tries, 15.8 per cent. Of the total white stock of foreign origin, which includes persons born abroad and also natives having one or both parents born abroad, Germany contributed 31.2 per cent; Russia, 10.9; England, 10.1; Ireland, 8.9; Canada, 7.4; Austria, 6.6; Scotland, 3.4; Italy, 3; Mexico, 2.3; Sweden, 2.3.

Voting and militia ages (Table 6).—The total number of males 21 years of age and over is 447,266, representing 27 per cent of the population. Of such males, 88.4 per cent are whites, 8.2 per cent negroes, and 3.3 per cent Indians. Native whites represent 83.1 per cent of the total number and foreign-born whites 5.3 per cent. Of the 23,551 foreign-born white males of voting age, 12,074, or 51.3 per cent, are naturalized. Males of militia age—18 to 44—number 357,933.

Age (Tables 7, 8, and 12).—Of the total population, 14.6 per cent are under 5 years of age, 24.3 per cent from 5 to 14 years, inclusive, 20.1 per cent from 15 to 24, 26.6 per cent from 25 to 44, and 14.2 per cent 45 years of age and over. The foreign-born white population comprises comparatively few children, only 4.7 per cent of this class being under 15 years of age, while more than five-sixths (83.9 per cent) are 25 years of age and over. The negro population comprises a somewhat smaller proportion of children under 5 than the native white population of native parentage.

The urban population shows a smaller proportion of children than the rural and a larger proportion of persons in the prime of life. Migration to the city explains this at least in part. Of the urban population, 34.1 per cent are from 25 to 44 years of age, inclusive, and of the rural population, 24.8 per cent.

School attendance (Table 9).—The total number of persons of school age—that is, from 6 to 20 years, inclusive—is 566,323, of whom 383,816, or 67.8 per cent, attended school. In addition to these, 5,249 children under 6 and 5,136 persons 21 and over attended school. For boys from 6 to 20 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 68.1; for girls, 67.4. For children from 6 to 14 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 81.3. The percentage for children of this age among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage was 85.5; among native whites of native parentage, 82.2; among foreign-born whites, 75.8; among negroes, 76.5; and among Indians, 73.

Iliteracy (Table 10).—There are 67,567 illiterates in the state, representing 5.6 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over, as compared with 12.1 per cent in 1900. The percentage of illiteracy is 17.7 among negroes, 9.8 among foreign-born whites, and 3.3 among native whites. It is 3.5 for native whites of native parentage, and 1.3 for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage.

For all classes combined, the percentage of illiteracy is 2.6 in the urban population, and 6.5 in the rural.

The rural percentage exceeds the urban for each class of the population, except the foreign-born whites, most of whom when they arrive in this country are past the school age. Among them the percentage of illiteracy is practically the same in the urban as in the rural population.

For persons from 10 to 20 years of age, inclusive, whose literacy depends largely upon present school facilities and school attendance, the percentage of illiteracy is 3. (See Table I.)

Marital condition (Tables 11 and 13).—In the population 15 years of age and over, 35.7 per cent of the males are single and 21.9 per cent of the females. The percentage married is 58.2 for males and 69.3 for females; and the percentage widowed, 4.8 and 7.9, respectively. The percentage of those reported as divorced, 0.6, both for the males and the females, is believed to be too small, because of the probability that many divorced persons class themselves as single or widowed.

That the percentage single is so much smaller for women than for men is due partly to the excess of males in the total population, and partly to the fact that women marry younger. Thus 21.8 per cent of the females from 15 to 19 years of age are married, as compared with 1.8 per cent of the males, and 68.9 per cent of the females from 20 to 24 years are married, as compared with 31.6 per cent of the males. In the next age group, 25 to 34 years, the percentages are 87.5 and 70.4, respectively, the difference between the percentages being less marked in the older age groups. That there is a larger proportion of widows than of widowers may indicate that men more often remarry than women, but, since husbands are generally older than their wives, the marriage relationship is more often broken by death of the husband than by death of the wife.

For the main elements of the population the percentages of married persons among those 15 years of age and over are as follows: Foreign-born whites, 62.8 for males, 79.2 for females; native whites of native parentage, 58.5 and 70, respectively; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 55.1 and 66.6; negroes, 55.5 and 64; Indians, 58.4 and 63.7.

These percentages by no means indicate the relative tendency of the several classes as regards marriage. To determine that, the comparison should be made by age periods since the proportion married in any class is determined largely by the proportion who have reached the marrying age. Similarly, the proportion widowed depends largely on the proportion past middle life. The percentage married, both for males and for females, is higher in rural than in urban communities.

Dwellings and families. The total number of dwellings in Oklahoma is 342,488, and the total number of families 351,167, indicating that in comparatively few cases does more than one family occupy a dwelling. (See Table I.) The average number of persons per dwelling is 4.8, and the average number per family, 4.7.