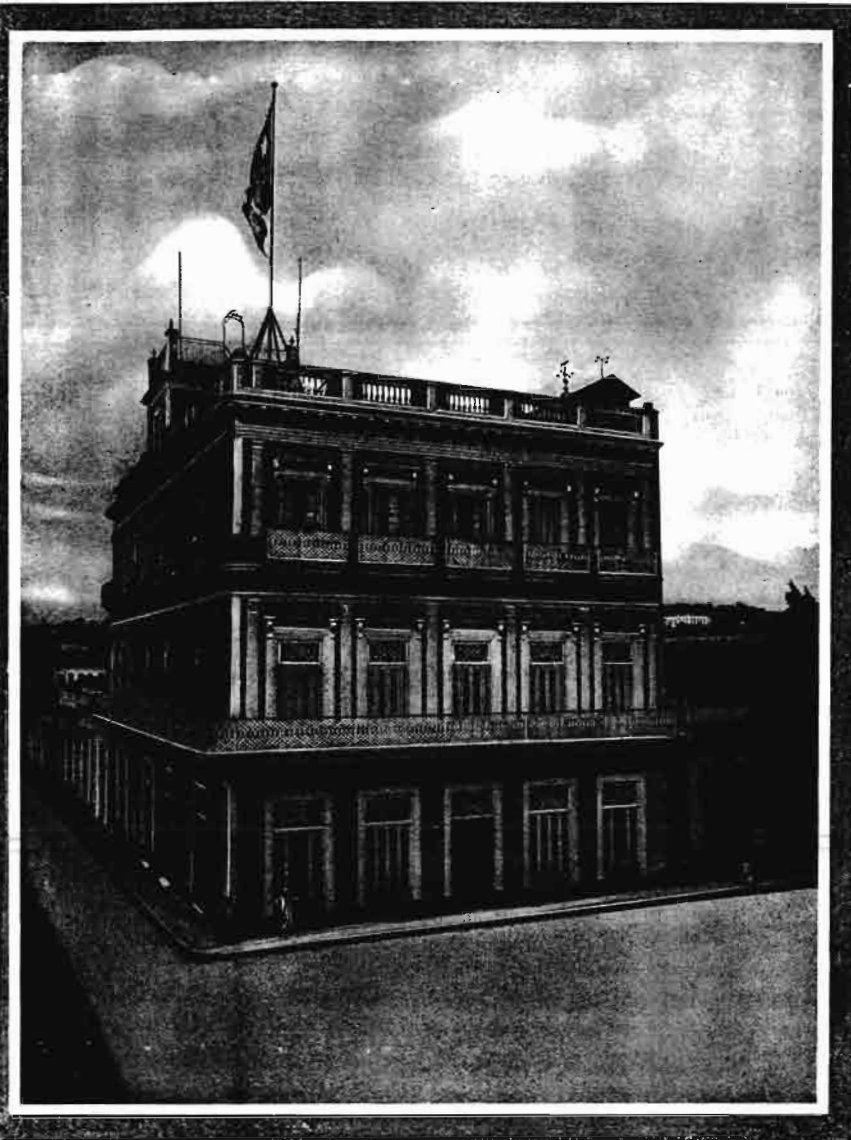
MATANZAN INSTITUTE.

Matanzas city, the capital of the province and a city with nearly 40,000 inhabitants, is located about 60 miles directly east of Habana. This city is noted for the beauty of its surroundings, one of the most enchanting views being the celebrated valley of the Yumurí. Another great attraction is the Caves of Bellamar. The city has a pretty plaza and good buildings, the most notable being the Esteban Theater and the City Hall.

The commercial activity of Matanzas is great. The principal industries are rum distilling, sugar refining, and the manufacture of guava jelly. There are railroad, car, and machine shops. Sugar and molasses are sent to the United States, the value of the exports of such products from 1891 to 1895 amounting to $59,988,497.

The climate is good and Matanzas is considered the healthiest city on the island.

Cárdenas, with about 25,000 inhabitants, is also an important commercial center. Sugar is the chief article of export. About half of the imports are from the United States.

Colon has of late years made great efforts in the direction of educational advancement. It is in the heart of the sugar-producing region.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

The province of Santa Clara is bounded on the north by the channel of Bahama, on the east by the province of Camagüey, on the south by the Caribbean Sea, and on the west by the Gulf of Matamaño and the province of Matanzas.

It is divided into 6 judicial districts: Santa Clara, Sagua la Grande, Remedios, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, and Sancti-Spiritus.

The lands of the Quaternary formation extend from the limits of Matanzas province to the north of Sagua la Chica river on the north coast, and to Cienfuegos on the south coast.

The lands of the Tertiary formation are found in the northern part of the province, from Sagua la Chica river to the eastern limit of the province, forming a wide zone, extending westward to the province of Matanzas. In this zone are located, in part, the municipalities of Yaguajay, San Juan de los Remedios, Taguayabon, San Antonio de los Vueltas, Camajuaní, and Sagua la Grande. On the south coast Tertiary lands form a narrow strip, beginning at the port of Cienfuegos and ending in the province of Camagüey. This zone becomes wider in the central region of the province, occupying a considerable extent of land. The municipalities of Trinidad and Sancti-Spiritus are situated in this zone. Soil of the same formation, occupied by the municipalities of Cartagena and Santa Isabel de las Lajas, can be found in the western portion of the province.

The lands of the Secondary period form two irregular bands joining in the west. Lands of this formation, although occupying a small area, can be found to the north of Cienfuegos port, in the municipality of San Fernando.

The lands of the Primitive formation are found on the east side of the Arimao river, extending to the north slope of the Siguanea. The renowned Manicaragua vegas are located on this formation.

The principal products of the province are sugar cane, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, corn, bananas, honey, wax, timber, alcohol, cattle; charcoal, and bark and leaves for tanning.

Cienfuegos, with a population of 30,100 in 1907, is a city of great commercial activity. It is located on a peninsula in the bay of Yagua, 6 miles from the sea, and has a fine harbor.

The city has a beautiful plaza and its streets are wide and straight; its buildings are large and substantial and it is surrounded by a great number of the finest sugar plantations on the island.

The commercial importance of the place was recognized more than forty years ago, and has increased with the development of the sugar industry. This port is now the center of the sugar trade for the south of the island.

Sugar and tobacco are exported to the United States, and soap and ice are manufactured.

Santa Clara, with 16,702 inhabitants, is the capital of the province. This city is situated in the center of the island.

Sagua la Grande, Caibarién, San Juan de los Remedios, Trinidad, Sancti-Spiritus, Cruces, Camajuaní, Placetas, and Tunas de Zaza are important cities.

PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.

The province of Camagüey is bounded on the north by the channel of Bahama, on the east by the province of Oriente, on the south by the Caribbean Sea, and on the west by the province of Santa Clara. It has two judicial districts, Camagüey and Morón.

Lands of Quaternary period extend in a narrow strip in the northern part of the province and also on the south coast from the port of Santa Cruz del Sur to Santiago de Cuba. Lands of this kind can be found also at the mouth of the Santa Clara river.

Lands of the Tertiary formation form two parallel zones, one in the north and the other in the south portion of the province. The municipalities of Morón, Nuevitas, Ciego de Avila, and Santa Cruz del Sur are located in these zones.

The principal products of the province are cattle, sugar cane, wax, honey, timber, and hemp.

Camagüey has 29,616 inhabitants, and is the capital of the province. The city is located in the heart of one of the wildest parts of the island, 528½ miles from Habana, 47 miles from the port of Nuevitas on the north, and 50 miles from Santa Cruz del Sur on the south coast. It is the seat of a court of appeal.

The manufacture of cigars is extensive; sugar, tobacco, wax, and honey are important articles of export.

Along the north coast are three large isles known as Cayo Coco, Cayo Romano, and Guanaja, which are almost barren, though possessing rich soil. They are inhabited by fishermen. The abundance of sea birds along the coast is extraordinary.

"La Gloria," the American colony developed after peace was restored, belongs to Camagüey province.

Some of the cities are Nuevitas, Morón, Ciego de Avila, and Santa Cruz del Sur. The first and last are situated by the sea. Cedar, mahogany, honey, and wax are shipped to the United States annually to the value of $300,000 to $400,000.

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.

The province of Oriente is bounded on the north by the Atlantic ocean; on the east by the Atlantic ocean and Windward Passage, which separates it from the island of Haiti; on the south by the Straits of Colon, which separate it from Jamaica; on the west by the Gulf of Guaycanaybo and the province of Camagüey.

It has six judicial districts: Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Bayamo, Holguín, Baracoa, and Guantánamo.

The lands of the Quaternary formation are found in the northern part of the province, and also in the southern part, where they extend from Cape Cruz in a westerly direction to the limits of the province of Camagüey and again from Puerto Escondido to Cape Maisi.

Lands of the Tertiary period exist all along the south coast except for the portions which have been mentioned as belonging to the Quarternary formation. The towns of Piedras, Jiguaní, Barajagua, and Mayarí are situated on this kind of soil, as are also San Pedro, San Marcos, and the municipality of Gibara.

Lands of the Secondary formation occupy the southern part of the province, from Cape Cruz to Guantánamo, and thence extend to the northeast as far as the mountains of Toa. This is the richest mineral region in the province.

Lands of the Primitive formation are of limited extent, located northeast of the port of Manatí.

Igneous soil forms a wide zone embracing the municipalities of Bayamo, Holguín, and Victoria de las Tunas; all of the northern slope of the Sierra Maestra is also of the same kind of soil.

The principal products of the province are minerals, coffee, sugar cane, tobacco, cocoa, wax, honey, coconuts, bananas, and timber.

This province contains the principal mountain ranges of Cuba. Commencing at Cape Maisi the land rises in a series of irregular terraces of limestone rock until an elevation of about 1,500 feet is reached, then gradually slopes upward, and forms a series of irregular mountains which extend from the north to the south coast. These mountains rise to an elevation of about 4,000 feet, are extremely precipitous and irregular, and are covered with

vegetation almost to the summits. Seventy miles from Cape Maisi, on the south coast, the country flattens out and the mountains recede from the ocean, leaving a large and comparatively level plain, indented by a deep, irregular harbor, furnishing excellent anchorage for any amount of shipping. This plain is known as the Guantánamo valley, and the harbor is the harbor of Guantánamo. The Guantánamo river is a stream of considerable size and navigable for light-draft boats for about 6 miles. The valley of Guantánamo is extremely fertile, and contains some of the largest and best sugar plantations in Cuba. Between Guantánamo and Cape Maisi, on the south coast, there are no settlements.

West of Guantánamo, the coast is extremely rough and mountainous. The mountains here reach an altitude of 5,500 feet and extend down to the sea. At a point about 25 miles west of Guantánamo the mountains commence to bend back from the seacoast, leaving near the sea one or two ranges of comparatively low foothills. Near Santiago the mountains recede farther and farther from the coast, leaving another large, irregular valley covered with rolling hills, in which are situated the city of Santiago, and the villages of Caney, Cubitas, Dos Bocas, Boniato, and Cobre.

Santiago is a city of about 46,000 inhabitants. It is situated on a limestone hill, at the northeast extremity of the harbor. The harbor is about 4½ miles long, and varies from a few hundred yards to a mile and a half in width. It is completely landlocked and furnishes an absolutely safe harbor.

The mountains form an almost continuous rim around Santiago. On the east the Sierra Maestra range rises to an altitude of 5,500 feet; then gradually slopes down to an almost even ridge of grass covered hills or small mountains, varying in height from 1,000 to 1,800 feet, and rises again on the west to a height of nearly 6,000 feet. A great central plateau sweeps around the coast range of mountains connecting with the head of the Guantánamo valley, gradually losing itself in the foothills of the mountains, which cover the whole breadth of the eastern portion of the island. To the northward it runs for nearly a hundred miles in an almost unbroken succession of wonderfully rich tracts of agricultural land, with here and there a high range of hills. It is well watered by numerous streams, and presents almost limitless possibilities in the way of cultivation and development. Throughout the center of this great plateau are still found large forests of mahogany and cedar, as well as other valuable woods.

To the westward this valley swings around the coast range of mountains and joins the great valley extending from Bayamo to Manzanillo, and to the north and west it connects with the level rolling country of Camagüey.

West of Santiago, the mountains rise to the height of over 7,000 feet and extend down to the water's edge. In fact, from Maisi to Cape Cruz the mountains at most points rise from the sea, and anchorages are few and widely separated. Between Santiago and Cape Cruz, a distance of about 118 miles, there are numerous small harbors, none of them practicable for large ships.

At Cape Cruz the coast bends sharply to the northward and the mountains fall back from the sea. This is the commencement of the great valley or plain of Manzanillo, which extends from the mountains on the east to the Cauto river on the west and north, and runs inland, becoming merged in the great central plateau of the island. Manzanillo is situated at the head of the Bay or Gulf of Manzanillo on the border of this extremely fertile plain, in which are some of the finest sugar plantations in Cuba. On the west, and sweeping completely around the head of this valley, is the Cauto river, the largest of all the Cuban rivers, and navigable for light-draft vessels for 60 miles from its mouth. At the head of the valley where it joins the table-land is situated the picturesque old town of Bayamo. It was destroyed during the Ten Years' War to prevent its capture by the Spaniards. Twenty miles beyond is the old town of Jiguaní. Years ago about these towns were almost countless herds of cattle and horses, but these entirely disappeared during the Ten Years' War; since the establishment of the Republic, however, they are again becoming important. From Bayamo to the north coast a beautiful rolling country is broken by great forests of timber. To the west from Baracoa, the coast is lofty and mountainous.

Baracoa is the oldest settlement in Cuba. Its harbor is small and comparatively shallow. The country is rough and mountainous, and extremely picturesque and beautiful. The principal industry is the cultivation of coconuts and bananas; tobacco is grown, although only to a limited extent. The natives of Baracoa are very skillful in manufacturing articles from tortoise shell.

The first harbor of importance west of Baracoa is the Bay of Nipe. This is probably one of the finest harbors in the world. The entrance is narrow but deep. The harbor itself, which is completely sheltered from the ocean by a high range of hills, seems almost like an inland sea. It is about 15 miles long and 8 or 9 miles wide. Flowing into it are two comparatively large streams. The larger one, known as the Mayarí river, is navigable for boats and scows for about 15 miles, up to the town of Mayarí. About Mayarí are some of the best tobacco lands in Cuba; also large forests of hard wood. The country is wonderfully fertile. Almost any kind of fruit can be grown here in the greatest abundance. Commencing at the Bay of Nipe the mountains recede from the ocean and gradually merge into the central plain. The country about Nipe and farther on to the border of Camagüey is low and rolling, and in former times was the seat of great tobacco and sugar plantations, as well as the cultivation of bananas.

The next port westward of Nipe is Banes—another excellent harbor, much like Nipe, but smaller and difficult to enter on account of strong currents. The entrance is deep, narrow, and bordered by high cliffs, and is known as the "Canyon of Banes." This entrance is about 3 miles long, and suddenly merges into the beautiful harbor. The vicinity of Banes is one of the greatest banana producing districts in Cuba. About 6 miles from the port is the little

town of Banes. This town, like most others in this section of Cuba, was almost entirely destroyed during the war, but it has been rebuilt.

Still farther to the westward is the old town of Gibara, with a harbor of fair size. The town is a quaint and picturesque old Spanish town, entirely inclosed by a wall, along which are scattered masonry blockhouses. This town has been for years the port of entry for all the northern portion of the province of Oriente.

Twenty miles in the interior is situated the old town of Holguín. While Gibara has always been a commercial town, Holguín has been dependent on the industries of an agricultural and grazing country for its resources. The town is situated in a rolling, barren country, similar to certain sections in New Mexico. In former times small amounts of gold were washed in the streams near Holguín, and now and then reports are circulated relating to the rediscoveries of old placer mines.

Westward from Gibara is Puerto Padre, a small and comparatively prosperous village at the head of a magnificent harbor. The country back of Puerto Padre is low and rolling.

About 40 miles inland is the old town of Victoria de las Tunas. This town was practically destroyed during the recent war. The country all through this section is low and rolling and suitable for either grazing or agriculture.

The general character of the soil in the extreme eastern end of the province is rocky and barren, except in the narrower valleys between the mountains, where it is extremely rich but very limited in extent. Farther westward are the rich plains of Guantánamo, Manzanillo, Bayamo, etc., with a rich adobe soil of great depth and of almost inexhaustible richness. Through the interior of the island this same characteristic obtains, only now and then clay or loam crops out. Generally speaking, the comparatively level tracts of land are highly fertile. As to the products of the soil, almost all vegetables grow rapidly and quickly, but lose flavor unless fresh seeds are brought in every two or three years. The tropical fruits, especially bananas, coconuts, and figs, grow in the greatest abundance; no attention, however, is paid to the cultivation of figs. Among the fruits that grow wild are the lime, lemon, nispero, anoncillo, sapote, mamey, plantain, guanabana, caimito, anon, pineapple, orange, and mango. Ordinary "garden truck" grows with great rapidity and is of good quality.

Excellent tobacco is also grown all about the Bay of Nipe and along the Mayarí river. The tobacco is rated second only to the best Pinar del Río tobacco. Sugar, of course, had been for many years the principal product of the soil. The larger sugar estates are at Guantánamo, at San Luis and vicinity on the plateau back of Santiago, at Manzanillo, and along the north coast of Vita and Puerto Padre. At these large plantations are found modern machinery and appliances, and the development of the sugar industry is carried on upon a strictly scientific basis. The land is largely loaned to the workingmen, who agree to turn in the cane at the "central" mill of the owner of the land. He pays them not by the gross weight of the cane, but in

accordance with the percentage of sugar the cane produces. This is an incentive, of course, to produce the very best kind of cane. All through the extreme eastern part of the island, along the mountain ranges and hillsides, are the remains of almost numberless coffee plantations. The cultivation of coffee was formerly a great industry in eastern Cuba, but the coffee plantations, like almost everything else, were totally destroyed by the Ten Years' War and the recent war. These plantations were principally established by French refugees, who came from Haiti after the uprising of the negroes in that island. These coffee plantations were a great source of revenue to their owners and to the state for many years. The coffee grown was of excellent quality and, like the best grades of the present Porto Rican coffee, commanded very high prices in the markets of Europe. The cocoa was also grown extensively by these same Frenchmen, cocoa and coffee bushes being cultivated together, the former furnishing the necessary shade for the latter.

The province of Oriente includes the richest mineral region in the island of Cuba. The deposits of iron, copper, and manganese have long been known and have been extensively and successfully worked. In addition zinc and lead are found.

Santiago de Cuba, the capital of the province, has a fine harbor, beautiful drives, and rich mines of iron, copper, and manganese in its immediate neighborhood. It has a number of tobacco factories, but the chief business is the exportation of raw materials, and the importation of manufactured goods and provisions. Sugar, iron ore, manganese, copper, coffee, cocoa, fruits, and timber are the principal products.

The city is full of historical interest; the battlefields of San Juan and Caney, the peace tree, and the remains of the Spanish squadron, destroyed outside of the harbor of Santiago, are of especial interest to Americans.
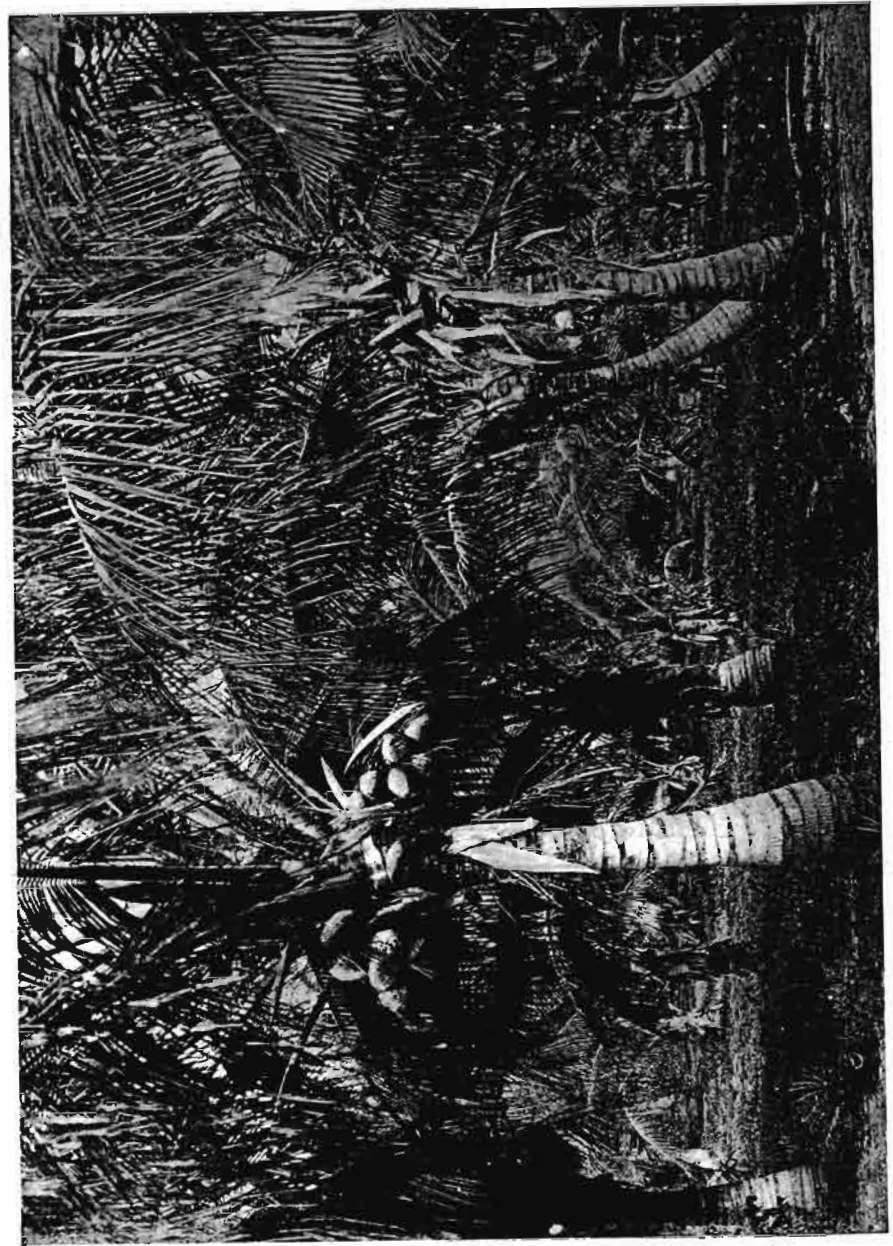
COCOANUT TREES.

A COCOA GROVE.

THE SUGAR AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.[1]

Producing farms.—The number of farms contributing to the sugar crop of 1906-7, was 186, this number being 5 more than the total for the previous year, and 7 more than the total for the year 1904-5.

Cultivated area.—Estimated upon the basis of the quantity of cane ground and the average yield per acre, the last crop required a cultivated area of no less than 849,100 acres as compared with 748,733 acres in the previous year.

Cane ground.—The quantity of cane ground increased in 1907 as compared with 1906, 1,679,947 English tons, the large amount of 14,214,946 tons being reached in the former year, and 12,534,999 tons in the latter; the quantity ground in the latter year, in its turn, exceeded that for the preceding year, by 958,862 tons.

Sugar production.—In consequence of the increase in the area devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane, the production of sugar in 1906-7 exceeded that of 1905-6; the amount produced was 1,444,310 tons in the former year and 1,229,737 tons in the latter year. The increase was 214,573 tons. The corresponding increase in 1905-6 as compared with 1904-5 was only 46,389 tons.

Sirup production.—The production of both molasses and sugar sirups has a close relation to that of sugar. The quantity of sirups obtained from the crop of 1906-7 was 46,745,736 gallons, while the quantity manufactured in 1905-6 was 37,917,752 gallons; the increase was, therefore, 8,827,984 gallons, an increase very much greater than the increase in 1905-6 as compared with 1904-5, the latter increase being 2,760,497 gallons.

Production of brandy and alcohol.—In 1906-7, the manufactures on sugar farms included 1,853,648 gallons of brandy and 400,120 gallons of alcohol as compared with 1,032,930 gallons of brandy and 330,121 gallons of alcohol for the year 1905-6, which represents an increase of 820,718 gallons of brandy and 69,999 gallons of alcohol, quantities which, in their turn, are much greater than those reached in the comparison between 1905-6 and 1904-5, the increases for that period being 226,433 gallons of brandy and 3,836 gallons of alcohol. The production of each of these liquors in factories or distilleries, aside from the production on sugar plantations, shows also an appreciable increase—1,302,053 gallons of brandy and 41,262 gallons of alcohol. It

[1] This account of the sugar industry of Cuba, and of the other industries connected with and dependent thereon, is based upon the report published in 1908 by the Section of General Statistics of the Cuban Treasury Department, of which Dr. Julian Betancourt is chief.

follows, therefore, that the excess of the national production in 1906–7 as compared with 1905–6 was 2,122,771 gallons of brandy and 111,261 gallons of alcohol. The total production of those liquors for 1906–7 amounted to 6,806,333 gallons of brandy and 2,954,809 gallons of alcohol, an aggregate of 9,761,142 gallons.

Total value of crops.—The value of the products of the sugar mills may be estimated upon the basis of the value of the exports of these products, except in the case of alcohol, with which brandy and rum must be included because details are not given for this product in the custom-house documents. As estimated these products were valued at $73,896,899 in 1906–7 and $61,514,978 in 1905–6, the increase being $12,381,921. These crops were exceeded, however, by that of 1904–5, the value of which, estimated in the same way, was $80,002,734.

Exportation of sugar.—In the year 1907, 1,292,777 tons of raw sugar were exported by the national custom-houses, while in 1906 only 1,180,615 tons and in 1905, 1,077,193 tons were exported. Although the quantity of these exports increased over 100,000 tons each year, the value of the raw sugar exported in 1906 ($57,909,932) was less by $13,843,405 than the corresponding value for 1905 ($71,753,337). Fortunately for the country, this threatened fall in prices did not continue, and the value of the raw sugar exported in 1907 was $69,416,689, or $11,506,748 more than the value for the previous year.

With regard to refined sugar, the data of the custom-houses show that there has been an extraordinary increase in the amount exported, the amount increasing from 1 ton in 1905 to 8 tons in 1906, and to 3,311 tons in 1907, while the values increased from $129 in 1905 to $1,198 in 1906 and $137,739 in 1907.

Exportation of sirups.—The same unusual condition is noted with respect to sirups, of which 34,532,005 gallons were exported in 1907, 31,530,398 in 1906, and 28,130,263 in 1905; this represents an increase for 1907 over 1906 of 3,001,607 gallons and a greater increase, 3,400,135 gallons, for 1906 over 1905. The variation in the total value of these exports was from $794,542 in 1905 to $774,627 in 1906 and $921.312 in 1907; while the decrease between 1905 and 1906 was $19,915, the increase between 1906 and 1907 amounted to $146,685.

Exportation of other products.—The normal relation between quantity and value exists in the case of the exports of sweets and preserves and liquors, other than brandy and rum, obtained from sugar cane. The exported sweets and preserves amounted to 627,900 pounds valued at $33,047 in 1907 and 380,989 pounds valued at $31,935 in 1906, thus showing an increase in quantity and in value. Similarly the exports of liquors other than brandy and rum increased from 5,676 gallons valued at $1,415 in 1906 to 217,435 gallons valued at $59,886 in 1907. In the case of brandy and rum, the quantity decreased from 1,342,892 gallons in 1906 to 1,270,745 gallons in 1907 while the value increased from $250,809 to $257,800.

Total value of the exports mentioned.—The total value of the exportations noted—namely, sugar, sirups, sweets and preserves, brandy and rum, and other liquors—amounts to $70,826,464 for 1907 as compared with $58,969,916 for 1906, showing an increase of $11,856,548, or 20.2 per cent. Of this increase the greater part was obtained in commerce with the United States, to which country saccharine products to the value of $65,156,492 were exported in 1907 as compared with similar exports to the value of $58,433,121 in 1906, the increase in 1907 over 1906 being $6,723,371.

Importation of bags and machinery.—In connection with the sugar and allied industries it is necessary to import quantities of bags and machinery. In 1907, sugar bags weighing 11,208 tons were imported; these were valued at $1,299,040. In the same year 18,481 tons of machinery to be employed in the manufacture of sugar and brandy were imported at a cost of $1,445,254. These figures compared with those for 1906 show decreases in quantity amounting to 1,021 tons for bags and 5,417 tons for machinery, a decrease of $739,401 in the value of the machinery, and an increase of $80,749 in the value of the bags. The total value of the bags and machinery imported amounted to $2,744,294 for 1907 and $3,402,946 for 1906. Thus there was an excess in 1906 over 1907 of $658,652 for importations.

Balance.[1]—A comparison, or final balance, of the exportations and importations which have been mentioned, shows an excess in the value of the exports amounting to $68,082,170 in 1907 and $55,566,970 in 1906. The excess for 1906, however, is over five million dollars less than that for 1905, the excess for 1905 being $68,313,230.

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[1]Subject to correction for 1907.

THE POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

By J. CHARLES HERNANDEZ, Director General de Comunicaciones, Cuba.

The military intervention of the United States of America in Cuba started a new era of progress in all the branches of the public administration. During the four years of that government a radical transformation was effected.

From the beginning the important question of the postal and telegraph services, which had always been in a miserable condition, was given special attention by the intervening government because these services were powerful governmental resources as well as necessities to the government and to the people. Among the numerous changes authorized, the following may be mentioned: The sale of postage stamps at post offices, instead of at the offices of "stamped papers"; the discontinuance of the delivery fee (5 cents) collected from the addressee by the carrier for each letter; the considerable increase of letter boxes; the establishment of a more frequent collection of mail; the issue of a stamp for use on mail for immediate delivery; and the creation of the Dead Letter Bureau.

In the month of April, 1899, the postal tariff issued by the intervening government was put in force. The rates of postage were as follows: Letters weighing less than 1 ounce, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents; single postal cards, 1 cent; double postal cards, 2 cents; newspapers entered as second class matter by the editors, 1 cent for a package not exceeding 1 pound in weight, provided the papers were to be distributed at the office of destination or at an office without free delivery, and 1 cent for a package not exceeding 8 ounces in weight, if the papers were to be distributed by carriers at a free delivery office; printed matter of other kinds, 1 cent for a package not exceeding 2 ounces in weight; medicine, merchandise, and samples, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. The registry fee was fixed at 10 cents.

Later the rate of postage for letters not weighing over 1 ounce was reduced to 2 cents and the registry fee to 8 cents, including the return receipt, while the rate for newspapers entered as second class matter was fixed at 1 cent a pound.

On January 23, 1906, a law authorized by Congress was promulgated, granting domestic franking privilege to all the national newspapers. This privilege, which it was feared would cause the second class mail to disappear, did not lessen the quantity of that class.

As there were no special stamps for Cuba at the time of the American

intervention the sale of United States stamps was authorized. Afterwards Cuban stamps of denominations of 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 cents were issued; of the 10 cent denomination, two different kinds were issued, one for postage, and the other for special delivery. A new stamp of 50 cents has been issued lately, which is used chiefly for parcels and packages.

The Postal Code was promulgated on June 21, 1899, by order No. 115, of the General Headquarters of the division of Cuba. This order, still in effect, granted the Postal Service the most complete autonomy, fixed its rights in a clear manner, pointed out the duties of the postal officers, and established penalties for violations of its provisions.

During the Spanish administration, the Postal Service was practically limited to the transportation and distribution of the mails. The intervening government, after considering the public needs and the general convenience, created two new services: the Money Order and the Parcels Post systems, which began to operate shortly after the promulgation of the Postal Code. These two systems, which formerly were not known in Cuba, were welcomed by the public.

The Money Order Service was established only in 32 military postal stations, but it was soon transferred to the post offices. At first this service, outside of Cuba, was in operation only with the United States; but it was extended later, to Canada. At the end of the first intervention there were 103 post offices with money order service in Cuba; at the expiration of the first government of the Republic there were 120, and at the present time there are 155.

At the close of the first American administration the Parcels Post System was in operation at 159 post offices. During the period from May 20, 1902, to September 29, 1906, it was established in 56 additional offices, and during the present provisional government of the United States 45 more have been added, making a total of 260 at the present time.

No important changes have been made in the Money Order or Parcels Post systems. A new money order blank, similar to that now in use in the United States, has been substituted for the old form and has been well received by the public, as it bears a picture of Commanding-General Calixto García Iñiguez.

No postal treaty was concluded during the epoch of the intervention, as Cuba had no definite status. Upon the restoration of the national government, five were concluded as follows: one with the United States and one with Mexico for the exchange of mail; and one with Mexico, one with Germany, and one with France for the exchange of parcels. By virtue of the first two treaties, the domestic rates in force in the country in which the mail originates are charged. With the exception of newspapers, articles under franking privilege in the domestic service are also entitled to this privilege in the International service.

Of the treaties for the International Parcels Post Service those with Germany and France, which are the most perfect, were put in force on June 1,

1906, and January 1, 1907, respectively; but the service did not begin to operate regularly until January, 1907.

By January 1, 1908, it had developed to an extraordinary extent, as shown by the fact that in this short period of time 15,000 parcels were received.

The mail transportation service was quite deficient during the Spanish administration. No assortment or distribution of mails was made on the trains en route. The intervening government established such distribution and increased the number of routes. On May 20, 1902, there were 123 routes with a distance run of 1,541,265 miles; on September 29, 1906, there were 137 with a run of 2,476,819 miles; and at present there are 145 routes aggregating 5,324 miles in length, and with an annual run of 2,545,828 miles.

Under the Spanish administration this service had never been heavily subsidized. The government granted concessions for the construction of railroads with the condition that they should convey the mails without charge. Only two railroad companies were paid therefor, the Puerto Principe and Nuevitas Railroad Co., and the Habana United Railway, which were paid $816 and $1,254 per annum, respectively. The intervening government reduced the compensation of the first named company to $660 but made no change in that of the other. The government of the Republic, because of exactions of the railroad companies which were protected by Order 34 of 1902, and because of the increase of the Postal Service, was compelled to pay all of the railroads for this service, and appropriated a large amount for that purpose; consequently, while the service required an expenditure of only $1,914 at the end of the first American intervention, it costs at present about $180,000.

When the officers of the intervening government took charge of the postal service a list of 310 post offices was exhibited to them, but at the end of February, 1899, only 193 were able to perform service. However, at the time of the restoration of the government of the Republic there were 297 in operation, and at the end of that administration, 366. At present there are 415 post offices.

The Registry Service established by the intervening government has remained without change, although largely increased in proportion to the development of business. This service is in operation in all of the post offices of the island.

The following table shows the gradual increase of the Registry Service from 1902 to September 30, 1907:

CLASS OF MAIL.	NUMBER OF REGISTERED ARTICLES.				
	1906–1907	1905–1906	1904–1905	1903–1904	1902–1903
Aggregate............	913,620	748,260	685,476	543,966	380,135
Outgoing.................	582,747	522,252	490,044	366,366	265,539
Domestic................	289,251	244,028	232,813	172,394	161,750
Foreign................	179,261	123,328	114,372	112,534	103,789
Official................	114,235	154,896	142,859	81,438	....
Incoming.................	330,873	226,008	195,432	177,600	114,596

On January 1, 1908, there were in the Habana post office 2,000 undelivered registered articles. Some of them had been lying in the office for three or four years.

At the time the intervening government established the Dead Letter Bureau, thousands of undelivered letters were found. Among them were some of the year 1891. From January to June, 1899, 73,688 letters were sent to that Bureau. In the following years the number gradually grew less in proportion to the mail, which shows the efficiency in the delivery service. During the one year of the present provisional government's administration, the proportion of dead letters has been 6.4 per thousand in the domestic service and 16.4 per thousand in the international service, the majority of such letters, chiefly in the latter service, being due to wrong addresses.

By virtue of the Universal Postal Convention of Rome, which was put in force October 1, 1907, the Cuban administration adopted two measures of considerable importance. One fixed the postage of letters addressed to foreign countries, with the exception of the United States and Mexico, at the rate of 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof. The other accepted the exchange of international answer-coupons, which, when bought in any of the countries where they are admissible, are exchangeable for 25 centimes in postage stamps in the other countries included in the exchange convention. Both decrees of the provisional government of the Republic received public praise.

Great improvements were also made in the Telegraph Service. At the end of the war of Independence there was only a small number of telegraph lines on the island and they were in ruinous condition. The Cuban forces had destroyed all the lines they could find, for the purpose of interrupting the communication of the Spanish government. During the period of the American military intervention, the telegraph service was under the control of the Signal Corps of the Army of Occupation.

This Corps, with the aid of the liberal appropriations ordered by the military government, soon restored the old lines, and erected new ones, which were used rather for the military service than for the convenience of the public. The intervening government introduced a more reasonable telegraphic tariff than the one in force under the Spanish administration. When the intervention ceased the telegraph lines of the government measured 3,499 miles, with service at 77 stations with automatic repeaters. At the establishment of the Republic the Telegraph Service and the Postal Service were placed under one Department, which was called "Comunicaciones."

During the first national government very little was done toward improvement in the telegraph lines. The service was generally bad, and was rapidly deteriorating in the extreme provinces of the island. In that period, however, two wireless telegraph stations were installed, one at Mariel, Pinar del Río province, and one at Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines.

At the end of the national government of the Republic there were 5,855 kilometers of telegraph lines and, at the commencement of the provisional

government all were in bad condition, as a result partly of lack of repairs, and partly of damages caused by rain storms and by the Revolutionary forces. All these lines were repaired, and a few new ones have been erected.

The *Duplex-polar* apparatus was installed on the central line of the island, from Habana to Santo Domingo and afterwards to Camagüey; as a result of this improvement it was possible to transmit 600,604 messages during the first year of the provisional government.

There are now under construction 6 wireless telegraph stations: one on the glacis of Morro Castle at Habana, and one each at Pinar del Río, Santa Clara, Camagüey, Baracoa, and Santiago de Cuba. The one now in operation on the esplanade between Morro Castle and Cabaña Fortress, which was previously at Mariel, will be removed to Bayamo as soon as the new one on the glacis of Morro Castle is completed.

At the present time, 6,196 kilometers of telegraph lines and 115 stations are in operation.

The Spanish legislation concerning telephones has not been changed, hence, the laws governing telephone service are not consistent with modern methods.

The Department of Communications had on January 2, 1908, 1,601 employees distributed as follows: In the Department proper, 149; in Pinar del Río, 117; in Habana, 501; in Matanzas, 200; in Santa Clara, 283; in Camagüey, 102; in Oriente, 249. There were in addition 160 substitutes without salary.
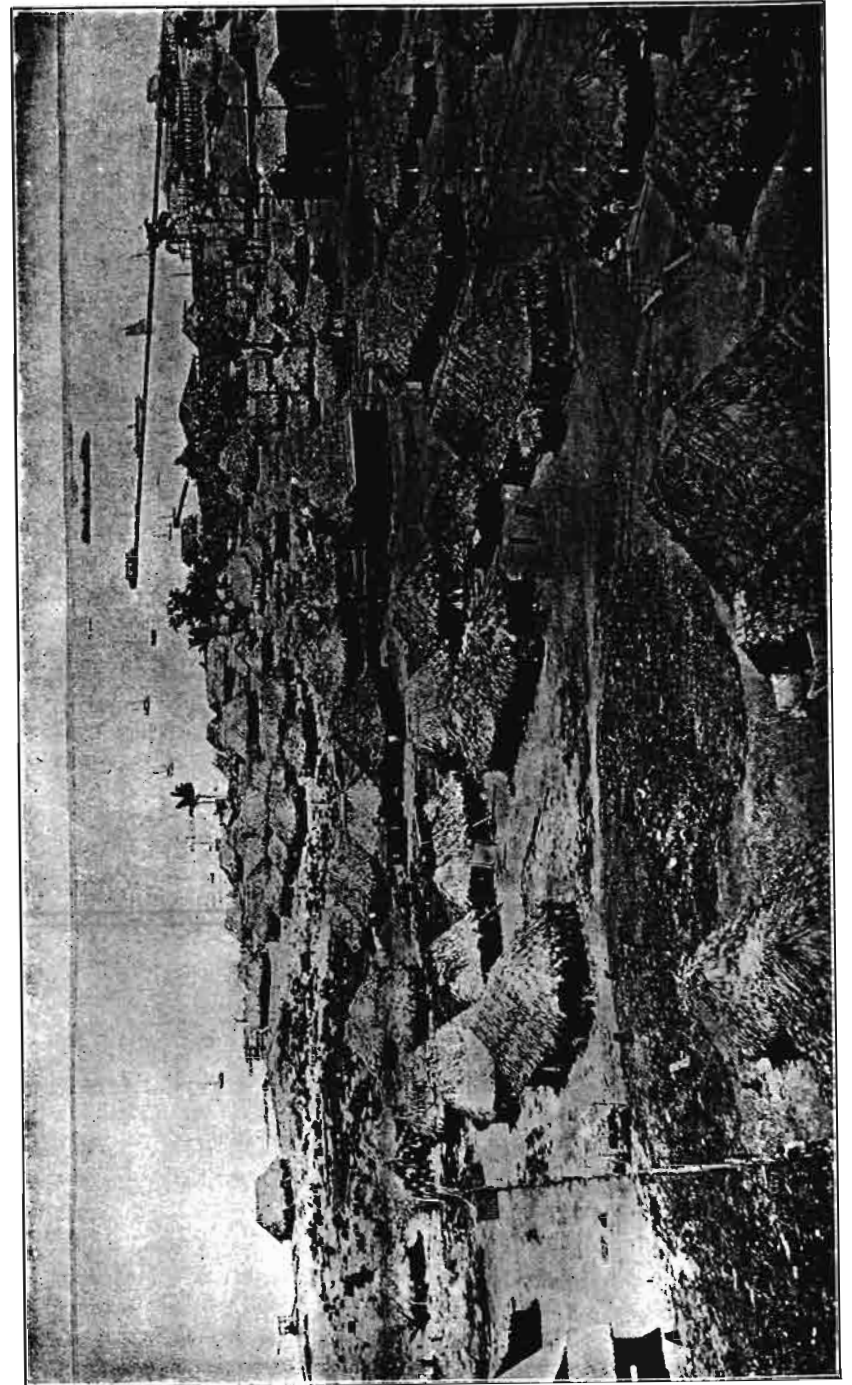
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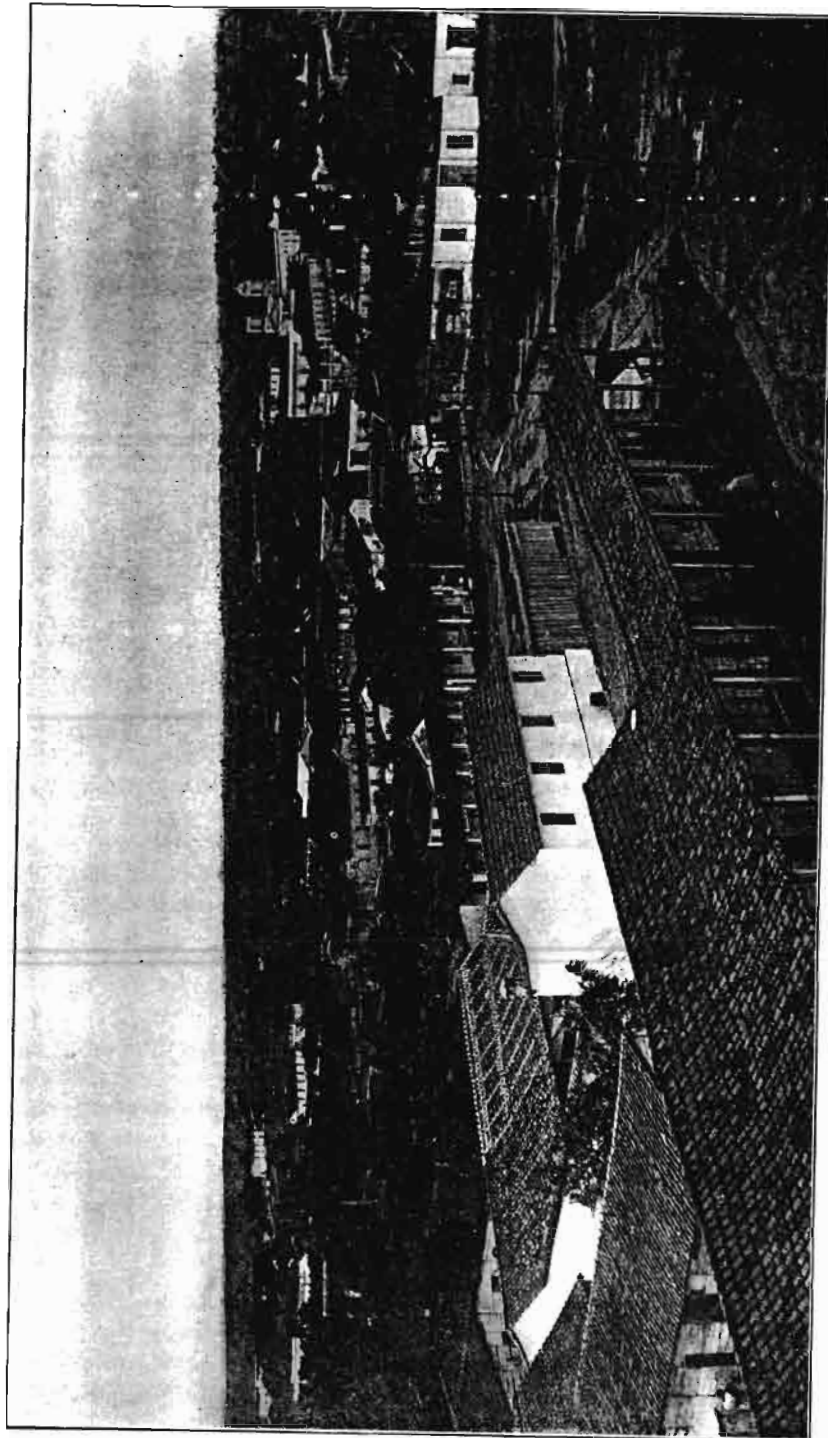
CITY OF PINAR DEL RIO.

MONEY, BANKS, AND BANKING.

MONEY.

Cuba has no currency of its own coinage. The official money of the Republic is United States currency, and all taxes and public debts are payable in the same, except fees of registers of property, which are collected in Spanish gold. In wholesale commercial circles Spanish gold is the basis of calculation, and in the retail trade and in the country Spanish silver is commonly used.

United States currency is always at a slight premium over Spanish gold, but this premium fluctuates according to the demand for Spanish gold and silver. During the year 1907, the American dollar was on an average equivalent to $1.03 Spanish gold or $1.16 Spanish silver.

The centen, or 25-peseta piece, is of gold, and has an average value of $4.85 American money. The silver coins are the peso, peseta, dos pesetas, real, and medio. The dos pesetas is a silver coin valued at 2 pesetas, for which there is no corresponding piece in the American coinage. The peseta is the fifth of a peso.

The following table will show more clearly the different coins in circulation in Cuba and their value in American money:

COIN.	Spanish.	American.
El peso	$1.00	$0.85
Dos pesetas	.40	.34
Una peseta	.20	.17
Un real	.10	.08
Medio real	.05	.04

Copper 1-centavo (cent) and 2-centavo pieces pass current at their face value in sums not exceeding the value of 1 peseta. For the government the fixed value of the centen is $4.78 in American money and $3.83 in French coins or coins equal in value to the fourth part of a Spanish onza.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The banking facilities existing in Cuba at the present time are inadequate. Under the tenure of Spain no effort was made to afford the Cubans an opportunity to bank their savings, and no attention was given to such channels for the distribution of money as are usually found in other countries.

On July 21, 1898, immediately following the occupation of Santiago by the American troops, the President of the United States appointed the North

(77)

American Trust Company, of New York, fiscal agent of the United States, and it continued to act as such until July 18, 1901, when the assets and business were transferred to the Banco Nacional de Cuba.

This bank was organized with a paid up capital of $1,000,000 United States currency. It purchased part of the assets of the North American Trust Company, and liquidated the company's business in Cuba.

The bank has branches established at Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Cárdenas, Manzanillo, Sagua la Grande, and Pinar del Río, and correspondents at every other important point in the island.

The two principal conditions from which the financial situation in Cuba suffered were, first, scarcity of money in circulation; and, second, the lack of banking facilities outside the city of Habana, with the consequent immobility of capital, and the difficulty of transferring money and credit from one point to another.

The bank sought to meet these conditions by establishing its branches at the points mentioned, through which the government makes its deposits and disbursements for the several localities, and which encourage local deposits, which are available for local loans. In this way exchange operations have been facilitated, giving mobility to capital and affording opportunities for individuals and companies to make deposits in the bank, instead of keeping specie hoarded in safes as theretofore.

The bank has a savings department, which serves to bring money into circulation, in addition to the bank's capital.

Local loans are made and used for the development of business in each section. The surplus of one section is transmitted for loans in other sections where there is a demand for money. This prevents the money from being concentrated in Habana and gives facilities for the development of the several sections of the island instead of one particular section. The bank has correspondents all over the world, and does the principal part of the exchange business with China.

The bank's capital of $1,000,000 is divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, United States currency. This stock is held principally in the United States, although a large amount is held in Cuba.

J. P. Morgan & Co. are the bank's correspondents in New York.

Royal Bank of Canada.—The agency of the Royal Bank of Canada (head office at Halifax, Nova Scotia), established in Habana in 1899, has rapidly gained the confidence of the community, and is now ranked among the most important banking concerns doing business in the island. This institution, which is well and favorably known in the United States and Canada, has more than forty branches in those countries. One of the branches is in New York city, and furnishes exceptional facilities for the handling of transactions between that city and Habana. The bank has correspondents also in the principal cities of Europe and in the East, among them being the Bank of Scotland, the Credit Lyonnais, the Deutsche Bank, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

This concern has recently bought out the business of the "Banco del Comercio."

It has branches in Santiago de Cuba and Camagüey.

Bank of Nova Scotia.—Recently the Bank of Nova Scotia established a branch in Habana, which is rapidly gaining favor and business.

The Spanish Bank.—This institution, known as the "Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba" (Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba), is a stock company, and was incorporated on April 9, 1856, with a capital stock of $8,000,000, now divided into 80,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. It has a reserve fund of $456,000. During the Spanish Sovereignty it enjoyed the support of the government, with which it negotiated many large transactions.

Colonial Loan and Deposit Association, of Buffalo, N. Y.—This association has an authorized capital of $20,000,000; the stock is divided into shares of $100 each. Its object is to bring together those people who have money to invest and those who want to borrow; and to furnish a safe and profitable system for investing money in both large and small sums in a manner which will assist and encourage saving.

In addition to the regular banks there are several private firms, whose business is principally that of loaning money on securities.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The foreign trade of Cuba has always been large in proportion to its population and, since the first American intervention, it has increased greatly, especially in exports, which have more than doubled. The heaviest trade was in 1905. The decrease in 1906 as compared with 1905 was due, of course, to the revolution.

The following table shows the values in American dollars of the imports and exports of Cuba for each of the years from 1899 to 1907:

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Imports.	Exports.
1899	$75,303,612	$49,698,772
1900	70,079,214	51,342,336
1901	67,743,033	66,502,169
1902	62,135,464	64,948,804
1903	67,077,676	78,486,409
1904	82,835,651	89,978,141
1905	103,220,985	112,280,026
1906	99,539,661	108,909,667
1907	97,334,195	114,812,846

In 1907 imports were valued at approximately $47 and exports at $56 per capita of the population. From 1899 to 1901 the balance of trade was against the island, but each year since 1902 the value of the exports has exceeded the value of the imports, and the net result, in the 9 years of record, is a trade balance of $11,689,679 in favor of Cuba.

(80)

Value of imports, by principal countries from which imported: 1899 to 1907.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Total value.	AMERICA.		EUROPE.					All other countries.
		United States.	Other countries.	Germany.	Spain.	France.	United Kingdom.	Other countries.	
1899	$75,303,612	$36,773,657	$10,579,255	$2,023,963	$11,123,534	$3,657,524	$9,831,952	$1,124,735	$188,992
1900	70,079,214	32,197,019	9,396,789	2,082,779	10,141,586	3,207,570	10,463,325	1,399,226	230,920
1901	67,743,033	28,470,266	11,260,710	3,495,890	10,276,184	2,944,282	9,562,649	1,404,570	328,482
1902	62,135,464	26,053,395	8,208,937	3,612,038	10,105,816	3,222,087	9,088,880	1,482,681	351,620
1903	67,077,676	27,793,607	8,337,565	3,921,956	9,572,446	4,435,822	10,709,775	1,867,526	348,979
1904	82,835,651	33,694,796	9,687,258	5,029,600	11,569,427	7,136,389	12,694,829	2,463,764	559,588
1905	103,220,985	43,677,188	12,515,591	5,915,920	10,497,230	12,615,288	13,508,273	3,601,220	890,275
1906	99,539,661	47,609,145	10,985,927	6,403,793	9,267,129	6,837,031	14,081,023	3,376,016	979,597
1907	97,334,195	48,200,142	9,500,962	6,433,969	8,305,587	6,420,824	13,639,130	3,434,585	1,398,096

Value of exports, by principal countries to which exported: 1899 to 1907.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Total value.	AMERICA.		EUROPE.					All other countries.
		United States.	Other countries.	Germany.	Spain.	France.	United Kingdom.	Other countries.	
1899	$49,698,772	$39,705,118	$640,489	$1,592,548	$2,078,905	$1,714,473	$2,702,803	$252,894	$110,548
1900	51,342,336	33,505,347	1,319,001	5,545,827	1,013,003	3,253,041	5,428,201	777,177	500,739
1901	66,502,169	50,015,954	1,420,278	4,240,215	711,401	2,623,025	5,941,278	1,067,687	482,331
1902	64,948,804	49,498,587	1,306,343	3,967,789	1,681,294	1,298,094	5,807,247	1,032,675	356,776
1903	78,486,409	61,134,902	1,654,423	5,370,806	1,451,620	1,134,372	5,690,824	811,368	338,094
1904	89,978,141	75,000,145	1,093,355	4,032,271	1,703,824	1,396,662	5,902,478	770,192	476,214
1905	112,280,026	90,524,835	1,748,325	3,905,471	1,703,199	1,199,222	5,795,350	703,358	633,266
1906	108,909,667	92,639,563	2,475,660	3,071,198	1,182,402	1,549,783	5,899,734	768,655	742,672
1907	114,812,846	101,914,012	2,211,504	3,130,757	651,560	1,038,983	4,446,223	821,672	598,135

Value, in thousands of dollars, of merchandise and of specie imported, by principal countries from which imported: 1899 to 1907.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Total value.	AMERICA		EUROPE				Other countries.	All other countries.
		United States.	Other countries.	Germany.	Spain.	France.	United Kingdom.		
MERCHANDISE.									
1899	66,782.4	29,181.7	10,573.7	2,023.9	11,116.4	2,741.5	9,831.9	1,124.7	188.9
1900	66,658.6	29,176.0	9,383.0	2,982.8	9,765.7	3,267.6	10,463.3	1,399.3	230.9
1901	66,573.0	28,078.6	11,260.6	3,495.9	9,498.7	2,944.3	9,562.6	1,404.6	328.6
1902	60,584.8	25,243.2	8,209.0	3,612.0	9,541.0	3,045.7	9,098.9	1,452.7	351.6
1903	63,464.5	25,703.1	8,337.5	2,922.0	9,113.5	3,372.0	10,799.8	1,867.0	349.0
1904	77,028.3	32,028.7	9,687.2	5,029.6	9,440.2	4,224.5	12,694.8	2,463.8	559.5
1905	94,071.5	43,118.0	12,615.0	5,916.0	10,179.6	5,242.9	13,508.2	3,601.2	890.0
1906	98,018.6	47,602.3	10,985.0	6,408.8	9,018.1	5,572.8	14,081.0	3,376.0	979.6
1907	96,668.9	48,192.6	9,501.0	6,434.0	8,287.0	5,781.6	13,039.1	3,434.6	1,399.0
SPECIE.									
1899	8,520.5	7,591.9	5.5		7.1	916.0			
1900	3,420.6	3,021.0	13.7		385.9				
1901	1,169.1	391.6			777.5				
1902	1,550.7	810.2			564.1	176.4			
1903	3,613.2	2,090.5			458.9	1,063.8			
1904	5,807.3	766.1			2,129.2	2,912.0			
1905	8,249.4	559.1			317.4	1,265.3			
1906	1,521.1	6.8			249.0				
1907	665.3	7.5			18.6	639.2			

Value, in thousands of dollars, of merchandise and of specie exported, by principal countries to which exported: 1899 to 1907.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Total value.	AMERICA		EUROPE				Other countries.	All other countries.
		United States.	Other countries.	Germany.	Spain.	France.	United Kingdom.		
MERCHANDISE.									
1899	45,007.4	37,411.7	640.5	1,592.5	1,155.9	1,200.5	2,702.8	252.9	110.6
1900	48,904.7	33,246.6	1,309.0	5,545.8	830.3	1,267.2	5,427.7	777.4	500.7
1901	63,278.4	48,066.3	1,420.3	4,240.2	711.4	1,348.6	5,941.3	1,032.7	482.2
1902	64,329.7	49,498.3	1,303.9	3,967.8	1,064.9	1,298.1	5,807.2	811.4	356.8
1903	77,260.8	60,089.4	1,654.5	5,370.8	1,273.2	1,132.7	6,590.8	703.2	338.0
1904	89,012.8	74,466.0	1,893.4	4,032.3	731.0	1,008.2	5,902.5	770.3	473.2
1905	110,167.5	95,330.5	1,747.6	3,905.5	786.5	1,193.1	5,796.3	768.7	836.3
1906	103,914.4	88,175.4	2,467.0	3,671.2	676.6	1,513.1	5,899.8	742.7	742.7
1907	110,764.9	98,141.0	2,211.5	3,130.8	413.3	1,002.3	4,446.2	821.7	598.1
SPECIE.									
1899	4,631.4	2,293.5			1,824.0	513.9			
1900	2,437.7	258.8			182.6	1,985.8			
1901	3,223.8	1,949.4	10.0			1,274.4			
1902	619.1		3.0		616.1		0.5		
1903	1,225.6	1,045.5			178.1	2.0			
1904	965.4	534.1			43.0	388.3			
1905	2,112.5	1,194.4	0.5		917.1	0.5			
1906	4,995.1	4,464.1	8.9		485.8	36.7			
1907	4,047.9	3,773.0			238.3	36.7			

The following table derived from the preceding tables shows the degree in which certain countries have participated in Cuban trade during the past 9 years:

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.				
	United States.	Spain.	Germany.	France.	United Kingdom.
IMPORTS.					
1899	43.7	16.6	3.0	4.1	14.7
1900	43.8	14.6	4.5	4.9	15.7
1901	42.0	15.2	5.2	4.3	14.1
1902	41.7	15.8	6.0	5.0	15.0
1903	40.5	14.4	4.6	5.3	17.0
1904	42.7	12.3	6.5	5.7	16.5
1905	45.4	10.7	6.2	5.5	15.3
1906	48.6	9.2	6.5	5.7	14.4
1907	49.5	8.5	6.6	6.6	14.0
EXPORTS.					
1899	83.0	2.6	3.5	2.7	6.0
1900	68.0	1.7	11.3	2.5	11.1
1901	76.0	1.1	6.7	2.1	9.4
1902	77.0	1.7	6.2	2.0	9.0
1903	77.8	1.6	6.9	1.5	8.5
1904	83.7	0.8	4.5	1.1	6.6
1905	86.5	0.7	3.5	1.1	5.3
1906	85.0	0.7	3.5	1.5	5.7
1907	88.8	0.6	2.7	0.9	3.9

The principal trade has been with the United States, which has supplied from two-fifths to almost one-half of the imports, and has received from two-thirds to over seven-eighths of the exports.

The United States takes practically all the exports of sugar, fruit, and minerals, and more than nine-tenths of the raw tobacco.

Next to that of the United States the trade with the United Kingdom has been the most important. That with Spain has fallen off greatly. Trade with Germany and France was slight.

Habana is, of course, by far the most important port in Cuba, since 69.5 per cent of the imports and 40.2 per cent of the exports passed through it in the fiscal year. Santiago de Cuba has been the second port in rank in the value of imports for the last four years, while Cienfuegos has ranked second in the value of exports for the last three years.

The following tables classify imports and exports by kind, for 1899 to 1908; by countries and class, for 1907; and by ports, for 1899 to 1907.
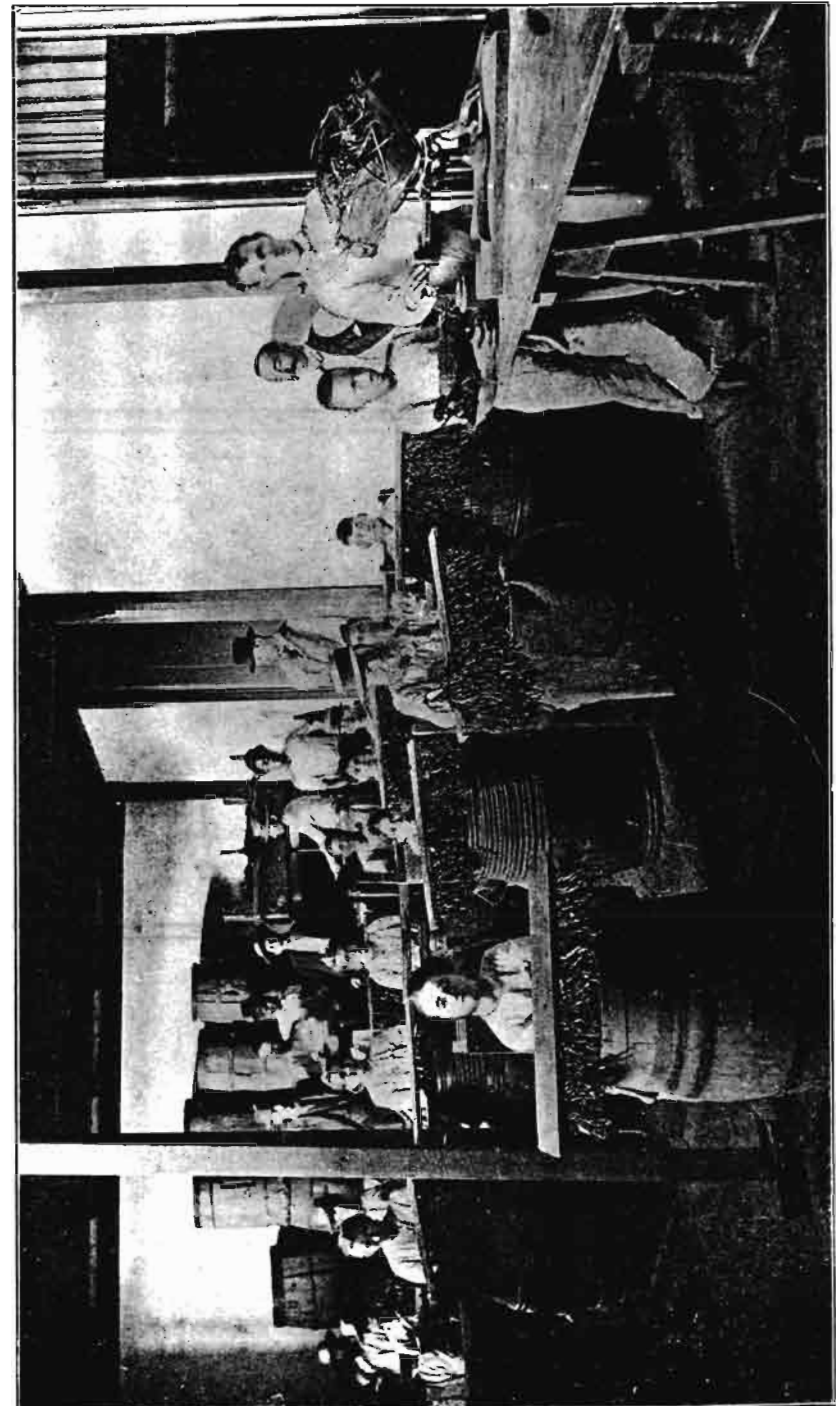
SORTING TOBACCO AND PUTTING IT IN BUNDLES.

BALING TOBACCO.

Value of imports, by class: 1899 to 1907.[1]

CLASS.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Total	$75,303,612	$70,079,214	$67,743,033	$62,135,464	$67,077,676	$82,835,651	$103,220,085	$99,539,661	$97,334,195
Stoneware, earthenware, and pottery:									
Stoneware and earthenware	285,246	342,718	308,180	320,773	328,290	329,791	587,608	765,140	904,476
Slate, cement, etc.	714,052	276,969	579,634	542,882	664,881	721,800	819,452	935,529	1,021,930
Glass and crystal	469,530	554,485	587,588	567,868	623,823	842,344	1,169,073	1,284,028	1,222,342
Terra cotta, china, and porcelain	627,991	630,154	502,427	504,691	444,323	705,920	752,976	873,133	765,040
Metals and their manufactures:									
Gold, silver, and platinum	156,207	218,513	255,050	251,947	479,990	872,059	1,020,138	1,201,404	1,056,946
Iron and steel	1,810,061	2,596,454	3,422,217	3,172,668	2,720,976	3,384,590	5,215,302	5,949,510	5,484,378
Copper and its alloys	266,070	526,458	259,881	277,342	330,278	485,558	586,027	814,692	819,486
Other metals	428,083	434,782	302,310	252,226	186,077	220,420	268,203	306,755	361,147
Pharmaceutical substances, chemicals, perfumeries, etc.:									
Simple products	248,355	239,632	233,890	250,568	297,029	307,223	342,069	392,172	429,961
Paints, dyes, and varnishes	331,073	279,879	299,937	289,744	349,312	361,832	456,290	530,725	560,837
Chemical products	1,053,633	848,218	1,032,167	960,897	1,049,074	1,133,485	1,396,740	1,451,381	1,571,939
Oils, fats, etc.	1,267,372	1,196,493	1,353,568	1,264,609	1,413,756	1,298,947	1,606,495	1,452,189	1,797,221
Textiles:									
Cotton and its manufactures	6,237,330	6,116,068	6,109,094	5,285,511	6,317,740	8,114,632	9,032,242	8,601,632	8,039,614
Vegetable fibers	2,682,366	2,443,805	1,843,309	2,141,045	2,643,349	3,136,809	2,994,970	3,246,209	3,387,350
Wool, flax, hair, and horsehair	740,453	837,956	618,140	604,964	609,977	927,476	1,180,554	1,180,643	1,119,407
Silk and its manufactures	380,285	543,491	520,310	592,489	717,446	838,464	1,021,923	987,505	915,769
Paper and its manufactures:									
Paper and pasteboard	762,878	835,968	892,015	939,697	950,491	907,670	1,088,367	1,228,176	1,121,885
Books and pamphlets	219,037	255,319	244,985	320,940	330,343	360,441	662,823	405,182	376,749
Woods and other vegetable materials:									
Woods and their manufactures	1,135,098	1,250,294	1,270,928	1,258,854	1,371,198	1,772,386	2,343,184	2,725,846	2,571,932
Other vegetable materials	102,589	80,131	98,095	142,337	190,492	217,681	272,892	307,562	281,733

[1]Year ending June 30.

