persons of foreign birth with Yiddish as their mother-tongue and their children,[1] we found that the number of Jews of the eleven cities was approximately as follows:

City of New York	1,765,000
Baltimore	68,000
Boston	90,000
Chicago	325,000
Cleveland	85,000
Detroit	75,000
Los Angeles	65,000
Newark	65,000
Philadelphia	270,000
Pittsburgh	53,000
St. Louis	50,000
Total	2,911,000

Adding the combined number of Jews of the eleven cities to the number of Jews in the 57 other large cities of 100,000 or over, we estimate that in 1927, a total of 3,553,-600 Jews lived in the 68 cities of 100,000 or over.

5. Summary of Results

The results arrived at may be summed up as follows:

68 cities of 100,000 or over have	3,553,600 Jews
219 cities of 100,000–25,000 have	378,862 Jews
461 cities of 25,000–10,000 have	111,742 Jews
721 cities of 10,000–5,000 have	41,855 Jews
1,321 cities of 5,000–2,500 have	32,370 Jews
12,908 villages of 2,500 or less have	43,513 Jews
Rural unincorporated territory has	66,087 Jews
Total	4,228,029 Jews

Our figure 4,228,029 for the Jewish population in the country in 1927, may now be examined in the light of other methods of computation. In 1914, the late Dr. Joseph Jacobs undertook to estimate the number of Jews on the basis of foreign stock, mother-tongue, and immigration. The former two methods offer exceptional difficulties and can, besides, be relied upon only in a census year like 1910 or 1920. The method based on immigration, however, may profitably be examined.

The number of Jews in 1917, was estimated as 3,388,951. The net immigration between 1917 and 1927 may be

[1]See Note D. p. 77.