

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

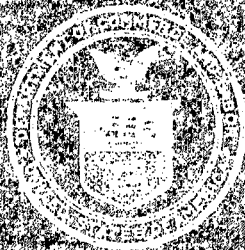
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THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES
TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1910

STATISTICS FOR WYOMING

CONTAINING STATISTICS OF POPULATION,
AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND
MINING FOR THE STATE, COUNTIES,
CITIES, AND OTHER DIVISIONS

REPRINT OF THE SUPPLEMENT FOR WYOMING PUBLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES



Washington
Government Printing Office

THIRTEENTH CENSUS PUBLICATIONS.

The results of the Thirteenth Decennial Census will be published in two forms. A comprehensive report in 12 volumes, and a condensed report, the Abstract of the Thirteenth Census, which is being issued with Supplements for the different states.

The material contained in the Supplements embraces for each state all of the census results published concerning the state, its counties, cities, and other civil divisions, except as to occupations. This material is bound up in one volume with the Abstract of the Thirteenth Decennial Census. The result is a series of editions of the Abstract each with a different State Supplement, with the purpose of furnishing those who receive the Abstract with the statistics of the state in which they reside.

The material contained in the various State Supplements will also be printed by subjects in the final reports. The chapters relating to Population for all of the states will be assembled in two volumes of the final report on Population, those relating to Agriculture, in two volumes of the final report on that subject, those relating to Manufactures, in one volume of the final report on Manufactures, and those relating to Mining, in the final report on Mining.

The present pamphlet is a reprint of the State Supplement. It contains no material which is not available in the bound volume of the Abstract for the state to which it refers, or in the complete final report of the Thirteenth Census, and has been issued in a very limited edition for special purposes.

SUPPLEMENT FOR WYOMING



POPULATION
AGRICULTURE
MANUFACTURES
MINES AND QUARRIES

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(565)

CHAPTER I.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

Introduction.—This chapter gives the population of Wyoming, by counties and minor civil divisions, as enumerated at the Thirteenth Census, taken as of April 15, 1910, with comparative statements of population where possible, and a statement and discussion for the state as a whole of the population living in urban and in rural territory. The statistics are given in detail in two general tables.

Table 1 (p. 573) shows the population of Wyoming in 1910, distributed according to counties and minor civil divisions, and, so far as possible, in comparison with similar figures for 1900 and 1890. The arrangement of counties is alphabetical, while the primary divisions in each county are given in numerical order, with the exception of the primary divisions of Converse County which are alphabetically arranged. The figures for secondary divisions are printed in italics. The changes in boundaries, name, or form of organization that have taken place since 1900 are indicated in the footnotes to the table. For changes between 1890 and 1900 reference must be made to the census report of 1900.

The boundaries of minor civil divisions have been changed so extensively throughout the state during the last two decades that comparisons of population in 1910 by minor civil divisions with 1900 and 1890 are possible in comparatively few cases. It may be noticed that the county totals as given in Table 1 for 1900 sometimes exceed the aggregate population of the minor civil divisions as shown in the table. This is for the most part due to territorial changes that have been made in the minor civil divisions as previously mentioned. In the case of one county it is because the population was returned by districts in 1910 but was not so returned in 1900 and 1890.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The name of this state is derived from an Indian word signifying "great plains."

The first white men to visit the region now constituting Wyoming were two Frenchmen, sons of Sieur de la Verendrye, a Canadian, who made explorations in 1743. The first permanent settlement was made in 1834, when Fort Williams, later called Fort Laramie, was established as a trading post.

That part of the present state lying east of the Rocky Mountains was originally included in the vast area known as Louisiana, which was ceded by France to Spain in 1762, retroceded to France in 1800, and purchased by the United States in 1803. That part lying south of the forty-second parallel and west of a line drawn due north from the source of the Arkansas River originally belonged to Spain but became a part of Mexico in 1821, when that country achieved its independence. The eastern part of this area, about a degree of longitude in width, formed a part of Texas from 1836, when that state became independent of Mexico, to 1850, five years after it was annexed to the United States; the western part of the area was ceded to the United States by Mexico in 1848, at the close of the Mexican War. The rest of the area of the present state, comprising the tract north of the forty-second parallel and west of the Rocky Mountains, was originally included in the Oregon country, which was occupied jointly by the United States and Great Britain until 1846, when the latter nation relinquished its claim.

That part of Wyoming which was included in the Louisiana Purchase belonged

Table 2 (p. 575) shows the cities and incorporated towns in Wyoming, alphabetically arranged, with their population in 1910, 1900, and 1890.

The population of Wyoming, by counties, at each of the last five Federal censuses, from 1870 to 1910, inclusive; the increase during the last two decades; the density of the total and the rural population at the census of 1910; and the distribution of the population at the last two Federal censuses according to urban and rural districts, are given in Table I of Chapter 2.

The tables and text of the present chapter contain few technical expressions whose meaning is not apparent. The census usage in regard to certain terms is, however, explained below:

Density of population.—The density of population of a state or county is obtained by dividing its total population by the number of square miles in its land area. In calculating the density of rural population, the same divisor is used as it is not practicable to ascertain and deduct the exact area covered by the urban districts, and even if this could be done with accuracy the deduction of this area from the total land area would ordinarily make no appreciable difference in the resulting quotient.

Minor civil divisions.—The counties are divided generally into smaller political units which bear different designations in the different parts of the country, such as towns, townships, election precincts, election districts, etc. Of these minor civil divisions those which rank next to the county as geographic areas are termed primary divisions. In many instances, however, these primary divisions contain political units of still smaller area, such as cities, incorporated villages, towns, or boroughs. These smaller political units are referred to as secondary divisions.

Urban and rural population defined.—The Census Bureau, for purposes of discussion, has defined urban population as that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and rural population as that residing outside of such incorporated places.

The comparisons of the urban and rural population in 1910 with that at earlier enumerations may be made either with respect to the varying proportions of the two classes at successive enumerations or

successively to the district of Louisiana (1804-5), the territory of Louisiana (1805-1812), the territory of Missouri (1812-1834), and the "Indian country" (1834-1854). The area west of the Rocky Mountains and south of the forty-second parallel was made a part of the territory of Utah at its organization in 1850, and in the same year the small amount of former Mexico and Texas territory which lay east of the Rocky Mountains was added to the Indian country. In 1854 the area east of the Rocky Mountains was taken with other land to form the territory of Nebraska, and in 1861 the region east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the forty-third parallel was made a part of the territory of Dakota, while the region south of this parallel, extending west from the mountains to the one hundred and tenth meridian, was added to Nebraska. The region north of the forty-second parallel and west of the Rocky Mountains belonged to Oregon territory from 1848 to 1859 and to Washington territory from 1859 to 1863, with the exception of a small area which was transferred from Washington to Nebraska territory in 1861.

In 1863 all the present area of Wyoming except a section in the southwest corner, 1° of latitude in length and 1° of longitude in width, was included with the territory then organized as Idaho, and in 1864 all the present area except a strip 1° of longitude in width, extending from the forty-second parallel northward to the Rocky Mountains, was transferred from Idaho to Dakota.

In 1868 Wyoming, with boundaries as at present, was organized as a territory, and in 1890 became a state of the Union.

with respect to the increase between enumerations. In order to contrast the *proportion* of the total population living in urban or rural territory at the census of 1910 with the proportion urban or rural at the preceding census, it is necessary to classify the territory according to the conditions *as they existed* at each census. In this comparison a place having less than 2,500 inhabitants in 1900 and over 2,500 in 1910 is classed with the rural population for 1900 and with the urban for 1910. On the other hand, in order to present fairly the contrast between urban and rural communities as regards their *rate of growth*, it is necessary to consider the changes in population for the *same* territory which have occurred from one decennial

census to another. For this purpose the territory which in 1910 was urban or rural, as the case may be, is taken as the basis, and the population in 1900 for the same territory (so far as separately reported at that census) is presented, even though part of the territory may, on the basis of its population at the earlier census, have then been in a different class. This avoids the disturbing effect on comparisons which would arise from the passage, for example, of communities formerly classed as rural into the urban group. These two distinct forms of comparison are made in Table I of Chapter 2 for the state as a whole and for each county separately for the last two Federal censuses.

TOTAL POPULATION, INCREASE, AND DISTRIBUTION.

Population of the state.—The population of the state of Wyoming is 145,965. Compared with a population of 92,531 in 1900, this represents an increase during the last decade of 53,434, or 57.7 per cent. During the same period the total population of the United States increased 21 per cent. The percentage of increase for the population of the state during the preceding

decade, 1890–1900, was 47.9. The following table shows the population of Wyoming as enumerated at each Federal census from 1870 to 1910, inclusive, together with the increase and the per cent of increase during each decade, in comparison with the per cent of increase of the population of the United States as a whole.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.		Per cent of increase for the United States.
		Number.	Per cent.	
1910.....	145,965	53,434	57.7	21.0
1900.....	92,531	29,976	47.9	20.7
1890.....	62,555	41,766	200.9	25.5
1880.....	20,789	11,671	128.0	30.1
1870.....	9,118			

¹ Includes population (1,850) of Indian reservations specially enumerated.

Wyoming was organized as a territory in 1868 and appears in the Federal census reports for the first time in 1870. During the 20 years from 1870 to 1890 the growth of Wyoming was very rapid, the population in 1890 being nearly seven times as great as in 1870. Since 1890 the growth of the state has been slower, the population in 1910 being a little less than two and one-half times as great as in 1890. The absolute increase during the last decade was nearly six times the total population of the territory in 1870.

It may also be noted from this table that the population of Wyoming has increased more rapidly than that of the United States during every decade since 1870, when the population of the territory was first returned. The population of the state in 1910 was a little more than sixteen times as large as in 1870, while the population of the United States in 1910 was less than three times that in 1870.

Cities.—Wyoming has five cities, of which the largest, Cheyenne, has a population of 11,320, and Rawlins, the smallest city, a population of 4,256. The aggregate population of the five cities is 37,999, or 26 per cent of the total population of the state.

The following table shows the population of the five cities in the state, as reported at each Federal census since their incorporation either as cities or towns, so far as figures are available, together with the increase during each decade.

CITY AND CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE ¹ OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Cheyenne:			
1910.....	11,320	-2,767	-19.6
1900.....	14,087	2,397	20.5
1890.....	11,690	8,234	238.3
1880.....	3,456	2,006	138.3
1870.....	1,450		
Laramie:			
1910.....	8,237	30	0.4
1900.....	8,207	1,819	28.5
1890.....	6,388	3,092	136.9
1880.....	2,696		
Rawlins:			
1910.....	4,256	1,039	33.7
1900.....	2,317	82	3.7
1890.....	2,235		
Rock Springs:			
1910.....	5,778	1,415	32.4
1900.....	4,363	957	28.1
1890.....	3,406		
Sheridan:			
1910.....	8,408	6,849	439.3
1900.....	1,559	1,278	454.8
1890.....	281		

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Of the cities included in the foregoing table, Sheridan shows the highest percentage of increase during the last decade, namely, 439.3 per cent, and Laramie the lowest, four-tenths of 1 per cent, while Cheyenne shows a decrease of 19.6 per cent. Two cities show a higher rate of increase during the last decade, 1900–1910, than during the preceding decade, 1890–1900, and in the case of one of these, namely, Rawlins, the difference was considerable.