Value of imports, by class: 1899 to 1907[1]—Continued.

CLASS.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Animals and their products:									
Animals................	$12,154,267	$8,596,491	$9,318,079	$5,897,278	$6,265,103	$7,707,142	$7,932,577	$5,080,675	$2,615,709
Pelts and skins........	154,971	181,003	197,233	178,403	311,089	413,530	485,595	492,216	515,570
Manufactures...........	2,906,105	1,906,821	1,879,619	2,109,125	2,505,970	3,255,072	3,644,240	3,879,320	4,236,310
Instruments, machinery, and implements:									
Instruments...........	137,474	233,023	241,460	182,758	213,296	371,920	477,460	398,707	207,798
Machinery.............	1,235,164	2,122,180	2,642,208	2,041,549	2,773,401	3,844,691	6,884,588	7,176,267	5,808,524
Implements...........	608,948	894,514	762,980	950,635	800,600	1,260,650	2,103,997	3,360,095	2,547,157
Foodstuffs:									
Meat.................	6,457,107	7,510,832	7,308,555	6,806,000	6,600,287	5,991,046	7,602,832	8,747,436	9,463,514
Fish.................	974,461	1,134,634	1,150,078	1,153,611	1,057,982	1,108,925	1,357,241	1,264,924	1,317,966
Cereals..............	6,670,004	6,352,047	7,238,406	6,510,274	6,188,876	8,312,004	9,321,083	9,321,083	11,080,270
Fruit................	398,064	424,755	381,434	320,175	293,482	351,358	496,145	536,285	563,212
Vegetables...........	2,261,792	1,880,775	2,554,091	2,307,279	2,233,012	2,445,221	3,084,074	3,684,074	4,061,948
Oils and beverages...	4,308,142	3,763,099	3,362,774	3,291,575	2,935,716	2,992,507	3,492,771	3,506,162	3,620,280
Milk products.......	1,113,212	1,119,047	1,090,644	1,088,863	955,155	1,141,171	1,676,739	1,667,906	1,938,980
Other foodstuffs....	2,387,540	3,104,029	2,651,906	2,131,030	1,536,070	2,426,665	3,286,819	3,668,370	4,145,017
Miscellaneous..........	2,329,282	2,562,023	1,829,430	1,836,065	2,014,780	2,817,626	3,609,054	3,725,164	3,456,887
Free articles:									
Money...............	8,520,501	3,420,625	1,169,135	1,550,693	3,613,245	5,807,337	8,249,467	1,521,062	665,306
Other free articles..	2,768,869	4,359,523	3,224,330	3,748,980	4,760,677	5,559,138	6,386,947	6,872,502	7,149,005

[1]Year ending June 30.

Percentages which each class of imports forms of the total imports: 1899 to 1907.

CLASS.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
All imports..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stoneware, earthenware, and pottery..............	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.9	4.1
Metals and their manufactures	3.5	5.4	6.2	6.3	5.6	6.1	6.9	8.3	7.9
Pharmaceutical substances, chemicals, perfumeries, etc.	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.5
Textiles and its manufactures..	13.3	14.2	13.5	14.0	15.3	15.7	13.8	14.1	13.8
Paper and its manufactures..	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5
Woods and other vegetable fibers...............	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.9
Animals and their products..	20.2	15.2	16.8	13.2	13.5	13.9	11.7	9.5	7.6
Implements, instruments, and machinery..............	2.7	4.6	5.4	5.2	5.7	6.6	9.2	11.0	8.9
Foodstuffs.............	32.6	36.1	38.0	38.0	32.5	29.9	29.7	32.5	37.2
Miscellaneous..........	6.8	9.9	7.5	9.9	10.1	10.1	9.7	10.7	10.7
Money.................	11.3	4.9	1.7	2.5	5.4	7.0	8.0	1.5	0.7

Value of exports, by class: 1899 to 1907.[1]

CLASS.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Total...........	$49,698,772	$51,342,338	$66,502,169	$64,948,804	$78,486,409	$89,978,141	$112,280,026	$108,909,667	$114,812,846
Animals and their by-products:									
Animals..........	6,372	3,977	4,594	12,584	64,151	13,334	24,251	23,061	20,740
Pelts and skins.......	253,278	237,304	231,060	374,482	276,602	269,635	442,062	769,918	956,899
By-products..........	42,860	59,242	74,517	76,780	59,447	103,320	79,812	857,403	102,138
Fisheries:									
Tortoise shell.......	33,820	44,112	49,958	54,615	56,374	38,557	48,903	64,877	61,796
Other shells.........	......	......	......	......	......	......	105	1,188	909
Sponges.............	396,844	450,481	478,565	420,843	423,436	342,984	341,472	526,571	810,247
Forest products:									
Vegetable fibers......	61,170	173,299	113,694	380,926	150,445	108,884	64,583	78,872	82,464
Woods...............	966,999	1,050,322	1,192,222	1,428,574	2,189,562	1,705,394	1,414,712	2,066,666	2,375,733
Dyes and tanning materials..	31,684	41,831	48,639	65,313	88,664	33,424	18,672	10,381	16,205
Fruits and grains:									
Fruits...............	355,579	729,779	997,745	1,274,596	2,231,273	2,642,795	2,548,986	2,654,570	2,174,348
Grains and vegetables...	445,608	452,548	443,320	632,171	667,751	807,624	600,083	875,939	994,903
Mineral products:									
Asphalt..............	9,696	18,252	50,168	74,144	34,132	118,194	86,307	26,242	34,166
Iron, copper, and manganese....	506,997	642,706	912,086	1,702,143	1,672,562	1,244,448	2,103,758	2,345,020	2,482,340
Scrap iron...........	46,641	21,597	66,414	366,288	218,196	75,005	124,862	197,200	300,111
Sugar and its products:									
Sugar, raw and refined..	18,642,158	16,786,415	30,820,191	29,994,572	40,452,191	54,260,839	71,753,496	57,911,130	69,554,419
Molasses............	261,353	581,277	1,216,831	651,360	1,246,008	961,145	794,542	774,627	921,312
Confectionery........	9,098	18,839	15,019	16,619	20,487	28,836	23,917	31,935	33,047
Tobacco:									
Not manufactured......	8,927,178	13,793,783	12,517,111	12,652,468	13,255,146	11,290,304	14,078,655	16,900,555	15,496,175
Manufactured.........	12,157,572	12,294,185	12,810,064	12,751,712	12,787,173	13,667,377	14,237,416	17,107,818	13,417,268
Miscellaneous:									
Honey products.......	250,005	418,578	459,733	681,350	759,302	706,429	743,979	664,015	602,845
Distillations.........	294,206	227,308	206,639	200,973	222,299	318,947	198,271	252,224	284,420
Other articles.......	857,610	373,649	42,817	120,019	217,373	148,004	168,884	217,071	342,592
Reexportations..........	510,610	485,200	526,493	397,126	168,293	126,077	269,726	257,258	191,892
Money...............	4,631,434	2,437,652	3,223,789	619,146	1,225,572	965,385	2,112,542	4,995,131	4,047,909

[1]Year ending June 30.

Percentages which each class of exports bears to all exports: 1899 to 1907.

CLASS.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
All exports.........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Animals and their by-products...	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.9
Sugar and its products...	38.1	33.9	48.2	47.2	53.2	61.4	64.6	53.9	61.4
Fruits and grains.......	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.5	3.8	2.8	3.2	2.8
Mineral products.......	1.1	1.3	1.5	3.3	2.5	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.5
Fisheries.............	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Forest products.......	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.1	2.2
Tobacco..............	42.4	50.8	38.1	39.1	33.0	27.7	25.2	31.2	25.2
Miscellaneous.........	3.9	2.9	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.2
Money...............	9.3	4.7	4.8	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.9	4.6	3.5

Value of imports, by class and countries, during the year ending June 30, 1907.

CLASS.	Total value.	AMERICA.		EUROPE.					All other countries.
		United States.	Other countries.	Germany.	Spain.	France.	United Kingdom.	Other countries.	
Total	$07,334,195	$48,200,142	$9,500,962	$6,433,969	$8,305,587	$6,420,824	$13,639,130	$3,434,585	$1,398,996
Stoneware, earthenware, and pottery:									
Stoneware and earthenware	964,476	579,672	61,003	42,396	10,442	88,061	15,688	163,088	3,226
Slate, cement, etc.	1,021,930	1,016,782		1,519	15	856	2,758		
Glass and crystal	1,222,342	309,061	7,634	437,438	107,930	119,629	69,339	170,109	302
Terra cotta, china, and porcelain	765,640	108,692	48	187,417	161,289	139,414	134,180	40,728	4,892
Metals and its manufactures:									
Gold, silver, and platinum	1,056,946	116,757	4,909	344,896	21,824	540,102	21,346	7,043	69
Iron and steel	5,484,378	3,285,463	1,720	412,639	45,628	161,298	1,286,745	290,779	97
Copper and its alloys	819,486	590,406	73	82,169	2,855	35,759	103,534	4,350	290
Other metals	361,147	117,869	48	62,425	18,755	15,759	89,568	56,649	74
Pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals, perfumeries, etc.:									
Simple products	429,961	248,642	2,705	38,657	56,919	14,379	18,627	48,390	1,642
Paints, dyes, and varnishes	560,837	302,130	595	34,931	4,489	27,143	178,522	12,999	28
Chemical products	1,571,939	865,068	4,457	74,299	33,527	398,918	147,184	44,875	3,611
Oils, fats, etc.	1,797,221	785,810	259	40,478	313,483	471,869	151,179	32,512	1,631
Textiles:									
Cotton and its manufactures	8,039,614	1,205,858	5,907	544,937	1,290,446	923,887	3,591,724	373,224	13,631
Vegetable fibers	3,387,350	161,884	15,213	83,825	237,645	112,588	2,479,926	78,940	217,329
Wool, flax, hair, and horsehair	1,119,407	98,490	594	75,150	48,170	408,093	466,817	21,212	871
Silk and its manufactures	915,769	97,545	36	87,900	34,319	514,465	36,593	22,358	122,553
Paper and its manufactures:									
Paper and pasteboard	1,121,885	477,532	1,162	214,627	253,890	127,076	13,170	31,306	3,322
Books and pamphlets	376,749	112,347	3,713	108,769	100,655	31,005	5,580	14,546	134
Woods and other vegetable materials:									
Woods and their manufactures	2,571,932	1,893,928	43,044	81,897	300,850	98,677	79,192	58,733	15,782
Other vegetable materials	281,733	124,444	17,783	8,071	24,345	28,800	42,421	31,749	3,520
Animals and their by-products:									
Animals	$2,615,709	$924,708	$1,685,430	$30	$761	$4,565	$158		$57
Pelts and skins	515,570	379,096	1,646	829	105,260	24,242	4,100	$397	
Manufactures	4,236,310	2,969,749	6,499	64,534	1,018,110	110,869	47,757	7,524	11,268
Instruments, machinery, and implements:									
Instruments	297,798	73,176		101,312	26,888	75,046	1,558	19,194	
Machinery	5,808,524	4,395,898	8,597	476,118	11,847	101,822	633,098	181,144	24
Implements	2,547,167	1,757,021	2,668	90,275	80,420	94,736	207,144	274,886	7
Foodstuffs:									
Meat	9,463,514	6,648,223	2,660,030	6,113	116,933	22,750	4,833	2,907	2,225
Fish	1,317,066	86,731	396,575	2,190	296,892	8,969	110,973	412,046	3,590
Cereals	11,060,270	5,220,391	339,578	2,148,784	109,158	6,113	2,339,055	53,405	843,186
Fruit	563,212	261,620	2,464	463	263,994	16,770	7,433	1,419	9,040
Vegetables	4,061,948	1,597,181	1,387,187	156,939	687,567	57,679	57,455	49,140	68,900
Oils and beverages	3,620,280	1,650,855	8,331	71,432	2,048,842	436,084	339,187	65,061	2,488
Milk products	1,038,980	929,089	1,402	55,843	55,822	12,661	323,175	558,211	2,887
Other foodstuffs	4,145,017	1,624,935	2,278,349	9,480	157,042	30,118	18,582	21,147	5,388
Miscellaneous	3,456,887	1,961,212	120,129	257,205	222,174	441,103	134,824	263,163	57,077
Free articles:									
Money	665,306	7,470			18,014	639,222			
Other free articles	7,149,005	6,123,498	431,075	47,675	70,008	78,818	385,625	12,351	55

Value of exports, by class and countries, for the year ending June 30, 1907.

CLASS.	Total value.	AMERICA.		EUROPE.					All other countries.
		United States.	Other countries.	Germany.	Spain.	France.	United Kingdom.	Other countries.	
Total	$114,812,846	$101,914,012	$2,211,504	$3,130,757	$651,560	$1,038,983	$4,446,223	$821,672	$598,135
Animals and their by-products:									
Animals	20,740	16,690	2,500		1,200	350			
Pelts and skins	956,869	434,135	1,218	466,219	3,729	41,308	630	9,630	
By-products	102,136	70,785	1,200	21,489	2,170	7,492			
Sugar and its products:									
Sugars, raw and refined	60,554,419	69,310,451	1,336		75		241,835	15	28
Molasses	921,312	682,590		551	10		180,472	58,240	
Confectionery	33,047	22,956	2,886		1,740	1,378	481	10	3,045
Fruits and grains:									
Fruits	2,174,348	2,166,155	6,704	37	749	653			50
Grains and vegetables	904,903	609,134	12,400	67,178	87,664	102,662	4,715	20,187	963
Fisheries:									
Tortoise shell	61,796	8,000		19,836		32,060		1,900	
Other shells	909	10				899	5,940		
Sponges	319,247	149,401	40	12,475	9,771	141,620			
Mineral products:									
Asphalt	34,166	25,126		1,037		3	8,000		
Iron, copper, and manganese	2,482,340	2,431,635		833		7,300	25,322	17,250	60
Scrap iron	300,111	286,490		700	4,646	7,465	750	750	
Forest products:									
Vegetable fibers	82,464	8,088	4,406	67,629	36		1,405	129,046	1,911
Woods	2,375,733	1,719,647	43,682	312,689	33,586	42,130	92,142		
Dyes and tanning materials	15,205	205						15,000	
Tobacco:									
Not manufactured	15,496,175	14,584,518	245,007	362,477	24,040	11,083	15,514	251,636	1,900
Manufactured	13,417,268	4,932,056	1,744,525	1,522,240	194,291	452,682	3,808,063	301,443	461,968
Miscellaneous:									
Honey products	002,845	274,895	167	266,432	719	43,652	941	13,237	2,802
Distillations	284,420	9,864	72,573	15	28,754	4,307	48,719	2,072	120,188
Other articles	342,592	257,203	39,995	6,230	13,750	11,301	10,361	1,106	1,680
Reexportations	191,892	140,078	33,865	2,690	5,696	3,984	933		3,540
Money	4,047,909	3,773,000			238,255	36,654			

TOBACCO PACK TRAIN.

ROPING CATTLE.

Value of imports, by ports: 1899 to 1907.[1]

PORT	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Total	$75,303,612	$70,079,214	$67,743,033	$62,135,464	$67,077,676	$82,835,651	$103,220,985	$99,539,661	$97,334,195
Banes	.....	.....	.....	120,246	112,932	210,275	571,005	1,911,319	932,172
Baracoa	137,562	123,601	164,022	2,830	6,503	195,209	159,489	90,507	67,728
Batabanó	11,549	8,362	6,031	760,036	753,228	58,979	14,687	114,390	56,894
Caibarién	729,257	863,620	904,905	1,441,817	1,789,210	951,463	1,159,064	1,709,079	1,865,521
Cárdenas	1,292,776	1,608,184	1,807,415	5,600,328	5,135,402	2,408,775	3,407,637	2,292,823	2,039,918
Cienfuegos	5,349,841	5,664,241	6,874,835	1,054,508	1,034,104	5,938,507	7,624,932	6,231,328	5,805,654
Gibara	815,895	1,280,951	2,107,135	434,855	733,607	1,073,839	1,013,077	827,584	681,010
Guantánamo	566,926	570,709	623,434	42,858,710	47,580,219	878,724	1,837,424	1,802,989	1,537,486
Habana	57,155,660	50,535,854	44,117,020	1,251,403	1,212,454	57,857,269	60,194,973	67,515,209	67,043,927
Manzanillo	914,551	788,033	1,496,412	1,701,791	2,144,446	1,484,948	1,374,752	1,562,653	1,460,506
Matanzas	2,219,486	1,897,001	2,042,069	1,002,049	1,048,186	2,884,257	3,408,649	2,994,767	3,101,894
Nueva Gerona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,263	34,320	509	2,179
Nuevitas	936,135	856,846	1,133,116	471,679	688,862	1,087,593	1,718,152	1,581,071	1,202,376
Nipe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	506,693	1,012,928
Puerto Padre	748,998	1,085,050	777,170	14,109	1,385	1,114,609	593,151	507,004	452,104
Sagua la Grande	10,874	91,843	33,641	5,259,616	4,674,349	.....	1,798,622	1,423,252	1,472,069
Santa Cruz del Sur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,677	262	1,069	.....
Santiago de Cuba	4,196,026	4,570,516	5,403,649	145,026	107,347	6,523,344	8,088,926	8,121,333	7,813,766
Trinidad	135,424	91,862	119,876	16,461	55,442	120,566	84,270	44,779	3,755
Tunas de Zaza	82,652	42,541	141,103	.....	.....	79,454	157,584	202,303	182,308

[1] Year ending June 30.

Value of exports, by ports: 1899 to 1907.[1]

PORT.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Total	$49,608,772	$51,342,336	$66,502,169	$64,948,804	$78,486,409	$89,978,141	$112,280,026	$108,909,667	$114,812,846
Banes	211,206	302,144	292,059	390,334	629,907	1,724,383	1,978,530	1,522,103	2,005,178
Baracoa		90	27	14	148	723,873	525,334	670,009	640,034
Batabanó						100			
Caibarién	1,411,667	1,338,687	2,245,573	1,773,586	2,971,925	4,049,713	5,370,945	3,924,890	4,676,234
Cárdenas	3,836,891	3,608,584	6,288,883	5,685,160	6,865,359	9,509,781	11,878,863	8,305,972	9,823,146
Cienfuegos	4,265,690	4,115,009	6,586,034	6,052,520	7,914,959	9,432,580	13,617,294	12,549,178	12,894,311
Gibara	782,037	902,349	1,397,191	577,235	1,872,807	3,188,085	1,622,320	1,064,298	1,387,338
Guantánamo	922,870	1,544,534	1,843,556	1,622,101	3,125,748	2,335,573	3,248,727	2,327,785	3,367,377
Habana	30,375,278	31,333,112	35,131,289	32,869,439	35,406,216	39,088,241	43,188,072	52,266,218	46,149,911
Manzanillo	759,738	1,367,906	1,707,640	1,730,108	2,548,606	2,145,616	3,595,266	2,649,445	2,913,080
Matanzas	3,713,592	2,790,240	5,333,675	4,786,896	7,332,075	8,865,399	11,154,999	9,403,792	11,390,524
Nipe								307,398	2,573,131
Nueva Gerona						99	800	275	
Nuevitas	179,343	630,201	773,399	1,153,008	1,345,929	897,963	1,048,018	1,160,762	1,585,975
Puerto Padre							3,038,441	2,062,900	3,368,593
Sagua la Grande	1,888,085	1,300,461	2,179,014	2,417,187	3,608,961	3,476,946	6,136,167	4,470,946	5,789,773
Santa Cruz del Sur	51,013	165,425	322,915	301,475	609,345	975,008	1,291,901	1,196,781	1,099,982
Santiago de Cuba	1,006,194	1,516,565	1,752,569	2,867,506	3,403,576	2,797,918	3,772,362	4,205,262	4,284,794
Trinidad	261,555	299,839	380,356	353,935	524,916	587,142	758,529	469,299	466,313
Tunas de Zaza	33,613	127,190	268,189	278,300	326,742	199,721	53,458	352,354	306,652

[1] Year ending June 30.

MOVEMENT OF SHIPPING.

Statistics concerning the movement of shipping in the Cuban ports have been compiled by the Department of "Hacienda" for publication in this report. The data presented show for each port the number and tonnage of incoming and outgoing vessels. For the years from 1899 to 1906 the movement of shipping is shown for the vessels engaged in domestic trade and for those engaged in foreign trade, while for the year 1907 the data are for the vessels engaged in foreign trade.

The largest movement was in 1906, when the total number of incoming vessels was 17,570, with a tonnage of 13,463,932. The number and tonnage of outgoing vessels were, of course, practically the same as those of incoming vessels. In the 8 years from 1899 to 1906, domestic tonnage considerably more than doubled, and foreign tonnage increased more than 77 per cent.

The most important port so far as foreign trade is concerned, is Habana, which had, in 1906, about 41 per cent of the tonnage of all ports. Next is Santiago, with almost 14 per cent. Cienfuegos and Matanzas were nearly tied for the third place, with more than 7 per cent each, the former being slightly ahead.

In domestic trade, Habana was but little in advance of other ports in 1906. In that year this city had 11 per cent of the tonnage, while Santiago had 10 per cent, and Tunas and Guantánamo were not far behind.

The foreign trade employed more than three times as much tonnage as the domestic trade in 1906. The size of the vessels in both domestic and foreign trade has greatly increased in recent years. In 1899 the average tonnage of vessels engaged in domestic trade was 157, and the average for the foreign trade was 1,374; in 1906 the corresponding averages were 283 and 2,179.

(95)

Movement of shipping: 1889 to 1906.

COASTWISE TRADE.

INCOMING VESSELS.

PORT	1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906	
	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage
Total	10,243	1,612,381	11,800	2,528,312	11,668	3,213,797	12,115	3,285,511	11,634	2,980,230	12,342	2,820,331	13,534	3,303,659	13,095	3,713,906
Banes	520	84,099	689	133,072							239	35,392	242	58,642	213	51,708
Baracoa	1,118	89,986	1,649	157,637	194	160,460	193	159,899	213	142,187	284	181,200	264	207,143	250	218,961
Batabanó	351	51,323	399	81,863	1,455	175,792	1,370	204,620	1,544	200,933	1,812	165,961	2,293	201,561	2,174	208,861
Caibarién	1,161	45,092	1,312	77,890	437	148,848	444	134,830	298	83,681	397	87,024	400	75,339	387	87,306
Cárdenas	546	135,457	573	237,347	1,151	100,040	1,345	95,250	1,392	110,960	1,514	96,271	1,460	72,369	1,296	65,311
Cienfuegos	389	91,226	747	135,857	661	330,002	834	486,571	653	402,514	413	169,904	558	226,588	513	231,569
Gibara	159	51,051	167	79,469	807	173,677	860	176,952	769	195,522	845	187,095	919	217,428	851	234,980
Guantánamo					157	74,482	150	80,029	203	80,029	278	218,648	299	220,876	363	274,529
Habana	1,674	262,330	1,803	293,691	2,136	439,797	2,278	412,111	2,232	382,225	2,165	375,711	2,091	380,081	2,044	412,848
Manzanillo	267	96,283	314	146,751	310	158,110	264	146,754	329	145,146	292	141,016	319	180,532	278	184,692
Matanzas	535	13,025	601	34,726	470	18,042	474	19,027	431	19,027	468	25,475	440	23,642	399	23,782
Nipe															169	69,103
Nueva Gerona											225	28,101	250	28,432	380	42,253
Nuevitas	675	102,788	899	216,696	1,097	324,723	1,208	244,024	926	185,480	986	187,165	960	215,698	815	208,376
Puerto Padre													229	144,162	204	170,427
Sagua la Grande	1,232	135,939	986	179,825	1,334	304,551	1,159	268,580	1,120	188,730	1,046	173,917	1,113	161,679	1,044	180,779
Santa Cruz del Sur	328	96,553	289	150,624	245	135,223	282	135,671	328	137,081	292	136,965	333	174,405	308	187,452
Santiago de Cuba	293	111,258	402	175,899	297	189,244	286	193,367	331	201,115	400	304,241	430	326,934	465	371,140
Trinidad	525	130,928	540	231,387	505	240,824	530	264,236	507	271,122	401	156,176	565	190,947	510	205,345
Tunas de Zaza	470	115,043	439	195,678	412	239,973	438	263,590	358	226,370	284	149,989	369	187,111	432	284,404
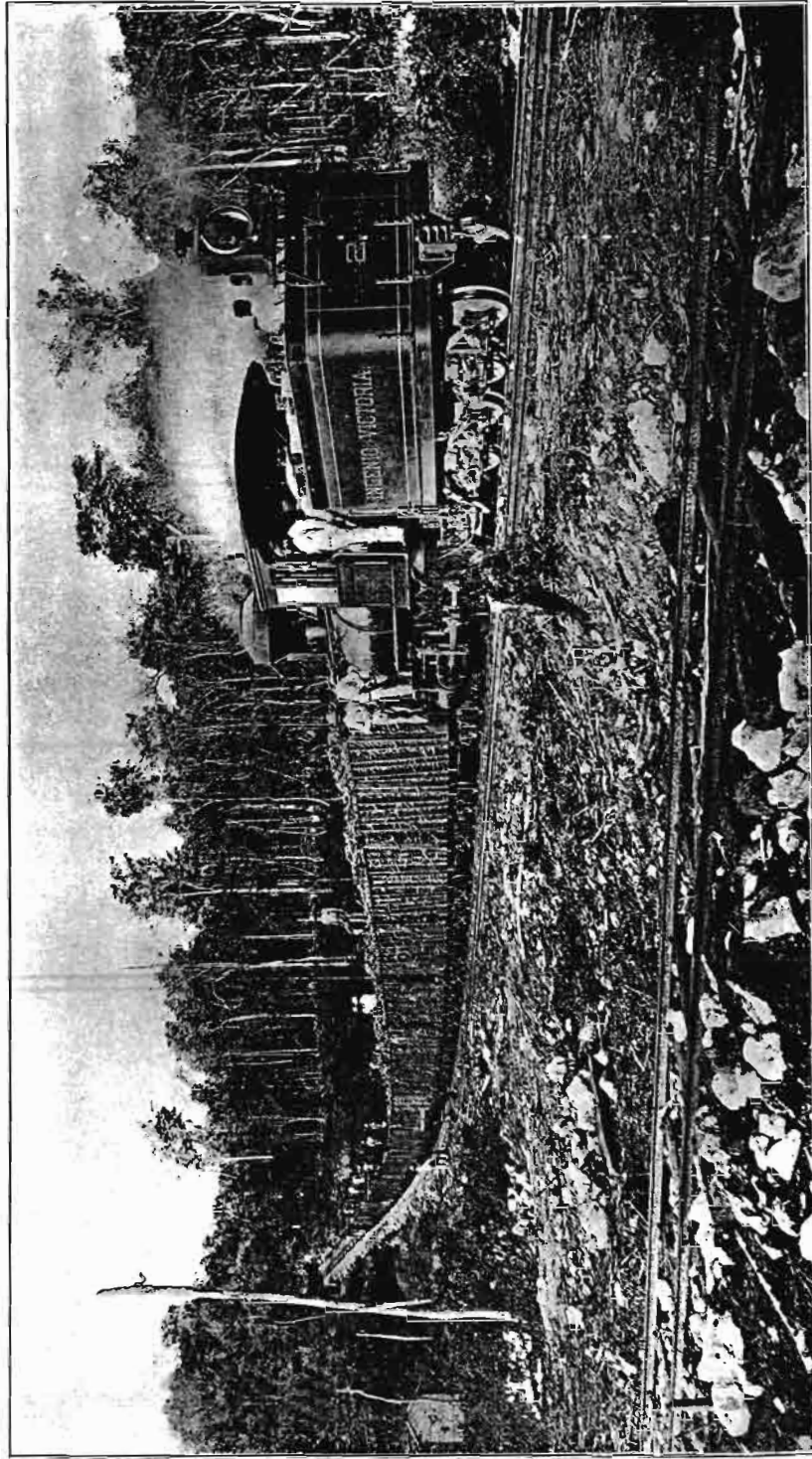
TRANSFERRING CANE TO SUGAR MILL.
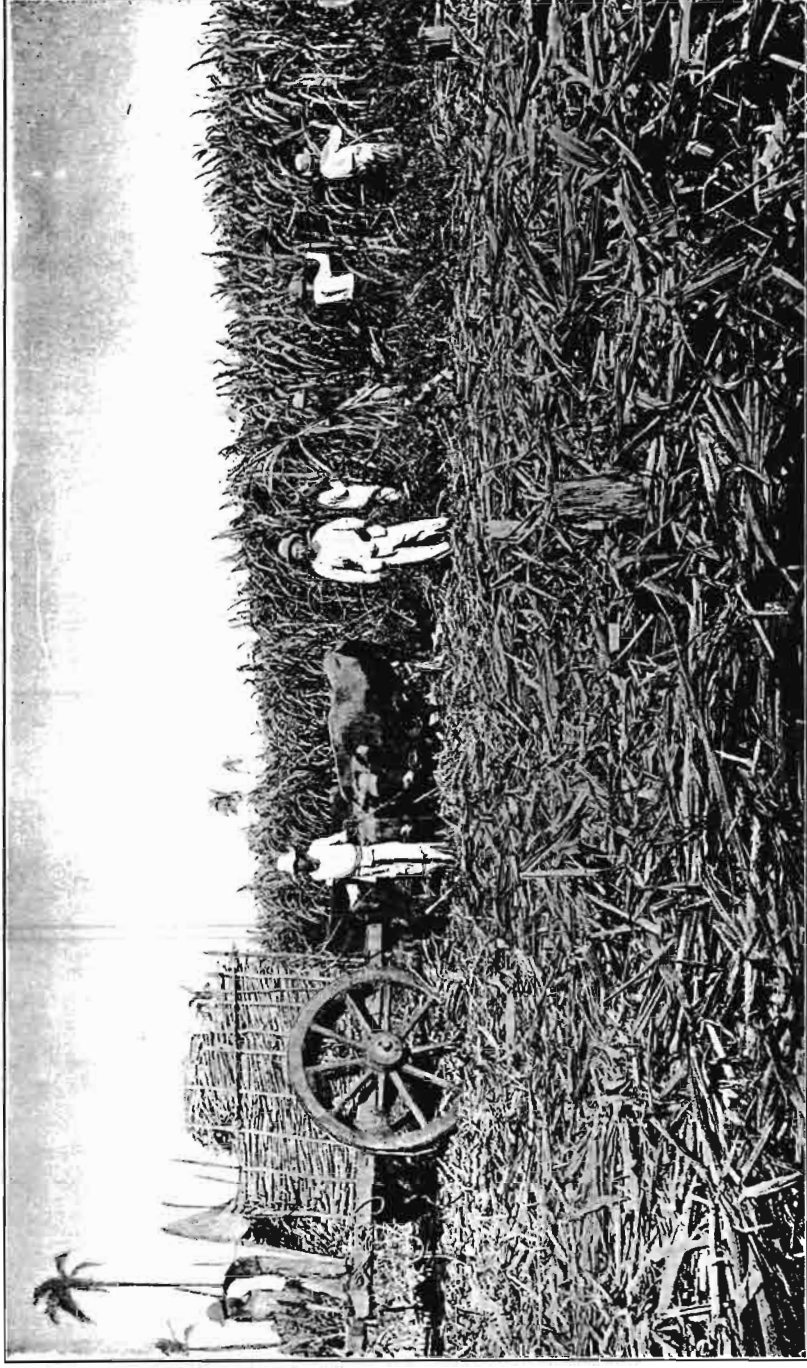
HAULING SUGAR CANE FROM FIELD.

Movement of shipping: 1899 to 1906—Continued.

COASTWISE TRADE—Continued.

OUTGOING VESSELS.

PORT.	1899 Number.	1899 Gross tonnage.	1900 Number.	1900 Gross tonnage.	1901 Number.	1901 Gross tonnage.	1902 Number.	1902 Gross tonnage.	1903 Number.	1903 Gross tonnage.	1904 Number.	1904 Gross tonnage.	1905 Number.	1905 Gross tonnage.	1906 Number.	1906 Gross tonnage.
Total	9,865	1,607,052	11,729	2,534,813	11,772	3,219,238	12,131	3,300,226	11,632	2,975,470	12,356	2,819,228	13,549	3,290,370	13,074	3,706,611
Banes	530	85,261	602	133,089	194	160,385	191	159,785	205	142,775	238	35,389	247	58,718	209	51,673
Baracoa	1,117	90,643	1,644	171,225	1,467	179,305	1,364	208,712	1,537	202,245	232	176,497	267	207,446	251	218,998
Batabanó	300	52,152	404	81,150	438	145,891	473	135,485	288	83,146	1,811	166,211	2,276	199,598	2,067	208,677
Caibarién	932	49,651	1,159	79,549	1,184	103,037	1,266	96,151	1,391	110,668	1,382	86,881	393	75,491	372	86,860
Cárdenas	547	140,431	569	236,562	661	329,158	834	486,562	663	402,614	1,516	97,399	1,470	72,365	1,311	64,799
Cienfuegos	288	84,703	738	136,087	805	174,072	865	177,465	765	196,538	411	171,922	563	225,848	1,521	235,577
Gibara	160	49,040	168	77,822	159	75,281	144	74,789	198	86,130	859	189,042	918	215,534	836	235,394
Guantánamo	1,565	255,951	1,785	290,377	2,100	434,712	2,285	413,200	2,179	375,921	283	217,863	302	223,797	364	236,130
Habana	257	97,048	302	146,304	309	160,087	263	146,744	329	144,872	2,137	366,923	2,057	373,028	2,027	390,829
Manzanillo	541	13,243	602	36,331	469	24,382	480	24,893	436	19,765	293	141,566	320	180,244	280	184,376
Matanzas											466	25,420	443	23,885	404	23,738
Nipe											224	28,325	250	28,202	166	68,749
Nueva Gerona	694	99,754	1,009	218,660	1,203	326,278	1,292	248,532	996	186,568	1,058	187,796	994	216,740	380	42,747
Nuevitas	1,258	134,832	983	179,684	1,322	303,972	1,127	267,379	1,116	188,852	1,050	175,260	211	145,026	827	209,450
Puerto Padre													1,139	161,715	202	172,540
Sagua la Grande	323	96,101	290	150,584	248	135,187	286	136,028	323	136,868	299	138,693	336	174,715	1,056	182,028
Santa Cruz del Sur															302	186,858
Santiago de Cuba	206	113,742	405	174,700	295	187,784	285	195,135	335	202,042	400	306,496	426	325,805	466	373,022
Trinidad	526	130,608	537	226,956	504	240,819	531	264,463	508	271,146	404	157,563	569	196,747	503	204,731
Tunas de Zaza	471	114,643	442	195,733	414	238,888	445	264,903	363	226,419	293	149,982	368	187,066	430	282,635

Movement of shipping: 1899 to 1906—Continued.

FOREIGN TRADE.

INCOMING VESSELS.

PORT	1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906	
	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage
Total	4,016	5,496,543	3,610	6,405,467	3,887	7,417,202	3,848	7,846,671	4,037	8,216,824	4,320	8,361,097	4,061	9,439,303	4,475	9,750,026
Banes	57	42,483	101	87,342	97	96,885	96	82,387	122	100,866	230	225,658	190	178,093	173	213,946
Baracoa	13	987	17	1,069	5	252	12	321	10	1,132	171	155,848	153	140,455	111	77,321
Batabanó	95	114,931	108	197,223	131	258,300	127	255,826	147	295,834	19	4,573	13	1,154	13	1,907
Caibarién	216	206,450	225	303,790	226	388,582	261	477,993	283	505,596	136	276,545	164	343,760	150	325,825
Cárdenas	394	480,488	298	559,755	367	682,608	372	722,766	314	669,701	348	597,074	342	648,001	253	529,457
Cienfuegos	113	109,681	130	180,531	203	251,474	226	300,708	254	329,975	309	636,408	345	752,569	321	740,451
Gibara	113	98,832	87	135,556	106	205,134	73	166,236	84	190,337	209	291,606	188	243,800	166	220,512
Guantánamo											93	193,236	132	293,164	143	345,020
Habana	1,814	3,159,514	1,468	2,827,295	1,433	3,129,858	1,361	3,101,115	1,511	3,474,236	1,543	3,518,078	1,645	3,785,949	1,622	3,976,176
Manzanillo	119	99,540	121	156,244	146	213,011	138	244,812	136	261,525	134	237,236	139	270,364	140	300,708
Matanzas	234	343,323	259	620,249	277	618,409	291	678,987	279	649,718	281	668,367	286	684,055	287	718,480
Nipe															59	77,421
Nueva Gerona											10	374	15	1,901	8	640
Nuevitas	98	135,791	125	198,314	165	244,508	151	245,907	172	273,397	129	223,467	162	301,738	136	264,479
Puerto Padre													48	95,458	57	115,917
Sagua la Grande	129	167,868	125	188,282	113	233,439	107	217,021	129	264,440	129	249,599	180	367,337	180	384,717
Santa Cruz del Sur	15	9,946	28	20,967	53	46,683	43	55,038	59	50,871	65	57,840	58	55,922	42	54,746
Santiago de Cuba	569	504,343	484	880,442	487	1,007,916	544	1,242,950	478	1,084,354	474	1,021,751	551	1,224,362	573	1,337,531
Trinidad	24	15,746	16	24,074	19	21,097	18	22,532	21	38,270	18	27,287	21	24,555	12	23,914
Tunas de Zaza	13	6,620	20	24,334	39	29,046	28	32,032	38	37,052	22	16,150	27	26,666	29	40,858

Movement of shipping: 1899 to 1906—Continued.

FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.

OUTGOING VESSELS.

PORT	1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906	
	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage	Number	Gross tonnage
Total	3,904	5,426,590	3,540	6,371,006	3,830	7,401,077	3,823	7,806,071	3,973	8,155,735	4,286	8,336,698	4,599	9,344,324	4,435	9,691,161
Banes	57	41,365	100	87,211	96	96,738	95	80,609	122	100,471	229	225,637	184	175,566	172	212,822
Baracoa	12	857	14	870	4	220	9	256	9	1,286	173	116,310	152	140,179	113	77,732
Batabanó	98	115,790	105	197,108	128	257,727	125	254,633	146	292,413	18	4,544	11	1,117	12	1,868
Caibarién	225	200,448	219	300,585	220	388,198	257	478,663	278	502,495	140	280,740	164	343,048	150	328,144
Cárdenas	383	458,481	296	555,523	362	676,603	372	726,531	310	667,362	343	591,344	337	645,253	261	535,474
Cienfuegos	107	105,325	125	175,768	200	249,640	227	301,836	254	330,622	307	633,411	347	753,461	317	729,123
Gibara	113	100,406	86	136,754	103	204,076	76	170,157	83	190,630	198	273,422	186	238,357	163	215,293
Guantánamo											92	191,107	132	293,171	142	345,356
Habana	1,710	3,140,442	1,435	2,811,222	1,417	3,124,346	1,349	3,059,350	1,477	3,432,628	1,533	3,525,880	1,610	3,718,027	1,591	3,953,984
Manzanillo	121	99,743	115	154,043	143	213,137	136	241,896	133	251,223	136	235,216	139	271,280	143	303,473
Matanzas	232	328,132	259	617,200	277	612,687	292	677,696	274	643,656	280	672,244	285	690,464	285	710,577
Nipe																
Nueva Gerona											9	338	15	1,901	6	313
Nuevitas	101	136,820	120	198,152	164	244,466	147	242,565	167	274,559	128	218,534	154	286,850	128	261,253
Puerto Padre													50	100,150	54	110,465
Sagua la Grande	129	166,567	121	186,987	116	224,300	104	214,651	131	262,780	127	249,180	177	361,030	179	382,631
Santa Cruz del Sur	14	9,941	26	19,904	51	46,044	42	54,073	59	52,772	60	55,015	59	56,679	48	58,072
Santiago de Cuba	566	500,587	482	878,221	489	1,011,749	546	1,249,367	481	1,082,319	469	1,018,614	549	1,216,570	574	1,335,047
Trinidad	23	15,066	19	28,143	20	21,476	17	21,862	21	38,270	18	27,287	21	24,555	12	23,914
Tunas de Zaza	13	6,620	18	23,315	40	29,670	29	32,426	28	32,249	26	17,875	27	26,666	28	40,798

Movement of incoming and outgoing vessels, by ports, for the year ending June 30, 1907.

INCOMING VESSELS.

PORT.	Total.			Steam.			Sail.		
	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.
Total	4,294	9,862,115	6,267,115	3,680	9,589,835	6,035,046	614	262,280	232,069
Banes	83	122,591	75,750	79	121,268	74,621	4	1,323	1,129
Baracoa	107	72,204	44,929	73	65,179	38,866	34	7,025	6,063
Batabanó	10	1,430	1,249	1	39	26	9	1,391	1,223
Caibarién	156	324,196	210,360	117	314,034	201,321	39	10,162	9,089
Cárdenas	223	511,258	331,132	192	498,381	319,753	31	12,877	11,379
Cienfuegos	301	696,738	456,741	253	673,363	435,874	48	23,375	20,867
Gibara	164	202,738	126,938	154	199,056	123,580	10	3,682	3,358
Guantánamo	131	343,434	220,999	122	339,206	217,218	9	4,228	3,781
Habana	1,545	4,103,769	2,557,043	1,261	3,965,823	2,435,285	284	137,946	121,760
Manzanillo	144	305,112	197,511	126	298,437	191,522	18	6,675	5,989
Matanzas	296	756,262	491,348	275	745,433	481,746	21	10,829	9,602
Nipe	178	256,626	162,132	158	250,749	157,217	20	5,877	4,915
Nueva Gerona	2	60	60					60	60
Nuevitas	109	233,957	149,161	101	232,823	148,093	8	1,134	1,068
Puerto Padre	57	127,652	80,989	53	125,826	79,394	4	1,826	1,595
Sagua la Grande	164	358,088	233,027	140	349,654	224,972	24	9,334	8,055
Santa Cruz del Sur	37	52,040	36,282	19	40,687	25,754	18	11,353	10,528
Santiago de Cuba	552	1,322,501	851,599	530	1,314,170	844,407	22	8,331	7,192
Trinidad	8	17,849	11,536	7	16,554	10,358	1	1,295	1,178
Tunas de Zaza	27	42,710	28,329	19	39,153	25,041	8	3,557	3,288

Movement of incoming and outgoing vessels, by ports, for the year ending June 30, 1907—Continued.

OUTGOING VESSELS.

PORT.	Total.			Steam.			Sail.		
	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.
Total	4,266	9,818,261	6,250,247	3,659	9,556,720	6,018,388	607	261,541	231,859
Banes	87	126,694	78,319	82	125,037	78,891	5	1,657	1,428
Baracoa	102	71,158	44,023	72	65,078	38,820	30	6,080	5,203
Batabanó	8	1,374	1,206				8	1,374	1,206
Caibarién	156	324,453	209,477	117	314,311	200,437	89	10,142	9,040
Cárdenas	224	509,376	329,323	191	495,140	316,729	33	14,236	12,594
Cienfuegos	297	698,800	457,395	253	676,195	437,104	44	22,605	20,291
Gibara	162	201,513	126,281	121	197,831	122,893	10	3,682	3,358
Guantánamo	131	345,075	223,791	121	340,327	219,512	10	4,748	4,279
Habana	1,533	4,074,155	2,544,563	1,251	3,938,695	2,424,817	282	135,400	119,746
Manzanillo	140	307,350	198,547	126	302,593	194,354	14	4,757	4,193
Matanzas	295	760,694	487,045	273	739,324	476,988	22	11,370	10,037
Nipe	174	250,282	158,345	158	244,405	153,470	20	5,877	4,875
Nueva Gerona	2	60	60					60	60
Nuevitas	107	230,279	147,181	98	229,075	146,043	9	1,204	1,138
Puerto Padre	57	127,672	80,989	53	125,846	79,394	4	1,826	1,595
Sagua la Grande	167	366,507	238,726	143	356,726	230,191	24	9,781	8,535
Santa Cruz del Sur	39	53,794	38,575	18	39,747	24,907	21	14,647	13,668
Santiago de Cuba	552	1,319,674	847,671	529	1,311,283	840,439	23	8,391	7,232
Trinidad	8	17,849	11,536	7	16,554	10,358	1	1,295	1,178
Tunas de Zaza	25	41,502	27,224	19	39,153	25,041	6	2,349	2,183

Sugar crops and manufactures, and foreign commerce relating thereto: 1903 to 1907.[1]

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Number of farms producing sugar	171	174	179	181	186
Acres of sugar cane[2]	628,500	632,167	691,467	748,733	849,100
Tons of cane ground	10,521,955	10,583,151	11,576,137	12,534,999	14,214,946
Products:					
Total value	$45,579,492	$53,956,050	$80,801,447	$82,666,277	$75,420,002
Products of sugar mills— Total value[2]	$44,855,748	$52,992,658	$80,002,734	$61,514,978	$73,896,899
Sugar— Quantity— Tons	[2]1,003,873	[2]1,052,273	1,183,347	1,229,737	1,444,310
Fermented cane-juice	[2]918,813	[2]965,000	1,089,814	1,152,223	1,362,739
Sirup	85,060	87,273	93,533	77,514	81,571
Bags	6,998,667	7,351,271	8,280,222	8,584,733	10,030,761
Value[2]	$42,946,463	$52,009,995	$78,823,280	$60,328,753	$72,134,999
Sirup— Hogsheads—	[2]181,559	[2]178,735	200,898	216,672	267,118
First quality	[2]65,000	45,000	48,643	55,521	25,623
Second quality	[2]116,559	[2]133,735	152,255	161,151	241,495
Value[2]	$1,689,161	$799,477	$993,142	$931,640	$1,304,653
Brandy— Gallons	485,994	528,779	806,497	1,032,930	1,853,648
Value[2]	$63,687	$145,549	$132,647	$192,926	$376,070
Alcohol— Gallons		136,736	326,285	330,121	400,120
Value[2]		$37,637	$53,665	$61,659	$81,177
Products of distilleries— Total value[2]	$720,744	$963,392	$798,713	$1,151,299	$1,523,103
Brandy— Gallons	[2]3,500,000	[2]2,000,000	2,737,049	3,650,632	4,952,685
Value[2]	$458,655	$550,509	$450,172	$681,851	$1,004,805
Alcohol— Gallons	[2]2,000,000	[2]1,500,000	2,119,130	2,513,427	2,554,689
Value[2]	$262,089	$412,883	$348,541	$469,448	[2]518,298
Exports: Total value	$41,937,950	$55,569,767	$72,736,707	$58,969,916	$70,826,464
Sugar— Total tons	945,421	1,097,842	1,077,194	1,180,623	1,296,088
Total value	$40,452,191	$54,260,839	$71,753,466	$57,911,130	$69,554,419
Raw— Tons	945,394	1,097,821	1,077,193	1,180,615	1,292,777
Value	$40,449,624	$54,268,608	$71,753,337	$57,909,932	$69,416,680

[1] The years to which the crops refer are years of production, from December to May or June; the years for the products of distilleries are fiscal years ending June 30; all other years are calendar years.
[2] Estimated.

Sugar crops and manufactures, and foreign commerce relating thereto: 1903 to 1907—Continued.

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Exports—Continued. Sugar—Continued. Refined— Tons	27	21	1	8	3,311
Value	$2,567	$2,331	$129	$1,198	$137,739
Sirup— Total gallons	23,443,232	37,604,544	28,130,263	31,530,398	34,632,005
Total value	$1,246,008	$961,145	$794,542	$774,627	$921,312
Molasses— Gallons	22,336,831	37,414,516	27,533,304	31,529,437	34,531,979
Value	$1,214,817	$943,953	$779,840	$774,466	$921,307
Sirup— Gallons	1,106,401	190,028	596,959	961	26
Value	$31,191	$17,192	$14,702	$161	$5
Sweets and preserves— Pounds	272,741	404,565	353,605	380,989	627,900
Value	$20,487	$28,836	$23,917	$31,935	$33,047
Brandy and rum— Gallons	1,661,676	1,123,921	926,217	1,342,892	1,270,745
Value	$216,434	$309,282	$152,329	$250,809	$257,800
Other liquors— Gallons	7,610	10,185	39,413	5,676	217,435
Value	$2,830	$9,665	$12,453	$1,415	$59,886
Imports: Total value	$1,456,027	$2,052,793	$4,423,477	$3,402,946	[1]$2,744,294
Bags— Tons	9,608	12,222	10,620	12,229	[1]11,208
Value	$767,804	$949,540	$1,021,713	$1,218,291	[1]$1,299,040
Machinery— Tons	7,753	13,552	44,100	23,898	[1]18,481
Value	$688,223	$1,103,253	$3,401,764	$2,184,665	[1]$1,445,254

[1] Estimated.

[1] Subject to correction.

Sugar crops and manufactures, and foreign commerce relating thereto: 1903 to 1907—Continued.

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Excess of value of exports over value of imports	$40,481,923	$43,518,974	$68,313,230	$55,566,970	[1]$68,082,170
Trade in similar products and materials:					
Exports—					
Bags—					
Number	446	28,831	34,488	4,050	136
Value	$20	$757	$1,420	$398	$5
Imports—					
Raw sugar—					
Pounds			1,000		
Value			$15		
Refined sugar—					
Pounds	225,512	493,996	921,480	233,849	[1]191,680
Value	$6,947	$15,503	$35,532	$8,081	[1]$7,428
Saccharine—					
Pounds	536	469	907	935	[1]725
Value	$1,080	$912	$1,423	$1,272	[1]$1,457
Alcohol—					
Gallons	310	255	292	541	[1]681
Value	$351	$322	$674	$527	[1]$1,141

[1] Subject to correction.

IMMIGRATION.

No statistics of immigration have been obtained for any year prior to the fiscal year 1903. The following table shows the number of immigrants arriving in that and in succeeding fiscal years:

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Number of Immigrants.
1903	12,651
1904	19,817
1905	40,560
1906	52,652
1907	29,572

There was a rapid increase up to 1906, and a great decrease in 1907, the decrease being caused, doubtless, by the revolution and the consequent disturbed conditions.

The following table classifies the immigrants by the ports at which they landed in Cuba, for each fiscal year from 1903 to 1907:

Immigrants, by ports: 1903 to 1907.[1]

PORT.	Total.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Total	155,252	12,651	19,817	40,560	52,652	29,572
Baracoa	32			32		
Batabanó	7	4	3			
Caibarién	306	19	3	33	120	131
Cárdenas	2	1		1		
Cienfuegos	1,233	201	290	342	301	99
Gibara	476			40	419	17
Guantánamo	399	69	25	5		300
Habana	128,897	10,144	17,456	36,076	42,574	21,947
Manzanillo	221	25	53	78	61	4
Matanzas	130	33	51	21	9	16
Nueva Gerona	164		4	87	52	21
Nuevitas	1,444	150	241	266	395	392
Puerto Padre	513				202	311
Sagua la Grande	23	6			17	
Santiago de Cuba	22,083	1,999	1,691	3,579	8,480	6,334
Tunas de Zaza	22				22	

[1] Year ending June 30.

Habana is by far the most important port, since 83 per cent of all the immigrants arriving in Cuba during the five years landed there. At Santiago de Cuba, the next most important port, were landed 14 per cent of the total number of immigrants.

The following table classifies immigrants by nationality:

Immigrants, by nationality: 1903 to 1907.[1]

NATIONALITY.	Total.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Aggregate..........	155,252	12,651	19,817	40,560	52,652	29,572
American................	15,810	1,688	2,049	3,265	5,151	3,657
Canadian.............	48	7	17	24	....	....
Dominican.............	132	83	27	15	4	3
Mexican.............	934	140	173	235	254	132
Porto Rican...........	2,170	79	223	413	738	717
South American......	896	169	113	250	221	143
United States........	8,271	1,066	1,263	1,849	2,384	1,709
West Indian, not speci-fied.........	3,359	144	233	479	1,550	953
European................	136,200	10,636	17,363	36,521	46,566	25,114
Austro-Hungarian.....	114	17	24	16	21	36
Belgian..............	53	3	13	10	14	13
Dutch...............	91	12	11	27	16	25
English.............	3,718	371	343	356	604	2,044
French.............	1,324	147	194	333	369	281
German.............	586	64	104	162	176	80
Greek.............	213	15	4	4	109	81
Irish.............	9	2	4	2	1	....
Italian.............	1,311	228	274	255	339	215
Polish.............	11	....	2	2	7	....
Portuguese...........	136	7	17	27	59	26
Roumanian..........	8	1	2	2	....	3
Russian[2].............	70	3	7	26	25	9
Scandinavian[3].......	441	41	69	105	126	100
Scotch.............	45	2	7	16	10	10
Spanish.............	128,003	9,716	16,276	35,161	44,672	22,178
Swiss.............	67	7	12	17	18	13
Asiatic................	2,980	276	373	688	862	781
Arabian.............	530	51	39	51	207	182
Armenian.............	9	....	3	5	....	1
Chinese.............	318	5	71	172	62	8
Corean.............	8	1	4	....	3	....
East Indian.........	33	....	....	....	7	26
Japanese.............	7	1	....	1	1	4
Persian.............	2	....	....	....	....	2
Philippine.............	26	3	....	1	22	....
Syrian.............	1,358	192	168	372	332	294
Turkish.............	689	23	88	86	228	264
African................	10	....	3	7	....	....
Egyptian.............	10	....	3	7	....	....
Other..................	252	51	29	79	73	20

[1] Year ending June 30.
[2] Includes 3 Finlanders.
[3] Includes Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes.

Spaniards form an overwhelming majority of all immigrants, the number arriving during the five years being nearly 83 per cent of the total number. Next in rank are immigrants from the United States, although they formed less than 6 per cent of the total number. There were more immigrants from the United States, however, than from Central and South America and the other West Indies combined. Only 8,197 immigrants other than Spaniards have come from Europe, and nearly one-half of these came from Great Britain.

The following table classifies immigrants by the countries in which they last resided permanently:

Immigrants, by country of last permanent residence: 1903 to 1907.[1]

COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE.	Total.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Aggregate..........	155,252	12,651	19,817	40,560	52,652	29,572
America................	33,213	3,277	4,378	6,976	9,665	8,917
Canada.............	45	2	....	18	7	18
Central America.......	27	6	5	....	15	1
Mexico.............	7,614	732	1,082	1,949	2,131	1,720
Porto Rico.............	2,982	207	344	596	919	916
San Domingo.........	41	40	....	....	1	....
South America........	795	122	176	222	202	73
United States.........	11,647	1,427	1,816	3,040	3,368	1,996
West Indies, not speci-fied.............	10,008	741	936	1,117	3,022	4,192
Not specified..........	54	....	19	34	....	1
Europe.............	121,719	9,374	15,438	33,401	42,851	20,655
Austria.............	11	....	9	1	....	1
Belgium.............	15	....	2	2	11	....
Denmark.............	18	....	1	11	....	6
England.............	292	16	27	20	134	95
France.............	968	59	135	287	230	257
Germany.............	328	112	52	64	64	36
Greece.............	79	1	1	7	70	....
Holland.............	5	1	4	....	....	....
Italy.............	543	102	161	71	128	81
Norway.............	25	....	....	2	17	6
Portugal.............	18	1	1	2	14	....
Spain.............	119,135	9,082	15,027	32,916	42,103	20,007
Sweden.............	16	....	13	....	3	....
Switzerland.............	10	....	2	3	5	....
Turkey.............	244	....	....	15	67	162
Not specified..........	12	....	3	....	5	4
Asia.....................	320	....	1	183	136	....
China.............	93	....	....	70	23	....
Turkey.............	227	....	1	113	113	....

[1] Year ending June 30.

The following table classifies the immigrants arriving during the fiscal year 1907, by sex, age, conjugal condition, and literacy, as well as by nationality.

Immigrants, by nationality, sex, age, conjugal condition, and literacy: 1907.[1]

NATIONALITY.	Total.	SEX.		AGE.			CONJUGAL CONDITION.		LITERACY.		
		Male.	Female.	Less than 14 years.	15 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Married.	Single or widowed.	Able to read and write.	Able to read but not write.	Able neither to read nor to write.
Aggregate	29,572	23,831	5,741	4,715	23,188	1,669	8,358	21,214	23,685	104	5,783
American	3,657	2,695	962	365	2,951	341	1,330	2,327	2,880	6	771
Dominican	3	3			3			3	3		
Mexican	132	75	57	28	99	5	37	95	100	1	31
North American	1,709	1,233	476	159	1,304	246	752	957	1,608	1	99
Porto Rican	717	554	163	87	593	37	207	510	323	2	393
South American	143	113	30	26	109	8	54	89	122	1	20
West Indies, not specified	953	717	236	65	843	45	280	673	724	1	228
European	25,114	20,544	4,570	4,224	19,597	1,293	6,683	18,431	20,457	97	4,560
Austro-Hungarian	36	24	12	6	27	3	21	15	35		1
Belgian	13	11	2		12	1	6	7	11		2
Dutch	25	17	8	4	16	5	10	15	20		5
English	2,044	1,620	424	172	1,730	142	710	1,334	1,972	3	69
French	281	175	106	35	222	24	107	174	253		28
German	80	64	16	9	69	2	24	56	74		6
Greek	81	77	4	5	74	2	30	51	55		26
Italian	215	189	26	18	190	7	87	128	177		38
Portuguese	26	22	4	3	22	1	5	21	19		7
Roumanian	3	3			3			3	3		
Russian[2]	10	5	5		9	1	5	4	4	1	5
Scandinavian[3]	100	57	43	20	76	4	28	72	74	1	25
Scotch	10	7	3	1	7	2	3	7	10		
Spanish	22,178	18,261	3,917	3,948	17,132	1,098	5,640	16,538	17,737	93	4,348
Swiss	13	12	1	1	12		7	6	13		
Asiatic	781	576	205	125	622	34	335	446	329	1	451
Arabian	182	134	48	31	147	4	80	102	41	1	140
Armenian	1	1			1			1	1		
Chinese	8	8			8		2	6	8		
East Indian	26	12	14	8	18		10	16	3		23
Japanese	4	4			4		1	3	4		
Persian	2	2			2		1	1	2		
Syrian	294	214	80	53	229	12	145	149	144		150
Turkish	264	201	63	33	213	18	94	170	126		138
Other	20	16	4	1	18	1	10	10	19		1

[1] Year ending June 30.   [2] Includes 3 Finlanders.   [3] Includes Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes.

CITY OF TRINIDAD.

CITY OF NUEVITAS.
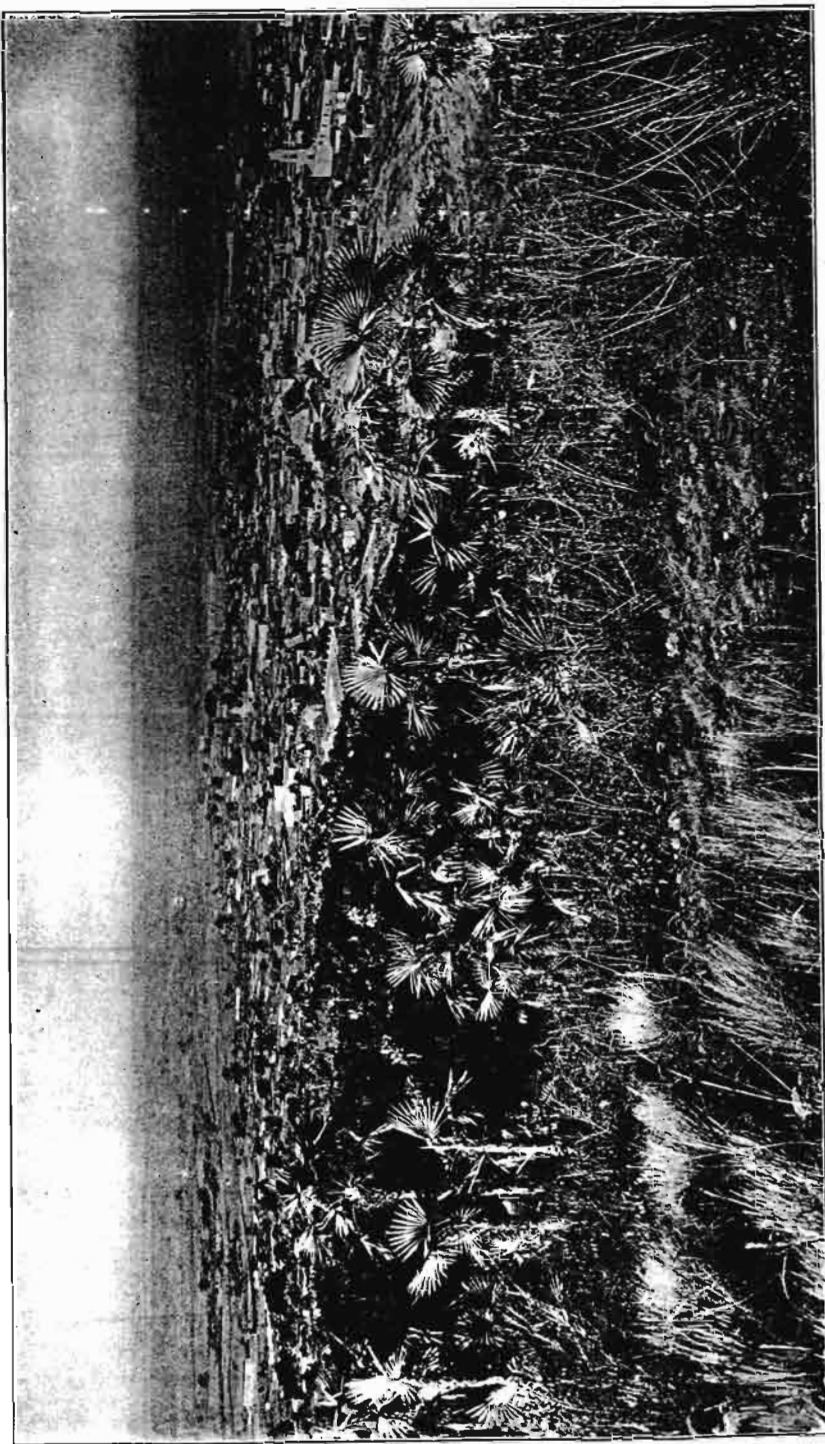
Four-fifths (80.6 per cent) of the immigrants of that year were males. A very large proportion (78.4 per cent) were in the prime of life, i. e., between the ages of 15 and 44 years, while 15.9 per cent were children, and only 5.6 per cent were over 45 years of age. Over twenty-eight per cent were married, the remainder being either single or widowed. Their educational condition was high, four-fifths of them being able to read and write.

Three-fourths of all immigrants possessed occupations. Of the total number 1.6 per cent were professional men, 9.8 per cent were of the skilled labor class, 8 per cent of the mercantile class, while more than half, or 53 per cent, were laborers.

The difference between the number of passengers arriving and the number departing is the net increase to the population from outside sources. While in the five years Cuba received 155,252 immigrants, the net increase to her population from this source is less than half that number, or 75,227. The following are the gains by single years:

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Net gain.
1903	85
1904	9,509
1905	26,437
1906	33,697
1907	5,499

One effect of the revolution of 1906 was to reduce the number of arrivals and increase the number of departures; this is reflected in the small balance of arrivals over departures.

The following table shows, by country of origin, the gain or loss to Cuba during the five years:

COUNTRY.	Gain.	Loss.
Total	83,631	8,404
America	6,650	8,404
British West Indies	3,482	
Haiti	622	
Mexico		6,814
Porto Rico	1,468	
San Domingo	1,078	
South America		260
United States		1,317
Other		13
Europe	76,981	
England	861	
France	1,596	
Germany	320	
Italy	457	
Spain	73,677	
Other	70	
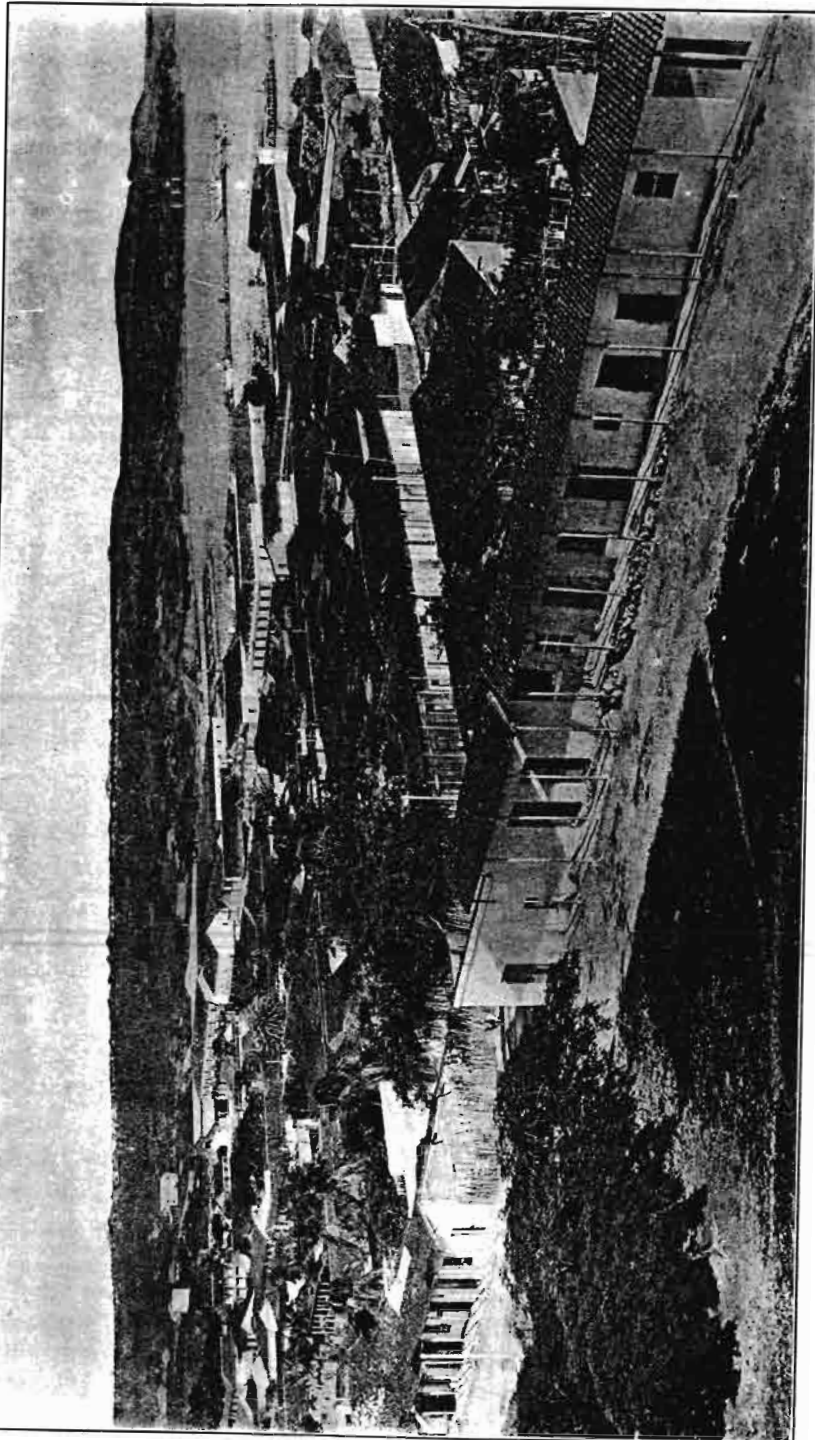
CRIMINAL JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

By HONORABLE MANUEL LANDA, Acting Chief of the Department of Justice of the Republic of Cuba.

