

Legend.

- I Less than 5 bu. per capita
- II 5 to 15 " " "
- III 15 to 35 " " "
- IV 35 to 75 " " "
- V 75 to 150 " " "
- VI 150 and above " " "

Note Absence of color indicates the unsettled area

PRODUCTION PER CAPITA OF INDIAN CORN AT THE ELEVENTH CENSUS 1890.

CEREALS.

DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT, OATS, AND CORN WITH REFERENCE TO MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE.

DEGREES OF TEMPERATURE.	Wheat. (Bushels.)	Oats. (Bushels.)	Corn. (Bushels.)	PERCENTAGE IN EACH GROUP.			PERCENTAGE BELOW EACH GROUP.		
				Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.
Below 40.....	49,710,695	18,778,598	1,515,150	10.61	2.32	0.07	10.61	2.32	0.07
40 to 45.....	60,115,975	124,983,154	92,871,712	14.12	15.44	4.37	24.73	17.76	4.44
45 to 50.....	82,547,293	341,961,574	543,502,360	17.62	42.26	25.61	42.35	60.02	30.05
50 to 55.....	183,143,155	249,958,177	1,001,681,298	39.10	30.89	47.20	81.45	90.91	77.25
55 to 60.....	57,564,303	46,791,870	269,445,554	12.29	5.78	12.69	93.74	96.60	89.04
60 to 65.....	27,733,025	17,670,822	127,911,400	5.92	2.18	6.03	99.68	98.87	95.97
65 to 70.....	1,532,764	8,908,716	81,651,642	0.33	1.10	3.85	99.99	99.97	99.82
70 to 75.....	26,758	197,604	3,747,050	0.01	0.03	0.18	100.00	100.00	100.00
75 and above.....		151	1,315						

DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT, OATS, AND CORN IN ACCORDANCE WITH MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL.

INCHES OF RAINFALL.	Wheat. (Bushels.)	Oats. (Bushels.)	Corn. (Bushels.)	PERCENTAGE IN EACH GROUP.			PERCENTAGE BELOW EACH GROUP.		
				Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.
Below 10.....	6,234,562	280,059	468,337	1.33	0.04	0.03	1.33	0.04	0.03
10 to 20.....	41,541,820	10,986,981	27,484,540	8.87	1.30	1.20	10.20	1.40	1.31
20 to 30.....	135,031,203	128,475,440	359,987,717	28.83	15.88	16.96	39.03	17.28	18.27
30 to 40.....	107,429,563	584,024,202	1,130,048,425	35.74	65.99	53.25	74.77	83.27	71.52
40 to 50.....	103,924,857	107,736,206	422,268,601	22.10	13.31	19.90	96.90	96.58	91.42
50 to 60.....	12,122,100	25,654,740	175,046,076	2.59	3.17	8.25	99.55	99.75	99.67
60 to 70.....	1,860,566	1,820,927	7,013,897	0.40	0.22	0.33	99.95	99.97	100.00
70 and over.....	229,228	280,155	9,954	0.05	0.03		100.00	100.00	.....

INDIAN CORN.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of maize, or Indian corn, in the United States in 1889 was 72,087,752 acres, or 51.41 per cent of the total cereal acreage of the country. The total maize production was 2,122,327,547 bushels, or an average of 29.44 bushels per acre.

In 1879 the total area under maize was 62,368,504 acres, or 52.57 per cent of the total cereal acreage, while the total production was 1,754,591,676 bushels, or an average of 28.13 bushels per acre.

There was, accordingly, an increase of 9,719,248 acres, or 15.58 per cent, in the area devoted to this product, of 367,735,871 bushels, or 20.96 per cent, in the amount produced, and of 1.31 bushels per acre in the average yield.

The following table shows the total production of corn for the years immediately preceding each decennial census from and including that of 1840, the total percentage of increase since 1839, the percentage of increase by decades, and the production per capita of total population:

YEARS.	Total production of Indian corn. (Bushels.)	Percent- age of in- crease since 1839.	Percent- age of in- crease by decades.	Number of bushels per capita of total population.
1889.....	2,122,327,547	402.16	20.96	33.89
1879.....	1,754,591,676	364.75	130.58	34.98
1869.....	760,944,549	101.56	a9.23	19.73
1859.....	838,792,742	122.18	41.67	26.68
1849.....	592,071,104	56.83	56.83	25.53
1839.....	377,531,875			22.12

a Decrease.

It will be seen from this table that the greatest increase of production, and also the greatest percentage of increase, occurred between 1869 and 1879; that the greatest production per capita of population was in 1879, and the smallest in 1869.

The increase in the area under corn in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and other trans-Mississippi states, with the high average yield per acre obtaining in that region, has transferred the center of corn production to a point west of the Mississippi river. While the states lying east of that great waterway had, in 1889, a larger area devoted to the cultivation of corn than those lying west of it, the former being 38,134,358 acres and the latter 33,953,394 acres, the total production west of the river was 1,145,147,491 bushels, as compared with 977,180,056 bushels east of it, the trans-Mississippi region having increased its proportion of the total crop of the country from 41.72 per

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

cent in 1879 to 53.96 per cent in 1889. There was east of the Mississippi river a decrease of 1,782,984 acres, while west there was an increase of 11,502,232 acres.