Counties.—Wyoming has 14 counties. The population of these counties ranges from 3,453 in Johnson County to 26,127 in Laramie County. Yellowstone National Park, which is shown separately in Table 1, is independent of any county and has a population of 519.

The following territorial change has been made since 1900: Part of Bighorn County was taken in 1909 to form Park County.

Owing to the organization since 1900 of one new county from part of another county as shown above, the comparison of increase or decrease in population is made for only 12 counties and one combination of counties and for Yellowstone National Park. The combined counties are Park and Bighorn. In order to determine the actual rate of increase for these counties, it is necessary to add the population of the new county to that of the old county from which it was formed. Eleven counties, the one combination of counties, and Yellowstone National Park have increased in population during the last decade. The rates of increase for the 11 counties range from 17.7 per cent in Carbon County to 218.7 per cent in Sheridan County, and the absolute increases from 1,092 in Johnson County to 11,202 in Sheridan County. The combined counties of Bighorn and Park increased 9,467, or 218.7 per cent. The increase in Yellowstone National Park was 150, or 40.7 per cent. One county, Albany, decreased 1,510, or 11.5 per cent, during the last decade.

The maps on page 571 show the increase or decrease in the total and the rural population, respectively, of each county of Wyoming and of Yellowstone National Park during the last decade. In the counties shown in white the population decreased; for the other counties and Yellowstone National Park the different rates of increase are indicated by differences in the shading.

Density of population.—The total land area of the state is 97,594 square miles. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 was 1.5; in 1900, 0.9, and in 1890, 0.6. The average number per square

mile for the United States as a whole in 1910 was 30.9.

The density of population is given by counties in Table I of Chapter 2 and in the maps on page 572, both for the entire population and for that living in rural territory, excluding in the latter case the population of places of 2,500 or more, but not excluding the land area of such places.

Fremont County, with 12,659 square miles, has the largest area, and Sheridan County, with 2,575 square miles, has the smallest area. Sheridan County, containing Sheridan city, has the highest density of any county, namely, 6.3 persons per square mile. Converse, Fremont, Johnson, Natrona, and Park Counties have each an average of less than 1 person per square mile. The remaining counties, with two exceptions, have an average of less than 2 persons per square mile.

Minor civil divisions.—The political divisions into which counties are subdivided are collectively termed "Minor civil divisions." In Wyoming the counties are divided into 215 primary divisions, comprising 167 election districts and 48 election precincts. There are also 48 secondary divisions, comprising 5 cities and 43 towns. These secondary divisions usually form parts of their respective precincts or districts, but 2 cities and 11 towns are coextensive with the election precincts or districts in which they are located. Besides these minor civil divisions there is one Indian reservation, which, though independent of any county organization, is returned under the county in which it is located.

Urban and rural population compared.—The following table presents the population of Wyoming at the Federal censuses of 1910, 1900, and 1890, respectively, distributed among cities and towns grouped according to specified limits of population, together with the percentage of the total population contained in each group at each of the censuses named. The classification is based upon the population of each place as it existed at each census.

CLASS OF PLACES.	1910		1900		1890		PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	1910	1900	1890
Total population.....		145,965		92,531		62,555	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban territory.....	7	43,221	3	26,657	3	21,484	29.6	28.8	34.3
Cities and towns of—									
10,000 inhabitants or more.....	1	11,320	1	14,087	1	11,690	7.8	15.2	18.7
5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.....	3	22,423	1	8,207	1	6,388	15.4	8.9	10.2
2,500 to 5,000 inhabitants.....	3	9,478	1	4,363	1	3,406	6.5	4.7	5.4
Rural territory.....		102,744		65,874		41,071	70.4	71.2	65.7
Towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants.....	41	22,866	14	12,725	12	11,504	15.7	13.8	18.4
Other rural territory.....		79,878		53,149		29,567	54.7	57.4	47.3

¹ Includes population (1,850) of Indian reservations specially enumerated.

As shown by the preceding table, the urban territory of the state in 1910—that is, the cities and incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more—contained 43,221 inhabitants, or 29.6 per cent of the total population, while 102,744 inhabitants, or 70.4 per cent, lived in rural

territory. The urban territory as it existed in 1900—that is, the cities and incorporated towns then having 2,500 inhabitants or more—contained 26,657 inhabitants, or 28.8 per cent of the total population, while 65,874 inhabitants, or 71.2 per cent, lived in rural terri-

tory. There has thus been a slight increase in the proportion of urban population. For the United States as a whole the urban population constituted 46.3 per cent of the total population in 1910 and 40.5 per cent of the total population in 1900.

The 41 towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants each have an aggregate population of 22,866, or 15.7 per cent of the total population of the state. These towns comprise 6 having from 1,000 to 2,500 inhabitants each, with a combined population of 9,395; 10 having from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants each, with a combined population of 7,077; and 25 having less than 500 inhabitants each, with a combined population of 6,394. The population living in unincorporated territory represents 54.7 per cent of the total population of the state.

The table on page 569 shows further that in all cities and incorporated towns, including those of less than 2,500 inhabitants, there was in 1910 a population of 66,087, or 45.3 per cent of the population of the state. The population of all cities and incorporated towns, as they existed in 1900, was 39,382, or 42.6 per cent of the population of the state.

Table I of Chapter 2 shows that of the three counties of Wyoming which had urban population in 1900, one had a larger proportion and two a smaller proportion in 1910 than in 1900. Four counties wholly rural in 1900 were partly urban in 1910, while five counties and the one combination of counties were wholly rural at both censuses.

In order to compare the *rate of growth* in urban and rural communities it is necessary in each case, as previously explained, to consider the changes in population which have occurred in the *same* territory from one decennial census to another. With this end in view places classed as urban or rural according to their population in 1910 are taken as a basis and the aggregate population in 1910 and in 1900 of these same places

is then compared. Thus, as shown in the table below, the total population in 1910 of those cities and towns which at that time had 2,500 inhabitants or more was 43,221; in 1900 the total population of these same places was 33,526. It may be noted that the latter figure exceeds the total population in 1900 of those cities and towns which at that time had over 2,500 inhabitants each, 26,657 (see table on p. 569), by 6,869. The difference is the result of the passage, since 1900, of certain communities from the rural to the urban class.

In the following table the population for the state as a whole is distributed so as to show, for 1910 and 1900, the combined population of cities and towns having 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1910 and the population of the remainder of the state.

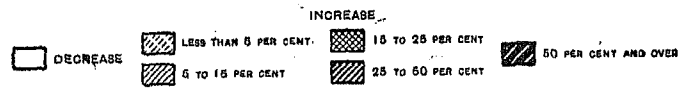
CLASS OF PLACES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE: 1900-1910	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.
The state.....	145,965	92,531	53,434	57.7
Cities and towns of 2,500 or more in 1910.....	43,221	33,526	9,695	28.9
Remainder of the state.....	102,744	59,005	43,739	74.1

A comparison of the total population in 1910 of the cities and towns having a population of not less than 2,500 each with the total population of the same places in 1900, as given in the above table, shows an increase of 28.9 per cent. This represents the rate of growth of urban communities as previously defined. During the same period the rural population, comprising that of the remainder of the state, increased 74.1 per cent. Rural population thus increased about two and one-half times as rapidly as urban population. For the United States as a whole urban population increased 34.9 per cent in the last decade and rural population 11.2 per cent.

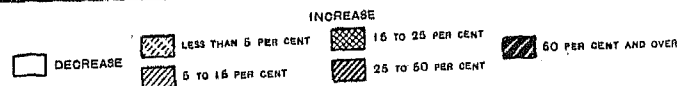
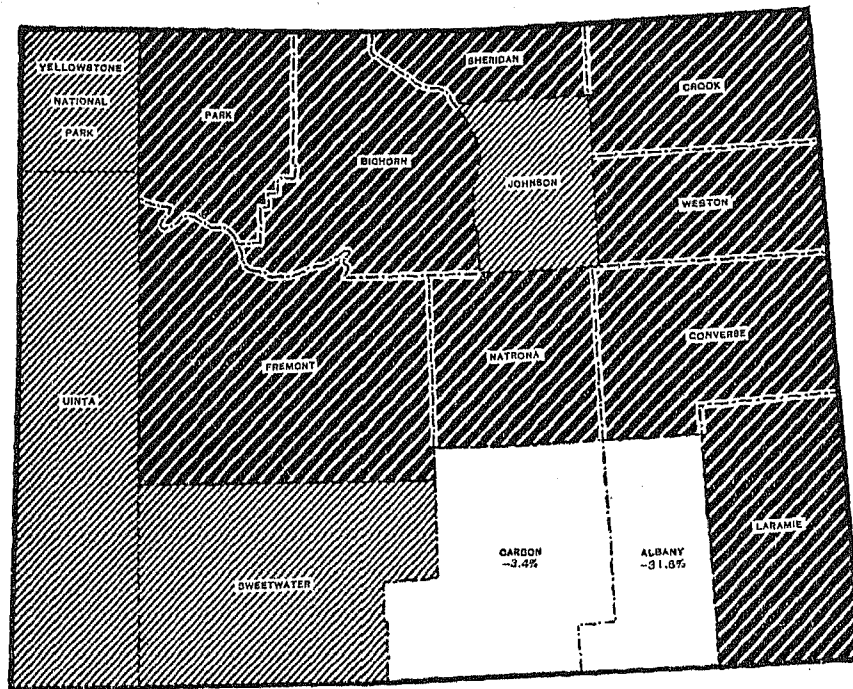
PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION OF WYOMING, BY COUNTIES: 1900-1910.

In case of decrease the per cent is inserted under the county name.

TOTAL POPULATION.



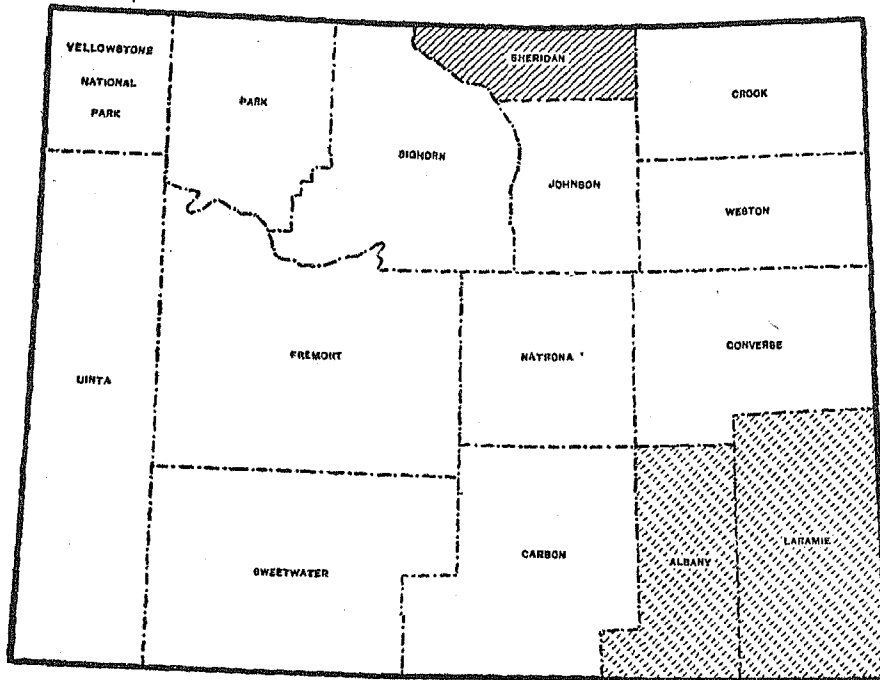
RURAL POPULATION.