The jurisdiction in the case of criminal matters in Cuba rests solely and exclusively in the ordinary courts constituting the judiciary of the Island.

Upon the cessation of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba on January 1, 1899, the military and naval courts, which acted in the case of persons entitled to the jurisdiction of a special forum because of their connection with these branches of the service, likewise ceased, and all citizens became subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts.

The Supreme Court of the nation was organized in 1899, and in the same year the Audiencias were organized in the following order: Pinar del Río, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camagüey, and Oriente, each corresponding to the province of the same name.

Each Audiencia holds its sessions in the capital of the province to which it belongs, and has jurisdiction and control over the inferior courts situated within its province. In cases where questions of jurisdiction arise among the judges of the different localities, such questions are submitted to the Supreme Court, which decides them.

The Audiencia of Habana has a president, three presidents of chamber, twelve associate justices, a fiscal, a deputy fiscal, and four assistant deputy fiscals. Four courts of first instance, three of examination, seven of first instance and examination, and two correctional courts are under its jurisdiction. The Audiencia of Habana at present possesses two Chambers for the hearing and decision of criminal matters.

The Audiencia of Pinar del Río has a president, five associate justices, a fiscal, and a deputy fiscal. Under its jurisdiction are one court of first instance, one of examination, and four of first instance and examination.

The Audiencia of Matanzas has a president, five associate justices, a fiscal, a deputy fiscal, and an assistant deputy fiscal. Under its jurisdiction are a court of first instance, a court of examination, five courts of first instance and examination, and two correctional courts.

The Audiencia of Camagüey has a president, four associate justices, a fiscal, and a deputy fiscal. Under its jurisdiction are two courts of first instance and examination and one correctional court.

The Audiencia of Oriente has a president, five associate justices, a fiscal, a deputy fiscal, and an assistant deputy fiscal. Under its jurisdiction are a

court of first instance, one of examination, and five of first instance and examination.

In places where there are no correctional judges, the judges of first instance and examination act in cases that ordinarily would come before correctional judges. In cases where there are neither correctional judges nor judges of examination, the municipal judges act as correctional judges in cases of minor offenses.

The Department of Public Prosecution, with the Fiscal of the Supreme Court at its head, represents the State and society, and intervenes in all criminal causes, exercising supervision over the proceedings.

In criminal matters the Code has been in force in Cuba since 1879, and the Law of Criminal Procedure since 1889; while in 1900 the correctional courts were created to take cognizance in an oral trial of minor offenses and crimes of but slight importance, which were previously submitted to the various Audiencias for decision.

The procedure in correctional courts is rapid and of recognized efficiency. No appeal lies from the sentence, and the execution thereof is immediate. The penalties which may be imposed by a correctional judge are a fine of from one to thirty dollars and confinement from one to thirty days in jail, for a misdemeanor, and a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding one hundred and eighty days, for a crime. In default of the payment of the fine an additional term of imprisonment must be served at the rate of one day for each dollar of fine.

With reference to the procedure for hearing and determining matters submitted to the jurisdiction of the Audiencias, it may be said that it also is rapid.

The investigation of a crime devolves upon the judge of the examination court of the territory or judicial district in which it occurred. This judge prepares the record of the preliminary proceedings showing the data to be considered finally in the trial. The success of the case depends largely upon the perspicacity of the judge, inasmuch as these data form the basis of the proof upon which the sentence is based.

The record of the preliminary proceedings is transmitted to the Audiencia, through the Fiscal, who either formulates provisional conclusions or asks for a dismissal, according to the merits of the case. If he asks for a dismissal, the prosecution ordered by the judge, and its consequences, become of no effect; but if he accuses and requests that a penalty be imposed, the case is submitted to the court for decision, after an oral and public trial, at which the Fiscal or the accused offers the evidence.

A case may arise in which the Fiscal does not make any accusation, but the party injured by the crime makes the accusation, in the capacity of a private accuser. In this latter case the decision also rests with the court, after the holding of an oral trial, because the Law of Procedure provides for the holding of the trial whenever there is a lawful party ready to maintain the charge.

The penalties which the court may impose, in accordance with the Penal Code in force, are as follows:

Corporal penalties—Death; cadena perpetua; reclusión perpetua; relegación perpetua; perpetual expulsion; cadena temporal; reclusión temporal; relegación temporal; temporary expulsion; presidio mayor; prisión mayor; confinamiento; perpetual absolute disqualification; perpetual special disqualification; and temporary special disqualification.

The disqualification in the last two cases includes suspension from public office, right of active and passive suffrage, and profession or trade.

Correctional penalties—Presidio correccional; prisión correccional; banishment; public censure; suspension from public office, right of active and passive suffrage, and profession or trade; arresto mayor, and arresto menor.

The time that these penalties are in force varies, and the penalties themselves are divided into three degrees; minimum, medium, and maximum, which degrees are subdivided in like manner, according to the attenuating or aggravating circumstances attendant upon the commission of the crime.

EXECUTION OF DEATH PENALTY.

The penalty of death is executed by means of the instrument known as the "garrote." The execution takes place upon a board platform within the walls of the jail, in the day time, within twenty-four hours after notice of the sentence is given; it is held privately and in the presence of those persons who are required to be present and those who are authorized to witness it by the president of the court. The body of the felon remains exposed upon the gallows for four hours, and is then handed over to his relatives for burial, if they request it, and the burial must take place without any pomp. The death penalty will not be executed upon a woman who is pregnant, and she will not be notified of her sentence until forty days have elapsed after her delivery.

CADENA PERPETUA AND TEMPORAL.

These penalties, as well as those of perpetual reclusión, relegación, and expulsion, are remitted at the end of thirty years, unless during the period of their imprisonment the prisoners, in the judgment of the government, have made themselves unworthy of this act of grace. The sentence is carried out in the Penitentiary of the Republic according to the regulations thereof, and, with the approval of the Audiencia, two months are deducted for each year in the case of convicts whose conduct is good.

The provision stipulating that a chain attached to the foot and suspended from the belt should be carried by those sentenced to cadena, whether perpetual or temporal, was abolished by the Decree of August 25, 1898, of the Secretary of Grace, Justice, and Government.

The convicts are put to work, for the benefit of the State, upon work of public utility, either inside or outside the institution, if they are under the age of fifty-five, and are not prevented by sickness or other cause.

RELEGACIÓN PERPETUA AND TEMPORAL.

These penalties, which were executed outside the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, are now inapplicable.

RECLUSIÓN PERPETUA AND TEMPORAL, AND PRESIDIO.

With regard to the execution of these penalties, the same legal provisions are now applicable to the persons sentenced thereto as those previously cited with reference to the penalties of *cadena*, with the exception of the differences prescribed by the penitentiary regulations. This Code stipulates that the proceeds of convict labor shall be used: 1. To pay the civil liability growing out of the crime; 2. To indemnify the institution for the expenses which the prisoners occasion; and 3. To provide the prisoners with savings and create a reserve fund to be delivered to them at the time of their discharge or to be delivered to their heirs if they should die before the time of their discharge. In practice, it is very seldom that the proceeds of convict labor are applied for the first of the purposes specified.

PRISIÓN MAYOR AND CORRECCIONAL.

These penalties are carried out in the Penitentiary of the Republic and consist principally in the deprivation of liberty, since the convicts are allowed to engage, for their own benefit, in such work of their choice as may be compatible with the regulation discipline. They are, nevertheless, subject to the work of the institution for the first two purposes stated in the preceding paragraph.

CONFINAMIENTO.

This penalty, which was formerly executed in Isle of Pines, is not now applied.

ARRESTO MAYOR.

This penalty is carried out in the jails and consists, like *prisión mayor* and correctional imprisonment, in the deprivation of liberty, but only for a period lasting from a month and a day to six months.

ARRESTO MENOR.

The correctional judges have power to impose this penalty for a number of days, which are served in the city jails, or in those institutions which are used for that purpose.

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The Department of Justice has furnished the following summary showing the number and the character of the offences recorded in the courts of each province during the year which terminated June 30, 1907.

CRIME.	Total.	Habana.	Matan-zas.	Santa Clara.	Oriente.	Penar del Río.	Cama-güey.
Total...................	12,601	3,994	1,519	2,957	2,485	960	686
Against the constitution......	33	14	2	11	3	3	....
Against the public peace......	358	126	27	84	82	20	19
Falsification.................	249	94	13	48	68	13	13
Against the public health......	39	17	5	6	7	1	3
Gambling and raffling........	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Wrongful acts of public employees in the exercise of their duties................	316	120	20	80	54	18	24
Against persons.............	1,969	557	251	435	410	168	148
Against chastity.............	1,527	357	121	346	482	149	72
Against honor...............	45	27	....	8	6	1	3
Against the civil condition of persons.................	8	5	....	1	1	....	1
Against liberty and safety.....	237	90	22	53	35	18	19
Against property.............	6,682	2,143	936	1,723	1,107	434	339
Miscellaneous offences.......	211	106	22	44	16	12	11
Cases not covered by the Penal Code...................	926	337	100	118	214	123	34

PRISONS, ASYLUMS, AND HOSPITALS.[1]

PRISONERS CONFINED IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Reports were received from 30 penal institutions, in which 3,898 prisoners were confined on September 30, 1907. The numbers of such institutions and of persons under confinement in each province on the given date were as follows:

PROVINCE.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.
Total..	30	3,898
Pinar del Río..	3	309
Habana...	9	2,178
Matanzas...	4	281
Santa Clara...	6	614
Camagüey...	2	136
Oriente...	6	380

This classification by provinces has, however, no significance as to the distribution of crime throughout the island, inasmuch as many criminals are confined in the presidio, in Habana, for crimes committed in other provinces.

The total number of prisoners is 1.9 in each 1,000 of the population, or 50 per cent more than the corresponding ratio for the United States, and two and one-half times that for the Philippines in 1903.

As is elsewhere the case, males are overwhelmingly in the majority among the delinquent classes. Of the prisoners, 3,722 were males and 176 were females, the proportion being 95.5 and 4.5 per cent, respectively.

The following table gives the number and percentage of prisoners of different races, or colors:

COLOR.	Number.	Per cent.
Total...	3,898	100.0
White...	1,934	49.6
Black...	1,156	29.7
Mestizo...	781	20.0
Yellow..	27	0.7

The proportion of white criminals is much less than the proportion of whites in the total population, and the proportion of the black and mestizo prisoners is much greater than the proportion of these races in the total population.

[1] The data regarding prisoners under confinement, the sick and insane in hospitals, and inmates of asylums, have been obtained through the courtesy of Col. E. St. J. Greble, Adviser to the Department of Government. The figures, in all cases, relate to the date September 30, 1907.

ASYLUMS FOR ORPHANS, FOUNDLINGS, AND AGED PEOPLE.

Eleven asylums of various sorts, for orphans, foundlings, aged people, etc., were reported, four of the institutions being in the province of Habana, four in Matanzas, one in Camagüey, and two in Oriente.

The largest institution, the Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad in the city of Habana, contained more inmates than all of the others combined.

The total number of inmates in these asylums on September 30, 1907, was 1,595, of which 805 were males, and 790 females. The classification by color shows 1,155 whites, 232 blacks, 151 mestizos, and 57 yellow, or Chinese. The proportion of blacks in these asylums is below the proportion of blacks in the population, and that of mestizos is far below their proportion.

The classification of the inmates, by ages, is as follows: Under 1 year, 32; 1 to 4 years, 131; 5 to 9 years, 289; 10 to 14 years, 364; 15 to 24 years, 202; 25 to 34 years, 35; 35 to 44 years, 51; 45 to 54 years, 64; 55 to 64 years, 90; 65 years and over, 333; and unknown, 4, making a total of 1,595 inmates.

Of those shown as 65 years of age and over, no fewer than 60 were reported as 90 years of age and over, and of these, 19 were said to be 100 or more. Indeed, such extreme ages as 108, 110, 114, and 115, were reported. It is extremely improbable, however, that the correct ages were stated in these cases.

As to birthplace, 1,296, or 81 per cent, were born in Cuba; 142, or 9 per cent, in Spain; 66 in Africa (all negroes and formerly slaves); and 64 in China, the few remaining being widely scattered or of unknown birthplace. Very few indeed were born in other islands of the West Indies, or in Central or South America.

The occupations of 1,067, or two-thirds of the total number, were unknown. Of the remaining 588, 142 were reported as at school, 95 as at home, and 71 as beggers, all of these classes being dependents. The others were scattered over a long list of occupations.

Elementary education, as indicated by ability to read, was possessed by 972 inmates, while 472 were unable to read, and the condition of 151 was unknown. Since most of these institutions maintain schools for the instruction of the young, most of those between the ages of 5 and 24 years (96 per cent) are able to read. Of those of greater age, the proportion is much smaller, being only 20 per cent.

HOSPITALS.

The reports show that there were in Cuba, on September 30, 1907, 56 hospitals with a total of 5,906 patients. One hospital was for the insane and cared for 1,782 insane patients. In the 55 hospitals in which the non-insane sick are cared for, there were 4,124 patients, or one-fifth of one per cent of the population.

The discussion which follows relates only to the non-insane sick in 55 of the 56 hospitals. The following table gives the number of these hospitals and of the patients therein, in each province:
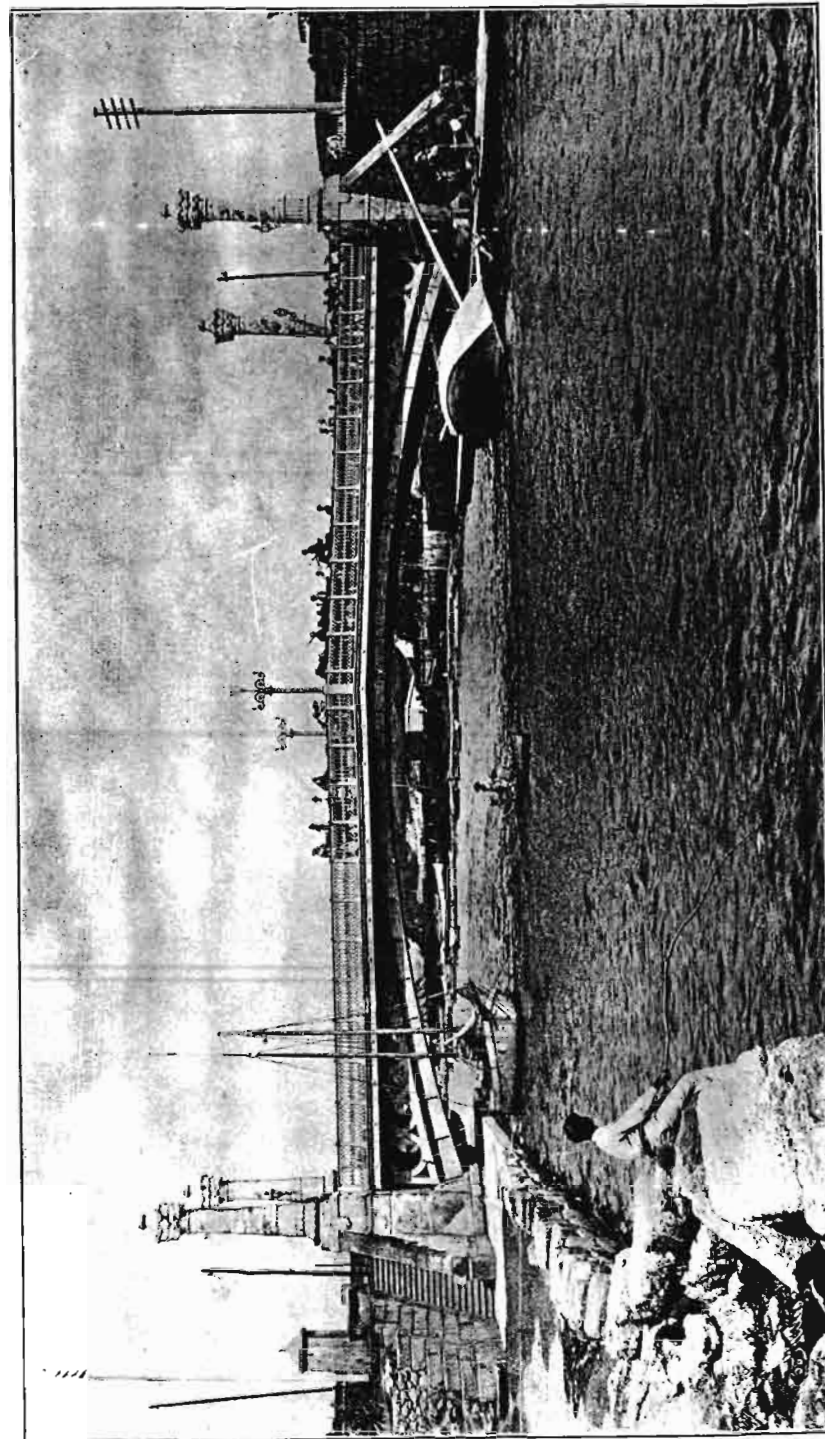
BRIDGE OVER YUMURI RIVER, MATANZAS.

PROVINCE.	Number of hospitals.	Number of inmates.
Total..	55	4,124
Pinar del Río..	3	125
Habana...	13	2,048
Matanzas...	6	381
Santa Clara...	15	776
Camagüey..	4	202
Oriente...	14	592

The large number in Habana province, amounting to very nearly one-half of all patients, is significant only as it illustrates the provision for the sick existing in that province and mainly in the city of Habana. Of the 2,048 patients in hospitals of Habana province, 1,961 were in those of the city of Habana.

Of the 4,124 patients, no fewer than 3,195, or 77.5 per cent, were males, and only 929, or 22.5 per cent, were females. This is due, in part, to the fact that the great proportion of the sick in hospitals are of foreign birth, a class composed mainly of the male sex. Moreover, among those of Cuban birth, the practice of sending the sick to the hospital is less prevalent in the case of women than in the case of men.

Nearly all of the patients are adults, only 162, or less than 4 per cent, being below the age of 15. This is due, in part, to the large proportion of foreign born in hospitals, and in part to the manifest disposition to treat sick children at home.

The proportion of whites is greater and that of the colored, including blacks and mestizos, is less than the corresponding proportions in the population, while the proportion of the yellow race is far greater. Practically all of the individuals in this last class are of foreign birth and are in Cuba without their families; hence, when sickness overtakes them, they go, of necessity, to the hospital. The same is true, though in smaller measure, of the whites among the foreign born.

THE INSANE.

There is only one hospital for the insane in Cuba, but that is a very large one, located at Santiago de las Vegas, in Habana province. On September 30, 1907, this contained 1,782 patients, classified as 982 males and 800 females, the excess of males being due to the excess of males among the foreign born.

The following table classifies the insane by sex and by color:

COLOR.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Total......................................	1,782	982	800
White..	1,001	596	405
Black..	491	218	273
Mestizo......................................	251	129	122
Yellow.......................................	39	39	....

CITY OF BARACOA AND HARBOR ENTRANCE.
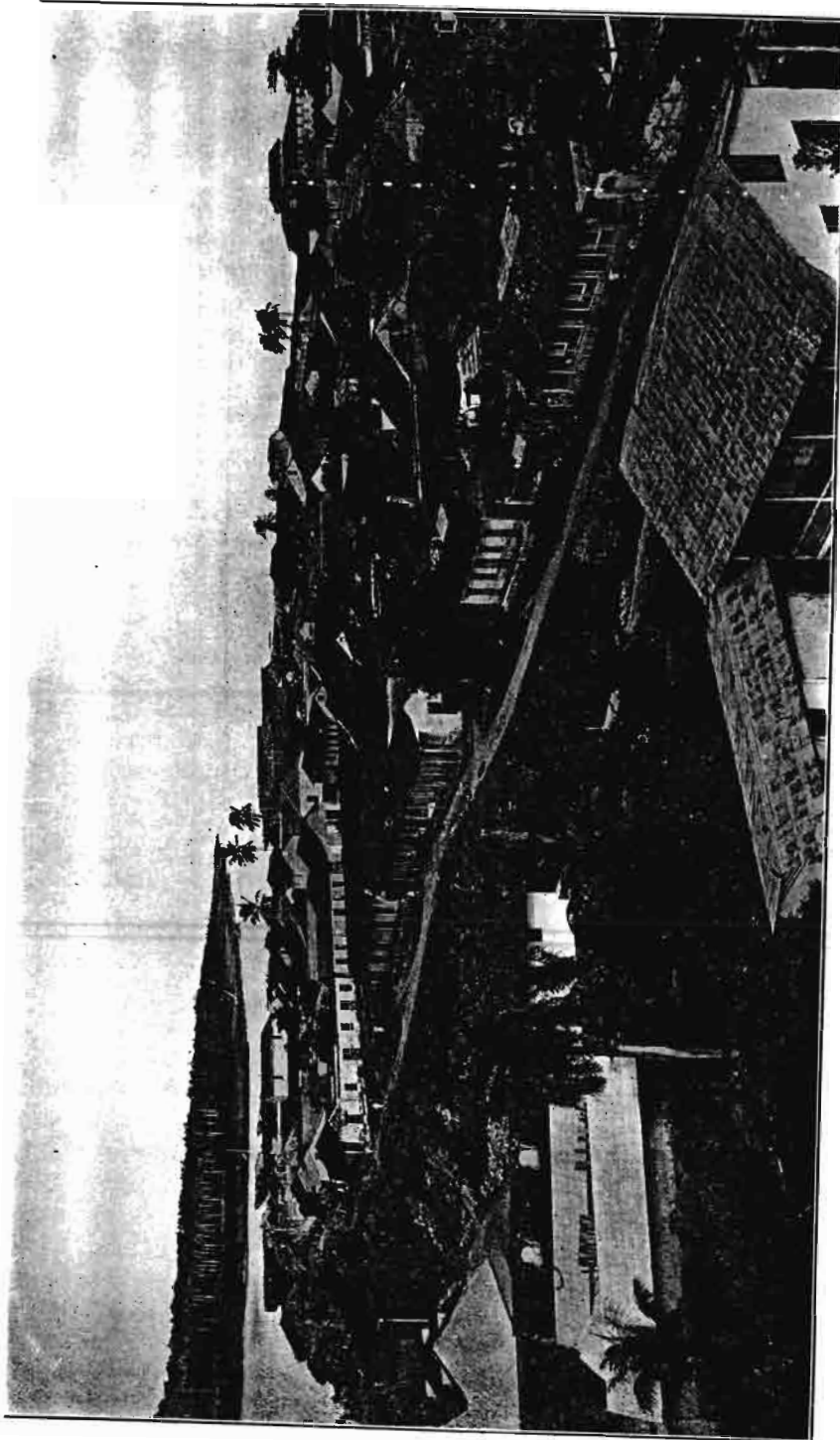
The proportion of colored in the hospital for the insane is much greater than their corresponding proportions in the population; that is, while the colored form about one-third of the population, they form not less than 44 per cent of the inmates of this asylum. Since it is probable that the proportion of colored insane in confinement is smaller than the corresponding proportion of white insane, it follows that insanity is much more prevalent among the colored than among the whites.

It will also be noted that in the case of the whites, males outnumber females in the proportion of 60 to 40, while in the case of the blacks, females outnumber the males in the proportion of 56 to 44. In the case of the mestizos, the numbers are about equal. In the case of the Chinese, there are no females, this condition being due, of course, to the fact that there are practically no Chinese women in the island.

Very few of the insane confined in the asylum were below the age of 15 years. For all ages under 65 years, the number of males is greater than that of females.

Of the whole number whose country of birth is known, 82 per cent were born in Cuba and 18 per cent were born abroad, mainly in Spain. The proportion of insane born abroad is greater than the corresponding proportion of the population. Among Cubans, the number of males is very nearly equal to the number of females, but of the foreign born, the excess of males is great, 212 to 61, being doubtless due to the excess of males among the foreign born population in the island.

Of those concerning whom information was obtained, 41 per cent were able to read. The proportion for the males was 46 per cent, while that for the females was only 36 per cent.

TRANSPORTATION BY RAILROADS AND STEAMSHIP LINES.

RAILROADS.

Cuba was the second country in America to operate a steam road, being in this respect eleven years in advance of the mother country, Spain.

The first Cuban railroad was opened to traffic on November 19, 1837. It was built under the auspices of the Junta de fomento de la Habana (improvement board of Habana) and was known as the Caminos de Hierro de la Habana (Railroads of Habana). This road was about 45 miles in length and connected the capital with the town of Güines.

After it had been in operation for four years it was sold by the Government to a corporation, and this fact served to encourage the building of railroads by other corporations.

The spirit of enterprise being thus stimulated, the first sections of the principal lines now in operation were soon constructed, and these furnished outlets for agricultural products to the most important ports of the island. On September 1, 1908, the total distance covered by the railroad lines of Cuba was 2,329.8 miles. The following statement, furnished by Hon. J. Charles Hernandez, Director General of Communications, of Cuba, shows the various railroads with the length and termini of each branch:

Termini and length of each railroad: 1908.

LINE AND TERMINI.	Miles.
Aggregate..	2,329.8
United Railways of Habana:	
Total..	1,056.0
Habana to Colón......................................	125.0
Habana to Santa Clara................................	183.9
Habana to Guanajay..................................	35.5
Habana to Alacranes..................................	80.8
Habana to Matanzas..................................	54.1
Regla to Santa Clara.................................	175.4
San Felipe to Batabanó...............................	9.2
Madruga to Güines..................................	17.2
Madruga to Empalme.................................	21.0
Concha to Marianao..................................	6.2
Matanzas to Unión de Reyes...........................	21.5
Cárdenas to Murga...................................	56.0
Cárdenas to Jovellanos...............................	16.8
Cárdenas to Yaguaramas..............................	80.7
Los Arabos to Altamisal...............................	20.0
Máximo Gómez to Itabo...............................	13.5
Regla to Guanabacoa.................................	3.1
Güines to Cárdenas..................................	114.5
Esles to Guareiras....................................	21.6

Termini and length of each railroad: 1908—Continued.

LINE AND TERMINI.	Miles.
Tunas and Sancti-Spiritus Railroad:	
Sancti-Spiritus to Tunas de Zaza	24.2
Rodas and Cartagena Railroad:	
Rodas to Cartagena	14.3
Juraguá Railroad:	
Jaraguá to Horquita, via Estrecha	26.1
Cuban Central Railroad Company:	
Total	329.3
Cienfuegos to Sagua	57.8
Santa Clara to Cienfuegos	42.2
Santa Clara to A. Pasajeros	72.1
Placetas to I. de Sagua	70.2
Caibarién to Camajuaní	17.4
Caibarién to Placetas, via Estrecha	23.0
Sagua la Grande to Caguaguas, via Estrecha	9.9
Isla de Sagua to Santo Domingo	31.7
Ranchuelo to San Juan Yeras	5.0
Gibara and Holguín Railroad:	
Total	42.9
Chaparra to Holguín	8.1
Gibara to Iberia	34.8
The Cuba Railroad Company:	
Total	447.4
Santiago de Cuba to Santa Clara	356.0
San Luis to La Maya	41.6
Antilla to Alto Cedro	31.1
Holguín to Cacocum	11.2
Sancti-Spiritus to Zaza del Medio	7.5
The Western Railway of Habana, limited:	
Total	146.6
Habana to San Juan y Martínez	124.2
San Juan y Martínez to Guane	22.4
Nuevitas and Camagüey Railroad:	
Camagüey to Nuevitas	46.0
The Cuba Eastern Railroad Company:	
Total	69.6
San Luis to Guantánamo	53.4
Guantánamo to Boquerón	16.2
Guantánamo Railroad:	
Total	22.4
Guantánamo to Caimanera	16.2
Guantánamo to Jamaica	6.2
Júcaro and Morón Railroad:	
Morón to Júcaro por Ciego de Avila	42.2
Habana Central Railroad Company:	
Total	62.8
Habana Arsenal to Guanajay Electrico	31.1
Habana Arsenal to Güines Electrico	31.7

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP LINES.

Several lines of coastwise steamships ply regularly between various Cuban ports, carrying mail, passengers, and freight; the following list shows the termini of these lines:

LINE.	Termini.
Sobrinos de Herrera Line	Habana and Santiago de Cuba.
Julian Alonso Line	Habana and La Fé, Pinar del Río.
Bullond Company	Cienfuegos and Rodas.
La Gloria Company	Nuevitas and La Gloria.
N. Trujillo	Cienfuegos and Castillo de Jagua.
North American Sugar Co	Caibarién and Yaguajay.
Vuelta Abajo S. S. Co	Batabanó and Isla de Pinos.
Jose Muñiz	Manzanillo and Cauto.
Jose Muñiz	Manzanillo and Niquero.
Isle of Pines S. S. Co	Batabanó and Isla de Pinos.
C. J. Trujillo	Habana and Santiago de Cuba.
C. J. Trujillo	Habana and Manzanillo.
C. J. Trujillo	Cienfuegos and Júcaro.
N. de Castaño	Habana and Manzanillo.
N. de Castaño	Cienfuegos and Tunas de Zaza.
Miguel Pairet	Orozco and Cabañas.
Francisco Sotos	Antillas and Mayarí.

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Habana is one of the termini in the case of the following steamship lines connecting the ports of Cuba with those of foreign countries:

LINE.	Foreign terminus.
Campañia Transatlántica Española	Barcelona, Spain.
	Bilboa, Spain.
	Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Herrera Steamship Line	Porto Rico.
Munson Steamship Company	Mobile, Ala.
New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company	New York, N. Y.
North German Lloyd Company	Bremen, Germany.
Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company	Knights Key, Fla.
	Tampa, Fla.
Southern Pacific Steamship Company	New Orleans, La.
West Indian Company (Limited)	Copenhagen, Denmark.
	Progreso, Mexico.

The following lines have steamers stopping at Habana on the way from one port to another:

LINE.	Termini.
Compañia Transatlántica Francesa	Spain, France, and Mexico.
Hamburg-American Line	Hamburg, Germany, and Mexico.
New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company	New York, N. Y., and Mexico.
Royal English Mail	Canary Islands and Mexico.

In addition to the steamships of the regular lines enumerated, the ports of Cuba are frequently visited by tramp steamers or sailing vessels, which come from and depart for the principal ports of Europe and America.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The history of education in Cuba under the Spanish government will be found in the report on the census of Cuba of 1899, and in a report on the subject made by Mr. R. L. Packard to the United States Commissioner of Education and published in the Report of the Bureau of Education for 1897-8.

The present public school system was instituted by the American Military Governor during the first intervention by the United States in 1900.

In 1900, the number of teachers and of school rooms was 3,567. The number of enrolled pupils in the last month of that year was 172,273 and the average attendance for the year was 123,362.

The figures presented in the following pages are taken from a report by Dr. Lincoln Zayas, Director of Public Instruction, and relate to December, 1906.

The total number of schoolhouses was 2,149; of these, 1,809 were rented buildings, and 246 were owned by the government or by individuals who allowed them to be used free of rent, while the status of the remainder is unknown. The total number of school rooms was 3,566. The average rent paid per house was $16.79, and per room, $10.42.

The total number of teachers was 3,649, of whom 3,437 were white and only 212 were colored. The number of women largely exceeded the number of men, there being only 1,286 of the latter to 2,363 of the former, or nearly twice as many. They were grouped by ages as follows:

AGE GROUP.	Number of teachers.
Total..	3,649
Under 20 years..	690
20 to 29 years..	1,751
30 to 39 years..	718
40 to 49 years..	332
50 years and over...	158

Nearly one-half of the teachers were between the ages of 20 and 29 and two-thirds were under 30.

The total number of pupils registered was 122,214. This is 4 per cent of the total population and is 36 per cent of the number of children of school age, as determined by the school census of 1906, which showed 336,524 persons between the ages of 6 and 18 years. Of the total number of pupils, 66,322 were males and 55,892 were females, the excess of males being 10,430. As to color, 82,164 were white and 40,050 colored, the proportions of the two

races in the schools being very nearly the same as the corresponding proportions in the population.

The average daily attendance was 96,301, or 78.8 per cent of the number registered. This proportion is very high, comparing favorably with that for the United States (70 per cent).

There is very little difference in the daily attendance of the males and the females or of the whites and the colored.

The following is a classification of the registered pupils by age:

AGE.	Number of pupils.
Total..	122,214
Less than 6 years..	1,710
6 years..	14,438
7 years..	12,060
8 years..	10,392
9 years..	10,820
10 years...	15,102
11 years...	15,630
12 years...	17,299
13 years...	13,566
14 years...	7,456
15 years and over..	3,741

The following table gives the number in each school grade:

GRADE.	Number of pupils.
Total..	122,214
Kindergarten...	1,702
First grade..	74,174
Second grade...	30,095
Third grade..	12,821
Fourth grade...	2,835
Fifth grade..	587

VITAL STATISTICS.

For many years records of births, deaths, and marriages have been made in nearly every part of the island, and since the first American intervention these registrations have been extended throughout the republic. Information relative to deaths is sent to the local judges, who in turn send it to the Central Board of Health; in addition the head physician makes a statement in each case. Inasmuch as the law prohibits the granting of a burial license unless the death is properly reported, the health authorities believe that a complete registration of deaths is obtained.

The following table shows the approximate population, the number of deaths, and the death rate per 1,000, by years, from 1900 to 1906. The estimate of population has been made by adding to the number of inhabitants in 1899 one-eighth of the increase shown by the census of 1907, for each year that has elapsed since 1899.

YEAR.	Population.	Number of deaths.	Number of deaths per 1,000 of population.
1900	1,630,000	28,779	17.7
1901	1,690,000	27,754	16.4
1902	1,750,000	25,512	14.6
1903	1,810,000	23,982	13.3
1904	1,870,000	25,198	13.5
1905	1,930,000	27,345	14.2
1906	1,990,000	30,021	15.1

It is evident that the rates are too small, and even the fact that the sanitary condition of the whole island is satisfactory and yellow fever and smallpox have been wiped out, does not afford an adequate explanation. In Porto Rico, for instance, where sanitary conditions are equally satisfactory, and in Spain, the death rates are higher. The United States, which has a more vigorous and long-lived population, has a higher death rate than that reported for Cuba.

The death rate for the island decreased from 1900 to 1903, in which year it reached the minimum of 13.3 per 1,000; it then increased until 1906.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death rates in each province, by years, from 1900 to 1906:

YEAR.	Habana.	Matanzas.	Pinar del Río.	Cama-güey.	Santa Clara.	Oriente.
			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			
1900	9,970	4,409	2,895	1,072	6,487	3,946
1901	9,710	3,890	2,850	1,198	6,188	3,918
1902	9,035	3,757	2,557	1,148	5,271	3,743
1903	8,620	3,449	2,280	1,051	5,092	3,490
1904	9,029	3,637	2,557	1,045	5,429	3,501
1905	5,513	4,057	2,701	1,238	5,705	4,131
1906	10,030	4,221	2,800	1,332	6,670	4,968
			NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
1900	22.7	21.3	16.0	11.7	17.5	11.5
1901	21.4	18.3	15.0	12.5	16.2	10.9
1902	19.3	17.3	12.9	11.5	13.3	10.0
1903	17.9	15.6	11.0	10.2	12.5	8.9
1904	18.2	16.3	11.9	9.8	12.9	8.6
1905	18.7	17.6	12.1	11.3	13.2	9.8
1906	19.2	18.0	12.1	11.9	15.0	11.3

From these figures it appears that in certain provinces there has been a failure to report properly a considerable number of deaths. It is probable that such omissions were more frequent among the lower than among the upper classes and in the case of young children than in the case of adults, and more numerous in rural districts than in cities.

The rates differ greatly in the different provinces, as shown by the following statement, which gives for each province the average death rate for the 7 years from 1900 to 1906:

PROVINCE.	Number of deaths per 1,000 of population.	PROVINCE.	Number of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Habana	19.6	Pinar del Río	13.0
Matanzas	17.6	Camagüey	11.3
Santa Clara	14.4	Oriente	10.1

According to the reports of the municipalities for 1906, Santiago de las Vegas, province of Habana, had the highest death rate, 39 per 1,000 of population, and Santa Cruz del Sur, province of Camagüey, the lowest, 3 per 1,000. For the city of Habana, the death rate was 20; for Cienfuegos, 18; for Matanzas, 17; and for Santiago de Cuba, 21. In 8 of the municipalities the proportion of deaths exceeded 20 per 1,000 of population; in 21 the rate fluctuated between 15 and 19; in 37 the rate fluctuated between 10 and 14; and in 16 the rate did not reach 10 per 1,000.

The following table of death rates, by ages, has been prepared on the basis of the population enumerated in the census of 1907, and of the number of deaths registered in 1906:

AGE GROUP.	Number of deaths.	Number of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Less than 1 year	8,651	133.9
1 to 4 years	4,018	14.5
5 to 19 years	2,073	3.2
20 to 39 years	5,158	7.7
40 to 59 years	4,781	16.0
60 years and over	5,340	56.6

The following table gives the number of deaths among the white and the colored, and also the proportion of the total number of deaths for each class:

YEAR.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
1900	18,923	9,856	65.8	34.2
1901	18,243	9,511	65.7	34.3
1902	16,823	8,689	65.9	34.1
1903	15,618	8,364	65.1	34.9
1904	16,304	8,894	64.7	35.3
1905	17,761	9,584	65.0	35.0
1906	19,488	10,533	64.9	35.1

The following table shows the deaths of the white and colored in each province in 1906, together with the proportion of the total number of deaths for each element:

PROVINCE.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Total	19,488	10,533	64.9	35.1
Pinar del Río	1,897	903	67.7	32.2
Habana	7,213	2,817	71.9	28.1
Matanzas	2,400	1,821	56.9	43.1
Santa Clara	4,401	2,269	66.0	34.0
Camagüey	1,049	283	78.8	21.2
Oriente	2,528	2,440	50.9	49.1

The number and percentage of deaths from the principal diseases were as follows in 1906:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN CUBA.		
	Number.	Per cent of total number.	Per cent of total number of deaths in the United States.
Diarrhea and enteritis	4,944	16.5	7.6
Tuberculosis of the lungs	3,560	11.9	9.9
Organic diseases of the heart	1,797	6.0	8.1
Congenital debility	1,427	4.7	2.1
Bright's disease	1,425	4.7	5.6
Tetanus	1,207	4.0	0.2
Diseases of arteries	1,182	3.9	0.8
Malaria	1,147	3.8	0.2
Acute bronchitis	1,078	3.6	1.1
Other accidental traumatisms	1,052	3.5	1.1
Simple meningitis	931	3.2	1.1
Cancer	819	2.7	4.4
Congestion and hemorrhage of the brain	763	2.5	4.7
Bronchopneumonia	737	2.5	2.4
Senile debility	584	1.9	2.1
Pneumonia	397	1.3	6.9
Cirrhosis of liver	311	1.0	0.9
Diseases of stomach	299	1.0	1.4
Suicide	273	0.9	0.9
Typhoid fever	264	0.9	2.0
Congenital malformation	224	0.7	0.8
Convulsions	223	0.7	1.1
Hernia	212	0.7	0.3
Diphtheria and croup	201	0.7	1.6
Puerperal septicemia	191	0.6	0.4
Influenza	176	0.6	0.7
Chronic bronchitis	161	0.5	0.8
Abdominal tuberculosis	160	0.5	0.4
Whooping cough	159	0.5	1.0
Angina pectoris	146	0.5	0.4
Congestion and apoplexy of lungs	137	0.5	0.4
Tuberculous meningitis	120	0.4	0.6
Anemia	115	0.4	0.3
Diseases of bones	110	0.4	0.2

The following table shows for Cuba the number of deaths during 1906 and the proportion of the total number of deaths in each age group, as compared with the proportion of the total number of deaths in the same age groups in the United States:

AGE GROUP.	DEATHS IN CUBA.		
	Number.	Per cent of total number.	Per cent of total number of deaths in the United States.
Less than 1 year	8,651	28.8	20.2
1 to 4 years	4,018	13.4	8.2
5 to 19 years	2,073	6.9	6.6
20 to 39 years	5,158	17.2	17.4
40 to 59 years	4,781	15.9	18.7
60 years and over	5,340	17.8	28.6

In the following table are presented the number of births and the birth rates, for the years from 1900 to 1906:

YEAR.	Number of births.	Number of births per 1,000 of population.
1900	43,003	26.4
1901	43,586	25.8
1902	47,091	26.9
1903	57,864	32.0
1904	58,363	31.2
1905	65,906	34.1
1906	55,963	28.1

The birth rate for Cuba is low, being less than that for the United States and less than the rates for many European countries. This is remarkable in view of the fact that the years represented followed a disastrous war. Ordinarily, in such cases, the rate would be very high. The sudden falling off in the number of births in 1906 is also unaccountable unless it is assumed that registration has been incomplete.

The number of births reported in 1906 is 10,000 less than the number of children under one year of age according to the census of 1907. If the probable number of deaths occurring in this age group during the year is added to the number of children in this age group, an approximate estimate of the number of births will be secured. The figure obtained in this way is 75,000, which shows that the omissions probably made were not much less than 19,000, and that the birth rate would therefore be 37 instead of 28.

The following table shows the births among the white and colored and the proportion of the total for each class of the population:

YEAR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
1900	31,474	11,529	73.2	26.8
1901	32,879	10,707	75.4	24.6
1902	35,688	11,403	75.8	24.2
1903	43,334	14,530	74.9	25.1
1904	44,248	14,115	75.8	24.2
1905	50,142	15,764	76.1	23.9
1906	43,467	12,496	77.7	22.3

The following table shows, for each province, the number of births in 1906, and the birth rate, on the basis of the population enumerated in the census of 1907.
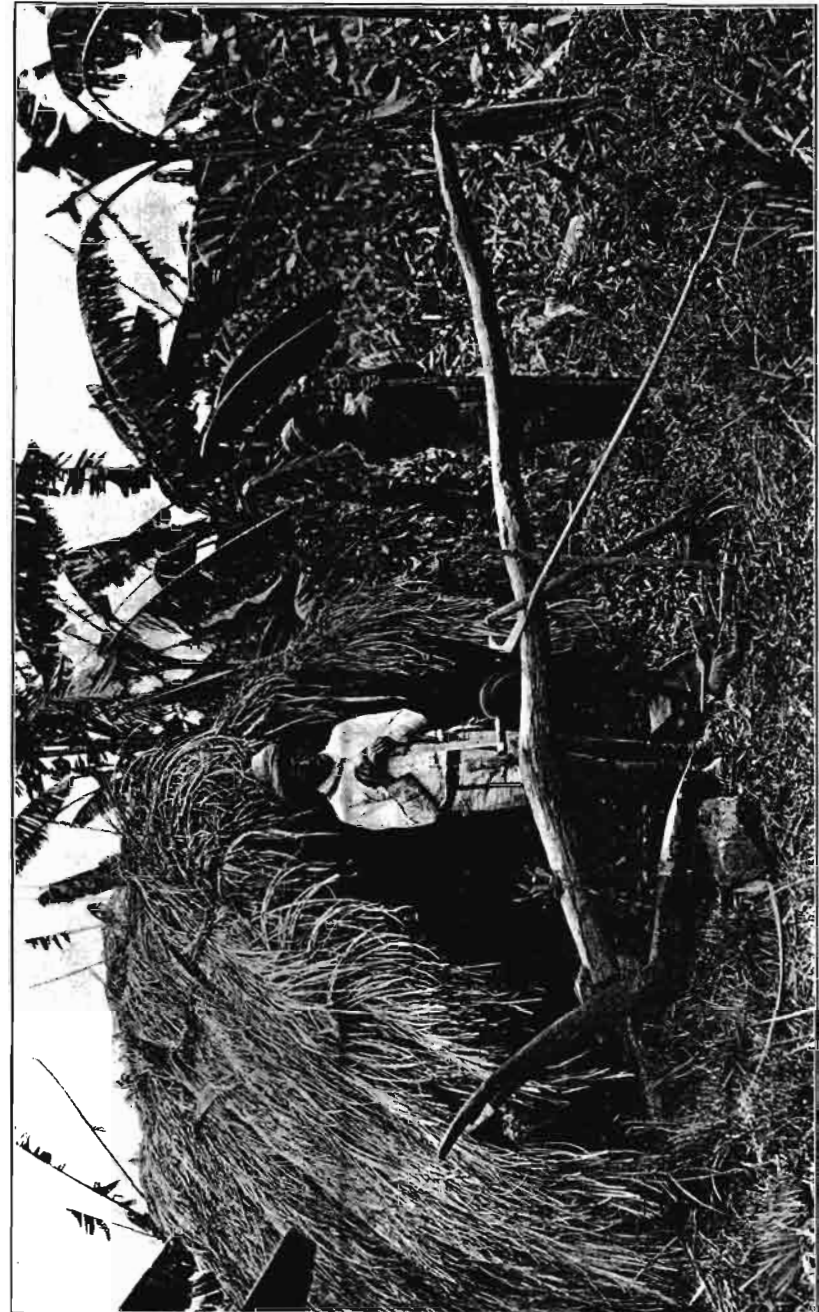
NATIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

PLOWING WITH OXEN.

PROVINCE.	Number of births.	Number of births per 1,000 of population.
Total..	55,963	27.3
Pinar del Río....................................	4,772	19.9
Habana..	13,728	25.5
Matanzas..	7,392	30.8
Santa Clara.....................................	14,465	31.6
Camagüey..	3,279	27.7
Oriente...	12,327	27.1

The excess of births over deaths in each province was as follows: Pinar del Río, 1,972; Habana, 3,698; Matanzas, 3,171; Santa Clara, 7,795; Camagüey, 1,947; and Oriente, 7,359.

VITAL STATISTICS OF HABANA.

According to the census of 1899 the population of the city of Habana was 242,055. In 1907 the city had 302,526 inhabitants, 50.2 per cent of whom were native white, 24.5 per cent foreign white, and 25.3 per cent negroes.