AREA AND PERCENTAGES OF AREA IN INDIAN CORN, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, IN THE DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA: 1889.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total area in Indian corn. (Acres.)	Percentage of total.	Cumulative percentage.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total area in Indian corn. (Acres.)	Percentage of total.	Cumulative percentage.
The United States	72,087,752	100.00	.....	25. Maryland	586,817	0.81	97.54
1. Illinois	7,863,025	10.91	10.91	26. New York	493,320	0.68	98.22
2. Iowa	7,585,522	10.52	21.43	27. Florida	378,906	0.53	98.75
3. Kansas	7,314,705	10.15	31.58	28. New Jersey	267,618	0.37	99.12
4. Missouri	6,072,121	8.42	40.00	29. Delaware	174,796	0.24	99.36
5. Nebraska	5,480,279	7.60	47.60	30. Colorado	110,310	0.17	99.53
6. Indiana	3,586,190	4.97	52.57	31. California	70,303	0.10	99.63
7. Ohio	3,189,553	4.42	56.99	32. Vermont	41,790	0.06	99.69
8. Texas	3,079,907	4.27	61.26	33. Connecticut	40,445	0.06	99.75
9. Kentucky	2,960,382	4.11	65.37	34. Massachusetts	34,010	0.05	99.80
10. Tennessee	2,791,324	3.87	69.24	35. New Mexico	28,530	0.04	99.84
11. Georgia	2,582,310	3.58	72.82	36. New Hampshire	23,740	0.03	99.87
12. North Carolina	2,300,027	3.27	76.09	37. Oklahoma	13,307	0.02	99.89
13. Alabama	2,127,302	2.95	79.04	38. Oregon	12,101	0.02	99.91
14. Mississippi	1,706,352	2.37	81.41	39. North Dakota	11,954	0.02	99.93
15. Arkansas	1,643,443	2.29	83.70	40. Maine	10,891	0.02	99.95
16. Virginia	1,600,690	2.22	85.92	41. Washington	9,583	0.01	99.96
17. South Carolina	1,345,990	1.87	87.79	42. Rhode Island	7,819	0.01	99.97
18. Pennsylvania	1,252,369	1.74	89.53	43. Utah	5,782	0.01	99.98
19. Wisconsin	1,120,341	1.55	91.08	44. Arizona	4,331	0.01	99.99
20. Michigan	994,597	1.38	92.46	45. Wyoming	1,977		
21. Minnesota	901,693	1.25	93.71	46. Idaho	1,362		
22. Louisiana	837,516	1.16	94.87	47. Montana	1,019	0.01	100.00
23. South Dakota	753,309	1.04	95.91	48. District of Columbia	349		
24. West Virginia	592,763	0.82	96.73	49. Nevada	274		

Of the entire area devoted to the cultivation of Indian corn in 1889 more than one-fifth was in Illinois and Iowa, while the addition of Kansas and Missouri raised the proportion to exactly two-fifths and that of Nebraska and Indiana to over one-half.

By geographical divisions, the North Central contained 62.25 per cent of the total corn acreage of the country, with 25.37 per cent of its total land surface; the South Central, 20.55 per cent of the total land surface and 21.04 per cent of the total corn acreage; the South Atlantic, 9.04 per cent of the land surface and 13.35 per cent of the corn acreage; the North Atlantic, with 5.46 per cent of the land surface, had 3.01 per cent of its corn acreage, and the Western, with 39.58 per cent of the entire land surface of the country, had 0.35 per cent of its corn acreage.

Of the states and territories, 27 show an increase of the total area under corn in 1889 as compared with 1879 of 12,097,089 acres and 22 a decrease of 2,377,841 acres. Kansas increased its area under corn by 3,896,948 acres and Nebraska by 3,849,619 acres. At the beginning of the decade Kansas had more than double the amount of land under corn than Nebraska had. The remaining states having an increase of 100,000 acres or upward in their area under corn were Iowa with 969,378, South Dakota with 663,386, Texas with 611,320, Missouri with 483,856, Minnesota with 462,953, Arkansas with 350,133, Mississippi with 135,802, and Wisconsin with 104,948 acres. Illinois shows a decrease amounting to 1,156,356 acres, New York a decrease of 285,952, Virginia of 167,437, Pennsylvania of 120,901, and Tennessee of 113,549 acres. In the North Atlantic division there is a decrease in the acreage under corn of 568,161 acres, or 20.73 per cent; in the South Atlantic a decrease of 86,588 acres, or 0.89 per cent; in the North Central an increase of 9,176,098 acres, or 25.71 per cent; in the South Central an increase of 1,102,380 acres, or 7.84 per cent, and in the Western division an increase of 95,519 acres, or 60.05 per cent.

The number of states having a larger acreage under corn than under any other cereal is 29, and they are found in every part of the country except on the Pacific slope. In some of the southern states corn is almost the only cereal that is raised, Alabama having 84.60, Florida 89.83, Mississippi 92.60, and Louisiana 96.86 acres under corn out of every 100 acres devoted to cereals. Maryland is the only state belonging to either the South Atlantic or the South Central division that has less than 50 per cent of its total cereal acreage under corn. The average for the entire South Atlantic division is 65.39 per cent as compared with 62.85 per cent in 1879; in the South Central division the average is 75.31 per cent as against 72.85 per cent in 1879; in the North Central division the percentage in corn is 49.54 as compared with 50.83 in 1879; in the North Atlantic it is 24.49 as compared with 27.64, and in the Western it is 4.31 as compared with 4.17. Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in the North Atlantic division, had a larger acreage under corn in 1889 than under all the other cereals combined, and in the North Central division that can be said of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas.

