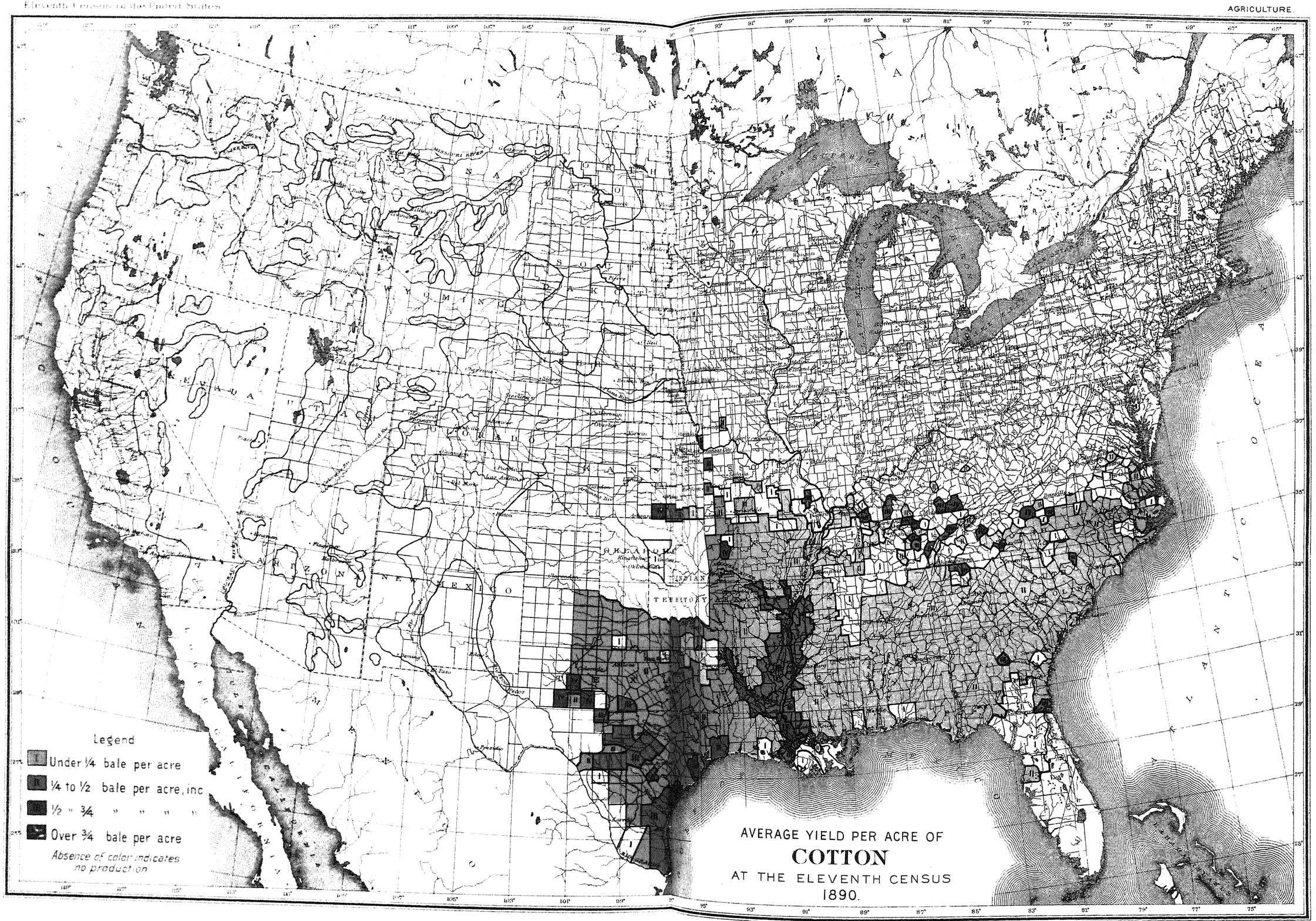
Legend
I Under ¼ bale per acre
II ¼ to ½ bale per acre, inc.
III ½ " ¾ " " " "
IV Over ¾ bale per acre
Absence of color indicates no production
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF
COTTON
AT THE ELEVENTH CENSUS
1890.

production of cotton in the United States reported at the census of 1860 aggregated 2,397,238,140 pounds. Mississippi was again in the lead, having increased its production to 535,115,615 pounds, a larger amount than was produced by any state at either of the two succeeding censuses and one that was exceeded in 1889 only by Texas, Georgia, and the same state, Mississippi. The states following next in rank in 1859 were Alabama with 440,529,975 pounds, Louisiana with 346,093,410 pounds, the production in this state having increased to more than four times what it was at the preceding census, Georgia with 312,318,800 pounds, Texas with 192,001,035 pounds, and Arkansas with 163,489,885 pounds. Virginia produced a crop of 5,663,515 pounds. For this census only the territory of New Mexico reported a few pounds of cotton produced.

The census of 1870 found the cultivation of cotton suffering from the effects of the war of 1861–1865, the production in 1869 amounting to only 54.53 per cent of what it was in 1859, and there not being a state from Texas to the Carolinas that did not show a decrease. Although Mississippi was still in the lead, its production had shrunk to 245,183,092 pounds; that of Georgia, which stood second, to 205,687,356 pounds, and that of Alabama to 186,395,188 pounds; Louisiana and Texas produced only 152,261,088 and 152,172,552 pounds, respectively.

The early settlers from the south planted cotton for domestic use north of the Ohio river. In 1860 the crop in Illinois reached 659,490 pounds, and under the stimulus of war prices the cultivation continued in that state and in other regions out of the usual limits. In 1870 the influence of special prices had subsided, but the following states and territory, not since showing a cotton production in a census year, reported as follows: Illinois, 201,810 pounds; Nevada, 46,004 pounds; California, 14,756 pounds; Utah, 9,548 pounds; Indiana, 1,302 pounds, and West Virginia, 868 pounds.

In 1879 Mississippi and Georgia stood first and second in rank with a production of 436,289,283 and 368,941,773 pounds, respectively, Texas, Alabama, and Arkansas following with 364,793,652, 316,943,262, and 275,539,968 pounds, respectively, while South Carolina, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Tennessee contributed 236,714,244, 230,381,757, 176,487,894, and 149,771,313 pounds, respectively, toward the total of 2,607,177,627 pounds.

In 1889 the crop of 7,472,511 bales, estimated at 477 pounds per bale (*a*), to weigh 3,564,387,747 pounds, was the heaviest cotton crop by 36.71 per cent reported at any census.

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

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total area under cotton. (Acres.)	Percentage of total.	Cumulative percentage.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total area under cotton. (Acres.)	Percentage of total.	Cumulative percentage.
Total	20,175,270	100.00	.....	North Carolina	1,147,136	5.69	94.33
				Tennessee	747,471	3.70	98.03
Texas	3,034,525	10.50	10.50	Florida	227,370	1.13	99.16
Georgia	3,345,104	16.58	36.08	Indian territory	70,078	0.35	99.51
Mississippi	2,883,273	14.29	50.37	Missouri	57,260	0.28	99.79
Alabama	2,761,105	13.09	64.06	Virginia	30,213	0.19	99.98
South Carolina	1,987,469	9.85	73.91	Kentucky	2,629	0.01	99.99
Arkansas	1,709,578	8.48	82.34	Oklahoma	1,109	0.01	100.00
Louisiana	1,270,154	6.30	88.64	Kansas	731		

While every state producing 100,000 bales of cotton or upward in 1889 shows an increase in its acreage under cotton as compared with 1879, the total increase was very unequally distributed, 30.70 per cent of it being in Texas, 13.58 per cent in Mississippi, 12.73 per cent in Georgia, 11.50 per cent in Arkansas, 10.90 per cent in South Carolina, 7.54 per cent in Alabama, 7.09 per cent in Louisiana, and 4.44 per cent in North Carolina, leaving 1.52 per cent to be distributed among the remaining cotton-producing states. Although the center of cotton production has not yet crossed the Mississippi river, it is rapidly moving westward, 50.38 per cent of the total increase in acreage being west of that river and 14.02 per cent in the states immediately bordering upon it on the east. The total increase and percentage of increase in each state is shown in the table on the following page.

a Statistical Abstract, Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, 1890, page 192.

INCREASE AND PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN THE AREA DEVOTED TO THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA: 1879 TO 1889.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Increase in acres.	Percentage of increase.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Increase in acres.	Percentage of increase.
Total	5,695,251	30.33	North Carolina	253,983	28.44
			Indian territory	35,078	100.22
Texas	1,756,090	80.61	Missouri	25,144	78.20
Mississippi	777,063	36.89	Tennessee	24,900	3.45
Georgia	727,966	27.82	Oklahoma	1,100	(a)
Arkansas	657,602	63.05	Kansas	731	(a)
South Carolina	623,220	45.68	Kentucky	b38	b1.42
Alabama	431,079	18.50	Virginia	b5,827	b12.94
Louisiana	405,367	46.87	Florida	b18,225	b7.42

a No cotton in 1879. b Decrease.

In Texas there is an addition of more than four-fifths to the acreage under cotton in 1879, more than twice as great as the increase in any other state. All the principal cotton-producing states, with the exception of Tennessee, show more or less increase in the acreage under cotton. Tennessee has had but an insignificant addition to its cotton acreage during the decade ending with 1889, not sufficient to prevent a very considerable falling off in its production, owing to a decrease of nearly one-half in the average yield per acre. The Indian territory alone shows an increase of 100 per cent or upward, but its acreage has not yet made it an important factor in the cotton production of the south. The acreage credited to Oklahoma consists mainly of the area devoted to the cultivation of cotton in Greer county. In Kansas the cultivation of cotton is confined entirely to the 6 counties in the extreme southeastern part of the state bordering on the Indian territory. Florida and Virginia show a decrease in acreage; the reduced area in Florida produced a larger amount of cotton than was grown on a larger acreage in 1879, and the decrease in Virginia was accompanied by a still greater relative reduction in the size of the crop.

Of the total land surface of the United States, 1.06 per cent was devoted to the cultivation of cotton in 1889. The proportion in the different cotton-producing states varied considerably, even among those of principal production. South Carolina, the smallest of them all in area, had 10.29 per cent, and Texas, the largest, 2.34 per cent of its land surface devoted to cotton. If we exclude such counties of Texas as produced no cotton, the percentage is increased to 3.66. Mississippi is not far behind South Carolina in percentage of area under cotton, 9.72 acres out of every 100 being devoted to that product. Alabama and Georgia had 8.37 and 8.86 per cent, respectively, so cultivated. Arkansas had 5.01 and Louisiana 4.37 per cent of their respective land surfaces, North Carolina and Tennessee 3.69 and 2.80 per cent, respectively, and Missouri 0.13 per cent under cotton. In the remaining states from which cotton was reported in larger or smaller quantities the acreage devoted to its cultivation amounted to less than 1 per cent of the entire land surface, while in Oklahoma and Kansas the proportion dwindled to 1 acre in 20,000 and 1 acre in 70,000, respectively.

The density of production within the limits of each state varies considerably, and shows a decided increase since 1879. In 18 out of the 134 cotton-producing counties of Georgia the acreage under cotton in 1889 amounted to 20 per cent or upward of the total land surface as compared with only 4 counties having so large a proportion under cotton in 1879. Of these 18, 3 had over one-fourth of their total land surface devoted to the cultivation of this product. Mississippi had 7 out of 74 cotton-producing counties with 20 per cent or more of the land surface under cotton in 1889, while in 1879 it did not have a single county with so high a ratio. Alabama had 6 out of 66 cotton-producing counties of that degree of density as compared with 2 in 1879, Tennessee had 3 in 1889 and 1 in 1879, and Texas had 1 as against none in 1879.

Comparing the extension of cotton planting with the growth of population, it is found that the increase in the acreage more than kept pace with the increase in the number of inhabitants in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri. The acreage under cultivation failed to keep pace with the growth of population in Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky.

The ratio of acreage to population was the highest in the state of Mississippi, where there were 2.24 acres under cotton in 1889 to every inhabitant. The states next in rank, on this basis of comparison, were Alabama and Georgia, which had 1.82 acres each per capita. Texas and South Carolina differed but little in the relation borne by the acreage under cotton to the number of inhabitants, the former having 1.76 acres and the latter 1.73 acres for each person. Arkansas with 1.51 acres and Louisiana with 1.14 acres per capita complete the list of states having 1 acre or upward under cotton for each inhabitant. In North Carolina, Florida, and Tennessee the ratio was 0.71, 0.58, and 0.42, respectively, the remaining states having yet smaller areas under cotton per capita of population.

The total production by states, with their individual and cumulative percentage, is shown in the following table:

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

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PRODUCTION.		Percentage of total.	Cumulative percentage.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PRODUCTION.		Percentage of total.	Cumulative percentage.
	Bales.	Pounds. (a)				Bales.	Pounds. (a)		
Total	7,472,511	3,564,387,747	100.00	.....	North Carolina	336,261	160,396,497	4.50	95.91
					Tennessee	190,579	90,906,183	2.55	98.46
Texas	1,471,242	701,782,434	19.69	19.69	Florida	57,028	27,631,056	0.78	99.24
Georgia	1,191,840	568,510,542	15.95	35.64	Indian territory	34,115	16,272,855	0.46	99.70
Mississippi	1,154,725	550,803,825	15.45	51.09	Missouri	15,856	7,563,312	0.21	99.91
Alabama	915,210	436,555,170	12.25	63.34	Virginia	5,375	2,563,875	0.07	99.98
South Carolina	747,190	356,409,630	10.00	73.34	Kentucky	873	416,421	0.01	99.99
Arkansas	691,494	329,842,638	9.25	82.59	Oklahoma	425	202,725	0.01	100.00
Louisiana	659,180	314,428,860	8.82	91.41	Kansas	212	101,124		

a Four hundred and seventy-seven pounds to a bale. See Statistical Abstract, Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, 1890, page 102.

A comparison of the percentages of the total production contributed by the several states with the respective percentages of the total area under cotton (which percentages appear in the table on page 43) shows that the average production per acre exceeded the general average of the country in Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, and the Indian territory, and fell below it in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Missouri, and Virginia. Florida had an increased production with a diminished acreage, and North Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri a diminished production with an increased acreage, while Virginia and Kentucky show a decline in both acreage and in production.

Of the entire production of 7,472,511 bales, 2,872,524 bales, or 38.44 per cent, were grown west of the Mississippi river.

The production of cotton is more evenly distributed over the entire area in South Carolina, Alabama, and Arkansas than in any other state, every county in these states producing cotton to a greater or less extent. In 32 out of the 35 counties in South Carolina, in 59 out of the 66 in Alabama, and in 57 out of the 75 in Arkansas 10,000 acres or upward were devoted to cotton planting in 1889. Of the 75 counties in Mississippi 74 are reported as producing cotton, 66 of them on 10,000 acres or upward. Of the 137 counties in Georgia 134 produced cotton; of that number 35 had less than 10,000 acres each devoted to it. In Louisiana cotton was grown to a greater or less extent in 54 out of 59 counties, in North Carolina in 80 out of 96, and in Texas in 178 out of 245.

The total increase and percentage of increase from 1879 to 1889 in the production of cotton in each state is shown in the following table:

INCREASE AND PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTION OF COTTON, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF PRODUCTION: 1879 TO 1889.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Increase in pounds.	Percentage of increase.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Increase in pounds.	Percentage of increase.
Total	957,210,120	36.71	Indian territory	8,571,855	111.31
			Florida	2,718,015	10.91
Texas	336,088,782	92.38	Oklahoma	202,725	(a)
Georgia	199,568,769	54.09	Kansas	101,124	(a)
South Carolina	119,695,386	50.57	Kentucky	b202,830	b32.75
Alabama	119,611,008	37.74	Missouri	b1,640,742	b17.83
Mississippi	114,514,542	26.25	Virginia	b6,312,660	b71.12
Louisiana	84,047,103	36.48	North Carolina	b16,091,397	b9.12
Arkansas	54,302,670	19.71	Tennessee	b58,805,130	b39.30

a No cotton in 1879. b Decrease.

Of the principal cotton-producing states Georgia and Alabama afford the most notable instances of an increase in production more than commensurate with the increase in acreage under cultivation. The agriculturists of Georgia expended in the purchase of fertilizers in 1889 an amount largely in excess of the amount expended in 1879 and more than proportionate to the increased acreage under cotton, in the cultivation of which product it was principally used. In Alabama the amount expended on fertilizers in 1889 was more than double what it was in 1879, and that state shows an increase in the average yield per acre from 136.02 pounds in 1879 to 158.11 pounds in 1889. In South Carolina the amount expended on fertilizers shows an increase proportionate to the increase in acreage and a corresponding increase in production of cotton.

In North Carolina, where the increase in the consumption of fertilizers is in a higher ratio than the increase in acreage under cotton, the production falls short of what it was in 1879, the average yield per acre in 1889 being 139.82 pounds, as compared with an average of 197.60 pounds to the acre in 1879.

The total amount expended in the purchase of fertilizers in the 9 principal cotton-producing states in 1889 was $17,104,808 as compared with $11,009,723 in 1879, an increase of $6,095,085. The principal proportion of the expenditure in 1889 is reported from the states of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Alabama, the planters and farmers of which expended $14,895,491 in fertilizers during that year, as compared with $10,319,612 in 1879. The expenditure by states and counties is given in the tables accompanying this report. The expenditure for fertilizers in Texas was less in 1889 than in 1879, and that in Arkansas showed an increase, and reached a total of $93,939.

The production of cotton per capita of population was greatest in Mississippi, where it amounted to 427.11 pounds for each inhabitant. In 6 other principal states it varied from 281.09 pounds in Louisiana to 313.92 in Texas; South Carolina produced 309.61 pounds, Georgia 309.42 pounds, Arkansas 292.37 pounds, and Alabama 288.53 pounds per capita of population.

Taking the cotton-producing states as a whole, the average net weight of a bale of cotton of the crop of 1889–1890 is estimated at 477 pounds, as compared with an estimated average of 453 pounds in 1880, these averages being taken from the Statistical Abstract of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department issued in 1890. The reports for the different states are based upon the average for the United States as a whole, no attempt being made to use different averages for the individual states.

TEXAS.

In Texas the total area from which cotton was gathered in 1889 was 3,934,525 acres, or 6,147.70 square miles, and the total production 1,471,242 bales, or 701,782,434 pounds, an average of 0.374 bale, or 178.37 pounds, to the acre.

In 1879 the total area devoted to cotton culture in this state was 2,178,435 acres, or 3,403.80 square miles, and the total production 805,284 bales, or 364,793,652 pounds, an average of 0.370 bale, or 167.46 pounds, to the acre.

There is therefore an increase of 1,756,090 acres, or 80.61 per cent, in the area and of 665,958 bales, or 336,988,782 pounds, or 92.38 per cent, in the production.

The production of 23,228,800 pounds in 1849 increased to 192,001,035 pounds in 1859, and by 1879 its cotton production had increased to 364,793,652 pounds. The weight of the crop of 1889 was 701,782,434 pounds. This increase advanced Texas from the ninth place in 1850 to the first in 1890.

Cotton producing in Texas is confined to about two-thirds of its area. Of 244 counties, 178 contributed to a greater or less extent to the crop of 1889, the total land area of the counties from which any cotton production was reported being 107,488,000 acres, as compared with 167,865,600 acres constituting the total land area of the state. The percentage of the total land surface of the state devoted to cotton culture in 1889 was 2.34, and that of the total land surface of the counties in which cotton was produced, 3.66. There are 43 cotton-producing counties having less than 1,000 acres each under cotton. There is but 1 county in Texas containing 20 per cent or upward of its land surface under cotton.

The table on the following page shows, for every county having 30,000 acres or upward under cotton in 1889, the number of acres so cultivated and the increase since 1879, the production of cotton in 1889, the average production per acre, and the number of acres under cotton in 1889 for every square mile of land surface.

AREA IN COTTON, INCREASE IN AREA SINCE 1879, AREA PER SQUARE MILE, PRODUCT AND AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, BY COUNTIES IN TEXAS HAVING 30,000 ACRES OR OVER IN COTTON, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA: 1889.

COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)	COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)
Ellis	103,629	51,457	100.1	42,701	0.412	Rusk	49,590	11,264	53.3	12,120	0.244
Bell	99,636	61,810	99.6	37,473	0.376	Freestone	49,340	17,977	56.7	15,816	0.320
Fannin	94,648	49,835	94.6	30,709	0.324	Gonzales	48,377	25,648	49.4	20,964	0.433
Fayette	88,298	29,945	92.0	37,559	0.425	Colorado	48,184	15,190	53.5	15,899	0.330
Collin	86,903	38,667	98.8	37,094	0.427	Cass	46,686	11,864	49.1	10,692	0.229
Robertson	80,912	31,058	95.2	32,307	0.399	Guadalupe	46,170	29,701	65.0	27,088	0.587
Hill	80,894	42,359	80.9	38,175	0.472	Austin	45,182	13,861	64.5	17,301	0.383
Lamar	79,533	39,143	88.4	23,885	0.300	Red River	44,141	12,850	41.6	16,640	0.377
Williamson	78,419	59,891	73.3	33,945	0.433	Brazos	43,079	15,935	86.2	16,923	0.385
Hunt	78,245	52,339	80.9	18,203	0.233	Cherokee	42,820	13,112	42.8	13,363	0.312
Washington	77,259	18,554	128.8	29,158	0.377	Coryell	42,621	22,933	42.6	10,442	0.380
Grayson	74,238	32,899	77.3	28,669	0.386	Erath	41,989	27,769	42.0	17,350	0.414
McLennan	73,580	20,186	70.8	30,383	0.413	Denton	41,190	11,405	45.8	12,014	0.292
Milam	67,271	29,798	67.3	28,891	0.429	Caldwell	38,710	19,804	77.4	21,326	0.551
Navarro	66,232	20,516	64.9	27,100	0.409	Parker	38,698	23,062	43.0	16,264	0.420
Travis	65,794	36,264	63.3	29,744	0.452	Cooke	37,500	9,711	40.8	12,857	0.343
Limestone	64,868	29,349	67.6	27,274	0.420	Houston	37,067	10,248	30.9	13,875	0.374
Falls	64,641	24,972	83.9	28,228	0.437	Panola	36,961	8,481	46.2	9,420	0.255
Grimes	62,758	26,774	87.2	20,659	0.329	Burleson	36,331	21,033	56.8	16,062	0.442
Bastrop	59,636	23,906	62.1	26,292	0.441	Montague	35,955	25,008	40.4	14,399	0.400
Lavaca	57,738	32,010	57.7	26,842	0.465	Comanche	34,908	25,607	36.4	15,136	0.434
Smith	56,071	10,368	60.3	14,103	0.252	Hopkins	34,539	15,297	46.1	5,951	0.172
Johnson	55,583	15,137	77.2	18,826	0.339	Anderson	33,310	9,585	33.3	10,241	0.307
Harrison	54,833	8,219	62.3	11,657	0.213	Van Zandt	32,138	14,559	38.3	7,559	0.235
Kaufman	54,353	27,694	67.9	15,803	0.291	Lee	31,561	15,899	49.3	11,770	0.373
Dallas	54,284	9,907	60.3	20,815	0.383	Leon	31,008	7,430	31.0	11,601	0.374
Wise	50,361	29,009	56.0	18,440	0.366						

Among the 53 counties in this table are 6 bordering on the Red river, but none on the Rio Grande or on the Gulf of Mexico. Ellis county, with over one-sixth of its area devoted to cotton and an average yield per acre a little above the general average of the state, is the leading county both as regards acreage under cultivation and amount of cotton produced. The greatest increase in the area under cotton, as compared with 1879, is reported from Bell county. Washington county had the largest proportion of its land surface devoted to cotton, 128.8 acres per square mile, or 20.13 per cent, and Guadalupe county had the highest average yield per acre among the 53 principal counties. Its average, 0.587 bale, was exceeded by 15 counties, but in most of them the production was so small as to give the high acre averages little significance. Bexar county, with a production of 10,621 bales, had an average yield of 0.607 bale per acre; Hays county, with a production of 14,543 bales, had an average yield of 0.612 bale per acre, and Comal county, with a production of 8,254 bales, had an average yield of 0.670 bale per acre. Of the 53 counties given in the above table, 6 have an average yield of less than one-fourth and 11 others an average yield of less than one-third of a bale to the acre. Of the total number of cotton-producing counties, there are 43 in which the average production falls below one-third of a bale and 20 in which it falls below one-fourth of a bale to the acre. In view of these facts and of the small number of important cotton-producing counties that have even a moderately high average yield per acre, the general average for the state is 0.374 bale to the acre.