The registers of deaths occurring in the city of Habana have been published since 1820 and appear to be reasonably complete, at least so far as the whites are concerned. Following is a statement of the annual average death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, by decades, based on these records:

```
1820  to  1829.............................................. 43
1830  to  1839.............................................. 50
1840  to  1849.............................................. 28
1850  to  1859.............................................. 31
1860  to  1869.............................................. 43
1870  to  1879.............................................. 47
1880  to  1889.............................................. 34
1890  to  1899.............................................. 45
1900  to  1906.............................................. 22
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The violent fluctuations in the death rates are characteristic of a city which has been subject to epidemics. The average death rate of the city while under Spanish rule was 40 per 1,000 inhabitants, whereas after the American intervention it declined to 22 per 1,000. Exclusive of the destruction caused by yellow fever and smallpox, the average death rate from 1870 to 1899 was 36 per 1,000. It is evident, therefore, that the sanitary improvements introduced by the Americans not only wiped out yellow fever and smallpox, but also caused the death rates from other causes to decline.

The total number of deaths registered in 1906 was 6,144, which shows a death rate of 20.3 per 1,000. The principal diseases were the following:
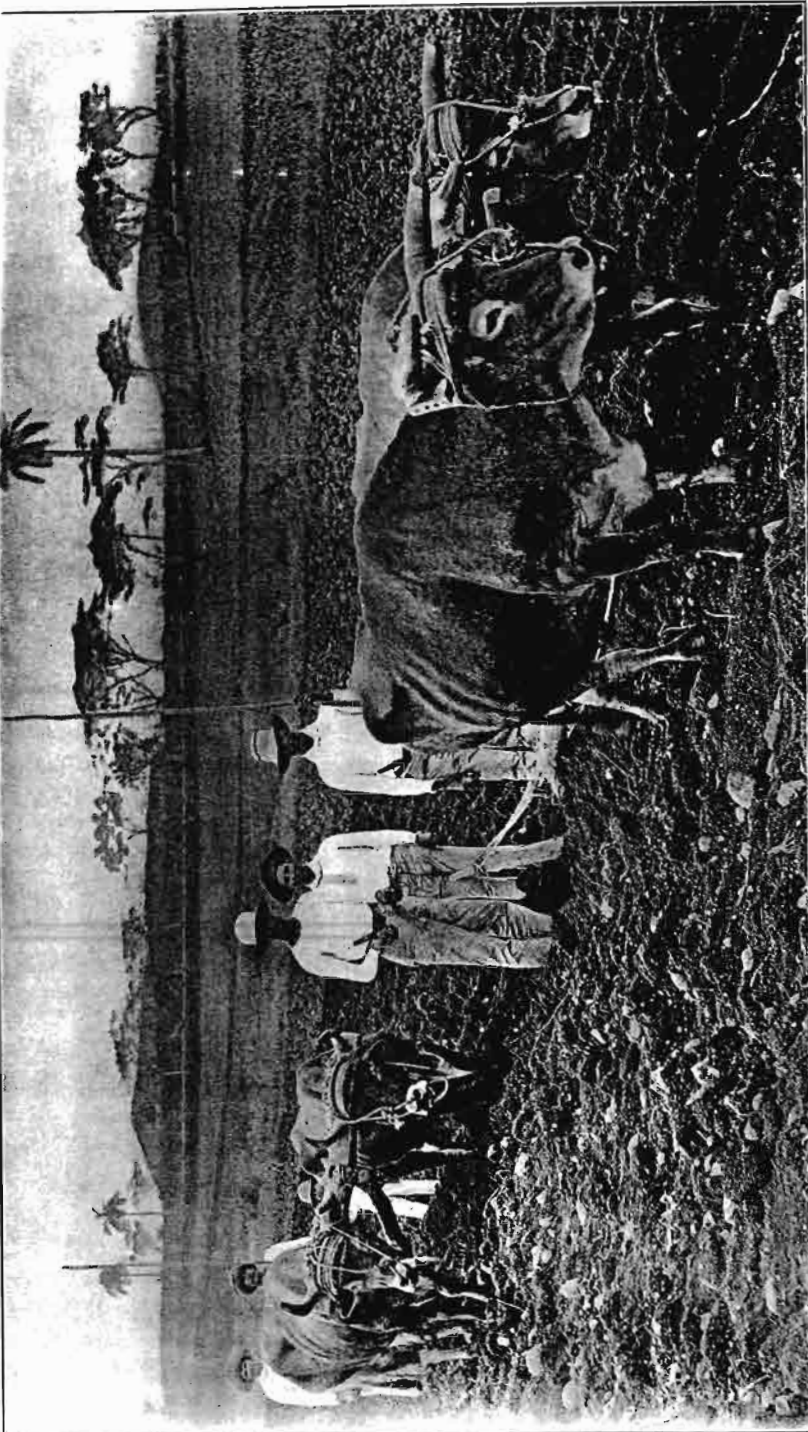
Pulmonary phthisis, which caused 19 per cent of all deaths; dysentery, which caused 9 per cent; cardiac diseases, 8 per cent; diseases of the arteries, 9 per cent; meningitis, 4 per cent; and pneumonia, 4 per cent.

Between the years 1870 and 1899, 21,448 deaths from yellow fever occurred. The annual average death rate from this disease in the 30 years was 4 per 1,000. From October, 1901, until October, 1905, there was not a single case of yellow fever in Habana nor in the rest of the island. In the autumn of 1905, however, this disease reappeared. Following are the statistics of yellow fever since 1905:

YEAR.	CITY OF HABANA.		CUBA, NOT INCLUDING THE CITY OF HABANA.	
	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
1905	70	22	7	
1906	71	12	41	21
1907 [1]			54	11

[1] From January 1 to August 28.

From 1870 to 1899 smallpox caused 12,722 deaths in Habana. The average death rate from this cause during the 30 years was 2 per 1,000 inhabitants. Since 1900, as a result of the sanitary measures taken by the American authorities, only one death has been caused by this disease.

The death rate of the whites from all diseases was 19.3 per 1,000 inhabitants, and that of the negroes, 23.3 per 1,000. It is probable that the registration of the deaths of negroes in Habana is incomplete.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths in each age group, by color:

AGE GROUP.	PER CENT OF NUMBER OF DEATHS.	
	White.	Colored.
Less than 1 year	21	20
1 to 4 years	11	11
5 to 14 years	4	3
15 to 44 years	32	37
45 years and over	32	29

The number of births registered in 1906 in Habana was 5,744, the number of deaths being greater by 400. The birth rate was 19, which is very small, even for a populous city, and leads one to doubt the accuracy of the register. Of the total number of births, 4,222 were whites, the birth rate being 18.7 per 1,000 inhabitants, and 1,522 were colored, the birth rate being 19.9 per 1,000.

POPULATION.

THE TOTAL POPULATION.

The total population of Cuba, including the Isle of Pines and other smaller islands, was on September 30, 1907, 2,048,980.

The following table presents the results of the most authentic prior censuses, with the numerical increase from one to another and the percentage of increase per decade. Since the intervals between censuses has been irregular, the rates of increase have been reduced to those of ten-year periods in order to make direct comparison one with another.

YEAR.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent of increase per decade.
1774	171,620		
1792	272,300	100,680	31
1817	572,363	300,063	34
1827	704,487	132,124	23
1841	1,007,624	303,137	29
1861	1,396,530	388,906	18
1877	1,509,291	112,761	5
1887	1,631,687	122,396	8
1899	1,572,797	[1]58,890	[1]3
1907	2,048,980	476,183	39

[1] Decrease.

The rates of increase between 1774 and 1841 compare 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 for sparsely populated regions, where the population is under little or no pressure to obtain the means of livelihood. The 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 among the extraordinary causes, such as pestilence, war, etc. The small rate of increase for the period from 1861 to 1887 was doubtless due in great part to the ten years' war which occurred within that period, while the absolute loss in population between 1887 and 1899 is attributable to the civil war and the reconcentration policy accompanying it, although 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, reaching at that time 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 immigration and an increase of deaths and emigration, reached a total not far from 200,000.

Between 1899 and 1907, the population increased 30.3 per cent. This was at the rate of 39 per cent per decade, which is a very high rate, higher than any of the rates shown for the previous periods in Cuban history and higher even than any rate in United States history. It should not, however, be regarded as improbable, nor should its magnitude throw doubt upon the correctness of either the census of 1899 or that of 1907. When the census of 1899 was taken the country had just concluded a most disastrous war of five years' duration; between 1899 and 1907 the island enjoyed eight years of great, almost unexampled, prosperity. Under such conditions, all history shows us that a country increases in population with great rapidity.

The following table gives the population for each province in 1899 and in 1907, with the actual and relative increase between the two years, and the proportion of the total population at the latter census:

PROVINCE.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.		Per cent of total population, 1907.
	1899	1907	Number.	Per cent.	
Total................	1,572,797	2,048,980	476,183	30.3	100.0
Camagüey..................	88,234	118,269	30,035	34.0	5.8
Habana.....................	427,514	538,010	110,496	25.8	26.3
Matanzas...................	202,444	239,812	37,368	18.5	11.7
Oriente....................	327,715	455,086	127,371	38.9	22.2
Pinar del Río..............	170,354	240,372	70,018	41.1	11.7
Santa Clara...............	356,536	457,431	100,895	28.3	22.3

The most populous province was Habana with more than one-fourth of the population of Cuba. Santa Clara and Oriente followed with very nearly equal populations. Matanzas and Pinar del Río also contained very nearly the same number of inhabitants, although that number was little more than one-half the number in Oriente. Camagüey was the least populous province, with less than one-half the number of inhabitants in Matanzas. In the past eight years Oriente has nearly overtaken Santa Clara, and Pinar del Río has passed Matanzas in population.

In the rate of increase Pinar del Río exceeded all other provinces, its increase amounting to 41.1 per cent. Next to it was Oriente, with 38.9 per cent. Thus the extreme east and west provinces gained most rapidly. Matanzas, near the middle of the island, made the smallest gains.

The following table gives the population by municipal districts in 1899 and in 1907, with the rate of increase during those eight years. Opposite the name of each district is given, for 1899, the population which was found at that time in the district as it existed in 1907, and in the last column of the table is a summary of the changes which have been made in each district in the intervening years. The names used in this column are those of districts, unless otherwise stated. In the province of Camagüey, formerly Puerto Principe, there were no changes, except in the name of the province and of the district

NATIVE FRUITS.

1. Pineapple.	6. Mamey Colorado.	11. Maranon.
2. Guanabana.	7. Caimito.	12. Figs.
3. Alligator Pear.	8. Mamoncillo.	13. Pawpaw.
4. Cocoanut.	9. Banana.	14. Pumpkin.
5. Custard Apple.	10. Sapadillo.	15. Watermelon.

READY TO CUT PINES AND BANANAS.

bearing the name of the province. In the province of Oriente, formerly Santiago, and in Santa Clara, the changes were few in number, but in the other three provinces they were numerous. The changes consisted almost entirely in the abolition of small districts and the addition of their territory to other neighboring districts. Thus the 132 municipal districts which were in existence in 1899 had been reduced to 82 by 1907.

Population of municipalities in 1907 and 1899 with rates of increase, dates of formation, and changes between 1899 and 1907.

MUNICIPALITY.	Date of formation.	POPULATION.			Change since 1899.
		1899	1907	Per cent of increase.	
CAMAGÜEY.					
Camagüey.......	1514	53,140	66,460	25.1	Name changed from Puerto Príncipe.
Ciego de Ávila....	1877	9,801	17,741	81.0	
Morón.........	1870	9,630	13,898	44.3	
Nuevitas.......	1860	10,355	10,620	2.6	
Santa Cruz del Sur	1871	5,308	9,550	79.9	
HABANA.					
Aguacate........	1879	4,025	7,305	81.5	Part of Bainoa added.
Alquízar.........	1879	8,746	10,561	20.8	
Batabanó........	1879	10,293	15,434	49.9	San Felipe and San Antonio de las Vegas added.
Bauta..........	1879	7,852	13,430	71.0	Guayabal, from Pinar del Río province, added.
Bejucal........	1711	11,472	15,655	36.5	Quivican and Salud added.
Guanabacoa.....	1555	20,988	24,968	19.0	Barrio Guanabo, from Jaruco, added.
Güines.........	1815	23,722	32,216	35.8	Catalina, Guara, Melena del Sur, and San Nicolás added.
Güira de Melena..	1879	11,548	13,701	18.6	
Habana.........	1519	253,418	302,526	19.4	Regla added.
Isla de Pinos	1880	3,199	3,276	2.4	
Jaruco.........	1783	8,000	12,067	50.8	Barrio Guanabo excluded; Santa Cruz del Norte, Casiguas, and part of Bainoa added.
Madruga........	1866	4,845	7,111	46.8	Pipian added.
Marianao........	1879	12,803	18,156	41.8	El Cano added.
Nueva Paz.......	1866	7,761	12,196	57.1	
San Antonio de los Baños........	1795	17,244	20,447	18.6	Ceiba del Agua and Vereda Nueva added.
San José de las Lajas........	1879	8,592	11,988	39.5	Tapaste and Managua added.
Santa María del Rosario.......	1732	2,730	3,915	43.4	
Santiago de las Vegas........	1745	10,276	13,058	27.1	
MATANZAS.					
Alacranes........	1862	13,294	15,838	19.1	Cabezas added.
Bolondrón.......	1879	9,580	12,377	29.2	
Cárdenas........	1860	28,606	28,576	[1]0.1	Mendez Capote and part of Carlos Rojas added.
Colón..........	1858	43,816	52,006	18.7	Macagua, San José de los Ramos, Palmillas, Perico, part of Agramonte, barrio Coliseo, from Guamacaro, and Roque added.
Jagüev Grande...	1898	9,026	10,256	13.6	Part of Agramonte added.
Jovellanos.......	1866	9,116	17,024	86.7	Part of Carlos Rojas added.
Martí.........	1879	12,951	15,104	16.6	Maximo Gomez added.
Matanzas........	1694	55,620	64,385	15.8	Santa Ana, Canasi, and part of Guamaro added.
Pedro Betancourt	1879	10,405	13,044	25.4	Name changed from Macuriges.
Unión de Reyes..	1879	10,030	11,202	11.7	Sabanilla, except barrio Auras, added.

[1] Decrease.

Population of municipalities in 1907 and 1899 with rates of increase, dates of formation, and changes between 1899 and 1907—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Date of formation.	POPULATION.		Per cent of increase.	Change since 1899.
		1899	1907		
			ORIENTE.		
Alto Songo........	1879	12,770	20,553	60.9	
Baracoa..........	1512	21,944	27,852	26.9	
Bayamo..........	1514	21,193	26,511	25.1	
Caney...........	1629	9,115	16,215	77.9	Cristo added; barrio Laguna excluded.
Cobre...........	1558	10,707	14,715	37.4	
Gibara..........	1823	31,594	39,343	24.5	
Guantánamo.....	1860	28,063	43,300	54.3	
Holguín.........	1751	34,506	50,224	45.6	
Jiguaní.........	1740	10,495	13,325	27.0	
Manzanillo......	1833	42,375	54,900	29.6	Campechuelo and Niquero added.
Mayarí..........	1878	8,504	17,628	107.3	
Palma Soriano...	1899	12,305	20,235	64.5	
Puerto Padre.....	1898	19,984	34,061	70.4	
Sagua de Tánamo	1879	5,796	8,398	44.9	
San Luis........	1898	11,681	14,212	21.7	
Santiago de Cuba	1514	46,683	53,614	14.8	Barrio Laguna, from Caney, added.
			PINAR DEL RÍO.		
Artemisa........	1879	9,317	14,719	58.0	
Cabañas.........	1879	6,893	11,552	67.6	San Diego de Nuñez and Bahía Honda, except barrios Mulata, Pozas, and Coralillo, added.
Consolación del Norte........	1878	7,613	11,471	50.7	Barrios Mulata, Pozas, and Coralillo, from Bahía Hondo, added.
Consolación del Sur...........	1866	20,955	28,819	37.5	San Diego de los Baños and Julian Diaz added.
Guanajay........	1879	12,427	15,336	23.4	
Guane..........	1879	14,760	29,236	98.1	Barrio Baja excluded.
Mantua.........	1866	4,625	11,041	138.7	Barrio Baja, from Mantua, added.
Pinar del Río.....	1860	42,084	50,071	19.0	Candelaria and Palacios added.
San Cristóbal.....	1858	11,585	20,388	76.0	
San Juan y Martínez..........	1879	14,787	19,807	34.0	
San Luis.........	1879	7,608	11,092	45.8	
Viñales.........	1879	17,700	16,840	14.9	
			SANTA CLARA.		
Caibarién........	1879	8,650	10,053	16.2	
Calabazar.......	1879	13,698	16,979	24.0	Barrio Barro, from Cifuentes, added.
Camajuaní.......	1878	13,177	14,583	10.7	Barrio Zulueta excluded.
Cienfuegos.......	1829	59,128	70,416	19.1	
Cruces..........	1879	7,953	10,239	28.7	
Esperanza.......	1879	12,515	18,183	45.3	San Diego del Valle, except barrio Jicotea, added.
Palmira.........	1879	12,972	15,750	21.4	San Fernando added.
Placetas........	1879	11,961	16,682	39.5	
Quemado de Güines........	1879	8,890	11,309	27.2	
Rancho Veloz....	1879	14,486	14,616	0.9	Ceja de Pablo added.
Ranchuelo.......	1878	10,156	12,537	23.4	San Juan de las Yeras, except barrio Quemado Hilario, added.
Rodas...........	1879	17,784	22,083	24.2	Abreus and Cartagena, except barrio Cascajal, added.
Sagua la Grande..	1842	24,640	26,937	9.3	Cifuentes, except barrios Amaro and Barro, added.
San Antonio de las Vueltas.......	1878	12,832	16,861	31.4	
Sancti-Spíritus...	1514	25,709	36,572	42.3	
San Juan de los Remedios.....	1514	16,151	21,573	33.6	Barrio Zulueta, from Camajuaní, added.
Santa Clara.....	1690	28,940	46,620	61.1	Barrio Quemado Hilaris, from San Juan de las Yeras, added.
Santa Isabel de las Lajas......	1879	9,603	11,407	18.8	
Santo Domingo..	1879	13,302	20,776	56.2	Barrio Jicotea, from San Diego del Valle; barrio Amaro, from Cifuentes; and barrio Cascajal, from Cartagena, added.
Trinidad........	1514	24,271	29,548	21.7	
Yaguajay.......	1879	9,718	13,707	41.0	

Of the 82 districts, the only ones showing a loss are Cárdenas in Matanzas province, and Viñales in the province of Pinar del Río; in 1907 as compared with 1899 the population of the former province had decreased by 30, while that of the latter had decreased by 860. Four others showed a rate of gain of less than 10 per cent: Nuevitas in Camagüey, Isla de Pinos in Habana, and Rancho Veloz and Sagua la Grande in Santa Clara. Thirty gained at rates between 25 and 50 per cent; 12, between 50 and 75 per cent; and 7, between 75 and 100 per cent; while 2 more than doubled their population. These two were Mayarí in Oriente, where the developments about Nipe Bay have attracted many people, and Mantua in Pinar del Río.

The following table shows the per cent distribution, by number of inhabitants, of the 82 municipal districts of Cuba and the population contained in them:

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.	Per cent of total number of districts.	Per cent of total population.
Total................................	100.0	100.0
Under 5,000............................	2.4	0.3
5,000 to 10,000........................	4.9	1.6
10,000 to 15,000.......................	35.4	17.5
15,000 to 20,000.......................	20.7	13.9
20,000 to 25,000.......................	9.8	8.4
25,000 to 50,000.......................	15.8	21.0
50,000 to 100,000......................	9.8	22.5
100,000 and over.......................	1.2	14.8

Only 2 districts had a population of less than 5,000 each, and only 1—Habana—had over 100,000 inhabitants. There were 46 districts, or over one-half of the total number, with more than 10,000 and less than 20,000 inhabitants each, and these cities had a population equal to nearly one-third of the total population of Cuba.

The following table shows, for the 1,069 barrios of Cuba, data similar to the data shown for municipal districts in the preceding table:

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.	Per cent of total number.	Per cent of total population.
Total................................	100.0	100.0
Under 500............................	12.0	2.0
500 to 999............................	23.1	8.9
1,000 to 2,000........................	32.0	23.3
2,000 to 3,000........................	16.4	21.1
3,000 to 4,000........................	6.5	11.8
4,000 to 5,000........................	4.1	9.7
5,000 to 6,000........................	1.8	5.1
6,000 to 7,000........................	1.3	4.4
7,000 to 8,000........................	1.2	4.8
8,000 to 9,000........................	0.7	2.9
9,000 to 10,000.......................	0.3	1.4
10,000 and over.......................	0.6	4.6

Twelve per cent of the barrios contained less than 500 inhabitants each, and these barrios contained collectively only 2 per cent of the total population. The group of barrios with from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants each is the most numerous, including nearly one-third of all the barrios. This group contained

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 barrios, and many of these barrios extend beyond the borders of the cities out into the 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 total number of cities having 1,000 or more inhabitants in 1907 is 134 as compared with 96 in 1899. In 1907, 19 cities contained over 8,000 inhabitants each as compared with 16 in 1899. The population of the 5 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants each at both censuses was as follows in 1907: Habana, 297,159; Santiago de Cuba, 45,470; Matanzas, 36,009; Cienfuegos, 30,100; and Camagüey, 29,616.

The urban population of Cuba—all cities having at least 1,000 inhabitants each—numbered 899,667, or 43.9 per cent of the total population in 1907. In 1899 the corresponding population was 740,283, which formed 47.1 per cent of the total at that time. This indicates that the urban population did not increase as rapidly as the total population, and consequently the increase of population was more rapid in the rural districts. In very few parts of the world is this condition found, since it is usual for the cities to increase more rapidly than the rural districts. This condition existing in Cuba is made still more impressive, perhaps, by the statement that while in the 8 years the total population increased 30.3 per cent and the rural population not less than 38.1 per cent, the urban population increased only 21.5 per cent, or little more than half as rapidly as the rural element.

The population of cities of 8,000 or more each was 619,835, or 30.3 per cent of the whole population in 1907, while in 1899 the corresponding population was 507,831, and the percentage 32.3. The 5 cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants each, contained in 1907 a population of 438,354, or 21.4 per cent of the total population. The following table shows for each province the number of inhabitants in places having a population of at least 1,000, with the percentage of the total population in 1907 and 1899:

PROVINCE.	POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 1,000 INHABITANTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	1907	1899	1907	1899
Total................................	899,667	740,283	43.9	47.1
Camagüey............................	43,798	35,543	37.0	40.1
Habana..............................	401,629	328,947	74.7	77.4
Matanzas............................	109,641	103,578	45.7	51.2
Oriente.............................	133,143	108,747	29.3	33.2
Pinar del Río.......................	43,628	22,337	18.2	12.9
Santa Clara.........................	167,828	141,131	36.7	39.5

In every province, except Pinar del Río, the proportion of urban inhabitants has diminished.

The following table shows the distribution, by number of inhabitants, of the number and population of all cities with 1,000 or more inhabitants:

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.	CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 1,000 INHABITANTS.			
	Number.	Population.	Per cent distribution.	
			Number.	Population.
Total......................	134	899,667	100.0	100.0
1,000 to 2,000...............	67	93,930	50.0	10.4
2,000 to 3,000...............	19	46,223	14.2	5.1
3,000 to 4,000...............	10	35,203	7.4	3.9
4,000 to 5,000...............	7	30,681	5.3	3.4
5,000 to 6,000...............	12	73,795	9.0	8.2
8,000 to 25,000...............	14	181,481	10.4	20.0
25,000 to 100,000............	4	141,195	3.0	15.7
100,000 and over.............	1	297,159	0.7	33.3

Exactly one-half of the towns had between 1,000 and 2,000 inhabitants each, but the total population of this group formed only 10.4 per cent of the total urban element. On the other hand, the single city of Habana, with nearly 300,000 inhabitants, contained one-third of all the urban population of Cuba. Indeed, it contained over one-seventh of the total population of the island. This fact emphasizes and explains the dominance of this city over the industrial and social life of Cuba.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The area of Cuba can be known only approximately, since the coast line constituting its limits has not yet been mapped with accuracy. Measurements made upon different maps show wide variations, the areas indicated ranging from 35,000 square miles up to 48,000 or 49,000 square miles. In the report on the census of 1899, 44,000 square miles was adopted as the area, this having been obtained by measurement of the map prepared by the information division of the United States War Department, on a scale of 1 to 500,000.

In 1907 and 1908, Col. E. St. J. Greble, advisor to the department of government of Cuba, prepared a series of invaluable maps showing for the first time with any approach to accuracy, the limits of the municipalities and of the rural barrios. These were on a scale of 2 miles to 1 inch. From these the areas of the municipalities and of most of the barrios were measured. Summing them up, the area of Cuba was found to be 44,164 square miles, an area so close to that adopted for the census of 1899, that it has been accepted without further measurements.

The following table shows the areas of the six provinces in square miles with the number of inhabitants per square mile:

PROVINCE.	Area, square miles.	Population per square mile.
Total....	44,164	46.4
Camagüey....	10,064	11.8
Habana....	3,170	169.7
Matanzas....	3,256	73.6
Oriente....	14,211	32.0
Pinar del Río....	5,206	46.2
Santa Clara....	8,257	55.4

The province of Oriente contains very nearly a third of the area of Cuba and with Camagüey, considerably more than one-half. Habana, the most populous province, is the smallest, with only 7.2 per cent of the area of Cuba.

The density of population of Cuba in 1907 was about half as great as that of Spain, and about the same as the densities of the states of Virginia, New Hampshire, and Missouri in 1900.

Among the provinces, Habana had by far the greatest average density of population, due, in the main, to the city of Habana. The density of population of the province was about equal to that of Denmark. The sparsest population was found in Camagüey, which had a density of population about equal to that of Chile or that of 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, although when all of the cities with 8,000 or more inhabitants are excluded the differences are still noteworthy.

PROVINCE.	Rural population per square mile.
Camagüey....	9
Habana....	63
Matanzas....	52
Oriente....	27
Pinar del Río....	44
Santa Clara....	44

In the case of rural districts, also, Habana was the most densely populated province and Camagüey the most sparsely populated.

The following table gives the area and density of the rural population of the 82 municipalities of Cuba:

Area and density of rural population.

PROVINCE OR MUNICIPALITY.	Area, square miles.	Rural population per square mile.
CAMAGÜEY.		
Total....	10,064	9
Camagüey....	4,306	9
Ciego de Avila....	1,705	9
Morón....	1,637	10
Nuevitas....	1,137	8
Santa Cruz del Sur....	1,279	7

Area and density of rural population—Continued.

PROVINCE OR MUNICIPALITY.	Area, square miles.	Rural population per square mile.
HABANA.		
Total....	3,170	63
Aguacate....	69	106
Alquízar....	79	134
Batabanó....	141	109
Bauta....	106	127
Bejucal....	101	155
Guanabacoa....	112	95
Güines....	332	73
Güira de Melena....	84	163
Habana....	45	119
Isla de Pinos....	1,180	3
Jaruco....	200	60
Madruga....	89	80
Marianao....	62	142
Nueva Paz....	273	45
San Antonio de los Baños....	94	120
San José de las Lajas....	142	84
Santa María del Rosario....	29	135
Santiago de las Vegas....	32	408
MATANZAS.		
Total....	3,256	52
Alacranes....	270	59
Bolondrón....	241	51
Cárdenas....	124	35
Colón....	893	58
Jagüey Grande....	226	45
Jovellanos....	157	50
Martí....	467	32
Matanzas....	528	54
Pedro Betancourt....	283	46
Unión de Reyes....	67	167
ORIENTE.		
Total....	14,211	27
Alto Songo....	368	56
Baracoa....	1,312	21
Bayamo....	1,519	17
Caney....	293	55
Cobre....	662	22
Gibara....	673	58
Guantánamo....	1,474	20
Holguín....	1,407	36
Jiguaní....	644	21
Manzanillo....	1,638	24
Mayarí....	592	30
Palma Soriano....	722	28
Puerto Padre....	2,042	17
Sagua de Tánamo....	633	13
San Luis....	192	74
Santiago de Cuba....	40	204
PINAR DEL RÍO.		
Total....	5,206	44
Artemisa....	210	70
Cabañas....	347	33
Consolación del Norte....	436	26
Consolación del Sur....	466	62
Guanajay....	117	131
Guane....	1,145	26
Mantua....	550	20
Pinar del Río....	597	66
San Cristóbal....	715	29
San Juan y Martínez....	180	110
San Luis....	157	71
Viñales....	286	59

Area and density of rural population—Continued.

PROVINCE OR MUNICIPALITY.	Area, square miles.	Rural population per square mile.
	SANTA CLARA.	
Total..........................	8,257	44
Caibarién......................	62	25
Calabazar......................	337	50
Camajuaní.....................	62	235
Cienfuegos.....................	2,159	19
Cruces........................	48	213
Esperanza.....................	219	83
Palmira.......................	148	106
Placetas.......................	216	77
Quemado de Güines.............	196	58
Rancho Veloz..................	491	30
Ranchuelo.....................	70	179
Rodas.........................	297	74
Sagua la Grande...............	265	55
San Antonio de las Vueltas.....	233	72
Sancti-Spíritus................	1,268	15
San Juan de los Remedios.......	186	116
Santa Clara...................	435	69
Santa Isabel de las Lajas.......	140	82
Santo Domingo.................	280	74
Trinidad......................	747	25
Yaguajay......................	391	35

The largest municipality is Camagüey, in Camagüey province, with an area of 4,306 square miles. Next are Cienfuegos in Santa Clara, with 2,159 square miles, and Puerto Padre in Oriente, with 2,042 square miles. The smallest are in Habana province, Santa María del Rosario and Santiago de las Vegas, with only 29 and 32 square miles, respectively. A classification of the municipalities by area is as follows:

AREA, SQUARE MILES.	Number of municipalities.
Less than 100...................	15
100 to 200....................	15
200 to 500....................	25
500 to 1,000..................	12
1,000 to 2,000................	12
2,000 and over................	3

The extremes of density of rural population are found in Habana province. Santiago de las Vegas, with 408 inhabitants to a square mile, is the most densely populated municipality, while Isla de Pinos, with only 3 inhabitants to a square mile, is the most sparsely populated. Of the 82 municipalities, 5 had less than 10 inhabitants per square mile; 28 had from 10 to 50 inhabitants; 29 had from 50 to 100 inhabitants; and 16 had from 100 to 200 inhabitants; while only 4 had more than 200 inhabitants per square mile.

CENTER OF POPULATION.

The center of population is a summary statement of the distribution of the people, and its movement from census to census summarizes their net move-

ment. In 1887, the center was in the western part of Santa Clara province, about 46 miles west of the city of Santa Clara and 23 miles northwest of Cienfuegos. In 1899, 12 years later, it had moved about 24 miles to the southeast, being very near the town of Palmira, about 30 miles southwest of Santa Clara city and 8 miles northeast of Cienfuegos. In 1907, it had moved about 14 miles in a direction about east by southeast, and was situated 16 miles nearly east of the city of Cienfuegos, 29 miles north-northwest of Trinidad, and 23 miles southwest of Santa Clara city. It was still in Santa Clara province, in the northeastern part of the municipal district of Cienfuegos. The direction of its movement indicates a more rapid increase of population in the eastern part of Cuba than in the western part. The tendency of growth is toward a more uniform distribution of the people and the center of population is moving toward the center of area. In 1907, it was 19' north and 54' west of it.

The following table gives the position of the center of population as derived from the censuses of 1887, 1899, and 1907, together with the center of area:

	Latitude.		Longitude.	
	°	′	°	′
Center of population:				
1907..........................	22	10	80	12
1899..........................	22	15	80	23
1887..........................	22	24	80	41
Center of area..................	21	51	79	18

SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY.

Of the 2,048,980 inhabitants of Cuba in 1907, 1,074,882 were males and 974,098 were females. Males formed 52.5 per cent of the total population and females 47.5 per cent. The corresponding proportions in 1899 were 51.8 and 48.2; thus in the eight intervening years the proportion of males increased and that of females decreased. The cause of this proportional increase in males will be pointed out later, in discussing sex in relation to race and nativity.

The following table shows the proportions of males and females in the total population at various censuses from 1792 to 1907:

CENSUS.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.
1792..........................	57.0	43.0
1827..........................	57.3	42.7
1841..........................	58.0	42.0
1861..........................	57.3	42.7
1877..........................	56.0	44.0
1887..........................	53.9	46.1
1899..........................	51.8	48.2
1907..........................	52.5	47.5

At every census, males have formed a majority of the population. The proportion of males reached its maximum in 1841, from which time it diminished until it reached its minimum in 1899, at the close of the war for independence. The great disproportion of males which prevailed down to 1887 was, as will be shown later, connected with slavery and the slave trade.

The following table shows the proportion of males and females for each province and for the city of Habana in 1907 and in 1899:.

PROVINCE OR CITY.	1907		1899	
	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
Cuba....................	52.5	47.5	51.8	48.2
Oriente.....................	51.4	48.6	50.0	50.0
Matanzas....................	51.5	48.5	51.3	48.7
Camagüey....................	52.5	47.5	50.9	49.1
Habana.....................	52.9	47.1	52.3	47.7
City of Habana	52.9	47.1	52.3	47.7
Santa Clara.................	52.9	47.1	53.0	47.0
Pinar del Río...............	53.5	46.5	53.0	47.0

The smallest proportion of males in 1907 was in Oriente and the largest in Pinar del Río, provinces at the two extremities of the island.

In 1907 in each province, with the exception of Santa Clara, the proportion of males was greater than the proportion of females. In Camagüey and Oriente, the proportion of males has made great gains.

In the city of Habana males were largely in excess of females. This, however, was by no means the usual case in the larger cities, since in 15 out of the 19 cities having a population of at least 8,000 inhabitants in 1907, females were in excess, as is shown in the following table:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.
Total...	50.0	50.0
Habana......................................	52.9	47.1
Marianao....................................	51.7	48.3
Jovellanos..................................	51.6	48.4
Caibarién...................................	50.5	49.5
Guantánamo.................................	49.2	50.8
Pinar del Río...............................	49.0	51.0
San Antonio de los Baños....................	48.4	51.6
Güines......................................	48.4	51.6
Sagua la Grande............................	48.2	51.8
Cienfuegos..................................	48.1	51.9
Cárdenas....................................	47.9	52.1
Santa Clara.................................	47.5	52.5
Santiago de Cuba............................	47.4	52.6
Guanabacoa.................................	47.1	52.9
Matanzas...................................	46.1	53.9
Camagüey...................................	45.8	54.2
Manzanillo.................................	45.6	54.4
Sancti-Spíritus.............................	45.3	54.7
Trinidad....................................	41.7	58.3

Taking these cities collectively, the numbers of the two sexes were almost exactly equal, males being only very slightly in excess of females. Among the inhabitants living outside of the cities with a population of 8,000 or more, males were largely in excess of females, the proportions being 53.5 per cent for males and 46.5 per cent for females.

The following table shows the proportion of the sexes, in urban and rural parts of each province:

PROVINCE.	CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.		RURAL DISTRICTS.	
	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
Cuba.....................	50.0	50.0	53.5	46.5
Camagüey.......................	45.8	54.2	54.8	45.2
Habana.........................	52.4	47.6	53.9	46.1
Matanzas.......................	47.4	52.6	53.2	46.8
Oriente........................	47.4	52.6	52.2	47.8
Pinar del Río..................	49.0	51.0	53.7	46.3
Santa Clara....................	47.0	53.0	54.5	45.5

In the urban parts of the provinces, males were in excess only in Habana, and the excess of females reached its maximum in Camagüey. In the rural parts of the provinces males were in excess in every case.

In the tables showing data for the earlier censuses, the Chinese are classed as whites, since this classification was used in all of the Spanish censuses. The following table shows the numbers and proportions of the white and colored at each census since 1775:

CENSUS.	WHITE.[1]		COLORED.[2]	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
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	528,798	32.4
1899..............................	1,067,354	67.9	505,443	32.1
1907..............................	1,440,013	70.3	608,967	29.7

[1] Includes white and Chinese.   [2] Includes black and mixed.

The number of whites steadily increased up to the census of 1899 when there was a diminution of 35,535 as compared with the number in 1887. The colored increased up to 1861; in 1877 there was a decided decrease, amounting to 117,149; by 1887 the number had increased by 42,901, but this increase was followed by a decrease of 23,355 by 1899.

As to the proportion of white and colored in the total population it will suffice to trace the history of one element only. The colored formed 43.8 per

cent of the population in 1775, and the proportion diminished slightly in the succeeding 18 years. But between 1792 and 1817 it increased greatly, the colored becoming largely in the majority, and forming 55 per cent of the total. A small increase followed in 1827, succeeded by a larger increase in 1841, when the proportion of colored reached its maximum, 58.5 per cent. After that date 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 per cent, or less than one-third of the population; after this it did not change materially until 1907, when it was only 29.7 per cent.

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. The diminution of the proportion of colored inhabitants during the last half century is doubtless but another illustration of the inability of the colored race to hold its own in competition with the whites, a truth which is being demonstrated on a much larger scale in the United States.

The following table shows the proportion which each sex formed of the white and colored population at each census showing data by sex from 1792 to 1907:

CENSUS.	WHITE.[1]		COLORED.[2]	
	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
1792	53.6	46.4	61.4	38.4
1827	54.2	45.8	59.8	40.2
1841	54.3	45.7	60.6	39.4
1861	59.0	41.0	55.1	44.9
1877	58.5	41.5	50.9	49.1
1887	55.1	44.9	52.1	47.9
1899	54.1	45.9	47.0	53.0
1907	54.0	46.0	48.9	51.1

[1] Includes white and Chinese.   [2] Includes black and mixed.

The proportion of males among the whites, with whom the Chinese are included, increased up to 1861, probably because of extensive immigration, and since then it has decreased. Among the colored, the proportion was highest at the first census here quoted. A proportion almost as high was maintained until 1841, since which time the proportion has greatly declined. The percentage of males among the colored began to decrease with the cessation of the slave trade. While that 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 mainly by importation, rather than by rearing slave children.

The following table shows the relative rates of increase of the white and colored elements of the population, the Chinese being included with the whites:

CENSUS PERIOD.	Interval, years.	PER CENT OF INCREASE.	
		White.[1]	Colored.[2]
1775 to 1792	17	59.3	57.9
1792 to 1817	25	67.6	165.3
1817 to 1827	10	20.9	24.9
1827 to 1841	14	34.5	49.8
1841 to 1861	20	89.7	2.3
1861 to 1877	16	29.0	[3]19.4
1877 to 1887	10	7.8	8.8
1887 to 1899	12	[3] 3.2	[3] 4.4
1899 to 1907	8	34.9	20.5

[1] Includes white and Chinese.   [2] Includes black and mixed.   [3] Decrease.

The above figures for each race can not be compared with one another, because in most cases the intervals between the censuses differ, but they are presented for comparison of one race with the other. From 1792 to 1841, the colored increased much faster than the whites. During twenty-five years of that period, namely, from 1792 to 1817, the African slave trade flourished to the greatest degree. Although slave trading was officially abolished in 1820, the smuggling of slaves continued on a large scale down to 1841, as is suggested by the above figures.

While the ten-year war, from 1868 to 1878, apparently had little effect upon the whites, its effect upon the colored race was profound. The effect of the revolution of 1895 to 1898 shows very plainly on both races.

Since the actual abolition of the slave trade, the colored have not increased as rapidly as the whites, although there was one period, that from 1877 to 1887, in which their rate of growth was more rapid.

The white inhabitants, including those of native and those of foreign birth, numbered 1,428,176, and formed 69.7 per cent, or more than two-thirds, of the total population, in 1907. They increased 33.8 per cent between 1899 and 1907. The native born whites numbered 1,224,539, and formed 59.8 per cent of the total population in 1907. In 1899, this element formed 57.8 per cent of the total population, or 2 per cent less than the proportion for 1907. The native whites increased at the phenomenal rate of 34.5 per cent between 1899 and 1907. Among the native white inhabitants the numbers of the two sexes were nearly equal in 1907, females being slightly in excess; the proportions were 49.7 per cent for males, and 50.3 per cent for females.

The following table shows the proportion which the native whites bore to the total population in each province and in Habana city, in 1907 and in 1899:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT NATIVE WHITES FORMED OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	1907	1899
Cuba..........................	59.8	57.8
City of Habana................	50.0	49.0
Oriente........................	50.9	51.2
Matanzas......................	54.6	50.7
Habana........................	58.7	57.4
Santa Clara...................	63.9	60.3
Pinar del Río.................	68.7	66.4
Camagüey.....................	75.0	75.2

In every province native whites formed a majority of the population in 1907; in Pinar del Río more than two-thirds were native white and in Camagüey the proportion rose to three-fourths. The changes in the proportions since the preceding census were not marked except in the case of Matanzas. While four of the provinces showed increases in the proportion of native whites, the other two provinces, Camagüey and Oriente, showed decreases.

The following table shows for the native white population in 1907, the percentage of each sex, in each province, and in Habana city:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF NATIVE WHITE POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.
Cuba..........................	49.7	50.3
City of Habana................	46.6	53.4
Habana........................	48.5	51.5
Matanzas......................	49.5	50.5
Oriente.......................	49.6	50.4
Santa Clara...................	50.1	49.9
Camagüey.....................	50.3	49.7
Pinar del Río.................	51.3	48.7

The colored inhabitants, including negroes, mixed, and Chinese, numbered 620,804, and formed 30.3 per cent, or a little less than one-third of the total population. In 1899, they formed 33.1 per cent. Thus the proportion of colored has diminished. The rate of increase of the colored between 1899 and 1907 was but 19.3 per cent, contrasting strongly with that of the native whites (34.5 per cent).

The following are the numbers and percentages of the elements of the colored population in 1907:

RACE.	COLORED POPULATION.			
	Number.		Per cent distribution.	
	1907	1899	1907	1899
Total....................	620,804	520,400	100.0	100.0
Negro.........................	274,272	234,738	44.2	45.1
Mixed.........................	334,695	270,805	53.9	52.0
Chinese.......................	11,837	14,857	1.9	2.9

The following table shows the proportion of each sex in the negro and mixed population in each province and in Habana city:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF NEGRO AND MIXED POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.
Cuba..........................	47.9	52.1
City of Habana................	42.1	57.9
Habana........................	44.7	55.3
Matanzas......................	47.3	52.7
Santa Clara...................	48.5	51.5
Oriente.......................	48.9	51.1
Camagüey.....................	49.7	50.3
Pinar del Río.................	50.1	49.9

From the earliest times for 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 colored and slave population at each census from 1775 to 1877:

CENSUS.	FREE COLORED.		SLAVES.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
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	377,203	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 as compared with the preceding census, and in 1877 they were nine times as numerous as in 1774. The slaves showed a rapid numerical increase up to 1841, and after that time there was a rapid reduction in numbers, a movement doubtless resulting from the abolition of the importation of slaves.

Classifying the population of the 19 largest cities and the rural population of Cuba by color, it appears that there is but slight disposition on the part of the colored toward the cities. The proportion of this element in the cities was 31.9 per cent; in the country, 29.6 per cent.

The following table shows the proportions of white and colored in the cities and rural parts of each province:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT OF POPULATION.			
	Cities having at least 8,000 inhabitants.		Rural districts.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Cuba	68.1	31.9	70.4	29.6
Camagüey	73.8	26.2	84.3	15.7
Habana	74.0	26.0	80.8	19.2
Matanzas	63.3	36.7	61.4	38.6
Oriente	46.3	53.7	59.0	41.0
Pinar del Río	67.0	33.0	75.5	24.5
Santa Clara	66.0	34.0	74.2	25.8

In every province except Matanzas the proportion of colored in the cities was greater than the proportion in the country districts. In Oriente and Camagüey it was much greater.

The following table presents the proportion of white and colored to the total population in each of the larger cities:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	White.	Colored.
Total	68.1	31.9
Caibarién	80.7	19.3
San Antonio de los Baños	79.4	20.6
Habana	74.5	25.5
Camagüey	73.8	26.2
Sancti-Spíritus	72.0	28.0
Marianao	70.1	29.9
Guanabacoa	70.0	30.0
Matanzas	67.5	32.5
Pinar del Río	67.0	33.0
Santa Clara	66.9	33.1
Cárdenas	65.2	34.8
Cienfuegos	64.5	35.5
Sagua la Grande	64.0	36.0
Güines	62.8	37.2
Manzanillo	61.2	38.8
Trinidad	50.5	49.5
Santiago de Cuba	43.3	56.7
Jovellanos	42.0	58.0
Guantánamo	39.4	60.6

The number of persons born in Cuba was 1,820,239, or 88.8 per cent of the total population. In the 8 years between 1899 and 1907, the native population increased 30 per cent, a rate about equal to the corresponding rate for the total population. The following table gives for each province and for the city of Habana the rate of increase of the native population in 1907 as compared with 1899:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent of increase of native population, 1899 to 1907.
Cuba	30.0
Matanzas	21.2
City of Habana	23.7
Habana	25.2
Santa Clara	29.7
Camagüey	32.0
Oriente	35.4
Pinar del Río	39.4

The wide variations in the above rates are probably due in great part to interprovincial migration.

The following table gives the proportions which the native and the foreign born population bore to the total population in each province and in the city of Habana in 1907:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	Native.	Foreign born.
Cuba	88.8	11.2
City of Habana	74.4	25.6
Habana	81.2	18.8
Santa Clara	89.9	10.1
Matanzas	90.2	9.8
Camagüey	92.6	7.4
Oriente	92.8	7.2
Pinar del Río	93.0	7.0

The city and province of Habana had the smallest proportions of native inhabitants, and the two provinces at the ends of the island the largest proportions.

The total number of foreign born was 228,741, which was 11.2 per cent of the total population. The number in 1899 was 172,535 and the proportion 11.0 per cent. The numerical increase was 55,942 and the percentage of increase 32.4—a little greater than that of the native population. The excess of arrivals over departures from Cuban ports, or the net immigration, as shown in the chapter on immigration, was during these 8 years approximately 75,000. This difference of about 19,000 measures the losses of this element from death. It indicates a death rate of about 10 per thousand per year—a very probable rate for persons of the average age of the foreign born.

Of the whole number of foreign born, 11,217 were Chinese and 13,887 were negroes and mixed bloods, leaving 203,637 whites. Of the 13,887

colored, 7,948 were born in Africa, and are doubtless the remnant of the product of the slave trade. In 1899, these numbered 12,953, the decrease in the 8 years being 5,005, caused mainly, if not entirely, by death.

The Chinese also have decreased, the number in 1907 being over 3,000 less than the number in 1899.

Far the most numerous among the foreign born were the natives of Spain, who numbered 185,393 in 1907, as compared with 129,240 in 1899. They formed 81.1 per cent of the foreign born, a much larger proportion than in 1899, when the percentage was 74.9. Those born in the United States numbered 6,713, or about 3 per cent only. The number was slightly more than in 1899, when the total was 6,444. No other country contributed as much as 2 per cent of the foreign element. The other West Indies, including Porto Rico, Cuba's nearest neighbors, both in distance and blood, contributed only 3.2 per cent and all Spanish America together only 3.8 per cent.

The following table gives the number and percentage of foreign born from each of the leading countries:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	FOREIGN BORN POPULATION.	
	Number.	Per cent.
Spain...	185,393	81.1
China...	11,217	4.9
Africa..	7,948	3.5
United States....................................	6,713	2.9
West Indies, excluding Porto Rico...............	4,280	1.9
Porto Rico.......................................	2,918	1.3
France...	1,476	0.6
Central and South America.......................	1,442	0.6
United Kingdom..................................	1,252	0.5
Mexico...	1,187	0.5

Classified by sex, the foreign whites were composed of 80 per cent males and 20 per cent females. This great disproportion of males among the foreign born explains the fact that in the whole population males were considerably in excess of females.

The following table shows the proportion of each sex among the foreign born inhabitants of each province and of Habana city:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.
Cuba...	80.0	20.0
City of Habana...................................	75.2	24.8
Habana...	76.6	23.4
Matanzas...	78.8	21.2
Oriente..	82.6	17.4
Santa Clara......................................	83.4	16.6
Camagüey...	83.6	16.4
Pinar del Río....................................	87.8	12.2

The distribution of the foreign born between city and country is much the same in Cuba as in the United States. Foreigners congregate in the cities rather than in the country, and among the cities, they choose the larger rather than the smaller. Of the population of Habana city more than one-fourth were of foreign birth, while the average for the other cities of over 8,000 inhabitants was but about one-tenth. Of the total foreign born of Cuba, 228,741, no fewer than 76,167, or a little less than one-third, were found in Habana.

The following are the percentages which the foreign born in each city of over 8,000 inhabitants bore to the total population of the city:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Population.	Per cent foreign born form of total population.
Total..	619,835	17.7
Habana.......................................	297,159	25.6
Marianao.....................................	9,332	19.6
Guantánamo...................................	14,559	17.3
Santiago de Cuba.............................	45,470	13.6
Pinar del Río................................	10,634	13.0
Cienfuegos...................................	30,100	12.2
Sagua la Grande..............................	12,393	12.2
Caibarién....................................	8,333	12.0
Cárdenas.....................................	24,280	11.7
Jovellanos...................................	9,246	10.1
Matanzas.....................................	36,009	9.8
Guanabacoa...................................	14,368	9.1
Camagüey.....................................	29,616	8.4
Güines.......................................	8,053	7.9
Santa Clara..................................	16,702	7.9
San Antonio de los Baños.....................	9,125	7.0
Manzanillo...................................	15,819	6.9
Sancti-Spíritus..............................	17,440	4.2
Trinidad.....................................	11,197	2.9

Of the population of these 19 cities, taken collectively, the foreign born constituted 17.7 per cent, while in the rural parts of Cuba the foreign element formed only 8.3 per cent of the total, being relatively less than one-half as numerous. In the cities other than Habana, the foreign element was but little stronger than in the rural districts, the proportions being 10.5 per cent and 8.3 per cent, respectively.

The natives of Spain, who formed, as noted above, by far the most numerous element of the foreign born, were distributed in proportions similar to those of the total foreign born population—a little less than one-half of them were found in the cities, where they formed 14.8 per cent of the population, and a little more than one-half in the country, where they formed 6.6 per cent of the population. Of the total number in Cuba, 36 per cent were found in the city of Habana.

The following table shows, for the principal countries of birth, the proportions of each sex in the total population and in the white and colored populations:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.					
	All classes.		White.		Colored.[1]	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
America:						
Cuba................	49.0	51.0	49.7	50.3	47.6	52.4
Porto Rico..........	64.3	35.7	64.3	35.7	64.2	35.8
Other West Indies.....	61.4	38.6	52.8	47.2	64.3	35.7
Mexico..............	42.5	57.5	42.1	57.9	46.2	53.8
Central and South America.........	54.5	45.5	53.4	46.6	65.7	34.3
United States........	59.5	40.5	57.7	42.3	75.5	24.5
Europe:						
Spain..............	81.9	18.1	81.9	18.1	73.5	26.5
France.............	64.4	35.6	64.7	35.3	59.4	40.6
United Kingdom......	63.5	36.5	64.4	35.6	61.5	38.5
Other Europe........	78.7	21.3	79.1	20.9	64.0	36.0
Asia:						
China..............	99.5	0.5	93.5	6.5	99.6	0.4
Africa..............	60.5	39.5	74.1	25.9	60.4	39.6

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

While among the natives of Cuba females were in excess, for every other country of birth, except Mexico, males outnumbered females in the proportion of nearly 2 to 1. The natives of Spain, however, who far outnumbered all other foreign born, were composed of more than 4 males to 1 female. Practically all of the natives of China were males. It is curious and significant that the sex distribution of those born in Africa was practically the same as that of the colored element of the population prior to 1841, when the slave trade was active.

Among the whites born in Cuba, the two sexes were almost equally represented, females being only slightly in excess. Among the whites born in other countries, the same conditions respecting sex obtained as with the total population.

Among the colored born in Cuba, females were greatly in excess of males. For the colored Cuban inhabitants who were born in the United States or in Spain, the proportion was about 3 males to 1 female.

The following table shows for each province and municipality in 1907, the percentages of the population, classified by sex, color, and general nativity. The figures for cities, which are shown in italics, are included in the totals for the provinces or municipalities in which the cities are located.

PROVINCE, MUNICIPALITY, OR CITY.	Total population.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.				
		Male.	Female.	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored.[1]
CUBA.						
Total..............	2,048,980	52.5	47.5	59.8	9.9	30.3
Camagüey...........	118,269	52.5	47.5	75.0	6.7	18.3
Habana.............	538,010	52.9	47.1	58.7	17.9	23.4
Matanzas...........	239,812	51.5	48.5	54.6	7.4	38.0
Oriente............	455,086	51.4	48.6	50.9	6.0	43.1
Pinar del Río.......	240,372	53.5	46.5	68.7	6.4	24.9
Santa Clara.........	457,431	52.9	47.1	63.9	8.6	27.5
CAMAGÜEY.						
The province........	118,269	52.5	47.5	75.0	6.7	18.3
Camagüey...........	66,460	50.5	49.5	75.1	5.9	19.0
City of Camagüey........	*29,616*	*45.8*	*54.2*	*66.2*	*7.6*	*26.2*
Ciego de Ávila......	17,741	57.2	42.8	72.6	11.5	15.9
Morón..............	13,898	52.3	47.7	86.6	3.4	10.0
Nuevitas...........	10,620	55.2	44.8	73.2	9.7	17.1
Santa Cruz del Sur........	9,550	55.0	45.0	63.1	5.0	31.9
HABANA.						
The province........	538,010	52.9	47.1	58.7	17.9	23.4
Aguacate...........	7,305	52.8	47.2	60.7	7.7	31.6
Alquízar...........	10,561	54.5	45.5	67.2	10.2	22.6
Batabanó...........	15,434	56.5	43.5	66.8	12.7	20.5
Bauta..............	13,430	54.0	46.0	72.6	9.6	17.8
Bejucal............	15,655	51.5	48.5	80.5	7.0	12.5
Guanabacoa........	24,968	49.6	50.4	69.5	8.2	22.3
City of Guanabacoa.......	*14,368*	*47.1*	*52.9*	*61.5*	*8.5*	*30.0*
Güines.............	32,216	53.0	47.0	66.1	7.5	26.4
City of Güines.......	*8,053*	*48.4*	*51.6*	*55.9*	*6.9*	*37.2*
Güira de Melena......	13,701	53.7	46.3	67.7	10.9	21.4
Habana............	302,526	53.0	47.0	50.2	24.5	25.3
City of Habana......	*297,159*	*52.9*	*47.1*	*50.0*	*24.5*	*25.5*
Isla de Pinos.......	3,276	56.0	44.0	66.8	22.9	10.3
Jaruco.............	12,067	54.2	45.8	72.9	6.0	21.1
Madruga...........	7,111	51.0	49.0	73.5	5.8	20.7
Marianao...........	18,156	53.3	46.7	63.1	15.4	21.5
City of Marianao.......	*9,332*	*51.7*	*48.3*	*52.5*	*17.6*	*29.9*
Nueva Paz..........	12,196	53.4	46.6	58.0	7.8	34.2
San Antonio de los Baños...	20,447	52.1	47.9	79.0	8.5	12.5
City of San Antonio de los Baños.	*9,125*	*48.4*	*51.6*	*72.9*	*6.5*	*20.6*
San José de las Lajas.......	11,988	52.6	47.4	76.7	6.4	16.9
Santa María del Rosario.....	3,915	51.9	48.1	74.2	7.3	18.5
Santiago de las Vegas.......	13,058	52.0	48.0	68.0	11.1	20.9
MATANZAS.						
The province........	239,812	51.5	48.5	54.6	7.4	38.0
Alacranes..........	15,838	52.9	47.1	62.7	6.2	31.1
Bolondrón..........	12,377	53.5	46.5	49.4	8.9	41.7
Cárdenas...........	28,576	49.1	50.9	58.2	9.3	32.5
City of Cárdenas........	*24,280*	*47.9*	*52.1*	*55.5*	*9.7*	*34.8*
Colón..............	52,006	53.2	46.8	48.1	6.4	45.5
Jagüey Grande......	10,256	53.2	46.8	67.7	7.9	24.4
Jovellanos.........	17,024	52.4	47.6	41.6	7.1	51.3
City of Jovellanos.......	*9,246*	*51.6*	*48.4*	*34.9*	*7.1*	*58.0*
Martí..............	15,104	53.0	47.0	48.0	4.3	47.7
Matanzas...........	64,385	49.5	50.5	62.6	8.1	29.3
City of Matanzas........	*36,009*	*46.1*	*53.9*	*58.6*	*8.9*	*32.5*
Pedro Betancourt........	13,044	52.9	47.1	46.6	6.4	47.0
Unión de Reyes.........	11,202	51.4	48.6	49.1	8.1	42.8

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

PROVINCE, MUNICIPALITY, OR CITY.	Total population.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.				
		Male.	Female.	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored.[1]
ORIENTE.						
The province........	455,086	51.4	48.6	50.9	6.0	43.1
Alto Songo...............	20,553	51.9	48.1	24.9	3.3	71.8
Baracoa.................	27,852	50.3	49.7	43.6	2.1	54.3
Bayamo.................	26,511	49.0	51.0	56.4	1.3	42.3
Caney.................	16,215	56.9	43.1	29.3	17.6	53.1
Cobre.................	14,715	51.8	48.2	19.8	6.0	74.2
Gibara.................	39,343	50.9	49.1	75.6	5.4	19.0
Guantánamo.............	43,300	54.0	46.0	23.0	9.5	67.5
City of Guantánamo	_14,559_	_49.2_	_50.8_	_26.7_	_12.7_	_60.6_
Holguín.................	50,224	50.9	49.1	83.6	3.8	12.6
Jiguaní.................	13,325	48.8	51.2	83.4	0.7	15.9
Manzanillo.............	54,900	49.9	50.1	56.9	3.7	39.4
City of Manzanillo.......	_15,819_	_45.6_	_54.4_	_54.9_	_6.3_	_38.8_
Mayarí.................	17,628	60.8	39.2	51.6	13.5	34.9
Palma Soriano...........	20,235	52.8	47.2	41.1	4.3	54.6
Puerto Padre...........	34,061	51.4	48.6	71.4	4.0	24.6
Sagua de Tánamo.........	8,398	53.4	46.6	56.2	2.7	41.1
San Luis.................	14,212	51.6	48.4	24.1	7.0	68.9
Santiago de Cuba.........	53,614	47.7	52.3	33.2	11.2	55.6
City of Santiago de Cuba.	_45,470_	_47.4_	_52.6_	_32.1_	_11.2_	_56.7_
PINAR DEL RÍO.						
The province........	240,372	53.5	46.5	68.7	6.4	24.9
Artemisa.................	14,719	54.3	45.7	66.9	6.8	26.3
Cabañas.................	11,552	52.0	48.0	50.5	4.2	45.3
Consolación del Norte......	11,471	52.3	47.7	73.5	4.0	22.5
Consolación del Sur........	28,819	52.7	47.3	66.2	3.8	30.0
Guanajay.................	15,336	51.0	49.0	64.9	6.1	29.0
Guane.................	29,236	56.4	43.6	73.2	9.8	17.0
Mantua.................	11,041	53.2	46.8	81.6	4.1	14.3
Pinar del Río............	50,071	53.3	46.7	67.9	7.7	24.4
City of Pinar del Río......	_10,634_	_49.0_	_51.0_	_55.4_	_11.6_	_33.0_
San Cristóbal.............	20,388	53.5	46.5	65.4	5.5	29.1
San Juan y Martínez........	19,807	54.1	45.9	70.5	7.8	21.7
San Luis.................	11,092	53.9	46.1	69.6	6.5	23.9
Viñales.................	16,840	52.7	47.3	74.0	5.7	20.3
SANTA CLARA.						
The province........	457,431	52.9	47.1	63.9	8.6	27.5
Caibarién.................	10,053	51.4	48.6	69.1	11.0	19.9
City of Caibarién.........	_8,333_	_50.5_	_49.5_	_69.5_	_11.2_	_19.3_
Calabazar.................	16,979	55.5	44.5	61.4	7.3	31.3
Camajuaní...............	14,583	54.9	45.1	61.2	18.9	19.9
Cienfuegos...............	70,416	53.3	46.7	57.9	10.9	31.2
City of Cienfuegos........	_30,100_	_48.1_	_51.9_	_53.6_	_10.9_	_35.5_
Cruces.................	10,239	53.8	46.2	52.2	10.2	37.6
Esperanza...............	18,183	52.9	47.1	76.1	2.9	21.0
Palmira.................	15,750	54.9	45.1	60.5	9.9	29.6
Placetas.................	16,682	54.5	45.5	63.5	12.4	24.1
Quemado de Güines........	11,309	52.9	47.1	71.2	5.6	23.2
Rancho Veloz.............	14,616	52.0	48.0	57.8	4.4	37.8
Ranchuelo...............	12,537	52.0	48.0	66.5	5.2	28.3
Rodas.................	22,083	55.0	45.0	61.5	8.7	29.8
Sagua la Grande.........	26,937	51.0	49.0	57.5	8.9	33.6
City of Sagua la Grande..	_12,393_	_48.2_	_51.8_	_54.7_	_9.3_	_36.0_
San Antonio de las Vueltas..	16,861	55.4	44.6	78.8	10.2	11.0
Sancti-Spíritus...........	36,572	50.8	49.2	73.4	7.8	18.8
City of Sancti-Spíritus...	_17,440_	_45.3_	_54.7_	_68.6_	_3.5_	_28.0_
San Juan de los Remedios...	21,573	52.3	47.7	63.4	10.8	25.8
Santa Clara.............	46,620	52.6	47.4	68.7	7.6	23.7
City of Santa Clara........	_16,702_	_47.5_	_52.5_	_59.8_	_7.1_	_33.1_
Santa Isabel de las Lajas....	11,407	54.6	45.4	56.2	5.9	37.9
Santo Domingo............	20,776	53.2	46.8	67.4	5.1	27.5
Trinidad.................	29,548	48.5	51.5	59.7	2.7	37.6
City of Trinidad	_11,197_	_41.7_	_58.3_	_48.1_	_2.4_	_49.5_
Yaguajay.................	13,707	57.4	42.6	59.5	15.7	24.8

[1]Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

Of the 82 municipalities, 8 only had an excess of females, while of the 74 in which males predominated, there were 12 in which that sex had 55 per cent or more. Classifying the municipalities in accordance with their percentage of foreign whites, it appears that 18 contained less than 5 per cent; 45, or more than half, had between 5 and 10 per cent; 17 had at least 10 but less than 20 per cent; while 2 municipalities only, both of them in Habana province, had over 20 per cent.

As to proportion of colored, there was but 1 municipality which contained only 10 per cent; 49 contained more than 10 and less than 30 per cent and 23 had between 30 and 50 per cent; while in 9 more than half the population were colored.

AGE, SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY.

Probably the best summary of the age of a people or of an element of the population is the mean age—which is the figure that would be obtained if the ages of all the people were added together and the sum total divided by the number of people. Since it was impracticable to obtain the mean in this way, a shorter method has been followed. The number of inhabitants is given in the case of those under one year of age and of those in each year from 1 to 5. At greater ages the number is given in age groups of 5 years each, from 5 to 9, 10 to 14, etc. The number of persons of each year of age up to and including 4 years was multiplied by the actual number of years of age. The average age for those from 5 to 9 years of age is 7 years; consequently the number of children reported for those years was multiplied by 7. Similarly, the number in the next age group, from 10 to 14 years, was multiplied by 12, and so on. These products were added together and the sum was divided by the total population of Cuba.

According to this method, the average age of the people of Cuba was 23.4 years. This is exactly one year less than the average in 1899; the difference is due, as will be shown further on, to the enormous increase in the number of young children. The average age in 1907 was slightly less than that of the people of the Philippine Islands in 1903 (23.9 years), and decidedly less than that of the people of the United States in 1900 (26.3 years).

The following table shows for 1907 and 1899 the average ages of the inhabitants of Cuba, classified by sex and by color and nativity:

SEX OR COLOR AND NATIVITY.	AVERAGE AGE.	
	1907	1899
Total.................................	23.4	24.4
Males.................................	23.9	24.8
Females.................................	22.9	23.8
Native whites.................................	21.0	21.7
Foreign born whites.................................	33.5	35.1
Colored.................................	24.7	26.1

The change in the average age of foreign born whites is probably significant only of a change in the average age of the immigrants. The average age of the colored people of the United States in 1900 was 23.2 years.

The average ages of the people of each province and of Habana city were as follows in 1907:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Average age.
Cuba	23.4
City of Habana	25.3
Habana	25.0
Matanzas	24.9
Camagüey	24.3
Santa Clara	23.3
Oriente	22.0
Pinar del Río	21.1

The reasons for these differences will be clearly developed in the discussion which follows.

The following table presents the percentages which the number of persons of different age groups bore to the total population in 1907, with similar figures for Cuba for 1899, Porto Rico for the same year, and the United States and Spain for 1900:

	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.				
AGE.	Cuba.		Porto Rico, 1899.	United States, 1900.	Spain, 1900.
	1907	1899			
Under 1 year	3.2	1.5	2.8	2.6	2.1
Under 5 years	16.8	8.3	15.8	12.1	11.6
5 to 9 years	11.0	14.4	15.1	11.7	11.4
10 to 14 years	8.8	14.0	13.0	10.7	10.5
15 to 19 years	11.5	11.3	9.8	9.9	8.4
20 to 24 years	11.4	9.7	9.3	9.7	8.1
25 to 29 years	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.6	7.6
30 to 34 years	6.6	7.6	6.8	7.3	6.9
35 to 39 years	5.8	6.3	5.0	6.5	6.1
40 to 44 years	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.6	6.2
45 to 49 years	3.9	3.8	2.8	4.5	5.1
50 to 54 years	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.9	5.2
55 to 59 years	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.9	3.8
60 to 64 years	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.4	3.7
65 to 69 years	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.7	2.1
70 to 74 years	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.7
75 to 79 years	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8
80 to 84 years	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
85 to 89 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
90 to 94 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The following table presents percentages showing the proportion of inhabitants in each age group in the case of the native whites, foreign whites, and colored in Cuba in 1907 and the colored in the United States in 1900:
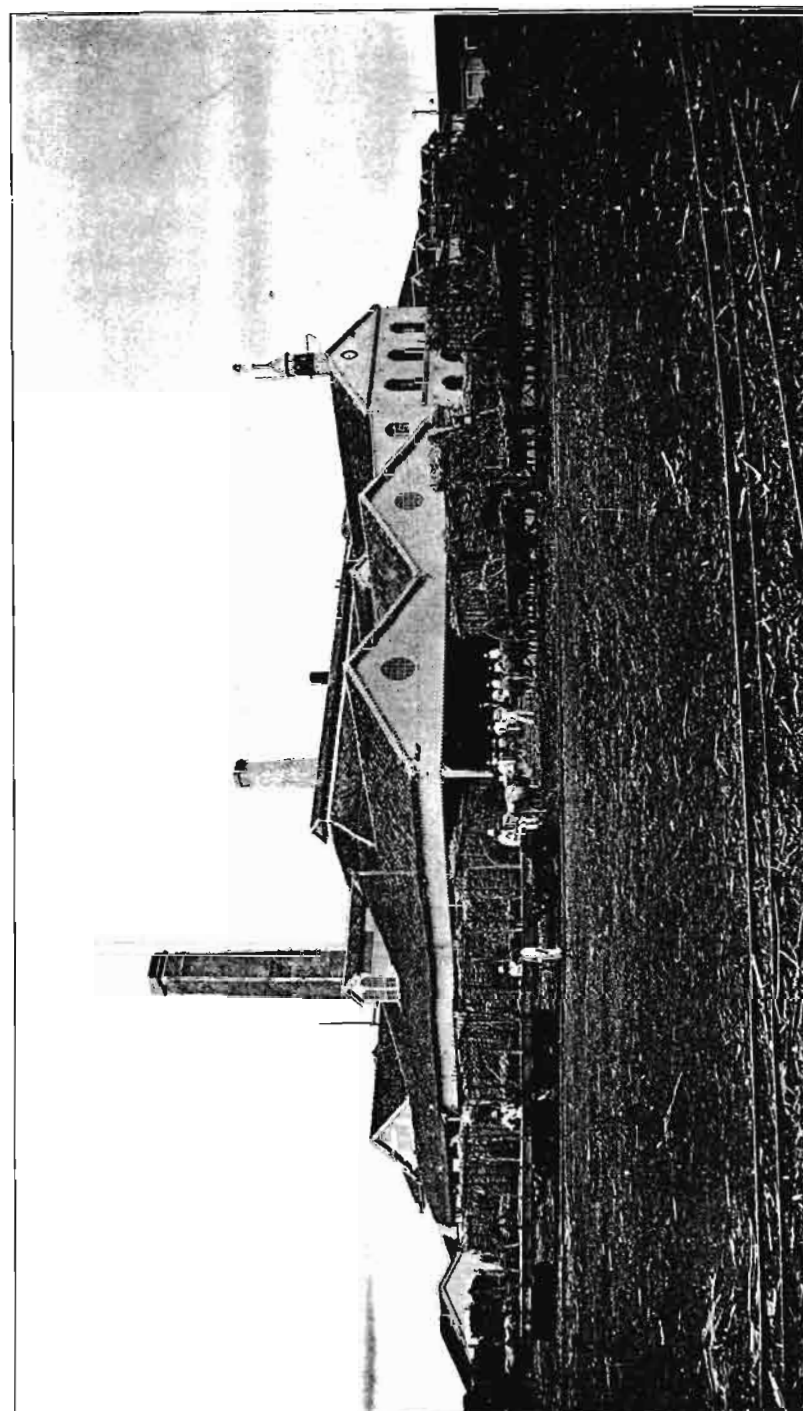
CENTRAL CONCHITA, MATANZAS.
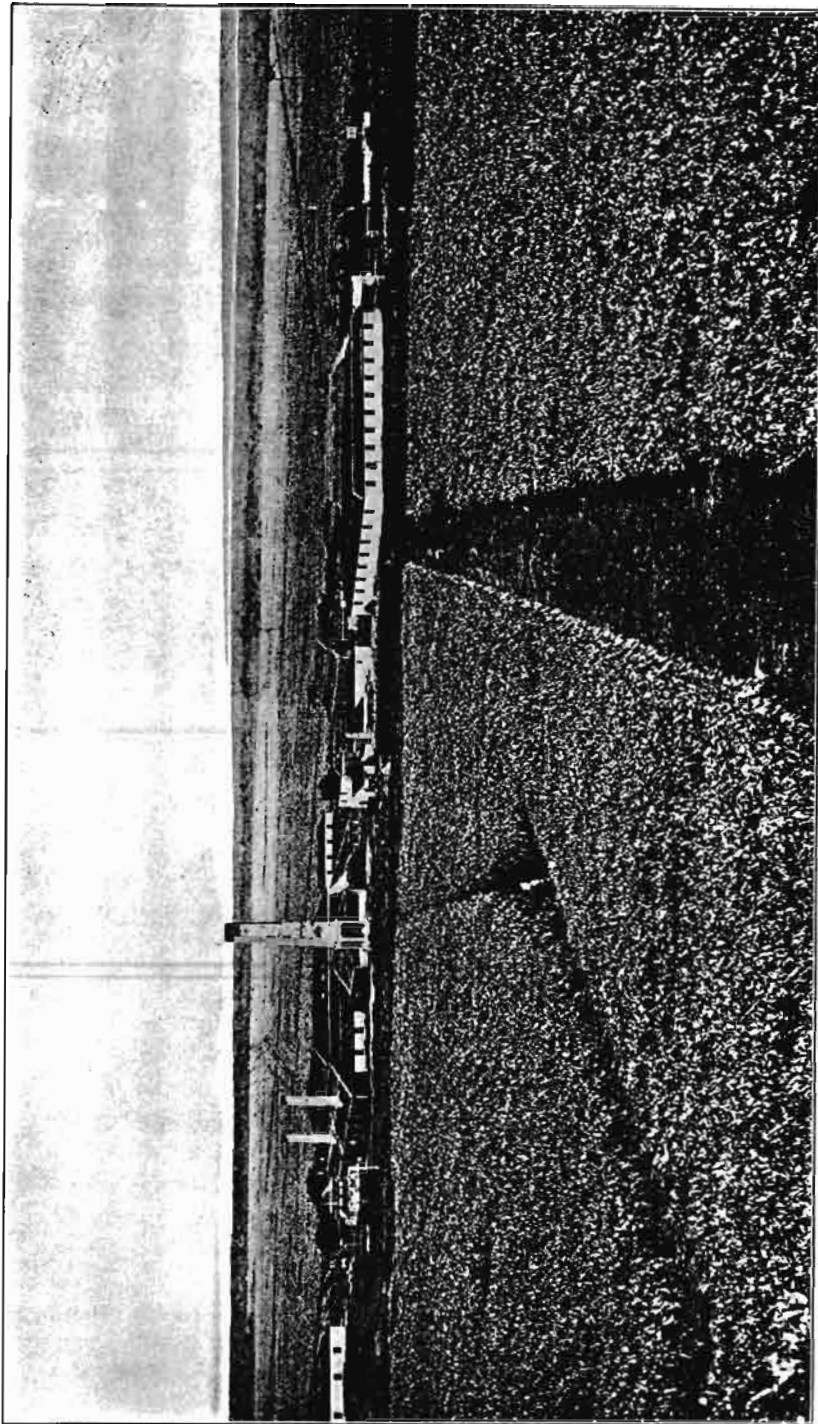
CENTRAL AND CANE FIELD, SANTA CLARA.

	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.			
AGE.	Cuba, 1907.			Colored in United States, 1900.
	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored.[1]	
Under 1 year	3.9	0.1	2.8	2.8
Under 5 years	19.9	1.3	15.4	13.7
5 to 9 years	12.2	1.9	11.4	13.6
10 to 14 years	9.8	2.3	9.1	12.3
15 to 19 years	11.9	8.6	11.7	11.1
20 to 24 years	11.3	14.4	10.7	11.0
25 to 29 years	8.4	15.5	8.1	8.4
30 to 34 years	5.8	14.0	5.7	6.1
