

*ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE
TWELFTH CENSUS.*

THE Bureau of the Census has just issued a special report analyzing and discussing statistics collected and published at the twelfth census, particularly statistics of population. This work was prepared under the direction of Professor Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell University, who was formerly one of the chief statisticians in the Census Office. The title of the volume is 'Supplementary Analysis and Derivative Tables: Twelfth Census,' and, as this title suggests, the work comprises two parts. The first part, or 'Supplementary Analysis' is a series of statistical studies, some of which have already been published by the Census Bureau in bulletin form, while others are now given to the public for the first time. These studies discuss in an interesting manner such topics as growth of population, marital condition, illiteracy, interstate migration, proportion of children in the population and proportion of breadwinners. One unique feature is a summary prefacing each study and stating concisely the conclusions reached by the writer. To some extent the work is a collaboration, for while most of these analytical studies or chapters were written by Professor Willcox, some have been contributed by other writers—the chapter on age statistics, by Professor Allyn A. Young, of the University of Wisconsin; the chapters on illiteracy and interstate migration, by Dr. Joseph A. Hill, of the Bureau of the Census; the chapter on vital statistics, by Dr. John Shaw Billings; and that on the negro farmer, by Professor W. E. B. DuBois, of Atlanta University.

The second part of the volume, the 'Derivative Tables,' is a series of tables derived from the published data of the twelfth census. One feature of special interest in these tables is the classification of population according to the size of the place of residence. This brings out the differences and contrasts between the city and country population; also in many instances between the population of large cities, of middle-class cities and of small towns and rural districts. Thus one may study statistically the influence of city as compared

with country in connection with such questions as age and sex, immigration, marriage, illiteracy, school attendance and size of families. The tables include, also, an extended classification of population by birthplace, giving the numbers born in each state or territory and in each of the principal foreign countries which have contributed to the growth of our population by immigration. Certain derivative birthplace tables give ratios for each of the last six censuses, thus making it possible to trace for each state and territory the changes in the composition of the population brought about during the half century by the immigration of foreigners, as well as by the interstate migration of natives.

*AWARDS OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL
SOCIETY.¹*

THE council of the Royal Geographical Society has decided to award the royal medals and other honors for 1906 as follows:

With the approval of the King, the two royal medals have been awarded to M. Alfred Grandidier and Dr. Robert Bell, F.R.S. The founder's medal is awarded to M. Grandidier for the results of his many years' work on the Island of Madagascar. Since 1865 M. Grandidier has devoted himself to the exploration of the island and to the publication of its results. He spent five years in the island, traversing it three times throughout its breadth. The result of this exploration included geography, geodesy, geology and natural history in all its branches; it enabled a valuable map of the coast of the Imerina and of the Central Province of the Hova kingdom to be made. In 1875 he began the publication of his great 'Histoire Physique, Naturelle, et Politique de Madagascar' with the cooperation of the various *savants*. The whole when completed will form about 52 large quarto volumes. Altogether M. Grandidier's lifework has been of the highest value in scientific geography, and forms the basis of our knowledge of Madagascar.

The patron's medal has been awarded to Dr. Robert Bell, F.R.S. During 45 years of field work he has mapped a large area of Canada

¹ From the London *Times*.