Of the 178 cotton-producing counties, 27 had over 50,000 acres each, 33 from 25,000 to 50,000 acres, 33 from 10,000 to 25,000 acres, 42 from 1,000 to 10,000 acres, and 43 less than 1,000 acres each under cotton in 1889. West of the one hundredth meridian Fisher is the only county reporting a crop of over 1,000 bales, or, indeed, anything approaching that amount. Of the 19 counties organized since 1880 only 4 are reported as having produced cotton in 1889, and only 1 of them, Mills, to any considerable amount.

The increase of cotton growing in the state during the decade was in a higher ratio than the increase in population, there being 1.76 acres under cotton per unit of population in 1889 as compared with 1.37 acres in 1879.

GEORGIA.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of cotton in Georgia in 1889 was 3,345,104 acres, or 5,226.73 square miles, and the total production 1,191,846 bales, or 568,510,542 pounds, an average of 0.356 bale, or 169.95 pounds, to the acre.

In 1879 the total area under cotton in this state was 2,617,138 acres, or 4,089.28 square miles, and the total production 814,441 bales, or 368,941,773 pounds, an average of 0.311 bale, or 140.97 pounds, to the acre.

There is therefore an increase of 727,966 acres, or 27.82 per cent, in the area and of 377,405 bales, or 199,568,769 pounds, being an increase of 54.09 per cent in the production.

Georgia has occupied a high position among the cotton-producing states from the first introduction of cotton planting into this country. For many years it was outranked only by South Carolina, in which state the industry first took its rise, and in 1833, according to the report of Mr. Woodbury, it outranked even that state. In 1839 its production was 163,392,396 pounds, being second only to Mississippi. In 1849 its production was 199,636,400 pounds and was second to Alabama. In 1859 it had dropped to the fourth place in amount of production, having a crop of 312,318,800 pounds. In 1869 it again assumed the second place, having a production of 205,687,356 pounds. At the census of 1880 it was second to Mississippi and had a production of 368,941,773 pounds.

All but 3 of the 137 counties in the state report cotton to a greater or less extent, the only exceptions being Towns and Rabun counties, traversed by the Blue Ridge, and Glynn, a low lying county on the Atlantic coast adapted rather to rice than to cotton. With 8.86 per cent of its entire land surface under cotton, the state has a density of production exceeded only by South Carolina and Mississippi, each of which has a much smaller total area. In 18 counties the acreage under cotton amounts to 20 per cent or more of the entire land surface. Only in this state are there any counties in which the acreage under cotton exceeds 25 per cent of their entire land surface. Pike county, with its 167.5 acres out of every square mile devoted to cotton planting, reaches the maximum density for the entire country, computed on a county basis. Of the 134 cotton-producing counties, 15 report over 50,000 acres, 43 from 25,000 to 50,000 acres, 41 from 10,000 to 25,000 acres, 28 from 1,000 to 10,000 acres, and 7 less than 1,000 acres under cotton in 1889. There are 99 counties with at least 10,000 acres and only 7 with less than 1,000 acres each under cotton in 1889.

The increase in the area devoted to cotton culture between 1879 and 1889 was not confined to any particular section, but was distributed over almost its entire area. Out of the 134 cotton-producing counties 113 had a larger area devoted to the industry in 1889 than in 1879. The amount expended in 1889 for fertilizers in Georgia reached a total of $5,724,187 as compared with $4,346,920 in 1879. The increase in the acreage devoted to cotton in this state was accompanied by a decrease of 336,881 acres in the area devoted to the different cereals, as well as a decrease of 16,847 acres in the area under rice and a decrease of 171 acres in the area under tobacco.

In its relation to population the cultivation of cotton in Georgia increased from 1.70 acres in 1879 to 1.82 acres in 1889 for each inhabitant.

The statistics of the various counties having 25,000 acres or upward under cotton in 1889, so far as relates to their acreage under cotton, and its increase from 1879 to 1889, the amount of cotton produced, the average yield per acre, and the acreage under cotton per square mile of land surface in 1889, are shown in the following table:

AREA IN COTTON, INCREASE IN AREA SINCE 1879, AREA PER SQUARE MILE, PRODUCT AND AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, BY COUNTIES IN GEORGIA HAVING 25,000 ACRES OR OVER IN COTTON, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA: 1889.

COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)	COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)
Burke	111,510	24,151	103.3	37,698	0.338	Carroll	39,072	16,479	71.2	17,635	0.451
Washington	88,785	21,885	129.0	32,662	0.368	Jasper	39,052	11,446	102.8	14,553	0.373
Houston	73,164	553	128.4	24,288	0.332	Talbot	36,819	509	102.3	12,859	0.349
Meriwether	65,310	15,634	118.3	24,607	0.378	Lee	35,148	a546	97.6	11,439	0.325
Monroe	64,294	19,315	131.2	23,408	0.364	Screven	34,431	12,715	43.8	14,061	0.408
Coweta	63,829	15,335	126.1	24,659	0.386	Dougherty	34,259	a6,737	100.8	10,186	0.297
Sumter	63,310	19,120	122.9	22,448	0.355	Gwinnett	33,922	6,373	75.4	11,301	0.333
Walton	56,889	25,092	146.2	18,846	0.331	Thomas	33,498	a2,397	42.7	12,763	0.381
Oglethorpe	54,546	19,240	103.3	21,204	0.390	Warren	32,950	7,959	124.8	10,939	0.332
Troup	54,476	a11,712	110.5	20,524	0.377	Laurens	31,050	10,361	40.8	11,318	0.365
Stewart	53,426	8,977	118.7	19,351	0.362	Crawford	30,827	6,073	95.1	10,460	0.339
Harris	53,303	10,100	126.0	17,780	0.334	Wilkinson	30,590	5,167	73.4	9,853	0.322
Wilkes	52,181	21,290	112.5	20,834	0.399	Cobb	30,304	3,144	80.2	10,631	0.350
Morgan	52,013	16,770	161.5	19,300	0.371	Floyd	30,366	a249	56.3	11,805	0.389
Greene	50,887	10,850	141.0	17,575	0.345	Upson	30,301	a250	94.4	10,077	0.352
Hancock	48,785	6,012	102.9	17,846	0.366	Mitchell	30,222	a43	59.6	10,265	0.340
Randolph	47,114	12,910	104.9	16,824	0.357	Franklin	29,543	12,642	82.3	10,987	0.372
Henry	46,976	11,246	145.9	17,103	0.366	Columbia	29,500	4,198	88.6	10,010	0.370
Jefferson	46,624	5,257	72.9	15,272	0.328	Twiggs	29,077	a594	77.3	9,817	0.338
Pike	43,880	5,134	167.5	16,580	0.378	Butts	28,051	7,806	140.4	10,810	0.377
Putnam	43,819	8,000	130.8	16,516	0.377	Bartow	28,580	6,611	58.2	9,024	0.316
Pulaski	43,691	11,617	100.4	16,234	0.372	Decatur	28,257	a1,252	25.5	9,405	0.333
Newton	42,630	14,829	164.0	14,723	0.345	Calhoun	28,146	3,717	106.2	10,056	0.357
Macon	42,470	10,783	147.5	14,516	0.342	Spalding	27,588	4,653	146.0	10,743	0.389
Dooly	42,214	3,719	59.9	15,791	0.374	Hart	27,037	12,084	70.9	9,682	0.358
Terrell	41,387	15,647	129.3	16,008	0.387	Madison	26,044	13,015	86.8	9,505	0.365
Jackson	41,278	16,404	125.8	16,490	0.399	Baldwin	25,949	a1,883	108.1	9,112	0.351
Jones	39,943	10,123	103.5	15,085	0.378	Fayette	25,826	4,039	159.4	8,912	0.345
Elbert	39,849	14,016	98.2	15,195	0.381	Early	25,558	5,006	59.6	8,313	0.325

a Decrease.

These counties, 58 in number, represent every section of the state and a considerable diversity of conditions, 10 of them showing a reduced acreage as compared with 1879. Of the 18 counties having 20 per cent or upward of their area devoted to cotton, all but 3 are included in this list. The uniformity in the average yield per acre is especially distinctive of the state as a whole, there being only 10 counties in which the average yield of cotton per acre is less than one-fourth of a bale and only 3 in which it exceeds one-half of a bale.

Burke county has the largest acreage under cotton and the largest production. Walton county has the largest increase in its cotton acreage as compared with 1879, and Pike county, as already stated, the largest proportion of its entire land surface devoted to this branch of agriculture. Among the counties having 25,000 acres or upward under cotton, Carroll has the highest average yield per acre, 0.451 bale, and Dougherty the lowest, 0.297 bale.

MISSISSIPPI.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of cotton in Mississippi in 1889 was 2,883,278 acres, or 4,505.12 square miles, and the total production 1,154,725 bales, or 550,803,825 pounds, an average of 0.400 bale, or 191.03 pounds, to the acre.

In 1879 the total area under cotton in this state was 2,106,215 acres, or 3,290.96 square miles, and the total production 963,111 bales, or 436,289,283 pounds, an average of 0.457 bale, or 207.14 pounds, to the acre.

This is therefore an increase of 777,063 acres, or 36.89 per cent, in the area, and of 191,614 bales, or 114,514,542 pounds, or 26.25 per cent, in the production.

Mississippi has been in the front rank of the cotton-producing states from a very early date. According to Mr. Woodbury's report it contributed 10,000,000 pounds to the total crop of 180,000,000 pounds in 1821, only 4 years after its admission into the Union. Its production rapidly increased and in 1833 it was estimated at 70,000,000 pounds, an amount exceeded only by the crops of Georgia and South Carolina. The census of 1840 found Mississippi to have produced 193,401,577 pounds the previous year, or more than 30,000,000 pounds in excess of the production of any other state. The census of 1850 found the production of Mississippi only a few hundred thousand pounds more than in 1839, while Alabama was far in the lead, with Georgia in the second place. The census of 1860 gave the state a production in 1859 of 535,115,615 pounds, an amount exceeding by 21.47 per cent the crop of any other state in that year and also exceeding the cotton crop for any other state reported in any census year prior to 1889. It constituted 22.32 per cent of the total crop of 1859.

The acreage devoted to cotton planting in Mississippi in 1889 amounted to 9.72 per cent of the entire land area of the state, a proportion exceeded only by South Carolina. There are 7 counties having 20 per cent or upward of their land surface under cotton, 4 of them lying along the Mississippi river and possessing a rich alluvial soil. The greatest density of production, taking the county as the unit, is found in Issaquena county, which had 23.25 per cent of its land surface under cotton in 1889, a proportion exceeded only by 4 counties in Georgia and 2 in Alabama. Every county in the state produces more or less cotton, with the exception of Jackson county, which occupies the southeastern corner, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. No cotton has been reported from it since 1860, when it was credited with 4 bales as the production of the previous year. While Mississippi has a few counties in which cotton planting is not carried on very extensively, 4 reporting from 1,000 to 10,000 acres and 4 less than 1,000 acres as under cotton in 1889, the planting is, in the main, well distributed, 20 counties having over 50,000 acres, 27 from 25,000 to 50,000 acres, and 19 from 10,000 to 25,000 acres each under cotton, 47 of the 74 cotton-producing counties thus reporting not less than 25,000 acres each and 66 out of the 74, including the 47, not less than 10,000 acres each devoted to cotton planting in 1889.

Although Mississippi has failed to retain the position it held in 1880 as the state of largest production, it has added to its cotton acreage during the decade a larger area than any other state except Texas, and but for the reduction of 7.78 per cent in its average yield per acre it would still be far in advance of Georgia in amount of cotton produced. While 71 of its 74 cotton-producing counties show an increase in acreage, including 2 counties where no cotton was reported in 1880, and only 3 a decrease, only 47 show an increase in production, 27 reporting smaller crops than in 1879.

As regards the ratio borne by the acreage under cotton to the population of the state, Mississippi stands at the head of the list with 2.24 acres for each inhabitant. In this it has more than kept pace with the growth of population, the ratio in 1879 being 1.86 acres for each inhabitant.

The use of fertilizers in this state for any crop is comparatively small, the amount expended therefor in 1889 being $789,268. The state shows a large percentage of increase in the purchase of fertilizers, the amount expended in 1879 having been $123,253.

The statistics of the various counties having 25,000 acres or upward under cotton in 1889 as to acreage under cotton and its increase from 1879 to 1889, the amount of cotton produced and the average yield per acre, and the acreage under cotton per square mile of land surface in 1889, are shown in the table on the following page.

AREA IN COTTON, INCREASE IN AREA SINCE 1879, AREA PER SQUARE MILE, PRODUCT AND AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, BY COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI HAVING 25,000 ACRES OR OVER IN COTTON, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA: 1889.

COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)	COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)
Washington	128,571	65,162	146.1	87,022	0.677	Chickasaw	46,246	7,769	88.9	9,897	0.214
Bolivar	110,946	67,616	126.7	72,902	0.657	Jefferson	41,920	9,779	85.6	22,739	0.542
Yazoo	106,184	23,000	104.1	48,771	0.459	Kemper	41,881	13,612	56.6	14,956	0.357
Hinds	97,841	17,828	112.5	37,393	0.382	Lafayette	38,814	3,505	53.9	10,920	0.281
Noxubee	89,779	7,206	134.4	21,902	0.245	Lee	37,561	a1,017	79.9	7,082	0.189
Monroe	87,565	16,163	113.7	19,333	0.221	Oktibbeha	36,742	7,063	79.9	8,634	0.235
Panola	85,967	18,967	126.4	25,278	0.294	Rankin	35,730	5,579	47.3	13,109	0.367
Holmes	75,550	12,994	100.7	36,146	0.478	Tallahatchie	35,287	12,824	55.6	15,189	0.430
Madison	74,016	17,623	102.8	24,031	0.325	Claiborne	35,218	2,097	77.9	17,347	0.493
Marshall	72,149	4,738	100.2	19,905	0.276	Newton	35,117	15,528	61.0	13,097	0.373
Carroll	70,333	32,376	114.4	21,319	0.303	Lauderdale	34,622	2,249	50.9	12,845	0.371
Lowndes	68,052	4,282	128.6	16,517	0.240	Adams	34,237	2,120	85.6	20,136	0.588
Coahoma	66,777	33,813	133.6	42,507	0.637	Yalobusha	33,164	2,766	70.3	11,057	0.333
De Soto	65,339	4,851	136.1	21,774	0.333	Pike	32,393	12,551	45.0	12,928	0.399
Tate	56,051	7,806	143.7	15,582	0.278	Grenada	31,828	6,438	74.0	10,446	0.328
Issaquena	55,067	36,774	148.8	38,103	0.692	Jasper	31,168	10,863	43.3	11,151	0.358
Copiah	54,800	274	72.2	22,585	0.411	Leake	30,495	6,495	54.5	10,267	0.337
Wilkinson	51,743	18,023	87.4	29,876	0.577	Montgomery	30,322	5,086	76.8	8,468	0.279
Leflore	51,242	33,512	77.6	31,619	0.617	Pontotoc	28,370	6,031	53.5	5,778	0.204
Warren	51,187	17,060	86.8	32,638	0.638	Lawrence	27,454	9,648	43.6	11,545	0.421
Attala	49,011	13,061	95.3	10,212	0.831	Calhoun	27,145	8,117	45.2	7,420	0.273
Tunica	47,588	17,707	105.8	21,367	0.449	Lincoln	25,897	8,625	45.4	11,224	0.433
Amite	47,320	19,571	67.6	21,587	0.456	Union	25,263	4,008	59.6	5,615	0.223
Clay	46,833	5,177	111.5	11,117	0.237						

a Decrease.

The table includes, as having at least 25,000 acres under cotton, nearly two-thirds of the counties of the state. Some of them, like Washington and Bolivar, have added very largely to their cotton acreage since 1879. Others, like Noxubee, Marshall, Lowndes, De Soto, Tate, and Clay, have had so large a proportion of their respective areas under cotton for many years past that the figures for 1889 are not greatly in excess of those for 1879.

The variation in the average yield per acre is a marked one. While 6 of the most important counties have an average yield of from six-tenths to seven-tenths of a bale to the acre, and 12 others an average exceeding four-tenths, other counties in which the industry is of almost equal importance average less than three-tenths: Noxubee, Monroe, Panola, Marshall, Lowndes, and Tate, each with over 50,000 acres under cotton. With 37,561 acres under cotton, Lee county had the lowest average in the state, 0.189 bale to the acre, and it is one of the 3 counties in the state with a smaller acreage in 1889 than in 1879. This county had also a smaller acreage in Indian corn and oats than in 1879, and likewise a lower average yield per acre of both those products. Of the entire number of cotton-producing counties, 1 had over seven-tenths of a bale to the acre, 8 over six-tenths, 3 over five-tenths, 18 over four-tenths, 21 over three-tenths, 21 over two-tenths, and 2 over one-tenth.

The 11 counties bordering on the Mississippi river, though containing only 13.12 per cent of the land surface of the state, had 23.88 per cent of its cotton acreage and produced 35.20 per cent of its total crop.

ALABAMA.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of cotton in Alabama in 1889 was 2,761,165 acres, or 4,314.32 square miles, and the total production 915,210 bales, or 436,555,170 pounds, an average of 0.331 bale, or 158.11 pounds, to the acre.

In 1879 the total area under cotton in this state was 2,330,086 acres, or 3,640.76 square miles, and the total production 699,654 bales, or 316,943,262 pounds, an average of 0.3 bale, or 136.02 pounds, to the acre.

There is therefore an increase of 431,079 acres, or 18.50 per cent in the area, and of 215,556 bales, or 119,611,908 pounds, equal to 37.74 per cent in the production.

Alabama, admitted into the Union as a state in 1819, is estimated to have produced 20,000,000 pounds of cotton in 1821 and 65,000,000 pounds in 1833, out of estimated totals of 180,000,000 pounds and 445,000,000 pounds, respectively. The census of 1840 gave it a production in 1839 of 117,138,823 pounds, which rose to 225,771,600 pounds in 1849, the only census year in which this state occupied the highest place in the scale of production. With a crop of 440,529,975 pounds in 1859 it stood second in rank, with 186,395,188 pounds in 1869 it stood third, while with 316,943,262 pounds in 1879 it was outranked by Mississippi, Texas, and Georgia.

While its production of cotton has steadily increased, except during the war of 1861–1865, it did not up to 1879 keep pace with the growth of the industry as a whole, the proportion borne by the crop of the state to the total crop of the country gradually falling from 22.86 per cent in 1849 to 12.16 per cent in 1879. It shows a very slight increase between 1879 and 1889.

The area devoted to cotton planting in Alabama in 1889 amounted to 8.37 per cent of the total land surface of the state, or slightly less than the proportion in Georgia. It is one of the 3 states every county of which produced cotton to a greater or less extent. There are only 7 of its 66 counties that had less than 10,000 acres under cotton in 1889; 21 reporting over 50,000 acres, 19 from 25,000 to 50,000 acres, and 19 from 10,000 to 25,000 acres. It has 6 counties that had at least 20 per cent of their entire land surface under cotton in 1889, Montgomery and Lowndes standing at the head with 24.78 per cent and 24.57 per cent, respectively. This indicates a density, taking the country as the basis of comparison, equaled only in 4 counties of Georgia, the combined area of which is little more than two-thirds as great as that of these 2 counties of Alabama.

Of the 66 counties of the state, all producing cotton, both in 1879 and in 1889, 54 show an increase and 4 a decrease both in acreage and production, 4 an increase in acreage with a decrease in production, and 4 a decrease in acreage with an increase in production. The increase and the percentage of increase were much greater in some counties than in others. The aggregate decrease in the few counties showing a reduction either in acreage or production was small, amounting to only 25,594 acres and 31,188 bales. The extension of cotton planting during the 10 years ending with 1890 has not kept pace with the growth of its own population, it having 1.82 acres under cotton per capita in 1889 as compared with 1.85 acres per capita in 1879. The difference is a trifling one, and the state is still exceeded only by Mississippi in the ratio of acreage to population.

The production of cotton in Alabama in 1889 showed a much larger percentage of increase over that of 1879 than did the acreage upon which the cotton was grown, the former being 37.74 and the latter only 18.50. The average yield per acre was 16.24 per cent greater in 1889 than in 1879, still it was less than the averages of all but 2 of the remaining 8 principal cotton-producing states. The amount expended on fertilizing material in 1889 amounted to $2,421,648, an increase of 101.64 per cent over 1879.

The statistics of the various counties having 25,000 acres or upward under cotton in 1889, so far as relates to their acreage under cotton and its increase from 1879 to 1889, the amount of cotton produced, the average yield per acre, and the acreage under cotton per square mile of land surface in 1889, are shown in the following table:

AREA IN COTTON, INCREASE IN AREA SINCE 1879, AREA PER SQUARE MILE, PRODUCT AND AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, BY COUNTIES IN ALABAMA HAVING 25,000 ACRES OR OVER IN COTTON, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA: 1889.

COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)	COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)
Dallas	135,048	19,417	141.6	42,819	0.317	Limestone	52,989	8,055	88.9	8,093	0.153
Montgomery	122,432	10,307	158.6	45,827	0.374	Butler	47,589	11,738	60.9	18,200	0.382
Lowndes	113,241	15,041	157.3	40,388	0.357	Dale	46,885	19,809	71.0	16,259	0.347
Barbour	104,738	4,296	117.9	33,440	0.319	Elmore	42,365	11,320	65.0	16,871	0.398
Marengo	94,080	13,290	98.0	31,651	0.336	Clarke	42,347	8,870	36.5	16,380	0.387
Wilcox	91,597	14,521	97.4	32,582	0.356	Monroe	41,782	8,319	42.2	15,919	0.381
Hale	90,738	20,743	124.0	28,073	0.319	Lawrence	40,001	a2,802	52.1	9,248	0.231
Sumter	82,657	1,995	85.2	25,768	0.312	Tuscaloosa	39,437	5,664	29.3	13,008	0.330
Bullock	81,950	1,480	128.0	30,547	0.373	Talladega	38,588	5,747	49.2	15,636	0.406
Chambers	79,865	8,931	133.1	27,276	0.342	Choctaw	37,292	6,206	40.7	13,586	0.364
Perry	79,739	5,436	103.0	24,873	0.312	Crenshaw	36,489	9,527	57.0	13,442	0.368
Greene	76,384	12,741	140.4	20,901	0.274	Coffee	35,449	19,018	48.7	11,701	0.333
Madison	75,205	2,307	94.5	13,150	0.175	Autauga	34,358	3,884	52.1	10,431	0.304
Henry	69,880	15,575	71.0	23,738	0.340	Calhoun	29,212	2,777	45.6	11,504	0.394
Russell	66,772	a14,810	99.7	20,521	0.307	Coosa	28,698	2,230	42.0	10,141	0.353
Pike	66,625	19,518	93.8	25,879	0.388	Blount	28,532	16,030	37.9	9,748	0.342
Pickens	59,040	7,298	64.2	18,904	0.315	Randolph	28,387	5,210	47.4	10,348	0.365
Lee	58,447	6,558	95.8	18,332	0.314	Cherokee	28,198	3,810	48.1	11,870	0.421
Macon	56,134	a620	90.2	19,090	0.340	Marshall	27,495	11,083	47.4	8,118	0.295
Tallapoosa	53,119	11,119	66.8	20,337	0.383	Lauderdale	25,082	a1,512	36.8	5,156	0.206

a Decrease.