35 to 39 years	5.1	10.9	5.4	5.5
40 to 44 years	4.6	9.5	5.2	4.3
45 to 49 years	3.5	6.8	3.8	3.8
50 to 54 years	2.8	5.6	3.9	3.3
55 to 59 years	1.6	3.3	2.2	2.1
60 to 64 years	1.4	2.7	3.0	1.9
65 to 69 years	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.1
70 to 74 years	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.8
75 to 79 years	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
80 to 84 years	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3
85 to 89 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
90 to 94 years	....	....	0.2	0.1
95 to 99 years	....	....	0.1	(²)
100 years and over	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.　　²Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The following table presents percentages showing the proportion of males and females in the total population and among the native whites, the foreign whites, and the colored:

	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.							
AGE.	All classes.		Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored.[1]	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	3.0	3.3	3.9	3.8	(²)	0.3	2.9	2.7
Under 5 years	16.1	17.4	20.4	19.4	0.9	3.5	15.9	15.0
5 to 9 years	10.6	11.4	12.5	11.9	1.3	4.6	11.7	11.2
10 to 14 years	8.6	9.0	10.1	9.5	1.8	4.3	9.4	8.8
15 to 19 years	10.9	12.2	11.3	12.5	9.0	6.8	10.9	12.3
20 to 24 years	11.6	11.2	11.2	11.3	15.0	12.0	10.7	10.7
25 to 29 years	9.3	8.7	8.3	8.6	15.7	14.4	7.9	8.2
30 to 34 years	7.0	6.2	5.8	5.9	14.3	12.8	5.4	5.9
35 to 39 years	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.1	11.2	10.0	5.0	5.7
40 to 44 years	5.6	4.9	4.8	4.5	9.8	8.3	5.0	5.5
45 to 49 years	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.3	7.0	5.8	3.7	3.9
50 to 54 years	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.9	5.5	5.9	3.8	4.0
55 to 59 years	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	3.2	3.5	2.5	2.0
60 to 64 years	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.6	2.5	3.5	3.2	2.7
65 to 69 years	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.0
70 to 74 years	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.3
75 to 79 years	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.5
80 to 84 years	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6
85 to 89 years	0.1	0.1	....	0.1	0.1	....	0.2	0.2
90 to 94 years	0.1	0.1	....	....	....	....	0.2	0.2
95 to 99 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.1	0.1
100 years and over	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.1	0.1
Unknown	....	....	....	....	0.1	....	0.1	0.1

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.　　²Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The children less than 1 year of age in Cuba in 1907 formed 3.2 per cent of the total population. In 1899, the proportion was less than half as large, being only 1.5 per cent. This small proportion was, as is well understood, the result of the war and the accompanying reconcentration. In the United States in 1900, the proportion at this age was 2.6 per cent; in Porto Rico in 1899, 2.8 per cent; and in the Philippine Islands in 1903, 2.4 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the proportion at this age in Cuba was very large, though not surprisingly large, when one reflects that the country had only recently emerged from an exhausting and deadly war and entered into a period of great prosperity. The proportion of males under 1 year of age to all males was 3.0 per cent, and the corresponding proportion for females was 3.3 per cent. Among the native whites the proportions were greater, being no less than 3.9 per cent for the total of that element and 3.9 and 3.8, respectively, for the males and females. Among the foreign born whites, the proportions were very small.

Among the colored, the proportion under 1 year of age was 2.8 per cent, those of males and females being, respectively, 2.9 and 2.7 per cent. These, it will be noted, are decidedly smaller than those of the native whites. This fact accords with the smaller rate of increase of the colored. The proportion of colored children under 1 year of age in the United States in 1900 was the same as the proportion in Cuba in 1907.

There are great differences among the different provinces and the city of Habana in the proportion of children as shown in the following table, which gives the percentages for children under 1 year of age, under 5 years, and under 10 years:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Under 1 year of age.	Under 5 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.
Cuba	3.2	16.8	27.8
Camagüey	3.1	15.8	27.2
Habana	2.6	13.9	23.2
City of Habana	2.1	10.7	18.9
Matanzas	2.9	16.0	25.9
Oriente	3.7	18.6	31.0
Pinar del Río	3.6	19.6	33.0
Santa Clara	3.2	17.5	28.2

The two provinces having the largest rates of increase in population had the greatest proportions of children under 1 year of age. Habana had the lowest proportion among the provinces, a position into which she was forced by Habana city, where there is a large proportion of adult foreign born. In the province, excluding the city, the proportion was 3.2 per cent. If the foreign born be excluded from the city of Habana, the proportion would rise to 2.7 per cent. This proportion is still small, but not less than that ordinarily found in large cities.

The highest proportion was in Pinar del Río, which had the highest rate of increase. The lowest, as before, was in Habana and for the same reason.

The children under 5 years of age in Cuba in 1907 formed 16.8 per cent of the total population. In 1899 they formed only 8.3 per cent, or less than one-half as much. The proportion in 1907 was very large, when compared with that of any other people for whom we have statistics. All in this age group were born since the revolution. In the United States in 1900 the corresponding group formed but 12.1 per cent of the total; in Porto Rico in 1899, 15.8 per cent; and in the Philippine Islands in 1903, 15.1 per cent.

The proportion of children under 5 years of age among the native whites in Cuba in 1907 was 19.9 per cent, that of the males being 20.4 per cent and that of females, 19.4 per cent. The proportion among the foreign whites was 1.3 per cent and among the colored, 15.4 per cent.

In Cuba, in 1907, the children under 10 years of age formed 27.8 per cent of the total population. Here again the proportion is large. In 1899, it was but 22.7 per cent. In Porto Rico in the same year, however, this rate was exceeded, the proportion there being 30.9 per cent. In the United States, in 1900, it was 23.8 per cent and in the Philippine Islands in 1903, 28.8 per cent, or a little more than in Cuba in 1907. The proportion of the native whites at this age was 32.1 per cent, which is larger than any other figures here quoted; that of the foreign born was 3.2 per cent and that of the colored, 26.8 per cent, the latter proportion being nearly as large as the figure for the total population.

Among the provinces there were differences in the proportion of children under 10 years of age, but they were not so great as those for the two younger periods.

Here the two provinces which increased most rapidly in population had the highest proportions of children under 10 years of age and, as before, Habana had the smallest proportion of any province, and Habana city the least of all.

During the revolution the children suffered the most severely, especially because of reconcentration. Not only were a large proportion of the living destroyed, but the birth rate was greatly reduced, owing to the absence of husbands and a reduction in the number of marriages. The children who survived were in 1907 at least 8 years of age, and we should expect to find small proportions for the children above that age. An idea of the losses can be obtained by comparing the proportions in Cuba in 1907 with the corresponding figures for Porto Rico in 1899, which represent a people in a normal condition:

AGE.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	Cuba, 1907.	Porto Rico, 1899.	Difference.
5 to 9 years	11.0	15.1	4.1
10 to 14 years	8.8	13.0	4.2

Aside from the above noted differences the figures for Cuba and Porto Rico show only minor and not significant differences. Comparison with the United States column shows that in Cuba the proportions were larger in childhood and early manhood, and smaller in more advanced ages. For age groups over 30 years the percentages were smaller in every case, and the totals were 31.5 for Cuba and 37.3 for the United States. With the exception of the group 50 to 54 years, at all ages above 35, percentages for Cuba were equal to or larger than those of Porto Rico, and the totals were 24.9 for Cuba and 21.4 for Porto Rico.

In the distribution of the population by age, the three elements, native white, foreign white, and colored differed widely from one another, and especially did the foreign whites differ from the others. The chief difference between the native whites and the colored is in the fact that in the latter the proportions of the young were smaller and those of the more advanced ages were larger. Up to 35 years, the proportions of native whites were in all cases the greater, and the total percentage below that age was 79.3 per cent as compared with 72.1 per cent for the colored.

The greater ages reported for the colored are, in part, doubtless fictitious; a much greater proportion of colored than of whites do not know their ages and persons ignorant of their ages are disposed to exaggerate them, especially if they are old. All indications go to show that the colored are not as long lived as the whites, and yet this table shows that 1.1 per cent of the colored were 80 years of age, as compared with only 0.3 per cent of the native white.

On the schedules 63 native whites and 15 foreign whites were reported as being more than 100 years of age, while of the colored no fewer than 444 were so reported. It is doubtful if one of these cases was correctly reported. This exaggeration of age among the old and ignorant is not peculiar to Cuba. It is almost as prevalent in the United States. In the Census of 1900 of that country, 470 native whites and 2,674 colored were reported as being over 100 years of age.

The contrast between the age distribution of the native whites and the foreign whites is great. Among the latter there were very few young children. Indeed, only 14.1 per cent of the total number were below the age of 20, while of the native whites 53.8 per cent, or more than half of the total, were below that age. Between the ages of 20 and 39 years were found 54.8 per cent of the foreign whites, and only 30.6 per cent of the native whites. The foreign whites, too, were relatively more numerous in the more advanced ages than the native whites.

The composition of the total population and its elements as to sex is shown above. Of the total population, females formed the larger percentage up to the age of 20 years. From that age to 65, males were in greater proportion and for the more advanced ages the proportions of the sexes were about equal.

Among the native whites, males formed the larger proportions up to the age of 15 years. From that age to 35, females formed the larger proportions.
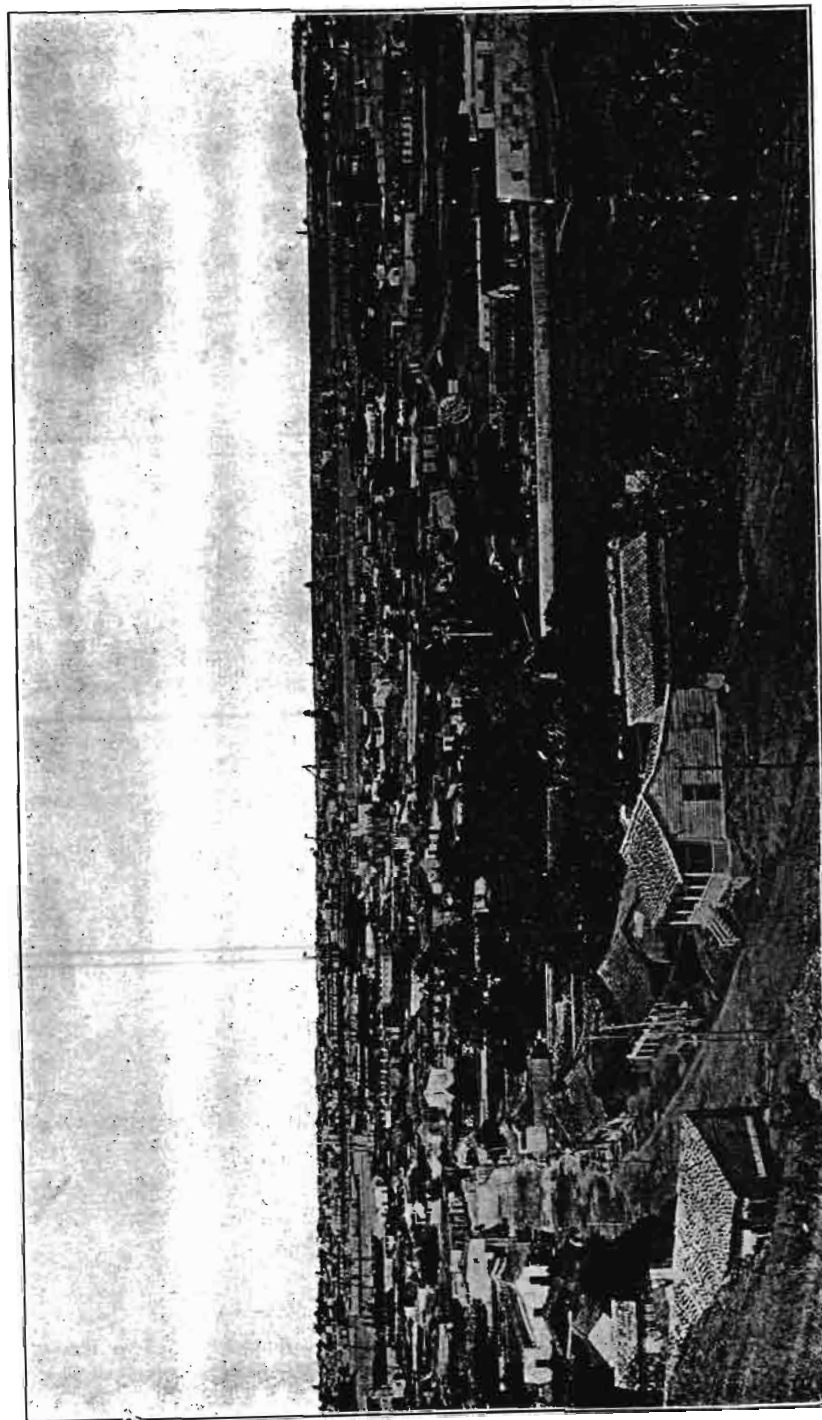
CITY OF HABANA.

CITY OF HABANA.

For the ages from 40 to 50, males were proportionally more numerous, while beyond 50 the percentages of females were equal to or greater than those of males.

In the case of the foreign whites, the percentages of females were greater than those of males up to 15 years. Indeed, while only 4.0 per cent of males were under 15 years of age, 12.4 per cent of the females were under that age. From 15 to 50 years the percentages of males were the greater, while above 50, as a rule, those of females were the larger.

Of the colored, the percentages of males were larger up to 15 years; then the percentages of females were equal to or larger than those of males up to 55 years, above which age the proportions of males equaled or exceeded those of females.

The following table presents, for each of the provinces and for the city of Habana, the proportions which the people of each age group formed of the total population:

AGE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.						
	Camagüey.	Habana.	Matanzas.	Oriente.	Pinar del Río.	Santa Clara.	City of Habana.
Under 1 year....	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.2	2.1
Under 5 years....	15.8	13.9	16.0	18.6	19.6	17.5	10.7
5 to 9 years....	11.4	9.3	9.9	12.4	13.4	10.7	8.2
10 to 14 years....	10.8	7.8	8.9	9.8	8.8	8.6	7.9
15 to 19 years....	12.5	11.2	11.4	12.0	11.1	11.5	11.4
20 to 24 years....	11.8	12.2	10.7	11.2	10.6	11.5	12.8
25 to 29 years....	7.7	10.4	8.4	8.2	9.4	8.6	11.2
30 to 34 years....	5.1	8.3	6.6	4.9	6.8	6.5	9.0
35 to 39 years....	4.6	7.1	6.1	4.7	5.4	5.6	7.6
40 to 44 years....	5.2	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.5	5.5	6.1
45 to 49 years....	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.0	4.0	4.5
50 to 54 years....	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.4	2.7	3.5	3.6
55 to 59 years....	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.2
60 to 64 years....	2.1	2.0	2.8	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.1
65 to 69 years....	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0
70 to 74 years....	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
75 to 79 years....	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
80 to 84 years....	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
85 to 89 years....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
90 to 94 years....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 to 99 years....	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1).

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The small proportion of children of 8 years and over, which was noted in the discussion concerning the total population, is plainly shown here in the case of each province, but in different degrees. Apparently, Habana suffered most severely from the war and reconcentration, as was to have been expected. Matanzas also suffered greatly, and Santa Clara nearly as much, while Camagüey felt the effects of the war the least, as was also to have been expected. It is impossible to measure its effects in Habana city, as the presence of a large foreign element in the population greatly complicates the situation.

The distribution of children under the age of 10, by provinces, has been discussed. The proportion of the population between the ages of 10 and 19 ranged from 19.0 per cent in Habana up to 23.3 per cent in Camagüey. This class has
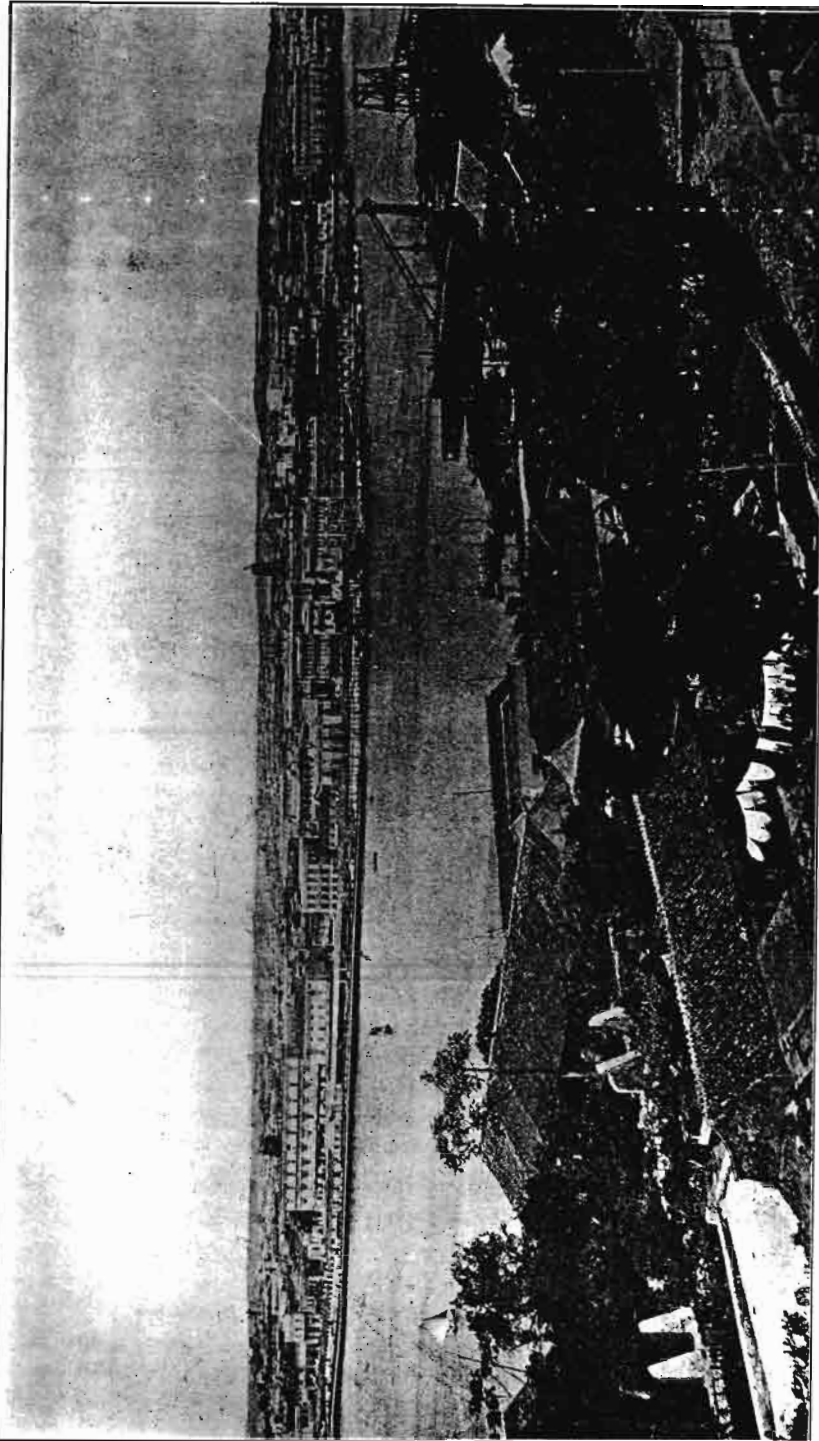
been affected in marked degree by the war, as shown above, and their proportion was little larger than that of the next group, 20 to 29 years. Indeed, in Santa Clara the two were equal and in Pinar del Río and Habana the class 20 to 29 years was the larger. In Pinar del Río this is the result of the war and in Habana the war and the large foreign element were jointly the cause.

The group 20 to 29 years formed proportions ranging from 19.1 per cent in Matanzas to 20.1 per cent in Santa Clara and 22.6 per cent in Habana, where its magnitude was due to the foreign born. In Habana city the proportion, 24.0 per cent, was even greater. The next group, 30 to 39 years, shows a greater range and several curious anomalies. The largest proportions were found in the city and the province of Habana, the percentages being 16.6 and 15.4, respectively. The next largest proportion was that of Matanzas, 12.7 per cent, while the smallest proportion, 9.6 per cent, was found in Oriente. In Camagüey and Oriente the proportions were less than half as great as those for the preceding age group. In Camagüey it dropped from 19.5 per cent to 9.7 per cent; and in Oriente, from 19.4 per cent to 9.6 per cent. In Pinar del Río and Santa Clara the drop was nearly as great, in the first, from 20.0 to 12.2 and in the second, from 20.1 to 12.1.

The next group, 40 to 49 years, also shows anomalies. Among the provinces, except Pinar del Río, the range was small, being only from 8.9 per cent in Oriente up to 9.9 per cent in Habana. Pinar del Río, however, showed only 7.5 per cent. In Camagüey the reduction in the proportion from the group next preceding was only 0.3 per cent, from 9.7 per cent to 9.4 per cent. Again, in Oriente, the reduction was only from 9.6 per cent to 8.9 per cent. In the next group, 50 to 59 years, the proportions ranged from 4.1 per cent in Pinar del Río up to 6.1 per cent in Matanzas. Those at least 60 years of age were in greatest proportion in Matanzas, 6.6 per cent; least in Pinar del Río, 3.3 per cent; and small in Oriente, 4.1 per cent.

The province of Matanzas is characterized by a large proportion of elderly people, 12.7 per cent being at least 50 years of age, while in Pinar del Río only 7.4 per cent were above that age, and in Oriente only 9.3 per cent. Measured in this way the provinces rank in the following order:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent 50 years of age and over.	PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent 50 years of age and over.
Cuba	10.0		
Matanzas	12.7	Santa Clara	10.0
Camagüey	10.9	Habana	9.9
City of Habana	10.6	Oriente	9.3
		Pinar del Río	7.4

The following table shows the proportions of native whites, foreign whites, and colored in each age group:

AGE.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored.
All ages	59.8	9.9	30.3
Under 1 year	72.8	0.3	26.9
Under 5 years	71.1	0.8	28.1
5 to 9 years	66.7	1.7	31.6
10 to 14 years	66.2	2.6	31.2
15 to 19 years	61.9	7.4	30.7
20 to 24 years	59.1	12.5	28.4
25 to 29 years	55.9	17.1	27.0
30 to 34 years	52.8	21.1	26.1
35 to 39 years	52.8	18.9	28.3
40 to 44 years	52.1	17.9	30.0
45 to 49 years	53.1	17.3	29.6
50 to 54 years	49.3	16.2	34.5
55 to 59 years	48.4	16.7	34.9
60 to 64 years	42.0	13.5	44.5
65 to 69 years	43.5	14.9	41.6
70 to 74 years	36.4	11.0	52.6
75 to 79 years	39.6	13.2	47.2
80 years and over	27.3	7.4	65.3

The proportion of the native whites diminished quite constantly from the youngest to the oldest; on the other hand the proportion of the colored varied slightly up to 50 years, and then increased rapidly. This results from two causes: the larger proportion of children among the native whites, and the tendency among the colored to exaggerate their ages. Of course, the latter cause, in so far as it was effective, has falsified the returns.

The proportion of foreign whites increased from the youngest age group to that of 30 to 34 years, when it reached a maximum.

PERSONS IN THE PRIME OF LIFE.

The number of persons between the ages of 18 and 44 years was, in 1907, 880,052. This was 43 per cent of the population. In 1899, the corresponding proportion was 42.3 per cent; there was, therefore, a slight but not significant increase at the later census. In 1907, this class was composed of 54 per cent males and 46 per cent females—the large excess of males being accounted for by the presence in this age group of the majority of the foreign born, among which element of the population 4 out of 5 were of the male sex.

The following table shows the proportion which this age group formed of the total population of each province and the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent population from 18 to 44 years of age form of total population.	PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent population from 18 to 44 years of age form of total population.
Cuba	43.0		
Oriente	38.9	Matanzas	42.1
Camagüey	39.6	Santa Clara	42.7
Pinar del Río	41.3	Habana	48.4
		City of Habana	51.7

Habana city and province had the largest proportions, because of their large number of foreign born.

The following table shows the distribution by sex of the population from 18 to 45 years of age for each province and for the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	Male.	Female.
Cuba..	54.0	46.0
Matanzas..	51.5	48.5
Oriente..	52.5	47.5
Camagüey...	54.5	45.5
Santa Clara.......................................	54.1	45.9
Pinar del Rio.....................................	55.1	44.9
Habana...	55.4	44.6
City of Habana....................................	55.9	44.1

Habana city contained the largest proportion of males, because of its large foreign born population.

CITIZENSHIP.

The subject of citizenship is naturally divisible into two parts: the citizenship of the entire population, and that of the potential voters, males at least 21 years of age.

Total population.—The citizenship of the entire population is shown in the following table:

CITIZENSHIP.	Number.	Per cent.
Total..	2,048,980	100.0
Cuban...	1,780,628	86.9
Spanish.......................................	228,138	11.1
Other and unknown.............................	40,214	2.0

The following table summarizes the total population by citizenship and by sex, color, and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY AND SEX.	Total population.	CITIZENSHIP.	
		Cuban.	Other and unknown.
Total.......................	2,048,980	1,780,628	268,352
Males.......................	1,074,882	893,408	181,474
Females.....................	974,098	887,220	86,878
Native white................	1,224,539	1,136,017	88,522
Males.......................	608,597	571,592	37,005
Females.....................	615,942	564,425	51,517
Foreign white...............	203,637	43,289	160,348
Males.......................	163,014	33,859	129,155
Females.....................	40,623	9,430	31,193
Colored.....................	620,804	601,322	19,482
Males.......................	303,271	287,957	15,314
Females.....................	317,533	313,365	4,168

The following table shows the proportion of Cuban citizens and of all others in the total population, distributed by color and nativity and by sex:

COLOR AND NATIVITY AND SEX.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Total......................................	86.9	13.1
Males......................................	83.1	16.9
Females....................................	91.1	8.9
Native white..............................	92.8	7.2
Males......................................	93.9	6.1
Females....................................	91.6	8.4
Foreign white.............................	21.3	78.7
Males......................................	20.8	79.2
Females....................................	23.2	76.8
Colored...................................	96.9	3.1
Males......................................	95.0	5.0
Females....................................	98.7	1.3

Of the total population, nearly seven-eights were Cuban citizens. The proportion of males was smaller, since about four-fifths of the immigrant aliens were males. More than nine-tenths of the females were Cuban citizens. Of the native white, about eleven-twelfths were Cubans. Here the proportion of Cuban citizenship was greater among males than among females. Of the foreign whites, only about one-fifth were of Cuban citizenship.

Of all the elements of the population, the colored showed the largest proportion of Cuban citizenship, only 3.1 per cent being aliens. In the case of the males, because of the inclusion of the alien Chinese, the proportion of aliens was greater, 5 out of every hundred being aliens, but of the females, only 13 in a thousand were of other than Cuban citizenship.

The following table shows the per cent distribution by age of those of Cuban and those of other citizenship, for the total population, for the males, and for the females, by nativity:

| | PER CENT DISTRIBUTION. | | | | | |
| | Both sexes. | | Males. | | Females. | |
AGE.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
	TOTAL POPULATION.					
Total.............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.......	17.6	11.1	17.7	8.4	17.4	16.8
5 to 9 years...........	11.5	7.5	11.6	5.7	11.4	11.3
10 to 14 years.........	9.2	6.2	9.4	4.9	9.1	8.9
15 to 24 years.........	22.8	23.9	22.0	25.2	23.6	21.1
25 to 34 years.........	14.6	22.0	14.8	23.7	14.5	18.6
35 to 44 years.........	10.6	14.0	10.9	15.1	10.3	11.6
45 to 54 years.........	7.2	8.1	7.4	8.8	7.0	6.7
55 to 64 years.........	3.9	4.6	3.8	5.3	3.9	3.1
65 years and over........	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.8	1.9
	NATIVE WHITE POPULATION.					
Total.............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.......	19.2	29.3	19.4	35.7	18.9	24.8
5 to 9 years...........	11.8	17.9	11.9	21.9	11.7	15.0
10 to 14 years.........	9.5	13.6	9.7	16.3	9.3	11.6
15 to 24 years.........	23.4	21.0	22.7	20.6	24.1	21.3
25 to 34 years.........	14.7	8.7	14.8	2.8	14.6	13.0
35 to 44 years.........	10.1	5.1	10.4	1.1	9.7	8.0
45 to 54 years.........	6.5	2.9	6.8	0.9	6.3	4.3
55 to 64 years.........	3.1	1.1	2.9	0.4	3.3	1.5
65 years and over........	1.7	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.1	0.5
	FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION.					
Total.............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.......	0.5	1.6	0.3	1.1	1.2	4.1
5 to 9 years...........	1.2	2.1	0.9	1.4	2.5	5.2
10 to 14 years.........	1.6	2.5	1.0	2.0	3.5	4.5
15 to 24 years.........	9.1	26.7	7.9	28.2	13.6	20.4
25 to 34 years.........	27.9	29.9	29.0	30.4	24.0	28.1
35 to 44 years.........	24.8	19.3	26.0	19.6	20.5	17.6
45 to 54 years.........	17.9	10.9	18.5	11.0	15.5	10.5
55 to 64 years.........	10.4	4.8	10.3	4.5	10.8	5.8
65 years and over........	6.6	2.2	6.1	1.8	8.4	3.8
	COLORED POPULATION.[1]					
Total.............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.......	15.8	6.3	16.5	4.1	15.1	14.1
5 to 9 years...........	11.5	4.5	12.2	2.9	11.2	10.6
10 to 14 years.........	9.3	3.8	9.8	2.4	8.8	9.2
15 to 24 years.........	22.7	13.8	22.2	11.0	23.0	24.3
25 to 34 years.........	13.6	17.4	13.1	17.5	14.1	17.3
35 to 44 years.........	10.6	10.5	10.0	10.4	11.2	10.9
45 to 54 years.........	7.7	8.5	7.4	9.1	7.9	6.1
55 to 64 years.........	4.8	19.2	4.7	23.6	4.8	3.1
65 years and over........	4.0	16.0	4.1	19.0	3.9	4.4

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

Among the provinces there were considerable differences in the distribution by citizenship of the total population, as shown on the following page:

| PROVINCE OR CITY. | PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION. | | |
	Cuban citizenship.	Spanish citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Cuba...............	86.9	11.1	2.0
Camagüey.............	91.3	7.1	1.6
Oriente.............	90.9	6.7	2.4
Pinar del Río.........	90.2	8.9	0.9
Matanzas............	89.2	8.7	2.1
Santa Clara.........	87.0	11.7	1.3
Habana.............	80.0	17.4	2.6
City of Habana......	72.6	23.9	3.5

The proportion of Cuban citizens was highest in Camagüey and lowest in Habana city, the low proportion in the city being the result of the presence there of large numbers of immigrants. The largest proportion of aliens was found, naturally, in Habana city.

The following table gives the relative composition as regards citizenship, of the race and nativity groups of the population of the provinces and the city of Habana:

| PROVINCE OR CITY. | PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION. | |
	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
	NATIVE WHITE POPULATION.	
Cuba...............	92.8	7.2
Camagüey.............	95.6	4.4
Oriente.............	94.9	5.1
Pinar del Río.........	93.2	6.8
Matanzas............	92.6	7.4
Santa Clara.........	91.6	8.4
Habana.............	91.3	8.7
City of Habana......	87.3	12.7
	FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION.	
Cuba...............	21.3	78.7
Matanzas............	29.2	70.8
Pinar del Río.........	24.5	75.5
Camagüey.............	24.1	75.9
Santa Clara.........	21.3	78.7
Habana.............	20.9	79.1
City of Habana......	18.9	81.1
Oriente.............	14.7	85.3
	COLORED POPULATION.[1]	
Cuba...............	96.9	3.1
Pinar del Río.........	99.1	0.9
Camagüey.............	98.0	2.0
Santa Clara.........	97.0	3.0
Oriente.............	96.8	3.2
Habana.............	96.2	3.8
Matanzas............	96.0	4.0
City of Habana......	95.4	4.6

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The largest proportion of Cuban citizens among the native white population was in Camagüey and the smallest in Habana province and city. In the latter about one-eighth of the whites born in Cuba were aliens.

The province whose foreign born inhabitants had, to the largest extent, adopted Cuban citizenship was Matanzas, and the one in which the greatest proportion had remained aliens was Oriente.

The proportion of Cuban citizens among the colored was everywhere very high, ranging from 95.4 per cent in Habana city to 99.1 per cent, or practically the entire number, in Pinar del Río.

POPULATION 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

The inhabitants of Cuba who were at least 21 years of age in 1907 numbered 1,011,737, and formed about one-half (49.4 per cent) of the total population of the island. In 1899, this age group formed the same proportion of the population. In 1907, this group was composed of 551,639 males and 460,098 females, the percentages for the two sexes being 54.6 and 45.4, respectively. The number of males of this age who were Cuban citizens was 430,514, of which number 420,576 were, according to Cuban laws, competent to vote. The number excluded from citizenship by the electoral law was 131,063, being composed of persons of foreign citizenship and the rural guards and others of Cuban birth.

The following table shows the proportion which the members of this age group formed of the total population for each province and for the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent.	PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent.
Cuba.................	49.4		
Camagüey.............	47.0	Matanzas.................	51.4
Habana..............	55.3	Oriente...............	44.6
City of Habana.........	58.9	Pinar del Río............	44.6
		Santa Clara.............	49.2

The following table presents the relative distribution by sex, of the population 21 years of age and over, for each province and for the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF POPULATION AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Male.	Female.
Cuba.................	54.5	45.5
Camagüey.............	54.4	45.6
Habana..............	54.6	45.4
City of Habana.........	54.1	45.9
Matanzas.............	53.4	46.6
Oriente..............	52.7	47.3
Pinar del Río.........	56.9	43.1
Santa Clara..........	55.6	44.4

MALES OF VOTING AGE.

The total number of males of voting age was 551,639, this number being a little more than one-fourth (26.9 per cent) of the total population. In the United States in 1900 males of voting age formed a somewhat larger proportion (27.8 per cent) of the total population of that country.

The following table presents the data concerning the citizenship and literacy of males of voting age:

CITIZENSHIP AND EDUCATION.	MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.				
	All classes.	White.			Colored.[1]
		Born in Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	
Total.....................	551,639	264,042	127,882	8,755	150,960
Cuban citizenship..................	430,514	260,331	31,363	992	137,828
Literate..................	212,930	138,466	22,472	804	51,188
Illiterate................	217,584	121,865	8,891	188	86,640
Degrees received...............	6,322	5,559	520	90	153
Academic...............	2,296	1,951	241	32	72
Professional................	4,026	3,608	279	58	81
Other and unknown citizenship.......	121,125	3,711	96,519	7,763	13,132
Literate..................	89,217	3,094	75,343	6,500	4,280
Illiterate................	31,908	617	21,176	1,263	8,852
Degrees received...............	1,396	215	622	540	19
Academic...............	621	93	323	194	11
Professional................	775	122	299	346	8

PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.

Total.....................	30,257	18,940	5,113	636	5,568
Cuban citizenship..................	25,540	18,722	1,452	69	5,297
Literate..................	14,419	10,752	984	58	2,625
Illiterate................	11,121	7,970	468	11	2,672
Degrees received...............	293	256	23	6	8
Academic...............	18	14	2	....	2
Professional................	275	242	21	6	6
Other and unknown citizenship.......	4,717	218	3,661	567	271
Literate..................	3,625	195	2,765	541	124
Illiterate................	1,092	23	896	26	147
Degrees received...............	70	10	18	42	....
Academic...............	13	....	6	7	....
Professional................	57	10	12	35	....

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Total.....................	162,456	71,084	55,837	3,579	31,956
Cuban citizenship	113,070	70,039	14,053	346	28,632
Literate..................	75,617	48,532	11,453	315	15,317
Illiterate................	37,453	21,507	2,600	31	13,315
Degrees received...............	3,088	2,745	248	45	50
Academic...............	1,014	852	126	15	21
Professional................	2,074	1,893	122	30	29
Other and unknown citizenship.......	49,386	1,045	41,784	3,233	3,324
Literate..................	41,943	972	36,780	2,918	1,273
Illiterate................	7,443	73	5,004	315	2,051
Degrees received...............	668	118	320	225	5
Academic...............	320	54	169	94	3
Professional................	348	64	151	131	2

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

CITIZENSHIP AND EDUCATION.	MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.				
	All classes.	White.			Colored.[1]
		Born in Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	

CITY OF HABANA.

Total................	94,771	32,324	41,497	2,537	18,413
Cuban citizenship..................	57,370	31,543	9,515	270	16,042
Literate..................	48,684	28,893	8,616	257	10,918
Illiterate..................	8,686	2,650	899	13	5,124
Degrees received..............	2,489	2,193	213	37	46
Academic................	812	673	108	12	19
Professional............	1,677	1,520	105	25	27
Other and unknown citizenship........	37,401	781	31,982	2,267	2,371
Literate..................	33,290	757	29,501	2,072	960
Illiterate..................	4,111	24	2,481	195	1,411
Degrees received..............	575	105	280	186	4
Academic................	295	49	163	81	2
Professional............	280	56	117	105	2

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Total................	65,787	29,046	11,467	491	24,783
Cuban citizenship..................	54,086	28,612	3,585	69	21,820
Literate..................	23,525	15,526	2,154	47	5,798
Illiterate..................	30,561	13,086	1,431	22	16,022
Degrees received..............	759	668	61	8	22
Academic................	406	370	27	4	5
Professional............	353	298	34	4	17
Other and unknown citizenship........	11,701	434	7,882	422	2,963
Literate..................	7,073	354	5,851	296	572
Illiterate..................	4,628	80	2,031	126	2,391
Degrees received..............	144	24	70	49	1
Academic................	85	15	43	26	1
Professional............	59	9	27	23	....

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.

Total................	106,905	46,332	16,620	2,506	41,447
Cuban citizenship..................	87,305	45,710	2,795	319	38,481
Literate..................	38,702	21,525	2,006	252	14,919
Illiterate..................	48,603	24,185	789	67	23,562
Degrees received..............	690	582	52	21	35
Academic................	275	219	25	8	23
Professional............	415	363	27	13	12
Other and unknown citizenship........	19,600	622	13,825	2,187	2,966
Literate..................	14,106	571	10,155	1,709	1,671
Illiterate..................	5,494	51	3,670	478	1,295
Degrees received..............	241	25	67	138	11
Academic................	92	11	37	37	7
Professional............	149	14	30	101	4

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

CITIZENSHIP AND EDUCATION.	MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.				
	All classes.	White.			Colored.[1]
		Born in Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO.

Total................	60,975	35,383	11,225	678	13,689
Cuban citizenship..................	51,200	34,793	3,108	59	13,240
Literate..................	16,879	12,072	2,088	43	2,676
Illiterate..................	34,321	22,721	1,020	16	10,564
Degrees received..............	329	289	35	5	....
Academic................	112	91	19	2	....
Professional............	217	198	16	3	....
Other and unknown citizenship........	9,775	590	8,117	619	449
Literate..................	6,751	352	5,805	443	151
Illiterate..................	3,024	238	2,312	176	298
Degrees received..............	54	5	36	13	....
Academic................	21	4	14	3	....
Professional............	33	1	22	10	....

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Total................	125,259	63,257	27,620	865	33,517
Cuban citizenship..................	99,313	62,455	6,370	130	30,358
Literate..................	43,788	30,059	3,787	89	9,853
Illiterate..................	55,525	32,396	2,583	41	20,505
Degrees received..............	1,163	1,019	101	5	38
Academic................	471	405	42	3	21
Professional............	692	614	59	2	17
Other and unknown citizenship........	25,946	802	21,250	735	3,159
Literate..................	15,719	650	13,987	593	489
Illiterate..................	10,227	152	7,263	142	2,670
Degrees received..............	219	33	111	73	2
Academic................	90	9	54	27	....
Professional............	129	24	57	46	2

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The following table shows for each province and for the city of Habana, first, the proportion which males of voting age bear to the total population and second, the proportion which Cuban citizens bear to the total population:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	Males at least 21 years of age.	Male Cuban citizens at least 21 years of age.
Total................	26.9	21.0
Camagüey................	25.6	21.6
Habana................	30.2	21.0
City of Habana................	31.9	19.3
Matanzas................	27.4	22.6
Oriente................	23.5	19.2
Pinar del Río................	25.4	21.3
Santa Clara................	27.4	21.7

The smallest proportions of males of voting age were found in those provinces where the increase of population was the most rapid and where presumably the proportion of children was greatest, and the largest proportions were in the metropolis and its province, as a result of the presence in the more populous center of large numbers of foreign born adults.

The smallest proportions of Cuban citizens to the total population were found in Oriente and in Habana city. In Oriente the reason for the small proportion is the large number of children, while in Habana city the very cause which produced a large proportion of males 21 years and over, caused a small proportion of Cuban citizens, namely, the presence of large numbers of foreign born. The largest proportion was in Matanzas province, where families were small and the rate of increase of population low.

Color and nativity.—The males of voting age in Cuba in 1907 were distributed as follows by color and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total....................................	551,639	100.0
White:		
Born in Cuba.............................	264,042	47.8
Born in Spain............................	127,882	23.2
Born in other countries..................	8,755	1.6
Colored...................................	150,960	27.4

Nearly three-fourths of the males of voting age were white, and nearly one-half were native white. The colored formed a little more than one-fourth and the whites of Spanish birth, a little less than one-fourth.

Of the total number of males of voting age, 430,514, or 78.0 per cent, were Cuban citizens. These were distributed as follows by color and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	MALE CUBAN CITIZENS AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total....................................	430,514	100.0
White:		
Born in Cuba.............................	260,331	60.5
Born in Spain............................	31,363	7.3
Born in other countries..................	992	0.2
Colored...................................	137,828	32.0

Three-fifths of all Cuban citizens were native whites, and nearly one-third were colored, while practically all of the remainder were of Spanish birth. The natives of other countries had become naturalized in Cuba to only a trifling extent.

Males of voting age who were of other than Cuban citizenship numbered

121,125 and formed 22 per cent of all males of voting age. They were distributed as follows by color and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	MALE ALIENS AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total....................................	121,125	100.0
White:		
Born in Cuba.............................	3,711	3.1
Born in Spain............................	96,519	79.7
Born in other countries..................	7,763	6.4
Colored...................................	13,132	10.8

Naturally the greater part of the aliens were of Spanish birth. Almost all of the alien colored were Chinese.

The following table shows the proportions which the aliens of each of the above elements of the population bore to the total population of voting age of that element:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	Per cent male aliens form of total male population at least 21 years of age.
Total....................................	22.0
White:	
Born in Cuba.............................	1.4
Born in Spain............................	75.5
Born in other countries..................	88.7
Colored...................................	8.7

Almost all, 98.6 per cent, of the native whites had remained Cuban citizens and more than nine-tenths of the colored owed allegiance to this island. Of the Spanish born, less than one-fourth had become naturalized in Cuba; and of white persons of other birth the proportion was still smaller.

The following table shows for each province and for the city of Habana the composition of the males of voting age, as regards nativity and race:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF MALE POPULATION AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.			
	White.			Colored.[1]
	Born in Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	
Total...............	47.8	23.2	1.6	27.4
Camagüey..................	62.6	16.9	2.1	18.4
Habana...................	43.7	34.4	2.2	19.7
City of Habana...........	34.1	43.8	2.7	19.4
Matanzas.................	44.2	17.4	0.7	37.7
Oriente..................	43.3	15.5	2.4	38.8
Pinar del Rio............	58.0	18.4	1.1	22.5
Santa Clara..............	50.5	22.0	0.7	26.8

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

It is notable that in Habana city natives of Spain were the largest class and outnumbered even the white Cubans. The proportion of white Cubans was greatest in Camagüey and least in Habana city; that of Spaniards was greatest in the city and least in Oriente; that of other foreign born was greatest in the city and least in Matanzas and Santa Clara; and the colored were most numerous in Oriente and Matanzas and least numerous in Camagüey.

The following table shows, for each province and for Habana city, the composition of the body of Cuban citizens, as regards nativity and race:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF MALE CUBAN CITIZENS AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.			
	White.			Colored.[1]
	Born in Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	
Total...............	60.5	7.3	0.2	32.0
Camagüey.................	73.3	5.7	0.3	20.7
Habana...................	62.0	12.4	0.3	25.3
City of Habana.............	55.0	16.6	0.5	27.9
Matanzas.................	52.9	6.6	0.1	40.4
Oriente..................	52.4	3.2	0.4	44.0
Pinar del Río.............	67.9	6.1	0.1	25.9
Santa Clara..............	62.9	6.4	0.1	30.6

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The largest proportion of white Cubans was in Camagüey, and the smallest proportions in Oriente and Matanzas provinces, in which the colored were the most numerous. The largest proportion of natives of Spain was naturally in Habana city, where it was more than double that of any province except Habana, and more than double the proportion in that province exclusive of the city.

The following table shows for each province and for Habana city the composition of the aliens, as regards nativity and race:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF MALE ALIENS AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.			
	White.			Colored.[1]
	Born in Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	
Cuba...............	3.1	79.7	6.4	10.8
Camagüey.................	4.6	77.6	12.0	5.8
Habana...................	2.1	84.6	6.6	6.7
City of Habana.............	2.1	85.5	6.1	6.3
Matanzas.................	3.7	67.4	3.6	25.3
Oriente..................	3.2	70.5	11.2	15.1
Pinar del Río.............	6.0	83.1	6.3	4.6
Santa Clara..............	3.1	81.9	2.8	12.2

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

Naturally white Cuban-born aliens formed small proportions of the total number of aliens, while the natives of Spain formed by far the greater part. In Matanzas province, where the Spaniards were found in smallest proportion, they formed over two-thirds of all the aliens; the largest proportion, that for

Habana city, was about six-sevenths of the total. The colored aliens were most numerous, proportionally, in Matanzas, where they formed one-fourth of the total number of aliens, and least numerous in Pinar del Río, where they formed less than one-twentieth of the total.

Literacy.—The following table shows the proportion of literate among the Cuban and alien males of voting age, classified by color and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	PER CENT LITERATE AMONG MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.		
	Total.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Cuba...................................	54.8	49.5	73.7
White:			
Born in Cuba.............................	53.6	53.2	83.4
Born in Spain............................	76.5	71.6	78.1
Born in other countries...................	83.4	81.2	83.7
Colored...........................	36.7	37.3	32.7

While a little more than one-half of all of the males of voting age were literate, the proportion of literate among the whites born in Spain and other foreign countries was much higher. There was, moreover, a surprisingly high percentage of literacy among the native Cubans who had adopted foreign citizenship. Probably most of these were Cubans who had been educated in foreign lands. The percentage of literates is higher in the case of aliens than in the case of Cuban citizens, for every class except the colored, where it is notably less.

In the 19 cities having a population of at least 8,000 inhabitants each there were 118,586 male Cuban citizens of voting age. Of these, 93,268 were able to read, this number forming 78.7 per cent of the total, which indicates a very high degree of literacy. In the rest of the island, which may be regarded as the rural part, the number of such citizens was 311,928, and the number of literates among them, 119,662. The percentage of literacy in the rural districts was only 38.4 per cent, being in striking contrast with the corresponding figure for the cities.

The following table presents for the urban and rural districts of each province the percentages of literacy among male Cuban citizens of voting age:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT LITERATE AMONG MALE CUBAN CITIZENS AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Cities having 8,000 or more inhabitants.	Rural districts.
Total..	78.7	38.4
Habana...	82.8	55.3
Camagüey.......................................	81.6	49.6
Oriente...	79.3	61.7
Santa Clara.....................................	72.8	62.4
Pinar del Río...................................	67.3	68.4
Matanzas.......................................	66.9	64.8

The highest urban literacy was in Habana, which was followed closely by Camagüey. The lowest proportions of literates in the cities were in Matanzas and Pinar del Río. The rural literacy was greatest in Pinar del Río and least in Camagüey, where less than one-half the voters could read. In every province except Pinar del Río literacy was greater in the cities than in the country.

The following table shows for each city of more than 8,000 inhabitants the proportion of literates among male Cuban citizens of voting age:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent literate.	CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent literate.
Habana	84.8	Trinidad	71.6
Santiago de Cuba	82.9	Caibarién	71.3
Camagüey	81.6	Cárdenas	69.1
Guanabacoa	78.3	Marianao	68.2
Cienfuegos	77.3	Pinar del Río	67.3
Guantánamo	75.4	Sancti-Spíritus	65.0
Sagua la Grande	75.1	San Antonio de los Baños	63.0
Santa Clara	73.5	Güines	59.7
Matanzas	73.1	Jovellanos	41.7
Manzanillo	71.6		

Education.— Of male Cuban citizens of voting age, 6,322 held degrees indicating college or technical education. Of these, 2,296 were academic degrees and 4,026 were professional degrees. The following table shows the proportion of persons holding degrees among the Cuban and alien males of voting age, classified by color and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	PER CENT OF MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE WITH DEGREES.		
	Total.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Total	1.4	1.5	1.2
White:			
Born in Cuba	2.2	2.1	5.8
Born in Spain	0.9	1.7	0.8
Born in other countries	7.2	9.2	7.0
Colored	0.1	0.1	0.1

The proportion of those who had received higher education was greater among the native white Cubans than for any other class except the whites of other countries.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

A natural family, as distinguished from groups of persons called families by the census, usually originates when a man and a woman begin to live together and apart from their kindred. If the man or 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 of the union in the form of a mar-

riage 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 marriage ceremony should be proved. The Spanish law, on the contrary, like the law of most Catholic countries, holds a ceremony of marriage to be 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 jurisprudence.

A class of persons has been recognized by the Cuban census who would not be legally husband and wife, or legally parent and child, under Spanish law, but who would in most cases be so considered under American law. These are persons who were living together as man and wife without legal sanction of their union, and also the children of such persons. The classes which appear are (1) the single, within which is included every one who has never been lawfully married and who was not living without legal sanction as the husband or wife of another; (2) the legally married, or those living together in lawful wedlock; (3) consensually married, or those living together by mutual consent but without sanction of law as husband and wife; and (4) the widowed, or those who had been lawfully married, but whose marriage had been ended by the death of the other.

The following is a summary of the conjugal condition of the people of Cuba:

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total	2,048,980	100.0
Single	1,369,476	66.8
Married	423,537	20.7
Consensually married	176,509	8.6
Widowed	79,458	3.9

The married.—The number of married persons in Cuba in 1907 was 423,537, or 20.7 per cent of the population. In 1899 the proportion was 15.7 per cent; in 1861, 16.5 per cent; and in 1841, only 8 per cent. Thus there was in 1907 a much larger proportion of the population reported as married than ever before. It was also larger than the proportions so reported in Porto Rico and Jamaica in 1899 (16.6 per cent and 18.6 per cent, respectively), but less than the proportions reported so in the United States in 1900 (36.5 per cent) and in Spain in the same year (37.7 per cent). Indeed, nearly every country of Europe has a higher proportion of its population married than Cuba has. It must be remembered, however, that in Cuba there is another element to be added, the consensually married, to make these comparisons

entirely just. Moreover, as has been shown, the population contains a very large proportion of young children, which, of course, tends to reduce the proportion of married in the total population.

The proportion of married to population differed in the different provinces as follows:

PROVINCE.	Number married.	Per cent.
Cuba	423,537	20.7
Habana	124,166	23.1
Camagüey	26,316	22.3
Santa Clara	101,725	22.2
City of Habana	65,336	22.0
Pinar del Río	47,943	19.9
Matanzas	46,013	19.2
Oriente	77,374	17.0

Oriente, where the proportion of young children was very large, and, as will be seen later, the proportion of consensual marriages was also large, had the smallest proportion of married in its population, while Habana had the largest proportion. The reason for the differences among the above proportions will be developed farther on.

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

	Total population.	MARRIED.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Total	2,048,980	423,537	20.7
Nineteen cities	619,835	129,029	20.8
Rest of Cuba	1,429,145	294,508	20.6

The difference in the proportions is too slight to be significant. An analysis by provinces, however, brings out differences not shown in considering Cuba as a whole. The following table shows these proportions by provinces and brings out differences which were hidden in the summary:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT MARRIED.	
	In urban districts.	In rural districts.
Cuba	20.8	20.6
Camagüey	22.2	22.3
Habana	21.9	25.1
Santa Clara	20.0	22.8
Pinar del Río	19.8	20.0
Matanzas	18.7	19.4
Oriente	18.6	16.7

In every province except Oriente the proportions of the population married were greater in the rural districts, the differences between them ranging from trifling proportions up to 2.8 per cent in Santa Clara and 3.2 per cent in Habana. In Oriente the proportion in cities was decidedly greater.

The 19 larger cities of Cuba stood as follows as to the proportion which the married formed of the total population:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent.	CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent.
Total	20.8	Guanabacoa	19.7
		Güines	19.6
San Antonio de los Baños	24.8	Manzanillo	19.6
Caibarién	24.2	Santiago de Cuba	19.6
Camagüey	22.2	Santa Clara	19.5
Habana	22.0	Trinidad	19.5
Marianao	21.3	Matanzas	18.9
Sancti-Spíritus	21.0	Guantánamo	18.4
Cárdenas	20.4	Sagua la Grande	17.6
Pinar del Río	19.8	Jovellanos	13.5
Cienfuegos	19.7		

The above shows 6 cities with greater percentages of married than the average for Cuba and 13 with smaller percentages. The first group contains Habana, with its suburb, Marianao, and the considerable city of Camagüey. The second group contains most of the second class cities of the island, including Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, and others. There is no apparent relation between the size of the city and the proportion that the married form of the total population.

Of the married, 217,511 were males and 206,026 were females. This excess of married men over married women, 11,485, or 5.3 per cent of the married men, is to be accounted for by the presence of married immigrants, who have left their wives behind them. Following are the numbers of married men and married women in each province with the excess of one over the other:

PROVINCE.	MARRIED.		
	Men.	Women.	Excess of men.
Cuba	217,511	206,026	11,485
Camagüey	13,467	12,849	618
Habana	64,733	59,433	5,300
Matanzas	23,267	22,746	521
Oriente	39,539	37,835	1,704
Pinar del Río	24,656	23,287	1,369
Santa Clara	51,849	49,876	1,973

Nearly half of the excess of married men was in Habana province. In 1899, the excess of married men over married women was only 4,783, or 3.8 per cent of the married men, while in 1861 it was 7,203, or 6.1 per cent of the married men.

It is commonly assumed that marriage does not begin with either sex below the age of 15. By this census 86 persons only, 4 males and 82 females, below that age were reported as married. If children under that age be excluded, the proportion between those of marriageable age and those married becomes much more significant. This is shown below with similar figures for Cuba and Porto Rico in 1899 and for the United States in 1900 for comparison:

COUNTRY AND CENSUS.	Per cent married form of population at least 15 years of age.
Cuba, 1907	32.6
Cuba, 1899	24.7
Porto Rico, 1899	29.6
United States, 1900	55.5

The elimination of the large numbers of young children in Cuba in 1907 greatly increases the proportion.

The following table shows the per cent of the population 15 years of age and over which is married in each age group in comparison with similar per cents for Cuba in 1899 and for the United States in 1900:

AGE.	PER CENT MARRIED.		United States, 1900
	Cuba.		
	1907	1899	
Total	32.6	24.7	55.5
15 to 19 years	5.8	3.2	6.0
20 to 24 years	24.8	15.4	34.2
25 to 29 years	41.7	28.8	60.6
30 to 34 years	49.9	37.1	73.5
35 to 44 years	49.1	39.3	79.2
45 to 54 years	42.1	33.0	78.3
55 to 64 years	30.0	24.0	70.4
65 years and over	16.7	14.9	50.8
Unknown	8.3	9.4	32.8

From the above it appears that in no age group were as many as half the people married, the highest proportion being in the age group 30 to 34 years, in which 49.9 per cent of the people were married. The proportions for 1907 were, however, much larger than the corresponding proportions in Cuba in 1899, when the highest proportion was 39.3 per cent for the age group 35 to 44 years. The proportion was smaller than the corresponding proportion in the United States in 1900, in every age group, and in several age groups, particularly the older ones, the proportions were much smaller. In the youngest age group, 15 to 19 years, they approached the United States figures most closely, being but slightly less. The proportion of the total married in this age group in Cuba in 1907 was much greater than it was in 1899, the proportions

being 3.2 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively. In the United States in 1900 the corresponding proportion was still less, namely, 1.7 per cent.

The following table shows what proportion of the total number of married was in each age group in Cuba in 1907 and in 1899:

AGE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MARRIED.	
	1907	1899
15 to 19 years	3.2	2.4
20 to 24 years	13.7	9.5
25 to 29 years	18.2	16.0
30 to 34 years	15.9	17.9
35 to 44 years	26.2	29.5
45 to 54 years	14.9	15.7
55 to 64 years	5.8	6.7
65 years and over	2.1	2.3

The largest proportion in any 5-year age group was in that of 25 to 29 years. From that age on, there was a steady decline in the proportion of married. Comparison with the figures of 1899 show that in 1907 the married were relatively more numerous at ages up to 29 years and less numerous at more advanced ages.

The following table shows by provinces the per cent of adults (15 years and over) who were married, both in 1907 and in 1899:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT MARRIED FORMED OF TOTAL POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE.	
	1907	1899
Cuba	32.5	24.7
Camagüey	35.9	34.1
Santa Clara	35.1	25.0
Pinar del Río	34.2	25.8
Habana	33.4	26.3
City of Habana	30.1	24.8
Matanzas	29.4	20.5
Oriente	28.6	21.8

A wide range is noticeable from Camagüey down to Oriente. In every province the proportion is greater than it was in 1899 and in some cases startlingly so. One-third of all persons of 15 years of age and over were married, as compared with one-fourth eight years earlier.

It is a well known fact that in the great majority of marriages the man is older than the woman. To obtain a measure of this difference in age, it is necessary to analyze the figures of conjugal condition by sex and compute the average ages of married men and married women. The average Cuban husband was 40 years of age, the average wife 33 years. There is thus a difference of seven years between them.

The following table gives the proportion which the married of each sex in each age group bore to the total population of that group. Corresponding figures from the census of 1899 are introduced for comparison.

| AGE. | PER CENT MARRIED. | | | |
| | 1907 | | 1899 | |
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
15 to 19 years	0.4	11.0	0.2	6.0
20 to 24 years	11.6	40.2	5.5	25.9
25 to 29 years	35.1	49.4	20.0	38.8
30 to 34 years	48.3	51.8	34.3	40.4
35 to 44 years	52.6	44.8	42.1	35.8
45 to 54 years	50.6	31.7	39.4	25.3
55 to 64 years	39.7	18.8	31.6	15.0
65 years and over	25.4	7.7	23.1	6.7
Unknown	9.0	7.4	10.5	7.2

The per cent of males married in the age group 20 to 24 years was but slightly different from the per cent of females married in the age group 15 to 19 years. The agreement is not so close in the next periods, but the per cent of males married in the age group 30 to 34 years accords closely with the per cent of females married in the next younger age group. The maximum per cent of males who were married was in the age group 35 to 44 years, while for females it was in the age group 30 to 34 years.

The following table shows by provinces and age groups the per cent of males and females who were married:

| AGE. | PER CENT MARRIED. | | | | | | |
	Camagüey.	Habana.	Habana city.	Matanzas.	Oriente.	Pinar del Río.	Santa Clara.
	MALES.						
15 to 19 years	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
20 to 24 years	11.8	9.7	8.1	11.4	13.9	11.0	12.0
25 to 29 years	39.2	32.5	27.2	34.6	35.6	36.0	37.3
30 to 34 years	52.1	47.3	42.1	47.6	45.0	49.0	51.0
35 to 44 years	59.3	53.8	50.0	48.6	46.3	53.8	55.9
45 to 54 years	60.0	53.9	52.5	42.9	44.0	52.6	53.3
55 to 64 years	51.6	44.2	45.2	28.0	38.5	43.3	38.5
65 years and over	39.3	30.3	31.7	15.4	29.6	28.2	21.2
	FEMALES.						
15 to 19 years	9.7	9.6	7.0	9.9	10.6	12.9	13.0
20 to 24 years	41.1	38.0	31.5	36.6	37.8	43.7	44.9
25 to 29 years	54.5	50.0	43.7	46.6	42.5	50.2	55.0
30 to 34 years	60.9	52.6	47.0	47.0	44.4	50.8	57.4
35 to 44 years	54.8	45.7	41.4	40.2	37.4	47.7	49.6
45 to 54 years	42.3	31.9	29.7	26.3	27.3	35.9	34.6
55 to 64 years	29.4	18.4	16.5	16.0	16.2	23.0	18.8
65 years and over	12.2	7.8	6.8	5.8	7.3	9.7	7.4

Of males, the highest proportions of married at ages 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 were in Oriente; at all other ages the highest proportions were in Camagüey. The highest proportion in any age group was in Camagüey, at ages 45 to 54. The highest in Habana and Habana city were in the same age group, while in the other four provinces the maximum proportion was in the next younger age group, 35 to 44 years. The smallest proportions in the youngest age groups were in Habana and Habana city, and in the older age group in Matanzas. Of females, the highest proportions of married up to 30 years of age were in Santa Clara. At more advanced ages the highest proportions were in Camagüey. The lowest proportion in the age group 15 to 19 years was in Habana city and in the age group above 65 years it was in Matanzas.

The highest proportion of married males was at about the age of 45, except in Matanzas and Oriente where it was apparently 10 years earlier. Among women, the maximum proportion was at about the age of 30, except in Habana city, where it was apparently a little older, say about 32 years.

Not nearly so large a proportion of the colored were married as of the whites, as is shown below:

| COLOR. | Total population. | MARRIED. | |
		Number.	Per cent.
Total	2,048,980	423,537	20.7
White	1,428,176	363,820	25.4
Colored	620,804	59,717	9.6

The proportion of colored who were married was but little more than one-third that of the whites. The different provinces, however, differed greatly in this regard, as is seen below:

| PROVINCE OR CITY. | PER CENT MARRIED. | |
	White.	Colored.[1]
Cuba	25.4	9.6
Matanzas	27.8	5.2
Habana	27.6	8.3
City of Habana	26.7	8.2
Santa Clara	26.5	11.0
Camagüey	24.1	14.0
Pinar del Río	23.5	9.3
Oriente	21.3	11.3

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

In Matanzas, the proportion of married among the whites was between 5 and 6 times that among the colored; in Habana and Habana city it was between three and four times as great, and in Camagüey it was less than twice as great.

In two former censuses, those of 1841 and 1861, comparable returns as to the number of whites and colored who were married were obtained, and from them the following table has been compiled:

CENSUS.	PER CENT MARRIED.	
	White.	Colored.
1841....................................	10.4	6.2
1861....................................	22.8	8.1
1899....................................	20.4	6.1
1907....................................	25.4	9.6

From the above it appears that the per cent of married among whites has increased greatly in 66 years, though there was a slight falling off in 1899, due to the war and to the fact that the per cent of married among the colored has also increased, though not by any means as rapidly.

The proportions married of the several classes of population were as follows:

COLOR AND SEX.	Total population.	MARRIED.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White:			
Males..................................	771,611	188,370	24.4
Females................................	656,565	175,450	26.7
Colored:[1]			
Males..................................	303,271	29,141	9.6
Females................................	317,533	30,576	9.6

[1] Includes black, mixed and yellow.

It has already been shown that there was nearly three times as large a proportion of married among all whites as among all colored. This is equally true when only those of marriageable age are considered, as is seen below.

In the following table similar per cents are given for each province and the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE.	
	White.	Colored.
Cuba....................................	40.3	15.0
Matanzas...............................	43.7	7.6
Santa Clara............................	42.6	16.7
Pinar del Río..........................	40.4	15.8
Habana.................................	40.1	11.8
Camagüey...............................	39.1	21.7
City of Habana.........................	36.3	11.4
Oriente................................	35.6	19.3

Among whites a larger proportion of the adult population was married in Matanzas province than elsewhere in Cuba and a smaller proportion in Oriente. Among colored, the proportion of married was smallest in Matanzas and

largest in Camagüey. In Matanzas the proportion of married among the whites was nearly six times as great as among the colored; while, on the other hand, in Camagüey and Oriente the proportion of the married among the colored was more than half that of the whites.

In the provinces the proportion of married was far more uniform among the whites than among the colored. The range of proportions of the whites was from 36.5 per cent in Oriente to 43.7 per cent in Matanzas, while among the colored the range was from 7.6 per cent in Matanzas to 21.7 per cent in Camagüey. The proportion of married among the colored in Camagüey was nearly three times that in Matanzas. To what extent these wide differences in the proportion of the married in the provinces are reduced by consensual marriages, will appear later.

The following table presents the adult population and the married, by color and sex, with percentages:

COLOR AND SEX.	Population at least 15 years of age.	MARRIED.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.
White:			
Males..................................	503,434	188,367	37.4
Females................................	400,070	175,380	43.8
Colored:[1]			
Males..................................	191,185	29,140	15.2
Females................................	206,098	30,564	14.8