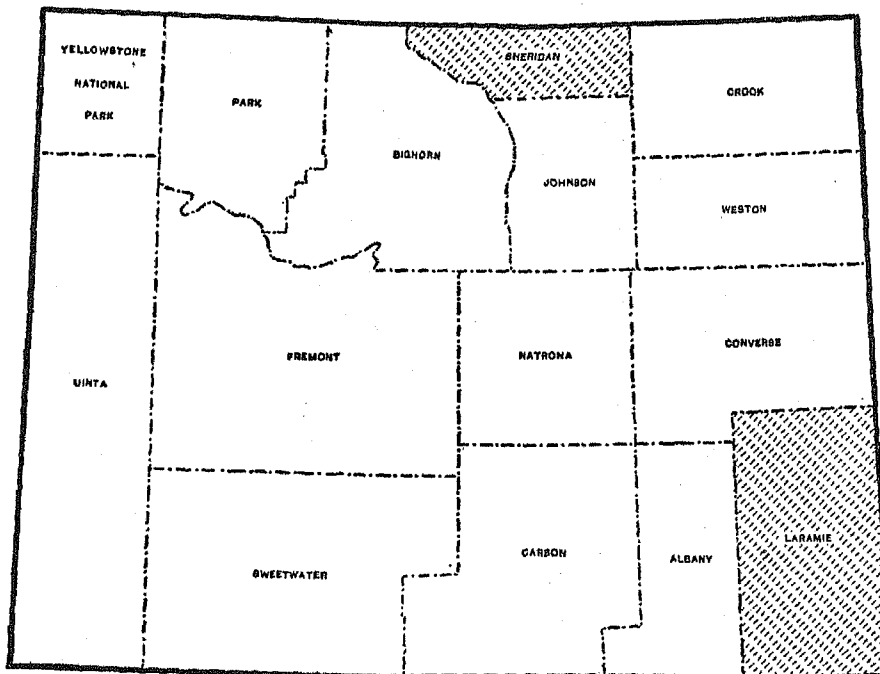
Rural population is defined as that residing outside of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more.

DENSITY OF POPULATION OF WYOMING, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

TOTAL POPULATION.



RURAL POPULATION.



Rural population is defined as that residing outside of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION

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TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

[The words "district" and "precinct" mean election district and election precinct, respectively. For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910, see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Albany County	11,574	118,084	28,865	Carbon County—Continued.			
District 1, Sherman.....	115			District 6, Hanna ¹⁰	1,892	1,050	.....
District 2, Tie Siding.....	200			District 7, Carbon, ¹¹ coextensive with Carbon town.....	117	634	.....
District 3, Red Buttes.....	110			<i>Carbon town</i>	117	634	1,140
District 4, comprising ward 1 of Laramie city.....	1,943			District 8, Elk Mountain, including Elk Mountain town.....	229	315	.....
<i>Total for Laramie city, coextensive with districts 4 to 6.....</i>	<i>8,237</i>	<i>8,207</i>	<i>6,588</i>	<i>Elk Mountain town</i> ²	93	171	.....
Ward 1.....	1,943			District 9, Rockdale.....	30	135	.....
Ward 2.....	5,270			District 10, Green.....	620	924	.....
Ward 3.....	5,018			District 11, Saratoga, including Saratoga town.....	557	.....	.....
District 5, comprising ward 2 of Laramie city.....	3,276			<i>Saratoga town</i> ¹²	270	138	.....
District 6, comprising ward 3 of Laramie city.....	3,018			District 12, Encampment ¹³	172	248	.....
District 7, West Laramie.....	141			District 13, Bennett.....	811	959	.....
District 8, Wyoming.....	194			District 14, Collins, ¹⁴ including Encampment and Riverside towns.....	421	.....	.....
District 9, Rosler.....	264			<i>Encampment town</i> ¹⁵	49	.....	.....
District 10, Lookout.....	60			<i>Riverside town</i> ⁵	891	635	.....
District 11, Rock River, including Rock River town.....	240			District 15, Snake River ¹⁶	190	57	.....
<i>Rock River town</i> ³	183			District 16, Sulphur.....	49	38	.....
District 12, Rock Creek.....	47			District 17, Sage Creek.....			.....
District 13, Little Medicine.....	23						
District 14, Toltec.....	114			Converse County	6,294	13,337	22,798
District 15, Laramie Peak.....	50			Douglas district, including Douglas town.....	2,929		
District 16, Garrett.....	62			<i>Douglas town</i>	2,246	784	491
District 17, North Laramie.....	123			North ward.....	572		
District 18, Duck Creek.....	57			South ward.....	1,674		
District 19, Sybille.....	87			Glenrock district.....	671		
District 20, Horse Creek.....	154			Inez district.....	596		
District 21, Sanders.....	224			Lusk district, including Lusk town.....	1,432		
District 22, Soda Lakes.....	145			<i>Lusk town</i>	414	180	253
District 23, Big Laramie.....	153			Manville district.....	666		
District 24, Woods.....	53						
District 25, Jelm.....	101			Crook County	6,492	3,137	17,238
District 26, Keystone.....	130			Precinct 1, Sundance, ¹⁸ coextensive with Sundance town.....	281	294	.....
District 27, Centennial.....	150			<i>Sundance town</i>	281	294	515
District 28, Sheep Mountain.....	109			Precinct 2, Sundance ¹⁸	420	424	.....
District 29, Mandel.....	203			Precinct 3, Beulah.....	311	199	.....
District 30, Seven Mile.....	28			Precinct 4, Inyan Kara ¹⁹	226	117	.....
				Precinct 5, Williams.....	151	198	.....
Bighorn County ⁴	8,886	14,328		Precinct 6, Farrall.....	171	49	.....
District 2.....	274			Precinct 7, Hay Creek ²⁰	590	522	.....
District 3.....	122			Precinct 8, Deep Creek ²¹	216	.....	.....
District 4.....	234			Precinct 9, Alva.....	220	179	.....
District 5.....	206			Precinct 10, Little Missouri.....	163	55	.....
District 6.....	154			Precinct 11, Horse Creek ²²	158	.....	.....
District 7.....	335			<i>Horse Creek</i>	54	97	.....
District 8, including Basin and Gray Bull towns.....	1,410			Precinct 12, Keystone ²³	953	261	.....
<i>Basin town</i> ⁵	763			Precinct 13, Hulet.....	328	140	.....
<i>Gray Bull town</i> ²	647			Precinct 14, Thorn.....	141	136	.....
District 9.....	207			Precinct 15, Jenkins.....	418	100	.....
District 10.....	194			Precinct 16, Moorcroft ²⁴.....			.....
District 12 (part of).....	99			<i>Gillette</i> , ²⁵ coextensive with Gillette town.....	448	151	.....
District 13 (part of).....	317			<i>Gillette</i> ²⁶	383	112	.....
District 15.....	157			Precinct 19, Forest.....	163	86	.....
District 16.....	274			Precinct 20, Trail Creek ²²	109	.....	.....
District 17.....	74			Precinct 21, Cold Springs ¹⁰	158	.....	.....
District 18.....	410			Precinct 22, Welcome.....	14	17	.....
District 19.....	400			Precinct 23, Felix ²⁷	53	.....	.....
District 20.....	31			Precinct 24, Bertha ²⁸	70	.....	.....
District 21 (part of).....	964			Precinct 25, Croton ²⁹	37	.....	.....
District 22, including Lovell town.....	690			Precinct 26, Moorcroft, ³⁰ coextensive with Moorcroft town ⁷	178	.....	.....
<i>Lovell town</i> ⁶	672			Precinct 27, Colony ²¹	108	.....	.....
District 23, including Cowley town.....	674						
<i>Cowley town</i> ⁷	547			Fremont County	11,822	22,537	22,463
District 29, including Byron town.....	442			District 1, coextensive with Lander town.....	1,812		.....
<i>Byron town</i> ⁸	829			<i>Lander town</i>	1,812	787	585
District 30, including Worland town.....	265			District 2.....	250		.....
<i>Worland town</i> ⁹	187			District 3.....	286		.....
				District 4, including Hudson town.....	1,533		.....
Carbon County	11,282	9,589	26,857	<i>Hudson town</i> ³	819		.....
District 1, Rawlins, including Rawlins city.....	4,474	2,880	.....	District 5.....	588		.....
<i>Rawlins city</i>	4,268	2,317	2,235	District 6, including Thermopolis town.....	2,232		.....
District 2, Ferris and Seminoe.....	127	128	.....	<i>Thermopolis town</i>	1,584	299	.....
District 3, Fort Steele.....	699	437	.....			
District 4, Leo.....	195	96	.....			
District 5, Medicine Bow, including Medicine Bow town.....	373	286	.....			
<i>Medicine Bow town</i> ³	187						

1 No comparison of population can be made; county redistricted since 1900.
2 Not returned by districts in 1890.
3 Incorporated in 1909.
4 Districts 1, 11, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 and parts of districts 12, 13, and 21 taken to form Park County; effective Jan. 1, 1911.
5 Incorporated in 1902.
6 Incorporated in 1906.
7 Incorporated in 1907.
8 Incorporated in 1910.
9 County total includes population (458) of district 18, annexed to district 15, Snake River, since 1900.
10 Returned as district 7 in 1900.
11 Returned as district 6 in 1900.
12 Incorporated in 1900.
13 Returned as district 14 in 1900.
14 Returned as district 12 in 1900.
15 Incorporated in 1901.
16 District 18 annexed in 1903.
17 Not returned by precincts in 1890.
18 Precincts 1 and 2, Sundance, returned as Sundance precinct in 1900.
19 Precinct 21, Cold Springs, organized from part of precinct 4, Inyan Kara, in 1902.

20 Precinct 7, Hay Creek, and precinct 8, Deep Creek, returned as Hay Creek precinct in 1900.
21 Returned as part of precinct 7, Hay Creek, in 1900. Part taken to form precinct 27, Colony, in 1900.
22 Returned as part of precinct 12, Keystone, in 1900. Part taken to form part of precinct 24, Bertha, in 1904.
23 Precinct 11, Horse Creek, precinct 12, Keystone, and precinct 20, Trail Creek, returned as Keystone precinct in 1900. Part taken to form precinct 25, Croton, in 1906.
24 Precincts 16 and 26, Moorcroft, returned as Moorcroft precinct in 1900. Part taken to form part of precinct 24, Bertha, in 1904.
25 Precincts 17 and 18, Gillette, returned as Gillette precinct in 1900.
26 Returned as part of precinct 17, Gillette, in 1900. Part taken to form precinct 23, Felix, in 1904.
27 Organized from part of precinct 18, Gillette, in 1904.
28 Organized from parts of precinct 20, Trail Creek, precinct 11, Horse Creek, and precinct 16, Moorcroft, in 1904.
29 Organized from part of precinct 12, Keystone, in 1906.
30 Returned as part of precinct 16, Moorcroft, in 1900.
31 Organized from part of precinct 8, Deep Creek, in 1909.
32 No comparison of population can be made; not returned by districts in 1900 and 1890.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—Continued.