PRODUCTION OF INDIAN CORN WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL PRODUCT, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF PRODUCTION: 1889.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total production of Indian corn. (Bushels.)	Percentage of total.	Cumulative percentage.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total production of Indian corn. (Bushels.)	Percentage of total.	Cumulative percentage.
The United States.....	2, 122, 327, 547	100.00	.....	25. South Dakota.....	13, 152, 008	0.62	98.10
1. Iowa.....	313, 130, 782	14.75	14.75	26. Louisiana.....	13, 081, 954	0.62	98.72
2. Illinois.....	289, 697, 256	13.65	28.40	27. New Jersey.....	8, 637, 011	0.41	99.13
3. Kansas.....	259, 574, 568	12.23	40.63	28. Florida.....	3, 701, 264	0.17	99.30
4. Nebraska.....	215, 805, 996	10.17	50.80	29. Delaware.....	3, 097, 164	0.15	99.45
5. Missouri.....	196, 099, 016	9.23	60.03	30. California.....	2, 381, 270	0.11	99.56
6. Ohio.....	113, 892, 318	5.37	65.40	31. Vermont.....	1, 700, 088	0.08	99.64
7. Indiana.....	108, 848, 094	5.13	70.53	32. Colorado.....	1, 511, 907	0.07	99.71
8. Kentucky.....	78, 434, 847	3.70	74.23	33. Connecticut.....	1, 471, 979	0.07	99.78
9. Texas.....	69, 112, 150	3.26	77.49	34. Massachusetts.....	1, 330, 101	0.06	99.84
10. Tennessee.....	63, 935, 350	3.00	80.49	35. New Hampshire.....	988, 806	0.05	99.89
11. Pennsylvania.....	42, 318, 270	1.99	82.48	36. New Mexico.....	583, 489	0.03	99.92
12. Wisconsin.....	34, 024, 216	1.60	84.08	37. Maine.....	380, 062	0.02	99.94
13. Arkansas.....	33, 982, 318	1.60	85.68	38. Rhode Island.....	253, 810	0.01	99.95
14. Alabama.....	30, 072, 161	1.42	87.10	39. Oregon.....	238, 263	0.01	99.96
15. Georgia.....	29, 261, 422	1.38	88.48	40. Oklahoma.....	234, 315	0.01	99.97
16. Michigan.....	28, 785, 579	1.36	89.84	41. North Dakota.....	178, 720	0.01	99.98
17. Virginia.....	27, 172, 493	1.28	91.12	42. Washington.....	156, 413	0.01	99.99
18. Mississippi.....	20, 148, 144	1.23	92.35	43. Utah.....	84, 760		
19. North Carolina.....	25, 783, 623	1.21	93.56	44. Arizona.....	82, 535		
20. Minnesota.....	24, 696, 446	1.16	94.72	45. Wyoming.....	25, 172	0.01	100.00
21. New York.....	15, 109, 969	0.71	95.43	46. Idaho.....	24, 695		
22. Maryland.....	14, 928, 142	0.70	96.13	47. Montana.....	14, 225		
23. South Carolina.....	13, 770, 417	0.65	96.78	48. District of Columbia.....	10, 755		
24. West Virginia.....	13, 730, 566	0.65	97.43	49. Nevada.....	6, 540		

In consequence of the wide variation in the yield per acre the rank of the various states is found to differ materially in the scale of acreage and the scale of production, Illinois having a larger number of acres but a smaller production than Iowa, Missouri having a larger number of acres but a smaller production than Nebraska, Indiana having a larger number of acres but a smaller production than Ohio, and Texas having a larger number of acres but a smaller production than Kentucky.

Owing to their high rate of production it requires only the crops of Iowa, Illinois, and Kansas to make up 40.63 per cent of the total corn crop of the country, and the addition of Nebraska raises the proportion to over one-half. The crop of 313,130,782 bushels in Iowa came within less than one-half of 1 per cent of equaling the total corn production of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri twenty years before, while the combined crops of Iowa, Illinois, and Kansas in 1889 exceed by over 100,000,000 bushels the total corn crop of the country in 1869.

The cultivation of corn is greatly centralized in several states. In the state of New York the counties of Cayuga, Dutchess, Monroe, Onondaga, Ontario, and Wayne contributed over one-fourth of the total corn crop of the state. In Wisconsin 16 counties out of 68 produced 64.14 per cent of the crop, and in Michigan 25 counties out of 84, 81.54 per cent. In California 59.39 per cent of the corn crop was produced in the counties of Los Angeles, Kern, Orange, and Ventura, 4 counties out of 53. In Colorado almost one-half of the corn production was contributed by the counties of Arapahoe, Yuma, Weld, and Washington, 4 counties out of 51. In Oregon, Douglas and Jackson counties, 2 out of 31, produced 45.19 per cent of the total. In Nevada, with its 14 counties, Lincoln and Nye contributed nearly five-sixths of the corn product. In Arizona 3 counties out of 10 produced over three-fourths of the whole. In Wyoming, with its 12 counties, Crook and Laramie contributed over two-thirds of the corn production. In Idaho, with 18 counties, the production of Ada county amounted to 32.58 per cent of the total. In Montana, with 16 counties, Custer county furnished 52.94 per cent of the total, and in Washington, with 33 counties, Columbia county furnished 57.55 per cent of the total production.