This table comprises the 40 principal cotton-producing counties, ranging in acreage under cotton from 25,082 acres to 135,048 acres, and in production from 5,156 bales to 45,827 bales. All but 4 show an increase in acreage as compared with 1879. There are but 2 of the 40 counties in which the average exceeds four-tenths of a bale to the acre, 32 range from three-tenths to four-tenths, 4 from two-tenths to three-tenths, and 2 from one-tenth to two-tenths. These averages are fairly repesentative of the state as a whole, 44 of the 66 counties ranging from

three-tenths to four-tenths, 9 from two-tenths to three-tenths, and 3 from one-tenth to two-tenths, while 9, including several of minor importance, range from four-tenths to five-tenths, and 1, Mobile, with only 48 acres under cotton, has an average of five-tenths. The rate of production in 57 out of the 66 counties varied less than one-tenth of a bale to the acre from the general average of the state.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The total area devoted to cotton planting in South Carolina in 1889 was 1,987,469 acres, or 3,105.42 square miles, and the total production 747,190 bales, or 356,409,630 pounds, an average of 0.376 bale, or 179.33 pounds, to the acre.

In 1879 the total area under cotton in this state was 1,364,249 acres, or 2,131.64 square miles, and the total production 522,548 bales, or 236,714,244 pounds, an average of 0.383 bale, or 173.51 pounds, to the acre.

There is therefore an increase of 623,220 acres, or 45.68 per cent, in the area and of 224,642 bales, or 119,695,386 pounds, or 50.57 per cent, in the production.

It was in South Carolina that cotton was first grown in the United States, and out of a total production of 2,000,000 pounds in 1791, 1,500,000 pounds were estimated to have been produced in that state. It maintained its lead until between 1820 and 1830, when it yielded the first place to Georgia. At the first census of agriculture, that of 1840, it stood fifth in rank, producing 61,710,274 pounds out of a total crop of 790,479,275 pounds. In 1850 it occupied the fourth, and at the next two censuses, 1860 and 1870, the seventh place in the scale of production. Since that time its relative importance as a cotton-producing state has increased, until now it stands fifth in rank. While it produced 7.45 per cent of the crop of 1869, it produced 9.08 per cent of the crop of 1879, and 10.00 per cent of that of 1889.

The acreage cultivated in cotton in South Carolina in 1889 amounted to 10.29 per cent of the total land area, a larger proportion than obtained in any other state. While no single county has so great a density of production as is found in some of the smaller-sized counties of Georgia, 2, Anderson and Abbeville, had over 1 acre out of every 5 of their entire land surface under cotton, and 11 others over 1 acre out of every 7. Every county in the state produced cotton in 1889, 18, or more than one-half, each reporting over 50,000 acres devoted to its cultivation, 10 from 25,000 to 50,000 acres, 4 from 10,000 to 25,000 acres, 3 from 1,000 to 10,000 acres.

The density of production is mainly due to that increase in the productive area which took place between 1879 and 1889. That increase was shared by every county in the state with the exception of Charleston county, the area of which in 1882 was reduced over nine-tenths by the creation of Berkeley county. In 3 counties the increase in the productive area is between 20 and 25 per cent, in 3 between 25 and 30 per cent, in 2 between 30 and 40 per cent, in 11 between 40 and 50 per cent, in 2 between 50 and 60 per cent, in 3 between 60 and 70 per cent, and in 2 between 80 and 90 per cent, while 3 counties increased their acreage under cotton two, three, and five fold respectively. The distribution of the increase was general. The extreme eastern and western counties, the whole of the northern tier, and the country in the extreme south, much of which is marsh land, all felt its effect.

In its relation to population cotton growing in South Carolina increased from 1.37 acres in 1879 to 1.73 acres in 1889 for each inhabitant of the state, a ratio of increase exceeded only by that of Texas.

In connection with the increase in production of cotton there is an increased use of fertilizers. While the total area of improved land increased 27.18 per cent, the amount expended in fertilizers increased 45.39 per cent, the amount so expended in 1889 being $3,867,418 as compared with $2,659,969 in 1879.

The statistics of the various counties having 25,000 acres or upward under cotton in 1889, so far as relates to their acreage under cotton and its increase from 1879 to 1889, the amount of cotton produced, the average yield per acre, and the acreage under cotton per square mile of land surface in 1889, are shown in the table on the following page.

AREA IN COTTON, INCREASE IN AREA SINCE 1879, AREA PER SQUARE MILE, PRODUCT AND AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, BY COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA HAVING 25,000 ACRES OR OVER IN COTTON, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA: 1889.

COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)	COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)
Barnwell	135,026	51,563	111.2	50,170	0.372	Union	65,228	10,968	98.8	23,703	0.363
Abbeville	128,748	45,210	128.0	50,241	0.390	Marlboro	58,836	17,585	111.0	32,306	0.549
Edgefield	116,367	22,570	86.1	42,743	0.367	Marion	57,460	11,940	56.1	25,993	0.452
Orangeburg	113,023	51,669	80.7	47,157	0.417	Aiken	54,546	17,528	51.1	20,723	0.380
Anderson	100,960	39,000	146.3	41,530	0.411	Lancaster	45,261	14,517	84.6	11,178	0.247
Sumter	94,050	36,092	108.1	33,882	0.360	Florence (a)	43,614	.....	75.5	14,215	0.326
Spartanburg	86,404	25,157	91.1	35,383	0.409	Kershaw	41,735	12,757	53.9	11,993	0.287
York	82,089	24,143	110.3	32,256	0.390	Richland	41,672	13,329	68.5	13,915	0.334
Fairfield	79,710	9,003	102.9	22,083	0.277	Clarendon	41,174	14,487	62.0	15,274	0.371
Laurens	78,674	14,718	115.7	34,112	0.434	Williamsburg	33,951	18,053	35.8	9,335	0.275
Newberry	72,333	14,886	120.6	27,416	0.379	Berkeley (b)	33,754	.....	10.4	12,557	0.372
Darlington	69,313	8,009	103.0	25,186	0.363	Lexington	32,761	9,890	42.0	12,760	0.389
Chester	66,047	13,723	115.9	19,934	0.302	Hampton	31,074	9,450	27.2	10,303	0.332
Greenville	66,020	20,448	92.2	28,485	0.431	Chesterfield	25,807	7,387	26.2	7,197	0.278

a Organized in 1888 from parts of Clarendon, Darlington, Marion, and Williamsburg counties.
b Organized in 1882 from part of Charleston county.

These counties number 28 and include all but 7 in the state, so evenly is the cultivation distributed. The general distribution of the increase in the productive area is also well illustrated by the table, 7,387 acres being the smallest increase in the cotton-producing area of any one of these 28 principal counties. Barnwell county has the largest area devoted to cotton; its production is slightly exceeded by that of Abbeville county, in which the average yield per acre is slightly higher. In average yield per acre Marlboro county stands at the head of the list for the entire state. Of the remaining 27 counties given in the table, 6 have an average yield exceeding four-tenths of a bale to the acre, and 13 others an average of one-third of a bale or upward. In only 1 county in the state, Lancaster, does the average fall below one-fourth of a bale to the acre.

ARKANSAS.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of cotton in Arkansas in 1889 was 1,700,578 acres, or 2,657.15 square miles, and the total production 691,494 bales, or 329,842,638 pounds, an average of 0.407 bale, or 193.96 pounds, to the acre.

In 1879 the total area under cotton in this state was 1,042,976 acres, or 1,629.65 square miles, and the total production 608,256 bales, or 275,539,968 pounds, an average of 0.583 bale, or 264.19 pounds, to the acre.

There is therefore an increase of 657,602 acres, or 63.05 per cent, in the area and of 83,238 bales, or 54,302,670 pounds, equal to 19.71 per cent in the production.

Arkansas, admitted into the Union as a state in 1836, had contributed little to the cotton production of the country up to that time; the census of 1840 credited it with a crop 6,028,642 pounds the previous year. In 1850 it was reported as having produced 26,137,600 pounds in 1849, an amount that placed it eighth in the scale of production. During the succeeding 10 years its production so largely increased that in 1860 it outranked North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. In common with the other cotton-producing states its production declined during the war of 1861–1865, so that in 1869 it was only 107,618,112 pounds as compared with 163,489,885 pounds in 1859. The census of 1880 found the state with a production of 275,539,968 pounds, or 10.57 per cent of the total crop of the country. Its acreage increased 63.05 per cent between 1879 and 1889, accompanied by so great a shrinkage in the average yield per acre that the crop of 1889 was only 19.71 per cent greater than that of 1879. The state has fallen from the fifth to the seventh place in rank of production and its crop constitutes only 9.25 per cent of the total crop of the country.

Arkansas is one of 3 states every county of which produced cotton to a greater or less extent in 1889. It does not, however, take rank among the states distinguished for the density of their productive area, either as a whole or in part. But 5.01 per cent of its entire land surface was under cotton in 1889, or less than one-half the proportion obtaining in South Carolina and little more than one-half that in Mississippi. Only 2 of its 75 counties had 100 acres or upward under cotton per square mile of land surface, the maximum, which is found in Lee county, being 108.7 acres per square mile, or 16.98 per cent of its land surface under cotton. So well distributed is its cotton-producing area that 54 of its counties, or more than two-thirds, had from 10,000 to 50,000 acres under cotton and 15 others from 1,000 to 10,000 acres, there being thus only 3 counties with less than 1,000 acres and 3 with over 50,000 acres each devoted to cotton culture.

Only 2 counties in the state, Benton and Madison, show a reduced acreage, and these are counties in which cotton planting has never formed an important branch of agriculture. The increase ranges from a few hundred acres in a number of counties to 45,610 acres in Jefferson county, traversed from northwest to southeast by the Arkansas river.

The increase of cotton planting in this state more than kept pace with the increase of population, there being 1.51 acres under cotton for each inhabitant in 1889 as compared with 1.30 acres for each inhabitant in 1879. General as was the increase in acreage, the reduced rate of production caused 29 counties to report a smaller amount of cotton than in 1879. This decline was not confined to any particular section of the state.

Fertilizers are not used except to a small extent, the total expenditure for that purpose in 1889 being $93,939.

The statistics of the various counties having 25,000 acres or upward under cotton in 1889, so far as relates to their acreage under cotton and its increase from 1879 to 1889, the amount of cotton produced, the average yield per acre, and the acreage under cotton per square mile of land surface in 1889, are shown in the following table:

AREA IN COTTON, INCREASE IN AREA SINCE 1879, AREA PER SQUARE MILE, PRODUCT AND AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, BY COUNTIES IN ARKANSAS HAVING 25,000 ACRES OR OVER IN COTTON, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA: 1889.

COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)	COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)
Jefferson	91,036	45,610	108.4	47,357	0.520	White	33,806	10,502	29.7	11,514	0.341
Lee	65,864	32,855	108.7	25,278	0.384	Chicot	33,544	6,603	44.1	21,432	0.639
Phillips	64,142	21,488	98.7	29,923	0.467	Jackson	33,446	11,728	54.0	12,594	0.377
Columbia	45,733	13,306	55.4	13,352	0.292	Franklin	32,225	16,020	48.0	10,954	0.340
Crittenden	44,309	19,896	72.2	19,186	0.433	Nevada	31,598	7,073	51.3	10,588	0.335
Hempstead	43,967	16,825	59.3	15,946	0.363	Mississippi	31,384	18,058	30.1	14,455	0.461
Pulaski	40,564	11,467	45.9	21,485	0.530	Pope	31,261	16,199	30.3	11,367	0.369
Union	40,272	10,136	35.4	12,063	0.300	Ouachita	30,757	6,002	42.0	10,541	0.343
Lonoke	39,451	18,541	51.3	19,401	0.492	Ashley	30,633	11,078	33.0	17,246	0.563
Woodruff	38,829	20,705	67.3	17,453	0.449	Independence	30,230	10,628	41.1	9,651	0.319
Drew	38,308	16,602	47.9	17,009	0.459	Sebastian	30,217	10,495	50.4	11,778	0.390
Conway	37,139	21,715	75.3	12,060	0.325	Yell	29,830	13,282	31.9	12,273	0.411
Logan	36,306	19,929	56.6	14,408	0.397	Clark	28,572	3,480	31.6	11,103	0.392
Crawford	35,069	18,924	60.3	13,375	0.381	Desha	26,941	5,782	36.8	16,641	0.618
Faulkner	34,381	18,632	55.2	12,141	0.353	St. Francis	26,838	14,081	43.9	11,607	0.432
Monroe	34,158	12,141	49.1	19,005	0.556						

These counties number 31 and comprise about two-fifths of the area of the state. While 4 of them have an average yield per acre of less than one-third of a bale, 2 exceed six-tenths of a bale and 4 others one-half of a bale. Of the remainder, 8 have an average of between four-tenths and five-tenths. The comparatively high average obtaining in several of the principal counties gives the state a general average of 0.407 bale to the acre. In no fewer than 50 counties, including many of more or less importance in the scale of production, does the average yield fall below the general average of the state. Jefferson county reports a much larger acreage and production and also a much larger increase since 1879 than any other county. It stands second in density of cultivation, with only 0.3 acre per square mile dividing it from Lee county, which stands first in that particular, and with an average yield per acre of 0.52 bale it also occupies a high place in the scale of average production.

LOUISIANA.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of cotton in Louisiana in 1889 was 1,270,154 acres, or 1,984.62 square miles, and the total production 659,180 bales, or 314,428,860 pounds, an average of 0.519 bale, or 247.55 pounds, to the acre.

In 1879 the total area under cotton in this state was 864,787 acres, or 1,351.23 square miles, and the total production 508,569 bales, or 230,381,757 pounds, an average of 0.588 bale, or 266.40 pounds, to the acre.

There is therefore an increase of 405,367 acres, or 46.87 per cent, in the area and of 150,611 bales, or 84,047,103 pounds, or 36.48 per cent, in the production.

Cotton planting was the most important branch of agricultural industry. Another interest of great importance is the production of sugar. The state is distinguished for its high average yield of cotton per acre and for the development its cotton industry has witnessed at several periods of its history.

Louisiana, first as a territory and afterward as a state, appears in Mr. Woodbury's report to Congress with an estimated production in 1811 of 2,000,000 pounds, in 1826 of 38,000,000 pounds, and in 1833 of 55,000,000 pounds, the two last mentioned crops representing 10.86 and 12.36 per cent, respectively, of the total estimated cotton production of the country in those years. The census of 1840 found the state third in rank with a production of

152,555,368 pounds, or 19.30 per cent, of the total crop of the country. Ten years more and the state had fallen to the sixth place, with a production of 71,494,800 pounds, or 7.24 per cent, of the total. The year 1860 found it again occupying the third place, its crop being more than four and one-third times as great as that reported at the preceding census. During the following decade it gave place to Georgia, but its production was 11.64 per cent of the total crop in 1869. The census of 1880 found it with a crop exceeding that reported at the preceding census by over 75,000,000 pounds, but such had been the developments in other states that Louisiana stood seventh in rank and contributed 8.84 per cent to the total production of the country. The Eleventh Census finds it with a larger percentage of increase in its area devoted to cotton than any other of the principal cotton-growing states except Texas and Arkansas, and that increase is accompanied by an increase of 93,403 acres in the area devoted to cereals, 42,377 acres in that under rice, and of 12,102 acres in that under sugar cane.

Of the 59 parishes in the state, 54 produced cotton to a greater or less extent in 1889, 6 having over 50,000 acres, 17 from 25,000 to 50,000 acres, 14 from 10,000 to 25,000 acres, 11 from 1,000 to 10,000 acres, and 6 under 1,000 acres devoted to cotton planting during that year. Neither the state as a whole nor even any single parish is distinguished by that density of the productive area which is found to exist in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. Its regions of principal production lie along the Mississippi and Red rivers, 6 Mississippi River parishes producing 185,366 bales, or 28.12 per cent, of the total crop of the state, and 6 Red River parishes 148,711 bales, or 22.56 per cent, of the total, 12 out of 54 cotton-producing parishes thus contributing 50.68 per cent of the total. The mean density for the state at large is 4.37 per cent of the entire land surface, and the maximum, 96.3 acres per square mile of land surface, or 15.04 per cent, is found in the small parish of Lafayette.

The parishes producing cotton in 1879 and 1889 and showing an increase in the area devoted to cotton planting number 45 and those showing a decrease, 4, while 43 show an increase in production and 6 a decrease. Those having the largest increase are, in the main, well distributed over the cotton-producing region of the state; the most notable increase is found in the northern tier of parishes, bordering on Arkansas. The decrease in the cotton acreage is small except in East Carroll parish, which had 7,039 fewer acres under cotton in 1889 than in 1879. Taking the state as a whole the area devoted to cotton planting increased from 0.92 acre for each inhabitant in 1879 to 1.14 acres for each inhabitant in 1889.

Commercial fertilizers are used to an increasing extent in Louisiana. The amount so expended in 1889, $906,348, was over three times as great as the amount similarly expended in 1879. While the largest expenditures for fertilizers are reported from parishes in which the production of sugar is the leading industry and in which cotton planting is carried on to a small extent, if at all, most of the cotton-producing parishes show an increase and some of them, as, for example, Claiborne and East Feliciana, a considerable one.

The statistics of the various parishes having 25,000 acres or upward under cotton in 1889 so far as relates to their acreage under cotton and its increase from 1879 to 1889, the amount of cotton produced, the average yield per acre, and the acreage under cotton per square mile of land surface in 1889, are shown in the following table:

AREA IN COTTON, INCREASE IN AREA SINCE 1879, AREA PER SQUARE MILE, PRODUCT AND AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, BY COUNTIES IN LOUISIANA HAVING 25,000 ACRES OR OVER IN COTTON, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA: 1889.

PARISHES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)	PARISHES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)
Claiborne	70,991	24,424	88.7	21,045	0.305	Madison	39,331	11,228	50.2	27,851	0.708
Caddo	66,446	20,208	80.5	25,208	0.381	East Feliciana	39,104	10,826	80.8	20,174	0.515
St. Landry	58,944	16,809	34.7	28,507	0.484	Pointe Coupee	38,358	14,222	66.1	31,320	0.817
Bossier	57,696	20,563	74.0	29,399	0.510	Ouachita	37,903	8,803	58.0	21,395	0.564
Tensas	57,355	6,800	94.0	40,963	0.714	Rapides	37,172	11,550	24.9	25,750	0.693
Concordia	52,215	10,171	76.8	38,738	0.742	West Feliciana	34,712	13,640	95.1	22,601	0.654
De Soto	49,400	11,593	57.1	17,204	0.348	East Carroll	33,128	a7,039	82.8	23,803	0.719
Avoyelles	45,098	21,376	52.6	27,316	0.606	Red River	31,471	12,271	31.5	18,040	0.573
Union	43,800	15,552	48.5	14,951	0.341	Bienville	30,448	12,206	35.6	8,891	0.292
Morehouse	43,350	14,766	51.3	28,054	0.647	Webster	29,304	12,993	48.3	9,097	0.309
Lincoln	42,247	19,257	87.1	12,341	0.292	Lafayette	25,414	12,897	96.3	10,495	0.413
Natchitoches	39,601	12,817	30.8	22,899	0.578						

a Decrease.

The rate of production obtaining in many of the principal parishes exceeds the average yield in any other region of corresponding extent in the United States. Of these 23 principal cotton-producing parishes in the table, 5 have an average of between five-tenths and six-tenths of a bale to the acre, 4 of between six-tenths and seven-tenths, 4 of between seven-tenths and eight-tenths, and 1, Pointe Coupee, over eight-tenths of a bale to the acre. Only 9 of the 25 have an average of less than five-tenths. The highest averages are found in the river

parishes, an unbroken chain of 7 parishes on the west bank of the Mississippi, having an average ranging from 0.708 to 0.878 bale per acre. The averages obtaining in the Red River parishes are considerably lower, Rapides, 0.693 bale, and Avoyelles, 0.606 bale, being the highest. Although the parishes bordering on Arkansas show a very large increase in their acreage under cotton, the average rate of production is below the general average of the state, Claiborne parish, with the largest cotton acreage in the state, having an average of 0.305 bale to the acre, and Union and Webster, which adjoin it on the east and west, respectively, averages of only 0.341 and 0.309 bale per acre, respectively. There are but 5 parishes in the state with averages of less than three-tenths of a bale to the acre, and with the exception of Bienville and Lincoln their production is inconsiderable.

Little cotton is grown in what are known as the lower parishes or in those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. These parishes constitute the chief seat of sugar and rice production.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of cotton in North Carolina in 1889 was 1,147,136 acres, or 1,792.40 square miles, and the total production 336,261 bales, or 160,396,497 pounds, an average of 0.293 bale, or 139.82 pounds, to the acre.

In 1879 the total area under cotton in this state was 893,153 acres, or 1,395.55 square miles, and the total production 389,598 bales, or 176,487,894 pounds, an average of 0.436 bale, or 197.60 pounds, to the acre.

There is therefore an increase of 253,983 acres, or 28.44 per cent, in the area, and a decrease of 53,337 bales, or 16,091,397 pounds, equal to 9.12 per cent, in the production.

North Carolina appears in Mr. Woodbury's report to Congress with an estimated production of 4,000,000 pounds in 1801 out of a total estimated production of 40,000,000 pounds. In 1821, 1826, and 1833 it is credited with crops of 10,000,000 pounds, 18,000,000 pounds, and 10,000,000 pounds, respectively, constituting 5.56, 5.14, and 2.25 per cent, respectively, of the total production of the country in those years.

The 6 decennial censuses from 1840 to 1890, inclusive, show the cotton production of North Carolina to be marked by greater fluctuations than that of any other state. The 51,926,190 pounds produced in 1839 fell to 29,538,000 pounds in 1849, the 64,753,730 pounds grown in 1859 were followed by a production of 62,901,790 pounds in 1869, and the 176,487,894 pounds which constituted the crop of 1879 were, as already shown, considerably in excess of the crop of 1889, there being thus alternately an increase and a decrease in the production reported at successive censuses. The sixth state in rank of production in 1839, it fell to the seventh place in 1849, stood ninth in 1859 and 1869, and eighth in 1879 and 1889.

Neither as a whole nor in any considerable portion of its area is the cotton production of North Carolina distinguished for its density. Of the entire land surface of the state 3.69 per cent was devoted to cotton planting in 1889, or little more than one-third the proportion obtaining in the adjacent state of South Carolina. The state is divided into 96 counties, and of these 80 produced cotton to a greater or less extent. Only 3 had over 50,000 acres under cotton, while 15 had less than 1,000 acres, 49 ranged from 1,000 to 25,000 acres, and 13 from 25,000 to 50,000 acres. The greatest density of the productive area is found in Edgecombe county, where it is 102.7 acres per square mile, or not quite 1 acre in every 6. Mecklenburg, Wilson, and Anson stand next in rank as regards the proportion of their entire land surface devoted to cotton.

The increase of 253,983 acres in the area under cotton in this state represents the net result of important changes in the productive area; 59 counties, including those appearing in the list for the first time, show an increase aggregating 273,889 acres; 28 counties, including those which have ceased to produce cotton, show a decrease amounting to 19,906 acres. More than one-half of the total increase is reported from 10 counties, of which the principal lie along the southern border of the state adjoining South Carolina. Of the counties showing an increase, 28, which report an enlargement of their cultivated area amounting to 115,875 acres, show a decrease in production aggregating 55,318 bales. These counties comprise nearly one-third of the total land surface of the state and over one-half of its cotton-producing area.

As regards the relation between cotton planting and the population of the state, the returns show a slightly increased ratio, there being 0.71 acre under cotton for each inhabitant in 1889 as compared with 0.64 acre for each inhabitant in 1879.

The large increase in the area devoted to cotton in this state was accompanied by a diminished production. No other of the principal cotton-producing states had so low an average yield per acre except Tennessee, in which state also an increase in acreage was accompanied by a decrease in production.

The statistics of the various counties having 25,000 acres or upward under cotton in 1889, so far as relates to their acreage under cotton and its increase from 1879 to 1889, the amount of cotton produced, the average yield per acre, and the acreage under cotton per square mile of land surface in 1889, are shown in the table on the following page.

AREA IN COTTON, INCREASE IN AREA SINCE 1879, AREA PER SQUARE MILE, PRODUCT AND AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, BY COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA HAVING 25,000 ACRES OR OVER IN COTTON, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA: 1889.

COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)	COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre (Bale.)
Mecklenburg	61,808	20,465	96.6	22,700	0.367	Pitt	30,369	8,222	50.8	12,493	0.317
Wake	56,959	a2,957	60.6	19,395	0.341	Union	36,838	17,748	57.6	8,889	0.241
Edgecombe	53,403	1,523	102.7	13,483	0.252	Wayne	35,941	3,838	58.4	12,383	0.345
Halifax	45,516	2,310	66.9	8,481	0.186	Northampton	33,792	a2,427	59.5	6,587	0.195
Robeson	45,399	23,792	43.7	16,207	0.357	Wilson	33,285	9,579	93.8	11,130	0.334
Johnston	45,105	12,912	66.3	13,965	0.310	Franklin	32,703	2,429	68.1	8,403	0.257
Richmond	44,300	19,102	56.1	17,944	0.405	Nash	31,395	5,627	57.3	8,569	0.273
Anson	42,431	14,135	92.2	10,822	0.255	Cleveland	28,251	9,013	67.3	10,225	0.362

a Decrease.

This table shows in how few counties of the state, comparatively speaking, cotton planting is of any great importance. It shows also that while a number of counties that had an extensive area under cotton in 1880 have added considerably to such area during the decade, other principal cotton-producing counties of that time have made a comparatively small increase in their acreage under cotton, while 2, including the county that stood at the head of the list in 1880, report a decrease. The low average yield per acre is well shown by this table, 2 of these principal counties averaging less than two-tenths of a bale to the acre, while only 1 of them, Richmond, exceeds four-tenths. Few of the total number of cotton-producing counties deviate materially from the general average of the state, 41 of them averaging between two-tenths and three-tenths of a bale to the acre and 26 between three-tenths and four-tenths.

TENNESSEE.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of cotton in Tennessee in 1889 was 747,471 acres, or 1,167.92 square miles, and the total production 190,579 bales, or 90,906,183 pounds, an average of 0.255 bale, or 121.62 pounds, to the acre.

In 1879 the total area under cotton in this state was 722,562 acres, or 1,129.00 square miles, and the total production 330,621 bales, or 149,771,313 pounds, an average of 0.458 bale, or 207.28 pounds, to the acre.

There is therefore an increase of 24,909 acres, or 3.45 per cent in the area, and a decrease of 140,042 bales, or 58,865,130 pounds, equal to 39.30 per cent, in the production.

Tennessee is credited in Mr. Woodbury's report with a production of 1,000,000 pounds of cotton in 1801, 5 years after its admission as a state. The planting gained rapidly in importance up to 1826, when the production of the state was estimated at 45,000,000 pounds out of a total crop of 350,000,000 pounds. The census of 1840 found the state seventh in rank, with a production of 27,701,277 pounds, or 3.50 per cent of the total crop of the country. That of 1850 credited it with a crop of 77,812,800 pounds, or 7.88 per cent of the total, which entitled it to the fifth place in the scale of production. At no subsequent period has the cotton production of the state formed so large a proportion of the total crop of the country. In 1859 it was 131,926,480 pounds; in 1869, 78,919,428 pounds, and in 1879, 149,771,313 pounds.

Tennessee had only 2.80 per cent of its total land surface under cotton in 1889. Of its 96 counties, 28 produced no cotton and 35 others had each less than 1,000 acres devoted to its cultivation. Nearly five-sixths of the total cotton acreage in 1889 was found in the extreme west, between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers. In the southwestern corner of the state, 6 counties contained nearly 50.00 per cent of the total cotton acreage and produced 55.60 per cent of the total crop. In 3 of these counties, Shelby and Tipton, bordering on the Mississippi river, and Fayette, adjoining Shelby on the east, there is a greater density of the productive area than is found in any county in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, or North Carolina, and one that is exceeded only in a few counties in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Of the total number of cotton-producing counties, 3 had over 50,000 acres, 8 from 25,000 to 50,000 acres, 10 from 10,000 to 25,000 acres, and 12 from 1,000 to 10,000 acres under cotton in 1889.

The counties producing cotton in 1879 and 1889 and showing an increase in the area devoted to that product number 23, and those showing a decrease, 40, while 8 show an increase in production and 53 a decrease. Of the counties that produced cotton in 1879, 18 of minor importance fail to appear among the cotton-producing counties of 1889, while 4 counties with a small acreage under cotton appear in the list for the first time, as does also the county of Chester, organized in 1882. The 5 counties bordering on the Mississippi river show an aggregate increase of 42,465 acres, a fact which strongly emphasizes the westward tendency of the cotton-growing industry of the state.

Tennessee is one of only 2 states producing 100,000 bales of cotton or upward in 1889 in which the cultivation has failed to keep pace with the growth of population, it having 0.42 acre under cotton for each inhabitant in 1889 as compared with 0.47 acre for each inhabitant in 1879.

The amount expended by the farmers and planters of Tennessee upon commercial fertilizers in 1889 was $361,097.

The statistics of the various counties having 25,000 acres or upward under cotton in 1889 so far as relates to their acreage under cotton and its increase from 1879 to 1889, the amount of cotton produced, the average yield per acre, and the acreage under cotton per square mile of land surface in 1889, are shown in the following table:

AREA IN COTTON, INCREASE IN AREA SINCE 1879, AREA PER SQUARE MILE, PRODUCT AND AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, BY COUNTIES IN TENNESSEE HAVING 25,000 ACRES OR OVER IN COTTON, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA: 1889.

COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres).	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)	COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)
Shelby	101,047	8,427	138.8	35,666	0.353	Gibson	39,230	2,410	63.8	8,147	0.208
Fayette	87,132	a5,099	138.3	21,117	0.242	Giles	30,270	4,854	55.3	5,595	0.154
Tipton	50,210	17,781	139.1	17,635	0.314	Carroll	30,245	5,534	50.4	7,077	0.234
Haywood	47,340	a2,579	83.1	13,254	0.280	Lauderdale	29,885	5,802	66.4	8,718	0.292
Madison	42,068	a3,757	80.9	11,146	0.265	Rutherford	25,025	a7,632	43.1	4,770	0.191
Hardeman	39,921	a4,964	62.4	9,570	0.240						

a Decrease.

This table shows the small number of counties in which cotton producing is of especial importance, the tendency toward a further curtailment of the cultivated area even among some of the most important of these counties, and especially the low average yield per acre in the region of principal production. Of these 11 counties only 2 have an average of three-tenths of a bale or upward per acre, 7 have between two-tenths and three-tenths, and 2 between one-tenth and two-tenths. The state contains so large a number of counties the total production of which is limited to a few bales that a similar classification for the remaining cotton-producing counties, without reference to the amount produced, would be misleading. In each of 6 counties there was only 1 acre and a production of 1 bale. There are only 3 counties with more than 60 acres under cotton that have an average yield per acre of over three-tenths of a bale; of these the maximum is 0.353 bale per acre.

FLORIDA.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of cotton in Florida in 1889 was 227,370 acres, or 355.27 square miles, and the total production 57,928 bales, or 27,631,656 pounds, an avereage of 0.255 bale, or 121.53 pounds, to the acre.

In 1879 the total area under cotton in this state was 245,595 acres, or 383.74 square miles, and the total production 54,997 bales, or 24,913,641 pounds, an average of 0.224 bale, or 101.44 pounds, to the acre.

There is therefore a decrease of 18,225 acres, or 7.42 per cent, in the area and an increase of 2,931 bales, or 2,718,015 pounds, or 10.91 per cent, in the production.

In Mr. Woodbury's report the territory of Florida is given credit for a crop of 2,000,000 pounds in 1826. In 1833 and 1834 its production was estimated at 15,000,000 pounds and 20,000,000 pounds, respectively. At the federal census taken 6 years later the crop of 1839 was reported as 12,110,533 pounds. For 1849 the total production reported in the state was 18,052,400 pounds. This increased to 28,993,085 pounds in 1859 and declined to 17,268,426 pounds in 1869, after the war of 1861–1865. The census of 1880 found the state with a production of 24,913,641 pounds and the Eleventh Census found it with a decrease in its acreage under cotton but with so much higher a rate of production as to yield a crop greater, instead of less, than that of 1879.

Florida exceeds in its area (58,680 square miles) any other southern state except Texas and Georgia. Its acreage devoted to cotton planting constitutes a very small proportion, 0.65 per cent, of its total land surface. While 32 of its 45 counties report cotton to a greater or less extent, not one of them produced as much as 10,000 bales in 1889. Of these 32 counties 8 contained 81.21 per cent of the total cotton acreage of the state and produced 81.31 per cent of the total crop. These counties are mainly in the north central part of the state. Not a single bale of cotton is reported from any of the counties lying wholly or in part south of the twenty-eighth parallel, and only 115 bales were grown in those lying mainly south of the twenty-ninth parallel. A total of less than 2,000 bales represents the combined production of 5 counties in the extreme northwest. Florida contains 4 counties with from 25,000 to 50,000 acres each under cotton, 4 with from 10,000 to 25,000 acres, 12 with from 1,000 to 10,000 acres, and 12 with less than 1,000 acres.

Among the counties showing a reduced acreage as compared with 1879 are the 4 largest cotton-producing counties of the state. In every case in which there is any considerable increase in acreage the sea island variety

predominates. This is clearly indicated by the high prices (in many cases as much as $100 per bale) which the producers received for their cotton. In a general way, therefore, it may be said that the cultivation of upland cotton in this state shows a large decrease and that of sea island a considerable increase.

Florida shows a decided falling off in the ratio existing between cotton planting and population, there being only 0.58 acre under cotton for each inhabitant in 1889 as compared with 0.91 acre for each inhabitant in 1879.

The statistics of the various counties having 25,000 acres or upward under cotton in 1889, so far as relates to their acreage under cotton and its increase from 1879 to 1889, the amount of cotton produced, the average yield per acre, and the acreage under cotton per square mile of land surface in 1889, are shown in the following table:

AREA IN COTTON, INCREASE IN AREA SINCE 1879, AREA PER SQUARE MILE, PRODUCT AND AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, BY COUNTIES IN FLORIDA HAVING 25,000 ACRES OR OVER IN COTTON, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA: 1889.

COUNTIES.	Total area in cotton. (Acres.)	Decrease since 1879. (Acres.)	Area in cotton per square mile. (Acres.)	Total production. (Bales.)	Average yield per acre. (Bale.)
Jefferson	30,350	7,144	50.6	9,770	0.322
Leon	29,310	13,678	32.2	8,027	0.274
Madison	27,801	1,181	33.5	7,254	0.261
Jackson	25,272	1,648	25.5	9,534	0.377

This table shows the limited extent of the crop even in the principal cotton-producing counties of the state. It shows a reduced acreage in each county named and the low average yield per acre obtaining, the average of these 4 principal counties being only 0.307 bale to the acre. Although the average yield per acre for the state as a whole was higher in 1889 than in 1879, it was lower than that of any other cotton-producing state or territory in the country with the exception of Virginia. While the state had no high averages, and the only 2 counties averaging more than four-tenths of a bale to the acre had a combined area under cotton amounting to only 58 acres, its general average was still further reduced by its proportionately large production of the sea island variety.

MISSOURI.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of cotton in Missouri in 1889 was 57,260 acres, or 89.47 square miles, and the total production 15,856 bales, or 7,563,312 pounds, an average of 0.277 bale, or 132.09 pounds, to the acre.

In 1879 the total area under cotton in this state was 32,116 acres, or 50.18 square miles, and the total production 20,318 bales, or 9,204,054 pounds, an average of 0.633 bale, or 286.59 pounds, to the acre.

There is therefore an increase of 25,144 acres, or 78.29 per cent, in the area and a decrease of 4,462 bales, or 1,640,742 pounds, equal to 17.83 per cent, in the production.

While Missouri has never contributed largely to the cotton production of the country it has appeared as a cotton-producing state at 5 of the last 6 decennial censuses. In 1840 it was credited with a crop of 121,122 pounds the preceding season. In 1850 it failed to appear among the cotton-producing states, but in 1860 it had a production of 18,328,660 pounds. These figures stand as the maximum production of the state up to the present time. At the end of the next decade its production had decreased to 540,764 pounds as a result of the civil war. In 1879 there was a crop of 9,204,054 pounds reported. The Eleventh Census shows an increase in the area devoted to cotton planting, but a considerable decrease in the amount produced.

Cotton has appeared as one of the products of a large number of counties in Missouri at each of the 5 censuses indicated, but in most cases its cultivation has been sporadic. Out of the 33 counties reporting cotton in 1870, 24 reported less than 10 bales each, and out of the 32 reporting cotton in 1890, 13 reported less than 10 bales each and 7 others less than 40 bales each. Dunklin, Pemiscot, New Madrid, Stoddard, and Ozark have, in varying proportions, produced most of the cotton that has been grown in Missouri. With the exception of Ozark, these counties are all situated in the extreme southeastern corner of the state, New Madrid and Pemiscot bordering on the Mississippi river and Stoddard and Dunklin join them on the west.

The area under cotton constitutes a trifling proportion of the total land surface of the state, only 1 acre out of every 768. In the counties of principal production it forms from 0.70 per cent of the total land surface in the case of Taney to 6.74 per cent of the same in that of Dunklin, and from 5.30 to 35.83 per cent of the total area of improved land in these several counties.

In 1879 Missouri had the high average yield of 0.633 bale of cotton per acre; in 1889 the average was 0.277 bale, no county producing 100 bales of cotton, or over, having as high an average as three-tenths of a bale to the acre, with the exception of Pemiscot and Taney, which had 0.402 and 0.309 bale to the acre, respectively.

VIRGINIA.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of cotton in Virginia in 1889 was 39,213 acres, or 61.27 square miles, and the total production 5,375 bales, or 2,563,875 pounds, an average of 0.137 bale, or 65.38 pounds, to the acre.

In 1879 the total area under cotton in this state was 45,040 acres, or 70.38 square miles, and the total production 19,595 bales, or 8,876,535 pounds, an average of 0.435 bale, or 197.08 pounds, to the acre.

There is therefore a decrease of 5,827 acres, or 12.94 per cent, in the area, and of 14,220 bales, or 6,312,660 pounds, equal to 71.12 per cent, in the production.

Cotton planting found its way into Virginia soon after its introduction into this country, and in Mr. Woodbury's report the state was given an estimated production of 5,000,000 pounds in 1801 out of an estimated total of 40,000,000 pounds. Its contribution to the total crop of the country appears to have steadily increased until between 1820 and 1830, when it appeared to have reached its high water mark. This apparent maximum was attained in 1826, when the state had an estimated production of 25,000,000 pounds. The amount produced appears to have gradually declined, and the census of 1840 found the state with a production during the previous season amounting to only 3,494,483 pounds. Comparatively small as was this amount, it was more than double the production reported at the census of 1850. The census of 1860 showed a cotton product of 5,663,515 pounds in the preceding season. The census of 1870 gave the state a production of 79,422 pounds in 1869. The end of the next decade found it with the largest production reported at any census, but less than two-fifths of the estimated production in 1826, and the census of 1890 finds it, as already stated, with a decrease of 12.94 per cent in its acreage devoted to cotton and of 71.12 per cent in its production, the latter constituting only about one-fourteenth of 1 per cent of the total crop of the country.

Virginia had only 1 acre out of every 655 acres of its total land surface devoted to cotton planting in 1889. While 12 of its 100 counties include cotton among their agricultural products, 45.92 per cent of the total crop of the state was produced in Brunswick and Southampton counties and 39.98 per cent more in Greensville, Mecklenburg, and Nansemond counties. All these counties belong to the extreme southern tier, bordering on North Carolina.

There has been a large increase in the cotton acreage in Brunswick and Mecklenburg counties; the average yield per acre in Brunswick county was 0.113 and in Mecklenburg county 0.133 bale to the acre. The only average exceeding two-tenths of a bale to the acre in counties producing 500 bales or upward is obtained in Nansemond county, which had an average yield of 0.263 bale per acre on 2,197 acres.

KENTUCKY.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of cotton in Kentucky in 1889 was 2,629 acres, or 4.11 square miles, and the total production 873 bales, or 416,421 pounds, an average of 0.332 bale, or 158.40 pounds, to the acre.

In 1879 the total area under cotton in this state was 2,667 acres, or 4.17 square miles, and the total production 1,367 bales, or 619,251 pounds, an average of 0.513 bale, or 232.19 pounds, to the acre.

There is therefore a decrease of 38 acres, or 1.42 per cent, in the area, and of 494 bales, or 202,830 pounds, or 32.75 per cent, in the production.

Kentucky has had a place among the cotton-producing states of the Union at 5 of the last 6 decennial censuses, but its production of 691,456 pounds in 1839 was the largest crop so reported. Its limited area of production has usually been divided among a large number of counties, 37 reporting cotton in 1879, only 5 of them having over 100 acres devoted to its cultivation and only 4 reporting over 100 bales. Of these 37 counties, 23 fail to appear among the cotton-producing counties in 1889, which number only 16, including 2 that did not report cotton in 1879.

While there has been a general tendency toward a reduction in acreage, Fulton county, in the extreme southwestern corner of the state, bordering on the Mississippi river, has more than quadrupled the 549 acres it had under cotton in 1879. This county has a fair average rate of production, amounting to over five-tenths of a bale to the acre in 1879 and over three-tenths in 1889.

OKLAHOMA.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of cotton in Oklahoma in 1889 was 1,109 acres, or 1.73 square miles, and the total production 425 bales, or 202,725 pounds, an average of 0.383 bale, or 182.80 pounds, to the acre.

With the exception of Greer county, which is in dispute, being claimed by Texas, this territory, organized under act of Congress May 2, 1890, had no lands thrown open to settlement until 1889. The amount reported, therefore, affords no criterion of the capabilities of the territory.

The average yield per acre was 0.382 bale in Greer county, 0.402 bale in Cleveland county, and 0.333 bale in Canadian county.

KANSAS.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of cotton in Kansas in 1889 was 731 acres, or 1.14 square miles, and the total production 212 bales, or 101,124 pounds, an average of 0.290 bale, or 138.34 pounds, to the acre.

One acre in every 70,000 is the largest proportion of the area of the state that has ever been reported as under cotton. The 6 counties in which cotton was produced in 1889 form part of the extreme southern tier, bordering on Indian territory. No cotton was reported from Kansas for the year 1879, but for 1869, 2 bales were reported from Cherokee county and 5 bales from Cloud county, and for 1859, 60 bales were reported from Doniphan county and 1 bale from Linn county. Of the 6 counties reporting a production of cotton in 1889, 2, Chautauqua and Montgomery, contributed 195 bales out of the total of 212. The average yield per acre was 0.313 bale in Chautauqua county and 0.274 bale in Montgomery county.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

An exact agricultural census of Indian territory in present conditions would be difficult and costly, entirely out of proportion to the value of the information obtained. The amount of cotton produced is more easily ascertainable than that of productions wholly or partially consumed within the territory, the whole of each year's cotton crop being shipped across the border mainly by one or another of the established lines of transportation.

From official returns received from these transportation lines, together with the results of an investigation made at such points in Texas and Arkansas as are the primary markets for cotton grown in immediately adjoining districts in Indian territory, the production of cotton in the territory in 1889 has been obtained, it is believed, with as close an approximation to accuracy as would be obtainable by a house to house visitation. The total production in 1889 thus obtained was 34,115 bales, or 16,272,855 pounds, as compared with an estimated production of 17,000 bales, or 7,701,000 pounds, in 1879.

The determination of the area devoted to its production was attended by greater difficulty. Dividing the yield, as above determined, by the reported average yield per acre in the principal districts, the area in cotton has been estimated at 70,078 acres, or 109.50 square miles, as compared with an estimated area of 35,000 acres, or 54.69 square miles, in 1879.

There is therefore an apparent increase of 35,078 acres, or 100.22 per cent, in the area, and of 17,115 bales, or 8,571,855 pounds, equal to 111.31 per cent, in the production.

The apparent average yield per acre in 1889 was 0.487 bale, or 232.21 pounds, to the acre, as compared with 0.486 bale, or 220.03 pounds, to the acre, according to the previous estimate.

COTTON SEED.

Statistics of cotton seed were collected by the Census Office in 1890 for the first time. The cotton producers of the United States sold in 1889–1890 (*a*) 1,793,369 tons of 2,000 pounds each, the value of the same in the primary market amounting to the sum of $15,852,525, an average of $8.84 per ton. The number of tons sold in each of the different cotton-producing states, with the amount received by the producers and the average value per ton, are shown in the following table:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Amount sold. (Tons.)	Value.	Average price per ton.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Amount sold. (Tons.)	Value.	Average price per ton.
Texas	342,934	$2,568,632	$7.49	North Carolina	70,341	$718,741	$10.22
Mississippi	295,646	2,449,104	8.28	Tennessee	55,423	511,092	9.22
Georgia	286,522	2,414,103	10.21	Florida	13,982	185,252	13.25
Alabama	211,257	1,984,695	9.39	Missouri	3,847	25,798	6.71
Louisiana	204,778	1,710,399	8.35	Virginia	920	8,294	8.93
Arkansas	199,247	1,528,048	7.67	Indian territory	a7,000	a63,000	9.00
South Carolina	158,463	1,748,367	11.03				

a Estimated.

The proportion of cotton seed sold evidently varied considerably among the different states and between different sections of the same state. Many of the river counties of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, within convenient reach of the oil mills at Memphis, Vicksburg, Shreveport, and New Orleans, report sales that must represent from two-thirds to three-fourths of their total production. In a general way, the order in which the several states stand as regards the amount of cotton seed sold by their planters correspond with their rank in the production of cotton, the only notable exceptions being that in the former category Georgia falls behind Mississippi and South Carolina behind Louisiana and Arkansas, while Arkansas and Louisiana change places, showing that in the states of the Mississippi valley a larger proportion of the total seed production was sold than in the states of the South Atlantic group.

a Exclusive of sales estimated to amount to 7,000 tons, valued at $63,000, by producers in Indian territory.

FLAX.

The total area of land devoted to the cultivation of flax in the United States in 1889 was 1,318,698 acres, or 2,060.47 square miles; the production of flaxseed 10,250,410 bushels, the production of fiber 241,389 pounds, the amount of flax straw sold or so utilized as to have a determinable value 207,757 tons, and the total value of all flax products $10,436,228.

Not until 1849 are there found available any general statistics of flax production in the United States, but at the Seventh Census either flaxseed or fiber was reported from every state and territory except Louisiana and Minnesota, though in all but a few states the production was insignificant. Ohio, Kentucky, and New York produced 57.38 per cent of the entire seed production, and Kentucky, Virginia, and New York 52.42 per cent of the entire fiber production of the country, Ohio producing two and one-half times as much seed and Kentucky more than twice as much fiber as any other state.

The census of 1860 dealt with a flaxseed production slightly in excess of that reported at the preceding census, but the production of fiber showed a falling off of 38.78 per cent. Three of the greatest flax-growing states of to-day, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska, appear in the list for the first time, with a total of 131 bushels of flaxseed and 3,118 pounds of fiber. Of the total fiber production of the country 50.86 per cent was credited to New York and Ohio, while Ohio and Indiana produced 63.83 per cent of the total amount of seed. Kentucky had fallen to the third place in the production of fiber, but the amount produced in that state was more than three times the present production of the entire country, although it formed only one-seventh of that of the period under consideration.

Of the 27,133,034 pounds of fiber reported at the census of 1870 as the production of the previous year no less than 17,880,624 pounds, or 65.90 per cent, was produced in Ohio. New York and Illinois ranked second and third, respectively, with a combined fiber production of not quite 6,000,000 pounds. In seed production Indiana again held the second place, Ohio leading and Illinois standing third, the aggregate production of the 3 states being 75.93 per cent of the entire crop produced by 33 states and territories. At this census California is found in the list of flax-growing states for the first time.

The Tenth Census found the relative production of flaxseed and fiber practically reversed, the latter having shrunk to less than one-seventeenth of its then recent proportions, while the former was beginning to assume importance. While New York produced considerably over one-half of the total fiber, the center of flaxseed production had moved westward to the Mississippi river, Illinois being well in the lead, with Iowa second and Indiana third, the production of these 3 states constituting 66.14 per cent of the total production. At this time Ohio stood fourth, closely followed by Wisconsin and Kansas, and at a greater distance by Missouri, this second group of states producing 28.36 per cent of the entire crop. That portion of Dakota territory which has since been made the state of South Dakota, and which now leads the entire country in acreage devoted to flax, had little thus cultivated, while the remainder of the territory, now the state of North Dakota, had only a little patch yielding a crop of 50 bushels.