[The words "district" and "precinct" mean election district and election precinct, respectively. For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910, see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Fremont County—Continued.				Park County ³⁶.....			
District 7, including Lost Cabin and Shoshone towns.....	1,459			District 1.....	292		
Lost Cabin town ¹	150			District 11.....	2		
Shoshone town ²	604			District 12 (part of).....	133		
District 8.....	112			District 13 (part of), including Meeteetse town.....	409		
District 9, coextensive with Riverton town ³	483			Meeteetse town ³⁷	207		
District 10.....	1,202			District 14.....	87		
Wind River Indian Reservation ⁴	1,565	1,961		District 21 (part of).....	178		
				District 23, including Cody town.....	2,003		
				Cody town ³⁷	1,132		
Johnson County.....	3,453	2,361	4,237	District 24.....	155		
Precinct 1, Pinyon.....	181	173		District 25.....	223		
Precinct 2, Lower French Creek ⁵	205	236		District 26.....	154		
Precinct 3, North Buffalo, comprising part of Buffalo town.....	739	361		District 27.....	1,268		
Total for Buffalo town, coextensive with North Buffalo and South Buffalo precincts.....	1,368	710	1,087				
Precinct 4, South Buffalo, comprising part of Buffalo town.....	629	349		Sheridan County.....	16,324	85,122	17,973
Precinct 5, Rook Creek.....	116	132		District 1, comprising ward 1 of Sheridan city.....	2,708		
Precinct 6, Oliver.....	98	116		Total for Sheridan city, coextensive with districts 1 to 4.....	8,408	1,559	281
Precinct 7, Muddy.....	138	116		Ward 1.....	2,708		
Precinct 8, Ono ⁶	65	83		Ward 2.....	2,245		
Precinct 9, Trabling ⁷	92	90		Ward 3.....	1,272		
Precinct 10, Mayoworth ⁸	107	197		Ward 4.....	2,183		
Precinct 11, Barnum ⁹	156	100		District 2, comprising ward 2 of Sheridan city.....	2,245		
Precinct 12, Kaycee ¹⁰	282	150		District 3, comprising ward 3 of Sheridan city.....	1,272		
Precinct 13, Mountain ¹¹	12	77		District 4, comprising ward 4 of Sheridan city.....	2,183		
Precinct 14, Lower Clear Creek.....	74	70		District 5.....	1,290		
Precinct 15, Lower Crazy Woman ¹²	103	38		District 6.....	151		
Precinct 16, Powder River ¹³	103	63		District 7.....	325		
Precinct 17, Upper French Creek ⁵	93			District 8.....	620		
Precinct 18, Graub ¹⁴	79			District 9.....	1,900		
Precinct 19, Pumpkin Creek ¹⁵	35			District 10.....	760		
Precinct 20, Barber ¹⁶	50			District 11.....	200		
Precinct 21, Lower Powder River ¹⁷	96			District 12.....	100		
				District 13, coextensive with Dayton town ¹⁸	313		
				District 14.....	539		
				District 15.....	423		
				District 16.....	462		
				District 17.....	706		
				District 18.....	127		
				Sweetwater County.....	11,575	8,455	17,494
Laramie County.....	26,127	20,181	17,777	District 1.....	401	436	
District 1, including ward 1 of Cheyenne city.....	3,868	6,846		District 2.....	140	300	
Cheyenne city (part of).....	3,776			District 3, including Green River town.....	1,554	1,891	
Total for Cheyenne city ¹⁹ in Districts 1 to 3.....	11,320	14,087	11,690	Green River town.....	1,213	1,361	723
Ward 1.....	3,776			District 4, ²⁰ including part of Rock Springs city.....	1,902	5,040	
Ward 2.....	2,981			Rock Springs city (part of).....	1,863		
Ward 3.....	4,563			Total for Rock Springs city in districts 4 and 5.....	5,778	4,363	3,409
District 2, including ward 2 of Cheyenne city.....	3,127	3,930		District 5, ²¹ including Gunn town and part of Rock Springs city.....	4,213		
Cheyenne city (part of).....	2,981			Gunn town ²²	220		
District 3, ¹⁹ including ward 3 of Cheyenne city.....	8,150	4,637		Rock Springs city (part of).....	3,915		
Cheyenne city (part of).....	4,563			District 6 ²³	298		
District 4, ¹⁹ including Wheatland town.....	1,597	662		District 7 ²⁴	3,037	788	
Wheatland town ²⁰	796						
District 5, ²¹ including Hartville town.....	1,031	776					
Hartville town ²¹	255						
District 6, ²² including Guernsey town.....	322						
Guernsey town ²¹	274						
District 7, ²³ including Torrington town.....	1,115	120					
Torrington town ²³	165						
District 8, ²⁷ including Pine Bluff town.....	6,867	3,160					
Pine Bluff town ¹	246						
				Uinta County.....	16,982	41,223	17,744
Natrona County.....	4,766	13,785	17,094	District 1, coextensive with Evanston town.....	2,583		
District 1 ²⁵	255	199		Evanston town.....	2,583	2,110	1,995
District 2, ²⁶ including part of Casper town.....	1,874			District 2.....	78		
Casper town (part of).....	1,770			District 3, including Diamondville town.....	749		
Total for Casper town in Districts 2 and 3.....	2,639	883	544	Diamondville town ²⁷	686		
District 3, ²⁶ including part of Casper town.....	1,073			District 4, including Kemmerer town.....	924		
Casper town (part of).....	869			Kemmerer town.....	345		
District 4 ²¹	139	72		District 5, including Sublett town.....	1,178		
District 5 ²²	206	240		Sublett town ²⁸	347		
District 6 ²³	362	159					
District 7 ²⁴	80	71					
District 8 ²⁵	777						

¹ Incorporated in 1909.
² Incorporated in 1906.
³ Returned as Shoshone Indian Reservation in 1900.
⁴ Not returned by precincts in 1890.
⁵ Precinct 2, Lower French Creek, and precinct 17, Upper French Creek, returned as precinct 2 in 1900.
⁶ Part taken to form part of precinct 18 in 1904 and parts annexed to precincts 10 and 13 in 1904.
⁷ Part taken to form part of precinct 18 in 1904.
⁸ Part of precinct 8 annexed in 1904; parts annexed to precincts 11 and 12 in 1904.
⁹ Part of precinct 10 annexed in 1904.
¹⁰ Part of precinct 10 annexed in 1904; part annexed to precinct 16 in 1904.
¹¹ Part of precinct 8 annexed in 1904.
¹² Parts taken to form precincts 20 and 21 and part of precinct 19 in 1904.
¹³ Part taken to form part of precinct 19 in 1904; part of precinct 12 annexed in 1904.
¹⁴ Organized from parts of precincts 8 and 9 in 1904.
¹⁵ Organized from parts of precincts 15 and 16 in 1904.
¹⁶ Organized from part of precinct 15 in 1904.
¹⁷ Not returned by districts in 1890.
¹⁸ Part of district 3 annexed to Cheyenne city in 1909.
¹⁹ Returned as Wheatland precinct in 1900.
²⁰ Incorporated in 1905.
²¹ Returned as Hartville precinct in 1900. Part taken to form district 6 in 1900.
²² Incorporated in 1900.
²³ Incorporated in 1900.

²⁴ Organized from part of district 5 in 1900.
²⁵ Incorporated in 1902.
²⁶ Returned as Torrington precinct in 1900.
²⁷ Incorporated in 1908.
²⁸ Organized from Arco, Ariosa, Badger, Bordeaux, Chugwater, Egbert, Fort Laramie, Glendo, Granite Canon, Grant, Hedla, Hubert, Iron Mountain, Isley, La Grange, Lakeview, Little Bear, Little Horse Creek, Macfarlane, Patrick, Phillips, Pine Bluff, Rawhide, Salem, Upper Horse Creek, and Uva precincts in 1908.
²⁹ County total includes population (935) of Casper precinct, taken to form districts 2 and 3; and population (109) of Lone Bear and Powder River precincts, taken to form district 8, since 1900.
³⁰ Returned as Muddy precinct in 1900.
³¹ Organized from part of Casper precinct in 1904.
³² Returned as Bessemer precinct in 1900.
³³ Returned as Freeland precinct in 1900.
³⁴ Returned as Johnstown precinct in 1900.
³⁵ Returned as Ervay precinct in 1900.
³⁶ Organized from Lone Bear and Powder River precincts in 1904.
³⁷ Organized from districts 1, 11, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, and parts of districts 12, 13, and 21 of Bighorn County in 1909 (organization effective Jan. 1, 1911).
³⁸ Incorporated in 1901.
³⁹ No comparison of population can be made; county redistricted in 1910.
⁴⁰ Districts 4, 5, and 6 returned as district 4 in 1900.
⁴¹ Returned as old district 5 in 1900.
⁴² No comparison of population can be made; county redistricted in 1908.
⁴³ Incorporated in 1910.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—Continued.

{The words "district" and "precinct" mean election district and election precinct, respectively. For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910, see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.}

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Utah County—Continued.				Weston County.....			
District 6.....	519			District 1, Beaver Creek.....	166	154	
District 7, coextensive with Afton town ¹	570			District 2, Boyd ²	520	427	
District 8.....	429			District 3, Green Mountain ³	210		
District 9.....	379			District 4, Holwell ⁴	204	145	
District 10.....	224			District 5, Upton, ⁵ coextensive with Upton town ⁷	244	246	
District 11.....	1,192			District 6, Belle Fourche ⁸	273	163	
District 12.....	278			District 7, O. S.....	179	61	
District 13.....	293			District 8, Clifton ⁹	300	166	
District 14.....	188			District 9, Newcastle, coextensive with Newcastle town.....	975	756	
District 15.....	270			Newcastle town.....	975	756	1,715
District 16.....	941			District 10, Cambria ¹⁰	1,002	932	
District 17.....	1,944			District 11, Plum Creek ¹¹	280	123	
District 18.....	317			District 12, Nolan ¹²	607		
District 19.....	2,554			Yellowstone National Park.....	519	369	487
District 20.....	669						
District 21.....	371						
District 22.....	334						

¹ Incorporated in 1902.
² Not returned by districts in 1890.
³ Number changed from 4 in 1902. Part taken to form part of district 3, Green Mountain, in 1902.
⁴ Organized from parts of district 2, Boyd, and district 4, Holwell, in 1902.
⁵ Number changed from 5 in 1902. Part taken to form part of district 3, Green Mountain, in 1902.