The following is the average number of bushels per acre produced in the various states: New Hampshire and Iowa over 41, Vermont over 40, Nebraska and Massachusetts over 39, Illinois and Connecticut over 36, Ohio and Kansas over 35, Maine over 34, California and Pennsylvania over 33, Rhode Island, Missouri, and New Jersey over 32, the District of Columbia, New York, Wisconsin, and Indiana over 30, Michigan over 28, Minnesota over 27, Kentucky over 26, Maryland over 25, Nevada and West Virginia over 23, Tennessee and Texas over 22, Arkansas and New Mexico over 20, Oregon and Arizona over 19, Idaho over 18, Delaware, Oklahoma, and South Dakota over 17, Virginia and Washington over 16, Louisiana and Mississippi over 15, North Dakota, Utah, and Alabama over 14, Montana over 13, Wyoming and Colorado over 12, Georgia over 11, North Carolina and South Carolina over 10, and Florida over 9.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

The relative area under corn has been reduced from 1.24 acres to 1.15 acres per capita, and the relative production from 34.98 bushels to 33.39 bushels per capita since the census of 1880. The production per capita in the North Atlantic division is 4.15 bushels, in the South Atlantic 14.84 bushels, in the North Central 71.50 bushels, in the South Central 28.68 bushels, and in the Western 1.69 bushels. The largest production per head of population was in Nebraska, where it was 204 bushels; Kansas produced 182 bushels, and Iowa 164 bushels. Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, District of Columbia, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Washington, and Oregon produced less than 1 bushel per head of population.

WHEAT.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of wheat in the United States in 1889 was 33,579,514 acres, or 23.95 per cent of the total cereal acreage of the country. The total wheat production was 468,373,968 bushels, or an average of 13.95 bushels per acre.

In 1879 the total area under wheat was 35,430,333 acres, or 29.87 per cent of the total cereal acreage, while the total production was 459,483,137 bushels, or an average of 12.97 bushels per acre.

There was, accordingly, an increase of 8,890,831 bushels, or 1.93 per cent, in production, concurrent with a decrease of 1,850,819 acres, or 5.22 per cent, in acreage.

The following table shows the total wheat production for the years immediately preceding each decennial census, from and including that of 1840, the total percentage of increase since 1839, the percentage of increase by decades, and the production per capita of total population :

YEARS.	Total production of wheat. (Bushels.)	Percentage of increase since 1839.	Percentage of increase by decades.	Number of bushels per capita of total population.
1880.....	468,373,968	452.18	1.93	7.48
1879.....	459,483,137	441.69	59.68	9.16
1869.....	287,745,020	239.23	66.23	7.46
1859.....	173,104,924	104.08	72.27	5.51
1849.....	100,485,044	18.47	18.47	4.33
1839.....	84,823,272	.....	.....	4.97

It will be seen from this table that the greatest increase of wheat production occurred between 1869 and 1879 and the smallest between 1879 and 1889, the greatest percentage of increase between 1849 and 1859 and the smallest between 1879 and 1889, the greatest production per capita of population in 1879 and the smallest in 1849.

Of the states and territories in 1889, 35 show a decrease in the total area under wheat as compared with the Tenth Census, such decrease aggregating 8,439,995 acres, and 14 states show an increase, amounting to 6,589,176 acres. Iowa shows a decrease of 2,463,740 acres, Wisconsin of 1,204,080 acres, Illinois of 977,610 acres, Nebraska of 671,010 acres, Michigan and Tennessee each of between 300,000 and 400,000 acres, New York, Ohio, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, and Kansas each of between 200,000 and 300,000 acres, and Virginia, Missouri, and Pennsylvania each of between 100,000 and 200,000 acres. The greatest increase, 2,624,567 acres, is found in the state of North Dakota, which is followed by South Dakota with an increase of 2,079,402 acres; California, 1,008,378 acres; Minnesota, 327,957 acres; Washington, 291,104 acres, and Oregon, 107,975 acres.