The report of the Tenth Census on Agriculture, like its predecessors, contained only, so far as flax culture was concerned, the statistics of production, and gave no information whatever concerning acreage. It therefore becomes necessary to make production the sole basis of comparison.

Proceeding on this basis it is found that between 1879 and 1889 there was a decrease in the fiber production of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio of 65.57, 82.73, and 85.10 per cent, respectively, and in the flaxseed production of the same states a decrease of 98.07, 98.76 and 75.46 per cent, respectively. Wisconsin also showed a decrease of 87.53 per cent in its flaxseed production, although its insignificant production of fiber showed a slight increase. The flaxseed production of Nebraska is found to have increased eighteenfold within the decade, and that of Minnesota twenty-sevenfold, while South Dakota produced 67 bushels of flaxseed in 1889 for every bushel raised in the corresponding part of Dakota territory in 1879. These states, with Iowa, the only state in the Union that ranked as a leading flax-producing state both in 1879 and 1889, contained at the latter date 79.82 per cent of the total flax acreage of the country and produced 80.06 per cent, or slightly over four-fifths, of the total amount of flaxseed. The production of this group of states exceeded by 1,035,613 bushels, or 14.44 per cent, the entire flaxseed production of the United States at the census of 1880. While flaxseed is reported from 31 states, flax straw (so far only as it had any value) from 28 states, and fiber from 21, 9 of these states had less than 100 acres each in flax, and the 17 having the smallest acreage in this product had a total flax area of only 2,784 acres and an aggregate production of only 21,205 bushels of seed. In the last mentioned group appear the once important flax-producing states of Virginia and Kentucky, the one with 131 acres in flax and the other with 186, and also Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Tennessee. In a general comparison of acreage devoted to flax New York stands thirteenth, and Ohio, which has produced more flax during the last 50 years than any other state, occupies the eighth place, following close behind the states of the far west. The 6 New England states had a total of 26 acres in flax, the entire production of which, consisting of 70 bushels of seed, 1,611 pounds of fiber, and a few tons of straw, was valued at $151. With the exception of a few hundred bushels of flaxseed raised in northern Texas there is no flax production reported from any state bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and of the 5,082 acres in flax reported from the Pacific slope 4,252 acres are in Whitman county, Wash., east of the Cascade mountains.

The principal cultivation of flax is centralized in a group of 4 states, while actually extending into 31, and a similar concentration of production is to be found within the limits of each individual state. South Dakota derived 49.33 per cent of its crop from 7 out of its 47 flax-producing counties, Iowa 50.00 per cent from 8 out of 86, Nebraska 50.85 per cent from 5 out of 79, Minnesota 51.05 per cent from 8 out of 63, and Kansas 53.61 per cent from 7 out of 76. Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska all contain counties that, with a yield of only about 10 bushels to the acre, are annually producing several hundred bushels of flaxseed for every section of land within their borders.

The state that had the largest acreage devoted to flax in 1889 was South Dakota, but that state, having a very low average yield per acre, was outranked in the production of flaxseed and in the total value of flax products both by Minnesota and Iowa. Of the states containing 1,000 acres or upward in flax, Wisconsin had the highest average yield of flaxseed per acre, 11.42 bushels, Idaho and Iowa following next in rank. It also had the highest average value per acre of all flax products, $13.39, New York and Idaho ranking second and third. North Dakota had the lowest average yield of flaxseed per acre, 3.76 bushels, and the lowest average value per acre of all flax products, $3.63. Of the 756 flax-producing counties in the United States, Mower county, Minn., produced the largest amount of flaxseed, 312,108 bushels, and Lenawee county, Mich., had the highest average yield per acre, 26.6 bushels. The average yield for the entire country was 7.77 bushels per acre, an average that was exceeded by every leading flax-producing state except South Dakota, the combined large acreage and low yield of which had an appreciable effect upon the average of the country at large.

The total fiber production of the United States in 1889 was, as already stated, 241,389 pounds, as compared with 1,565,546 pounds in 1879, and 27,133,034 pounds in 1869. The variations in the relative productions of flaxseed and fiber can not be better illustrated than by a statement of the ratio that has existed between them at decennial periods from 1849 to the present time. In 1849, 1,371 pounds of fiber were produced to every 100 bushels of flaxseed. In 1859 the ratio was 833 pounds to every 100 bushels, and in 1869 it had risen to 1,568 pounds to every 100 bushels. In 1879 the ratio was 458 bushels of flaxseed to every 100 pounds of fiber, and in 1889, 4,246 bushels of flaxseed were produced to every 100 pounds of fiber. The combined fiber production of 21 states, from Maine to Nebraska and from North Dakota to Arkansas, amounts to only 6 carloads. Fiber, however, has the same peculiarities of geographical distribution, or rather of centralization, that have been shown to distinguish the cultivation of flaxseed, only in a still more marked degree. Illinois, for example, raised 23.93 per cent of the total fiber production of the country, and 99.35 per cent of the crop of the state was produced in 3 counties. Kansas contributed 14.95 per cent of the whole, and 95.16 per cent of its entire production was derived from 2 counties. Michigan stood third in rank. St. Clair county produced 79.72 per cent of the crop of the state. Of the fiber crop of New York 74.02 per cent was produced in Washington county and 58.43 per cent of that of Virginia in Lee county, while the entire production of Indiana and Maine was in each case confined to a single county. Although fiber was reported from 201 counties, 10 of the number contributed 65 per cent of the entire crop. A large number of counties are reported with a production of only a few pounds each.

No attempt has been made to ascertain the separate values of flaxseed, straw, and fiber, and the collective values will be found to vary not only with the variation in the prices of the individual products, but also according to the proportion borne by each of the three to the entire amount sold. In states where but little is realized from the sale of straw or fiber there is a close correspondence between the production of flaxseed in bushels and the amount received by the producer in dollars, the average value of the seed being evidently a trifle under $1 per bushel. It must not, however, be supposed that there was any decided approach toward uniformity in the price received for flaxseed. On the contrary there appears to have been considerable variation, although it is impossible to determine the exact value of the straw which is included with the flaxseed in the report.

In the 14 states having 1,000 acres or upward in flax the average value of all flax products per acre ranges from $3.63 in North Dakota to $12.62 in New York and $13.39 in Wisconsin. Michigan and Virginia, each with a smaller area in flax, average $13.20 and $14.25 per acre, respectively. All the states having a high average value of flax products per acre are comparatively large producers of fiber, with the exception of Vermont, whose 20 bushels of flaxseed were the product of a single acre of land, and California, which had an average of 16.59 bushels per acre, raised mainly on the highly productive lands of the county of San Luis Obispo. The best of the great flaxseed-producing counties of Minnesota, Iowa, or Nebraska shows an average value of flax products per acre of only $12.70 as compared with $15.38 per acre in St. Clair county, Mich., with $23.82 per acre in Washington county, N. Y., much of the product of which is used in the manufacture of twine, and $31.58 per acre in Lee county, Va.

RELATIVE RANK OF FLAX-PRODUCING STATES IN ACREAGE, PRODUCTION OF SEED, PRODUCTION OF FIBER, TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FLAX PRODUCTS, AVERAGE YIELD OF SEED PER ACRE, AND AVERAGE VALUE OF ALL FLAX PRODUCTS PER ACRE.

STATES.	Acreage.	Production of seed.	Production of fiber.	Total value of products.	Average yield of seed per acre.	Average value of products per acre.	STATES.	Acreage.	Production of seed.	Production of fiber.	Total value of products.	Average yield of seed per acre.	Average value of products per acre.
South Dakota	1	3	14	3	21	26	Colorado	17	19	.....	19	22	27
Minnesota	2	1	8	1	8	15	Michigan	18	18	3	16	9	5
Iowa	3	2	9	2	6	12	California	19	16	.....	18	2	2
Nebraska	4	4	18	4	11	20	Kentucky	20	20	7	20	16	10
Kansas	5	5	2	5	10	17	North Carolina	21	23	13	23	28	24
Missouri	6	6	17	6	13	21	Virginia	22	22	4	21	23	3
North Dakota	7	7	19	8	25	29	Texas	23	21	.....	22	4	8
Ohio	8	8	5	7	17	19	West Virginia	24	24	12	24	26	16
Idaho	9	9	.....	9	5	11	Maine	25	26	16	26	30	25
Wisconsin	10	10	10	10	3	4	Tennessee	26	25	15	25	27	7
Illinois	11	12	1	12	14	18	Arkansas	27	28	21	28	20	22
Washington	12	11	.....	11	7	13	New Jersey	27	29	.....	28	24	22
New York	13	13	6	13	15	6	Vermont	28	27	.....	27	1	1
Indiana	14	14	11	14	19	23	Massachusetts	28	30	.....	29	24	28
Oregon	15	17	.....	17	18	14	Maryland	28	31	.....	30	29	30
Pennsylvania	16	15	20	15	12	9							

HEMP.

The total area of land devoted to the cultivation of hemp in the United States in 1889 was 25,054 acres, or 39.15 square miles, and the production of fiber 11,511 tons, valued at $1,102,602 to the producers.

Kentucky produced 93.77 per cent of the total hemp crop of the country from 93.67 per cent of the total acreage devoted to its cultivation. Illinois produced 4.83 per cent of the crop from 4.70 per cent of the acreage, and the remaining 6 states from which hemp was reported had an aggregate yield of only 161 tons, the product of 408 acres. Not only has Kentucky been the leading hemp-producing state at each of the last 5 decennial censuses, but the proportion borne by its hemp crop to the entire production of the country has steadily increased, whatever have been the fluctuations in the total amount produced. Those fluctuations have far exceeded those of agricultural products in general, as will be seen from the accompanying tables, which show that while the total crop of 1889 was more than double that of 1879, it was not quite one-third of that of 1849 and little more than one-seventh of that of 1859.

At the present time not only is the production of hemp chiefly in a single state, but it is concentrated in a very small group of counties, 4 of them producing 59.48 per cent and 6 others 31.94 per cent of the total hemp crop of the country. There is therefore but 8.58 per cent of the entire crop raised in the remaining 24 hemp-producing counties of the 8 hemp-producing states, and yet time was when the state of Missouri, from which a total of 31 tons is now reported, produced over 67 per cent more hemp than is now produced in the whole of the United States.

The average yield per acre for the entire country is 1,029 pounds and for the state of Kentucky 1,030 pounds. The highest state average is that of New York, 1,192 pounds, and the lowest that of Ohio, 678 pounds. Of individual counties, the highest average yield per acre is that of Mercer county, Ky., 1,264 pounds, and the lowest that of Saline county, Mo., 480 pounds. The county having the largest absolute production is Fayette county, Ky., with a yield of 2,773 tons, or 24.09 per cent of the total amount reported.

The average value of the crop per ton to the producer is $95.79, governed largely by the average for the state of Kentucky, which is $96.82. This is the highest state average, the nearest approach to it being that of Ohio, $89.25, while the lowest state average is that of Missouri, $74.23. The highest county average is that of Bourbon county, Ky., $102.72, and the lowest that of Saline county, Mo., $50.

The average value of the crop per acre to the producer is $44.01, governed in great measure by the average in Kentucky, which is $44.53. This is the highest state average, the lowest being that of Kansas, $26.67. Ohio falls below Missouri in average value of crop per acre, the low price per ton prevailing in certain parts of the last mentioned state being more than compensated for by the higher average yield of the state. The highest county average is that of Shelby county, Ky., $55.57, and the lowest that of Saline county, Mo., $10.71.

The total number of hemp growers in the United States in 1889 was 1,374, the average area devoted to the cultivation of hemp 18.23 acres, and the average production of each grower 8.38 tons, worth $802.48 to the producer. The number of hemp growers in the state of Kentucky was 1,306, the average area in hemp 17.97 acres, and the average production of each grower 8.26 tons, worth $800.22 to the producer. The number of hemp growers in the remaining 7 hemp-producing states was 68, the average area in hemp 23.32 acres, and the average production of each grower 10.54 tons, worth $845.90 to the producer. Of the hemp crop of 1889, 1.56 per cent remained in the hands of the growers on June 1, 1890.

The total number of counties reported as producing hemp in 1889 is 34, of which 18 are in Kentucky. Of the 4 counties producing an average of 1,200 pounds or upward per acre, 2 are in Kentucky, 1 is in Illinois, and 1 in New York. Of the 6 producing from 1,100 to 1,199 pounds per acre, 3 are in Kentucky, 1 is in California, 1 in New York, and 1 in Ohio. Of the 10 producing from 1,000 to 1,099 pounds per acre, 6 are in Kentucky, 2 in Illinois, and 2 in Nebraska. Although only 11 of the 20 counties having the highest average yield per acre are in Kentucky, the acreage and production of the remaining 9 counties are so small that the comparison has little significance.

While there are various high average yields per acre reported from states other than Kentucky, the high average values per ton are nearly all confined to that state. All the 4 counties whose product realized $100 or upward per ton are in Kentucky, and of the 14 from which an average price of $90 or upward but under $100 per ton is reported, 12 are in Kentucky, and the production of the other 2 was insignificant.

RELATIVE RANK OF HEMP-PRODUCING STATES IN ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCT, AVERAGE VALUE PER TON, AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE, AND NUMBER OF PRODUCERS.

STATES.	Acreage.	Production.	Average yield per acre.	Total value of product.	Average value per ton.	Average value per acre.	Number of producers.
Kentucky	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
Illinois	2	2	3	2	6	4	2
Nebraska	3	3	5	3	4	5	5
Missouri	4	4	6	4	3	6	4
New York	7	5	1	5	5	2	3
Ohio	5	6	8	6	2	7	6
Kansas	6	6	7	7	7	8	8
California	8	7	2	8	8	3	7

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF HEMP PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES: 1849-1889.

STATES.	1889			1879	1869	1859	1849
	Area. (Acres.)	Crop. (Long tons.)	Value.	Crop. (Tons.)	Crop. (Tons.)	Crop. (Tons.)	Crop. (Tons.)
The United States	25,054	a11,511	$1,102,602	5,025	12,746	74,403	34,871
California	22	11	900	.....	200	.....	.....
Illinois	1,178	556	44,575	61	174	1,502	.....
Kansas	60	20	1,600	72	35	44	.....
Kentucky	23,468	10,794	1,045,081	4,583	7,777	39,409	17,787
Missouri	79	31	2,301	209	2,816	19,267	16,028
Nebraska	134	a54	4,350	.....	.....	9	.....
New York	47	25	2,010	.....	6	5	4
Ohio	66	20	1,785	.....	25	1,212	150
Not producing in 1889	.....	.....	.....	100	1,713	13,045	902

a Includes 9 short tons; value, $750.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco is produced to a greater or less extent in 42 states and territories, the only nonproducing states being Idaho, Nevada, Rhode Island, and Wyoming, and the nonproducing territories, Oklahoma and Utah, Indian territory and Alaska not reporting.

The area devoted to tobacco culture, exclusive of counties cultivating less than 1 acre, amounted in 1889 to 695,301 acres, or 1,086.41 square miles, and the entire crop of the country to 488,256,646 pounds. Over one-half of the area devoted to the cultivation of tobacco was in the states of Kentucky and Virginia, which rank first and second, respectively, in the census of 1890, as they did in the census of 1880. The state of Kentucky shows an increase of 48,467 acres since the census of 1880, while Virginia shows a decrease of 30,212 acres. The state of North Carolina stood third in acreage under tobacco in 1889 as in 1879, with an increase of 39,869 acres. Maryland, which stood fifth in 1879 with an acreage of 38,174 acres, was seventh in 1889 with 17,900 less acres under tobacco. Ohio and Pennsylvania have each a larger acreage under tobacco than Maryland, there being an increase since the census of 1880 in Ohio of 9,627 acres, while Pennsylvania shows a decrease since that census of 611 acres. Wisconsin, which now stands eighth in amount of area under tobacco, has nearly doubled its acreage since the census of 1880, showing an increase of 8,431 acres. The states mentioned contained over 90 per cent of the tobacco acreage of the country in 1889.

Kentucky still heads the list in amount of tobacco produced as well as in the area under tobacco, and shows an increase of 50,759,519 pounds, or 29.66 per cent, since the census of 1880. While Virginia is still second in the

The area within which the West Indian cane is grown in the United States may be described as extending from the meridian line of Austin, Tex., eastward to the Atlantic seaboard, and from the Gulf of Mexico northward to the thirty-fourth parallel, its cultivation north of the thirty-third parallel amounting, however, to only a few thousand acres. The states that are credited with a production of sugar and molasses from the West Indian cane, which will hereafter be referred to merely as sugar cane, are 7 in number and are the same as at the Tenth Census. Cane-sugar production on a commercial scale is, however, practically confined to the state of Louisiana, only 3 counties outside of that state, all in Texas, producing as much as 500,000 pounds in 1889. The total production of Texas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Mississippi constitutes only 3.04 per cent of the total production of the country, Louisiana contributing 96.96 per cent. The total production of each state and the percentage of the total production of the country contributed by each state are shown in the following table:

CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION, WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL PRODUCT, BY STATES, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF PRODUCTION: 1889.

STATES.	Total production. (Pounds.)	Percentage of total.	Cumulative percentage.
Total	301,284,395	100.00	.....
Louisiana	292,124,050	96.96	96.96
Texas	5,482,030	1.82	98.78
Florida	1,692,015	0.56	99.34
Georgia	1,307,625	0.44	99.78
Alabama	390,835	0.13	99.91
South Carolina	219,980	0.07	99.98
Mississippi	67,860	0.02	100.00

Although the cane sugar production of Louisiana was more than 31 times as great as that of the other 6 states combined, the acreage under sugar cane in that state amounted to only 70.44 per cent of the total sugar cane acreage of the country. This disproportion was due in great measure to the fact that on thousands of plantations and farms there was a cultivation of sugar cane and a production of molasses unaccompanied by any production of sugar.

While there are several parishes in Louisiana that produce both sugar and cotton to a considerable amount, the areas of principal production are entirely distinct, the parishes that grow the largest amount of cotton producing comparatively little sugar, and in several cases none at all, while those which lead in the production of sugar have a comparatively small production of cotton. The cultivation of sugar cane is practically confined to the southern half of the state, only 2 parishes with any considerable acreage under sugar cane lying north of the thirty-first parallel, even in part. The state accordingly produced its large proportion of the total sugar crop of the country in 1889 within a comparatively small area, 7 parishes, containing 11.16 per cent of the entire land surface of the state, producing 65.61 per cent of the state crop, or 63.62 per cent of the total crop of the country, and 9 others, containing 10.24 per cent of the entire land surface, 29.11 per cent of the state crop and 28.23 per cent of the total production. Parishes containing but little more than one-fifth (21.40 per cent) of the land surface of Louisiana produced 94.72 per cent of the total crop of the state, or 91.84 per cent of the total crop of the country.

Assumption parish, La., which had a larger proportion of its land under sugar cane in 1889 than any other parish or county, had less than one-tenth of its area so employed.

There is considerable variation among even the principal sugar-producing parishes of the state, not only as regards the extent of the industry within their respective limits, but also as to the proportionate production of sugar and molasses and the production of each of these products per acre of sugar cane. These variations are well illustrated in the table on the following page.

AREA IN SUGAR CANE, INCREASE IN AREA SINCE 1879, PRODUCT OF SUGAR AND OF MOLASSES, INCREASE IN MOLASSES SINCE 1879, AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF SUGAR AND OF MOLASSES, BY PARISHES IN LOUISIANA, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA: 1889.

PARISHES.	Total area in sugar cane. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	SUGAR.		MOLASSES.		
			Total production. (Pounds.)	Average yield per acre. (Pounds.)	Total production. (Gallons.)	Increase since 1879. (Gallons.)	Average yield per acre. (Gallons.)
The State	193,694	12,102	292,124,050	1,508	14,341,081	2,644,833	74
St. Mary	24,519	7,123	34,035,000	1,388	919,331	5,488	37
Assumption	20,203	7,258	33,718,200	1,669	1,597,982	808,084	79
Iberville	18,562	1,875	31,066,800	1,674	1,647,795	427,277	89
Terrebonne	14,558	a832	22,981,000	1,579	802,159	a95,106	55
Ascension	14,479	a1,066	27,137,100	1,874	1,390,931	542,550	96
St. James	14,263	a964	21,077,000	1,478	1,096,104	78,752	77
Lafourche	13,457	1,208	21,051,050	1,009	1,484,506	651,503	110
Iberia	12,016	5,515	11,082,350	907	445,756	143,102	37
West Baton Rouge	10,848	4,448	20,272,500	1,869	964,099	492,734	89
St. John the Baptist	8,170	a1,283	12,569,250	1,538	675,070	88,507	83
Plaquemines	6,795	a5,889	11,788,800	1,735	450,280	a520,044	66
St. Charles	5,079	a2,108	9,037,200	1,591	379,729	a180,026	67
Pointe Coupe	3,031	a2,090	5,503,200	1,400	346,310	11,325	88
St. Martin	3,087	a438	4,282,500	1,387	195,951	14,334	63
Jefferson	2,786	a3,350	5,108,400	1,834	178,825	a350,805	64
Avoyelles	2,441	1,551	4,499,800	1,843	227,815	136,980	93
St. Landry	2,354	a357	2,185,350	928	166,287	a24,650	71
East Baton Rouge	2,318	a1,266	3,301,700	1,424	164,182	a128,408	71
Vermilion	2,318	744	2,851,500	1,230	136,306	60,634	59
Rapides	2,280	411	2,978,400	1,303	182,524	47,903	80
St. Bernard	1,615	a1,264	1,981,800	1,227	82,560	a67,020	51
Orleans	1,013	a149	1,543,200	1,523	81,202	8,312	80
Other parishes	5,996	3,031	571,050	95	725,377	479,407	121

a Decrease.

There was a net increase of 12,102 acres in the area under sugar cane in Louisiana in 1889 as compared with 1879. Out of 22 parishes having 1,000 acres or upward under sugar cane in 1889, 13 show a reduced acreage, amounting altogether to 21,062 acres; the increase in the remaining 9 parishes, each containing over 1,000 acres under cane, aggregates 30,133 acres, and that in the minor parishes 3,031 acres. The extension of the industry, so far as indicated by the figures for the state as a whole, was the net result of changes in the cultivated area, which do not become apparent until a comparison is made with the figures for 1879, parish by parish.

The average production of sugar per acre of sugar cane in 1889 was greatly reduced by the low average yield in Iberia and St. Landry parishes, which affected the state average to the extent of 42 pounds per acre, and by the trifling production of sugar in proportion to the amount of sugar cane cultivated in the minor parishes. The variations in the production of merchantable molasses per acre range from 37 gallons per acre in St. Mary and Iberia parishes to 110 gallons per acre in Lafourche parish.

With few exceptions, the production in states other than Louisiana is on a small scale for home or, at most, local consumption. The use of any but the simplest appliances is confined to some half dozen counties at most, and the statistics which represent the extent and condition of the industry in these minor cane sugar-producing states, present striking contrasts to those relating to the industry in Louisiana. These are shown in the following table:

AREA IN SUGAR CANE, INCREASE SINCE 1879, TOTAL PRODUCT OF SUGAR AND OF MOLASSES, AND AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF EACH IN THE SIX MINOR STATES: 1889.

STATES.	Total area in sugar cane. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	SUGAR.		MOLASSES.	
			Total production. (Pounds.)	Average yield per acre. (Pounds.)	Total production. (Gallons.)	Average yield per acre. (Gallons.)
Alabama	10,415	12,788	390,835	20	2,333,231	120
Florida	9,345	1,407	1,692,015	181	1,441,744	154
Georgia	20,238	5,185	1,307,625	65	3,223,104	159
Mississippi	12,694	8,139	67,860	5	1,524,024	120
South Carolina	3,305	1,518	219,980	67	386,615	117
Texas	16,284	6 060	5,482,080	337	2,159,332	133

A comparison of the tables on the preceding page shows that St. Mary parish, La., had a larger acreage under sugar cane in 1889 than any one of the 6 minor states, and that St. Mary and Assumption parishes, La., each produced more than three times as much sugar as the 6 minor states combined. In Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina the production of sugar per acre of sugar cane is small, and in Florida and Texas the state averages are less than one-fourth of that of Louisiana.