⁶ Number and name changed from 6, Merino, in 1902. Part taken to form district 12, Nolan, in 1910.
⁷ Incorporated in 1910.
⁸ Number changed from 8 in 1902.
⁹ Number changed from 2 in 1902.
¹⁰ Number changed from 3 in 1902.
¹¹ Number changed from 10 in 1902.
¹² Organized from part of district 5, Upton, in 1910.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910	1900	1890	CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910	1900	1890
Afton town.....	Utah.....	570			Laramie city.....	Albany.....	8,237	8,207	6,388
Basin town.....	Bighorn.....	768			Lost Cabin town.....	Fremont.....	130		
Buffalo town.....	Johnson.....	1,368	710	1,087	Lovell town.....	Bighorn.....	699		
Byron town.....	Bighorn.....	442			Lusk town.....	Converse.....	414	190	253
Carbon town.....	Carbon.....	117	634	1,140	Medicine Bow town.....	Carbon.....	127		
Casper town.....	Natrona.....	2,639	883	544	Meeteetse town.....	Park.....	207		
Cheyenne city.....	Laramie.....	11,320	14,087	11,690	Moorcroft town.....	Crook.....	178		
Cody town.....	Park.....	1,132			Newcastle town.....	Weston.....	975	756	1,715
Cowley town.....	Bighorn.....	574			Pine Bluff town.....	Laramie.....	246		
Dayton town.....	Sheridan.....	313			Rawlins city.....	Carbon.....	4,256	2,317	2,235
Diamondville town.....	Utah.....	696			Riverside town.....	Carbon.....	49		
Douglas town.....	Converse.....	2,246	734	491	Riverton town.....	Fremont.....	483		
Elk Mountain town.....	Carbon.....	98			Rock River town.....	Albany.....	123		
Encampment town.....	Carbon.....	421			Rock Springs city.....	Sweetwater.....	5,778	4,363	3,406
Evanson town.....	Utah.....	2,583	2,110	1,995	Saratoga town.....	Carbon.....	557		
Gillette town.....	Crook.....	448	151		Sheridan city.....	Sheridan.....	8,408	1,559	281
Gray Bull town.....	Bighorn.....	258			Shoshone town.....	Fremont.....	604		
Green River town.....	Sweetwater.....	1,313	1,361	723	Sublett town.....	Utah.....	347		
Guernsey town.....	Laramie.....	274			Sundance town.....	Crook.....	281	294	515
Gunn town.....	Sweetwater.....	220			Thermopolis town.....	Fremont.....	1,524	299	
Hartsville town.....	Laramie.....	235			Torrington town.....	Laramie.....	155		
Hudson town.....	Fremont.....	319			Upton town.....	Weston.....	244		
Kemmerer town.....	Utah.....	843			Wheatland town.....	Laramie.....	796		
Lander town.....	Fremont.....	1,812	737	526	Worland town.....	Bighorn.....	265		

CHAPTER 2.

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

Introduction.—The first chapter having given the number of inhabitants of Wyoming by counties and minor civil divisions, the decennial increase and the density of population, and the proportions urban and rural, the present chapter deals with the composition and characteristics of the population. The two chapters cover all the principal topics of the population census except occupations and ownership of homes.

Description of the tables.—The greater part of this chapter consists of three general tables, which present statistics of color, nativity, parentage, sex, citizenship, illiteracy, school attendance, and dwellings and families, as follows: Table I for the state and counties; Table II for Cheyenne, the only city of more than 10,000 inhabitants; and Table III for places of 2,500 to 10,000.

A series of summary tables (numbered 1 to 12) reproduces from the general tables the more important state totals, and presents also certain additional data relative to state of birth, age, and marital condition.

On account of the wide differences in characteristics among the different classes of the population, the statistics on each subject are shown according to race, and for the whites according to nativity and parentage. Classification according to nativity and parentage is scarcely necessary for the other races, since nearly all negroes and Indians are native born of native parentage, and nearly all Chinese and Japanese either foreign born or of foreign parentage.

The white population is divided into four groups: (1) Native, native parentage—that is, having both parents born in the United States; (2) native, foreign parentage—having both parents born abroad; (3) native, mixed parentage—having one parent native and the other foreign born; (4) foreign born. As the second and third classes do not differ greatly in characteristics, they are combined in some of the tables; in a few cases all three native white classes are combined.

Since marked differences often exist between urban and rural communities with respect to the composition and characteristics of the population, the two classes are distinguished in connection with several of the subjects. Urban population, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, includes that of all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, the remainder being classified as rural.

The census inquiry as to school attendance was merely as to whether the person enumerated had

attended any kind of school at any time between September 1, 1909, and the date of enumeration, April 15, 1910.

The Census Bureau classifies as illiterate any person 10 years of age or over who is unable to write, regardless of ability to read.

Color and nativity (Table 1).—Of the total population of Wyoming, 80,696, or 55.3 per cent, are native whites of native parentage; 32,504, or 22.2 per cent, are native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 27,118, or 18.6 per cent, are foreign-born whites; and 2,235, or 1.5 per cent, are negroes. The corresponding percentages in 1900 were 51.9, 26.5, 17.9, and 1, respectively, the proportion of native whites of native parentage having increased during the decade. The 1,842 Chinese and Japanese constitute 1.3 per cent of the population and the 1,486 Indians, 1 per cent. In 12 of the 14 counties the proportion of foreign-born whites ranges from 10 to 25 per cent; the maximum percentage, 44.2, is that for Sweetwater County. The proportion of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage ranges from 15 to 25 per cent in 12 counties, and exceeds 25 in 2 counties. (See maps on page 583.)

Of the urban population, 51.7 per cent are native whites of native parentage; of the rural, 56.8 per cent. The corresponding proportions for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage are 25.1 and 21.1 per cent, respectively. The percentage of foreign-born whites is 19.1 in the urban population and 18.4 in the rural; the percentage of negroes is 2.4 in the urban and 1.2 in the rural; while the Indian population is almost exclusively rural.

Sex (Table 2).—In the total population of the state there are 91,670 males and 54,295 females, or 168.8 males to 100 females. In 1900 the ratio was 169.4 to 100. Among native whites the ratio is 147.1 to 100 and among foreign-born whites, 287.2 to 100. In the urban population there are 151.4 males to 100 females, and in the rural, 176.9.

State of birth (Tables 3 and 4).—Of the total native population—that is, population born in the United States—27.2 per cent were born in Wyoming and 72.8 per cent outside the state; of the native white population, 73.3 per cent were born outside the state; of the native Indian, 5.4 per cent; and of the native negro, 93 per cent. Persons born outside the state constitute approximately the same proportion of the native population in urban as in rural communities.

Foreign nationalities (Table 5).—Of the foreign-born white population of Wyoming, persons born in Austria represent 14.6 per cent; England, 11; Germany, 9.7; Sweden, 9.2; Italy, 7.2; Greece, 7.1; Scotland, 6.7; Canada, 5.2; Finland, 5.1; Ireland, 5; all other countries, 19.1. Of the total white stock of foreign origin, which includes persons born abroad and also natives having one or both parents born abroad, England contributed 14.9 per cent; Germany, 13.6; Austria, 9.2; Ireland, 8.8; Sweden, 7.6; Scotland, 7.1; Canada, 6.5; Italy, 4.2; Denmark, 3.9; Finland, 3.6; Greece, 3.2.

Voting and militia ages (Table 6).—The total number of males 21 years of age and over is 63,201, representing 43.3 per cent of the population. Of such males, 48.6 per cent are native whites of native parentage, 17 per cent native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 28.9 per cent foreign-born whites, 2.1 per cent negroes, 0.7 per cent Indians, and 2.8 per cent Chinese, Japanese, and all other. Of the 18,263 foreign-born white males of voting age, 6,837, or 37.4 per cent, are naturalized. Males of militia age—18 to 44—number 54,654.

Age (Tables 7 and 8).—Of the total population, 10.5 per cent are under 5 years of age, 16.3 per cent from 5 to 14 years, inclusive, 21.2 per cent from 15 to 24, 37.8 per cent from 25 to 44, and 14 per cent 45 years of age and over. The foreign-born white population comprises comparatively few children, only 4.4 per cent of this class being under 15 years of age, while 76.9 per cent are 25 years of age and over. Of the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage 41.7 per cent are 25 and over and of the native whites of native parentage, 46.6 per cent.

The urban population shows a smaller proportion of children than the rural and a larger proportion of persons in the prime of life. Migration to urban communities explains this at least in part. Of the urban population 40.2 per cent are from 25 to 44 years of age, inclusive, and of the rural population, 36.8 per cent.

School attendance (Table 9).—The total number of persons of school age—that is, from 6 to 20 years, inclusive—is 35,776, of whom 23,020, or 64.3 per cent, attended school. In addition to these, 297 children under 6 and 428 persons 21 and over attended school. For boys from 6 to 20 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 60.2; for girls, 69.1. For children from 6 to 14 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 84.5. The percentage for children of this age among native whites of native parentage was 84.9; among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 85.9; among foreign-born whites, 76.4; and among negroes, 84.7. (See Table I.) There is little difference between urban and rural communities as regards the percentage of school attendance.

Illiteracy (Table 10).—There are 3,874 illiterates in the state, representing 3.3 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over, as compared with 4 per cent in 1900. The percentage of illiteracy is 0.3 among native whites, 9.7 among foreign-born whites, 51.2 among Indians, and 5 among negroes.

For all classes combined the percentage of illiterates is 2.8 in urban communities and 3.5 in rural. For each class separately, except the small group of negroes, the percentage is somewhat higher in rural communities than in urban.

For persons from 10 to 20 years of age, inclusive, whose literacy depends largely upon present school facilities and school attendance, the percentage of illiteracy is 1.4. (See Table I.)

Marital condition (Table 11).—In the population 15 years of age and over, 56.3 per cent of the males are single and 23.5 per cent of the females. The percentage married is 39.7 for males and 69.1 for females, and the percentage widowed 2.8 and 6.2, respectively. The percentages of those reported as divorced, 0.7 and 1, respectively, are believed to be too small, because of the probability that many divorced persons class themselves as single or widowed.

That the percentage single is so much smaller for women than for men is due partly to the excess of males in the total population, and partly to the fact that women marry younger. Thus 14.6 per cent of the females from 15 to 19 years of age are married, as compared with 0.6 per cent of the males, and 61.9 per cent of the females from 20 to 24 years are married, as compared with 12 per cent of the males. In the next age group, 25 to 34 years, the effect of the excess of males in the population is clearly apparent, 84.7 per cent of the females being married, as compared with 39.3 of the males. That there is a larger proportion of widows than of widowers may indicate that men more often remarry than women, but, since husbands are generally older than their wives, the marriage relationship is more often broken by death of the husband than by death of the wife.

For the main elements of the population the percentages of married persons among those 15 years of age and over are as follows: Foreign-born whites, 41 for males and 79.2 for females; native whites of native parentage, 40.5 and 68.7, respectively; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 38.8 and 63.1; Indians, 60.3 and 66.6; negroes, 25.9 and 54.6.

These percentages by no means indicate the relative tendency of the several classes as regards marriage. To determine that, the comparison should be made by age periods, since the proportion married in any class is determined largely by the proportion who have reached the marrying age. Similarly, the proportion widowed depends largely on the proportion past middle life. The percentage married is slightly lower for males, but decidedly higher for females, in rural than in urban communities.

Dwellings and families.—The total number of dwellings in Wyoming is 30,969, and the total number of families 32,092, indicating that in comparatively few cases does more than one family occupy a dwelling. (See Table I.) The average number of persons per dwelling is 4.7, and the average number per family, 4.5.