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The married among white males were relatively nearly two and one-half times as numerous as among colored males and the married among the white females nearly three times as numerous as among the colored females. The proportion of married among white females was decidedly greater than the proportion among white males; while of colored males, the proportion married was somewhat greater than that of colored females.

In any community, that sex which is weakest numerically contains the largest proportion of married persons, and vice versa. Of the whites of Cuba, the males formed no less than 54 per cent, while among the colored, the same sex was slightly in the minority, with 48 per cent. Below are given similar proportions for each province and Habana city:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL.			
	Males.		Females.	
	White.	Colored.[1]	White.	Colored.[1]
Camagüey.........................	37.4	21.5	41.4	21.9
Habana...........................	36.9	12.6	44.3	11.1
City of Habana...................	33.5	12.8	40.3	10.3
Matanzas.........................	41.0	7.5	47.0	7.8
Oriente..........................	34.3	19.6	37.2	18.9
Pinar del Río....................	36.9	15.7	45.0	15.8
Santa Clara......................	39.1	16.3	46.9	17.0

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The proportion of white females returned as married was larger in each province than the proportion of white males so returned. In each province also white males were in excess of white females. Among the colored larger proportions of the males than of the females were married in four of the provinces, but in Habana province and city and in Oriente the reverse was true. In Camagüey, Pinar del Río, and Santa Clara, colored males were in excess of colored females, and the proportion of females returned as married was larger in each. In Habana and Oriente the proportion of females was the larger and the proportion of males returned as married was larger in each. So far the provinces followed the proposition laid down above, that the sex which is in the minority contains the greater proportion of married. But in Matanzas more than half of the colored population were females, while the proportion of married of that sex was the greater. The difference in the proportion of the sexes returned as married was, however, slight.

In the following table is shown the per cent which the married formed of the total number of persons in each age group, classified by sex and color:

AGE.	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL.			
	Males.		Females.	
	White.	Colored.[1]	White.	Colored.[1]
All ages..................	24.4	9.6	26.7	9.6
15 to 19 years....................	0.4	0.3	13.2	6.6
20 to 24 years....................	12.5	9.0	48.4	22.0
25 to 29 years....................	39.0	20.3	61.1	23.0
30 to 34 years....................	54.3	26.8	65.5	21.8
35 to 44 years....................	61.3	25.7	59.3	17.4
45 to 54 years....................	61.6	21.6	43.7	11.5
55 to 64 years....................	56.5	13.4	27.1	6.4
65 years and over................	46.8	7.6	11.9	3.0

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The proportion of married was much greater among whites than among colored for each sex in all age groups, and as the age increased the differences between them also increased. The married were proportionally about 2.5 as numerous among white men as among colored men, and among women of the two races, the proportion was 2.8. Taking these ratios as standards, it appears that the colored men were above the standard up to about 35 or 40 years of age, and colored women up to perhaps 27 years. Above those years the proportions for the colored were below the average. The proportion of white males married reached and passed that of white females at about the age of 35 years; and, similarly, the proportion of colored males married passed that of colored females at about the age of 30 years.

The tables relating to conjugal condition classify the white population also with respect to nativity, as native whites and foreign whites. The native whites numbered 1,224,539. Of these, 286,389, or 23.4 per cent, were married. The

foreign whites numbered 203,637 and of these, 77,431, or 38 per cent, were married. Thus it appears that a much larger proportion of the foreign white were married than of the native white. But as among the native white there were large numbers of young children, while there were scarcely any among the foreign white, the comparison is hardly a just one. It will be fairer to take out from both elements of the population the children under 15 years of age. The number of native whites of 15 years of age and over was 711,262; of these, 286,322, or 40.2 per cent, were married. The foreign white of 15 years and over numbered 192,242, of whom 77,425, or 40.2 per cent, were married. The proportions are identical. The following table classifies the married white by sex and nativity:

NATIVITY AND SEX.	White population at least 15 years of age.	MARRIED.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.
Native white:			
Males....................................	346,856	130,609	37.6
Females..................................	364,406	155,713	42.7
Foreign white:			
Males....................................	156,578	57,758	36.9
Females..................................	35,664	19,667	55.1

The above shows that native white males and females were married in nearly equal proportions, but that of the foreign whites the proportion of women married was much greater than that of men. This is due to the fact that few single women have migrated to the island.

The following table shows what per cent of the adult white population is married, by nativity, sex, and age group:

AGE.	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Native white.	Foreign white.	Native white.	Foreign white.
15 to 19 years....................	0.5	0.2	13.1	16.0
20 to 24 years....................	14.7	6.1	48.2	51.7
25 to 29 years....................	45.6	26.0	60.3	68.4
30 to 34 years....................	60.0	45.9	64.4	73.3
35 to 44 years....................	64.1	56.3	58.1	69.4
45 to 54 years....................	62.6	59.8	42.5	52.9
55 to 64 years....................	56.2	57.1	26.3	33.0
65 years and over................	46.6	47.0	11.2	15.9

In every age group except the two highest, the proportion of native white males married exceeded the proportion of foreign white males married, while on the other hand, the proportion of foreign white females married exceeded that of native white females married in every age group. In other words, a larger proportion of native white men were married than of foreign white men,

and a much larger proportion of foreign white women were married than of native white women. This doubtless means that a large proportion of immigrant white women have come to Cuba with their husbands.

Consensually married.—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 family included one or more children bearing the woman's name. All such families were entered on the schedules by the initials C. M., meaning consensually married, or persons cohabiting as husband and wife without formal legal sanction upon the union, and the children were entered 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.

The number of persons thus living together in 1907 was 176,509, or 8.6 per cent of the total population. In 1899 the proportion was 8.4 per cent. There has been a slight increase in the proportion during the eight years. In Porto Rico in 1899 the proportion was 8.8 per cent, or a little more than the proportion in Cuba in 1907.

A fairer comparison than with population may be with the number of married. In 1907, for every consensual marriage, there were 2.4 legal marriages.

The provinces of Cuba showed the following per cents of persons consensually married to population in 1907 and 1899.

PROVINCE.	PER CENT CONSENSUALLY MARRIED FORMED OF TOTAL.	
	1907.	1899.
Cuba	8.6	8.4
Camagüey	5.6	3.9
Pinar del Río	6.5	7.2
Habana	7.3	6.8
Santa Clara	7.5	7.5
Oriente	11.1	12.1
Matanzas	12.6	10.4

The smallest proportion in 1907 was in Camagüey, as in 1899. The largest was in Matanzas, which since 1899 had replaced Oriente in this position. Camagüey, Habana, and Matanzas increased their proportions, Pinar del Río and Oriente decreased theirs, and Santa Clara had the same proportion in 1907 as in 1899.

To a considerable extent, consensual marriages supplement legal marriages, being in general more numerous where the proportion of legal marriages is below the average and vice versa. This is shown as follows by per cents of population:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Both classes.	Legally married.	Consensually married.
Cuba	29.5	20.7	8.8
Matanzas	31.8	19.2	12.6
Habana	30.4	23.1	7.3
Santa Clara	29.7	22.2	7.5
Oriente	28.1	17.0	11.1
Camagüey	27.9	22.3	5.6
Pinar del Río	26.4	19.9	6.5

The proportion which those legally and consensually married bore to the total population, 29.3 per cent, does not compare unfavorably with the proportion of married in other countries, as in the United States, 36.5 per cent, and in Spain, 37.7 per cent. The provinces which had the smallest proportion of married, as Oriente and Matanzas, had the largest proportion of consensually married, while on the other hand, Camagüey, which had the smallest proportion of consensually married, had very nearly the largest proportion of married.

The following are the proportions of those consensually married in the 19 largest cities:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent consensually married form of total population.	CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent consensually married form of total population.
Cuba	8.0	Marianao	8.3
		Sagua la Grande	8.4
Santiago de Cuba	4.5	Guantánamo	9.5
Caibarién	4.5	Matanzas	9.7
Camagüey	4.7	Guanabacoa	9.7
Santa Clara	5.1	Cienfuegos	10.2
San Antonio de los Baños	5.8	Cárdenas	10.5
Sancti-Spiritus	6.1	Güines	10.8
Trinidad	6.9	Manzanillo	12.5
Habana	7.8	Jovellanos	19.4
Pinar del Río	8.0		

Of the above, the proportion in 11 is less than the proportion for Cuba and in 8 it is greater.

The distribution of the consensually married in city and country is of interest. This is shown below.

AREA.	Total Population.	CONSENSUALLY MARRIED.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Nineteen cities	619,835	49,598	8.0
Rest of Cuba	1,429,145	126,911	8.8

It is plain that consensual marriage is more prevalent in the rural parts of Cuba than in the cities.

The following table extends this study into the provinces, showing per cents only. Corresponding figures for 1899 are added for comparison:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT CONSENSUALLY MARRIED.			
	1907		1899	
	In urban districts.	In rural districts.	In urban districts.	In rural. districts.
Camagüey	4.7	6.0	3.1	4.3
Habana	7.9	6.3	7.7	5.3
Matanzas	11.3	13.2	7.6	11.5
Oriente	7.2	11.8	8.2	12.9
Pinar del Río	8.0	6.4	7.7	7.1
Santa Clara	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.5

In 1907, the proportion in the rural districts was greater in the provinces of Camagüey, Matanzas, and Oriente, and less in those of Habana, Pinar del Río, and Santa Clara. The rural parts of Matanzas and Oriente contained the largest proportions of all, while in the cities of Matanzas province this mode of family life was very prevalent.

Of the 82 municipalities of Cuba, there was 8 in which the number of consensually married exceeded the number of lawfully married. These were Jovellanos and Pedro Betancourt in Matanzas province and Alto Songo, Bayamo, Cobre, Guantánamo, Manzanillo, and Palma Soriano in Oriente province. In 1899, out of the 135 municipalities which then existed, there were no fewer than 25 in which the number of consensually married exceeded the number of lawfully married.

Of the 176,509 consensually married in Cuba, 85,131, or 48.2 per cent, were males and 91,378, or 51.8 per cent, were females. Considering adults only, the number and proportion of the consensually married, together with similar figures for Cuba and Porto Rico in 1899 added for comparison, are given in the following tabular statement:

	POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE.		
	Total.	Consensually married.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Cuba, 1907	1,300,787	176,495	13.6
Cuba, 1899	995,761	131,732	13.2
Porto Rico, 1899	534,941	84,241	15.7

As a result of the increase of young children in Cuba in the 8 years preceding 1907, the increased proportion shown for Cuba in that year as com-

pared with 1899 is relatively greater than the increase based upon total population would be.

In the following table proportions based upon adult population by provinces, are given for 1907 and 1899:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT CONSENSUALLY MARRIED.	
	1907	1899
Matanzas	19.4	15.9
Oriente	18.7	21.3
Santa Clara	11.8	11.7
Pinar del Río	11.1	11.8
City of Habana	11.0	10.7
Habana	10.6	9.6
Camagüey	9.1	7.0

Owing to the differing proportions of young children in the different provinces, the above figures for 1907 bear little relation to corresponding percentages based upon total populations. In 4 of the above provinces and Habana city the proportions were greater in 1907 than in 1899. In 2 only, Pinar del Río and Oriente, were they less. These provinces, it will be remembered, had the greatest rate of increase and the largest proportion of young children.

In the following table the proportion which the total, the consensually married, and the legally married formed of the total population in 1907 is given by age periods:

AGE.	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Both classes.	Consensually married.	Legally married.
15 to 19 years	7.5	1.7	5.8
20 to 24 years	33.1	8.3	24.8
25 to 29 years	57.0	15.3	41.7
30 to 34 years	67.8	17.9	49.9
35 to 44 years	69.9	20.8	49.1
45 to 54 years	62.6	20.5	42.1
55 to 64 years	47.8	17.8	30.0
65 years and over	32.3	15.6	16.7

It will be noted that the proportion of the consensually married is relatively largest in the more advanced age groups. In the age period 15 to 19 years they formed less than one-third the proportion of the legally married, while in the age group 65 years and over, the proportions were nearly the same. When those of advanced ages were younger, doubtless the practice of consensual marriage was more common than now; moreover, the colored, among whom consensual marriage is much more common than among whites, are relatively more numerous at advanced ages than at the younger ages.

In the following table proportions of the legally married and the consensually married are classified by sex and by age groups. The corresponding percentages of married and consensually married in Cuba, in 1899, are also shown:

	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION.							
	Males.				Females.			
	1907.			1899, both classes.	1907.			1899, both classes.
AGE.	Both classes.	Legally married.	Consensually married.		Both classes.	Legally married.	Consensually married.	
15 to 19 years.....	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	14.1	11.0	3.1	10.6
20 to 24 years.....	16.1	11.6	4.5	11.0	52.9	40.2	12.7	39.7
25 to 29 years.....	46.5	35.1	11.4	32.2	69.2	49.4	19.8	56.2
30 to 34 years.....	63.5	48.3	15.2	50.6	73.2	51.8	21.4	60.2
35 to 44 years.....	71.9	52.6	19.3	61.0	67.4	44.8	22.6	55.2
45 to 54 years.....	72.0	50.6	21.4	59.1	51.0	31.7	19.3	40.5
55 to 64 years.....	60.6	39.6	21.0	50.1	32.9	18.8	14.1	26.2
65 years and over..	45.7	25.4	20.3	40.1	18.5	7.7	10.8	14.4

The separation of the sexes in the age analysis is very important, since the ages of the married of the different sexes differ widely. Comparing the legally married with the consensually married of the same age periods, it is seen that among the males of 15 to 19 years, the proportion of the legally married was double that of the consensually married, and that the ratio between the two increased, reaching a maximum at about 30 years of age, when it was more than 3 to 1. From that age on it decreased so that among those of 65 years and over, the consensually married were four-fifths as numerous as the legally married.

The proportion of the legally married to the consensually married among females was largest in the youngest age group and diminished steadily to the highest age group, at which age the number of consensually married was greater than the number of the legally married in the proportion of 10 to 7.

The increase in the proportion of legally married to consensually married among males in the four lower age groups is not significant, as it was small and the numbers involved are not large. The decrease in that proportion with advancing years, or the increasing proportions of consensually married to legally married with males above 30 years and with females at all ages, is due in part to a general diminution of the custom, and in part to a relative reduction in more recent years in the proportion of colored in the total population, among whom the custom is most common.

The maximum proportion of all married is found among males at about 45 years, and among females in the age group 30 to 34 years. These maxima occurred in 1907 at the same ages as in 1899.

The number of the consensually married among whites was 68,298, or 4.8 per cent of the white population. The number among the colored was 108,211,
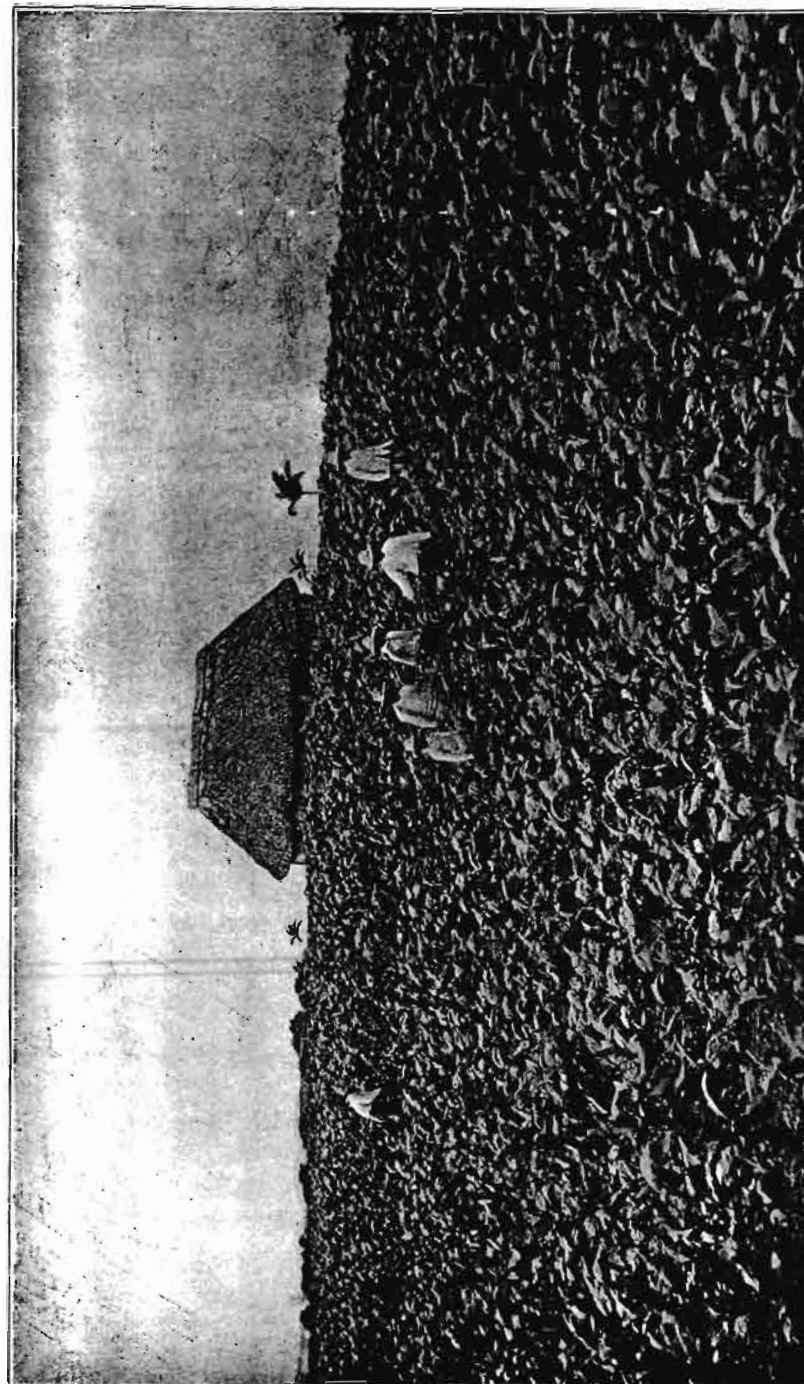
A TOBACCO PLANTATION.

or 17.4 per cent of the colored population. Thus the proportion of consensually married among the colored was between three and four times as great as among the whites. Comparing the consensually married with the legally married, it appears that among the whites there were only 19 consensually married to 100 legally married, while among the colored there were 181 consensually married to 100 legally married. These proportions appear as follows in the provinces and Habana city:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	CONSENSUALLY MARRIED TO EACH 100 LEGALLY MARRIED.	
	White.	Colored.
Camagüey	19	78
Habana	14	231
City of Habana	16	225
Matanzas	12	537
Oriente	40	129
Pinar del Río	21	121
Santa Clara	15	153

This table shows very wide differences among the provinces, from 12 in Matanzas to 40 in Oriente, among the whites, and among the colored from 78 in Camagüey to 537 in Matanzas. This province, it will be noted, has the smallest proportion of whites consensually married and by far the largest proportion of colored consensually married.

The following table shows the number and the proportion of the population consensually married in the six largest cities of Cuba:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS.[1]	Population.	CONSENSUALLY MARRIED.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.
Total	462,634	35,910	7.8
Camagüey	29,616	1,400	4.7
Cárdenas	24,280	2,563	10.5
Cienfuegos	30,100	3,081	10.2
Habana	297,159	23,287	7.8
Matanzas	36,009	3,506	9.7
Santiago de Cuba	45,470	2,073	4.6

[1] Cárdenas also included.

In the cities of Habana and Cienfuegos the proportion of the population consensually married was larger than the similar proportions for the provinces in which they are situated. In the other 4 cities, the proportions were less.

The proportion of the consensually married to the population in these 6 large cities was less than the similar proportion for all Cuba; this proves that consensual marriage is more common in the rural districts of Cuba than in its cities.

The following table shows for each of the 6 largest cities the proportion of the consensually married of each element of the population, classified by color:
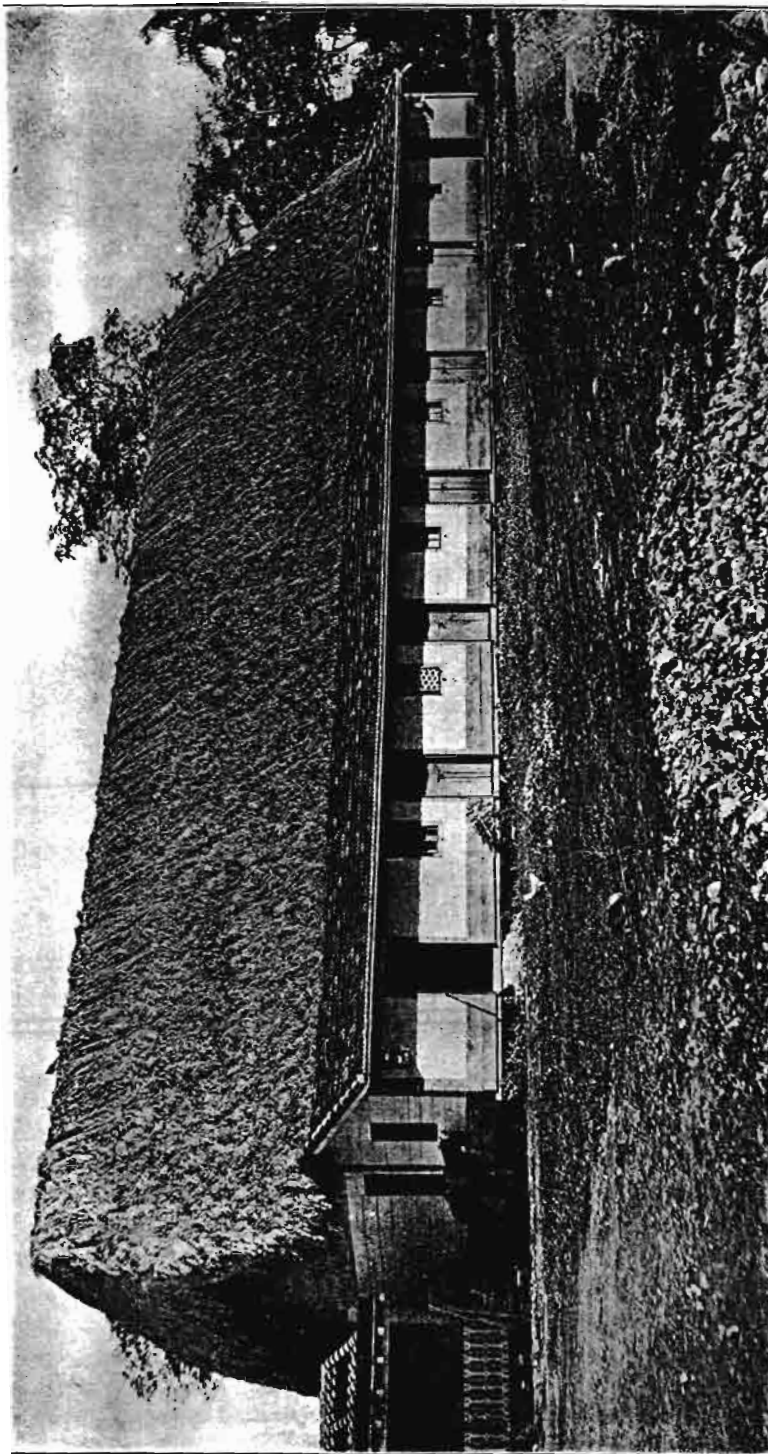
TOBACCO DRYING HOUSE.

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS.[1]	PER CENT CONSENSUALLY MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	White.	Colored.
Camagüey	3.4	8.6
Cárdenas	3.6	23.5
Cienfuegos	6.1	17.7
Habana	4.2	18.4
Matanzas	4.2	21.2
Santiago de Cuba	2.4	6.2

[1] Cárdenas, with 24,280 inhabitants, also included.

In every city, the per cent of colored consensually married was more than double that of the whites. Indeed, in Matanzas it was five times as great, and in Cárdenas, six and one-half times as great.

The total number of native whites 15 years of age and over was 711,262, of whom 59,340, or 8.3 per cent, were consensually married. The foreign whites 15 years of age and over numbered 192,242, of whom 8,952, or 4.6 per cent, were consensually married; this percentage is only a little more than half as great as that shown for native whites.

Classified by sex, as well as nativity, the proportions consensually married appear as follows:

NATIVITY AND SEX.	Per cent consensually married form of population at least 15 years of age.	NATIVITY AND SEX.	Per cent consensually married form of population at least 15 years of age.
Native white:		Foreign white:	
Males	8.2	Males	4.8
Females	8.4	Females	3.8

The proportions for native white males and females are very nearly equal, the females being slightly the more numerous. But among the foreign white, the proportion of males consensually married was decidedly the greater.

The following table classifies the native white males and foreign white males consensually married by age groups:

AGE GROUP.	PER CENT WHITE MALES CONSENSUALLY MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL WHITE MALE POPULATION.	
	Native.	Foreign.
15 to 19 years	0.1	
20 to 24 years	3.0	0.7
25 to 29 years	8.9	2.7
30 to 34 years	12.4	5.5
35 to 44 years	14.6	7.8
45 to 54 years	15.1	8.9
55 to 64 years	13.2	7.8
65 years and over	9.2	4.6

In every age group the proportion of native white is decidedly the greater. The maximum proportion is reached by both classes in the age group 45 to 54 years.

The following table classifies the consensually married whites of each province and the city of Habana, by nativity, expressing it as a percentage of the population of each class:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT CONSENSUALLY MARRIED FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Native white.	Foreign white.
Cuba	8.3	4.6
Camagüey	7.6	5.0
Habana	6.1	4.0
City of Habana	6.9	4.2
Matanzas	5.2	5.5
Oriente	15.7	5.9
Pinar del Río	9.2	4.3
Santa Clara	6.5	5.1

The proportions for the native white show great diversity in the different provinces, ranging from 5.2 per cent in Matanzas to the surprising proportion of 15.7 per cent in Oriente, showing that the mean for Cuba is a composite of widely differing communities. The proportions of the foreign white, on the other hand, differ little in the several provinces, the range being from 4 per cent in Habana province to 5.9 per cent in Oriente. The proportion of native white is greater than the proportion of foreign white in every province except Matanzas, where the proportion for foreign white is slightly the larger.

The widowed.—The number of widowed in Cuba in 1907 was 79,458, which was 3.9 per cent of the whole population, or 6.1 per cent of the population 15 years of age and over. In 1899 the number of widowed was 85,167, or 5,709 more than the number in 1907. Thus, in spite of an increase of 30 per cent in the total population, the number of widowed actually decreased. The proportion which the widowed bore to the whole population in 1899 was 5.4 per cent, and to that part of the population 15 years of age and over, 8.6 per cent.

The proportion of widowed in 1907 was very small, much less than the proportion in Porto Rico in 1899, 8.6 per cent, or the proportion in the United States in 1900, 7.9 per cent. But in comparison with the proportion in the United States, the reader must remember that in Cuba the consensually married were nearly one-third as numerous as the married, and that when such a union is broken by death the survivor is relegated not to the widowed class, but to the single class. Hence, for fair comparison, the proportion of widowed should be increased by about two-fifths, making it approximately 8.5 per cent, or somewhat larger than the proportion in the United States.

For the above reason proportions between the widowed and the married will

be used in the following discussion instead of proportions between the widowed and the total population or the population 15 years of age and over.

In 1907 the proportion of widowed to married was 18.8 per cent. This stands in strong contrast with the similar proportion 8 years earlier, 34.6 per cent, and with that of Porto Rico in 1899, 29 per cent. The proportion in the United States in 1900 was, however, decidedly less, being 14 per cent.

Below are shown the number of widowers to 100 husbands and the number of widows to 100 wives in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the United States:

COUNTRY AND CENSUS.	Widowers to 100 husbands.	Widows to 100 wives.
Cuba, 1907	9.3	28.7
Cuba, 1899	18.4	51.2
Porto Rico, 1899	15.3	42.6
United States, 1900	8.4	19.7

The proportion of widowers in Cuba has been reduced in 8 years to about one-half, while that of widows is but little more than one-half. The proportion of widows in 1907 was about three times that of widowers, while in the United States it was a little more than twice that of widowers.

Of the native whites, there were 19.1 widowed to 100 married. Of the foreign whites, the corresponding number of widowed was 14.5 and of the colored 22.8. Thus the colored had the the largest and the foreign whites the smallest proportion.

Carrying the analysis farther, and introducing the distinction of sex, it appears that of the native whites, there were 9 widowers to 100 husbands and 27 widows to 100 wives; of the foreign whites, the corresponding figures were 9 widowers and 29 widows; and of the colored, 11 widowers and 34 widows. Thus the colored showed the largest proportion of widowed in each sex.

In the city of Habana there were 43 widowed to 100 married of the native whites; 43 widowed to 100 married of the foreign whites; and 76 widowed to 100 married of the colored.

The following table presents the proportions of widowed to married, by sex and age groups:

AGE.	Widowers to 100 husbands.	Widows to 100 wives.
15 to 19 years	7	1
20 to 24 years	1	2
25 to 29 years	2	4
30 to 34 years	3	9
35 to 44 years	6	25
45 to 54 years	13	75
55 to 64 years	28	199
65 years and over	65	582

The above figures show a steady and rapid increase with advancing age in each sex, but with the females the increase is much more rapid. This results, as has been heretofore noted, in a great preponderance of widows over widowers.

This excess of widows is found in all countries. It may be accounted for in one or both of two ways; first, since husbands are, as a rule, older than their wives, their death rate is necessarily greater, that is, more of them die each year; second, widowers remarry in greater proportion than widows, and in remarrying, often choose maidens rather than widows.

The following table gives, for each province and for the city of Habana, the proportion of widowed to married, by sex, for 1907 and 1899:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	1907		1899	
	Widowers to 100 husbands.	Widows to 100 wives.	Widowers to 100 husbands.	Widows to 100 wives.
Camagüey	9	29	14	45
Habana	11	36	24	55
City of Habana	11	44	15	57
Matanzas	11	33	20	54
Oriente	7	25	14	47
Pinar del Río	9	19	20	46
Santa Clara	9	25	20	50

The proportion of widowers was smallest in Oriente and largest in Habana and Matanzas. Of widows, the proportion was smallest in Pinar del Río and largest in the city of Habana. The proportion of widows to widowers ranged from a trifle over 2 in Pinar del Río to 4 in Habana city. In every province the figures for 1907 were much smaller than in 1899.

The single.—The small proportion of married in the total population, 20.7 per cent, has been considered. Adding to this the per cent of the consensually married, 8.6, the total, 29.3 per cent, is by no means large. We should expect, therefore, to find that the proportion of single is large. There were, indeed, in 1907, 1,369,476 single persons in Cuba, including persons whose conjugal condition was unknown, and 1,098 divorced persons. This is 66.8 per cent, or about two-thirds of the total population. In 1899, the single formed 70.5 per cent of the population, a notably greater proportion.

The proportion in 1907 was larger than the proportion in any other country of importance of which we have a census. This is a result of the large percentage of young children. By eliminating those under 15 years of age, a different result is obtained. The population 15 years of age and over was 1,300,787, while the single of those ages numbered 621,386, or 47.8 per cent. The corresponding proportion in 1899 was 53.4 per cent and in Porto Rico in the same year, 45.9 per cent.

Of the males 15 years of age and over in 1907, 53.5 per cent were single and of the females, 41.2 per cent; in 1899 the corresponding proportions were 59 per cent and 47.4 per cent. The proportion of single among adults of each sex materially diminished in the 8 years.

Single males were largely in excess of single females, a phenomenon due in part to the excess of males over females in the island, and in part, to the excess of widows over widowers.

The proportion of single in each age group and by sex is shown below:

| AGE. | PER CENT SINGLE FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION. | | | |
| | 1907 | | 1899 | |
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.8
15 to 19 years	99.4	85.8	99.3	89.1
20 to 24 years	83.8	46.6	88.6	57.3
25 to 29 years	52.8	28.6	67.2	36.7
30 to 34 years	35.2	21.9	45.9	29.2
35 to 44 years	25.0	21.2	33.1	28.3
45 to 54 years	21.3	25.1	32.1	31.3
55 to 64 years	28.2	29.8	38.0	34.6
65 years and over	37.6	36.4	42.9	41.8

The proportion of single diminished with advancing age, with the males down to the age group 45 to 54 years and with the females to the age group 35 to 44 years; in the higher age groups they increased. The same phenomenon of an increase in the proportion of the single in the later age groups was noted in Cuba and Porto Rico, by the census of 1899, and in the Philippine Islands, in 1903; but in the United States and European countries, this phenomenon is not present, and the proportions go on decreasing to the end of life. Its explanation in the case of Cuba is found in the simple fact that when one of the partners in a consensual marriage dies, the remaining one, instead of becoming widowed, returns to the class of single. Since the consensual marriages were much more numerous among the colored than among the whites we should expect a greater increase in later years among that race. The following table shows this to be true:

| AGE. | PER CENT SINGLE FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION. | | | |
| | Males. | | Females. | |
	White.	Colored.¹	White.	Colored.¹
15 to 19 years	99.5	99.1	85.1	87.4
20 to 24 years	85.0	80.3	43.6	53.0
25 to 29 years	53.6	50.5	24.5	38.1
30 to 34 years	34.7	37.2	16.6	33.4
35 to 44 years	23.1	30.8	14.3	34.1
45 to 54 years	17.4	31.5	15.2	41.8
55 to 64 years	16.4	46.4	16.3	49.9
65 years and over	15.7	55.9	17.7	57.5

¹ Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

For the single the per cent of white males diminished throughout; the female white reached a minimum at 44 years and then increased, but not greatly. The per cent of colored males reached a minimum at 44 years and then increased greatly; while the colored females reached a minimum at 34 and then also increased greatly. This seems to confirm the above explanation.

All classes of conjugal condition.—In the following table, the four classes of conjugal condition are brought together, classified by age groups and expressed by per cents of the total population of each age group, for Cuba, the provinces, and the city of Habana. A second table for Cuba, classifies the population also by sex.

Population, classified by conjugal condition—per cent of total.

AGE.	Single or unknown.¹	Legally married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
CUBA.				
15 to 19 years	92.5	5.8	1.7	....
20 to 24 years	66.5	24.8	8.3	0.4
25 to 29 years	41.8	41.7	15.3	1.2
30 to 34 years	29.3	49.9	17.9	2.9
35 to 44 years	23.3	49.1	20.8	6.8
45 to 54 years	23.0	42.1	20.5	14.4
55 to 64 years	29.0	30.0	17.8	23.2
65 years and over	37.0	16.7	15.6	30.7
CAMAGÜEY.				
15 to 19 years	94.0	5.1	0.9	....
20 to 24 years	69.3	25.3	5.0	0.4
25 to 29 years	42.4	46.2	10.2	1.2
30 to 34 years	28.6	56.0	12.7	2.7
35 to 44 years	21.2	57.3	15.4	6.1
45 to 54 years	18.6	51.9	15.5	14.0
55 to 64 years	21.7	41.3	12.0	25.0
65 years and over	26.8	25.8	9.2	38.2
HABANA.				
15 to 19 years	94.0	4.7	1.3	....
20 to 24 years	70.2	22.3	7.0	0.5
25 to 29 years	45.5	40.4	12.5	1.6
30 to 34 years	31.7	49.7	15.0	3.6
35 to 44 years	25.0	50.2	16.4	8.4
45 to 54 years	23.6	43.7	14.0	18.7
55 to 64 years	27.3	31.5	10.6	30.6
65 years and over	32.7	18.0	8.1	41.2
HABANA CITY.				
15 to 19 years	95.3	3.3	1.3	0.1
20 to 24 years	73.6	18.4	7.5	0.5
25 to 29 years	50.7	34.5	15.6	1.7
30 to 34 years	36.4	44.3	16.8	3.7
35 to 44 years	28.6	45.9	13.1	8.7
45 to 54 years	26.4	41.7	8.5	18.8
55 to 64 years	29.5	30.3	5.0	31.7
65 years and over	34.1	16.8		44.1
MATANZAS.				
15 to 19 years	91.8	5.3	2.8	0.1
20 to 24 years	63.9	23.9	11.8	0.4
25 to 29 years	38.2	40.6	19.6	1.6
30 to 34 years	25.7	47.7	23.6	3.0
35 to 44 years	19.9	44.7	28.2	7.2
45 to 54 years	20.9	35.4	28.8	14.9
55 to 64 years	30.0	22.9	27.3	19.8
65 years and over	40.4	11.3	26.0	22.3

¹ Includes divorced.

Population, classified by conjugal condition—Continued.

AGE.	Single or unknown.[1]	Legally married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
	ORIENTE.			
15 to 19 years	92.0	5.8	2.2	....
20 to 24 years	62.8	25.3	11.6	0.3
25 to 29 years	38.5	38.8	21.7	1.0
30 to 34 years	28.2	44.7	24.8	2.3
35 to 44 years	23.2	42.0	29.8	5.0
45 to 54 years	23.5	36.2	31.3	9.0
55 to 64 years	29.4	27.5	26.1	17.0
65 years and over	37.3	16.9	17.3	28.5
	PINAR DEL RÍO.			
15 to 19 years	91.7	6.7	1.6	....
20 to 24 years	66.6	25.9	7.2	0.3
25 to 29 years	42.4	42.4	14.2	1.0
30 to 34 years	30.8	49.7	17.3	2.2
35 to 44 years	25.5	51.2	17.4	5.9
45 to 54 years	26.3	45.8	13.9	14.0
55 to 64 years	31.5	35.0	11.3	22.2
65 years and over	42.1	20.5	10.1	27.3
	SANTA CLARA.			
15 to 19 years	92.0	6.7	1.3	....
20 to 24 years	65.9	27.3	6.4	0.4
25 to 29 years	40.8	45.5	12.7	1.0
30 to 34 years	27.6	54.0	15.7	2.7
35 to 44 years	22.4	53.2	17.9	6.5
45 to 54 years	22.8	45.2	17.5	14.5
55 to 64 years	30.8	29.9	16.6	22.7
65 years and over	40.2	14.9	18.6	26.3

[1]Includes divorced.

Population, classified by conjugal condition and sex.

AGE.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.							
	Males.				Females.			
	Single or unknown.[1]	Legally married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.	Single or unknown.[1]	Legally married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
All ages	70.0	20.2	7.9	1.9	63.4	21.1	9.4	6.1
15 to 19 years	99.4	0.4	0.2	....	85.8	11.0	3.1	0.1
20 to 24 years	83.8	11.6	4.5	0.1	46.5	40.2	12.7	0.6
25 to 29 years	52.9	35.1	11.4	0.6	28.7	49.4	10.8	2.1
30 to 34 years	35.2	48.3	15.2	1.3	21.9	51.8	21.4	4.9
35 to 44 years	25.0	52.6	19.3	3.1	21.2	44.8	22.6	11.4
45 to 54 years	21.3	50.6	21.4	6.7	25.1	31.7	19.3	23.0
55 to 64 years	28.2	39.6	21.0	11.2	29.8	18.8	14.1	37.3
65 years and over	37.6	25.4	20.3	16.7	36.5	7.7	10.8	45.9

[1]Includes divorced.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

All children born of the consensually married are under Cuban laws technically illegitimate; but under the heading of illegitimate children have been included only those children found in the families of the consensually married.

The number of them is, therefore, confessedly incomplete, especially the number of those above the ages of childhood, since many of mature years have left their homes and consequently could not be identified as of this class. The extent of these omissions will appear later in the discussion of the illegitimate by age periods.

The total number of children returned as illegitimate was 257,888, or 12.6 per cent of the total population. The corresponding proportion in 1899 was 11.8 per cent. Thus in the 8 years there was a slight increase in the proportion of illegitimate children. A part of this increase is explainable by the fact of a general increase in the proportion of children.

The following table shows the distribution of illegitimate children among the provinces and the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Total population.	ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Cuba	2,048,980	257,888	12.6
Camagüey	118,269	11,197	9.5
Habana	538,010	39,623	7.4
City of Habana	297,159	21,607	7.3
Matanzas	239,812	27,753	11.6
Oriente	455,086	98,763	21.7
Pinar del Río	240,372	35,564	14.8
Santa Clara	457,431	44,983	9.8

The proportions of illegitimate children were greatest in Oriente and Pinar del Río, at the two ends of the island, where the proportions of children were greatest, and least in Habana city and province, where the proportions of children were smallest.

The two following tables show the proportion the illegitimate children formed of the total population in the 6 largest cities and in the provinces outside of those cities:

CITY, OR PROVINCE OUTSIDE OF CITY.	Total population.	ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Aggregate	2,048,980	257,888	12.6
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants	462,634	39,140	8.5
Camagüey	29,616	2,399	8.1
Cárdenas	24,280	1,927	7.9
Cienfuegos	30,100	3,303	11.0
Habana	297,159	21,607	7.3
Matanzas	36,009	4,079	11.3
Santiago de Cuba	45,470	5,825	12.8
Provinces exclusive of cities having 25,000 inhabitants	1,586,346	218,748	13.8
Camagüey	88,653	8,798	9.9
Habana	240,851	18,016	7.5
Matanzas	179,523	21,747	12.1
Oriente	409,616	92,943	22.7
Pinar del Río	240,372	35,564	14.8
Santa Clara	427,331	41,680	9.8

[1]Cárdenas also included.

In the six largest cities, the illegitimate children formed 8.5 per cent of the population, while in the rest of Cuba they formed 13.8 per cent of the population, which fact shows that this class was decidedly more numerous in the country districts. Of the cities, Santiago de Cuba showed the largest percentage, while Matanzas and Cienfuegos had large proportions.

The number of illegitimate children among the native whites was 94,772, or 7.7 per cent of that element of the population; the number among the foreign whites was only 341; the number among the colored was 162,775, or 26.2 per cent of all the colored. It thus appears that the number of illegitimate children among the colored was nearly twice as great as the number among the native white and that the proportion was between three and four times as great.

The following table shows the percentages which illegitimate children formed of the total, the native white, and the colored population, by age groups:

AGE.	PER CENT ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	All classes.	Native white.	Colored.[1]
Under 5 years	25.7	15.2	53.0
5 to 9 years	27.0	15.5	52.5
10 to 14 years	20.8	10.6	44.0
15 to 19 years	16.3	8.3	36.2
20 to 24 years	8.2	4.4	19.7
25 years and over	1.7	0.9	4.1

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The proportion of illegitimate children in the population 5 to 9 years of age is slightly, but not significantly, larger than the proportion under 5 years. In the succeeding age periods, however, the proportions diminish rapidly. Indeed, it is only in the two age periods below 10 years that the figures can be considered as representing actual conditions. The proportions of illegitimate children among the native whites and the colored show a similarly rapid decrease above 10 years of age. Below that age the illegitimate colored are proportionately about three and one-half times as numerous as the illegitimate native whites; and above that age the ratio between the proportions increases, the increase probably being due to the fact that whites leave the home earlier in life than the colored.

In all probability the number of illegitimate children under 10 years of age is fairly complete, and the ratio which they form of the whole number of children of that age group may be assumed as applying to the entire population. In other words about 26 per cent, or a little more than one-fourth, of all Cubans were born of consensual unions. This is more than double the number directly enumerated. Similarly, about one-seventh of the native whites and more than one-half of the colored were born of such unions.

The consensually married formed about one-fourth of all living in the married state, while the children born of such unions formed a little more than one-fourth of all children.

In the following table are shown the proportions which illegitimate children under 10 years of age bore to all children of that age, in each province and in the city of Habana. Comparison is limited to the above age group in order to obtain a more accurate measure of the extent of illegitimacy in the provinces.

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent illegitimate form of population under 10 years of age.
Camagüey	18.4
Habana	18.5
City of Habana	20.7
Matanzas	25.5
Oriente	38.8
Pinar del Río	29.8
Santa Clara	20.0

The above figures may be regarded as applying to all ages. In other words, in Camagüey and Habana provinces between 18 and 19 per cent of all the people were born of consensual marriages, and in Oriente not less than 38 or 39 per cent.

CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

The children of school age, 5 to 17 years, numbered 541,445 in 1907, and formed 26.4 per cent of the total population. This proportion compares with 35.1 per cent in Cuba in 1899, 33.8 per cent in Porto Rico in 1899, and 28.3 per cent in the United States in 1900. This great reduction in the proportion of children of school age in Cuba in 8 years calls for explanation. During the revolution and reconcentrations, however much the children of school age may have suffered, those below school age suffered far more. Not only did a large proportion of them perish, but their numbers were lessened by the decrease in marriages and births. The children who were in 1899 less than 5 years of age were in 1907 in the class of school age, and that class was consequently reduced. Indeed, the number of children of school age in 1907 was actually less than the number in 1899 (552,928).

Of the children of school age in 1907, 272,585, or 50.3 per cent, were males, and 268,860, or 49.7 per cent, were females.

The following table shows for each province and for the city of Habana the proportion of school children to total population:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent children 5 to 17 years of age form of total population.
City of Habana	22.6
Habana	23.4
Habana, excluding the city	24.3
Matanzas	25.4
Santa Clara	25.8
Pinar del Río	28.7
Oriente	29.2
Camagüey	29.5

The above figures show that in the provinces most remote from the middle of the island where most of the fighting and where the reconcentration took place, the proportion of school children is largest; but even in these provinces the proportion is far less than it was for Cuba in 1899.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The total number of children of school age, 5 to 17 years, was 541,445. Of these, 171,017, or 31.6 per cent, attended school during the year preceding September 30, 1907. This proportion is nearly twice as great as that shown by the census of 1899, which was 15.7 per cent.

It has been shown that literacy is much more common in large cities than in the rest of Cuba, and the conclusion naturally is that school attendance is more common in the large cities. That this is so appears from the following. The 6 cities of Cuba with more than 25,000 inhabitants each had together 110,810 children of school age. Of this number, 55,336, or 49.9 per cent, attended school. The corresponding proportion in 1899 was 33 per cent. In the rest of Cuba, the proportion of the children of school age attending school in 1907 was 26.9 per cent. The corresponding proportion in 1899 was 11.5 per cent. These figures indicate a great gain in school attendance at the later census year. In 1907 the proportion of children of school age attending school in the 6 largest cities was nearly twice as great as the proportion in the rest of Cuba. The following table gives the proportion attending school in each city:

CITY.	Per cent children attending school form of population 5 to 17 years of age.
Camagüey	53.3
Cárdenas	46.1
Cienfuegos	54.3
Habana	48.7
Matanzas	55.9
Santiago de Cuba	48.8

The following table gives the proportion of children of school age attending school in each province, and the proportion attending school in each province outside of cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL FORM OF POPULATION 5 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE.	
	In entire province.	In province exclusive of cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.
Camagüey	27.7	20.0
Habana	42.3	35.0
Matanzas	35.1	29.0
Oriente	25.4	23.2
Pinar del Río	24.1	24.1
Santa Clara	30.7	29.0

These tables illustrate in greater detail what was stated above for Cuba as a whole.

Of the male children of school age, 32.5 per cent, and of the female children, 30.7 per cent, attended school. This result is surprising, inasmuch as it is shown farther on that a larger proportion of the female children than of the male children were literate.

Of white children of school age, 31.3 per cent, and of the colored children, 32.3 per cent, attended school. This again is surprising, as the proportion of literates among whites was greater than the proportion among colored.

The following table shows the proportion of the population in certain age groups who attended school:

AGE.	Per cent attending school.
5 to 9 years	28.5
10 to 14 years	52.0
15 to 17 years	9.6

More than nine-tenths of all children attending school were under 15 years of age.

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, and possession of college or technical education, as indicated by the possession of a degree. 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 all under 10 years of age and not attending school were not able to read.

In 1907, of the 1,481,573 inhabitants 10 years of age and over, 837,958, or 56.6 per cent, were able to read. Of the total population, 40.9 per cent were able to read. In 1899 the proportion was 36 per cent; in 1887, 27.7 per cent, and in 1861, 19.2 per cent, thus showing a steady and rapid increase in literacy.

The following table shows the proportions of literate in the population 10 years of age and over in the case of the native whites, foreign whites, and colored, for each province and for the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT LITERATE FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.		
	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored.[1]
Camagüey	61.9	76.1	56.4
Habana	74.8	82.6	58.5
City of Habana	91.8	86.8	66.4
Matanzas	60.9	66.2	39.3
Oriente	51.6	71.8	43.0
Pinar del Río	38.9	61.8	43.2
Santa Clara	54.3	61.8	43.2

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

Among the native whites, literacy was highest in the city of Habana, where more than nine out of ten persons could read. It was least in Pinar del Río, where less than two-fifths were able to read. This was the only province with less than one-half literate among the native whites. Indeed, the proportion of literates in this province was less among native whites than among colored. Among foreign whites the proportion of literates was high, ranging from a little more than three-fifths in Pinar del Río and Santa Clara up to almost seven-eighths in the city of Habana. Among the colored, the proportion of literates was smallest in Matanzas, where it was about two-fifths, and highest in the city of Habana, where almost two-thirds of the people were literate.

It is usually the case that literacy is higher in cities than in the country, since in the former, schools are better, more numerous, and more generally attended. In the 6 cities of over 25,000 inhabitants each, the literates formed 82.6 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over, while in the rest of Cuba, the proportion of literates was only 47.9 per cent.

The following table gives the proportion of literates in the population at least ten years of age in each of the cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants and in the city of Cárdenas, which has 24,280 inhabitants:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent literate form of population at least 10 years of age.	CITY HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent literate form of population at least 10 years of age.
Camagüey	84.7	Cienfuegos	79.7
Habana	83.9	Matanzas	77.9
Santiago de Cuba	82.6	Cárdenas	73.8

The following table shows the proportion of the several elements of the population, ten years of age and over, who were able to read:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	PER CENT LITERATE FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
All classes	56.6	58.3	54.6
Native white	58.6	58.0	59.2
Foreign white	74.4	77.7	60.1
Colored	45.0	44.7	45.4

Of the total population, the proportion of males who could read was larger than that of females. Among the native white and the colored, the proportion of females who could read was slightly larger than that of males, while among the foreign white, the proportion of literate males greatly exceeded that of literate females.

The foreign whites had the largest proportion of literates, while the colored had the smallest.

The following table shows, for the total population, the proportion of literates in each age group:

AGE.	Per cent literate.
10 to 14 years	70.7
15 to 19 years	67.2
20 to 24 years	59.9
25 to 29 years	56.7
30 to 34 years	55.5
35 to 44 years	50.9
45 to 54 years	45.2
55 to 64 years	39.2
65 years and over	31.5

There was a steady and rapid reduction in literacy with advancing age. This is in part due to the increasing facilities for education, especially during the last eight years, and in part to the decreasing proportion of colored, the least literate class.

The following table shows the proportion of literates in each age period, of each sex, color, and nativity.

AGE.	PER CENT LITERATE.				
	Males.	Females.	Native whites.	Foreign whites.	Colored.
10 to 14 years	69.7	71.6	70.5	82.6	69.9
15 to 19 years	65.4	69.0	66.8	82.4	64.5
20 to 24 years	61.0	58.7	58.9	76.6	54.9
25 to 29 years	59.5	53.5	54.5	75.2	49.6
30 to 34 years	60.0	49.8	53.7	74.6	43.6
35 to 44 years	55.5	45.2	52.4	72.8	34.2
45 to 54 years	50.6	39.3	50.1	72.1	23.0
55 to 64 years	42.0	36.1	49.9	69.0	15.9
65 years and over	31.0	32.0	50.8	60.7	10.5

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The proportions of the two sexes, for the age group 10 to 14 years, were not dissimilar, females having a slight advantage, which they increased in the next age group. Then males took the lead and maintained it until the last age period. According to the proportions of literates for the first two age periods, girls have availed themselves to a greater extent than boys of the present modern school system. During the Spanish regime, when those now over 20 years of age were children, few facilities were afforded for elementary education, and less to girls than to boys.

In all the above elements of population there is a more or less rapid decrease

in literacy with increasing age, but with certain elements the decrease is more rapid than with others. The colored, starting in the first age period with practically the same degree of literacy as the native whites, fall off with great rapidity, so that the oldest age group contains little more than one-fifth of the proportion of literates as the same group of native whites, and little more than one-seventh of the colored proportion at the ages from 10 to 14 years. It is rather surprising to find that the colored literates 10 to 14 years of age are practically as numerous, proportionately, as the native whites. The foreign whites, of course, show a high degree of literacy at all ages; even at the most advanced age, three-fifths of them could read. Literates among the native whites dropped from seven-tenths to one-half between the youngest and most advanced ages.

The following table shows for each province and for the city of Habana the proportion of literates in the total population 10 years of age and over, and in each sex:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT LITERATES FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Camagüey	62.1	60.0	64.6
Habana	72.7	75.8	69.0
City of Habana	83.9	88.7	78.4
Matanzas	52.9	52.7	53.1
Oriente	49.6	51.3	47.8
Pinar del Río	39.0	43.9	33.2
Santa Clara	52.0	52.4	51.5

In the case of the total population, males, and females, the highest proportions were in Habana city and the lowest in Pinar del Río. In Habana, Oriente, Pinar del Río, and Santa Clara, the proportions of literates were greater among males than among females, and in the other two provinces the reverse was the case.

OCCUPATIONS.

By occupation, in connection with a census, is meant *gainful* occupation, or an occupation by means of which a person gets a livelihood for himself or for himself and others. It is not the head of the family alone, however, who may be thus occupied, as it is quite possible that other or even all members of the family may be wage-earners. Children at home or at school, housewives, etc., are not considered as being "gainfully employed" so far as census statistics are concerned.

The number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in Cuba in 1907 was 772,502. This was 37.7 per cent of the population. In 1899, the proportion was larger, being 39.6 per cent. The reduction in the proportion in 1907 is doubtless due to the increased number of young children. The proportion in 1907 was larger than that for Porto Rico in 1899, 33.2 per cent, but less than that for the United States in 1900, 39.0 per cent.

The absolute and relative numbers of persons engaged in gainful occupations were as follows in the provinces and the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Population.	WAGE-EARNERS.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Cuba	2,048,980	772,502	37.7
City of Habana	297,159	138,906	46.7
Habana	538,010	229,605	42.7
Matanzas	239,812	92,399	38.5
Santa Clara	457,431	171,408	37.5
Camagüey	118,269	42,882	36.3
Pinar del Río	240,372	84,655	35.2
Oriente	455,086	151,553	33.3

The proportion of breadwinners was almost as low in Oriente as in Porto Rico. In Santa Clara it was about the same as the average for Cuba. The city of Habana had by far the largest proportion, and this fact raises the question whether breadwinners were relatively more numerous in city or country.

In the 19 cities with 8,000 or more inhabitants each there was a total population of 619,835, of which 260,774, or 42.1 per cent, were breadwinners. Rural Cuba had a population of 1,429,145, of which 511,728, or 35.8 per cent, were wage-earners. The following table gives the proportion of wage-earners to the total population in each of the 19 cities:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent of wage-earners in total population.	CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent of wage-earners in total population.
Habana	46.7	San Antonio de los Baños	37.8
Sagua la Grande	43.3	Guantánamo	37.0
Marianao	42.1	Sancti-Spiritus	36.6
Jovellanos	40.9	Santa Clara	36.5
Cienfuegos	39.9	Camagüey	36.1
Cárdenas	39.5	Guanabacoa	35.7
Santiago de Cuba	39.5	Caibarién	35.3
Pinar del Río	39.1	Manzanillo	30.5
Matanzas	38.5	Trinidad	28.8
Güines	38.4		

Habana, the largest city, had the greatest proportion, while Trinidad had less than any other city. Of the above 19 cities, 11 had proportions greater than that for Cuba as a whole and 8 had smaller proportions.

The following table shows the proportion of wage-earners in the rural portions of the several provinces:

PROVINCE.	Per cent of wage-earners in rural population.	PROVINCE.	Per cent of wage-earners in rural population.
Matanzas	38.3	Camagüey	36.3
Habana	37.6	Pinar del Río	35.0
Santa Clara	37.4	Oriente	32.5

Perhaps the most striking feature of the above figures is their uniformity. The smallest proportion, 32.5 per cent, in Oriente, differed but 5.8 per cent from the largest, that of Matanzas, 38.3 per cent.

Comparison of the proportions in the cities of each province with the proportion in the rural parts of the province, shows that in 12 cases the proportion of wage-earners was greater in the cities than in the rest of the province and in 7 cases it was less.

The number of male wage-earners was 698,982, or 65.0 per cent of all males; that of female wage-earners was 73,520, or 7.5 per cent of all females. In 1899, the corresponding proportions were 68.2 per cent for males and 8.8 per cent for females. There was, therefore, a reduction in the recent census in each sex. In Porto Rico, in 1899, the proportions were 56.9 per cent for males and 9.9 per cent for females. It appears, therefore, that in Cuba in 1907 the proportion of gainfully employed was greater for males and less for females than the corresponding proportions for Porto Rico in 1899.

In the following table the proportions of breadwinners are given by sex, for each province, and for the city of Habana, for 1907 and 1899:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS IN TOTAL POPULATION.			
	1907		1899	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Camagüey......................	·63.8	5.8	60.9	10.3
Habana........................	69.7	12.2	71.9	12.0
City of Habana................	73.5	16.8	72.9	16.0
Matanzas......................	66.7	8.6	69.2	13.7
Oriente........................	59.9	5.1	61.4	5.0
Pinar del Río..................	61.7	4.8	69.8	4.8
Santa Clara....................	65.6	8.5	70.2	7.1

In 1907 the maximum proportion among males was in Habana and the minimum in Oriente; among females also the maximum was in Habana, but the minimum was in Pinar del Río. Comparing the figures of the two censuses, the proportion of gainfully employed males increased in Camagüey alone. In every other province the proportion decreased. Of female breadwinners, the proportion increased decidedly in Santa Clara and slightly in Habana and Oriente. In Pinar del Río the proportions were equal, while in Camagüey and Matanzas they decreased greatly.

The fact that Habana city contained the largest proportion of wage-earners of each sex, suggests that conditions in the other cities may be similar, and that the rural districts may contain lower proportions of wage-earners of each sex. To test this, the proportions between the population and the wage-earners of the 6 cities with 25,000 or more inhabitants have been obtained separately by

sex. The male population of these 6 cities numbered 234,986, and the male wage-earners 166,699, showing that 70.9 per cent of the males were wage-earners. The gainfully employed females numbered 227,648, of which total, 36,326 were wage-earners, the proportion being 16 per cent.

In the sections of Cuba outside of the 6 cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants each, the male population was 839,896, of which 532,283, or 63.4 per cent, were wage-earners; while the female population numbered 746,450, of which 37,194, or 5 per cent, were wage-earners.

Thus, for each sex, the proportion of wage-earners was much greater in the large cities than in the smaller cities and country districts.

The following table gives, by sex, the proportion of wage-earners to population, in each of the 6 cities with a population of at least 25,000 inhabitants and in each province exclusive of these large cities.

CITY OR PROVINCE.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Wage-earners.		Total.	Wage-earners.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Cuba................	1,074,882	698,982	65.0	974,098	73,520	7.5
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants[1]............	234,986	166,699	70.9	227,648	36,326	16.0
Camagüey, Camagüey..	13,568	8,660	63.8	16,048	2,019	12.6
Cárdenas, Matanzas....	11,634	7,882	67.7	12,646	1,713	13.5
Cienfuegos, Santa Clara	14,489	9,695	66.9	15,611	2,321	14.9
Habana, Habana......	157,155	115,437	73.5	140,004	23,469	16.8
Matanzas, Matanzas....	16,593	10,723	64.6	19,416	3,129	16.1
Santiago de Cuba, Oriente..............	21,547	14,302	66.4	23,923	3,675	15.3
Provinces exclusive of cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants..............	839,896	532,283	63.4	746,450	37,194	5.0
Camagüey............	48,550	30,983	63.8	40,103	1,220	3.0
Habana..............	127,596	83,153	65.2	113,255	7,546	6.7
Matanzas............	95,333	63,778	66.9	84,190	5,174	6.1
Oriente.............	212,189	125,935	59.4	197,427	7,641	3.9
Pinar del Río........	128,542	79,311	61.7	111,830	5,344	4.8
Santa Clara..........	227,686	149,123	65.5	199,645	10,269	5.1

[1] Cárdenas with 24,280 inhabitants also included.

There does not appear to be any relation between the proportions of wage-earners and the population of the cities, beyond the fact that in the case of each sex the proportion was greatest in Habana, the largest city.

Considering the males in the districts outside of the large cities, Matanzas had the highest proportion and Oriente the lowest. For females, Habana was highest and Camagüey lowest.

The following table brings together, for comparison, the proportion which female wage-earners bore to the total female population in the large cities of the several provinces and in the remainder of the provinces:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS IN TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION.	
	Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	Smaller cities and country districts.
Camagüey.........................	12.6	3.0
Habana...........................	16.8	6.7
Matanzas..........................	15.1	6.1
Oriente...........................	15.3	3.9
Pinar del Río.....................	....	4.8
Santa Clara.......................	14.9	5.1

The proportion of wage-earners in the cities ranged from two and one-half to over four times that of the rest of the provinces.

The following table gives, for each sex, the number and the proportion of wage-earners to the total of that sex for each province and for the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Wage-earners.		Total.	Wage-earners.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Cuba...............	1,074,882	698,982	65.0	974,098	73,520	7.5
Camagüey................	62,118	39,643	63.8	56,151	3,239	5.8
Habana..................	284,751	198,590	69.7	253,259	31,015	12.2
City of Habana...........	157,155	115,437	73.5	140,004	23,469	16.8
Matanzas................	123,560	82,383	66.7	116,252	10,016	8.6
Oriente.................	233,736	140,237	59.9	221,350	11,316	5.1
Pinar del Río...........	128,542	79,311	61.7	111,830	5,344	4.8
Santa Clara.............	242,175	158,818	65.6	215,256	12,590	8.5

Among males the highest proportions were, of course, in the city and province of Habana. The lowest proportion was in Oriente, with Pinar del Río very near it. Among females, as with males, the city and province of Habana had the highest proportions, while Pinar del Río was the lowest, with Oriente very near it. Thus the provinces at the two extremes of the island had the lowest proportions of wage-earners, a fact connected with their large proportions of young children.

Under the instructions given enumerators, inquiries concerning occupations applied only to persons 10 or more years of age. Hence in noting the proportions of persons gainfully employed, it is better to disregard the population under 10 years of age. Persons at least 10 years of age numbered 1,481,573 in 1907; of these 772,502, or 52.1 per cent, were breadwinners. The corresponding proportion in Cuba in 1899 was 51.2 per cent, or slightly less, and in Porto Rico in the same year the proportion was 48 per cent, which was much less. It appears, therefore, that the reduction in the proportion of breadwinners to total population in 1907 as compared with 1899 was due to the greatly increased proportion of young children in the later year.

The following table shows the proportion of breadwinners to population 10 or more years of age, for each province and for the city of Habana in 1907 and in 1899:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS IN POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.	
	1907	1899
Oriente....................................	48.2	45.7
Camagüey..................................	49.8	49.9
Matanzas..................................	52.0	53.5
Santa Clara...............................	52.1	51.8
Pinar del Río.............................	52.5	52.1
Habana....................................	55.5	53.1
City of Habana............................	57.7	55.7

The range in the proportions of wage-earners to the population at least 10 years of age is much less than the corresponding range for the entire population. It will be remembered that the proportions of young children were greatest in Oriente and least in Habana city. The elimination of the children has brought the proportions of wage-earners in the different provinces nearer together.

The proportion of wage-earners was greater in the western than in the eastern parts of the island and reached a maximum in the city of Habana.

In the following table the proportions of wage-earners in different age groups are given for 1907 and 1899:

AGE.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS.	
	1907	1899
10 to 14 years...................................	15.5	24.6
15 to 19 years...................................	48.8	48.8
20 to 24 years...................................	58.2	56.2
25 to 29 years...................................	58.6	57.7
30 to 34 years...................................	60.1	59.3
35 to 44 years...................................	60.4	60.4
45 to 54 years...................................	60.6	60.3
55 to 64 years...................................	58.9	59.5
65 years and over...............................	52.7	52.0

In 1907 only about one-seventh of those between 10 and 14 years of age were wage-earners. In the next age period, 15 to 19 years, the proportion rose to nearly one-half, and thereafter, up to 65 years, nearly or quite three-fifths were engaged in gainful occupations. The proportion did not materially diminish until the latest age period, 65 years and over, although the maximum was reached at the period from 45 to 54 years. The differences between the proportions for the 2 years is noteworthy in only one point. The proportion in the first age period, 10 to 14 years, was much less at the later census. This was probably due to two causes: first, the smaller number of children of this age in 1907, and, second, the great prosperity of the country at this time, as contrasted with the poverty of the people 8 years earlier.

The following table shows the proportions of wage-earners of each sex in the different age groups for the censuses of 1907 and 1899:

AGE.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS.			
	Males.		Females.	
	1907	1899	1907	1899
10 to 14 years	27.8	44.0	2.6	4.5
15 to 19 years	87.1	91.6	11.1	10.3
20 to 24 years	98.8	98.1	11.5	11.4
25 to 29 years	99.3	98.5	10.5	12.0
30 to 34 years	99.3	98.6	11.5	13.4
35 to 44 years	99.3	98.3	12.7	14.6
45 to 54 years	99.2	97.5	13.6	15.6
55 to 64 years	98.7	96.2	12.9	15.8
65 years and over	94.7	90.2	10.0	13.3