As regards the production of molasses, the states other than Louisiana make a much better showing than they do in the production of sugar, their total contribution to the cane molasses production of the country being 11,068,147 gallons, or 43.56 per cent of the entire amount. Their average production per acre is 136 gallons, as compared with an average of 74 gallons in Louisiana; South Carolina, with the lowest average of the 6, producing 117 gallons for every acre of cane.

While the total cane sugar production of the 6 states other than Louisiana is shown to have been small, and to have constituted only a trifling proportion of the total cane sugar production of the country, there are 3 counties in Texas of importance in this connection. For convenience of comparison with the statistics of the different parishes of Louisiana, those of the 3 counties in Texas are shown in the following table:

AREA IN SUGAR CANE, PRODUCT OF SUGAR AND OF MOLASSES, WITH AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF EACH, IN 3 COUNTIES OF TEXAS: 1889.

COUNTIES.	Area in sugar cane. (Acres.)	SUGAR.		MOLASSES.	
		Production. (Pounds.)	Average yield per acre. (Pounds.)	Production. (Gallons.)	Average yield per acre. (Gallons.)
Brazoria	1,554	1,839,600	1,184	92,905	60
Cameron	240	598,800	2,495	20,840	87
Fort Bend	1,150	2,772,000	2,410	80,000	70

The average production of sugar per acre of sugar cane in these 3 counties is high. No parish in Louisiana approaches Cameron and Fort Bend counties in this particular. This is due to the fact that there is very little sugar cane grown in these counties merely for the purpose of making sirup or molasses, nearly all the cane that is grown being used for sugar making, in some cases by highly improved machinery.

MAPLE SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

The total production of maple sugar in the United States in 1889 was 32,952,927 pounds, and the total production of maple sirup, or molasses, was 2,258,376 gallons.

In 1879 the total production of maple sugar was 36,576,061 pounds, and the total production of sirup, or molasses, 1,796,048 gallons.

There is therefore a decrease of 3,623,134 pounds in the production of sugar, and an increase of 462,328 gallons in the production of molasses.

The production of maple sugar was 34,253,436 pounds in 1849, 40,120,205 pounds in 1859, 28,443,645 pounds in 1869, and 36,576,061 pounds in 1879, as compared with 32,952,927 pounds in 1889. At 3 out of 4 successive decennial censuses, therefore, a larger production of maple sugar was reported than at the census of 1890, the average of 4 decennial census years being nearly 2,000,000 pounds greater than the production reported in 1890. On the other hand, the production of maple sirup, or molasses, is increasing, having been 1,597,589 gallons in 1859, 921,057 gallons in 1869, and 1,796,048 gallons in 1879, as compared with 2,258,376 gallons in 1889.

The area from which a production of maple sugar, or sirup, or both, was reported for the year 1889 extends from the extreme east, westward to South Dakota and Nebraska, and southwestward to Arkansas. In the 3 states mentioned, however, the production is sporadic, and Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, and North Carolina may more properly be said to mark the limits of the productive area on the west and south. The states that reported a production of maple sugar in 1889 number 24; in many of them the amount produced was very small, the total production of 18 out of the 24 amounting to only 4.10 per cent of the total production of the country. Vermont produced 42.86 per cent and New York 31.82 per cent of the total, while New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Ohio, each with a production of between 1,500,000 and 2,200,000 pounds, contributed the remaining 21.22 per cent. While Vermont was far in the lead as regards the production of sugar, its production of maple sirup or molasses was less than half that of New York and little more than two-sevenths of that of Ohio.

Vermont is the only state that produced any considerable amount of maple sugar in 1879 and yet had an increased production in 1889. The increase in that state was 2,862,844 pounds, or 25.42 per cent, while its production of molasses increased in a still greater ratio. As a rule, the states of principal production show a decrease, Michigan producing in 1889 less than half the amount it produced in 1879, while the percentage of decrease in Ohio and Pennsylvania was almost as great. Out of 23 states that produced maple sugar in 1879, 21

show a decreased production in 1889. As regards the production of molasses only 14 show a decrease, the aggregate of which is largely overborne by the increase in the remaining 9.

Summarizing a detailed comparison of the states that produced the largest amounts of maple sugar and molasses in 1889, Vermont stood first in amount of sugar produced and in increase of production of sugar over 1879, and third in amount of molasses produced. Ohio stood first in amount of molasses produced and in increase in production of molasses over 1879, and sixth in amount of sugar produced. New York stood second both in amount of sugar produced and in amount of molasses produced. New Hampshire stood third in amount of sugar produced and seventh in amount of molasses produced. Pennsylvania stood fourth in amount of sugar produced and sixth in amount of molasses produced. Michigan stood fourth in amount of molasses produced and fifth in amount of sugar produced.

In conformity with the practice of preceding censuses the term "molasses" has been mostly employed in this report, although "sirup" would have been more in accord with popular usage.

RICE.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of rice in the United States in 1889 was 161,312 acres, and the total production of clean rice 128,590,934 pounds, an average of 797 pounds per acre.

In 1879 the total area devoted to rice culture was 174,173 acres, and the total production of clean rice 110,131,373 pounds, an average of 632 pounds per acre.

There is therefore an increase of 18,459,561 pounds, or 16.76 per cent, in the amount produced, concurrent with a decrease of 12,861 acres, or 7.38 per cent, in the area under cultivation.

The production of rice has long been an important branch of agriculture in certain portions of the United States. In 1839 the total production was 80,841,422 pounds, of which 60,590,861 pounds were grown in South Carolina and 12,384,732 pounds in Georgia, these states producing 90.27 per cent of the total crop of the country. In 1849 the cultivation reached its high water mark so far as can be determined from official statistics, the production of the country reaching the large total of 215,313,497 pounds, of which 159,930,613 pounds, or 31,339,679 pounds in excess of the total production of the country in 1889, were grown in South Carolina. The crop of Georgia was 38,950,691 pounds, Georgia and South Carolina producing 92.37 per cent of the total. At the next decennial census the total production reported was 187,167,032 pounds, of which South Carolina and Georgia produced 119,100,528 and 52,507,652 pounds, respectively, these 2 states continuing to produce over nine-tenths of the total crop of the country. At the census of 1870 the production of rice showed a considerable decrease, the total being only 73,635,021 pounds, of which South Carolina and Georgia contributed 32,304,825 and 22,277,380 pounds, respectively, a much smaller production, not only in actual amount, but in proportion to the total crop of the country. At this time the rice production of Louisiana, which appears from the reports of successive censuses to have been slowly and steadily increasing, first constituted an important factor, the amount produced having increased to 15,854,012 pounds, or 21.53 per cent of the total. Ten years later the crop of Louisiana was only 8.60 per cent less than that of Georgia, the former amounting to 21.06 per cent and the latter to 23.04 per cent of the 110,131,373 pounds which represented the total crop of the country. South Carolina produced 47.29 per cent of the total, or more than any other 2 states, but while its production was 52,077,515 pounds as compared with 32,304,825 pounds in 1869, it was less than one-half of what it was in 1859 and less than one-third of what it was in 1849.

The following table shows the area and production of rice, and changes in area since 1879, for the rice-producing states:

AREA IN RICE, DECREASE SINCE 1879, PRODUCT AND PERCENTAGES THEREOF, WITH AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, BY STATES, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA: 1889.

STATES.	Area under rice. (Acres.)	Decrease since 1879. (Acres.)	Production of clean rice. (Pounds.)	Percentage of total production.	Average production of clean rice per acre. (Pounds.)
The United States	161,312	12,861	128,590,934	100.00	797
Louisiana	84,377	a42,377	75,645,433	58.83	896
South Carolina	42,238	36,150	30,338,951	23.59	718
Georgia	18,126	16,847	14,556,432	11.32	803
North Carolina	12,241	a1,395	5,846,404	4.55	478
Florida	1,787	764	1,011,805	0.79	566
Mississippi	1,543	1,958	676,746	0.52	439
Alabama	810	769	399,270	0.31	493
Texas	178	157	108,423	0.09	609
Arkansas	9	a9	7,110		790
Virginia	3	a3	360		120

a Increase.

In 1889 South Carolina and Georgia showed a large reduction in their acreage devoted to rice and an almost corresponding decrease in the amount produced. There was so great an extension of the area devoted to rice in southwestern Louisiana that the center of production is no longer in the states of the South Atlantic coast, but along the banks of the lower Mississippi and of the numerous lakes and bayous that are connected with it.

Of the 10 states from which rice production was reported in 1889, 6 show a decrease in their rice area, such decrease aggregating 56,645 acres, and 2 an increase amounting to 43,772 acres, while Arkansas and Virginia, from which no rice was reported in 1879, have, respectively, 9 acres and 3 acres devoted to its cultivation.

All the states of principal production except North Carolina had higher averages per acre in 1889 than in 1879, that of South Carolina having increased from 664 pounds to 718 pounds, that of Georgia from 725 pounds to 803 pounds, and that of Florida from 508 pounds to 566 pounds per acre.

In North Carolina 3,350,632 pounds out of 5,846,404 pounds, in South Carolina 26,709,230 pounds out of 30,338,951 pounds, and in Georgia 13,766,800 pounds out of 14,556,432 pounds, represent the production of the maritime counties. Even in these counties there is a general reduction in the acreage under rice. In South Carolina, Georgetown is the only important rice-producing county showing an increased acreage, and its increase was only 157 acres, or not sufficient to overcome the greatly diminished production arising from a decrease in the average yield per acre. In Georgia the maritime counties show a reduction of 10,274 acres in their area under rice and a decrease in production equivalent to 30.74 per cent of the total crop of the state in 1879. Some of the interior counties of North Carolina have more than doubled their acreage and production of rice since 1879, but in South Carolina the area of the upland rice crop was curtailed. In the last mentioned state 1,740,232 pounds of rice were grown in counties bordering on the Savannah river, not including the maritime county of Beaufort. In Louisiana nearly all the principal rice-producing counties are adjacent to large bodies of water, favoring the irrigation of the crop.

In the minor rice-producing states almost the entire production is grown in counties removed from tide water. In Alabama only 32,560 pounds out of 399,270 pounds were grown in the 2 maritime counties of the state. In Mississippi only 185,661 pounds out of 676,746 pounds were produced in the counties adjoining the gulf, 244,979 pounds of the total being contributed by the different counties bordering upon or intersected by the Pearl river. Of the small production of the state of Texas 13,996 pounds were grown on 20 acres in Jefferson county, having the Gulf of Mexico on the south, Sabine lake and Neches river on the east, and a tributary of the last named on the north. Not a pound of rice was reported from any one of 13 other counties in this state bordering on the gulf.

HOPS.

The total area devoted to the cultivation of hops in the United States in 1889 was 50,212 acres and the total production 39,171,270 pounds, an average of 780 pounds per acre. The amount received for the crop by the producers was $4,059,697, an average of $0.1036 per pound, or $80.85 per acre.

In 1879 the total area devoted to hop culture was 46,800 acres and the total production 26,546,378 pounds, an average of 567 pounds per acre.

There is therefore an increase of 3,412 acres, or 7.29 per cent, in the area under cultivation and of 12,624,892 pounds, or 47.56 per cent, in the amount produced.

In 1839 the production of hops in this country, as ascertained by the census of 1840, was 1,238,502 pounds, and in 1849 it was 3,497,029 pounds. During the following decade it more than trebled, the crop of 1859 being reported at 10,991,996 pounds. Between 1859 and 1869 the ratio of increase was not quite so great, but the crop of 1869 was 25,456,669 pounds, or nearly two and one-third times as large as that of 1859. The production of the year 1879 exceeded that of 1869 by only 1,089,709 pounds, or 4.28 per cent.

In view of the fluctuations in the average yield per acre from year to year, comparisons based on statistics of production collected only once in 10 years are liable to be misleading, but there is no room to doubt that the cultivated area of the product under consideration has been very greatly extended.

The productive area of hops is distinguished for geographical concentration. This has been the case from the earliest period for which official statistics are available; and although the recent extension of hop culture on the Pacific coast has had the effect of dividing the area of hop production in the United States into two widely separated parts, an even larger proportion of the total crop of the country in now produced in 3 states than was the case 50 years ago. In 1839, 36.11 per cent of the total production was grown in New York, and 40.23 per cent in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In 1889 the percentage of the total crop of the country produced in New York was 51.22, and the percentage produced in Washington and California 37.94. New York has been the state of principal production at every agricultural census from and including that of 1840. At 5 censuses out of 6 it has been found to be producing more than all the other states combined. In 1859 its production amounted to nearly 88 per cent of the total crop of the country. In 1889 it contained 73.03 per cent of the total hop acreage, although its crop amounted to only 51.22 per cent of thetotal production.

The table on the following page shows the area and production of hops, with changes in area since 1879, for the hop-producing states.

AREA IN HOPS, INCREASE SINCE 1879, PRODUCT, AND AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, BY STATES, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA: 1889.

STATES.	Area under hops. (Acres.)	Increase since 1879. (Acres.)	Production of hops. (Pounds.)	Average production per acre. (Pounds.)
The United States	50,212	3,412	39,171,270	780
New York	36,670	a2,402	20,063,020	547
Washington	5,113	4,579	8,313,280	1,626
California	3,074	2,855	6,547,338	1,648
Oregon	3,130	2,826	3,613,726	1,155
Wisconsin	967	a3,472	428,547	443
Michigan	121	a370	64,815	536
Vermont	81	a183	51,705	638
Illinois	44	23	22,300	507
Maine	37	a182	24,873	672
Indiana	29	a10	10,464	361
Colorado	20	20	18,300	915
New Hampshire	15	a44	9,033	602
Pennsylvania	4	a79	1,500	375
Massachusetts	2	a21	800	400
Minnesota	2	a28	500	250
Wyoming	2	2	750	375
Missouri	1	1	310	310

a Decrease.

New York leads by far in the production of hops, its hop acreage being more than seven times, its hop production more than two and two-fifths times, and the value of its hop crop more than two and three-fifths times as great as that of any other state. While the area under hops in Washington, California, and Oregon was greater in 1889 than in 1879 by 10,260 acres, the area devoted to hop culture in New York shows a decrease of 2,402 acres. Wisconsin, which in 1879 stood second in rank with an acreage under hops nearly four times as great as that of California and more than five times as great as that of Oregon and Washington combined, shows a falling off of 78.22 per cent, while out of the 14 states having less than 500 acres under hops in 1879, 8 show a reduced acreage in 1889 and 4 fail to report any hop cultivation. A high average yield per acre obtains on the Pacific coast, the average yield in Oregon being more than twice, in Washington nearly three times, and in California more than three times as great as that in New York. The average price per pound obtained by the hop growers of the Pacific states was not very much less than that obtained by producers in New York.

The highest average value per acre in any leading hop-producing state is that of Washington, where 5,113 acres produced $841,206 worth of hops, an average of $165 per acre. The average obtaining in Colorado, although much higher, can not properly be included in the comparison on account of the small acreage to which it applies.

The number of counties in the United States producing 1,000,000 pounds or upward of hops in 1889 was 10, of which 5 were in New York, 2 in Washington, 2 in California, and 1 in Oregon. These 10 counties produced 72.14 per cent of the total hop crop of the country in 1889.

The following table shows the average yield per acre in each of these 10 counties as compared with the averages of the states to which they respectively belong and with the average of the United States as a whole, the counties being arranged in rank according to production per acre:

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF HOPS IN EACH OF 10 COUNTIES PRODUCING 1,000,000 POUNDS OR OVER IN 1889, AND RELATION TO AVERAGES OF THE STATE AND OF THE UNITED STATES: 1889.

COUNTIES.	Average yield per acre. (Pounds.)	Average yield per acre above or below state average. (Pounds.)	Average yield per acre above or below United States average. (Pounds.)
Sacramento, Cal	2,217	+569	+1,437
King, Wash	1,831	+205	+1,051
Pierce, Wash	1,689	+63	+909
Sonoma, Cal	1,208	−440	+428
Marion, Ore	1,201	+46	+421
Oneida, N. Y	617	+70	−163
Otsego, N. Y	606	+59	−174
Madison, N. Y	589	+42	−191
Schoharie, N. Y	566	+19	−214
Franklin, N. Y	378	−169	−402

TABLE I.—SUMMARY, BY STATES AND

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total number of farms.	ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUATIONS.		
			Total.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Land, fences, and buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock on hand June 1, 1890.
1	The United States	4,564,641	623,218,619	357,616,755	265,601,864	$13,279,252,649	$404,247,467	$2,208,767,573
2	North Atlantic division	658,569	62,743,525	42,338,024	20,405,501	2,539,200,537	116,868,252	313,902,504
3	Maine	62,013	6,170,925	3,044,666	3,135,259	98,567,730	5,499,413	18,280,140
4	New Hampshire	29,151	3,459,018	1,727,387	1,731,631	66,162,600	3,594,850	10,450,125
5	Vermont	32,573	4,395,646	2,655,943	1,739,703	80,427,490	4,733,560	16,644,920
6	Massachusetts	34,374	2,998,282	1,657,024	1,341,258	127,538,284	5,936,040	14,200,178
7	Rhode Island	5,500	460,281	274,491	194,790	21,873,479	941,030	2,364,970
8	Connecticut	26,350	2,253,432	1,379,419	874,013	95,000,595	3,075,495	9,974,618
9	New York	226,223	21,961,562	16,389,380	5,572,182	968,127,286	46,659,495	124,523,965
10	New Jersey	30,828	2,662,009	1,999,117	662,892	159,262,840	7,378,644	15,811,430
11	Pennsylvania	211,557	18,364,370	13,210,597	5,153,773	922,240,233	39,046,855	101,652,758
12	South Atlantic division	749,600	100,157,573	41,677,371	58,480,202	1,135,319,670	30,444,018	161,631,801
13	Delaware	9,381	1,055,092	762,655	293,037	30,586,080	1,835,570	4,198,810
14	Maryland	40,708	4,952,390	3,412,908	1,539,482	175,058,550	6,540,090	19,104,320
15	District of Columbia	382	11,745	9,898	1,847	6,471,120	79,760	129,120
16	Virginia	127,600	19,104,951	9,125,545	9,979,406	254,490,600	6,593,088	33,404,281
17	West Virginia	72,773	10,321,326	4,554,000	5,767,326	151,880,300	3,116,420	23,964,610
18	North Carolina	178,359	22,651,896	7,828,569	14,823,327	183,977,010	7,183,210	25,547,280
19	South Carolina	115,008	13,184,052	5,255,237	7,929,415	99,104,600	4,172,262	16,572,410
20	Georgia	171,071	25,200,435	9,582,866	15,617,569	152,006,230	5,764,978	31,477,090
21	Florida	34,228	3,674,486	1,145,603	2,528,793	72,745,180	1,158,010	7,142,080
22	North Central division	1,023,823	256,586,994	184,292,126	72,294,868	7,069,767,154	252,225,315	1,195,246,262
23	Ohio	251,430	23,352,408	18,338,824	5,013,584	1,050,031,828	29,475,346	116,181,690
24	Indiana	198,167	20,362,516	15,107,482	5,255,034	754,789,110	21,172,255	93,301,422
25	Illinois	240,681	30,498,277	25,669,060	4,829,217	1,262,870,587	34,456,938	180,431,662
26	Michigan	172,344	14,785,636	9,865,350	4,920,286	550,190,670	22,182,600	69,564,985
27	Wisconsin	146,409	16,787,988	9,793,931	6,994,057	477,524,507	19,107,010	63,784,377
28	Minnesota	116,851	18,663,645	11,127,953	7,535,692	340,059,470	16,916,473	57,725,683
29	Iowa	201,903	30,491,541	25,428,899	5,062,642	857,581,022	30,665,315	200,436,242
30	Missouri	238,043	30,780,200	19,792,313	10,987,977	625,858,361	21,830,719	138,701,173
31	North Dakota	27,611	7,660,333	4,658,015	3,002,318	75,310,305	6,048,180	18,787,294
32	South Dakota	50,158	11,396,460	6,959,293	4,437,167	107,466,335	8,371,712	29,231,560
33	Nebraska	118,608	21,593,444	15,247,705	6,345,739	402,358,913	16,408,977	92,971,920
34	Kansas	166,617	30,214,456	22,303,301	7,911,155	559,726,046	18,869,700	128,068,305
35	South Central division	1,086,772	156,448,294	66,288,824	90,159,470	1,440,022,598	58,343,772	351,028,828
36	Kentucky	179,264	21,412,229	11,818,882	9,593,347	346,339,360	10,006,506	70,924,400
37	Tennessee	174,412	20,161,583	9,362,555	10,799,028	242,700,540	9,936,880	60,254,230
38	Alabama	157,772	19,353,000	7,098,349	12,154,657	111,051,390	4,511,645	30,776,730
39	Mississippi	144,318	17,572,547	6,849,300	10,723,157	127,423,157	5,068,865	33,936,435
40	Louisiana	69,294	9,544,219	3,774,068	5,769,551	85,381,270	7,167,355	17,898,380
41	Texas	228,126	51,406,937	20,746,215	30,660,722	390,971,280	13,746,541	103,259,503
42	Oklahoma	8,826	1,606,423	563,728	1,042,695	8,581,170	433,580	3,206,270
43	Arkansas	124,760	14,891,356	5,475,043	9,416,313	118,574,422	5,672,400	30,772,880
44	Western division	145,878	47,282,233	28,020,410	24,261,823	1,094,942,690	30,386,110	180,058,178
45	Montana	5,603	1,964,197	915,517	1,048,680	25,512,340	1,356,010	21,020,687
46	Wyoming	3,125	1,830,432	476,831	1,353,601	14,460,880	522,250	15,348,331
47	Colorado	16,389	4,598,941	1,823,520	2,775 421	85,035,180	2,728,850	22,594,010
48	New Mexico	4,458	787,882	263,106	524,776	8,140,800	201,140	7,247,180
49	Arizona	1,426	1,297,033	104,128	1,192,905	7,222,230	196,580	3,257,060
50	Utah	10,517	1,323,705	548,223	775,482	28,402,780	1,164,060	6,813,830
51	Nevada	1,277	1,661,416	723,052	938,364	12,339,410	537,480	5,801,820
52	Idaho	6,603	1,302,256	606,362	695,894	17,431,580	1,172,460	7,253,490
53	Washington	18,056	4,179,100	1,820,832	2,358,358	83,461,660	3,150,200	14,113,110
54	Oregon	25,530	6,909,888	3,516,000	3,393,888	115,819,200	4,556,770	22,648,830
55	California	32,894	21,427,293	12,222,839	9,204,454	697,116,630	14,089,710	60,259,230

TERRITORIES: CENSUS OF 1890.