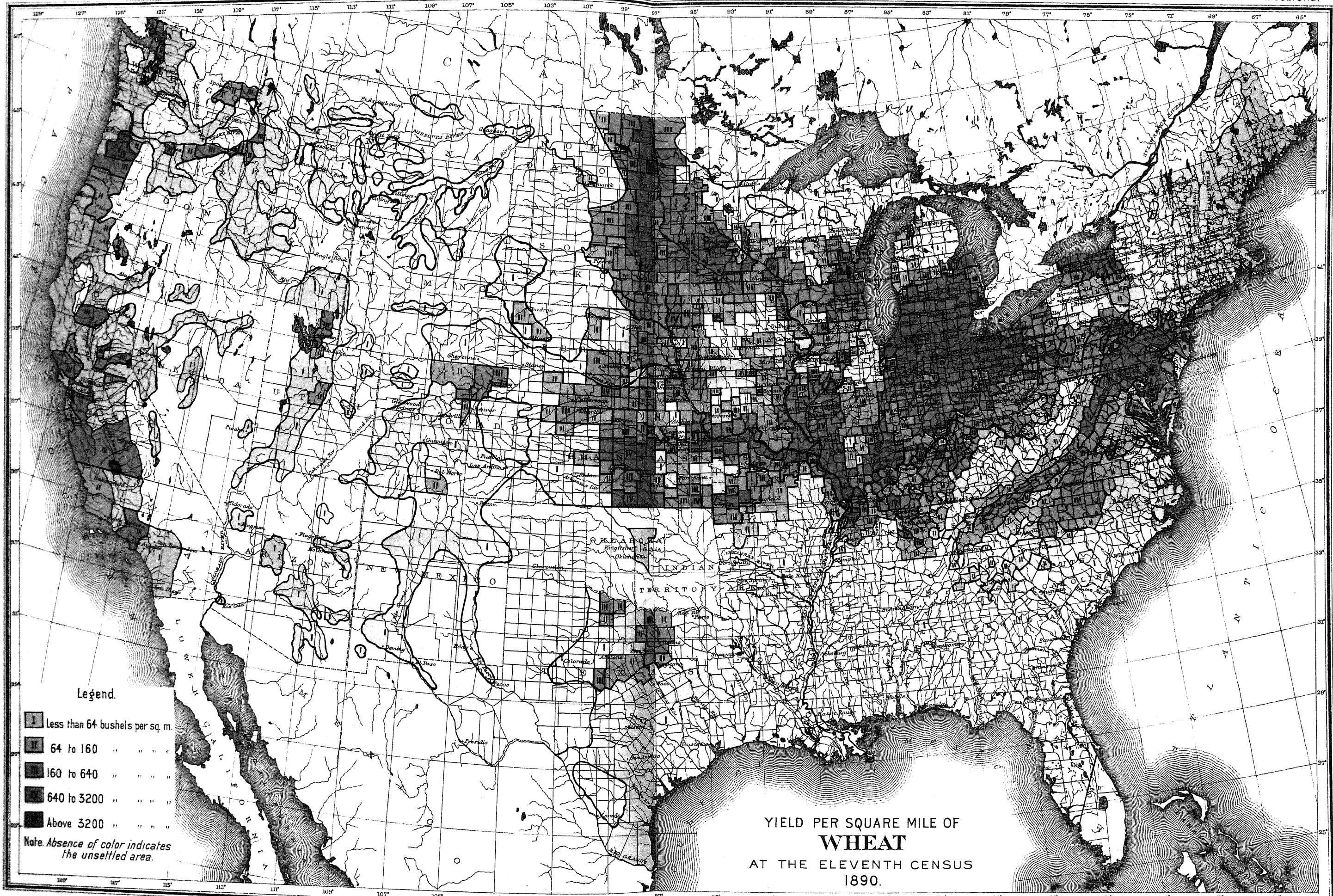
East of the Mississippi river 25 states show a decrease of 4,780,475 acres and 2 an increase of 26,509 acres, leaving a net decrease of 4,753,966 acres, or 23.21 per cent. West of the Mississippi 10 states show a decrease of 3,659,520 acres and 12 an increase of 6,562,667 acres, making a net increase of 2,903,147 acres, or 19.43 per cent.

By geographical divisions, it is found that the North Atlantic shows a decrease in the area under wheat of 493,049 acres, or 20.45 per cent, more than one-half of which was in New York, and more than one-fourth in Pennsylvania; the South Atlantic a decrease of 574,525 acres, or 17.71 per cent; the North Central a decrease of 1,348,641 acres, or 5.64 per cent; the South Central a decrease of 931,121 acres, or 28.70 per cent; the Western shows an increase of 1,496,517 acres, or 57.55 per cent, of which all except 89,060 acres was in the Pacific states, California, Oregon, and Washington.

The following table shows the acreage in wheat in 1879 and 1889 in certain groups of states that exhibit the greatest change in their wheat area during the decade ending with 1889:

AREA DEVOTED TO THE PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES, IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND WISCONSIN; IN 13 SOUTHERN STATES; IN NORTH DAKOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA, AND IN 3 PACIFIC STATES: 1879 AND 1889.

YEARS.	In the United States. (Acres.)	In Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. (Acres.)	In 13 southern states. (Acres.)	In North Dakota and South Dakota. (Acres.)	In California, Oregon, and Washington. (Acres.)
1889.....	33,579,514	3,570,560	4,376,407	4,969,267	3,766,517
1879.....	35,430,333	8,215,990	5,832,062	265,298	2,359,060

