POPULATION OF VARIOUS STATES.

CENSUS bulletin 119 deals with the population of Missouri. In 1880 it had 2,168,380 inhabitants; under the present census the returns give 2,679,184, showing an increase of 23 per cent.

There are in Missouri 115 counties, ten of which show decreases. There are twenty-nine cities and towns each having a population of 4000 or more, none of which shows a decrease for the decade.

As in most other States the marked feature of the Missouri census is the very large increase in urban population since 1880. In that year it had fourteen cities and towns each, with a population of 4000 or more, and aggregating 505,903. In 1890 it had 29 cities and towns, each with 4,000 or more, and an aggregate of 811,568. This shows an increase of 15 per cent. in the number of cities, and of 61 per cent. in the aggregate population. The largest numerical increases are found in the largest cities. St. Louis in 1880 had 350,518, in 1890 451,770, thus showing an increase of 29 per cent. Kansas City shows an increase of 138 per cent. Its population is 132,716. Springfield shows an increase of 285 per cent., and Nevada City 279 per cent. There are five cities which show increases of over 100 per cent., and six showing increases of over fifty per cent.

Under the present census, the population of Ohio in 1890 was 3,672,316 In 1880 it was 3,198,062, making an increase of 15 per cent for the decade. There are 88 counties in the State, 28 of which show decreases. There are 70 cities and towns, each of which has a population of 4,000 or more, with an aggregate of 1,387,572. In 1880 there were only 46 cities and towns of this class, with an aggregate of 892,112. In urban population Cleveland shows the largest numerical increase. Cincinnati comes first with 296,908, Cleveland 261,353, Columbus 88,150, Toledo 81,434, Dayton 61,220, Youngstown 33,220, Springfield 31,895, Akron 27,601, Canton, the home of Mr. McKinley, 26,189, and Zanesville 21,009. All the other cities in the State are below 20,000 each. There are 47 cities and towns, each showing between 4,000 and 10,000 inhabitants.

Maryland in 1890 had a population of 1,042,390. In 1880 it had 934,943, showing an increase of 11.49 per cent. for the decade. There are 24 counties in the State, nine of which show decreases. There are 33 cities, towns and villages, each showing a population of 1,000 or more. There are 7 cities and towns which show decreases since 1880. The population of Baltimore is 434,439. Cumberland City has 12,729, and Hagerstown 10,118. All the others are below 10,000.

The District of Columbia has a population of 230,392. In 1880 it had 177,624, thus showing an increase of 29.71 per cent. Washington has 188,932, Georgetown 14,046, and the remainder of the District 27,414. In 1880 these places had respectively 147,293, 12,578 and 17,753.

Montana in 1890 had 132,159 inhabitants. In 1880 it had 39,159. This shows an increase of 237 per cent. for the decade. There are sixteen counties all of which exhibit large increases. In 1883 Silverbow was formed from parts of Deerlodge and Jefferson, and Yellowstone from part of Custer. In 1885, Fergus was formed from part of Meagher; in 1887 Park from part of Gallatin, and Cascade from parts of Chateau, Lewis, Clarke and Meagher counties. There are fourteen cities and towns each having 1000 or more inhabitants. Helena is the largest, with 13,834 showing an increase of 282 per cent. since 1880. Butte has 10,723, Great Falls 3979, Anaconda 3975, Missoula 3426, Livingstone 2850, and Bozeman 2148. The county of Silverbow, though formed in 1883 stands first of the counties with 23,744 inhabitants. The lowest county is Dawson with a population of 2056, and next to it Yellowstone with 2065.

BENEFITS OF FRESH AIR.

WE once asked a leading physician of this city for his opinion of the reason why zymotic diseases, such as typhoid, scarlet fever and diphtheria, were generally more prevalent in the fall and during the winter months than in summer. "Because," said he, "as soon as the temperature lowers people begin to shut up their doors and windows. They thus prevent the admission of fresh air to their rooms, and consequently breathe vitiated atmosphere."

There is a great deal of truth in this statement. No human being can maintain a healthy condition of body and breathe foul air. No matter how carefully a house may be kept, so far as freedom from uncleanliness that can be seen by the eye is concerned, if the air is stagnant and foul, its sanitary condition is bad. Not only should due attention be paid to the proper ventilation of the home, but also that of the workshop, office and store, where people are employed and spend much of their time. We have known of instances of people being compelled to work in a poorly ventilated building being so affected by the atmosphere that a feeling of faintness has ensued. When those affected in this way have gone into the open air to find relief they have been instantly exhilarated by the change. It is a great wrong on the part of employers to place their workmen in buildings where the air is loaded with poisonous particles.

As to the healthful effects of breathing fresh air, the following from the pen of Rev. J. W. Quinby, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, is in point:

"I remember some curious facts of my own experience in the army in 1862 and 1863. I was not strong, and indeed was hardly fit to be in the army at all. And when I found myself exposed all day long to a steady rain, and at night to the outdoor air, with no fire, no change of clothing, no shelter but a canvas covering open at both ends, through which the rain dripped constantly, it seemed certain that the 'death o' cold' so often predicted must surely follow. Why it did not follow was more of a mystery then, however, than it is now. For I was in a place where the art of man no longer excluded one of the prime principles of health. I breathed pure air because I could not help it. During a service of 15 months, with severe exposure, but fresh air constantly the same immunity from colds prevailed. I remembered, too, that when I came home from the army the blessing and the curse—at least one of the curses of civil life—came back together. I had comfortable rooms to eat, breathe and sleep in on the one hand, but very soon colds, sore throats and related troubles on the other."

LARGE FIGURES IN PRECIOUS METALS

THE annual report of the Director of the Mint, submitted recently to the Secretary of the Treasury, is attracting considerable public attention. The gold deposited at the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year of 1890 amounted to $59,625,675 as against $49,228,828 for the preceding year. The deposits and purchases of silver aggregated 71,869,663 standard ounces, of a coinage value of $83,630,154, as compared with $43,500,000 the year before.

The coinage for 1890 was the largest of any year in the history of the United States. There was in gold $24,172,202 coined. There were 36,232,802 silver dollars coined, and in subsidiary silver and minor coins about $3,250,000.

In order to simplify these figures let it be stated that nearly 120,000,000 pieces of the precious metals were turned into money. The aggregate value of these pieces was nearly $64,000,000. The seignlorage arising to the government from silver alone was nearly $6,500,000. By seigniorage is meant the profit derived from issuing coins at a rate above their intrinsic value. The precious metals used in the industrial arts are estimated in value, gold $18,000,000 and silver $9,000,000. This means that for the fiscal year 1890, $91,000,000 worth o f