Estimated value of farm products, 1889.	Cost of fertilizers purchased in 1889.	LIVE STOCK ON HAND JUNE 1, 1890, AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS ON FARMS IN 1889.							
		Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Neat cattle.				Swine.
					Total.	Working oxen.	Milch cows.	Other cattle.	
$2,460,107,454	$38,469,598	14,969,497	2,246,443	40,089	51,363,572	1,117,494	16,511,950	33,734,128	57,409,583	1
418,309,006	11,449,069	1,738,864	42,936	747	5,461,724	167,943	3,351,061	1,942,720	2,753,349	2
22,049,220	456,515	109,156	248	30	299,110	33,105	157,278	108,727	91,297	3
13,761,050	216,293	52,458	115	8	222,888	23,048	109,423	89,817	58,585	4
20,361,980	217,397	89,969	313	17	305,288	21,249	231,419	142,620	92,083	5
28,072,500	896,560	63,038	157	39	256,128	9,831	172,046	74,251	91,483	6
4,218,360	172,900	9,864	49	2	34,777	2,609	23,943	8,225	12,055	7
17,924,310	609,649	43,764	267	12	203,661	21,019	127,892	54,750	62,087	8
161,593,009	3,627,726	664,430	4,386	250	2,131,392	37,293	1,440,230	653,869	843,342	9
28,997,349	1,837,719	86,925	8,166	61	212,062	1,825	161,576	48,661	224,388	10
121,328,348	3,384,310	618,660	29,235	328	1,706,418	17,364	927,254	761,800	1,278,029	11
202,847,809	18,759,139	880,758	415,090	2,303	3,890,107	262,982	1,369,466	2,257,659	5,082,321	12
6,481,590	460,465	25,650	4,790	29	51,844	3,846	32,574	15,424	44,981	13
26,443,364	2,419,826	130,395	14,064	97	267,180	17,066	142,198	107,925	312,020	14
873,070	16,651	826	40	1	988	.....	863	125	1,306	15
42,244,458	2,320,200	242,512	37,110	414	747,334	61,571	273,634	412,129	796,691	16
20,439,000	210,767	154,722	7,221	109	566,066	29,366	188,492	348,208	411,018	17
50,070,530	2,882,238	131,451	99,299	712	630,903	58,192	223,416	349,295	1,251,006	18
51,337,985	3,867,418	59,888	86,073	233	263,293	26,150	107,184	134,959	494,696	19
83,371,482	5,724,187	103,501	156,860	517	873,926	49,108	287,717	537,101	1,396,362	20
12,086,330	857,327	31,807	9,024	131	483,564	17,683	113,388	352,493	374,241	21
1,112,949,820	3,067,515	3,571,177	643,872	13,781	24,572,400	181,329	8,240,990	16,150,072	37,624,632	22
133,232,498	1,602,869	880,677	18,493	365	1,763,387	14,935	794,833	953,619	3,275,022	23
94,759,262	777,727	720,035	58,068	976	1,511,008	6,563	579,287	926,058	3,320,817	24
184,759,013	124,977	1,335,289	100,180	1,695	3,003,110	6,579	1,087,886	1,908,654	5,924,818	25
83,051,390	173,017	516,117	3,670	152	1,046,771	29,795	497,611	519,365	1,126,141	26
70,990,045	105,192	460,740	5,400	346	1,047,947	20,481	792,620	834,846	1,347,750	27
71,238,230	61,578	461,509	9,315	196	1,373,579	32,505	593,908	747,166	853,715	28
159,347,844	86,843	1,312,079	40,746	902	4,895,550	2,367	1,498,418	3,394,765	8,260,779	29
109,751,024	65,705	946,401	245,273	6,441	2,969,716	14,006	851,076	2,104,634	4,987,432	30
21,264,938	8,923	130,931	8,665	44	281,874	21,339	88,289	172,246	92,213	31
22,047,270	15,675	250,305	7,552	110	687,019	22,496	210,240	455,183	590,465	32
66,837,617	19,269	626,789	45,972	540	2,142,597	5,768	505,045	1,631,784	3,815,647	33
95,070,080	25,740	930,305	93,932	2,005	3,188,033	4,495	741,786	2,441,752	4,022,993	34
480,337,764	4,952,013	2,354,662	1,072,210	21,512	11,724,483	488,764	2,829,657	8,406,062	10,894,270	35
65,948,485	317,231	401,356	140,521	5,128	1,066,091	58,026	364,516	642,049	2,036,746	36
55,194,181	361,097	311,842	198,172	5,467	905,330	40,030	345,311	579,398	1,922,912	37
66,240,190	2,421,048	121,207	133,892	908	875,976	97,300	292,088	486,588	1,421,884	38
73,342,995	780,268	155,050	155,712	1,043	914,778	95,577	310,159	509,042	1,163,141	39
54,343,953	906,348	126,777	87,539	489	581,103	41,975	167,228	371,905	569,935	40
111,699,430	58,605	1,026,002	220,596	6,836	6,201,552	98,284	1,003,439	5,099,829	2,252,476	41
440,375	8,817	25,554	4,882	41	126,955	1,627	16,756	108,572	21,962	42
53,128,155	93,039	186,874	124,896	1,000	992,689	54,445	330,165	608,079	1,505,214	43
155,662,995	241,802	1,424,006	72,335	10,746	5,714,858	16,476	720,767	4,977,615	1,055,011	44
6,273,415	4,757	142,959	943	16	691,898	546	24,143	667,209	17,132	45
2,241,590	1,548	87,403	1,185	57	685,969	630	11,684	673,655	6,794	46
13,136,810	25,074	155,170	5,144	1,995	717,861	1,282	76,948	639,631	64,358	47
1,784,820	9,217	38,130	2,409	5,958	577,511	4,990	18,507	554,014	10,471	48
1,045,070	10	15,780	637	309	268,122	150	4,874	263,098	6,217	49
4,891,460	23,211	65,057	1,122	432	200,266	427	45,932	153,857	27,046	50
2,705,660	2,019	56,788	1,032	91	210,900	52	9,273	201,575	7,373	51
3,848,030	2,187	84,135	976	36	219,431	346	27,278	191,807	32,188	52
13,674,930	11,033	153,770	1,312	33	255,134	3,787	70,721	180,626	90,274	53
10,020,120	13,370	224,982	4,756	190	520,048	3,144	114,156	403,348	208,259	54
87,033,290	148,886	399,852	52,219	1,629	1,367,118	1,122	317,201	1,048,795	584,899	55

TABLE I.—SUMMARY, BY STATES AND

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	LIVE STOCK ON HAND JUNE 1, 1890, AND LIVE STOCK ON FARMS IN 1889—continued.			DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1889.			POULTRY AND EGGS.	
		Sheep, not including spring lambs.	Number of fleeces shorn spring of 1890 and fall of 1889.	Pounds of wool.	Gallons of milk.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of cheese.	Domestic fowl. (Chickens.)	Turkeys.
1	The United States	35,035,364	32,126,868	165,449,239	a5,210,125,567	b1,024,223,468	518,726,818	258,871,125	10,754,060
2	North Atlantic division	4,133,027	3,335,733	18,446,578	1,435,739,255	246,788,544	6,603,671	28,109,950	1,246,007
3	Maine	370,484	352,806	1,864,009	57,969,791	15,593,315	696,052	1,411,185	15,259
4	New Hampshire	131,611	123,158	717,149	42,633,268	7,042,840	341,235	934,322	10,207
5	Vermont	333,047	315,322	2,118,883	90,712,230	23,314,063	609,586	789,278	72,164
6	Massachusetts	51,438	47,862	241,314	82,571,924	8,358,703	122,900	1,623,005	5,805
7	Rhode Island	11,400	9,950	41,021	10,610,547	965,456	24,631	482,370	11,656
8	Connecticut	37,052	30,019	126,508	54,413,822	7,196,095	112,566	1,075,044	30,176
9	New York	1,528,979	1,187,120	6,715,686	663,917,240	98,241,813	4,324,028	8,421,667	402,642
10	New Jersey	55,400	41,027	180,844	64,003,953	8,367,218	23,613	2,990,698	102,270
11	Pennsylvania	1,612,107	1,226,669	6,441,164	368,906,480	76,809,041	439,060	10,381,781	535,828
12	South Atlantic division	2,445,386	1,844,260	6,555,151	332,728,677	78,270,911	271,291	33,774,247	1,571,254
13	Delaware	12,265	10,731	47,281	10,699,362	2,026,498	359	900,212	70,578
14	Maryland	132,329	101,535	543,225	46,601,218	9,999,602	9,573	3,430,859	278,522
15	District of Columbia	14	.....	.....	450,978	13,769	.....	10,543	215
16	Virginia	495,313	355,741	1,449,219	78,143,459	17,949,966	109,187	6,576,260	477,414
17	West Virginia	785,063	568,014	2,500,850	59,449,066	14,063,627	74,372	3,197,447	214,756
18	North Carolina	402,247	322,573	733,765	55,250,665	13,129,374	60,760	7,507,593	197,420
19	South Carolina	79,421	61,064	157,707	23,883,631	5,737,557	2,476	3,873,798	149,126
20	Georgia	440,459	349,768	841,141	53,234,508	14,483,323	12,833	7,357,934	148,797
21	Florida	98,275	74,834	221,954	5,056,700	867,105	1,731	919,601	84,426
22	North Central division	12,332,084	9,354,644	60,065,237	2,719,414,765	520,625,636	6,669,421	132,702,123	5,320,480
23	Ohio	4,060,729	3,083,823	20,087,574	326,925,396	74,990,307	1,068,083	13,659,359	521,171
24	Indiana	1,081,133	779,755	4,863,404	200,510,797	48,477,766	360,948	12,307,903	505,111
25	Illinois	922,631	649,394	4,490,773	367,269,464	57,121,486	343,456	21,463,525	1,043,947
26	Michigan	2,400,318	1,971,315	12,378,318	224,537,488	50,197,481	328,682	5,852,690	185,847
27	Wisconsin	984,972	761,775	4,981,083	303,701,134	46,295,623	906,266	5,646,294	206,230
28	Minnesota	899,049	812,861	1,945,249	182,968,073	34,766,400	676,642	4,448,831	151,459
29	Iowa	547,394	361,642	2,649,652	486,961,411	72,893,079	1,038,358	20,201,706	940,849
30	Missouri	950,562	672,935	4,040,084	193,931,103	43,108,521	288,620	22,785,848	928,751
31	North Dakota	136,413	76,412	510,417	26,566,112	5,712,566	131,374	804,388	33,928
32	South Dakota	238,448	157,371	1,073,909	59,666,525	13,127,244	303,951	2,202,866	90,163
33	Nebraska	209,243	118,364	791,534	144,768,263	27,818,078	403,831	7,395,368	218,636
34	Kansas	401,192	308,997	2,253,240	201,603,099	46,117,076	750,210	15,843,345	530,397
35	South Central division	6,217,868	6,038,810	21,911,238	519,693,663	135,192,272	818,367	57,110,004	2,209,861
36	Kentucky	937,124	663,367	2,777,533	118,407,289	29,038,406	64,822	12,740,559	672,106
37	Tennessee	540,996	455,653	1,397,666	107,057,116	28,314,387	69,919	12,062,139	430,333
38	Alabama	886,380	851,716	768,589	55,508,687	14,548,435	6,131	6,252,044	177,681
39	Mississippi	451,779	374,926	1,038,186	50,803,371	12,988,637	4,898	5,631,784	194,998
40	Louisiana	186,167	143,173	440,686	12,881,927	2,089,774	3,939	2,246,907	74,680
41	Texas	3,454,858	3,826,721	14,017,068	118,475,320	32,100,560	145,730	11,523,717	535,916
42	Oklahoma	16,565	12,201	59,114	1,544,280	387,929	1,000	388,427	5,931
43	Arkansas	243,999	211,043	512,396	54,325,073	15,724,144	21,328	6,264,427	118,816
44	Western division	10,806,999	11,053,421	57,571,035	202,549,207	43,346,105	4,774,068	7,174,801	400,449
45	Montana	1,859,016	1,426,096	9,335,551	6,038,006	1,062,185	11,512	233,660	5,077
46	Wyoming	712,520	545,892	4,146,773	3,064,588	428,269	15,196	73,604	2,441
47	Colorado	717,990	561,951	3,334,234	19,680,791	3,282,086	87,183	710,942	20,872
48	New Mexico	1,248,970	1,688,250	4,074,503	717,155	86,042	18,931	60,596	928
49	Arizona	102,427	91,171	551,365	709,225	115,203	10,855	57,224	2,744
50	Utah	1,014,176	928,943	4,660,250	8,614,694	1,759,354	163,539	279,983	9,220
51	Nevada	273,469	247,246	1,450,868	2,532,052	489,057	51,207	62,167	4,193
52	Idaho	357,712	326,168	2,119,242	5,085,863	1,078,103	207,213	231,547	6,433
53	Washington	265,267	246,415	1,556,792	19,873,281	3,482,225	71,281	779,972	17,187
54	Oregon	1,780,312	1,575,043	9,982,910	25,042,276	4,786,277	265,576	1,180,765	43,555
55	California	2,475,140	3,416,246	16,358,547	111,191,186	26,776,704	3,871,575	3,504,251	287,799

a Includes all the milk produced on farms.

TERRITORIES: CENSUS OF 1890—Continued.

POULTRY AND EGGS—continued.			APIARIAN PRODUCTS, 1889.		CEREALS, 1889.						
					Barley.		Buckwheat.		Indian corn.		
Geese.	Ducks.	Eggs, 1889. (Dozens.)	Pounds of honey.	Pounds of wax.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	
8,440,175	7,544,080	[a]819,722,916	63,897,327	1,166,588	3,220,834	78,332,976	837,164	12,110,349	72,087,752	2,122,327,547	1
258,495	945,133	139,426,826	7,882,690	127,229	406,062	9,587,050	549,498	8,750,506	2,172,038	72,191,305	2
7,270	26,947	9,384,252	260,481	4,119	11,072	286,262	22,305	466,411	10,891	380,662	3
2,795	17,031	5,049,150	112,114	1,674	4,934	112,378	3,117	75,048	23,746	988,806	4
10,838	13,047	4,515,130	379,096	5,793	16,427	420,761	13,429	271,216	41,790	1,700,088	5
8,379	70,503	8,031,398	90,029	1,690	1,785	38,715	2,473	31,300	34,010	1,330,101	6
16,805	13,706	2,029,714	13,740	358	363	8,009	41	349	7,819	253,810	7
5,100	31,484	5,037,590	130,032	3,083	273	5,747	4,006	46,104	40,445	1,471,979	8
80,403	301,419	45,807,106	4,281,064	66,654	349,311	8,220,242	280,029	4,075,735	493,320	15,109,969	9
20,367	113,668	8,031,571	100,310	3,381	47	1,043	13,520	114,026	267,648	8,037,011	10
106,538	357,238	50,040,015	2,453,424	39,877	20,950	493,893	210,488	3,069,717	1,252,369	42,318,279	11
1,321,430	1,047,476	66,232,877	8,068,701	305,005	4,755	84,482	28,978	277,897	9,623,254	131,455,786	12
10,525	50,946	2,218,754	66,468	1,012	12	205	325	3,081	174,796	3,097,164	13
91,238	232,519	8,718,593	301,157	5,946	818	18,778	7,569	96,747	586,817	14,928,142	14
84	291	48,430	341	20	.....	.....	2	20	349	10,755	15
216,175	299,142	13,557,571	1,531,147	44,114	2,051	40,982	5,170	41,199	1,600,690	27,172,493	16
176,723	133,942	9,919,974	1,218,086	22,109	326	5,387	13,696	120,469	592,763	13,730,506	17
375,991	169,409	11,755,635	2,373,560	126,447	302	3,521	1,800	12,621	2,360,627	25,783,623	18
121,525	47,099	5,702,141	856,088	27,730	688	9,428	65	472	1,345,990	13,770,417	19
201,676	105,537	11,522,788	1,757,758	49,935	540	6,053	332	3,162	2,582,316	29,261,423	20
37,502	9,401	2,788,991	562,986	27,083	9	128	19	126	378,906	3,701,264	21
3,040,840	3,753,534	464,001,953	29,706,640	353,398	1,838,285	47,257,785	254,975	3,042,395	44,873,346	1,598,870,008	22
277,225	409,698	70,162,240	2,804,050	33,520	37,092	1,059,915	14,052	102,833	3,189,553	113,892,318	23
434,778	348,001	48,621,660	2,106,817	24,864	10,280	250,200	9,548	99,959	3,586,190	108,843,004	24
725,904	735,660	60,351,065	4,002,041	50,420	41,890	1,197,206	9,763	107,080	7,863,025	280,697,256	25
72,898	98,789	34,309,633	2,487,134	26,759	99,305	2,522,376	70,040	811,077	994,597	28,785,579	26
130,082	91,206	20,390,784	3,515,701	46,058	474,914	15,225,872	77,458	1,064,178	1,120,341	34,024,216	27
60,224	74,097	20,354,498	1,100,300	12,050	358,510	9,100,683	22,090	281,705	901,690	24,696,446	28
261,695	547,023	69,448,339	6,813,412	67,339	518,729	13,406,122	25,243	286,746	7,585,522	313,130,782	29
849,230	627,959	53,147,418	4,492,178	75,070	1,504	34,863	2,802	28,440	6,072,121	196,999,016	30
9,593	11,592	3,552,664	990	8	109,400	1,570,717	147	939	11,954	178,729	31
22,465	48,632	8,777,993	55,833	1,568	97,370	902,005	1,561	11,423	753,309	13,152,008	32
69,839	275,180	23,300,084	746,212	6,262	82,590	1,822,111	15,358	120,000	5,480,279	215,895,996	33
117,016	485,097	42,584,975	890,013	8,880	7,201	165,715	6,907	67,115	7,314,765	250,574,568	34
3,748,728	1,557,423	122,842,441	11,014,123	287,290	12,587	282,552	2,510	22,251	15,164,593	314,701,239	35
967,417	370,401	24,601,437	2,310,615	37,225	5,776	165,059	384	3,804	2,960,382	78,434,847	36
778,128	361,984	23,172,313	2,284,155	63,290	3,585	63,866	1,231	7,143	2,791,324	63,635,350	37
381,226	102,850	10,823,520	1,824,286	68,884	200	1,990	352	4,022	2,127,302	30,072,161	38
474,088	63,727	11,393,498	822,673	21,902	80	875	56	345	1,706,352	26,148,144	39
140,312	67,112	5,033,700	271,902	8,584	41	508	.....	.....	837,516	13,081,954	40
528,149	301,086	32,466,433	3,286,386	62,509	2,782	48,152	99	1,263	3,079,907	69,112,150	41
725	4,484	989,625	2,800	25	17	112	.....	.....	13,307	234,315	42
469,083	195,779	13,371,909	1,111,246	24,811	106	994	388	5,074	1,648,443	33,982,318	43
70,604	240,514	27,218,819	5,665,083	93,666	959,145	21,121,107	1,203	17,300	254,581	5,109,209	44
722	4,193	834,166	20	.....	4,652	100,902	13	128	1,019	14,225	45
155	1,707	332,221	350	.....	486	11,763	20	140	1,977	25,172	46
1,096	12,105	2,685,109	390,906	7,901	12,086	331,556	117	2,081	119,310	1,511,907	47
216	1,104	279,664	21,470	98	1,484	35,024	81	744	28,530	583,489	48
157	1,685	204,174	120,124	668	10,644	252,992	.....	.....	4,331	82,535	49
1,451	5,655	1,131,071	479,158	11,708	6,440	163,328	15	316	5,782	84,760	50
525	2,718	170,725	88,557	2,825	8,081	237,192	.....	.....	274	6,540	51
1,447	7,296	737,813	37,146	.....	10,004	236,471	16	395	1,362	24,695	52
5,847	14,122	2,710,520	156,435	2,957	51,551	1,269,140	27	430	9,583	156,413	53
21,389	32,325	4,453,933	435,028	7,272	37,722	874,353	250	2,678	12,101	238,203	54
37,650	157,514	13,670,423	3,929,880	60,237	815,995	17,548,386	664	10,388	70,803	2,381,270	55

[b] Made on farms only.

TABLE I.—SUMMARY, BY STATES AND

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CEREALS, 1889—continued.						FIBERS, 1889.	
		Oats.		Rye.		Wheat.		Cotton.	
		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bales.
1	The United States	28,320,677	809,250,060	2,171,604	28,421,398	33,579,514	468,373,968	a20,175,270	a7,472,511
2	North Atlantic division	3,141,114	86,891,504	662,930	8,085,361	1,917,709	32,012,544		
3	Maine	121,612	3,663,909	791	6,664	4,116	79,826		
4	New Hampshire	26,618	892,243	1,056	11,962	2,027	35,192		
5	Vermont	101,582	3,316,141	3,379	43,256	8,397	164,720		
6	Massachusetts	14,331	388,819	10,665	117,091	112	1,813		
7	Rhode Island	3,648	100,520	779	9,617	11	91		
8	Connecticut	24,428	593,691	16,100	214,935	443	7,482		
9	New York	1,417,371	38,896,479	236,874	3,065,623	462,561	8,304,530		
10	New Jersey	121,327	2,837,293	77,245	874,049	121,570	1,823,332		
11	Pennsylvania	1,310,197	36,197,409	336,041	3,742,164	1,318,472	21,595,499		
12	South Atlantic division	2,203,751	23,736,705	184,640	1,268,879	2,670,335	27,435,104	6,746,292	2,338,600
13	Delaware	19,374	382,900	775	6,625	94,368	1,501,050		
14	Maryland	99,195	2,019,658	34,302	352,596	510,727	8,348,177		
15	District of Columbia	63	1,371	111	1,090	30	600		
16	Virginia	495,508	5,695,100	52,063	397,394	737,510	7,904,092	39,213	5,375
17	West Virginia	180,815	2,946,653	14,962	117,113	349,016	3,634,197		
18	North Carolina	541,851	4,512,762	56,496	276,389	666,509	4,292,035	1,147,136	336,261
19	South Carolina	308,056	3,019,119	4,129	17,303	115,510	658,351	1,987,469	747,190
20	Georgia	516,886	4,767,821	20,949	87,021	196,633	1,096,312	3,345,104	1,191,846
21	Florida	42,003	391,321	853	13,389	32	290	227,370	57,928
22	North Central division	19,859,736	645,127,344	1,176,117	17,951,629	22,581,556	321,316,830	57,091	16,068
23	Ohio	1,215,355	40,136,732	59,643	1,007,150	2,269,585	35,559,208		
24	Indiana	1,102,479	31,401,661	62,890	877,532	2,570,017	37,318,798		
25	Illinois	3,870,702	137,024,828	165,598	2,028,046	2,240,932	37,389,444		
26	Michigan	1,085,759	36,961,193	140,754	2,101,713	1,501,225	24,771,171		
27	Wisconsin	1,627,151	60,739,052	275,058	4,250,582	744,080	11,698,922		
28	Minnesota	1,579,258	49,958,791	62,860	1,252,063	3,372,627	52,300,247		
29	Iowa	3,752,141	146,679,289	93,707	1,445,283	585,548	8,249,786		
30	Missouri	1,676,706	39,820,149	24,283	308,807	1,946,785	30,113,821	57,260	15,850
31	North Dakota	402,855	5,773,120	1,508	12,195	2,709,421	26,403,365		
32	South Dakota	580,289	7,469,846	9,229	65,183	2,259,846	16,541,138		
33	Nebraska	1,503,515	43,843,640	81,372	1,085,083	798,855	10,571,059		
34	Kansas	1,463,526	44,620,034	199,146	2,917,386	1,582,635	30,399,871	731	212
35	South Central division	2,560,328	37,859,361	82,493	686,607	2,313,200	24,502,856	a13,370,087	a5,117,843
36	Kentucky	645,316	8,775,814	45,546	423,847	898,694	10,707,462	2,629	873
37	Tennessee	588,138	7,355,100	26,443	165,621	877,301	8,300,789	747,471	190,579
38	Alabama	344,788	3,230,455	2,190	14,618	30,041	208,501	2,761,165	915,210
39	Mississippi	133,361	1,362,290	406	3,544	2,519	16,570	2,883,278	1,154,725
40	Louisiana	27,023	297,271	73	374	41	257	1,270,154	659,180
41	Texas	528,924	12,581,360	5,255	62,370	352,477	4,283,344	3,934,525	1,471,242
42	Oklahoma	4,446	76,194	110	1,052	2,003	30,175	1,109	425
43	Arkansas	288,332	4,180,877	2,470	15,181	140,464	955,068	1,700,578	691,494
44	Western division	555,748	15,635,752	45,424	428,922	4,096,714	63,106,634		
45	Montana	52,768	1,535,615	14	188	18,606	457,607		
46	Wyoming	14,607	388,505	141	2,055	4,584	74,450		
47	Colorado	87,059	2,514,480	4,615	54,158	126,009	2,845,430		
48	New Mexico	9,314	193,832	69	810	21,853	343,484		
49	Arizona	1,472	33,996	29	207	6,225	100,328		
50	Utah	22,747	597,947	3,389	33,928	84,505	1,515,465		
51	Nevada	3,490	99,126	54	502	3,631	81,486		
52	Idaho	21,997	587,407	1,092	10,809	63,704	1,176,878		
53	Washington	65,089	2,273,182	1,763	19,188	372,658	6,345,426		
54	Oregon	218,736	5,948,594	6,845	63,206	553,052	9,296,734		
55	California	57,569	1,463,068	27,413	243,871	2,840,807	40,869,337		

a Including 70,078 acres and 34,115 bales in Indian territory reported by special agents (estimated).