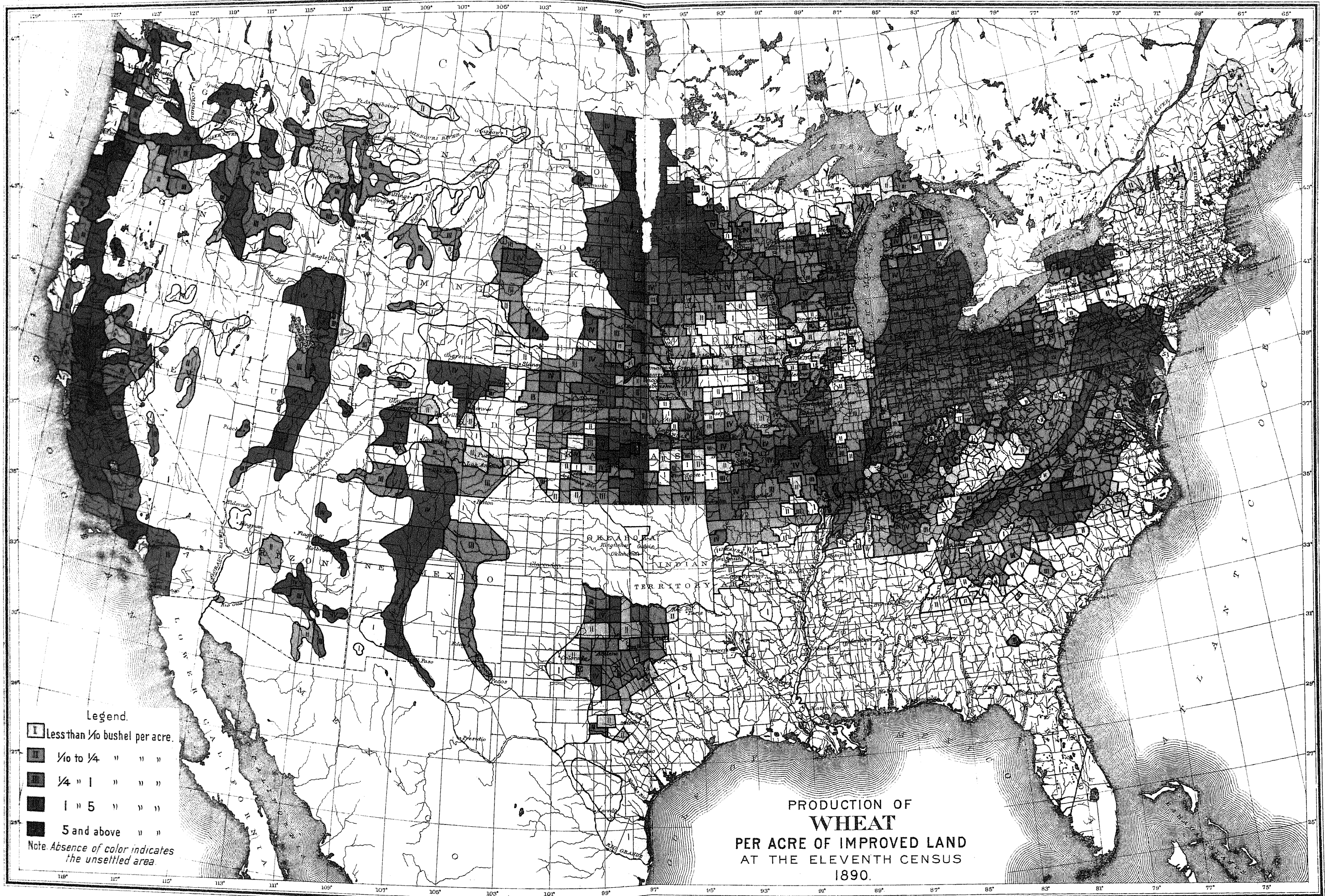


Legend.

- I Less than 64 bushels per sq. m.
- II 64 to 160 " " "
- III 160 to 640 " " "
- IV 640 to 3200 " " "
- V Above 3200 " " "

Note. Absence of color indicates the unsettled area.

YIELD PER SQUARE MILE OF WHEAT AT THE ELEVENTH CENSUS 1890.