TABLE 9.—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL.			NATIVE WHITE.						FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.			NEGRO.			INDIAN.		
				Native parentage.			Foreign or mixed parentage.											
	Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Number.		Per cent.	Number.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Number.		Per cent.	Number.	Number.	Per cent.
THE STATE.																		
6 to 20 years, inclusive	35,776	23,020	64.3	22,297	14,981	67.2	10,148	6,792	66.9	2,481	792	31.9	286	142	49.7	461	292	63.3
Male	19,223	11,575	60.2	11,776	7,505	63.7	5,257	3,402	64.7	1,713	437	25.5	156	76	48.7	226	144	63.7
Female	16,553	11,445	69.1	10,521	7,486	71.2	4,891	3,390	69.3	768	355	46.2	130	66	50.8	235	148	63.0
6 to 9 years	10,232	7,899	77.2	6,618	5,135	77.6	2,933	2,330	79.4	438	301	68.7	81	64	79.3	158	68	43.0
10 to 14 years	10,829	9,894	91.4	6,942	6,372	91.8	3,210	2,948	91.8	443	372	84.0	56	52	92.9	109	146	86.4
15 to 17 years	6,249	3,919	62.7	3,916	2,607	66.6	1,897	1,154	60.8	326	83	25.5	33	18	54.5	69	55	79.7
18 to 20 years	8,466	1,308	15.5	4,821	877	18.2	2,108	360	17.1	1,274	36	2.8	116	8	6.9	65	23	35.4
Under 6 years		297			178			105			9			3			2	
21 years and over		428			271			97			47			2			8	
Total attending school		23,745			15,440			6,994			848			147			302	
URBAN POPULATION.																		
6 to 14 years	5,778	5,048	87.4	3,296	2,904	88.1	2,073	1,817	87.7	300	241	80.3	97	81	83.7	3		
15 to 20 years	4,548	1,636	36.0	2,430	894	40.9	1,512	577	38.2	477	41	8.6	86	18	20.6	2	1	
RURAL POPULATION.																		
6 to 14 years	15,293	12,745	83.4	10,264	8,603	83.8	4,070	3,461	85.0	581	432	74.4	40	35	87.5	324	214	66.0
15 to 20 years	10,167	3,591	35.3	6,307	2,490	39.5	2,493	937	37.6	1,123	78	6.9	63	8	12.7	132	77	58.3

TABLE 10.—ILLITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

CLASS OF POPULATION.	BOTH SEXES.		MALE.		FEMALE.		CLASS OF POPULATION.	BOTH SEXES.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
THE STATE.													
Total illiterate, 1910	3,874	3.3	2,869	3.7	1,005	2.5	Total illiterate, 1910	1,003	2.8	769	3.4	234	1.7
Native white	298	0.3	200	0.4	98	0.3	Native white	67	0.3	33	0.2	34	0.3
Native parentage	209	0.3	146	0.4	63	0.3	Native parentage	45	0.2	23	0.2	22	0.3
Foreign or mixed parentage	89	0.4	54	0.4	35	0.4	Foreign or mixed parentage	22	0.3	10	0.2	12	0.3
Foreign-born white	2,548	9.7	2,009	10.2	539	8.1	Foreign-born white	653	8.1	507	9.2	146	5.8
Negro	102	5.0	53	3.7	49	8.4	Negro	85	9.6	43	9.3	42	9.0
Indian	562	51.2	261	45.4	301	57.6	Indian	3		1		2	
Total illiterate, 1900	2,878	4.0	1,866	3.9	1,012	4.2	Total illiterate, 1910	2,871	3.5	2,100	3.8	771	2.9
Native white	348	0.7	253	0.7	95	0.5	Native white	231	0.4	167	0.4	64	0.3
Native parentage	257	0.7	191	0.8	66	0.5	Native parentage	164	0.4	123	0.4	41	0.3
Foreign or mixed parentage	91	0.5	62	0.6	29	0.5	Foreign or mixed parentage	67	0.4	44	0.4	23	0.4
Foreign-born white	1,349	8.2	915	8.0	434	8.9	Foreign-born white	1,895	10.3	1,502	10.6	393	9.5
Negro	141	17.2	106	18.9	35	13.6	Negro	17	1.5	10	1.0	7	4.4
Indian	845	70.4	397	65.2	448	75.8	Indian	559	51.7	260	45.7	299	58.3
URBAN POPULATION.													
Total illiterate, 1910	1,003	2.8	769	3.4	234	1.7	Total illiterate, 1910	1,003	2.8	769	3.4	234	1.7
Native white	67	0.3	33	0.2	34	0.3	Native white	67	0.3	33	0.2	34	0.3
Native parentage	45	0.2	23	0.2	22	0.3	Native parentage	45	0.2	23	0.2	22	0.3
Foreign or mixed parentage	22	0.3	10	0.2	12	0.3	Foreign or mixed parentage	22	0.3	10	0.2	12	0.3
Foreign-born white	653	8.1	507	9.2	146	5.8	Foreign-born white	653	8.1	507	9.2	146	5.8
Negro	85	9.6	43	9.3	42	9.0	Negro	85	9.6	43	9.3	42	9.0
Indian	3		1		2		Indian	3		1		2	
RURAL POPULATION.													
Total illiterate, 1910	2,871	3.5	2,100	3.8	771	2.9	Total illiterate, 1910	2,871	3.5	2,100	3.8	771	2.9
Native white	231	0.4	167	0.4	64	0.3	Native white	231	0.4	167	0.4	64	0.3
Native parentage	164	0.4	123	0.4	41	0.3	Native parentage	164	0.4	123	0.4	41	0.3
Foreign or mixed parentage	67	0.4	44	0.4	23	0.4	Foreign or mixed parentage	67	0.4	44	0.4	23	0.4
Foreign-born white	1,895	10.3	1,502	10.6	393	9.5	Foreign-born white	1,895	10.3	1,502	10.6	393	9.5
Negro	17	1.5	10	1.0	7	4.4	Negro	17	1.5	10	1.0	7	4.4
Indian	559	51.7	260	45.7	299	58.3	Indian	559	51.7	260	45.7	299	58.3

SUPPLEMENT FOR WYOMING.

TABLE 11.—MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.							FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.						
	Total. ¹	Single.		Married.		Wid-owed.	Di-voiced.	Total. ¹	Single.		Married.		Wid-owed.	Di-voiced.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
THE STATE.														
Total, 1910.....	71,730	40,383	56.3	28,498	39.7	2,042	500	35,026	8,225	23.5	24,199	69.1	2,164	340
Total, 1900.....	45,628	25,399	55.2	16,168	37.1	1,517	287	20,591	6,088	24.7	14,053	68.2	1,509	129
15 to 19 years.....	6,464	6,378	98.7	38	0.6	2	1	5,024	4,233	84.3	732	14.6	1	7
20 to 24 years.....	13,381	11,698	87.4	1,002	12.0	21	19	5,992	2,173	36.3	3,710	61.9	44	43
25 to 34 years.....	24,119	14,271	59.2	9,407	39.3	196	129	10,507	1,290	12.3	8,001	84.7	186	125
35 to 44 years.....	13,982	4,878	34.9	8,595	61.0	398	435	6,624	291	4.4	5,897	89.0	359	76
45 years and over.....	13,592	3,097	22.8	8,828	64.9	1,421	216	6,818	227	3.3	4,019	72.1	1,571	89
Age unknown.....	192	61	31.8	28	14.6	4	4	61	11	18.0	40	65.6	3	3
Native white:														
Native parentage ² :														
15 to 24 years.....	10,732	9,686	90.3	872	8.1	15	11	6,581	3,828	58.2	2,660	40.5	23	29
25 to 44 years.....	18,058	8,583	47.5	8,950	49.5	319	167	9,284	854	9.2	8,057	86.8	260	110
45 years and over.....	6,783	1,340	19.8	4,513	66.8	760	126	3,518	100	2.8	2,591	73.6	772	62
Foreign or mixed parentage ² :														
15 to 24 years.....	4,202	3,840	91.6	336	8.0	3	5	3,160	2,058	65.1	1,069	33.8	11	10
25 to 44 years.....	6,534	3,056	46.8	3,304	50.6	109	52	3,857	415	10.8	3,256	84.4	131	55
45 years and over.....	2,089	505	24.2	1,343	64.3	198	38	1,089	55	5.1	791	72.6	226	16
Foreign-born white ² :														
15 to 24 years.....	4,034	3,744	92.8	283	7.0	2	2	991	392	39.6	595	60.0	2	2
25 to 44 years.....	11,133	5,956	53.5	4,997	44.9	131	29	3,455	248	7.2	3,077	89.1	105	23
45 years and over.....	4,275	1,091	25.5	2,714	63.5	415	49	1,993	64	3.2	1,428	71.7	478	19
Negro ² :														
15 to 24 years.....	359	336	93.6	18	5.0	1	2	166	88	53.0	61	36.7	6	11
25 to 44 years.....	907	607	66.9	275	30.3	11	12	313	57	18.2	208	66.5	35	13
45 years and over.....	133	44	33.1	68	51.1	17	2	76	6	7.9	33	43.4	35	2
Indian ² :														
15 to 24 years.....	117	73	62.4	18	15.4	2	3	108	35	32.4	46	42.6	3	3
25 to 44 years.....	221	33	14.9	165	74.7	15	3	191	4	2.1	172	90.1	14	14
45 years and over.....	149	6	4.0	111	74.5	29	3	139	1	0.7	74	53.2	60	3
URBAN POPULATION.														
Total.....	20,821	11,585	55.6	8,543	41.0	517	140	12,112	3,246	26.8	7,818	64.5	868	172
15 to 24 years.....	5,547	5,027	90.6	497	9.0	7	9	3,799	2,385	62.8	1,358	35.7	10	33
25 to 44 years.....	11,447	5,761	50.2	5,441	47.5	170	75	5,941	765	12.7	4,943	81.5	237	106
45 years and over.....	3,785	796	21.0	2,595	68.6	338	56	2,345	98	4.2	1,602	68.3	600	33
Age unknown.....	42	11	26.2	10	23.8	2	2	27	8	29.6	15	55.6	3	3
Native white—Native parentage.....														
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....														
Foreign-born white.....														
Negro.....														
Indian.....														
RURAL POPULATION.														
Total.....	50,909	28,798	56.6	19,955	39.2	1,525	360	22,914	4,979	21.7	16,381	71.5	1,296	168
15 to 24 years.....	14,298	13,049	91.3	1,143	8.0	16	11	7,217	4,021	55.7	3,084	42.7	26	17
25 to 44 years.....	26,654	13,398	50.3	12,561	47.1	424	189	11,190	826	7.4	9,955	89.0	308	95
45 years and over.....	9,807	2,301	23.5	6,233	63.6	1,083	160	4,473	129	2.9	3,317	74.2	962	56
Age unknown.....	150	50	33.3	18	12.0	2	2	34	3	8.8	25	73.5	3	3
Native white—Native parentage.....														
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....														
Foreign-born white.....														
Negro.....														
Indian.....														

¹ Total includes persons whose marital condition is unknown.

² Totals include persons of unknown age.