TERRITORIES: CENSUS OF 1890—Continued.

FIBERS, 1889—continued.					SUGAR AND MOLASSES, 1889.						
Flax.			Hemp.		Cane.			Sorghum.			
Acres.	Bushels of seed.	Pounds of fiber.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Pounds of sugar.	Gallons of molasses.	Acres.	Tons of cane for sugar.	Gallons of molasses.	
1,318,698	10,250,410	241,389	25,054	11,511	274,975	301,284,395	25,409,228	415,691	80,777	24,235,210	1
3,467	25,568	17,610	47	25	.....	.....	.....	619	.....	42,755	2
24	46	1,611	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	152	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	50	4
1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	45	5
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	214	8
2,022	21,307	15,826	47	25	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	8,305	9
2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	261	10
517	4,183	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	498	.....	33,703	11
311	1,052	34,778	.....	.....	32,888	3,219,620	5,051,553	75,256	121	4,248,604	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	3,371	13
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	4,732	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
131	536	27,133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,578	.....	546,328	16
30	115	4,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,718	.....	512,747	17
143	397	3,637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,003	50	1,268,946	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,305	219,980	386,615	11,391	.....	559,216	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,238	1,307,625	3,223,194	22,089	5	1,342,803	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,345	1,692,015	1,441,744	205	66	10,461	21
1,301,137	10,085,923	174,016	1,517	681	.....	.....	.....	165,290	79,756	9,271,317	22
20,553	145,557	18,377	66	20	.....	.....	.....	7,505	20	547,630	23
2,737	17,566	4,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,344	577	751,808	24
4,672	35,013	57,776	1,178	556	.....	.....	.....	15,384	450	1,110,183	25
417	3,719	31,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	807	65	45,524	26
5,973	68,227	4,591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,450	46	219,070	27
303,635	2,721,987	8,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,890	593	340,702	28
230,085	2,282,359	6,281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,540	476	1,380,005	29
50,421	450,831	1,458	79	31	.....	.....	.....	30,280	242	2,721,240	30
43,724	164,319	568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	10	31
354,051	1,801,114	3,278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	730	276	29,372	32
163,900	1,401,104	1,025	134	54	.....	.....	.....	12,505	1,918	634,146	33
114,069	994,127	36,093	60	20	.....	.....	.....	55,705	75,003	1,484,937	34
277	2,178	14,985	23,468	10,704	242,087	298,004,775	20,357,675	173,004	900	10,610,324	35
186	1,321	12,295	23,468	10,704	.....	.....	.....	37,230	758	2,094,902	36
17	51	2,664	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,330	84	2,542,533	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,415	390,835	2,333,231	21,189	2	1,242,689	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,694	67,860	1,524,024	15,822	4	972,216	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193,694	292,124,050	14,341,081	1,755	.....	107,763	40
72	794	.....	.....	.....	10,284	5,482,030	2,150,339	28,547	11	1,749,910	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	844	.....	31,209	42
2	12	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,371	01	1,868,052	43
13,500	135,089	.....	22	11	.....	.....	.....	1,432	.....	62,219	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	120	46
422	1,994	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	818	.....	19,964	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	3,510	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	4,808	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	.....	24,203	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	930	51
8,002	83,409	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	3,093	52
4,270	42,285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1,125	53
563	3,871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	2,706	54
249	4,130	.....	22	11	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1,670	55

b Less than 1 acre.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY, BY STATES AND

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SUGAR AND MOLASSES, 1889—continued.		GRASS LANDS, 1889.				RICE, 1889.	
		Maple.		Hay (all kinds).		Seed produced.			
		Pounds of sugar.	Gallons of molasses.	Acres mown.	Tons harvested.	Bushels of clover.	Bushels of other grass.	Acres.	Pounds.
1	The United States	32,952,927	2,258,376	52,948,797	66,831,480	2,753,180	2,947,059	161,312	128,590,934
2	North Atlantic division	29,037,260	1,019,578	13,205,321	16,234,045	71,128	74,149		
3	Maine	84,537	71,818	1,300,302	1,102,228	1,002	1,254		
4	New Hampshire	2,124,515	81,997	652,722	659,368	125	541		
5	Vermont	14,123,921	218,252	994,107	1,205,953	210	2,058		
6	Massachusetts	558,674	33,032	627,385	793,167	104	237		
7	Rhode Island			94,111	101,392	601	2,614		
8	Connecticut	8,617	1,437	511,728	612,906	140	207		
9	New York	10,485,623	457,658	5,243,010	6,075,658	18,663	19,423		
10	New Jersey	210	134	458,267	661,791	180	5,875		
11	Pennsylvania	1,651,163	154,650	3,323,689	4,331,582	50,085	41,880		
12	South Atlantic division	368,712	24,663	1,925,753	2,104,458	35,155	50,327	74,395	51,753,952
13	Delaware			76,199	105,231	315	2		
14	Maryland	156,284	1,021	372,626	494,157	11,258	7,748		
15	District of Columbia			1,561	1,868	12	15		
16	Virginia	26,991	3,468	604,857	656,153	16,715	36,802	3	360
17	West Virginia	177,724	19,082	579,129	550,645	2,851	8,089		
18	North Carolina	7,713	1,142	190,754	191,262	2,037	2,837	12,241	5,846,404
19	South Carolina			20,132	27,000	1,110	138	42,238	30,338,951
20	Georgia			63,834	69,769	532	803	18,126	14,556,432
21	Florida			7,661	8,373	325	333	1,787	1,011,805
22	North Central division	3,526,194	1,202,481	32,220,468	41,010,825	2,544,864	2,408,720		
23	Ohio	1,575,502	727,142	2,992,026	3,981,070	636,430	121,316		
24	Indiana	67,320	180,702	2,330,504	2,741,045	481,081	64,783		
25	Illinois	13,260	13,978	3,522,884	4,911,104	375,048	518,062		
26	Michigan	1,041,402	197,775	2,024,736	2,385,155	426,732	20,630		
27	Wisconsin	128,410	48,006	2,232,317	2,981,521	181,483	72,079		
28	Minnesota	34,917	12,091	2,709,191	3,135,241	87,240	507,459		
29	Iowa	45,120	14,413	5,238,018	7,264,700	218,937	760,824		
30	Missouri	20,182	8,333	2,870,562	3,567,635	93,704	216,314		
31	North Dakota			558,720	531,472	20	4,294		
32	South Dakota		2	1,554,913	1,541,524	1,190	26,035		
33	Nebraska	12	30	2,462,245	3,115,398	13,176	59,258		
34	Kansas			3,723,452	4,854,960	29,157	121,666		
35	South Central division	20,761	11,654	1,913,582	2,196,743	77,783	239,562	80,917	70,830,982
36	Kentucky	11,259	10,468	661,705	652,995	22,584	128,030		
37	Tennessee	9,167	1,186	571,553	630,417	49,277	98,577		
38	Alabama			39,993	54,304	1,721	465	810	390,270
39	Mississippi			66,159	85,054	926	271	1,543	676,746
40	Louisiana			27,576	40,601	495	78	84,377	75,645,432
41	Texas			377,523	528,500	1,001	9,926	178	103,423
42	Oklahoma			30,733	40,473	53	50		
43	Arkansas	335		138,290	164,399	1,726	1,556	9	7,110
44	Western division			3,683,723	5,285,409	24,250	78,301		
45	Montana			300,033	268,089		91		
46	Wyoming			173,010	147,963		275		
47	Colorado			481,621	714,555	7,453	22,415		
48	New Mexico			26,375	47,253	30	1,074		
49	Arizona			27,908	63,947	768	2		
50	Utah			159,368	301,901	9,982	31,280		
51	Nevada			140,199	225,827	50			
52	Idaho			190,501	269,104	1,481	1,181		
53	Washington			286,013	395,770	225	500		
54	Oregon			467,061	632,115	707	9,065		
55	California			1,431,574	2,218,285	3,545	12,418		

a Less than 1 acre.

TERRITORIES: CENSUS OF 1890—Continued.

TOBACCO, 1889.		POTATOES, 1889.				HOPS, 1889.		BROOM CORN, 1889.		
		Irish.		Sweet.						
Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.	
695,301	488,256,646	2,600,750	217,546,362	524,588	43,050,261	50,212	39,171,270	93,425	38,557,429	1
44,080	50,133,320	755,370	55,163,001	21,133	2,347,008	36,800	20,150,040	1,058	401,052	2
1	200	40,617	5,251,430	4	267	37	24,873	.....	.....	3
57	86,503	22,085	1,916,041	1	93	15	9,033	.....	.....	4
50	70,518	31,043	2,474,971	.....	.....	81	51,705	.....	.....	5
2,012	2,794,848	26,873	1,959,727	2	137	2	800	1	800	6
.....	.....	5,595	330,883	(a)	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
6,331	8,874,924	23,090	1,657,447	9	548	.....	.....	1	543	8
8,629	9,316,135	357,404	24,616,736	26	2,281	36,670	20,063,020	993	450,380	9
45	33,855	46,711	4,055,851	20,157	2,254,344	.....	.....	6	3,010	10
26,955	28,956,247	101,992	12,899,315	934	89,036	4	1,500	57	36,319	11
234,981	100,843,545	122,100	8,518,026	244,790	19,662,572	.....	.....	466	288,077	12
20	29,080	4,870	403,631	2,158	202,014	.....	.....	14	2,430	13
20,274	12,356,838	24,987	1,749,656	4,024	408,549	.....	.....	8	3,368	14
.....	.....	189	13,387	217	31,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
110,579	48,522,055	36,412	2,387,333	28,186	2,816,041	.....	.....	140	43,159	16
4,647	2,002,021	27,405	1,987,367	1,370	109,385	.....	.....	31	13,743	17
97,077	36,375,258	17,375	1,199,416	71,752	5,665,301	.....	.....	15	6,155	18
394	222,898	3,793	272,139	46,086	3,663,040	.....	.....	54	14,463	19
800	263,752	5,701	431,008	71,399	5,616,317	.....	.....	33	7,039	20
1,100	470,443	1,218	74,089	18,098	1,740,070	.....	.....	171	106,820	21
86,789	77,604,367	1,472,405	133,438,733	23,256	2,118,233	1,104	526,936	88,047	36,000,935	22
44,303	37,853,563	185,303	15,804,931	1,430	148,408	.....	.....	1,574	801,957	23
9,373	7,710,297	113,500	9,516,978	2,075	177,293	29	10,404	413	157,231	24
4,155	3,042,036	170,726	17,725,701	5,253	451,125	44	22,300	34,340	15,932,502	25
22	11,984	198,476	15,651,833	117	9,579	121	64,815	11	5,079	26
17,241	19,380,166	159,037	16,781,983	42	2,669	907	428,547	157	92,408	27
49	23,285	105,880	11,155,707	7	365	2	500	80	42,090	28
124	74,396	169,870	18,068,311	2,014	189,874	.....	.....	1,108	567,073	29
11,950	9,424,823	90,356	8,188,921	6,243	561,551	1	310	2,018	1,051,139	30
2	500	18,262	1,340,734	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
1	195	35,440	1,823,008	2	140	.....	.....	237	117,200	32
46	11,040	100,722	9,138,273	480	43,343	.....	.....	16,792	6,514,763	33
123	62,083	112,734	8,242,953	5,592	533,846	.....	.....	80,717	10,809,434	34
329,379	259,650,580	131,678	10,411,730	234,182	19,677,579	.....	.....	2,550	949,385	35
274,587	221,880,303	49,366	4,342,551	10,953	904,125	.....	.....	195	93,063	36
51,471	36,368,305	36,992	2,733,459	23,746	1,973,025	.....	.....	1,430	409,436	37
679	102,430	5,871	479,013	56,650	4,339,170	.....	.....	61	25,698	38
234	62,111	5,116	362,726	44,188	3,207,125	.....	.....	41	24,776	39
109	46,845	7,990	375,842	20,555	1,912,080	.....	.....	24	11,420	40
423	175,706	11,831	899,505	52,506	5,505,452	.....	.....	596	315,741	41
.....	.....	70	4,762	139	13,042	.....	.....	50	16,550	42
1,876	954,790	14,442	1,213,872	19,445	1,822,960	.....	.....	135	52,701	43
72	24,834	119,197	10,014,872	1,227	144,269	12,239	18,493,394	1,304	737,980	44
(a)	25	4,204	435,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	1,077	140,833	(a)	5	2	750	.....	.....	46
2	120	31,454	1,738,374	56	5,847	20	18,300	301	60,165	47
6	1,415	619	35,999	117	5,951	.....	.....	102	24,500	48
(a)	2	407	38,918	101	8,619	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	6,501	519,497	1	230	.....	.....	16	14,000	50
.....	.....	1,301	180,294	2	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	3,721	370,979	3	222	.....	.....	13	4,240	52
25	7,040	13,080	1,445,018	11	2,535	5,113	8,313,280	55	22,000	53
12	3,325	17,905	1,436,008	5	508	3,130	3,613,726	2	1,100	54
27	12,907	38,178	3,664,920	931	120,852	3,974	6,547,338	815	611,075	55

TABLE I.—SUMMARY, BY STATES AND

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PULSE, 1889.			PEANUTS, 1889.		Total value of market garden products, including small fruits, sold in 1889.	ORCHARD PRODUCTS, 1889.	
		Dry Canada peas.	Cowpeas.	Beans (dry).	Acres.	Bushels.		Apples.	
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.				Bearing trees.	Bushels.
1	The United States	2,812,437	3,402,912	3,163,554	203,946	3,588,143	$29,033,080	120,152,795	143,105,689
2	North Atlantic division	218,456	63,069	1,365,880	11	167	10,678,110	34,332,308	27,141,870
3	Maine	18,780	4,366	149,710	1	21	398,752	3,003,109	3,071,471
4	New Hampshire	2,749	776	44,589	.....	.....	187,049	1,744,779	2,283,347
5	Vermont	9,240	1,141	31,880	.....	.....	61,742	1,728,096	1,213,405
6	Massachusetts	2,310	618	11,300	.....	.....	2,255,309	1,697,551	1,690,110
7	Rhode Island	300	138	1,037	.....	.....	317,658	207,230	239,367
8	Connecticut	961	963	1,734	(a)	2	371,207	1,114,757	1,993,724
9	New York	177,835	50,801	1,111,510	8	106	3,400,172	14,428,381	8,493,846
10	New Jersey	2,423	2,028	2,164	1	16	2,230,564	1,310,705	603,890
11	Pennsylvania	3,858	2,148	11,356	1	22	1,455,657	9,097,700	7,552,710
12	South Atlantic division	56,977	2,149,786	128,636	157,699	2,619,774	3,614,332	14,086,659	24,495,519
13	Delaware	107	81	517	.....	.....	220,880	340,648	109,644
14	Maryland	3,812	860	1,495	3	121	1,057,116	1,297,239	1,410,413
15	District of Columbia	203	10	148	.....	.....	74,890	1,742	1,360
16	Virginia	7,647	12,317	24,048	58,962	1,171,624	655,507	4,253,364	8,391,425
17	West Virginia	435	464	31,269	2	39	170,273	2,870,535	4,439,078
18	North Carolina	9,067	427,317	36,909	17,767	421,138	340,054	4,249,468	7,501,541
19	South Carolina	7,803	690,473	8,018	2,573	42,769	215,113	321,137	435,484
20	Georgia	19,371	955,299	19,619	52,226	624,528	355,650	1,345,501	2,113,055
21	Florida	7,672	62,960	6,613	26,166	359,555	524,789	7,025	2,610
22	North Central division	2,411,679	37,472	812,645	1,074	20,198	9,047,577	53,184,140	65,620,609
23	Ohio	17,225	3,203	30,213	1	16	1,723,031	10,866,613	13,789,278
24	Indiana	10,513	2,231	34,088	5	200	842,398	6,080,106	8,784,038
25	Illinois	2,746	6,264	21,308	19	481	1,381,855	6,040,330	9,600,785
26	Michigan	1,427,988	487	434,014	21	401	1,242,677	8,582,386	13,154,626
27	Wisconsin	918,517	541	117,144	7	107	608,617	1,383,070	1,591,747
28	Minnesota	8,065	1,288	61,000	7	145	612,451	165,294	80,131
29	Iowa	18,880	8,360	33,769	4	87	693,047	3,040,588	5,040,352
30	Missouri	1,973	12,513	29,632	82	2,184	1,107,076	8,150,442	8,698,170
31	North Dakota	703	152	584	.....	.....	14,567	65	6
32	South Dakota	887	132	3,723	2	50	41,613	16,208	1,522
33	Nebraska	1,318	491	28,225	45	900	184,209	1,283,367	1,172,935
34	Kansas	1,004	1,720	18,036	881	24,537	595,046	6,063,575	9,713,019
35	South Central division	39,750	1,103,543	113,087	44,020	910,718	3,091,759	14,728,130	22,562,523
36	Kentucky	2,775	5,070	56,046	30	761	620,090	5,730,144	10,679,380
37	Tennessee	6,442	90,530	29,780	16,244	523,088	787,782	5,020,400	7,283,945
38	Alabama	5,409	321,004	4,841	23,955	278,359	431,828	780,657	1,238,734
39	Mississippi	4,205	250,321	2,890	1,960	41,185	270,078	357,309	695,368
40	Louisiana	3,058	78,042	542	206	5,162	282,871	101,848	117,748
41	Texas	9,850	195,842	10,273	1,560	43,907	470,960	622,801	742,993
42	Oklahoma	6	369	145	17	385	501	265	.....
43	Arkansas	8,005	161,165	8,570	648	17,811	218,049	2,114,706	1,894,346
44	Western division	85,575	49,042	743,306	542	28,286	2,601,302	3,221,558	3,279,168
45	Montana	4,464	5,148	692	.....	.....	54,204	10,960	5,896
46	Wyoming	181	1	232	.....	.....	18,551	370	43
47	Colorado	20,572	24,698	7,265	8	137	308,588	77,798	70,728
48	New Mexico	2,046	5,384	7,843	.....	.....	22,474	40,410	37,102
49	Arizona	30	.....	6,046	.....	4	30,738	2,296	1,973
50	Utah	1,483	385	482	1	11	72,751	112,396	56,633
51	Nevada	15	2	236	.....	.....	24,987	27,167	30,083
52	Idaho	881	226	1,060	.....	.....	48,064	96,497	88,296
53	Washington	20,668	4,855	1,358	8	230	266,961	315,479	295,196
54	Oregon	4,697	6,517	3,712	1	20	333,419	1,268,395	1,038,492
55	California	30,538	1,826	713,480	524	27,875	1,420,565	1,269,784	1,654,636

a Less than 1 acre.

TERRITORIES: CENSUS OF 1890—Continued.

ORCHARD PRODUCTS, 1889—continued.										
Apricots.		Cherries.		Peaches.		Pears.		Plums and prunes.		
Bearing trees.	Bushels.	Bearing trees.	Bushels.	Bearing trees.	Bushels.	Bearing trees.	Bushels.	Bearing trees.	Bushels.	
1,582,191	1,001,482	5,038,759	1,476,710	53,885,597	36,367,747	5,115,055	3,064,875	7,078,191	2,554,392	1
14,188	479	947,581	119,140	6,784,125	1,110,622	2,080,927	969,953	721,300	87,494	2
186	3	10,686	864	1,607	217	34,331	13,141	14,304	1,291	3
191	.....	7,164	504	19,057	1,204	39,378	19,288	10,151	842	4
210	.....	6,777	164	1,066	80	22,652	16,101	9,304	746	5
403	16	14,495	2,413	87,004	7,472	136,348	71,559	17,206	2,186	6
28	5	3,014	689	11,816	1,149	20,704	10,037	1,183	138	7
184	3	12,080	2,875	88,655	37,295	55,141	25,862	4,098	364	8
6,540	281	391,446	44,298	1,014,110	109,976	1,173,206	588,767	504,365	73,411	9
533	2	35,452	6,762	4,413,568	776,078	274,015	80,664	7,946	617	10
5,013	169	465,867	60,571	1,146,342	117,151	325,062	144,534	152,533	7,890	11
14,201	7,932	456,412	231,513	18,172,714	12,670,138	759,334	345,087	808,543	96,485	12
130	.....	9,843	1,061	4,521,623	457,201	118,574	26,020	3,301	419	13
912	101	34,541	12,575	6,113,287	803,019	274,543	60,292	13,805	2,359	14
6	.....	200	5	1,521	299	1,028	530	85	.....	15
1,793	1,024	132,631	100,217	1,218,219	1,052,000	122,917	51,553	16,022	2,886	16
1,248	587	126,307	51,057	450,440	376,062	23,055	15,406	35,053	3,774	17
5,096	1,915	111,774	45,918	2,133,004	2,740,915	44,902	33,910	51,341	15,516	18
2,099	2,057	21,329	10,173	711,138	1,490,633	12,720	9,244	20,383	8,507	19
1,460	2,233	19,454	10,495	2,787,546	5,525,119	112,300	113,868	131,805	49,068	20
1,448	15	333	12	235,936	230,200	49,295	34,255	86,688	13,356	21
54,289	3,740	3,644,834	833,057	12,642,708	5,063,069	1,103,841	779,397	1,724,867	253,107	22
6,077	434	368,311	117,330	1,882,101	687,112	353,232	270,831	145,832	17,921	23
9,049	850	617,168	199,939	953,980	307,084	204,579	157,707	140,378	30,852	24
4,466	393	288,836	86,254	783,910	341,178	84,007	57,090	104,111	31,341	25
2,629	299	447,334	150,526	1,919,104	216,311	270,482	194,099	168,318	37,068	26
758	33	75,670	22,712	387	12	5,077	4,071	18,451	3,223	27
221	.....	1,242	13	334	5	832	96	47,458	5,358	28
2,663	206	199,067	49,334	82,238	25,040	12,757	7,812	260,000	50,878	29
6,250	1,035	381,185	88,444	1,099,474	1,067,789	84,741	58,683	152,686	40,338	30
.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	681	21	31
131	5	2,163	41	78	15	351	3	42,797	2,151	32
3,250	223	175,944	18,004	144,701	19,742	6,313	1,114	227,129	15,828	33
18,795	262	1,087,890	101,060	4,876,311	1,796,781	80,510	18,891	410,426	18,129	34
19,193	6,994	262,691	81,018	13,286,267	15,574,468	344,586	244,188	2,419,851	625,082	35
3,417	1,621	131,089	43,393	1,205,866	846,138	116,311	118,850	162,825	56,914	36
2,977	423	68,715	19,636	2,347,099	2,555,099	96,729	49,923	454,421	105,359	37
1,326	611	7,204	1,862	1,280,842	2,431,203	30,993	22,002	144,622	40,451	38
961	781	7,579	3,361	873,569	1,324,354	27,107	18,531	501,392	107,502	39
584	469	750	901	317,132	310,217	9,807	3,993	91,002	17,977	40
7,220	1,580	14,241	3,863	4,486,901	5,106,332	37,370	17,034	688,995	160,256	41
.....	.....	30	.....	206	.....	4	.....	214	40	42
2,708	1,500	33,083	8,002	2,769,052	3,001,125	26,265	12,955	375,780	136,574	43
1,480,320	982,337	327,241	211,391	2,999,783	1,943,450	826,367	725,750	1,903,570	1,492,224	44
.....	.....	806	9	.....	.....	370	2	699	36	45
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	46
1,512	284	4,085	345	8,204	3,135	3,752	2,441	10,645	1,675	47
2,532	744	3,383	672	23,081	17,822	2,896	1,526	9,924	2,230	48
20,313	1,566	822	235	24,954	10,126	1,908	535	1,457	349	49
6,473	4,178	4,259	973	68,121	69,910	9,564	6,198	23,027	9,663	50
270	76	328	78	3,996	1,423	748	811	1,025	670	51
464	59	2,480	1,197	13,639	10,584	4,062	3,542	13,963	8,419	52
5,142	3,856	22,852	11,692	72,701	63,497	32,513	26,868	85,657	66,909	53
856	633	51,277	42,127	115,244	69,934	74,816	106,383	247,305	190,700	54
1,442,749	970,941	236,945	154,063	2,669,843	1,691,019	695,738	577,444	1,509,833	1,202,573	55