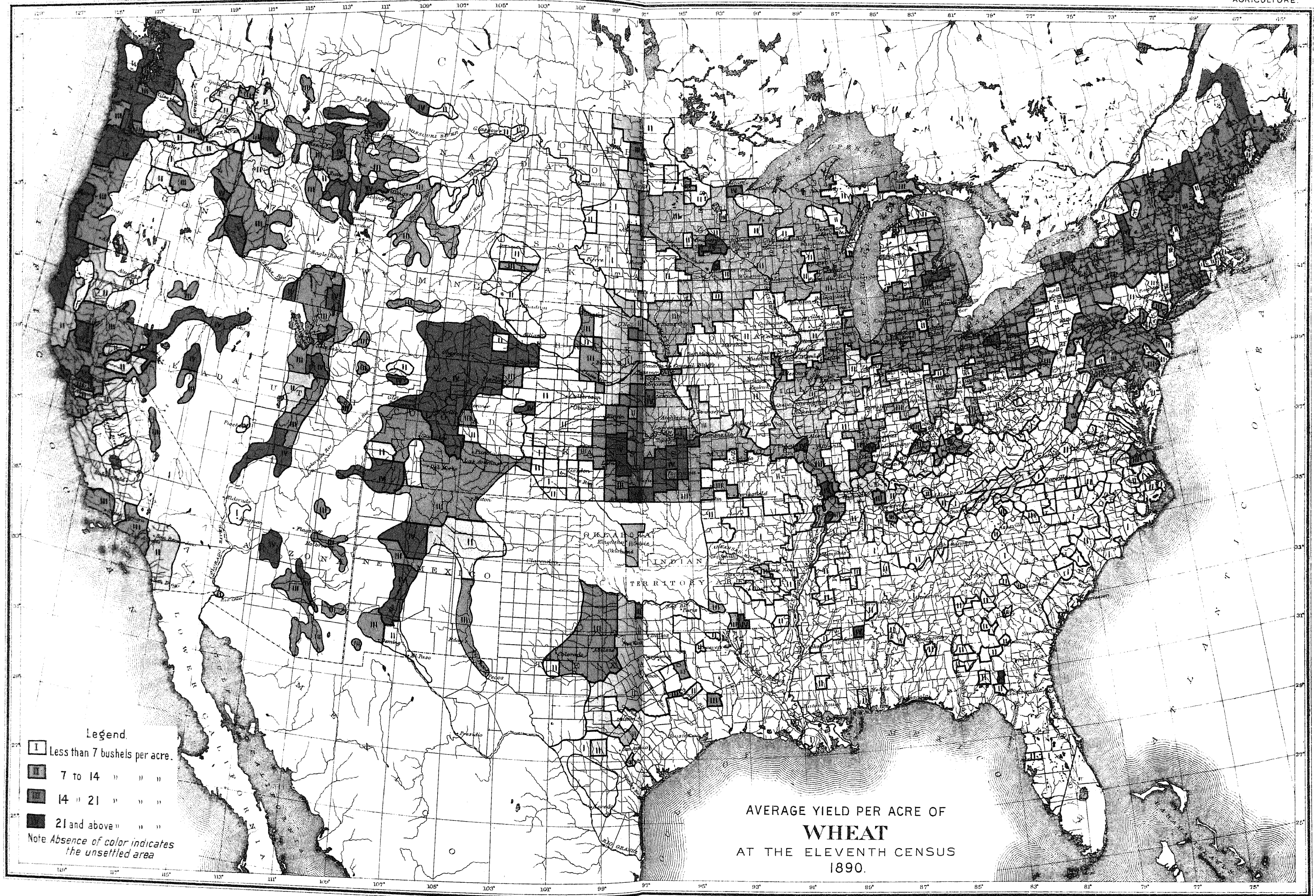


PRODUCTION OF
WHEAT
 PER ACRE OF IMPROVED LAND
 AT THE ELEVENTH CENSUS
 1890.

Legend.

I	Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ bushel per acre.
II	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ " " "
III	$\frac{1}{4}$ " 1 " " "
IV	1 " 5 " " "
V	5 and above " "

Note. Absence of color indicates the unsettled area.

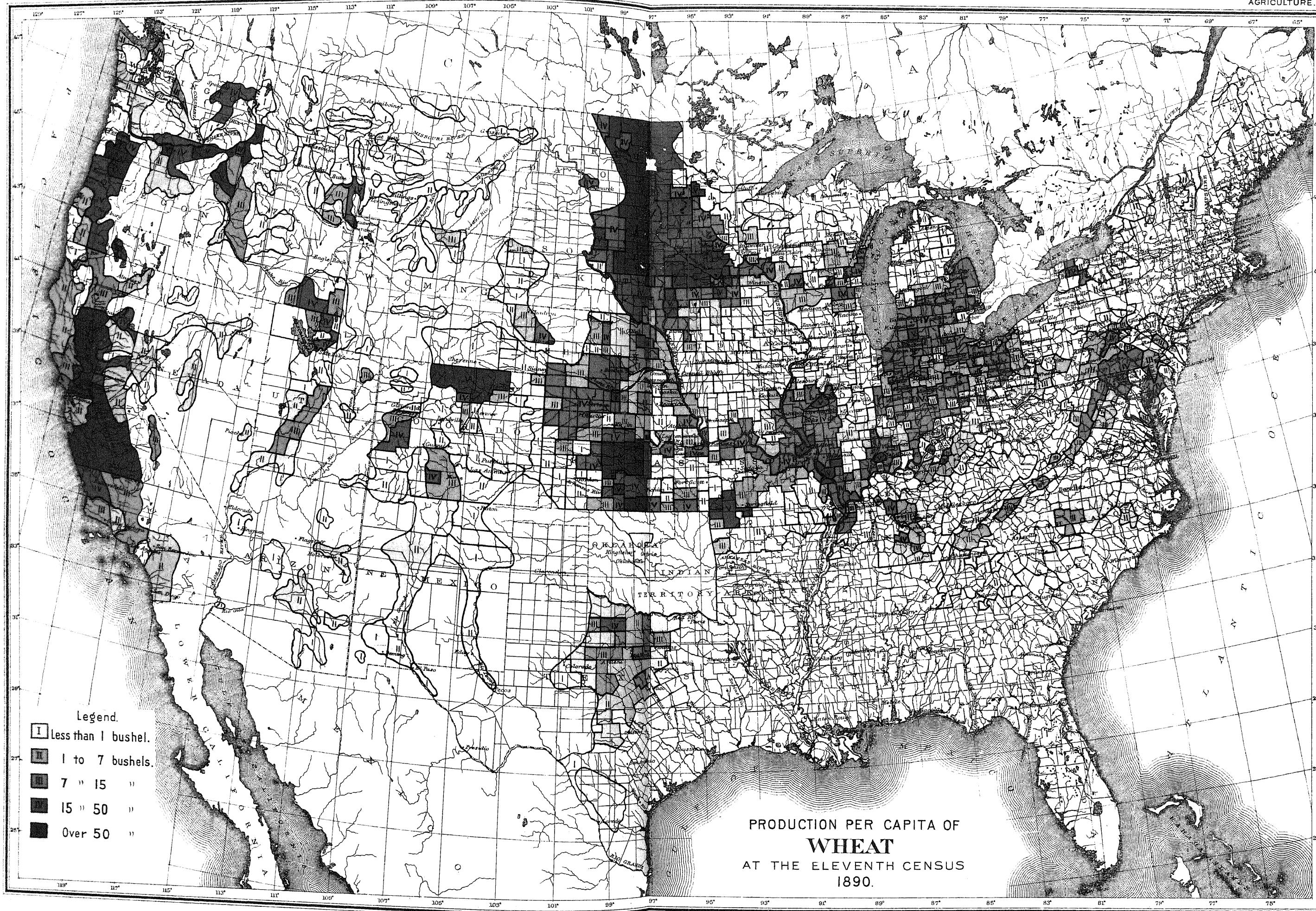


Legend

I	Less than 7 bushels per acre.
II	7 to 14 " " "
III	14 " 21 " " "
IV	21 and above " " "

Note Absence of color indicates the unsettled area

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF
WHEAT
 AT THE ELEVENTH CENSUS
 1890.