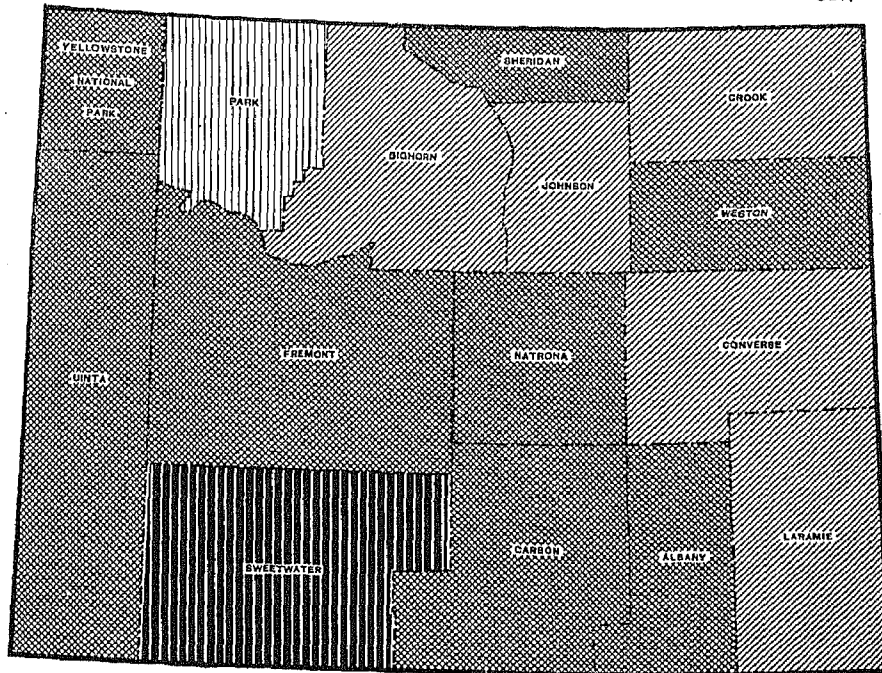
TABLE 12.—INDIAN, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE POPULATION FOR PRINCIPAL COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	INDIAN.			CHINESE.			JAPANESE.			COUNTY.	INDIAN.			CHINESE.			JAPANESE.		
	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890		1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
The state.....	1,486	1,688	1,844	246	461	465	1,596	393	.....	Sheridan.....	10	.....	1	13	9	1	89	.....
Albany.....	.....	8	1	3	8	2	206	15	.....	Sweetwater.....	.....	.....	2	103	318	349	374	250
Carbon.....	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....	133	41	.....	Uinta.....	2	1	6	54	64	59	206	75
Crook.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	3	10	.....	.....	Weston.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	13	13	.....
Fremont.....	1,463	1,677	10	7	8	6	7	.....	.....	Remainder of state..	2	.....	3	14	15	4	17	2
Laramie.....	6	.....	14	39	34	28	385	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Includes 1,801 Indians specially enumerated in 1890, not distributed by counties.

PROPORTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE AND NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE
OF WYOMING, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

PER CENT OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN TOTAL POPULATION.



PER CENT OF NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE
IN TOTAL POPULATION.

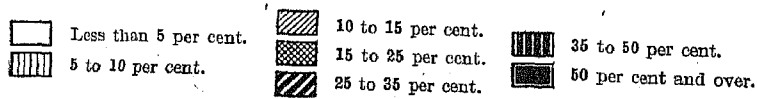
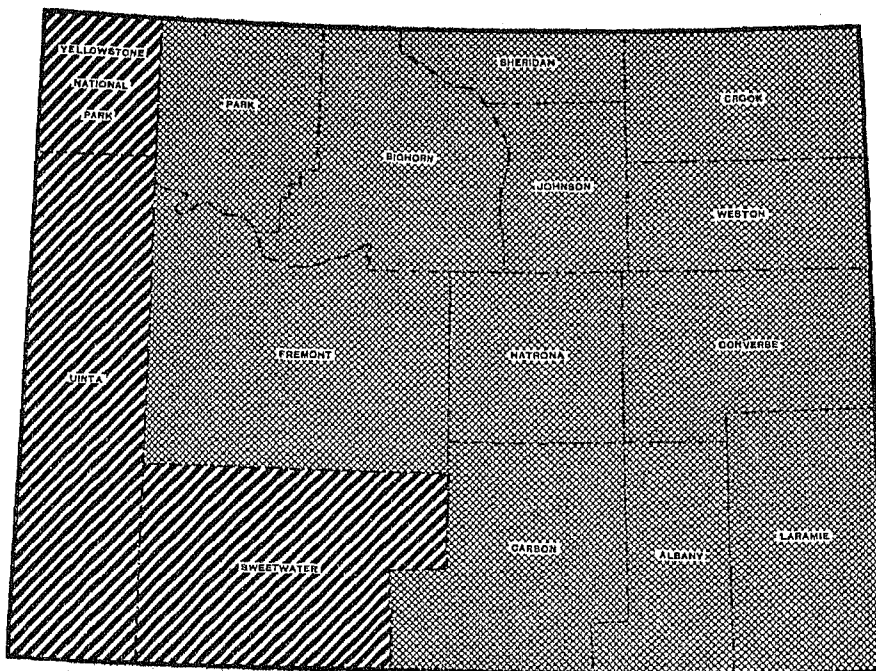


TABLE I.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

SUBJECT.	THE STATE.	Albany. ¹	Bighorn. ¹	Carbon. ¹	Converse. ¹	Crook. ¹	Fremont. ¹	Johnson. ¹
POPULATION								
Total population, 1910.....	145,965	11,574	28,866	11,282	6,294	6,492	11,822	3,453
1900.....	92,531	13,084	24,328	9,589	3,337	3,137	5,357	2,361
1890.....	62,555	8,865	.....	6,857	2,738	2,338	2,463	2,357
1880.....	20,789	4,626	.....	3,438	.....	239	.....	637
1870.....	9,118	2,021	.....	1,368	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase, 1900-1910.....	53,434	-1,510	24,558	1,693	2,957	3,355	6,465	1,092
Per cent of increase.....	57.7	-11.5	105.3	17.7	88.6	106.9	120.7	46.3
Increase, 1890-1900.....	29,978	4,219	4,328	2,732	599	799	4,933	4
Per cent of increase.....	47.9	47.6	.....	39.8	21.9	34.2	437.9	0.2
Land area (square miles).....	97,594	4,401	6,768	8,029	6,740	5,441	12,659	4,175
Population per square mile, 1910.....	1.5	2.6	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8
Rural population per square mile, 1910.....	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8
URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY.								
Urban, 1910—Places of 2,500 or more in 1910.....	43,221	8,237	.....	4,256	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same places in 1900.....	33,526	8,207	.....	2,317	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910.....	28.9	0.4	.....	83.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rural, 1910—Remainder of county in 1910.....	102,744	3,337	28,880	7,026	6,294	6,492	11,822	3,453
Same territory in 1900.....	59,015	4,877	(⁶)	7,273	3,337	3,137	5,357	2,361
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910.....	74.1	-31.6	(⁶)	-3.4	88.6	106.9	120.7	46.3
Urban, 1900—Places of 2,500 or more in 1900.....	26,657	8,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rural, 1900—Remainder of county in 1900.....	65,874	4,877	24,328	9,589	3,337	3,137	5,357	2,361
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1910.....	28.8	71.2	.....	37.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1900.....	28.8	62.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLOR AND NATIVITY								
White.....	140,318	11,234	8,870	11,000	6,268	6,467	10,313	3,448
Number in 1900.....	89,051	12,885	4,323	9,348	3,326	3,131	3,669	2,358
Number in 1890.....	59,324	8,758	.....	6,688	2,727	2,332	2,381	2,100
Negro.....	2,235	50	9	146	24	5	32	2
Number in 1900.....	940	170	3	200	7	4	3	3
Number in 1890.....	922	134	.....	164	11	3	66	191
Black.....	1,942	56	7	102	23	3	31	2
Mulatto.....	293	3	2	44	1	2	1	.....
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other (see Tables 1 and 12).....	3,412	281	7	136	4	20	1,477	3
Native white—Native parentage.....	80,696	6,871	6,339	5,558	4,365	4,503	6,348	2,542
Number in 1900.....	47,982	7,077	3,041	4,536	2,146	2,116	2,313	1,633
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	32,504	2,577	1,632	2,785	1,221	1,241	1,830	560
Number in 1900.....	24,487	3,390	874	2,498	809	681	867	498
Native white—Foreign parentage.....	19,751	1,594	795	1,853	647	724	950	264
Native white—Mixed parentage.....	12,753	983	837	932	574	517	880	296
Foreign-born white.....	27,118	1,786	899	2,657	680	723	2,135	340
Number in 1900.....	16,682	2,476	408	2,314	371	394	489	227
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.								
Native white—Native parentage.....	55.3	59.4	71.3	49.3	69.4	69.4	53.7	73.6
Per cent in 1900.....	51.9	54.1	70.3	47.3	64.3	67.5	43.2	69.2
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	22.3	22.3	18.4	24.7	19.4	19.1	15.5	16.2
Per cent in 1900.....	26.5	25.5	20.2	26.1	24.2	19.8	16.2	21.1
Foreign-born white.....	18.6	15.4	10.1	23.6	10.8	11.1	18.1	10.0
Per cent in 1900.....	17.9	18.9	9.4	24.1	11.1	12.6	9.1	9.0
Negro.....	1.5	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
Per cent in 1900.....	1.0	1.3	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES								
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—								
Austria.....	3,966	49	22	67	21	31	345	18
Canada—French.....	143	6	18	9	9	15	22	1
Canada—Other.....	1,276	121	58	139	60	54	112	43
Denmark.....	962	134	35	160	41	30	59	9
England.....	2,985	180	115	348	81	89	128	45
Finland.....	1,380	5	8	428	20	5	40	1
France.....	314	8	25	16	8	19	27	42
Germany.....	2,637	297	117	177	135	107	178	53
Greece.....	1,915	237	63	223	40	36	4	.....
Hungary.....	437	2	22	9	16	21	26	.....
Ireland.....	1,359	95	41	171	30	34	106	24
Italy.....	1,961	17	43	74	13	18	169	2
Mexico.....	188	23	1	56	32	.....	13	2
Montenegro.....	170	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
Norway.....	923	145	17	70	18	24	62	4
Russia.....	763	15	38	12	13	24	27	.....
Scotland.....	1,811	70	109	131	40	54	186	55
Sweden.....	2,497	304	53	406	72	88	492	15
Switzerland.....	251	15	25	20	1	15	23	5
Turkey.....	413	13	35	44	2	28	3	.....
Wales.....	419	11	9	43	10	20	19	3
Other foreign countries.....	650	39	21	48	18	11	73	24
NATIVE WHITE: Both parents born in—								
Austria.....	1,337	8	19	15	12	33	27	1
Canada—French.....	113	9	4	4	5	6	6	1
Canada—Other.....	504	60	34	47	34	21	41	7
Denmark.....	866	113	54	137	30	24	35	4
England.....	2,606	148	115	242	83	67	89	35
France.....	166	3	7	7	3	15	16	2
Germany.....	3,339	459	132	207	185	140	197	90
Hungary.....	160	3	5	.....	.....	18	2	.....
Ireland.....	2,292	191	58	296	93	78	189	23
Italy.....	472	1	5	5	2	15	7	4
Norway.....	391	64	6	47	17	20	22	2
Russia.....	273	6	6	2	17	2	20	.....
Scotland.....	1,188	86	42	95	17	21	51	14
Sweden.....	1,455	183	50	200	37	72	57	15
Switzerland.....	194	7	32	11	5	9	12	3
Wales.....	389	17	22	38	8	15	10	1
All others of foreign parentage.....	3,950	242	204	500	99	163	169	62

¹ For changes in boundaries, etc., see page 539.
² For combined figures for Bighorn and Park Counties, see note on page 539.
³ State total includes population (1,850) of Indian reservations specially enumerated in 1890, not distributed by counties.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES.

