

Negro.

race numbers perhaps 150,000,000, or about one-quarter the population of the Mongolian race. The total number of Negroes in the Americas is estimated at 20,000,000. Brazil alone numbers in her population between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 Negroes and mulattoes, not much less than the colored population of the United States.

There is a bewildering confusion in the terms used to indicate the different mixtures of white and dark races in America. Thus, all natives of Cuba, whether colored or white, are called "creoles," as this word is loosely used in the United States; but creole, as more strictly defined, applies only to those who are native-born but of pure European descent. This is the use of the word in Mexico. In Brazil and Peru, on the contrary, it is applied to those possessing colored blood in some proportion, in Brazil to Negroes of pure descent, in Peru to the issue of whites and mestizos. "Mestizo" is the Spanish word applied to half-breeds (white and Indian).

Immigration statistics count as Negro, or "African (black)" "aliens whose appearance indicates an admixture of Negro blood," "whether coming from Cuba or other islands of the West Indies, North or South America, Europe, or Africa." Only American-born immigrants of pure European blood are counted as Cuban, Spanish American, Mexican, and West Indian (see). All these "natives of the Western Hemisphere," together with American Indians and Negroes, are included with the Magyar, Turkish, and Armenian races in the term "All others," the sixth grand division of immigrant races as classified by the Bureau of Immigration.

The immigration statistics of the race are of no significance so far as Africa is concerned, for only 15 are recorded as having come from that continent in 1907. About nine-tenths

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of all Negro immigration in that year came from the West Indies, where the mulatto population alone, it is said, is three-fifths of the entire population. It may therefore be assumed that we get but few Negro immigrants of pure blood. Perhaps such come in largest numbers from Portuguese territory, including the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, off the coast of Africa, which, next to the West Indies, send the largest number of Negro immigrants. This number, however, is of little consequence—341 in 1907. During the twelve years 1899-1910, 33,630 Negro immigrants were admitted to the United States, most of whom were from the West Indies. They ranked twenty-ninth among immigrant races during that period, among the races which they surpassed in point of numbers being the Armenian, Chinese, Welsh, and Turkish. The chief destinations in the United States of Negro immigrants during the twelve years specified were: Florida, 13,112; New York, 10,126, and Massachusetts, 5,361.

NESTORIAN. An ecclesiastical, not an ethnographical, term applying to an early Christian sect in Asia not subject to Rome, which has to-day but small importance. (See *Kurd* and *Assyrian*.)

NETHERLANDER and **NETHERLANDISH.** (See *Dutch* and *Flemish*.)

NEWFOUNDLANDER. Like Canadian (see), a term of nationality, not of race.

NEW ZEALANDER. Any inhabitant of New Zealand. Counted as English, Scotch, etc., in immigration statistics. The aborigines, called Maoris, are Polynesians (see).

NICARAGUAN. (See *Spanish American*.)

NISTROVINIAN. A mixed stock of Little Russian and Roumanian blood. (See *Ruthenian*.)

NOGAI TATAR. A small Tataric people (see) living in the Caucasus