In the youngest age group, both males and females were in much smaller proportions in 1907 than in 1899. In the second age group, males were relatively fewer and females more numerous in the later year. The maximum proportion of males, which was reached at the age of 25 and extended thence to 44 years, in 1907, was higher in that year than in 1899, and the decrease in advancing years was not large.

The proportion of females was greater in 1899 than in 1907 for almost all of the age groups. In 1899, the maximum, 15.8 per cent, was reached in the age group 55 to 64 years, while in 1907, the maximum was reached 10 years earlier and was only 13.6 per cent.

The following table shows the number and proportion of wage-earners in the population, classified by color and nativity and by sex:

COLOR, NATIVITY, AND SEX.	Total population.	WAGE-EARNERS.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Total	2,048,980	772,502	37.7
Whites	1,428,176	531,699	37.2
Male	771,611	505,901	65.6
Female	656,565	25,798	3.9
Native	1,224,539	369,378	30.2
Male	608,597	349,545	57.4
Female	615,942	19,833	3.2
Foreign	203,637	162,321	79.7
Male	163,014	156,356	95.9
Female	40,623	5,965	14.7
Colored[1]	620,804	240,803	38.8
Male	303,271	193,081	63.7
Female	317,533	47,722	15.0

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The fact that the proportion of white wage-earners was less than that of colored was due in part to the larger proportion of young children among them, and in part to the larger proportion of white women workers. The

proportion of male breadwinners was greater among the whites than among the colored. In the case of the females, however, the proportion of colored breadwinners was about four times as great as that of the whites.

The large proportion of breadwinners among the foreign white males is, of course, due to the age composition of this class. The proportion of female wage-earners was more than four times as great among the foreign whites as among the native whites.

The following table gives the proportion of breadwinners in each age group, classified by sex, race, and nativity:

AGE.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS IN TOTAL POPULATION.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored.[1]	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored.
10 to 14 years	27.0	50.7	27.3	1.5	11.0	4.9
15 to 19 years	84.6	97.3	87.9	6.3	27.7	19.6
20 to 24 years	98.4	99.5	99.1	5.7	27.6	21.1
25 to 29 years	99.1	99.4	99.2	4.6	18.8	20.7
30 to 34 years	99.2	99.5	99.3	4.7	14.7	23.5
35 to 44 years	99.2	99.4	99.3	5.0	13.2	25.3
45 to 54 years	99.2	99.1	99.2	5.1	12.2	26.7
55 to 64 years	98.7	98.3	98.8	4.0	8.7	25.1
65 years and over	95.1	91.5	95.3	2.8	5.1	17.6

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The proportions of native white and colored males were very similar to one another throughout all ages and contrast strongly with those of the foreign white males. The latter were much the highest in the early age groups and remained the highest to the age of 45 years, from which point they were slightly exceeded by the other classes.

In the case of females, the proportion of the native white was much the smallest at each age period. The proportions of the foreign white were larger than those of the colored up to 25 years, but beyond that age they were exceeded by the latter; in the latest age periods, the excess was great. The large proportions between 15 and 24 years among the foreign whites were caused by the class of domestic servants, mainly immigrants from Spain. This class has trebled in proportion since 1899.

The occupations in which persons are engaged are grouped by the census into five main classes, as follows:

Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.

Domestic and personal service.

Manufacturing and mechanical industries.

Trade and transportation.

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 until 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 have arisen in selecting 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 5 groups:

OCCUPATION GROUP.	WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Number, 1907	Per cent distribution.	
		1907	1899
Total....................................	772,502	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining................	374,969	48.5	48.1
Domestic and personal service....................	122,288	16.0	22.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits...........	126,021	16.3	14.9
Trade and transportation........................	136,419	17.6	12.8
Professional service.............................	12,805	1.6	1.4

Nearly one-half of all workers were engaged in agriculture and about one-sixth, each, in domestic and personal service, in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and in trade and transportation.

A comparison of the percentages for 1907 and 1899 shows that the proportion in agricultural pursuits has scarcely changed, but those in domestic and personal service have decreased greatly, while those in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and in trade and transportation have greatly increased. The decided increase in the case of trade and transportation is due in a measure, at least, to the recent extension of railways, and to the general business prosperity.

The following table shows the distribution of males and females among the great groups of occupations:

OCCUPATION GROUP.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS.	
	Males.	Females.
Total.....................................	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining............................	53.2	4.3
Domestic and personal service.................................	10.5	66.5
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.........................	15.8	21.0
Trade and transportation......................................	19.2	2.8
Professional service..	1.3	5.4

Of the males more than one-half were agriculturists; almost one-fifth were in trade and transportation; over one-seventh were in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; and about one-tenth only were in domestic and personal service. The proportions for the females differed widely. Two-thirds were in domestic and personal service; one-fifth followed manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; and only about one twenty-fifth were agriculturists; while in trade and transportation the proportion was very small.

The following table shows by sex the distribution of breadwinners among the 5 great groups of occupations, by percentage of males and females over 10 years of age:

OCCUPATION GROUP.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS.	
	Among males at least 10 years of age.	Among females at least 10 years of age.
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining........................	47.2	0.4
Domestic and personal service............................	9.3	6.2
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits..................	14.0	2.2
Trade and transportation.................................	17.0	0.3
Professional service......................................	1.1	0.6

The following table shows by sex the distribution of breadwinners among the 5 great groups of occupations, by percentage of the total population occupied:

OCCUPATION GROUP.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS.	
	Males.	Females.
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining...........................	48.1	0.4
Domestic and personal service................................	9.5	6.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.......................	14.3	2.0
Trade and transportation.....................................	17.4	0.3
Professional service...	1.1	0.5

The following table shows the proportion of males and females in the total number of breadwinners in each of the 5 great groups of occupations:

OCCUPATION GROUP.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.............................	99.2	0.8
Domestic and personal service.................................	60.0	40.0
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits........................	87.8	12.2
Trade and transportation......................................	98.5	1.5
Professional service..	68.4	31.6

From this table it appears that practically all agriculturists and practically all of those engaged in trade and transportation were males; moreover, seven-eighths of those engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and two-

thirds of those in professional service were males. Of the persons engaged in domestic and personal service three-fifths were males and two-fifths females.

The following table shows for each age period the proportion of wage-earners engaged in each of the 5 great groups of occupations:

| AGE. | PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS ENGAGED IN— | | | | |
	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.
Total.........	48.5	1.7	15.8	17.7	16.3
10 to 14 years........	65.7	0.1	10.9	10.8	12.5
15 to 19 years........	47.8	1.0	13.4	17.6	20.2
20 to 24 years........	48.2	1.6	15.9	17.5	16.8
25 to 29 years........	47.0	1.9	16.4	18.5	16.2
30 to 34 years........	44.5	2.0	16.3	20.4	16.8
35 to 44 years........	45.9	2.0	16.4	18.8	16.9
45 to 54 years........	49.2	2.0	16.5	17.6	14.7
55 to 64 years........	51.7	1.8	18.3	15.8	12.4
65 years and over....	58.4	1.3	17.9	12.2	10.2

Much the largest occupation group at all ages was the group for agriculture, fisheries, and mining. This group was largest in the youngest age period; then it diminished up to 35 years, from which age it increased to the most advanced age. Professional service, at all ages, was very small, increasing up to middle life and then decreasing. Domestic and personal service increased up to 65 years and then diminished. Trade and transportation, starting with a small percentage, increased up to 35 years, then diminished. The maximum for manufacturing and mechanical pursuits was reached at the age group 15 to 19 years.

The following table shows the numbers of those engaged in the 44 important occupation classes and the proportions which the numbers so engaged formed of the total number of wage-earners:

| OCCUPATION. | WAGE-EARNERS. | |
	Number.	Per cent.
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers......................	367,931	47.6
Merchants..................................	50,856	6.6
Day laborers...............................	42,358	5.5
Servants..................................	39,312	5.1
Salesmen.................................	32,324	4.2
Cigarmakers..............................	27,503	3.6
Clerks and copyists........................	26,483	3.4
Launderers...............................	25,533	3.3
Carpenters...............................	21,422	2.8
Masons..................................	12,163	1.6
Draymen and coachmen....................	10,199	1.3
Seamstresses.............................	9,470	1.2
Policemen and soldiers.....................	8,238	1.1
Mechanics...............................	7,917	1.0
Shoemakers..............................	6,848	0.9
Sailors and boatmen.......................	6,446	0.9
Bakers..................................	6,162	0.8
Teachers.................................	5,964	0.8
Barbers and hairdressers...................	5,039	0.7
Tailors..................................	5,112	0.6
Blacksmiths..............................	3,668	0.5
Bankers, brokers, capitalists, and financiers..............	2,792	0.4
Miners..................................	2,516	0.3
Peddlers and hucksters.....................	2,444	0.3
Painters.................................	2,434	0.3
Dressmakers.............................	2,337	0.3
Harness makers..........................	1,946	0.2
Printers, lithographers, etc.................	1,817	0.2
Cattle dealers............................	1,699	0.2
Fishermen...............................	1,693	0.2
Miners and quarrymen.....................	1,662	0.2
Machinists...............................	1,498	0.2
Lawyers.................................	1,349	0.2
Physicians and surgeons...................	1,243	0.2
Apprentices..............................	1,140	0.1
Butchers................................	1,008	0.1
Steam railway employees...................	951	0.1
Firemen (not locomotive)..................	937	0.1
Officials of manufacturing companies.........	906	0.1
Boilermakers.............................	888	0.1
Tinsmiths................................	830	0.1
Civil engineers and land surveyors...........	804	0.1
Agents (real estate), collectors, and commercial travelers........	773	0.1
Musicians................................	762	0.1

The above 44 occupations comprised 97.8 per cent of all wage-earners. Nearly four-fifths of the total number engaged in the first 8 occupations.

Agriculturists were far the largest class, and formed nearly one-half of all wage-earners. Merchants, second in rank, were far below them in number, with a proportion of one-sixteenth of all.

The following table shows the number and the proportion of wage-earners in each of eleven selected occupations, for the native whites, foreign whites, and colored:

OCCUPATION.	WAGE-EARNERS.					
	Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored.[1]	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers................	211,025	57.1	48,848	30.1	108,058	44.9
Merchants..................	20,216	5.5	26,307	16.2	4,333	1.8
Day laborers..............	16,724	4.5	9,851	6.1	15,783	6.6
Servants..................	6,118	1.7	9,290	5.7	23,904	9.9
Salesmen..................	9,034	2.4	21,273	13.1	2,017	0.8
Cigarmakers..............	14,922	4.0	2,096	1.3	10,485	4.4
Clerks and copyists.........	18,986	5.1	5,633	3.5	1,864	0.8
Launderers...............	3,978	1.1	1,065	0.7	20,500	8.5
Carpenters...............	7,589	2.1	4,570	2.8	9,263	3.8
Masons..................	2,595	0.7	2,645	1.6	6,923	2.9
Draymen and coachmen....	4,100	1.1	3,170	2.0	2,929	1.2

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

Among the native whites the farmers and farm laborers constituted nearly three-fifths of the breadwinners. Merchants, who were next in rank, were less than one-tenth as numerous. Then followed clerks and copyists, day laborers, and cigarmakers.

Among the foreign whites, agriculturists, although the most numerous class, formed less than one-third of the whole number of breadwinners. Then came merchants with about one-sixth, salesmen with one-eighth, and day laborers and servants with about one-sixteenth. There were more merchants and salesmen in this element of the population than in any other.

Among the colored, agriculturists were again in far the greatest proportion, with about nine-twentieths of all breadwinners. Next came servants, with about one-tenth, then laundrymen and day laborers.

The following table gives the number and proportion of males and of females in each of eleven selected occupations:

OCCUPATION.	WAGE-EARNERS.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Draymen and coachmen...........	10,199	100.0	....	....
Carpenters..................	21,420	99.9	2	0.1
Masons.....................	12,161	99.9	2	0.1
Salesmen...................	32,208	99.6	116	0.4
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers	364,821	99.2	3,110	0.8
Merchants..................	50,302	98.9	554	1.1
Day laborers...............	41,767	98.6	591	1.4
Clerks and copyists..............	25,599	96.7	884	3.3
Cigarmakers................	24,161	87.8	3,342	12.2
Servants...................	15,934	40.5	23,378	59.5
Launderers................	1,527	6.0	24,016	94.0

All of the draymen and coachmen and nearly all of the carpenters, masons, salesmen, agriculturists, merchants, and laborers were males. Most of the clerks and copyists, and cigarmakers were males. On the other hand, nearly all launderers were females. Of the servants two-fifths were males and three-fifths females.

The following table gives the proportion of all male and female wage-earners who were engaged in certain selected occupations:

OCCUPATION.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS.	
	Male.	Female.
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers......................	52.2	4.2
Merchants........................	7.2	0.8
Day laborers.....................	6.0	0.8
Salesmen........................	4.6	0.2
Clerks and copyists................	3.7	1.2
Cigarmakers.....................	3.5	4.5
Carpenters......................	3.1	....
Servants........................	2.3	31.8
Masons.........................	1.7	....
Draymen and coachmen.............	1.5	....
Launderers......................	0.2	32.7

Over one-half of all male wage-earners were agriculturists; other important classes were merchants and day laborers. Of the female wage-earners, about one-third were laundresses and almost as many were servants.

FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS.

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 still regarded as 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 to 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 a 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 those 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 family in which the boarders largely outnumber the blood relatives should be grouped with economic families.

Size of family.—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 made to divide census families into two classes, one of which shall 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 employers' families 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.

The total number of families in Cuba in 1907 was 427,630, an increase over the number in 1899 of 30.4 per cent, which percentage is a little greater than that of the increase in population. The average number of persons in a family was 4.8 at both censuses. Considering the great increase in the number of young children by 1907, it is surprising that the averages should be the same for the two years. The increase in population is of course accounted for

by the above noted increase in the number of families. In 1900, the average family in the United States contained 4.7 persons, and the average for Porto Rico in 1899 was 5.3 persons.

The following table presents the number of families and their average size, for each province and for the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Number of families.	Average number of persons to a family.
Cuba	427,630	4.8
City of Habana	70,752	4.2
Matanzas	56,758	4.2
Habana	120,413	4.5
Santa Clara	93,000	4.9
Oriente	90,373	5.0
Pinar del Río	45,663	5.3
Camagüey	21,423	5.5

The city of Habana and the province of Matanzas had the smallest average family and the sparsely populated province of Camagüey the largest. In Pinar del Río, the number was the same as in Porto Rico; and in Camagüey, alone, was it larger.

While the average size of the Cuban family was 4.8 persons, that of families having native white heads was much larger, being 5.2. That of families having foreign white heads was the same as that of the total population, 4.8, while that of the colored was much smaller, being only 4.2.

The following table gives, for each province and the city of Habana, the average size of family in each element of the population, as determined by the race or nationality of its head:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A FAMILY.			
	All classes.	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored.[1]
Cuba	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.2
Camagüey	5.5	5.8	5.0	5.0
Habana	4.5	4.9	4.4	3.7
City of Habana	4.2	4.7	4.2	3.5
Matanzas	4.2	4.8	4.6	3.5
Oriente	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.2
Pinar del Río	5.3	5.4	5.7	4.7
Santa Clara	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.3

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

In all provinces the native white families were larger than those of the total population; the foreign white families were smaller in one-half of the provinces and larger in the other half; while in all cases the colored families were much smaller.

The following table presents, for each province and for Habana city, the per cent distribution, by size, of the whole number of families:

PERSONS TO A FAMILY.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF FAMILIES.							
	Cuba.	Camagüey.	Habana.	City of Habana.	Matanzas.	Oriente.	Pinar del Río.	Santa Clara.
1	8.7	6.3	11.3	14.3	12.5	6.7	6.1	6.9
2	14.9	12.4	17.6	20.3	17.8	13.0	10.7	14.0
3	15.3	13.2	16.4	17.3	16.7	14.9	13.3	15.1
4	14.3	12.8	14.3	13.5	14.2	14.6	14.1	14.7
5	12.8	12.1	12.1	10.6	12.0	13.3	14.0	13.4
6	10.5	10.6	9.3	7.6	9.1	11.1	12.4	11.1
7	7.9	8.8	6.5	5.4	6.6	8.7	10.0	8.4
8	5.7	6.9	4.5	3.7	4.4	6.5	7.1	6.1
9	3.7	5.4	2.9	2.5	2.8	4.2	4.7	4.0
10	2.4	4.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.9	3.1	2.5
11 to 15	3.3	6.8	2.7	2.5	2.0	3.7	3.9	3.3
16 to 20	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
21 and over	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

The number of families of 1 person each was 37,300. This was 8.7 per cent of the total number of families and represented 1.8 per cent of the total population. In other words, out of every hundred people, 1.8 persons were living alone. In 1899, the corresponding proportion was 1.95 per cent, while in Porto Rico in 1899, the percentage was only 0.82. In the United States in 1900, families of one person each formed 5.1 per cent of all families, and represented 1.1 per cent of the population. The proportion of 1-person families in the provinces was greatest in Matanzas, Habana being second, and was least in Pinar del Río.

This disposition to live alone was far more decided in the cities than in the country. Of the total number living alone, no fewer than 18,092, or a little less than one-half, were living in the 19 largest cities. In these 19 cities, 2.9 persons out of every hundred were living alone, while in rural Cuba the proportion was but 1.3 person in every hundred.

The following table shows the percentage of persons living alone in each of the 19 largest cities:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent of persons living alone.	CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent of persons living alone.
Total	2.9		
Jovellanos	4.5	Guanabacoa	2.4
Cárdenas	3.6	Güines	2.1
Habana	3.4	Guantánamo	2.1
Matanzas	3.0	Camagüey	2.0
Santiago de Cuba	3.0	Caibarién	1.6
Pinar del Río	2.8	Santa Clara	1.6
Marianao	2.7	Trinidad	1.6
		San Antonio de los Baños	1.5
Sagua la Grande	2.6	Manzanillo	1.4
Cienfuegos	2.5	Sancti-Spíritus	1.4

The proportion of families of more than 10 members was 3.7 per cent, representing a population of 222,643, or 10.9 per cent of the total. As there were 15,866 families in this group, the average number per family was 14.0 persons. In 1899, the proportion of the population in this group of families was 12.9 per cent.

In the United States in 1900, this group of families formed 2.2 per cent of all families and contained 7 per cent of the population and on the average, each

such family contained 15.2 persons; thus the proportion of such families was less than in Cuba, and the average family was large.

The following table shows for each province and for Habana city the proportion which the number of families of more than 10 members each formed of the total number of families; the proportion which the population in these families formed of the total population; and the average number of persons in such families:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	FAMILIES WITH MORE THAN 10 MEMBERS.		
	Per cent number forms of total number of families.	Per cent population forms of total population.	Average number of persons to a family.
Cuba	3.7	10.9	14.0
Camagüey	7.5	18.4	13.4
Habana	3.2	11.6	16.0
City of Habana	3.1	13.0	17.4
Matanzas	2.1	6.8	13.5
Oriente	4.1	10.8	13.4
Pinar del Río	4.5	12.9	15.2
Santa Clara	3.7	10.2	13.5

The proportional number of families was largest in Camagüey and smallest in Matanzas. It is also rather small in the city and the province of Habana. As one expects to find the proportion of the population in hotels, boarding houses, and institutions larger in cities than in the country, the small proportion of families in Habana is surprising until one sees that the average size of such families is considerably larger in Habana than elsewhere and that, except in Camagüey, the percentage of population is greater.

The families containing from 2 to 10 members constituted 87.6 per cent, or seven-eighths, of all families, and represented 87.3 per cent of the total population. In Cuba, in 1899, 85 per cent of the population were in this group of families; in the United States, in 1900, the proportion was much larger, namely, 91.7 per cent, while the proportion of families in this group was 93.3 per cent.

The following table presents the percentage which families of each specified size from 2 to 10 persons bore to all families, and the percentage of the population contained in such families:

PERSONS TO A FAMILY.	FAMILIES WITH 2 TO 10 MEMBERS.	
	Per cent number forms of total number of families.	Per cent population forms of total population.
Total	87.6	87.3
2	14.9	6.2
3	15.4	9.6
4	14.4	12.0
5	12.8	13.4
6	10.5	13.1
7	7.9	11.5
8	5.7	9.5
9	3.7	7.0
10	2.4	5.0

Families of 3 members were the most numerous, but the families of 5 members contained the largest proportion of the population. Dividing the above into two groups, first, small families, those with from 2 to 5 members, and second, large families, those with from 6 to 10 members, it appears that the small families comprised 57.4 per cent of all families, but represented only 41.2 per cent of the population; while the large families comprised only 30.2 per cent of all families, but represented 46.1 per cent of the population.

The following table shows, by provinces, the proportion which families of 2 to 10 members bore to all families, and the proportion which the population in them bore to the total population:

PROVINCE.	FAMILIES WITH 2 TO 10 MEMBERS.	
	Per cent number forms of total number of families.	Per cent population forms of total population.
Cuba	87.6	87.3
Pinar del Río	89.4	86.0
Santa Clara	89.4	88.4
Oriente	89.3	87.9
Camagüey	86.2	80.6
Habana	85.4	85.9
Matanzas	85.3	90.2

In four of the provinces the percentage of families was greater than that of population.

Dwellings.—The total number of occupied dwellings in Cuba in 1907 was 350,830. The average number of persons to a dwelling was 5.8 and the average number of families, 1.2. In 1899, the number of occupied dwellings was 262,724; thus there was an increase in 8 years of 33.6 in the number. In 1899, the average number of persons to a dwelling was 6.0 and the average number of families, 1.2.

The following table shows the average number of families and the average number of persons to a dwelling in each province and in the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Average number of families to a dwelling.	Average number of persons to a dwelling.
Total	1.2	5.8
Camagüey	1.1	6.1
Habana	1.7	7.4
City of Habana	2.5	10.3
Matanzas	1.2	5.0
Oriente	1.1	5.5
Pinar del Río	1.1	5.7
Santa Clara	1.1	5.3

The large number of families and persons to a dwelling in Habana city are notable, although large numbers are usual in all large cities. The average number of persons to a dwelling has increased in Habana city since 1899,

when it was 9.4 persons. In the other cities of Cuba, especially the larger cities, there was a slight tendency in the same direction. In the 19 cities, collectively, the persons per dwelling numbered 7.2. Excluding Habana, which is, in a way, in a class by itself, the number is reduced to 5.6. In rural Cuba, the number of persons per dwelling was 5.4, or only a little less than the number in the 18 large cities other than Habana.

The average number of families and the average number of persons to a dwelling in each of the 19 cities follows:

CITY.	Average number of families to dwelling.	Average number of persons to dwelling.
Habana	2.5	10.3
Santiago de Cuba	1.4	6.0
Matanzas	1.4	5.9
Cienfuegos	1.2	5.4
Camagüey	1.3	6.2
Cárdenas	1.3	5.2
Sancti-Spíritus	1.3	5.7
Santa Clara	1.1	5.1
Manzanillo	1.1	5.1
Guantánamo	1.2	5.4
Guanabacoa	1.3	6.0
Sagua la Grande	1.2	5.2
Trinidad	1.2	5.1
Pinar del Río	1.2	5.1
Marianao	1.7	7.8
Jovellanos	1.2	4.6
San Antonio de los Baños	1.5	6.6
Caibarién	1.1	5.0
Güines	1.3	5.3

Of the 19 cities, no less than 9 had fewer persons to a dwelling than the number in rural Cuba, while 8 had a greater number, and in 2 the numbers were the same.

GENERAL TABLES

POPULATION TABLES.

TABLE 1.—*Total population at different censuses: 1774 to 1907.*

YEAR.	Population.	YEAR.	Population.
1774	171,620	1861	1,396,530
1792	272,300	1877	1,509,291
1817	572,363	1887	1,631,687
1827	704,487	1899	1,572,797
1841	1,007,624	1907	2,048,980

TABLE 2.—*Population of the provinces at different censuses: 1861 to 1907.*

PROVINCE.	1861[1]	1887	1899	1907
Cuba	1,396,530	1,631,687	1,572,797	2,048,980
Camagüey	85,702	67,789	88,234	118,269
Habana	393,789	451,928	427,514	538,010
Matanzas	234,524	259,578	202,444	239,812
Oriente	264,520	272,379	327,715	455,086
Pinar del Río	146,685	225,891	170,354	240,372
Santa Clara	271,310	354,122	356,536	457,431

[1]The population of the provinces is estimated.

TABLE 3.—*Population of municipalities: 1907.*

PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY.

MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	MUNICIPALITY.	Population.
Province	118,269	Morón	13,898
		Nuevitas	10,620
Camagüey	66,460	Santa Cruz del Sur	9,550
Ciego de Avila	17,741		

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	MUNICIPALITY.	Population.
Province	538,010	Habana	302,526
		Isla de Pinos	3,276
Aguacate	7,305	Jaruco	12,067
Alquízar	10,561	Madruga	7,111
Batabanó	15,434	Marianao	18,156
Bauta	13,430	Nueva Paz	12,196
Bejucal	15,655	San Antonio de los Baños	20,447
Guanabacoa	24,968	San José de las Lajas	11,988
Güines	32,216	Santa María del Rosario	3,915
Güira de Melena	13,701	Santiago de las Vegas	13,058

Table 3.—*Population of municipalities: 1907*—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	MUNICIPALITY.	Population.
Province.................	239,812	Jagüey Grande..............	10,256
		Jovellanos..................	17,024
Alacranes...................	15,838	Martí......................	15,104
Bolondrón.................	12,377	Matanzas..................	64,385
Cárdenas...................	28,576	Pedro Betancourt..........	13,044
Colón......................	52,006	Unión de Reyes............	11,202

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.

MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	MUNICIPALITY.	Population.
Province.................	455,086	Holguín....................	50,224
		Jiguaní....................	13,325
Alto Songo.................	20,553	Manzanillo.................	54,900
Baracoa....................	27,852	Mayarí.....................	17,628
Bayamo....................	26,511	Palma Soriano.............	20,235
Caney.....................	16,215	Puerto Padre...............	34,061
Cobre.....................	14,715	Sagua de Tánamo...........	8,398
Gibara....................	39,343	San Luis..................	14,212
Guantánamo................	43,300	Santiago de Cuba..........	53,614

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO.

MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	MUNICIPALITY.	Population.
Province.................	240,372	Guane......................	29,236
		Mantua....................	11,041
Artemisa...................	14,719	Pinar del Río..............	50,071
Cabañas...................	11,552	San Cristóbal..............	20,388
Consolación del Norte......	11,471	San Juan y Martínez........	19,807
Consolación del Sur........	28,819	San Luis..................	11,092
Guanajay..................	15,336	Viñales....................	16,840

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	MUNICIPALITY.	Population.
Province.................	457,431	Ranchuelo..................	12,537
		Rodas......................	22,083
Caibarién..................	10,053	Sagua la Grande............	26,937
Calabazar..................	16,979	San Antonio de las Vueltas....	16,861
Camajuaní..................	14,583	Sancti-Spíritus............	36,572
Cienfuegos.................	70,416	San Juan de los Remedios......	21,573
Cruces....................	10,239	Santa Clara................	46,640
Esperanza..................	18,183	Santa Isabel de los Lajas.......	11,407
Palmira....................	15,750	Santo Domingo.............	20,776
Placetas...................	16,682	Trinidad...................	29,548
Quemado de Güines........	11,309	Yaguajay...................	13,707
Rancho Veloz..............	14,616		

TABLE 4.—*Population of cities and towns having at least 1,000 inhabitants or more: 1907.*

CITY OR TOWN.	Municipal district.	Province.	Population.
Abreus........................	Rodas.................	Santa Clara.....	2,095
Agramonte...................	Colón.................	Matanzas.......	1,852
Aguacate.....................	Aguacate.............	Habana........	1,109
Aguada de Pasajeros.........	Cienfuegos...........	Santa Clara.....	1,452
Alacranes....................	Alacranes.............	Matanzas.......	2,870
Alquízar.....................	Alquízar..............	Habana........	4,315
Alto Songo..................	Alto Songo...........	Oriente........	1,310
Amarillas....................	Colón.................	Matanzas.......	1,986
Arroyos......................	Mantua...............	Pinar del Río...	1,056
Artemisa.....................	Artemisa.............	Pinar del Río...	3,831
Bahía Honda.................	Cabañas..............	Pinar del Río...	1,263
Banagüises...................	Colón.................	Matanzas.......	1,130
Banes........................	Gibara...............	Oriente........	3,788
Baracoa......................	Baracoa..............	Oriente........	5,633
Bauta........................	Bauta................	Habana........	1,907
Bayamo......................	Bayamo..............	Oriente........	4,102
Bejucal......................	Bejucal..............	Habana........	5,265
Bolondrón...................	Bolondrón...........	Matanzas.......	2,581
Cabañas.....................	Cabañas.............	Pinar del Río..	1,015
Caibarién....................	Caibarién............	Santa Clara.....	8,333
Caimito......................	Bauta................	Habana........	1,000
Calabazar....................	Calabazar............	Santa Clara.....	1,496
Calabazar....................	Santiago de las Vegas.....	Habana........	1,400
Calimete.....................	Colón.................	Matanzas.......	1,180
Camagüey....................	Camagüey............	Camagüey......	29,616
Camajuaní...................	Camajuaní............	Santa Clara.....	5,316
Camarones...................	Palmira..............	Santa Clara.....	1,127
Campechuela.................	Manzanillo...........	Oriente........	3,933
Candado.....................	Trinidad..............	Santa Clara.....	1,179
Candelaria...................	San Cristóbal.........	Pinar del Río...	1,746
Caney.......................	Caney................	Oriente........	1,067
Cárdenas....................	Cárdenas.............	Matanzas.......	24,280
Carlos Rojas.................	Jovellanos............	Matanzas.......	1,635
Cascajal.....................	Santo Domingo.......	Santa Clara.....	1,140
Casilda......................	Trinidad..............	Santa Clara.....	1,246
Catalina.....................	Güines...............	Habana........	1,490
Ceiba.......................	Marianao.............	Habana........	2,661
Ciego de Avila...............	Ciego de Avila........	Camagüey......	4,242
Cienfuegos..................	Cienfuegos...........	Santa Clara.....	30,100
Cifuentes....................	Sagua la Grande......	Santa Clara.....	1,492
Cobre.......................	Cobre................	Oriente........	1,781
Colón.......................	Colón.................	Matanzas.......	7,124
Consolación del Sur..........	Consolación del Sur....	Pinar del Río...	3,414
Cotorro.....................	Santa María del Rosario......	Habana........	1,178
Cristo.......................	Caney................	Oriente........	1,316
Cruces......................	Cruces...............	Santa Clara.....	5,111
Encrucijada..................	Calabazar............	Santa Clara.....	1,801
Esperanza...................	Esperanza............	Santa Clara.....	2,754
Gibara......................	Gibara...............	Oriente........	6,170
Guanabacoa.................	Guanabacoa..........	Habana........	14,368
Guanajay....................	Guanajay.............	Pinar del Río...	6,400
Guane.......................	Guane................	Pinar del Río...	1,369
Guantánamo.................	Guantánamo..........	Oriente........	14,559
Guara.......................	Güines...............	Habana........	1,020
Güines......................	Güines...............	Habana........	8,053
Güira.......................	Bolondrón...........	Matanzas.......	1,253
Güira.......................	Güira de Melena.......	Habana........	5,550
Habana......................	Habana...............	Habana........	297,159
Holguín.....................	Holguín..............	Oriente........	7,592
Isabela......................	Sagua la Grande......	Santa Clara.....	1,968
Jagüey Grande...............	Jagüey Grande........	Matanzas.......	1,826
Jamaica.....................	Guantánamo..........	Oriente........	1,400
Jaruco......................	Jaruco...............	Habana........	2,056
Jiguaní.....................	Jiguaní..............	Oriente........	1,362
Jovellanos...................	Jovellanos............	Matanzas.......	9,246
La Salud....................	Bejucal..............	Habana........	1,465
Limonar.....................	Matanzas.............	Matanzas.......	1,659
Madruga....................	Madruga.............	Habana........	2,175
Manguito....................	Colón.................	Matanzas.......	1,181
Manicaragua.................	Santa Clara...........	Santa Clara.....	1,434
Mantua.....................	Mantua...............	Pinar del Río...	1,167
Manzanillo..................	Manzanillo...........	Oriente........	15,819
Marianao....................	Marianao.............	Habana........	9,332
Mariel......................	Guanajay.............	Pinar del Río...	1,592
Matanzas....................	Matanzas.............	Matanzas.......	36,009
Máximo Gómez...............	Martí................	Matanzas.......	1,708
Mayarí......................	Mayarí...............	Oriente........	2,746
Melena del Sur...............	Güines...............	Habana........	1,615
Minas.......................	Camagüey............	Camagüey......	1,387

TABLE 4.—*Population of cities and towns having at least 1,000 inhabitants or more: 1907—Continued.*

CITY OR TOWN.	Municipal district.	Province.	Population.
Morón	Morón	Camagüey	2,527
Niquero	Manzanillo	Oriente	1,584
Nueva Paz	Nueva Paz	Habana	2,379
Nuevitas	Nuevitas	Camagüey	4,386
Palacios	San Cristóbal	Pinar del Río	2,082
Palma Soriano	Palma Soriano	Oriente	2,333
Palmira	Palmira	Santa Clara	4,137
Palos	Nueva Paz	Habana	2,100
Pedro Betancourt	Pedro Betancourt	Matanzas	3,349
Perico	Colón	Matanzas	1,322
Pinar del Río	Pinar del Río	Pinar del Río	10,634
Placetas	Placetas	Santa Clara	6,184
Pueblo de Batabanó	Batabanó	Habana	1,533
Puerto Padre	Puerto Padre	Oriente	2,173
Punta Brava	Bauta	Habana	1,916
Quemada de Güines	Quemado de Güines	Santa Clara	1,867
Quivicán	Bejucal	Habana	1,270
Rancho Veloz	Rancho Veloz	Santa Clara	1,317
Ranchuelo	Ranchuelo	Santa Clara	2,859
Remedios	San Juan de los Remedios	Santa Clara	6,988
Rodas	Rodas	Santa Clara	3,306
Sagua la Grande	Sagua la Grande	Santa Clara	12,393
Sagua de Tánamo	Sagua de Tánamo	Oriente	1,222
San Antonio de los Baños	San Antonio de los Baños	Habana	9,125
San Cayetano	Viñales	Pinar del Río	1,159
San Cristóbal	San Cristóbal	Pinar del Río	1,456
Sancti-Spíritus	Sancti-Spíritus	Santa Clara	17,440
San Felipe	Batabanó	Habana	1,200
San José de las Lajas	San José de las Lajas	Habana	2,873
San José de los Ramos	Colón	Matanzas	1,389
San Juan de las Yeras	Ranchuelo	Santa Clara	1,601
San Juan y Martínez	San Juan y Martínez	Pinar del Río	2,486
San Luis	San Luis	Oriente	3,441
San Luis	San Luis	Pinar del Río	1,533
San Nicolás	Güines	Habana	2,326
Santa Ana	Matanzas	Matanzas	1,033
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	Santa Clara	16,702
Santa Cruz del Sur	Santa Cruz del Sur	Camagüey	1,640
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	Santa Isabel de las Lajas	Santa Clara	4,509
Santa Lucía	Gibara	Oriente	1,183
Santiago de Cuba	Santiago de Cuba	Oriente	45,470
Santiago de las Vegas	Santiago de las Vegas	Habana	6,462
Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo	Santa Clara	3,090
Surgidero de Batabanó	Batabanó	Habana	4,990
Tapaste	San José de las Lajas	Habana	1,300
Trinidad	Trinidad	Santa Clara	11,197
Tunas	Puerto Padre	Oriente	2,147
Unión de Reyes	Unión de Reyes	Matanzas	3,941
Veguita	Bayamo	Oriente	1,012
Vereda Nueva	San Antonio de los Baños	Habana	1,037
Vieja Bermeja	Alacranes	Matanzas	1,087
Viñales	Viñales	Pinar del Río	1,425
Vueltas	San Antonio de las Vueltas	Santa Clara	1,129
Yaguajay	Yaguajay	Santa Clara	3,110
Zulueta	San Juan de los Remedios	Santa Clara	1,955

TABLE 5.—*Population, classified by sex, general nativity, and color, by provinces: 1907.*

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province.]

PROVINCE.	TOTAL.			NATIVE WHITE.			FOREIGN WHITE.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Cuba	2,048,980	1,074,882	974,098	1,224,539	608,597	615,942	203,637	163,014	40,623
Camagüey	118,269	62,118	56,151	88,661	44,555	44,106	7,932	6,634	1,298
Habana	538,010	284,751	253,259	316,040	153,211	162,829	95,832	73,414	22,418
City of Habana	*297,159*	*157,155*	*140,004*	*148,528*	*69,183*	*79,345*	*72,816*	*54,765*	*18,051*
Matanzas	239,812	123,560	116,252	130,879	64,765	66,114	17,656	13,917	3,739
Oriente	455,086	233,736	221,350	231,585	114,870	116,715	27,409	22,645	4,764
Pinar del Río	240,372	128,542	111,830	165,019	84,679	80,340	15,483	13,591	1,892
Santa Clara	457,431	242,175	215,256	292,355	146,517	145,838	39,325	32,813	6,512

PROVINCE.	BLACK.			MIXED.			YELLOW.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Cuba	274,272	133,655	140,617	334,695	157,975	176,720	11,837	11,641	196
Camagüey	8,846	4,573	4,273	12,535	6,063	6,472	295	293	2
Habana	59,186	26,617	32,569	63,674	28,347	35,327	3,278	3,162	116
City of Habana	*30,612*	*12,476*	*18,136*	*42,753*	*18,380*	*24,373*	*2,450*	*2,351*	*99*
Matanzas	50,633	24,272	26,361	37,354	17,337	20,017	3,290	3,269	21
Oriente	67,523	33,885	33,638	127,837	61,615	66,222	732	721	11
Pinar del Río	35,753	18,148	17,605	23,512	11,541	11,971	605	583	22
Santa Clara	52,331	26,160	26,171	69,783	33,072	36,711	3,637	3,613	24

TABLE 6.—*Population, classified by age and sex, by provinces: 1907.*

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province.]

PROVINCE.	Total population.	UNDER 5 YEARS.		5 TO 17 YEARS.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cuba	2,048,980	173,657	168,995	272,585	268,860
Camagüey	118,269	9,613	9,091	17,651	17,203
Habana	538,010	37,416	36,963	63,348	62,575
City of Habana	*297,159*	*16,032*	*15,955*	*33,750*	*33,548*
Matanzas	239,812	19,394	19,027	30,057	30,743
Oriente	455,086	43,059	41,279	67,103	65,899
Pinar del Río	240,372	23,810	23,237	35,308	33,637
Santa Clara	457,431	40,365	39,398	59,118	58,803

PROVINCE.	18 TO 20 YEARS.		21 TO 44 YEARS.		45 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cuba	77,001	76,145	398,647	328,259	152,992	131,839
Camagüey	4,597	4,543	20,737	16,951	9,520	8,363
Habana	21,531	18,479	122,972	97,822	39,484	37,420
City of Habana	*12,602*	*10,097*	*73,113*	*57,654*	*21,658*	*22,750*
Matanzas	8,322	9,093	43,610	39,887	22,177	17,502
Oriente	16,669	18,173	76,253	66,039	30,652	29,960
Pinar del Río	8,449	8,679	46,211	35,823	14,764	10,454
Santa Clara	17,433	17,178	88,864	71,737	36,395	28,140

TABLE 7.—*Population, classified by nativity, color, sex, and age: 1907.*

AGE.	TOTAL.			NATIVE WHITE.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
All ages............	2,048,980	1,074,882	974,098	1,224,539	608,597	615,942
Under 1 year............	64,599	32,668	31,931	47,043	23,921	23,122
1 year..................	59,338	30,387	28,951	42,127	21,641	20,486
2 years.................	73,850	37,548	36,302	52,443	26,716	25,727
3 years.................	72,860	36,796	36,064	51,623	26,227	25,396
4 years.................	72,005	36,258	35,747	50,506	25,558	24,948
5 to 9 years............	224,755	113,813	110,942	149,819	76,295	73,524
10 to 14 years..........	180,786	92,793	87,993	119,716	61,383	58,333
15 to 17 years..........	135,904	65,979	69,925	86,437	40,495	45,942
18 to 19 years..........	100,075	50,840	49,235	59,720	28,409	31,311
20 years................	53,071	26,161	26,910	31,079	13,910	17,169
21 to 24 years..........	180,882	99,134	81,748	107,162	54,532	52,630
25 to 29 years..........	184,567	100,051	84,516	103,133	50,418	52,715
30 to 34 years..........	135,347	74,971	60,376	71,506	35,176	36,330
35 to 39 years..........	117,942	64,472	53,470	62,339	30,981	31,358
40 to 44 years..........	108,168	60,019	48,149	56,396	28,893	27,503
45 to 49 years..........	79,800	44,886	34,914	42,363	22,125	20,238
50 to 54 years..........	70,253	37,509	32,744	34,609	17,008	17,601
55 to 59 years..........	39,694	22,166	17,528	19,213	9,508	9,705
60 to 64 years..........	41,251	21,275	19,976	17,339	7,479	9,860
65 to 69 years..........	18,284	9,670	8,614	7,955	3,379	4,576
70 to 74 years..........	16,485	8,291	8,194	6,002	2,348	3,654
75 to 79 years..........	7,020	3,600	3,420	2,778	1,128	1,650
80 to 84 years..........	6,312	2,908	3,404	1,884	617	1,267
85 to 89 years..........	2,136	999	1,137	685	225	460
90 to 94 years..........	1,708	763	945	319	97	222
95 to 99 years..........	678	309	369	147	44	103
100 years and over......	522	239	283	63	17	46
Unknown.................	688	377	311	133	67	66

AGE.	FOREIGN WHITE.			COLORED.[1]		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
All ages............	203,637	163,014	40,623	620,804	303,271	317,533
Under 1 year............	180	81	99	17,376	8,666	8,710
1 year..................	295	146	149	16,916	8,600	8,316
2 years.................	654	359	295	20,753	10,473	10,280
3 years.................	863	439	424	20,374	10,130	10,244
4 years.................	836	420	416	20,663	10,280	10,383
5 to 9 years............	3,928	2,075	1,853	71,008	35,443	35,565
10 to 14 years..........	4,639	2,916	1,723	56,431	28,494	27,937
15 to 17 years..........	7,708	6,366	1,342	41,759	19,118	22,641
18 to 19 years..........	9,782	8,375	1,407	30,573	14,056	16,517
20 years................	6,195	5,200	995	15,797	7,051	8,746
21 to 24 years..........	23,063	19,178	3,885	50,657	25,424	25,233
25 to 29 years..........	31,500	25,659	5,841	49,934	23,974	25,960
30 to 34 years..........	28,545	23,369	5,176	35,296	16,426	18,870
35 to 39 years..........	22,259	18,191	4,068	33,344	15,300	18,044
40 to 44 years..........	19,307	15,954	3,353	32,465	15,172	17,293
45 to 49 years..........	13,821	11,477	2,344	23,616	11,284	12,332
50 to 54 years..........	11,406	9,006	2,400	24,238	11,495	12,743
55 to 59 years..........	6,617	5,212	1,405	13,864	7,446	6,418
60 to 64 years..........	5,558	4,136	1,422	18,354	9,660	8,694
65 to 69 years..........	2,728	1,981	747	7,601	4,310	3,291
70 to 74 years..........	1,811	1,277	534	8,672	4,666	4,006
75 to 79 years..........	928	586	342	3,314	1,886	1,428
80 to 84 years..........	522	303	219	3,906	1,988	1,918
85 to 89 years..........	199	115	84	1,252	659	593
90 to 94 years..........	72	36	36	1,317	630	687
95 to 99 years..........	36	21	15	495	244	251
100 years and over......	15	8	7	444	214	230
Unknown.................	170	128	42	385	182	203

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow

TABLE 8.—*Population classified by birthplace, by provinces: 1907.*

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province.]

PROVINCE.	Total popu- lation.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.						
		Cuba.	Spain.	United States.	China.	Africa.	Other countries.	Un- known.
Cuba.....	2,048,980	1,820,239	185,393	6,713	11,217	7,948	17,206	264
Camagüey....	118,269	109,517	6,562	715	282	368	824	1
Habana.......	538,010	437,096	87,451	3,706	2,940	1,010	5,561	246
City of Ha-bana...	*297,159*	*220,992*	*66,768*	*2,422*	*2,207*	*589*	*4,581*	....
Matanzas....	239,812	216,340	16,576	387	3,221	2,486	802	....
Oriente.......	455,086	422,303	22,738	1,009	676	434	7,917	9
Pinar del Rio..	240,372	223,556	14,251	465	540	730	825	5
Santa Clara...	457,431	411,427	37,815	431	3,558	2,920	1,277	3

TABLE 9.—*Population, classified by sex and color, and by birthplace: 1907.*

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	TOTAL.			WHITE.			COLORED.[1]		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Total...	2,048,980	1,074,882	974,098	1,428,176	771,611	656,565	620,804	303,271	317,533
Cuba........	1,820,239	891,949	928,290	1,224,539	608,597	615,942	595,700	283,352	312,348
Porto Rico..	2,918	1,875	1,043	2,176	1,399	777	742	476	266
The remain- ing West Indies....	4,280	2,630	1,650	1,066	563	503	3,214	2,067	1,147
Mexico.....	1,187	504	683	1,070	450	620	117	54	63
Central and South Am- erica......	1,442	786	656	1,308	698	610	134	88	46
United States	6,713	3,997	2,716	6,026	3,478	2,548	687	519	168
Spain.......	185,393	151,828	33,565	185,189	151,678	33,511	204	150	54
France......	1,476	950	526	1,380	893	487	96	57	39
United King- dom......	1,252	795	457	878	565	313	374	230	144
Other Euro- pean coun- tries.......	1,811	1,425	386	1,761	1,393	368	50	32	18
Africa......	7,948	4,808	3,140	81	60	21	7,867	4,748	3,119
China.......	11,217	11,166	51	77	72	5	11,140	11,094	46
Other coun- tries and unknown..	3,104	2,169	935	2,625	1,765	860	479	404	75

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

TABLE 10.—*Population, classified by citizenship, by provinces: 1907.*

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province.]

PROVINCE.	Total population.	CITIZENSHIP.		
		Cuban.	Spanish.	Other and unknown.
Cuba.....................	2,048,980	1,780,628	228,138	40,214
Camagüey.....................	118,269	107,929	8,450	1,890
Habana.....................	538,010	429,999	93,709	14,302
City of Habana...............	*297,169*	*215,789*	*70,968*	*10,412*
Matanzas.....................	239,812	213,996	20,887	4,929
Oriente.....................	455,086	413,689	30,289	11,108
Pinar del Río.....................	240,372	216,891	21,334	2,147
Santa Clara.....................	457,431	398,124	53,469	5,838

TABLE 11.—*Male population 21 years and over, classified by color and nativity and by citizenship and literacy: 1907.*

CITIZENSHIP AND LITERACY.	Total.	WHITE.			Colored.[1]
		Born in Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	
Total males of voting age....	551,639	264,042	127,882	8,755	150,960
Cuban citizenship....	430,514	260,331	31,363	992	137,828
Literate.......	212,930	138,466	22,472	804	51,188
Illiterate.......	217,584	121,865	8,891	188	86,640
Degrees received:					
Academic.....	2,296	1,951	241	32	72
Professional...	4,026	3,608	279	58	81
Other and unknown citizenship........	121,125	3,711	96,519	7,763	13,132
Literate.......	89,217	3,094	75,343	6,500	4,280
Illiterate.......	31,908	617	21,176	1,263	8,852
Degrees received:					
Academic.....	621	93	323	194	11
Professional...	775	122	299	346	8

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

TABLE 12.—*Population, classified by sex, color, nativity, and citizenship, and by age: 1907.*

AGE.	TOTAL POPULATION.			TOTAL MALES.		
	Total.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
All ages...........	2,048,980	1,780,628	268,352	1,074,882	893,408	181,474
Under 5 years...........	342,652	312,886	29,766	173,657	158,499	15,158
5 to 9 years...........	224,755	204,639	20,116	113,813	103,486	10,327
10 to 14 years...........	180,786	164,091	16,695	92,793	83,817	8,976
15 to 17 years...........	135,904	121,042	14,862	65,979	56,218	9,761
18 to 19 years...........	100,075	86,113	13,962	50,840	40,610	10,230
20 years...........	53,071	45,016	8,055	26,161	20,264	5,897
21 to 24 years...........	180,882	153,664	27,218	99,134	79,257	19,877
25 to 29 years...........	184,567	152,059	32,508	100,051	76,651	23,400
30 to 34 years...........	135,347	108,751	26,596	74,971	55,448	19,523
35 to 44 years...........	226,110	188,725	37,385	124,491	97,159	27,332
45 to 54 years...........	150,053	128,378	21,675	82,395	66,479	15,916
55 to 64 years...........	80,945	68,635	12,310	43,441	33,836	9,605
65 years and over...........	53,145	46,240	6,905	26,779	21,527	5,252
Unknown...............	688	389	299	377	157	220

AGE.	TOTAL FEMALES.			TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.		
	Total.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
All ages...........	974,098	887,220	86,878	1,224,539	1,136,017	88,522
Under 5 years...........	168,995	154,387	14,608	243,742	217,779	25,963
5 to 9 years...........	110,942	101,153	9,789	149,819	133,975	15,844
10 to 14 years...........	87,993	80,274	7,719	119,716	107,724	11,992
15 to 17 years...........	69,925	64,824	5,101	86,437	79,347	7,090
18 to 19 years...........	49,235	45,503	3,732	59,720	55,464	4,256
20 years...........	26,910	24,752	2,158	31,079	29,201	1,878
21 to 24 years...........	81,748	74,407	7,341	107,162	101,773	5,389
25 to 29 years...........	84,516	75,408	9,108	103,133	98,443	4,690
30 to 34 years...........	60,376	53,303	7,073	71,506	68,459	3,047
35 to 44 years...........	101,619	91,566	10,053	118,735	114,226	4,509
45 to 54 years...........	67,658	61,899	5,759	76,972	74,428	2,544
55 to 64 years...........	37,504	34,799	2,705	36,552	35,624	928
65 years and over...........	26,366	24,713	1,653	19,833	19,445	388
Unknown...............	311	232	79	133	129	4

AGE.	NATIVE WHITE MALES.			NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
All ages...........	608,597	571,592	37,005	615,942	564,425	51,517
Under 5 years...........	124,063	110,859	13,204	119,679	106,920	12,759
5 to 9 years...........	76,295	68,191	8,104	73,524	65,784	7,740
10 to 14 years...........	61,383	55,343	6,040	58,333	52,381	5,952
15 to 17 years...........	40,495	37,138	3,357	45,942	42,209	3,733
18 to 19 years...........	28,409	26,516	1,893	31,311	28,948	2,363
20 years...........	13,910	13,214	696	17,169	15,987	1,182
21 to 24 years...........	54,532	52,836	1,696	52,630	48,937	3,693
25 to 29 years...........	50,418	49,667	751	52,715	48,776	3,939
30 to 34 years...........	35,176	34,900	276	36,330	33,559	2,771
35 to 44 years...........	59,874	59,476	398	58,861	54,750	4,111
45 to 54 years...........	39,133	38,811	322	37,839	35,617	2,222
55 to 64 years...........	16,987	16,828	159	19,565	18,796	769
65 years and over...........	7,855	7,749	106	11,978	11,696	282
Unknown...............	67	64	3	66	65	1

TABLE 12.—*Population, classified by sex, color, nativity, and citizenship, and by age: 1907*—Continued.

AGE.	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.			FOREIGN WHITE MALES.		
	Total.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
All ages............	203,637	43,289	160,348	163,014	33,859	129,155
Under 5 years............	2,828	221	2,607	1,445	104	1,341
5 to 9 years............	3,928	524	3,404	2,075	285	1,790
10 to 14 years............	4,639	675	3,964	2,916	341	2,575
15 to 17 years............	7,708	481	7,227	6,366	245	6,121
18 to 19 years............	9,782	555	9,227	8,375	312	8,063
20 years................	6,195	363	5,832	5,200	217	4,983
21 to 24 years............	23,063	2,552	20,511	19,178	1,897	17,281
25 to 29 years............	31,500	5,632	25,868	25,659	4,515	21,144
30 to 34 years............	28,545	6,434	22,111	23,369	5,289	18,080
35 to 44 years............	41,566	10,727	30,839	34,145	8,799	25,346
45 to 54 years............	25,227	7,730	17,497	20,483	6,272	14,211
55 to 64 years............	12,175	4,517	7,658	9,348	3,501	5,847
65 years and over..........	6,311	2,874	3,437	4,327	2,078	2,249
Unknown................	170	4	166	128	4	124

AGE.	FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.			TOTAL COLORED.[1]		
	Total.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
All ages............	40,623	9,430	31,193	620,804	601,322	19,482
Under 5 years............	1,383	117	1,266	96,082	94,886	1,196
5 to 9 years............	1,853	239	1,614	71,008	70,140	868
10 to 14 years............	1,723	334	1,389	56,431	55,692	739
15 to 17 years............	1,342	236	1,106	41,759	41,214	545
18 to 19 years............	1,407	243	1,164	30,573	30,094	479
20 years................	995	146	849	15,797	15,452	345
21 to 24 years............	3,885	655	3,230	50,657	49,339	1,318
25 to 29 years............	5,841	1,117	4,724	49,934	47,984	1,950
30 to 34 years............	5,176	1,145	4,031	35,296	33,858	1,438
35 to 44 years............	7,421	1,928	5,493	65,809	63,772	2,037
45 to 54 years............	4,744	1,458	3,286	47,854	46,220	1,634
55 to 64 years............	2,827	1,016	1,811	32,218	28,494	3,724
65 years and over..........	1,984	796	1,188	27,001	23,921	3,080
Unknown................	42	....	42	385	256	129

AGE.	COLORED MALES.[1]			COLORED FEMALES.[1]		
	Total.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.	Total.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
All ages............	303,271	287,957	15,314	317,533	313,365	4,168
Under 5 years............	48,149	47,536	613	47,933	47,350	583
5 to 9 years............	35,443	35,010	433	35,565	35,130	435
10 to 14 years............	28,494	28,133	361	27,937	27,559	378
15 to 17 years............	19,118	18,835	283	22,641	22,379	262
18 to 19 years............	14,056	13,782	274	16,517	16,312	205
20 years................	7,051	6,833	218	8,746	8,619	127
21 to 24 years............	25,424	24,524	900	25,233	24,815	418
25 to 29 years............	23,974	22,469	1,505	25,960	25,515	445
30 to 34 years............	16,426	15,259	1,167	18,870	18,599	271
35 to 44 years............	30,472	28,884	1,588	35,337	34,888	449
45 to 54 years............	22,779	21,396	1,383	25,075	24,824	251
55 to 64 years............	17,106	13,507	3,599	15,112	14,987	125
65 years and over..........	14,597	11,700	2,897	12,404	12,221	183
Unknown................	182	89	93	203	167	36

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

TABLE 13.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, by provinces: 1907.*

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province.]

PROVINCE.	Total population.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
Cuba................	2,048,930	[1]1,369,476	423,537	176,509	79,458
Camagüey..................	118,269	80,322	26,316	6,676	4,955
Habana..................	538,010	345,801	124,166	39,486	28,557
City of Habana..........	*297,159*	*191,282*	*65,336*	*23,287*	*17,254*
Matanzas..................	239,812	153,450	46,013	30,278	10,071
Oriente..................	455,086	315,195	77,374	50,393	12,124
Pinar del Río..............	240,372	170,075	47,943	15,587	6,767
Santa Clara..............	457,431	304,633	101,725	34,089	16,984

[1] Includes 122 divorced.

TABLE 14.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, and by color, nativity, and sex: 1907.*

SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY.	Total population.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
Total.....................	2,048,980	[1]1,369,476	423,537	176,509	79,458
Males	1,074,882	751,869	217,511	85,131	20,371
Females	974,098	617,607	206,026	91,378	59,087
Native white..............	1,224,539	824,143	286,389	59,346	54,661
Males	608,597	437,552	130,611	28,573	11,861
Females	615,942	386,591	155,778	30,773	42,800
Foreign white.............	203,637	106,069	77,431	8,952	11,185
Males	163,014	92,239	57,759	7,582	5,434
Females	40,623	13,830	19,672	1,370	5,751
Colored[2].................	620,804	439,264	59,717	108,211	13,612
Males	303,271	222,078	29,141	48,976	3,076
Females	317,533	217,186	30,576	59,235	10,536

[1] Includes 1,098 divorced.   [2] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

TABLE 15.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, color, and nativity, and by sex and age: 1907.*

TOTAL POPULATON.

AGE.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
All ages	2,048,980	[1]1,369,476	423,537	176,509	79,458
Under 15 years	748,193	748,090	86	14	3
15 to 17 years	135,904	131,507	3,488	879	30
18 to 19 years	100,075	86,833	10,106	3,055	81
20 years	53,071	40,661	9,129	3,167	114
21 to 24 years	180,882	114,889	48,994	16,234	765
25 to 29 years	184,567	77,065	76,922	28,228	2,352
30 to 34 years	135,347	39,625	67,507	24,319	3,896
35 to 44 years	226,110	52,670	111,023	47,051	15,366
45 to 54 years	150,053	34,521	63,127	30,743	21,662
55 to 64 years	80,945	23,439	24,248	14,421	18,837
65 years and over	53,145	19,682	8,850	8,289	16,324
Unknown	688	494	57	109	28

TOTAL MALES.

AGE.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
All ages	1,074,882	751,869	217,511	85,131	20,371
Under 15 years	380,263	380,254	4	3	2
15 to 17 years	65,979	65,901	41	25	12
18 to 19 years	50,840	50,182	415	222	21
20 years	26,161	24,837	822	478	24
21 to 24 years	99,134	80,124	13,668	5,171	171
25 to 29 years	100,051	52,855	35,144	11,455	597
30 to 34 years	74,971	26,410	36,218	11,411	932
35 to 44 years	124,491	31,136	65,481	24,083	3,791
45 to 54 years	82,395	17,548	41,663	17,659	5,525
55 to 64 years	43,441	12,252	17,290	9,144	4,836
65 years and over	26,779	10,071	6,812	5,440	4,456
Unknown	377	299	34	40	4

TOTAL FEMALES.

AGE.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
All ages	974,098	617,607	206,026	91,378	59,087
Under 15 years	367,930	367,836	82	11	1
15 to 17 years	69,925	65,606	3,447	854	18
18 to 19 years	49,235	36,651	9,691	2,833	60
20 years	26,910	15,824	8,307	2,689	90
21 to 24 years	81,748	34,765	35,326	11,063	594
25 to 29 years	84,516	24,210	41,778	16,773	1,755
30 to 34 years	60,376	13,215	31,289	12,908	2,964
35 to 44 years	101,619	21,534	45,542	22,968	11,575
45 to 54 years	67,658	16,973	21,464	13,084	16,137
55 to 64 years	37,504	11,187	7,039	5,277	14,001
65 years and over	26,366	9,611	2,038	2,849	11,868
Unknown	311	195	23	69	24

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

AGE.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
All ages	1,224,539	824,143	286,389	59,346	54,661
Under 15 years	513,277	513,202	67	6	2
15 to 17 years	86,437	83,343	2,738	339	17
18 to 19 years	59,720	50,921	7,669	1,077	53
20 years	31,079	22,799	7,010	1,202	68
21 to 24 years	107,162	63,774	36,705	6,130	553
25 to 29 years	103,133	35,437	54,780	11,281	1,635
30 to 34 years	71,506	15,209	44,477	9,138	2,682
35 to 44 years	118,735	18,974	72,626	16,279	10,856
45 to 54 years	76,972	11,346	40,592	9,614	15,420
55 to 64 years	36,552	5,710	14,693	3,252	12,897
65 years and over	19,833	3,348	5,007	1,012	10,466
Unknown	133	80	25	16	12

[1] Includes 1,098 divorced.

TABLE 15.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, color, and nativity, and by sex and age: 1907—Continued.*

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

AGE.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
All ages	608,597	437,552	130,611	28,573	11,861
Under 15 years	261,741	261,736	2	1	2
15 to 17 years	40,495	40,445	30	12	8
18 to 19 years	28,409	28,047	282	68	12
20 years	13,910	13,179	551	165	15
21 to 24 years	54,532	43,002	9,534	1,880	116
25 to 29 years	50,418	22,577	22,979	4,485	377
30 to 34 years	35,176	9,190	21,096	4,361	529
35 to 44 years	59,874	10,459	38,402	8,735	2,278
45 to 54 years	39,133	5,419	24,511	5,897	3,306
55 to 64 years	16,987	2,375	9,549	2,234	2,829
65 years and over	7,855	1,083	3,661	724	2,387
Unknown	67	40	14	11	2

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

AGE.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
All ages	615,942	386,591	155,778	30,773	42,800
Under 15 years	251,536	251,466	65	5	
15 to 17 years	45,942	42,898	2,708	327	9
18 to 19 years	31,311	22,874	7,387	1,009	41
20 years	17,169	9,620	6,459	1,037	53
21 to 24 years	52,630	20,772	27,171	4,250	437
25 to 29 years	52,715	12,860	31,801	6,796	1,258
30 to 34 years	36,330	6,019	23,381	4,777	2,153
35 to 44 years	58,861	8,515	34,224	7,544	8,578
45 to 54 years	37,839	5,927	16,081	3,717	12,114
55 to 64 years	19,565	3,335	5,144	1,018	10,068
65 years and over	11,978	2,265	1,346	288	8,079
Unknown	66	40	11	5	10

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

AGE.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
All ages	203,637	106,069	77,431	8,952	11,185
Under 15 years	11,395	11,389	6		3
15 to 17 years	7,708	7,607	88	10	3
18 to 19 years	9,782	9,367	383	27	5
20 years	6,195	5,699	455	34	7
21 to 24 years	23,063	19,188	3,557	279	39
25 to 29 years	31,500	19,649	10,662	933	256
30 to 34 years	28,545	11,968	14,510	1,571	496
35 to 44 years	41,566	12,254	24,389	3,092	1,831
45 to 54 years	25,227	5,508	14,749	2,013	2,957
55 to 64 years	12,175	2,254	6,272	779	2,870
65 years and over	6,311	1,037	2,350	210	2,714
Unknown	170	149	10	4	7

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

AGE.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
All ages	163,014	92,239	57,759	7,582	5,434
Under 15 years	6,436	6,435	1		
15 to 17 years	6,366	6,362	3		1
18 to 19 years	8,375	8,341	27	5	2
20 years	5,200	5,102	83	11	4
21 to 24 years	19,178	17,591	1,406	163	18
25 to 29 years	25,659	18,183	6,664	687	125
30 to 34 years	23,369	11,103	10,718	1,284	264
35 to 44 years	34,145	11,281	19,236	2,680	948
45 to 54 years	20,483	4,950	12,239	1,824	1,470
55 to 64 years	9,348	1,948	5,340	727	1,333
65 years and over	4,327	828	2,035	197	1,267
Unknown	128	115	7	4	2

TABLE 15.—*Population, classified by conjugal condition, color, and nativity, and by sex and age: 1907*—Continued.

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

AGE.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
All ages...............	40,623	13,830	19,672	1,370	5,751
Under 15 years...........	4,959	4,954	5	....	....
15 to 17 years...........	1,342	1,245	85	10	2
18 to 19 years...........	1,407	1,026	356	22	3
20 years.................	995	597	372	23	3
21 to 24 years...........	3,885	1,597	2,151	116	21
25 to 29 years...........	5,841	1,466	3,998	246	131
30 to 34 years...........	5,176	865	3,792	287	232
35 to 44 years...........	7,421	973	5,153	412	883
45 to 54 years...........	4,744	558	2,510	189	1,487
55 to 64 years...........	2,827	306	932	52	1,537
65 years and over........	1,984	209	315	13	1,447
Unknown.................	42	34	3	....	5

TOTAL COLORED.[1]

AGE.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
All ages...............	620,804	439,264	59,717	108,211	13,612
Under 15 years...........	223,521	223,499	13	8	1
15 to 17 years...........	41,759	40,557	662	530	10
18 to 19 years...........	30,573	26,545	2,054	1,951	23
20 years.................	15,797	12,163	1,664	1,931	39
21 to 24 years...........	50,657	31,927	8,732	9,825	173
25 to 29 years...........	49,934	21,979	11,480	16,014	461
30 to 34 years...........	35,296	12,448	8,520	13,610	718
35 to 44 years...........	65,809	21,442	14,008	27,680	2,679
45 to 54 years...........	47,854	17,667	7,786	19,116	3,285
55 to 64 years...........	32,218	15,475	3,283	10,390	3,070
65 years and over........	27,001	15,297	1,493	7,067	3,144
Unknown.................	385	265	22	89	9

COLORED MALES.[1]

AGE.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
All ages...............	303,271	222,078	29,141	48,976	3,076
Under 15 years...........	112,086	112,083	1	2	....
15 to 17 years...........	19,118	19,094	8	13	3
18 to 19 years...........	14,056	13,794	106	149	7
20 years.................	7,051	6,556	188	302	5
21 to 24 years...........	25,424	19,531	2,728	3,128	37
25 to 29 years...........	23,974	12,095	5,501	6,283	95
30 to 34 years...........	16,426	6,117	4,404	5,766	139
35 to 44 years...........	30,472	9,396	7,843	12,668	565
45 to 54 years...........	22,779	7,179	4,913	9,938	749
55 to 64 years...........	17,106	7,929	2,320	6,183	674
65 years and over........	14,597	8,160	1,116	4,519	802
Unknown.................	182	144	13	25	....

COLORED FEMALES.[1]

AGE.	Total.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
All ages...............	317,533	217,186	30,576	59,235	10,536
Under 15 years	111,435	111,416	12	6	1
15 to 17 years	22,641	21,463	654	517	7
18 to 19 years	16,517	12,751	1,948	1,802	16