The first group includes Illinois and Iowa, which stood first and second, respectively, in the amount of land devoted to wheat culture in 1879, together with the adjoining state of Wisconsin, which stood seventh. The total cereal production of these 3 states in 1889 was considerably over 1,000,000,000 bushels, yet the extent of their area devoted to the production of wheat shows a reduction during the preceding decade amounting to 56.54 per cent.

The second group consists of 13 southern states, which show a total decrease in their wheat acreage amounting to 24.96 per cent. Few of these states raise sufficient wheat for their own consumption.

The third group consists of North Dakota and South Dakota, which show an increase of 1,773.09 per cent. At the census of 1880 it was the sparsely settled territory of Dakota.

The fourth group is made up of the 3 Pacific states, California, Oregon, and Washington, which show an increase of 1,407,457 acres, or 59.66 per cent. This increase is due almost entirely to the bringing under cultivation of new land.

AREA AND PERCENTAGES OF AREA IN WHEAT, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA: 1889.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total area in wheat. (Acres.)	Percentage of total.	Cumulative percentage.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total area in wheat. (Acres.)	Percentage of total.	Cumulative percentage.
The United States.....	33,570,514	100.00	.....	25. Georgia.....	196,633	0.59	97.44
1. Minnesota.....	3,372,627	10.04	10.04	26. Arkansas.....	140,464	0.42	97.86
2. California.....	2,840,807	8.46	18.50	27. Colorado.....	126,990	0.38	98.24
3. North Dakota.....	2,700,421	8.07	26.57	28. New Jersey.....	121,570	0.36	98.60
4. Indiana.....	2,570,017	7.65	34.22	29. South Carolina.....	115,510	0.34	98.94
5. Ohio.....	2,269,685	6.76	40.98	30. Delaware.....	94,368	0.28	99.22
6. South Dakota.....	2,250,816	6.73	47.71	31. Utah.....	84,505	0.25	99.47
7. Illinois.....	2,240,932	6.67	54.38	32. Idaho.....	63,704	0.19	99.66
8. Missouri.....	1,946,785	5.80	60.18	33. Alabama.....	39,641	0.12	99.78
9. Kansas.....	1,582,635	4.71	64.89	34. New Mexico.....	21,853	0.06	99.84
10. Michigan.....	1,501,225	4.47	69.36	35. Montana.....	18,696	0.06	99.90
11. Pennsylvania.....	1,318,472	3.93	73.29	36. Vermont.....	8,397	0.02	99.92
12. Kentucky.....	898,694	2.68	75.97	37. Arizona.....	6,225	0.02	99.94
13. Tennessee.....	877,361	2.61	78.58	38. Wyoming.....	4,584	0.01	99.95
14. Nebraska.....	798,855	2.38	80.96	39. Maine.....	4,116	0.01	99.96
15. Wisconsin.....	744,080	2.23	83.18	40. Nevada.....	3,631	0.01	99.97
16. Virginia.....	737,510	2.20	85.38	41. Mississippi.....	2,519	0.01	99.98
17. North Carolina.....	666,509	1.98	87.36	42. New Hampshire.....	2,027	0.01	99.99
18. Iowa.....	585,548	1.74	89.10	43. Oklahoma.....	2,003		
19. Oregon.....	553,052	1.65	90.75	44. Connecticut.....	443		
20. Maryland.....	510,727	1.52	92.27	45. Massachusetts.....	112		
21. New York.....	462,561	1.38	93.65	46. Louisiana.....	41	0.01	100.00
22. Washington.....	372,658	1.11	94.76	47. Florida.....	32		
23. Texas.....	352,477	1.05	95.81	48. District of Columbia.....	80		
24. West Virginia.....	349,616	1.04	96.85	49. Rhode Island.....	11		

The centralization of wheat culture is most marked in the North Central group of states, which, with 25.37 per cent of the total land surface of the country, contains 67.25 per cent of its total wheat area. The only other group in which the ratio of the wheat area exceeds the ratio of its land surface is the North Atlantic, due to the extensive cultivation of wheat in the states of New York and Pennsylvania. This division contains 5.46 per cent of the entire land surface of the country and 5.71 per cent of its wheat acreage. The South Atlantic group contains 9.04 per cent of the land surface of the country and 7.95 per cent of its wheat acreage; the South Central, 20.55 per cent of the land surface and 6.89 per cent of the wheat acreage, a disparity due to the vast extent yet uncultivated in the state of Texas. The Western division has 39.58 per cent of the land surface of the country and 12.20 per cent of its wheat acreage, found mainly in California, Oregon, and Washington.

One state, Minnesota, contains one-tenth of the entire wheat acreage of the country. The addition of California and North Dakota raises the proportion to over one-fourth, and the further addition of Indiana, Ohio, South Dakota, and Illinois, making 7 states in all, brings it up to over one-half. The 12 leading wheat producing states had 25,511,046 acres under wheat in 1889, while the 12 states that stood at the foot of the list had only 19,549 acres devoted to that branch of agriculture, and were producing not more than one-tenth of what they required for their own consumption.

Pennsylvania was the only eastern state that had a larger area under wheat than under any other cereal in 1889. In Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, in the North Central division, as well as in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Washington, and California, in the Western division, the acreage devoted to the cultivation of wheat exceeded that under any other grain.