20 years	8,746	5,607	1,476	1,629	34
21 to 24 years	25,233	12,396	6,004	6,697	136
25 to 29 years	25,960	9,884	5,979	9,731	366
30 to 34 years	18,870	6,331	4,116	7,844	579
35 to 44 years	35,337	12,046	6,165	15,012	2,114
45 to 54 years	25,075	10,488	2,873	9,178	2,536
55 to 64 years	15,112	7,546	963	4,207	2,396
65 years and over	12,404	7,137	377	2,548	2,342
Unknown	203	121	9	64	9

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

TABLE 16.—*Illegitimate children, classified by age, and by sex, color, and nativity: 1907.*

SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY.	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 years and over.
Total...........	257,888	87,960	60,586	37,579	38,385	19,188	14,190
Males	130,971	44,323	30,750	19,412	18,727	11,048	6,711
Females	126,917	43,637	29,836	18,167	19,658	8,140	7,479
Native white....	94,772	36,989	23,288	12,695	12,173	6,030	3,597
Males	49,543	18,792	11,937	6,728	6,241	3,821	2,024
Females	45,229	18,197	11,351	5,967	5,932	2,209	1,573
Foreign white....	341	50	52	59	59	35	86
Males	207	30	30	37	29	24	57
Females	134	20	22	22	30	11	29
Colored[1]........	162,775	50,921	37,246	24,825	26,153	13,123	10,507
Males	81,221	25,501	18,783	12,647	12,457	7,203	4,630
Females	81,554	25,420	18,463	12,178	13,696	5,920	5,877

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

TABLE 17.—*Population, classified by school attendance and literacy, by provinces: 1907.*

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province.]

PROVINCE.	Total population.	UNDER 10 YEARS.		10 YEARS AND OVER.			Not stated.
		Attending school.	Not attending school.	Attending school.	Not attending school.		
					Literate.	Illiterate.	
Cuba.....	2,048,980	64,111	503,296	107,258	725,894	643,615	4,806
Camagüey......	118,269	3,760	28,397	5,910	47,474	32,608	120
Habana.........	538,010	21,739	102,462	31,718	266,613	113,081	2,397
City of Habana	*297,159*	*13,360*	*43,088*	*19,525*	*182,143*	*38,693*	*350*
Matanzas.......	239,812	7,778	54,338	13,606	80,055	83,756	279
Oriente.........	455,086	12,239	128,545	21,629	133,458	158,308	907
Pinar del Río....	240,372	6,397	72,873	10,276	51,972	98,196	658
Santa Clara.....	457,431	12,198	116,681	24,119	146,322	157,666	445

TABLE 18.—*Population at least 10 years of age, classified by age, sex, color, and nativity, and by literacy: 1907.*

AGE, SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY.	Total.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Total	1,481,573	837,958	643,615
10 to 14 years	180,786	127,730	53,056
15 to 19 years	235,979	158,644	77,335
20 to 24 years	233,953	140,243	93,710
25 to 29 years	184,567	104,725	79,842
30 to 34 years	135,347	75,090	60,257
35 to 44 years	226,110	115,029	111,081
45 to 54 years	150,053	67,786	82,267
55 to 64 years	80,945	31,763	49,182
65 years and over	53,833	16,948	36,885
Total males	787,412	459,023	328,389
10 to 14 years	92,793	64,703	28,090
15 to 19 years	116,819	76,437	40,382
20 to 24 years	125,295	76,424	48,871
25 to 29 years	100,051	59,519	40,532
30 to 34 years	74,971	45,002	29,969
35 to 44 years	124,491	69,122	55,369
45 to 54 years	82,395	41,177	41,218
55 to 64 years	43,441	18,227	25,214
65 years and over	27,156	8,412	18,744
Total females	694,161	378,935	315,226
10 to 14 years	87,993	63,027	24,966
15 to 19 years	119,160	82,207	36,953
20 to 24 years	108,658	63,819	44,839
25 to 29 years	84,516	45,206	39,310
30 to 34 years	60,376	30,088	30,288
35 to 44 years	101,619	45,907	55,712
45 to 54 years	67,658	26,609	41,049
55 to 64 years	37,504	13,536	23,968
65 years and over	26,677	8,536	18,141
Native white	830,978	487,217	343,761
10 to 14 years	119,716	84,436	35,280
15 to 19 years	146,157	97,593	48,564
20 to 24 years	138,241	81,362	56,879
25 to 29 years	103,133	56,258	46,875
30 to 34 years	71,506	38,386	33,120
35 to 44 years	118,735	62,230	56,505
45 to 54 years	76,972	38,576	38,396
55 to 64 years	36,552	18,225	18,327
65 years and over	19,966	10,151	9,815
Native white males	408,239	236,920	171,319
10 to 14 years	61,383	43,032	18,351
15 to 19 years	68,904	44,322	24,582
20 to 24 years	68,442	39,759	28,683
25 to 29 years	50,418	27,561	22,857
30 to 34 years	35,176	19,134	16,042
35 to 44 years	59,874	31,447	28,427
45 to 54 years	39,133	19,552	19,581
55 to 64 years	16,987	8,244	8,743
65 years and over	7,922	3,869	4,053
Native white females	422,739	250,297	172,442
10 to 14 years	58,333	41,404	16,929
15 to 19 years	77,253	53,271	23,982
20 to 24 years	69,799	41,603	28,196
25 to 29 years	52,715	28,697	24,018
30 to 34 years	36,330	19,252	17,078
35 to 44 years	58,861	30,783	28,078
45 to 54 years	37,839	19,024	18,815
55 to 64 years	19,565	9,981	9,584
65 years and over	12,044	6,282	5,762

TABLE 18.—*Population at least 10 years of age, classified by age, sex, color, and nativity, and by literacy: 1907—Continued.*

AGE, SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY.	Total.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Total foreign white	196,881	146,443	50,438
10 to 14 years	4,639	3,834	805
15 to 19 years	17,490	14,407	3,083
20 to 24 years	29,258	22,412	6,846
25 to 29 years	31,500	23,702	7,798
30 to 34 years	28,545	21,310	7,235
35 to 44 years	41,566	30,263	11,303
45 to 54 years	25,227	18,183	7,044
55 to 64 years	12,175	8,400	3,775
65 years and over	6,481	3,932	2,549
Foreign white males	159,494	123,977	35,517
10 to 14 years	2,916	2,443	473
15 to 19 years	14,741	12,393	2,348
20 to 24 years	24,378	19,231	5,147
25 to 29 years	25,659	19,992	5,667
30 to 34 years	23,369	18,140	5,229
35 to 44 years	34,145	25,974	8,171
45 to 54 years	20,483	15,664	4,819
55 to 64 years	9,348	7,084	2,264
65 years and over	4,455	3,056	1,399
Foreign white females	37,387	22,466	14,921
10 to 14 years	1,723	1,391	332
15 to 19 years	2,749	2,014	735
20 to 24 years	4,880	3,181	1,699
25 to 29 years	5,841	3,710	2,131
30 to 34 years	5,176	3,170	2,006
35 to 44 years	7,421	4,289	3,132
45 to 54 years	4,744	2,519	2,225
55 to 64 years	2,827	1,316	1,511
65 years and over	2,026	876	1,150
Total colored[1]	453,714	204,298	249,416
10 to 14 years	56,431	39,460	16,971
15 to 19 years	72,332	46,644	25,688
20 to 24 years	66,454	36,469	29,985
25 to 29 years	49,934	24,765	25,169
30 to 34 years	35,296	15,394	19,902
35 to 44 years	65,809	22,536	43,273
45 to 54 years	47,854	11,027	36,827
55 to 64 years	32,218	5,138	27,080
65 years and over	27,386	2,865	24,521
Colored males[1]	219,679	98,126	121,553
10 to 14 years	28,494	19,228	9,266
15 to 19 years	33,174	19,722	13,452
20 to 24 years	32,475	17,434	15,041
25 to 29 years	23,974	11,966	12,008
30 to 34 years	16,426	7,728	8,698
35 to 44 years	30,472	11,701	18,771
45 to 54 years	22,779	5,961	16,818
55 to 64 years	17,106	2,899	14,207
65 years and over	14,779	1,487	13,292
Colored females[1]	234,035	106,172	127,863
10 to 14 years	27,937	20,232	7,705
15 to 19 years	39,158	26,922	12,236
20 to 24 years	33,979	19,035	14,944
25 to 29 years	25,960	12,799	13,161
30 to 34 years	18,870	7,666	11,204
35 to 44 years	35,337	10,835	24,502
45 to 54 years	25,075	5,066	20,009
55 to 64 years	15,112	2,239	12,873
65 years and over	12,607	1,378	11,229

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

Table 19.—*Population attending school, classified by months, sex, age, color, and nativity: 1907.*

AGE, SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY.	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Total.............................	171,369	12,230	17,882	23,077	31,163	87,017
Under 5 years................	56	6	21	13	6	10
5 to 9 years................	64,055	6,166	9,356	9,922	11,608	27,003
10 to 14 years.............	93,920	5,423	7,451	11,575	17,060	52,411
15 to 17 years.............	13,042	615	1,042	1,540	2,451	7,394
18 years and over..........	296	20	12	27	38	199
Total males.....................	88,708	6,380	9,462	12,009	16,257	44,600
Under 5 years................	25	2	11	4	3	5
5 to 9 years................	32,732	3,120	4,847	5,041	5,900	13,824
10 to 14 years.............	48,867	2,914	4,049	6,087	9,001	26,816
15 to 17 years.............	6,862	331	548	858	1,325	3,800
18 years and over..........	222	13	7	19	28	155
Total females...................	82,661	5,850	8,420	11,068	14,906	42,417
Under 5 years................	31	4	10	9	3	5
5 to 9 years................	31,323	3,046	4,509	4,881	5,708	13,179
10 to 14 years.............	45,053	2,509	3,402	5,488	8,059	25,595
15 to 17 years.............	6,180	284	494	682	1,126	3,594
18 years and over..........	74	7	5	8	10	44
Total native white.............	113,004	7,857	11,014	14,614	20,083	59,436
Under 5 years................	37	2	14	9	4	8
5 to 9 years................	41,084	3,931	5,783	6,210	7,339	17,821
10 to 14 years.............	62,420	3,479	4,528	7,343	11,020	36,050
15 to 17 years.............	9,230	431	680	1,034	1,690	5,395
18 years and over..........	233	14	9	18	30	162
Native white males............	59,632	4,170	5,998	7,759	10,675	31,030
Under 5 years................	18	1	7	3	2	5
5 to 9 years................	21,282	2,013	3,059	3,215	3,782	9,213
10 to 14 years.............	33,096	1,913	2,553	3,920	5,915	18,795
15 to 17 years.............	5,049	233	373	606	953	2,884
18 years and over..........	187	10	6	15	23	133
Native white females..........	53,372	3,687	5,016	6,855	9,408	28,406
Under 5 years................	19	1	7	6	2	3
5 to 9 years................	19,802	1,918	2,724	2,995	3,557	8,608
10 to 14 years.............	29,324	1,566	1,975	3,423	5,105	17,255
15 to 17 years.............	4,181	198	307	428	737	2,511
18 years and over..........	46	4	3	3	7	29
Total foreign white...........	3,670	355	418	470	640	1,787
Under 5 years................	3	1	1	....	1	....
5 to 9 years................	1,558	195	209	238	262	654
10 to 14 years.............	1,833	135	184	204	331	979
15 to 17 years.............	265	23	23	26	47	146
18 years and over..........	11	1	1	1	....	8
Foreign white males..........	2,002	208	244	253	357	940
Under 5 years................	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 to 9 years................	872	108	127	135	149	353
10 to 14 years.............	984	84	102	107	183	508
15 to 17 years.............	136	15	14	11	25	71
18 years and over..........	10	1	1	....	....	8
Foreign white females........	1,668	147	174	217	283	847
Under 5 years................	3	1	1	....	1	....
5 to 9 years................	686	87	82	103	113	301
10 to 14 years.............	849	51	82	97	148	471
15 to 17 years.............	129	8	9	15	22	75
18 years and over..........	1	....	....	1	....	....

Table 19.—*Population attending school, classified by months, sex, age, color, and nativity: 1907—Continued.*

AGE, SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY.	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 to 7 months.	8 months or more.
Total colored[1]..................	54,695	4,018	6,450	7,993	10,440	25,794
Under 5 years................	16	3	6	3	2	2
5 to 9 years................	21,413	2,040	3,364	3,474	4,007	8,528
10 to 14 years.............	29,667	1,809	2,739	4,028	5,709	15,382
15 to 17 years.............	3,547	161	339	480	714	1,853
18 years and over..........	52	5	2	8	8	29
Colored males[1]...............	27,074	2,002	3,220	3,997	5,225	12,630
Under 5 years................	7	1	4	1	1	....
5 to 9 years................	10,578	999	1,661	1,691	1,969	4,258
10 to 14 years.............	14,787	917	1,394	2,060	2,903	7,513
15 to 17 years.............	1,677	83	161	241	347	845
18 years and over..........	25	2	....	4	5	14
Colored females[1]............	27,621	2,016	3,230	3,996	5,215	13,164
Under 5 years................	9	2	2	2	1	2
5 to 9 years................	10,835	1,041	1,703	1,783	2,038	4,270
10 to 14 years.............	14,880	892	1,345	1,968	2,806	7,869
15 to 17 years.............	1,870	78	178	239	367	1,008
18 years and over..........	27	3	2	4	3	15

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

Table 20.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, sex, color, and nativity, by provinces: 1907.*

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province.]

TOTAL POPULATION.

PROVINCE.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Without gainful occupation.
Total.....	2,048,980	374,969	12,805	122,288	136,419	126,021	1,276,478
Camagüey.......	118,269	24,198	660	6,260	5,651	6,113	75,387
Habana.........	538,010	46,089	5,779	55,128	66,192	56,417	308,405
City of Habana.	*297,159*	*674*	*4,408*	*38,862*	*52,110*	*42,852*	*158,253*
Matanzas.......	239,812	49,095	1,345	16,707	13,474	11,778	147,413
Oriente........	455,086	87,980	1,903	19,026	19,379	23,265	303,533
Pinar del Río....	240,372	63,199	777	6,526	8,187	5,966	155,717
Santa Clara.....	457,431	104,408	2,341	18,641	23,536	22,482	286,023

TOTAL MALES.

PROVINCE.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Without gainful occupation.
Total.....	1,074,882	371,850	8,764	73,396	134,387	110,585	375,900
Camagüey......	62,118	24,135	426	4,033	5,572	5,477	22,475
Habana.........	284,751	45,894	4,509	34,738	65,095	48,354	86,161
City of Habana.	*157,155*	*674*	*3,620*	*23,431*	*51,164*	*36,548*	*41,718*
Matanzas.......	123,560	48,143	785	9,699	13,264	10,492	41,177
Oriente........	233,736	87,245	1,157	12,134	19,107	20,594	93,499
Pinar del Río....	128,542	62,539	540	2,689	8,083	5,460	49,231
Santa Clara.....	242,175	103,894	1,347	10,103	23,266	20,208	83,357

TABLE 20.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, sex, color, and nativity, by provinces: 1907—Continued.*

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province.]

TOTAL FEMALES.

PROVINCE.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Without gainful occupation.
Total.....	974,098	3,119	4,041	48,892	2,032	15,436	900,578
Camagüey......	56,151	63	234	2,227	79	636	52,912
Habana.........	253,259	195	1,270	20,390	1,097	8,063	222,244
City of Habana.	*140,004*	......	*788*	*15,431*	*946*	*6,304*	*116,535*
Matanzas.......	116,252	952	560	7,008	210	1,286	106,236
Oriente.........	221,350	735	746	6,892	272	2,671	210,034
Pinar del Río...	111,830	660	237	3,837	104	506	106,486
Santa Clara.....	215,256	514	994	8,538	270	2,274	202,666

TOTAL NATIVE WHITE.

PROVINCE.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Without gainful occupation.
Total.....	1,224,539	214,118	9,036	35,143	59,621	51,460	855,161
Camagüey......	88,661	17,464	466	3,207	3,486	2,929	61,109
Habana.........	316,040	29,897	3,932	14,504	24,188	24,718	218,801
City of Habana.	*148,528*	*170*	*2,865*	*8,009*	*17,172*	*17,040*	*103,272*
Matanzas.......	130,879	22,902	1,044	4,170	6,721	5,272	90,770
Oriente.........	231,585	43,864	1,223	5,222	9,514	6,005	165,757
Pinar del Río...	165,019	40,565	584	2,601	3,743	2,484	115,042
Santa Clara.....	292,355	59,426	1,787	5,439	11,969	10,052	203,682

NATIVE WHITE MALES.

PROVINCE.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Without gainful occupation.
Total.....	608,597	213,229	5,756	26,741	58,297	45,522	259,052
Camagüey......	44,555	17,427	263	2,430	3,432	2,604	18,399
Habana.........	153,211	29,784	2,935	11,764	23,398	21,439	63,891
City of Habana.	*69,183*	*170*	*2,303*	*6,378*	*16,462*	*14,858*	*29,012*
Matanzas.......	64,765	22,838	567	3,322	6,575	4,929	26,534
Oriente.........	114,870	43,686	690	4,146	9,407	5,418	51,523
Pinar del Río...	84,679	40,259	381	1,230	3,690	2,164	36,955
Santa Clara.....	146,517	59,235	920	3,849	11,795	8,968	61,750

NATIVE WHITE FEMALES.

PROVINCE.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Without gainful occupation.
Total.....	615,942	889	3,280	8,402	1,324	5,938	596,109
Camagüey......	44,106	37	203	777	54	325	42,710
Habana.........	162,829	113	997	2,740	790	3,279	154,910
City of Habana.	*79,345*	......	*562*	*1,631*	*710*	*2,182*	*74,260*
Matanzas.......	66,114	64	477	848	146	343	64,236
Oriente.........	116,715	178	533	1,076	107	587	114,234
Pinar del Río...	80,340	306	203	1,371	53	320	78,087
Santa Clara.....	145,838	191	867	1,590	174	1,084	141,932

TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE.

PROVINCE.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Without gainful occupation.
Total.....	203,637	51,530	2,738	22,623	63,444	21,986	41,316
Camagüey......	7,932	2,920	149	689	1,790	898	1,486
Habana.........	95,832	7,852	1,472	15,474	37,474	12,237	21,323
City of Habana.	*72,816*	*400*	*1,245*	*12,972*	*31,509*	*10,395*	*16,295*
Matanzas.......	17,656	5,841	207	1,306	4,814	1,456	4,032
Oriente.........	27,409	9,558	411	2,853	6,782	2,414	5,391
Pinar del Río...	15,483	7,634	153	460	3,573	1,623	2,040
Santa Clara.....	39,325	17,725	346	1,841	9,011	3,358	7,044

TABLE 20.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, sex, color, and nativity, by provinces: 1907—Continued.*

[Figures in italics are included in those for the province.]

FOREIGN WHITE MALES.

PROVINCE.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Without gainful occupation.
Total.....	163,014	51,449	2,321	18,210	63,029	21,347	6,658
Camagüey......	6,634	2,917	129	612	1,776	886	314
Habana.........	73,414	7,842	1,271	11,905	37,255	11,745	3,396
City of Habana.	*54,765*	*400*	*1,068*	*9,661*	*31,341*	*9,945*	*2,350*
Matanzas.......	13,917	5,825	163	1,149	4,776	1,434	570
Oriente.........	22,645	9,550	321	2,528	6,735	2,354	1,157
Pinar del Río...	13,591	7,622	131	407	3,531	1,604	296
Santa Clara.....	32,813	17,693	306	1,609	8,956	3,324	925

FOREIGN WHITE FEMALES.

PROVINCE.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Without gainful occupation.
Total.....	40,623	81	417	4,413	415	639	34,658
Camagüey......	1,298	3	20	77	14	12	1,172
Habana.........	22,418	10	201	3,569	219	492	17,927
City of Habana.	*18,051*	......	*177*	*3,311*	*168*	*450*	*13,945*
Matanzas.......	3,739	16	44	157	38	22	3,462
Oriente.........	4,764	8	90	325	47	60	4,234
Pinar del Río...	1,892	12	22	53	42	19	1,744
Santa Clara.....	6,512	32	40	232	55	34	6,119

TOTAL COLORED.[1]

PROVINCE.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Without gainful occupation.
Total.....	620,804	109,321	1,031	64,522	13,354	52,575	380,001
Camagüey......	21,676	3,814	45	2,364	375	2,286	12,792
Habana.........	126,138	8,340	375	25,150	4,530	19,462	68,281
City of Habana.	*75,815*	*104*	*298*	*17,881*	*3,429*	*16,417*	*38,686*
Matanzas.......	91,277	20,352	94	11,231	1,939	5,050	52,611
Oriente.........	196,092	34,558	269	10,951	3,083	14,846	132,385
Pinar del Río...	59,870	15,000	40	3,465	871	1,859	38,635
Santa Clara.....	125,751	27,257	208	11,361	2,556	9,072	75,297

COLORED MALES.[1]

PROVINCE.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Without gainful occupation.
Total.....	303,271	107,172	687	28,445	13,061	43,716	110,190
Camagüey......	10,929	3,791	34	991	364	1,987	3,762
Habana.........	58,126	8,268	303	11,069	4,442	15,170	18,874
City of Habana.	*33,207*	*104*	*249*	*7,392*	*3,361*	*11,745*	*10,356*
Matanzas.......	44,878	19,480	55	5,228	1,913	4,129	14,073
Oriente.........	96,221	34,009	146	5,460	2,965	12,822	40,819
Pinar del Río...	30,272	14,658	28	1,052	862	1,692	11,980
Santa Clara.....	62,845	26,966	121	4,645	2,515	7,916	20,682

COLORED FEMALES.[1]

PROVINCE.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Without gainful occupation.
Total.....	317,533	2,149	344	36,077	293	8,859	269,811
Camagüey......	10,747	23	11	1,373	11	299	9,030
Habana.........	68,012	72	72	14,081	88	4,292	49,407
City of Habana.	*42,608*	......	*49*	*10,489*	*68*	*3,672*	*28,330*
Matanzas.......	46,399	872	39	6,003	26	921	38,538
Oriente.........	99,871	549	123	5,491	118	2,024	91,566
Pinar del Río...	29,598	342	12	2,413	9	167	26,655
Santa Clara.....	62,906	291	87	6,716	41	1,156	54,615

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

TABLE 21.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, color, and nativity 1907.*

AGE, SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Without gainful occupation.
Total	2,048,980	374,969	12,805	122,288	136,419	126,021	1,276,478
Under 5 years......	567,407						567,407
10 to 14 years......	180,786	18,467	26	3,077	3,035	3,505	152,676
15 to 19 years......	235,979	55,048	1,164	15,358	20,216	23,284	120,909
20 to 24 years......	233,953	65,718	2,174	21,705	23,793	22,858	97,705
25 to 29 years......	184,567	50,892	2,004	17,697	20,057	17,564	76,353
30 to 34 years......	135,347	36,223	1,609	13,268	16,619	13,655	53,973
35 to 44 years......	226,110	62,692	2,769	22,407	25,635	23,013	89,594
45 to 54 years......	150,053	44,694	1,801	15,015	16,060	13,338	59,145
55 to 64 years......	80,945	24,667	881	8,677	7,543	5,926	33,251
65 years and over...	53,833	16,568	377	5,084	3,461	2,878	25,465
Total males...........	1,074,882	371,850	8,764	73,396	134,387	110,585	375,900
Under 5 years......	287,470						287,470
10 to 14 years......	92,793	18,276	21	1,607	2,986	2,919	66,984
15 to 19 years......	116,819	54,514	261	8,822	19,768	18,419	15,035
20 to 24 years......	125,295	65,399	963	14,554	23,363	19,473	1,543
25 to 29 years......	100,051	50,633	1,332	11,943	19,797	15,598	748
30 to 34 years......	74,971	36,025	1,204	8,342	16,454	12,429	517
35 to 44 years......	124,491	62,220	2,253	12,704	25,335	21,088	891
45 to 54 years......	82,395	44,221	1,583	7,732	15,856	12,320	683
55 to 64 years......	43,441	24,314	804	4,702	7,442	5,602	577
65 years and over...	27,156	16,248	343	2,990	3,386	2,737	1,452
Total females.........	974,098	3,119	4,041	48,892	2,032	15,436	900,578
Under 5 years......	279,937						279,937
10 to 14 years......	87,993	191	5	1,470	49	586	85,692
15 to 19 years......	119,160	534	903	6,536	448	4,865	105,874
20 to 24 years......	108,658	319	1,211	7,151	430	3,385	96,162
25 to 29 years......	84,516	259	672	5,754	260	1,966	75,605
30 to 34 years......	60,376	198	405	4,926	165	1,226	53,456
35 to 44 years......	101,619	472	516	9,703	300	1,925	88,703
45 to 54 years......	67,658	473	218	7,283	204	1,018	58,462
55 to 64 years......	37,504	353	77	3,975	101	324	32,674
65 years and over...	26,677	320	34	2,094	75	141	24,013
Total native white......	1,224,539	214,118	9,036	35,143	59,621	51,460	855,161
Under 5 years......	393,561						393,561
10 to 14 years......	119,716	12,853	13	1,228	1,701	1,623	102,298
15 to 19 years......	146,157	35,871	896	5,889	10,007	10,447	83,047
20 to 24 years......	138,241	40,337	1,697	8,134	11,346	9,794	66,933
25 to 29 years......	103,133	29,785	1,428	5,775	8,503	6,928	50,714
30 to 34 years......	71,506	20,425	1,076	3,561	6,289	5,264	34,891
35 to 44 years......	118,735	35,238	1,898	5,423	10,902	8,917	56,357
45 to 54 years......	76,972	24,063	1,241	3,166	6,862	5,390	36,250
55 to 64 years......	36,552	10,654	570	1,361	2,792	2,167	19,008
65 years and over...	19,966	4,892	217	606	1,219	930	12,102
Native white males....	608,597	213,229	5,756	26,741	58,297	45,522	259,052
Under 5 years......	200,358						200,358
10 to 14 years......	61,383	12,739	10	787	1,672	1,354	44,821
15 to 19 years......	68,904	35,630	138	4,213	9,681	8,607	10,635
20 to 24 years......	68,442	40,201	684	6,867	11,015	8,556	1,119
25 to 29 years......	50,418	29,701	882	4,816	8,326	6,263	430
30 to 34 years......	35,176	20,382	747	2,773	6,195	4,797	282
35 to 44 years......	59,874	35,126	1,494	3,917	10,734	8,135	468
45 to 54 years......	39,133	23,991	1,085	2,073	6,747	4,911	326
55 to 64 years......	16,987	10,593	519	880	2,739	2,033	223
65 years and over...	7,922	4,866	197	415	1,188	866	390

TABLE 21.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, color, and nativity: 1907—Continued.*

AGE, SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Without gainful occupation.
Native white females....	615,942	889	3,280	8,402	1,324	5,938	596,109
Under 5 years......	193,203			441	29	269	193,203
10 to 14 years......	58,333	114	3	441	29	269	57,477
15 to 19 years......	77,253	241	758	1,676	326	1,840	72,412
20 to 24 years......	69,799	136	1,013	1,267	331	1,238	65,814
25 to 29 years......	52,715	84	546	959	177	665	50,284
30 to 34 years......	36,330	43	329	788	94	467	34,609
35 to 44 years......	58,861	112	404	1,506	168	782	55,889
45 to 54 years......	37,839	72	156	1,093	115	479	35,924
55 to 64 years......	19,565	61	51	481	53	134	18,785
65 years and over...	12,044	26	20	191	31	64	11,712
Total foreign white......	203,637	51,530	2,738	22,623	63,444	21,986	41,316
Under 5 years......	6,756						6,756
10 to 14 years......	4,639	334	4	189	956	86	3,070
15 to 19 years......	17,490	3,276	68	1,937	8,652	1,174	2,383
20 to 24 years......	29,258	8,020	221	3,961	10,386	3,017	3,653
25 to 29 years......	31,500	8,670	430	4,076	9,727	3,718	4,879
30 to 34 years......	28,545	7,787	420	3,397	8,737	3,667	4,537
35 to 44 years......	41,566	11,587	.723	4,728	12,287	5,583	6,658
45 to 54 years......	25,227	7,018	470	2,668	7,735	2,995	4,341
55 to 64 years......	12,175	3,223	268	1,202	3,526	1,215	2,741
65 years and over...	6,481	1,615	134	465	1,438	531	2,298
Foreign white males....	163,014	51,449	2,321	18,210	63,029	21,347	6,658
Under 5 years......	3,520						3,520
10 to 14 years......	2,916	331	2	117	949	80	1,437
15 to 19 years......	14,741	3,270	32	1,380	8,597	1,068	394
20 to 24 years......	24,378	8,009	154	2,880	10,313	2,904	118
25 to 29 years......	25,659	8,662	347	3,245	9,665	3,605	135
30 to 34 years......	23,369	7,777	372	2,832	8,683	3,584	121
35 to 44 years......	34,145	11,572	635	4,051	12,203	5,465	219
45 to 54 years......	20,483	6,999	413	2,291	7,680	2,923	177
55 to 64 years......	9,348	3,218	246	1,018	3,511	1,194	161
65 years and over...	4,455	1,611	120	396	1,428	524	376
Foreign white females..	40,623	81	417	4,413	415	639	34,658
Under 5 years......	3,236						3,236
10 to 14 years......	1,723	3	2	72	7	6	1,633
15 to 19 years......	2,749	6	36	557	55	106	1,989
20 to 24 years......	4,880	11	67	1,081	73	113	3,535
25 to 29 years......	5,841	8	83	831	62	113	4,744
30 to 34 years......	5,176	10	48	565	54	83	4,416
35 to 44 years......	7,421	15	88	677	84	118	6,439
45 to 54 years......	4,744	19	57	377	55	72	4,164
55 to 64 years......	2,827	5	22	184	15	21	2,580
65 years and over...	2,026	4	14	69	10	7	1,922
Total colored [1]	620,804	109,321	1,031	64,522	13,354	52,575	380,001
Under 5 years......	167,090						167,090
10 to 14 years......	56,431	5,280	9	1,660	378	1,796	47,308
15 to 19 years......	72,332	15,901	200	7,532	1,557	11,663	35,479
20 to 24 years......	66,454	17,361	256	9,610	2,061	10,047	27,119
25 to 29 years......	49,934	12,437	146	7,846	1,827	6,918	20,760
30 to 34 years......	35,296	8,011	113	6,310	1,593	4,724	14,545
35 to 44 years......	65,809	15,867	148	12,256	2,446	8,513	26,579
45 to 54 years......	47,854	13,613	90	9,181	1,463	4,953	18,554
55 to 64 years......	32,218	10,790	43	6,114	1,225	2,544	11,502
65 years and over...	27,386	10,061	26	4,013	804	1,417	11,065

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

TABLE 21.—*Population, classified by general groups of occupations, age, sex, color, and nativity: 1907*—Continued.

AGE, SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY.	Total.	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Without gainful occupation.
Colored males	303,271	107,172	687	28,445	13,061	43,716	110,190
Under 5 years	83,592						83,592
10 to 14 years	28,494	5,206	9	703	365	1,485	20,726
15 to 19 years	33,174	15,614	91	3,229	1,490	8,744	4,006
20 to 24 years	32,475	17,189	125	4,807	2,035	8,013	306
25 to 29 years	23,974	12,270	103	3,882	1,806	5,730	183
30 to 34 years	16,426	7,866	85	2,737	1,576	4,048	114
35 to 44 years	30,472	15,522	124	4,736	2,398	7,488	204
45 to 54 years	22,779	13,231	85	3,368	1,429	4,486	180
55 to 64 years	17,106	10,503	39	2,804	1,192	2,375	193
65 years and over	14,779	9,771	26	2,179	770	1,347	686
Colored females¹	317,533	2,149	344	36,077	293	8,859	269,811
Under 5 years	83,498						83,498
10 to 14 years	27,937	74		957	13	311	26,582
15 to 19 years	39,158	287	109	4,303	67	2,919	31,473
20 to 24 years	33,979	172	131	4,803	26	2,034	26,813
25 to 29 years	25,960	167	43	3,964	21	1,188	20,577
30 to 34 years	18,870	145	28	3,573	17	676	14,431
35 to 44 years	35,337	345	24	7,520	48	1,025	26,375
45 to 54 years	25,075	382	5	5,813	34	467	18,374
55 to 64 years	15,112	287	4	3,310	33	169	11,309
65 years and over	12,607	290		1,834	34	70	10,379

¹Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

TABLE 22.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, by sex, color, and nativity: 1907.*

OCCUPATION.	TOTAL.		NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.¹	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Actors	66	26	22	7	35	19	9	
Agents (real estate), collectors, and commercial travelers	772	1	356		372	1	44	
Apprentices	1,130	10	652	3	23	1	455	6
Architects and draftsmen	278		152		111		15	
Artists	325	104	124	43	171	54	30	7
Bakers	6,161	1	2,502		1,262		2,397	1
Bankers, brokers, capitalists, and financiers	2,649	143	1,623	108	961	21	65	14
Barbers and hairdressers	5,011	28	2,080	3	619	19	2,312	6
Blacksmiths	3,668		1,373		862		1,433	
Bleachers, dyers, and scourers	29		7		19		3	
Boarding house, hotel, restaurant, and saloon keepers	197	4	48	2	111	1	38	1
Boilermakers	888		491		276		121	
Boxmakers (wooden)	281	2	76		101		104	2
Bookbinders	87		50		34		3	
Bookkeepers	438		263		164		11	
Brickmakers	228		91		107		30	
Broom and brush makers	88	1	34	1	27		27	
Builders and contractors	546		218		227		101	
Butchers	1,008	2	441		174		393	2
Cabinetmakers	340	2	106		88		146	2
Carpenters	21,420		7,589		4,570		9,261	
Carriage and wagon makers	27		13		13		1	
Charcoal burners	2,511	5	754	1	1,187		570	4
Cigar factory operatives	24,161	3,342	12,828	2,094	1,931	1,083	9,402	165
Clerks and copyists	25,599	884	18,223	763	5,579	54	1,797	67
Confectioners	176	10	59	2	38		79	8
Coopers	690		223		75		392	
Dairymen	391		197		130		64	
Dentists	385	5	288	4	57	1	40	
Draymen and hackmen	10,199		4,100		3,170		2,929	
Dressmakers	5	2,332	2	558	1	176	2	1,598
Electricians	390		217		126		47	
Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors	803	1	463		326	1	14	
Engravers	47		15		27		5	
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers	364,821	3,110	210,138	887	48,768	80	105,915	2,143
Firemen (not locomotive)	937		143		403		391	
Fishermen	1,689	4	1,081	1	327		281	3
Gardeners and florists	654	3	84		372		198	3

¹Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

TABLE 22.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, by sex, color, and nativity: 1907—Continued.*

OCCUPATION.	TOTAL.		NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.[1]	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Gold and silver workers	574		279	1	73		222	
Harnessmakers	1,945		928		147		870	
Hostlers	431		78		196		157	
Housekeepers and stewards	175	34	89	8	76	5	10	21
Hucksters and peddlers	2,304	140	766	13	713	43	825	84
Iron and steel workers	470		309		79		82	
Janitors and sextons	171	262	59	193	70	7	42	62
Journalists	324	5	211	4	96		17	1
Laborers (not specified)	41,767	591	16,425	299	9,814	37	15,528	255
Launderers and laundresses	1,527	24,016	317	3,661	597	468	613	19,887
Lawyers	1,347	2	1,185	1	158	1	4	
Literary and scientific persons	120	2	62	2	54		4	
Lumbermen	386		269		16		101	
Machinists	1,408		687		399		322	
Masons	12,161	2	2,594	1	2,645		6,922	1
Mechanics	7,917		4,822		1,559		1,536	
Merchants	50,302	554	19,986	230	26,077	230	4,239	94
Messenger and office boys	535		264		61		210	
Miners and quarrymen	1,662		29		1,556		77	
Musicians	711	51	183	30	164	11	364	10
Nurses	246	576	63	353	173	143	10	80
Officials (government)	205		126		68		11	
Officials of banks and companies	72	1	23		41	1	8	
Officials of manufacturing companies	895	11	329		438	10	128	1
Packers and shippers	60		33		12		15	
Painters	2,428	6	1,236	4	396	1	796	1
Photographers	324	4	200	3	100		24	1
Physicians and surgeons	1,240	3	1,084	2	147	1	9	
Plumbers	112		53		31		28	
Potters	555		286		125		144	
Printers, lithographers, etc.	1,784	33	1,344	29	282	1	158	3
Ropemakers	40	2	13	2	15		12	
Sail, awning, and tent makers	54		25		15		14	
Sailors and boatmen	6,446		2,444		3,447		555	
Salesmen and saleswomen	32,208	116	8,995	39	21,220	53	1,993	24
Seamstresses	6	9,464	2	3,121		261	4	6,082
Servants	15,934	23,378	2,234	3,884	5,561	3,729	8,139	15,765
Ship and boat builders	111		89		22			
Shirtmakers	120	3	48	2	35		37	1
Shoemakers	6,829	19	2,047	13	1,226	2	3,556	4

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

TABLE 22.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, by sex, color, and nativity: 1907—Continued.*

OCCUPATION.	TOTAL.		NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.[1]	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Soldiers and policemen	8,238		5,385		1,135		1,718	
Steam railway employees	948	3	278	3	509		161	
Stenographers and typewriters	129	134	87	116	35	9	7	9
Stock raisers	1,699		1,153		157		389	
Stonecutters	715		195		452		68	
Street railway employees	587		207		356		24	
Sugarmakers	572		484		46		42	
Tailors	5,095	17	915	1	1,173	3	3,007	13
Tanners	401		73		297		31	
Teachers	2,132	3,832	1,512	3,184	507	321	113	327
Telegraph and telephone operators	592	55	515	49	71	4	6	2
Tinners	830	22	448	19	101	3	281	
Trunk and leather-case makers	50		9		2		39	
Veterinary surgeons	63		22		36		5	
Watch and clock makers	306	2	168	2	109		29	
Weavers and lace makers	19	95	6	46	9	8	4	41
Wood choppers	408	2	199	1	73	1	136	

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

TABLE 23.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, by sex and age: 1907.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	10 to 14 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.								
Actors.	66	1	4	10	26	14	11	
Agents (real estate, collectors, and commercial travelers).	772	1	16	71	219	231	211	23
Apprentices.	1,130	377	731	21	1			
Architects and draftsmen.	278		10	23	63	79	81	22
Artists.	325	7	45	43	111	76	38	5
Bakers.	6,161	124	940	1,464	1,818	1,078	673	64
Bankers, brokers, capitalists, and financiers.	2,649		5	81	304	534	1,200	525
Barbers and hairdressers.	5,011	167	999	1,085	1,347	821	536	56
Blacksmiths.	3,668	122	837	646	846	651	507	59
Bleachers, dyers, and scourers.	29		4	6	10	5	4	
Boarding house, hotel, restaurant, and saloon keepers.	197	4	13	35	60	38	35	12
Boilermakers.	888	4	115	160	254	170	163	10
Boxmakers (wooden).	231	7	38	52	68	30	32	4
Bookbinders.	87	4	18	16	18	14	14	3
Bookkeepers.	438	1	30	79	118	111	93	6
Brickmakers.	228	5	36	54	63	31	35	4
Broom and brush makers.	88	4	21	23	18	7	6	9
Builders and contractors.	546			47	165	175	143	15
Butchers.	1,008	6	68	177	274	263	196	24
Cabinetmakers.	340	14	78	64	75	61	42	6
Carpenters.	21,420	509	3,391	3,454	5,195	4,167	3,956	688
Carriage and wagon makers.	27		4	4	9	4	9	
Charcoal burners.	2,511	75	296	447	709	492	386	106
Cigar factory operatives.	24,161	618	4,421	4,160	6,260	4,555	3,623	524
Clergymen.	372			5	104	133	101	28
Clerks and copyists.	25,599	418	3,415	4,428	7,030	5,025	4,800	483
Confectioners.	176	2	52	69	48	39	34	12
Coopers.	690	7	112	64	121	195	207	39
Dairymen.	391	41		36	86	60	27	1
Dentists.	385				119	103	115	9
Draymen and hackmen.	10,199	47	816	2,006	3,364	2,196	1,636	134
Dressmakers.	5			3				
Electricians.	390	3	36	88	154	89	20	
Engineers (civil, etc.), and surveyors.	803		13	125	303	174	158	30
Engravers.	47	2	12	10	7	8	6	2
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers.	364,821	18,049	53,553	64,034	84,824	60,976	67,319	16,066
Firemen (not locomotive).	937	1	66	212	326	214	101	17
Fishermen.	1,689	49	247	298	378	304	369	44
Gardeners and florists.	654	5	42	80	152	126	187	62
Gold and silver workers.	574	20	96	94	122	87	135	20
Harnessmakers.	1,945	78	440	280	503	305	288	45

TABLE 23.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, by sex and age: 1907—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	10 to 14 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.								
Hostlers.	431	7	74	84	115	59	74	18
Housekeepers and stewards.	175	1	12	17	59	41	40	5
Hucksters and peddlers.	2,304	72	309	367	525	435	439	157
Iron and steel workers.	470	9	111	112	115	64	57	2
Janitors and sextons.	171		12	17	36	38	59	8
Journalists.	324	1	6	33	113	93	70	8
Laborers (not specified).	41,767	794	5,715	7,618	10,972	7,579	7,339	1,750
Launderers.	1,527	15	149	305	538	324	176	20
Lawyers.	1,347		1	16	295	420	506	77
Literary and scientific persons.	120			16	53	24	18	5
Lumbermen.	386	2	41	89	104	75	70	5
Machinists.	1,498		50	189	501	388	322	36
Masons.	12,161	213	1,755	2,150	2,974	2,306	2,357	406
Mechanics.	7,917	114	1,194	1,576	2,252	1,557	1,107	117
Merchants.	50,302	117	1,592	6,314	15,673	12,893	12,068	1,045
Messengers and office boys.	535	208	153	39	40	29	38	28
Miners and quarrymen.	1,662	13	181	465	628	283	106	8
Musicians.	711	8	88	149	167	157	106	36
Nurses.	246		22	88	95	28	39	8
Officials (government).	205			60	50	54	80	8
Officials of banks and companies.	72		3	11	19	17	20	5
Officials of manufacturing companies.	895		49	117	273	210	208	35
Packers and shippers.	60	3	7	8	16	19	9	1
Painters.	2,428	25	331	523	677	500	340	32
Photographers.	324	2	43	63	87	68	58	3
Physicians and surgeons.	1,240			58	318	349	473	42
Plumbers.	112	1	25	22	29	24	10	1
Potters.	555	9	84	105	133	114	90	20
Printers, lithographers, etc.	1,784	87	479	368	404	285	147	14
Ropemakers.	40		9	11	12			
Sail, awning, and tent makers.	54		5	4	13	7	15	
Sailors and boatmen.	6,446	98	697	1,177	1,789	1,352	1,168	165
Salesmen.	32,208	2,004	12,372	8,182	6,223	2,001	1,249	177
Seamstresses.	6		3					
Servants.	15,934	615	1,855	2,250	3,638	2,778	3,699	1,090
Ship and boat builders.	111	6	28	16	23	5	24	9
Shirtmakers.	120		22	27	39	24	5	2
Shoemakers.	6,829	175	1,046	1,139	1,557	1,428	1,315	169
Soldiers and policemen.	8,238	3	28	3,193	3,494	1,194	489	43
Steam railway employees.	948	2	70	193	328	201	143	11
Stenographers and typewriters.	129		44	36	34	8	6	
Stock raisers.	1,099	74	241	285	366	328	358	49
Stonecutters.	715	10	89	133	245	149	81	8

TABLE 23.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, by sex and age: 1907—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	10 to 14 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.								
Street railway employees	587		5	102	289	151	40	
Sugarmakers	572		25	73	124	152	174	24
Tailors	5,095	174	1,087	995	1,215	847	657	120
Tanners	401	7	42	89	121	79	58	5
Teachers	2,132		44	376	649	473	517	73
Telegraph and telephone operators	592	9	149	177	120	56	77	4
Tinners	830	24	144	152	166	160	164	20
Trunk and leather-case makers	50	2	15	17	10	4	2	
Veterinary surgeons	63			4	10	14	30	4
Watch and clock makers	306	1	24	41	58	66	89	27
Weavers and lace makers	19		1	3	5	7	2	1
Wood choppers	408	42	90	59	74	62	69	12
FEMALES.								
Actresses	26	1	3	7	10	5		
Agents (real estate), collectors and commercial travelers								
Apprentices	10							
Architects and draftsmen	1							1
Artists	104	3	19	26	39	13	3	1
Bakers	1							
Bankers, brokers, capitalists, and financiers	143			2	15	31	64	31
Boarding house, hotel, restaurant, and saloon keepers	4					1	1	
Bookbinders	2				2			
Broom and brush makers	1				2			
Cabinetmakers	2							1
Carpenters	2		1	1				
Charcoal burners	5		1					
Cigar factory operatives	3,342	168	1,169	737	654	372	221	21
Clergymen	8				5	3		
Clerks and copyists	884	13	225	226	212	114	88	6
Confectioners	10	1	1		2	1	3	3
Dentists	5			3	1	1		
Dressmakers	2,332	53	600	557	578	321	209	14
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	1				1	1		
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers	3,110	189	532	319	456	471	824	319
Fishermen	4	2	2					
Gardeners and florists	3						2	
Hairdressers	28	1	5	2			2	1
Harnessmakers	1						7	
Housekeepers	34		2	1	9	9	11	2
Hucksters and peddlers	140	6	14	15	15	29	39	22

TABLE 23.—Persons engaged in selected occupations, by sex and age: 1907—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	10 to 14 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.								
Janitresses	262	1	20	17	39	74	105	6
Journalists	5				4		1	
Laborers (not specified)	591	41	152	93	101	78	108	18
Laundresses	24,016	197	2,516	3,407	6,052	5,565	5,514	765
Lawyers	2			1		1		
Literary and scientific persons	2		1	1	1			
Masons								
Merchants	554	16	85	98	129	107	103	16
Musicians	51	1	6	15	18	4	7	
Nurses	576	4	114	145	155	79	63	16
Officials of banks and companies	1						1	
Officials of manufacturing companies	11			2	2	2	2	1
Painters	6			1	1	1	1	
Photographers	4				1	2		
Physicians and surgeons	33			3	2	1	1	
Printers, lithographers, etc.	83	7	19		21	8		
Ropemakers	2	1						
Saleswomen	116	13	49	18	21	8	7	
Seamstresses	9,464	339	2,990	2,050	1,898	1,202	887	98
Servants	23,378	1,227	3,726	3,485	4,309	3,895	5,449	1,287
Shirtmakers	3	2						
Shoemakers	19	1	6	2	5	3	2	
Steam railway employees	3							
Stenographers and typewriters	134		47	47	31	7	2	
Tailoresses	17	1	6	4	2	2	2	
Teachers	3,832	1	873	1,158	997	489	282	33
Telegraph and telephone operators	55	1	27	24	8			
Trunk and leather-case makers	22	2	4	6	8		2	
Watch and clock makers	2				2			
Weavers and lace makers	95	4	31	16	20	11	10	3
Wood choppers	2				1	1		

TABLE 24.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, by sex and literacy: 1907.*

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	Literate.	Illiterate.	DEGREES RECEIVED. Academic.	Professional.
MALES.					
Actors	66	66	....	3	3
Agents (real estate), collectors, and commercial travelers	772	752	20	16	4
Apprentices	1,130	998	132	....	
Architects and draftsmen	278	277	1	27	62
Artists	325	323	2	7	4
Bakers	6,161	4,599	1,562	1	
Bankers, brokers, capitalists, and financiers	2,649	2,541	108	76	26
Barbers and hairdressers	5,011	4,682	329	3	4
Blacksmiths	3,668	3,177	491	2	3
Bleachers, dyers, and scourers	29	27	2		
Boarding house, hotel, restaurant, and saloon keepers	197	160	37		1
Boilermakers	888	798	99		
Boxmakers (wooden)	231	204	27		
Bookbinders	87	87	....		
Bookkeepers	438	438	....	71	70
Brickmakers	228	164	64		
Broom and brush makers	88	69	19		
Builders and contractors	546	449	97	2	1
Butchers	1,008	722	286		
Cabinetmakers	340	322	18		
Carpenters	21,420	18,546	2,874	2	
Carriage and wagon makers	27	26	1		
Charcoal burners	2,511	1,022	1,489		
Cigar factory operatives	24,161	21,063	3,098	6	1
Clergymen	372	372	....	61	82
Clerks and copyists	25,599	25,599	....	442	115
Confectioners	176	142	34		
Coopers	690	475	215		
Dairymen	391	175	216		
Dentists	385	385	....	22	331
Draymen and hackmen	10,199	5,826	4,373		
Dressmakers	5	5	....		
Electricians	390	380	10	7	5
Engineers (civil, etc.), and surveyors	803	799	4	160	523
Engravers	47	47	....	1	
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers	364,821	129,794	235,027	77	28
Firemen (not locomotive)	937	628	309		
Fishermen	1,689	705	984		
Gardeners and florists	654	366	288		
Gold and silver workers	574	554	20	1	
Harnessmakers	1,945	1,688	257	1	
Hostlers	431	205	226		
Housekeepers and stewards	175	170	5	4	
Hucksters and peddlers	2,304	1,421	883		
Iron and steel workers	470	442	28		1
Janitors and sextons	171	148	23		
Journalists	324	324	....	23	10
Laborers (not specified)	41,767	20,780	20,987	4	1
Launderers	1,527	1,135	392	1	
Lawyers	1,347	1,347	....	110	1,086
Literary and scientific persons	120	120	....	13	32
Lumbermen	386	143	243		
Machinists	1,498	1,359	139	28	60
Masons	12,161	8,789	3,372	1	2
Mechanics	7,917	7,354	563	43	174
Merchants	50,302	46,144	4,158	451	574
Messengers and office boys	535	253	282		
Miners and quarrymen	1,662	905	757		
Musicians	711	693	18	44	8
Nurses	246	238	8	3	
Officials (government)	205	205	....	18	11
Officials of banks and companies	72	61	11		
Officials of manufacturing companies	895	762	133	5	1
Packers and shippers	60	49	11		
Painters	2,428	2,217	211	16	14
Photographers	324	323	1	40	
Physicians and surgeons	1,240	1,240	....	108	1,091
Plumbers	112	104	8		
Potters	555	342	213		
Printers, lithographers, etc.	1,784	1,782	2	6	
Ropemakers	40	34	6		
Sail, awning, and tent makers	54	53	1		
Sailors and boatmen	6,446	4,030	2,416	30	35
Salesmen	32,208	30,462	1,746	31	7

TABLE 24.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, by sex and literacy: 1907*—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	Literate.	Illiterate.	DEGREES RECEIVED. Academic.	Professional.
MALES—continued.					
Seamstresses	6	6	....		
Servants	15,934	9,692	6,242	2	
Ship and boat builders	111	95	16		
Shirtmakers	120	118	2		
Shoemakers	6,829	5,479	1,350	1	
Soldiers and policemen	8,238	7,901	337	16	9
Steam railway employees	948	641	307		2
Stenographers and typewriters	129	129	....	7	3
Stock raisers	1,699	775	924	2	
Stonecutters	715	567	148		
Street railway employees	587	572	15		
Sugarmakers	572	545	27	2	6
Tailors	5,095	4,961	134	1	
Tanners	401	310	91		
Teachers	2,132	2,132	....	864	434
Telegraph and telephone operators	592	589	3	38	18
Tinners	830	747	83	1	
Trunk and leather-case makers	50	42	8		
Veterinary surgeons	63	63	....	8	32
Watch and clock makers	306	298	8	2	1
Weavers and lace makers	19	12	7		
Wood choppers	408	118	290		
FEMALES.					
Actresses	26	25	1		
Agents (real estate), collectors and commercial travelers	1	1	....		
Apprentices	10	10	....		
Architects and draftsmen	1	1	....		
Artists	104	102	2	8	
Bakers	1	....	1		
Bankers, brokers, capitalists, and financiers	143	132	11	3	
Boarding house, hotel, restaurant, and saloon keepers	4	4	....		
Bookbinders	2	2	....		
Broom and brush makers	1	....	1		
Cabinetmakers	2	2	....		
Carpenters	2	2	....		
Charcoal burners	5	....	5		
Cigar factory operatives	3,342	2,600	742		
Clergymen	8	8	....		
Clerks and copyists	884	884	....	18	4
Confectioners	10	5	5		
Dentists	5	5	....		5
Dressmakers	2,332	2,181	151		
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	1	1	....		
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers	3,110	643	2,467		
Fishermen	4	1	3		
Gardeners and florists	3	....	3		
Hairdressers	28	25	3		
Harnessmakers	1	1	....		
Housekeepers	34	18	16		
Hucksters and peddlers	140	34	106		
Janitresses	262	196	66		
Journalists	5	5	....	2	1
Laborers (not specified)	591	314	277		
Laundresses	24,016	7,869	16,147		
Lawyers	2	2	....	1	1
Literary and scientific persons	2	2	....		
Masons	2	2	....		
Merchants	554	335	219	3	16
Musicians	51	51	....	13	6
Nurses	576	487	89	23	100
Officials of banks and companies	1	1	....		
Officials of manufacturing companies	11	7	4		
Painters	6	6	....		
Photographers	4	4	....	1	
Physicians and surgeons	3	3	....		1
Printers, lithographers, etc.	33	33	....		
Ropemakers	2	2	....		
Saleswomen	116	88	28		1
Seamstresses	9,464	8,099	1,365		
Servants	23,378	10,596	12,782	1	

TABLE 24.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, by sex and literacy: 1907—*
Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	Literate.	Illiterate.	DEGREES RECEIVED.	
				Academic.	Professional.
FEMALES—continued.					
Shirtmakers.	3	2	1		
Shoemakers.	19	18	1		
Steam railway employees.	3		3		
Stenographers and typewriters.	134	134		10	2
Tailoresses.	17	17			
Teachers.	3,832	3,832		1,558	895
Telegraph and telephone operators.	55	55		1	
Trunk and leather-case makers.	22	20	2		
Watch and clock makers.	2	2			
Weavers and lace makers.	95	70	25		
Wood choppers.	2		2		

TABLE 25.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, by sex and conjugal condition:*
1907.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	Single and unknown.[1]	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
MALES.					
Actors.	66	25	29	8	4
Agents (real estate), collectors, and commercial travelers.	772	274	410	61	27
Apprentices.	1,130	1,129			1
Architects and draftsmen.	278	81	161	11	25
Artists.	325	153	142	21	9
Bakers.	6,161	3,592	1,650	811	108
Bankers, brokers, capitalists, and financiers.	2,649	489	1,714	121	325
Barbers and hairdressers.	5,011	2,868	1,478	561	104
Blacksmiths.	3,668	2,126	1,077	379	86
Bleachers, dyers, and scourers.	29	19	7	2	1
Boarding house, hotel, restaurant, and saloon keepers.	197	111	63	15	8
Boilermakers.	888	436	351	75	26
Boxmakers (wooden).	231	147	58	18	8
Bookbinders.	87	55	26	4	2
Bookkeepers.	438	191	224	11	12
Brickmakers.	228	157	54	10	7
Broom and brush makers.	88	70	13	4	1
Builders and contractors.	546	193	270	66	17
Butchers.	1,008	388	353	245	22
Cabinetmakers.	340	197	97	35	11
Carpenters.	21,420	10,847	7,160	2,611	802
Carriage and wagon makers.	27	11	8	5	3
Charcoal burners.	2,511	1,561	626	279	45
Cigar factory operatives.	24,161	12,921	6,894	3,530	816
Clergymen.	372	298	70	1	3
Clerks and copyists.	25,599	12,568	10,609	1,473	949
Confectioners.	176	92	59	19	6
Coopers.	690	253	229	179	29
Dairymen.	391	258	113	15	5
Dentists.	385	110	239	21	15
Draymen and hackmen.	10,199	4,743	3,268	1,991	197
Dressmakers.	5	3	1	1	
Electricians.	390	183	177	22	8
Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors.	803	342	421	9	31
Engravers.	47	31	13	2	1
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers.	364,821	192,280	112,613	50,100	9,828
Firemen (not locomotive).	937	490	261	168	18
Fishermen.	1,689	835	520	264	70
Gardeners and florists.	654	401	184	51	18
Gold and silver workers.	574	287	212	51	24
Harnessmakers.	1,945	1,098	575	219	53
Hostlers.	431	329	69	25	8
Housekeepers and stewards.	175	88	73	10	4
Hucksters and peddlers.	2,304	1,324	602	316	62
Iron and steel workers.	470	273	159	31	7
Janitors and sextons.	171	82	64	11	14
Journalists.	324	124	165	20	15
Laborers (not specified).	41,767	22,819	10,239	7,658	1,051
Launderers.	1,527	965	337	183	42
Lawyers.	1,347	270	962	24	91
Literary and scientific persons.	120	63	51	4	2
Lumbermen.	386	183	120	73	10
Machinists.	1,498	549	713	174	62
Masons.	12,161	6,058	3,270	2,513	320
Mechanics.	7,917	4,129	2,839	729	220
Merchants.	50,302	21,544	23,221	3,604	1,933
Messengers and office boys.	535	495	23	10	7
Miners and quarrymen.	1,662	1,232	403	7	20
Musicians.	711	300	276	106	29
Nurses.	246	166	60	7	13
Officials (government).	205	44	144	7	10
Officials of banks and companies.	72	36	31	2	3
Officials of manufacturing companies.	895	395	367	95	38
Packers and shippers.	60	30	16	11	3
Painters.	2,428	1,272	724	357	75
Photographers.	324	162	141	12	9
Physicians and surgeons.	1,240	274	877	11	78
Plumbers.	112	64	31	16	1
Potters.	555	292	174	73	16
Printers, lithographers, etc.	1,784	1,182	477	80	45
Ropemakers.	40	31	7	2	
Sail, awning, and tent makers.	54	23	21	4	6
Sailors and boatmen.	6,446	3,202	2,621	453	170
Salesmen.	32,208	29,875	1,964	165	204
Seamstresses.	6	5			1
Servants.	15,934	11,247	2,464	1,789	434
Ship and boat builders.	111	63	39	3	6
Shirtmakers.	120	69	35	13	3

[1]Includes divorced.

TABLE 25.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, by sex and conjugal condition: 1907*—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	Single and unknown.[1]	Married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
MALES—continued.					
Shoemakers	6,829	3,567	2,034	971	257
Soldiers and policemen	8,238	5,204	2,486	425	123
Steam railway employees	948	532	312	81	23
Stenographers and typewriters	129	96	25	6	2
Stock raisers	1,699	799	637	198	65
Stonecutters	715	396	259	46	14
Street railway employees	587	268	219	82	18
Sugarmakers	572	212	281	45	34
Tailors	5,095	3,137	1,382	466	110
Tanners	401	256	112	23	10
Teachers	2,132	879	1,082	37	134
Telegraph and telephone operators	592	372	194	14	12
Tinners	830	433	279	98	20
Trunk and leather-case makers	50	36	3	11	
Veterinary surgeons	63	15	36	3	9
Watch and clock makers	306	126	140	17	23
Weavers and lace makers	19	11	4	3	1
Wood choppers	408	285	81	37	5
FEMALES.					
Actresses	26	15	8	2	1
Agents (real estate), collectors, and commercial travelers	1	1			
Apprentices	10	10			
Architects and draftsmen	1	1			
Artists	104	52	38	10	4
Bakers	1	1			
Bankers, brokers, capitalists, and financiers	143	34	19		90
Boarding house, hotel, restaurant, and saloon keepers	4	2	1		1
Bookbinders	2	1			1
Broom and brush makers	1	1			
Cabinetmakers	2	2			
Carpenters	2	2			
Charcoal burners	5	4			1
Cigar factory operatives	3,342	2,501	230	255	356
Clergymen	8	5	3		
Clerks and copyists	884	672	79	8	125
Confectioners	10	7	2		1
Dentists	5	1	3		1
Dressmakers	2,332	1,683	305	150	194
Engineers (civil) and surveyors	1		1		
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers	3,110	1,815	240	853	202
Fishermen	4	4			
Gardeners and florists	3	1		2	
Hairdressers	28	10	11	2	5
Harnessmakers	1	1			
Housekeepers	34	20	1	4	9
Hucksters and peddlers	140	71	40	14	15
Janitresses	262	98	33	7	124
Journalists	5	2	2		1
Laborers (not specified)	591	406	40	81	64
Laundresses	24,016	14,061	1,671	6,205	2,079
Lawyers	2	1	1		
Literary and scientific persons	2	1	1		
Masons	2	2			
Merchants	554	258	181	23	92
Musicians	51	39	6		6
Nurses	576	379	117	13	67
Officials of banks and companies	1				1
Officials of manufacturing companies	11	5	1	1	4
Painters	6	5	1		
Photographers	4	2	1		1
Physicians and surgeons	3	3			
Printers, lithographers, etc	33	31	1		1
Ropemakers	2	1			1
Saleswomen	116	92	16	2	6
Seamstresses	9,464	7,209	852	630	773
Servants	23,378	18,150	1,293	1,847	2,088
Shirtmakers	3	3			
Shoemakers	19	11	4	1	3
Steam railway employees	3		2		1
Stenographers and typewriters	134	128	4		2
Tailoresses	17	13	1	1	2
Teachers	3,832	2,909	647	2	274
Telegraph and telephone operators	55	53			2
Trunk and leather-case makers	22	16	3		3
Watch and clock makers	1	1			
Weavers and lace makers	95	79	4	6	6
Wood choppers	2		1	1	

[1] Includes divorced.

TABLE 26.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, by sex and place of birth: 1907.*

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Total.	Cuba.	Spain.	United States.	China.	Africa.	Other countries.
MALES.							
Actors	66	29	20	2			6
Agents (real estate), collectors, and commercial travelers	772	388	275	35		8	63
Apprentices	1,130	1,104	18	13			2
Architects and draftsmen	278	167	86	7			12
Artists	325	146	135	5			35
Bakers	6,161	4,848	1,228	37		4	63
Bankers, brokers, capitalists, and financiers	2,649	1,678	873	4		3	53
Barbers and hairdressers	5,011	4,324	576	27		1	61
Blacksmiths	3,668	2,744	709				93
Bleachers, dyers, and scourers	29	9	18				
Boarding house, hotel, restaurant, and saloon keepers	197	60	101	9	19		8
Boilermakers	888	606	230	4	1		47
Boxmakers (wooden)	231	126	99	1			2
Bookbinders	87	52	32				3
Bookkeepers	438	267	122	21	3		23
Brickmakers	228	116	107				
Broom and brush makers	88	51	26	1	5		
Builders and contractors	546	275	187	24	10		30
Butchers	1,008	816	167	4	1	1	5
Cabinetmakers	340	250	85				5
Carpenters	21,420	16,510	4,302	95	84	10	419
Carriage and wagon makers	27	20	4	1			
Charcoal burners	2,511	1,209	1,174		99	16	11
Cigar factory operatives	24,161	22,085	1,803	82	87	16	88
Clergymen	372	106	202	26		2	
Clerks and copyists	25,599	19,893	4,652	465	54	2	533
Confectioners	176	119	37		18		
Coopers	690	505	71	2	11	4	7
Dairymen	391	261	129				
Dentists	385	327	31	13			14
Draymen and hackmen	10,199	6,880	3,032	154	9	13	111
Dressmakers	5	4					
Electricians	390	251	84	30			25
Engineers (civil, etc.), and surveyors	803	472	49	171		2	109
Engravers	47	32	12				3
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers	364,821	306,815	46,011	717	3,813	3,935	2,600
Firemen, (not locomotive)	937	408	383	8	12	1	36
Fishermen	1,089	1,340	350	3	15	8	11
Gardeners and florists	654	146	56	7	120	1	23
Gold and silver workers	574	495	128	1	3		19
Harnessmakers	1,945	1,789	128	4	2	1	21
Hostlers	431	213	101	5	6	2	14

Table 26.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, by sex and place of birth: 1907*—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	China	Africa	Other countries
MALES—continued.							
Housekeepers and stewards	175	97	64	4			8
Hucksters and peddlers	2,304	1,336	511	2	232	12	211
Iron and steel workers	470	390	75	2			3
Janitors and sextons	171	97	68		3	1	2
Journalists	324	226	79	13			6
Laborers (not specified)	41,767	30,319	9,567	76	916	352	537
Launderers	1,527	616	586	15	282	1	40
Lawyers	1,337	1,189	126	10			17
Literary and scientific persons	120	66	19				25
Lumbermen	386	369	15				2
Machinists	1,498	1,067	323	39	2		67
Masons	12,161	9,321	2,570	16	78	26	150
Mechanics	7,917	6,227	1,306	146	12	2	224
Merchants	50,302	22,058	23,897	377	2,059	14	1,897
Messengers and office boys	535	457	53	4		4	8
Miners and quarrymen	1,662	141	1,505	5			11
Musicians	711	538	141	5	9		28
Nurses	246	205	41				
Officials (government)	205	134	42	11			18
Officials of banks and companies	72	42	27		2		1
Officials of manufacturing companies	895	390	379		3	3	56
Packers and shippers	60	48	12				
Painters	2,428	1,990	333	9	18		78
Photographers	1,324	1,222	68	12			21
Physicians and surgeons	1,240	1,092	95	30		1	23
Plumbers	112	76	25	5			3
Potters	555	421	116		5		11
Printers, lithographers, etc.	1,784	1,495	257	3		2	29
Ropemakers	40	25	14				1
Sail, awning, and tent makers	54	26	16	11			
Sailors and boatmen	6,446	2,935	3,312	76	2	2	120
Salesmen	32,208	9,958	20,762	56	968	2	444
Seamstresses	6	6					
Servants	15,934	8,389	5,410	66	1,644	118	307
Ship and boat builders	111	89	20				2
Shirtmakers	120	78	32		4		6
Shoemakers	6,829	5,551	1,139	4	18		116
Soldiers and policemen	8,238	7,083	1,101	11	3	1	41
Steam railway employees	948	428	495	16	2	4	12
Stenographers and typewriters	129	93	13	28			6
Stock raisers	1,699	1,536	113	2	4	1	17
Stonecutters	715	259	440	2	1	2	11

Table 26.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, by sex and place of birth: 1907*—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATION	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	China	Africa	Other countries
MALES—continued.							
Street railway employees	587	231	351	2			3
Sugarmakers	572	515	36	2	10		9
Tailors	5,095	3,841	1,134	6	16	1	97
Tanners	401	101	180	38	1	1	80
Teachers	2,132	1,619	377	31			104
Telegraph and telephone operators	592	519	40	6		1	27
Tinners	830	710	92		11		15
Trunk and leather-case makers	50	47	2				1
Veterinary surgeons	63	25	29	2			7
Watch and clock makers	306	192	86	1	5	1	21
Weavers and lace makers	19	9	9		1		
Wood choppers	408	319	72		4	3	10
FEMALES.							
Actresses	26	7	15	2			2
Agents (real estate), collectors and commercial travelers	1	1					
Apprentices	10	9	1				
Architects and draftsmen	1	1					
Artists	104	48	36	4			16
Bakers	1	1					
Bankers, brokers, capitalists, and financiers	143	122	18	2	1		
Boarding house, hotel, restaurant, and saloon keepers	4	2	1		1		
Bookbinders	2	2					
Broom and brush makers	1	1					
Cabinetmakers	2	2					
Carpenters	2	2					
Charcoal burners	5	5					
Cigar factory operatives	3,342	3,172	145	13			12
Clergymen	8	1		7			
Clerks and copyists	884	828	28	14			14
Confectioners	10	10					
Dentists	5	4					1
Dressmakers	2,332	2,121	136	7			68
Engineers (civil), and surveyors	3	3					
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers	3,110	2,843	63	7	1	184	12
Fishermen	4	4					
Gardeners and florists	3	3					
Hairdressers	28	9	17				2
Harnessmakers	1	1					
Housekeepers	34	29	2		1		2
Huckster and peddlers	140	90	3			6	41
Janitresses	262	255	5	1			1

TABLE 26.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, by sex and place of birth: 1907*—Continued.

Sex and occupation	Total	Cuba	Spain	United States	China	Africa	Other countries
FEMALES—continued.							
Journalists	5	4		1			
Laborers (not specified)	591	543	33			9	6
Laundresses	24,016	23,187	441	6	5	179	198
Lawyers	2	1		1			
Literary and scientific persons	2	1	1				
Masons	2	1		1			
Merchants	554	317	76	4	1	2	154
Musicians	51	40	6	5			
Nurses	576	432	120	8			16
Officials of banks and companies	11	11					
Officials of manufacturing companies	6	6					
Painters	6	2	2	1			1
Photographers	4	4					
Physicians and surgeons	3	3					
Printers, lithographers, etc	33	32	1				
Ropemakers	2	2					
Saleswomen	116	63	25				28
Seamstresses	9,464	9,133	202	25		2	102
Servants	23,378	19,098	3,571	60	1	144	504
Shirtmakers	3	3					
Shoemakers	19	16	3				
Steam railway employees	3	3					
Stenographers and typewriters	134	125	1	6			2
Tailoresses	17	13	3		1		
Teachers	3,832	3,506	127	108	1		90
Telegraph and telephone operators	55	51	2	2			
Trunk and leather-case makers	22	19	3				
Watch and clock makers	2	2					
Weavers and lace makers	95	85	8				2
Wood choppers	2	1	1				

TABLE 27.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, by provinces: 1907.*

Occupation	Cuba	Camagüey	Habana[1]	City of Habana	Matanzas	Oriente	Pinar del Rio	Santa Clara
Total	772,502	42,882	229,605	138,906	92,399	151,553	84,655	171,408
Actors	92		70	68	4	6	6	12
Agents (real estate), collectors, and commercial travelers	773	63	402	372	64	108	17	119
Apprentices	1,140	568	326	110	11	79	2	154
Architects and draftsmen	279	8	215	203	16	12	2	26
Artists	429	4	325	302	8	55		37
Bakers	6,162	371	1,372	680	585	2,056	405	1,283
Bankers, brokers, capitalists, and financiers	2,792	290	1,647	1,303	212	257	210	462
Barbers and hairdressers	5,039	160	1,651	1,153	481	1,147	259	1,211
Blacksmiths	3,668	166	1,235	1,025	423	826	191	827
Bleachers, dyers and scourers	29		25	25	1	1		1
Boarding house, hotel, restaurant, and saloon keepers	201	51	102	78	8	23	3	14
Boilermakers	888	19	277	218	226	90	5	271
Boxmakers (wooden)	231		228	221	2	1		11
Bookbinders	89	2	64	63	1	1	1	77
Bookkeepers	438	35	234	192	33	10	12	43
Brickmakers	228	22	37	19	4	47	120	17
Broom and brush makers	89	1	67	66	33	2		89
Builders and contractors	546	12	117	72	52	4	9	168
Butchers	1,008	127	377	283	17	227	57	18
Cabinetmakers	342		237	237	225	60	8	
Carpenters	21,422	1,204	6,798	4,988	2,450	5,099	1,139	4,732
Carriage and wagon makers	27		27	26				
Charcoal burners	2,516	231	357	138	323	490	553	562
Cigar factory operatives	27,503	290	18,983	13,983	958	3,516	1,075	2,681
Clergymen	380	32	163	125	34	69	24	58
Clerks and copyists	26,483	876	12,393	10,039	4,047	3,844	1,380	3,934
Confectioners	186	56	52	44	9	34	4	34
Coopers	690	29	235	223	162	159	4	101
Dairymen	391	10	120	65	33	97	6	125
Dentists	390	23	193	120	34	48	13	79
Draymen and hackmen	10,199	599	5,104	3,947	628	1,643	721	1,504
Dressmakers	2,337	115	1,430	1,299	89	437	52	214
Electricians	390	6	239		41	46	4	54
Engineers (civil, etc.), and surveyors	47		42					
Engravers	804	64	336		60	190	51	103
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers	367,931	23,373	44,883	208	48,685	85,044	62,826	103,120
Firemen (not locomotive)	937	26	311		127	165	131	177
Fishermen	1,693	137	490	312	222	372	119	341
Gardeners and florists	657	35	342		55	119	8	98
Gold and silver workers	574	40	208	172	41	162	23	100

[1] Includes figures for city of Habana.

TABLE 27.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, by provinces: 1907*—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Cuba.	Camagüey.	Habana.	City of Habana.	Matanzas.	Oriente.	Pinar del Rio.	Santa Clara.
Harnessmakers	1,946	115	466	333	199	565	155	446
Hostlers	431	1	140	114	28	47	76	139
Housekeepers and stewards	209	2	63	39	28	31	7	78
Hucksters and peddlers	2,444	13	1,098	776	352	424	152	405
Iron and steel workers	470	4	227	219	94	39		106
Janitors and sextons	433	8	147	74	79	58	17	124
Journalists	329		217	197	14	36	8	44
Laborers (not specified)	42,358	2,426	21,027	12,873	6,812	7,328	837	3,928
Launderers and laundresses	25,543	1,178	9,622	6,783	4,013	3,999	1,921	4,810
Lawyers	1,349	43	843	704	115	129	62	157
Literary and scientific persons	122	1	76	65	12	17	3	13
Lumbermen	386	386						
Machinists	1,498	55	577	435	182	347	56	281
Masons	12,163	468	6,765	5,758	1,134	1,415	444	1,937
Mechanics	7,917	377	3,038	2,399	1,314	1,137	164	1,887
Merchants	50,856	1,899	21,819	16,102	5,707	7,676	3,763	9,992
Messenger and office boys	535	62	94	43	22	127	6	224
Miners and quarrymen	1,662		4	3	4	1,603	39	11
Musicians	762	49	424	367	65	100	35	89
Nurses	822	43	468	399	74	116	21	100
Officials (government)	205	9	85	66	20	39	15	37
Officials of banks and companies	73	2	48	29	9			32
Officials of manufacturing companies	906	113	556	486	40	128	2	51
Packers and shippers	60		56	56		1		2
Painters	2,434	81	1,562	1,402	166	277	37	311
Photographers	328	11	153	103	23	67	17	57
Physicians and surgeons	1,243	56	669	514	114	126	83	105
Plumbers	112	2	109	105				1
Potters	555	49	103	22	2	147	7	247
Printers, lithographers, etc.	1,817	59	1,221	1,143	73	219	27	218
Ropemakers	42		41	40				1
Sail, awning, and tent makers	54		45	38		2		6
Sailors and boatmen	6,446	641	2,556	1,508	372	1,034	332	1,511
Salesmen and saleswomen	32,324	1,377	19,381	10,841	1,781	3,884	1,439	4,462
Seamstresses	9,470	497	3,336	2,619	1,184	2,177	413	1,863
Servants	39,312	1,714	18,870	15,155	4,352	4,848	2,824	6,704
Ship and boat builders	111	1	94	94	8	1	2	25
Shirtmakers	123		34	25	4	68		13
Shoemakers	6,848	641	1,598	1,015	889	1,181	538	2,001
Soldiers and policemen	8,238	543	3,109	2,245	855	1,451	630	1,650
Steam railway employees	951	17	194	69	92	118	33	612
Stenographers and typewriters	263		174	154	11	18		36
Stock raisers	1,699	253	105	38	42	490	163	646
Stone cutters	715	5	498	467	103	19	21	69

TABLE 27.—*Persons engaged in selected occupations, by provinces: 1907*—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Cuba.	Camagüey.	Habana.	City of Habana.	Matanzas.	Oriente.	Pinar del Rio.	Santa Clara.
Street railway employees	587		582	576	2			3
Sugarmakers	572	11	126	48	203	102	16	114
Tailors	5,112	174	2,075	1,697	404	1,317	214	928
Tanners	401	68	71	25	96	60	15	91
Teachers	5,647	351	1,808	1,119	801	1,017	475	1,422
Telegraph and telephone operators	830	58	203	137	103	131	26	126
Tinners	72	47	305	245	91	165	35	197
Trunk and leather-case makers	63		64	64		7		15
Veterinary surgeons	308	4	22	16	1	44	8	73
Watch and clock makers	114	15	133	99	7	17	13	41
Weavers and lace makers	410	7	46	30	30	244	9	51
Wood choppers	1		105			122		110
All others	838	36	449	375	89		32	

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TABLE 28.—*Number and size of families, by provinces: 1907.*

[Figures in italics included in total for the province of Habana.]

PROVINCE.	Total population.	Total number of families.	Average size.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 and over.
										PERSONS TO A FAMILY.						
Cuba	2,048,980	427,630	4.8	37,300	63,649	65,648	61,393	54,818	44,755	33,657	24,241	15,954	10,349	13,978	1,213	675
Camagüey	118,269	21,423	5.5	1,344	2,830	2,646	2,769	2,601	2,274	1,876	1,471	1,149	846	1,460	109	48
Habana	538,010	120,413	4.5	13,642	22,119	19,769	19,191	14,505	11,240	7,868	5,401	3,533	2,137	3,240	433	225
City of Habana	*297,159*	*70,752*	*4.2*	*10,891*	*14,389*	*12,197*	*9,675*	*7,627*	*5,396*	*3,826*	*2,691*	*1,594*	*1,147*	*1,739*	*515*	*167*
Matanzas	239,812	56,758	4.2	7,068	10,106	9,497	8,064	6,826	5,171	3,732	2,512	1,594	979	1,103	61	45
Oriente	455,086	90,373	5.0	6,007	11,770	13,457	13,219	11,975	10,049	7,863	5,914	3,814	2,631	3,342	193	139
Pinar del Rio	240,372	45,663	5.3	2,810	4,881	6,068	6,454	6,410	5,682	4,550	3,224	2,140	1,414	1,804	163	63
Santa Clara	457,431	93,000	4.9	6,429	13,025	14,027	13,688	12,501	10,339	7,768	5,719	3,724	2,342	3,029	254	155

TABLE 29.—*Number and average size of families, classified by nativity and color of head of family, by provinces: 1907.*

[Figures in italics included in total for the province of Habana.]

PROVINCE.	ALL HEADS OF FAMILIES.			NATIVE WHITE HEADS OF FAMILIES.			FOREIGN WHITE HEADS OF FAMILIES.			COLORED[1] HEADS OF FAMILIES.		
	Total.	Population represented.	Average size of family.	Total.	Population represented.	Average size of family.	Total.	Population represented.	Average size of family.	Total.	Population represented.	Average size of family.
Cuba	427,630	2,048,980	4.8	214,159	1,106,108	5.2	79,765	380,360	4.8	133,706	562,512	4.2
Camagüey	21,423	118,269	5.5	14,527	83,863	5.8	2,959	14,694	5.0	3,937	19,712	5.0
Habana	120,413	538,010	4.5	56,318	275,611	4.9	35,151	155,632	4.4	28,944	106,767	3.7
City of Habana	*70,752*	*297,159*	*4.2*	*26,180*	*124,299*	*4.7*	*26,572*	*110,016*	*4.2*	*18,200*	*62,914*	*3.5*
Matanzas	56,758	239,812	4.2	24,440	114,272	4.7	8,659	39,670	4.6	23,659	82,870	3.5
Oriente	90,373	455,086	5.0	41,715	222,381	5.3	9,960	49,233	4.9	38,698	183,472	4.7
Pinar del Rio	45,663	240,372	5.3	27,337	147,925	5.4	6,675	37,825	5.7	11,651	54,622	4.2
Santa Clara	93,000	457,431	4.9	49,822	259,056	5.2	16,361	83,306	5.1	26,817	115,069	4.3

[1] Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

TABLE 30.—*Number of dwellings and families, and number of families and persons to a dwelling, and number of persons to a family, by provinces: 1907.*

[Figures in italics included in total for the province of Habana.]

PROVINCE.	Total population.	Number of dwellings.	Number of families.	Number of families to a dwelling.	Number of persons to a dwelling.	Number of persons to a family.
Cuba	2,048,980	350,830	427,630	1.2	5.8	4.8
Camagüey	118,269	19,474	21,423	1.1	6.1	5.5
Habana	538,010	72,521	120,413	1.7	7.4	4.5
City of Habana	*297,159*	*28,858*	*70,752*	*2.5*	*10.3*	*4.2*
Matanzas	239,812	48,145	56,758	1.2	5.0	4.2
Oriente	455,086	82,103	90,373	1.1	5.5	5.0
Pinar del Rio	240,372	42,317	45,663	1.1	5.7	5.3
Santa Clara	457,431	86,270	93,000	1.1	5.3	4.9