A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

SUBJECT.	THE STATE.	Albany. ¹	Bighorn. ¹	Carbon. ¹	Converse. ¹	Crook. ¹	Fremont. ¹	Johnson. ¹
SEX								
Total... Male.....	91,670	7,477	5,147	7,639	3,918	3,784	7,762	2,084
Female.....	54,295	4,097	3,739	3,643	2,376	2,708	4,060	1,369
White... Male.....	87,497	7,168	5,134	7,409	3,896	3,762	6,984	2,079
Female.....	52,821	4,066	3,736	3,591	2,370	2,705	3,329	1,369
Negro... Male.....	1,544	31	6	95	18	3	15	2
Female.....	691	28	3	51	6	2	17	.....
MALES OF VOTING AGE								
Total number.....	63,201	5,426	2,975	5,599	2,659	2,453	5,698	1,359
Number in 1900.....	57,898	6,083	1,737	4,858	1,282	1,094	2,069	881
Native white—Native parentage.....	30,706	3,009	1,802	2,622	1,700	1,549	2,726	901
Number in 1900.....	28,012	2,799	1,086	2,209	808	686	892	576
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	10,729	927	586	944	468	430	802	213
Number in 1900.....	7,659	1,342	371	909	244	160	374	160
Native white—Foreign parentage.....	6,947	616	348	653	271	272	472	110
Native white—Mixed parentage.....	3,782	311	238	291	197	158	330	103
Foreign-born white.....	18,263	1,208	576	1,824	472	455	1,732	241
Number in 1900.....	10,611	1,745	275	1,686	224	244	365	143
Negro.....	1,325	27	4	77	16	3	14	2
Number in 1900.....	481	124	3	120	4	2	1	.....
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	2,178	255	7	132	3	16	424	2
PER CENT OF TOTAL.								
Native white—Native parentage.....	48.6	55.5	60.6	46.8	63.9	63.1	47.8	66.3
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	17.0	17.1	19.7	16.9	17.6	17.5	14.1	15.7
Foreign-born white.....	28.9	22.3	19.4	32.6	17.8	18.5	30.4	17.7
Negro.....	2.1	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.								
Naturalized.....	6,837	614	254	724	245	244	519	123
Having first papers.....	1,937	98	63	179	34	84	218	21
Alien.....	8,125	440	204	819	126	77	850	83
Unknown.....	1,364	56	55	102	67	50	145	14
ILLITERACY								
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.								
Total number illiterate.....	2,594	87	32	148	47	74	343	10
Per cent illiterate.....	4.1	1.6	1.1	2.6	1.8	3.0	6.0	0.7
Per cent in 1900.....	4.3	3.0	0.7	5.1	0.7	2.0	18.6	7.1
Native white, number illiterate.....	157	15	8	16	13	6	18	2
Per cent illiterate.....	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2
Foreign-born white, number illiterate.....	1,810	34	24	121	33	63	77	7
Per cent illiterate.....	9.9	2.8	4.2	6.6	7.0	13.8	4.4	2.9
Negro, number illiterate.....	50	1	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Per cent illiterate.....	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.								
Total number.....	117,585	10,066	6,601	9,350	5,084	5,089	9,814	2,748
Number illiterate.....	3,874	118	41	206	67	112	682	20
Per cent illiterate.....	3.3	1.2	0.6	2.2	1.3	2.2	6.9	0.7
Native white, number.....	86,186	7,975	5,704	6,497	4,379	4,304	6,588	2,400
Number illiterate.....	298	24	13	29	16	15	28	6
Per cent illiterate.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Foreign-born white, number.....	26,381	1,758	881	2,589	677	710	2,107	343
Number illiterate.....	2,548	53	28	158	49	92	95	12
Per cent illiterate.....	9.7	3.0	3.2	6.1	7.2	13.0	4.5	3.5
Negro, number.....	2,024	52	9	129	24	5	29	2
Number illiterate.....	102	2	.....	15	2	.....	.....	.....
Per cent illiterate.....	5.0	.....	.....	11.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.								
Total number.....	25,544	2,184	1,888	1,794	1,125	1,231	1,850	691
Number illiterate.....	351	14	3	28	6	15	35	4
Per cent illiterate.....	1.4	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.5	1.2	1.9	0.6
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE								
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	35,776	2,809	2,708	2,494	1,587	1,731	2,616	976
Number attending school.....	23,020	1,762	1,900	1,542	1,113	1,149	1,607	700
Per cent attending school.....	64.3	62.7	70.2	61.8	70.1	66.4	61.4	71.7
Number 6 to 9 years.....	10,232	625	820	700	462	500	766	285
Number attending school.....	7,899	475	576	557	376	369	512	232
Number 10 to 14 years.....	10,820	876	899	720	495	560	785	281
Number attending school.....	9,894	758	842	675	404	513	694	272
Number 15 to 17 years.....	6,249	507	473	399	290	329	488	189
Number attending school.....	3,919	323	348	225	206	222	308	148
Number 18 to 20 years.....	8,466	801	516	666	340	342	577	221
Number attending school.....	1,308	206	134	85	67	45	93	48
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.								
Total number.....	21,061	1,501	1,719	1,429	957	1,000	1,551	566
Number attending school.....	17,793	1,238	1,418	1,232	840	882	1,206	504
Per cent attending school.....	84.5	82.1	82.5	86.2	87.8	88.2	77.8	89.0
Native white—Native parentage, number.....	13,560	1,028	1,406	762	753	810	948	453
Number attending school.....	11,507	846	1,164	640	662	669	763	402
Per cent attending school.....	84.9	82.3	82.8	84.0	87.9	82.6	80.5	88.7
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage, number.....	6,143	435	281	575	202	237	244	108
Number attending school.....	5,278	361	223	516	176	203	200	97
Per cent attending school.....	85.9	83.0	79.4	8.7	87.1	85.7	82.0	89.8
Foreign-born white, number.....	881	34	32	81	2	13	33	5
Number attending school.....	673	22	31	68	2	10	27	5
Per cent attending school.....	76.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro, number.....	137	4	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number attending school.....	116	4	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent attending school.....	84.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES								
Dwellings, number.....	30,969	2,112	1,967	2,226	1,426	1,750	3,119	843
Families, number.....	32,092	2,257	1,986	2,351	1,445	1,774	3,178	845

¹ In computing this increase the population of Wind River Indian Reservation in 1900 (1,961) has been deducted from the total population of the county in order to make that total comparable with the total for 1890, which does not include the population of that reservation.

² Comparable figures not available; for combined figures, see note on page 589.

³ Includes 49 whites, specially enumerated in 1890, not distributed by counties.

⁴ Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

TABLE I.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

SUBJECT.	Laramie. ¹	Natrona. ¹	Park. ¹	Sheridan. ¹	Sweet-water. ¹	Uinta.	Weston. ¹	Yellowstone Nat. Park. ¹
POPULATION								
Total population, 1910.....	26,127	4,766	2 4,909	16,324	11,575	16,982	4,960	519
1900.....	20,181	1,785	(?)	5,122	8,455	12,223	3,203	369
1890.....	16,777	1,094		1,972	4,941	7,414	2,422	467
1880.....	6,409				2,561	2,879		
1870.....	2,957				1,916	856		
Increase, 1900-1910.....	5,946	2,981	2 4,909	11,202	3,120	4,759	1,757	150
Per cent of increase.....	29.5	167.0	(?)	218.7	36.9	38.9	54.9	40.7
Increase, 1890-1900.....	3,404	691		3,150	3,514	4,809	781	-98
Per cent of increase.....	20.3	63.2		159.7	71.1	64.9	32.2	-21.0
Land area (square miles).....	6,992	5,353	5,420	2,575	10,500	11,044	4,593	2,004
Population per square mile, 1910.....	3.7	0.9	0.9	6.3	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.2
Rural population per square mile, 1910.....	2.1	0.4	0.9	3.1	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.2
URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY.								
Urban, 1910—Places of 2,500 or more in 1910.....	11,320	2,639		8,408	5,778	2,583		
Same places in 1900.....	14,087	883		1,559	4,383	2,110		
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910.....	-19.6	198.9		439.3	32.4	22.4		
Rural, 1910—Remainder of county in 1910.....	14,807	2,127	2 4,909	7,916	5,797	14,399	4,960	519
Same territory in 1900.....	6,094	1,902	(?)	3,563	4,092	10,113	3,203	369
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910.....	143.0	135.8	(?)	122.2	41.7	42.4	54.0	40.7
Urban, 1900—Places of 2,500 or more in 1900.....	14,087				4,383			
Rural, 1900—Remainder of county in 1900.....	6,094	1,785	(?)	5,122	4,092	12,223	3,203	369
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1910.....	43.3	55.4		51.5	49.0	15.2		
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1900.....	69.8				51.6			
COLOR AND NATIVITY								
White.....	24,089	4,740	4,889	16,029	10,933	16,593	4,938	509
Number in 1900.....	19,837	1,774		5,086	7,697	12,000	3,197	369
Number in 1890.....	16,486	1,092		1,969	4,534	7,813	2,360	(?)
Negro.....	1,607	19	13	183	101	26	5	4
Number in 1900.....	309	7		27	181	23	3	1
Number in 1890.....	299	1		1	6	4	52	(?)
Black.....	1,432	18	7	148	84	22	5	2
Mulatto.....	175	1	6	35	17	4		2
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other (see Tables 1 and 12).....	431	7	7	112	541	363	17	6
Native white—Native parentage.....	14,720	2,829	3,500	10,445	2,444	7,154	2,816	262
Number in 1900.....	11,707	1,774		5,605	2,180	4,580	1,718	172
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	5,505	905	907	2,982	3,370	5,846	999	144
Number in 1900.....	5,567	383		854	2,593	4,708	664	116
Native white—Foreign parentage.....	3,302	507	475	1,812	2,523	3,601	615	89
Native white—Mixed parentage.....	2,203	398	432	1,170	847	2,245	384	55
Foreign-born white.....	3,864	1,006	482	2,602	5,119	3,593	1,123	103
Number in 1900.....	2,563	239		627	2,913	2,773	815	74
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.								
Native white—Native parentage.....	56.3	59.4	71.3	64.0	21.1	42.1	56.8	50.5
Per cent in 1900.....	58.0	64.5		70.4	25.9	37.5	53.6	46.6
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	21.1	19.0	18.5	18.3	29.1	34.4	20.1	27.7
Per cent in 1900.....	27.6	21.5		18.6	30.7	38.5	20.7	31.4
Foreign-born white.....	14.8	21.1	9.8	15.9	44.2	21.2	22.6	19.8
Per cent in 1900.....	12.7	13.4		10.3	34.5	22.7	25.4	20.1
Negro.....	6.2	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.8
Per cent in 1900.....	1.5	0.4		0.5	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES								
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—								
Austria.....	181	156	12	703	1,583	561	204	13
Canada—French.....	25	1	4	10	6	9	7	1
Canada—Other.....	230	54	67	138	47	88	52	7
Denmark.....	122	19	26	48	105	117	54	3
England.....	353	68	78	254	479	708	67	7
Finland.....	11	5	4	32	375	434	10	2
France.....	8	10	7	25	89	21	10	2
Germany.....	571	86	75	302	282	159	83	12
Greece.....	419	2	5	83	551	211	41	
Hungary.....	46	12		107	140	11	25	
Ireland.....	313	202	17	101	107	67	39	
Italy.....	465	15	5	147	453	357	183	12
Mexico.....	9	10		4	26	6	4	
Montenegro.....	1			39	73			12
Norway.....	67	42	17	54	64	24	5	10
Russia.....	337	16	5	81	58	61	68	8
Scotland.....	137	222	34	108	285	331	45	4
Sweden.....	358	81	97	187	144	194	50	6
Switzerland.....	34	8	12	14	4	55	14	
Turkey.....	50	1	4	16	61	18	138	
Wales.....	29	5	7	35	122	99	7	
Other foreign countries.....	92	41	11	114	68	62	24	4
NATIVE WHITE: Both parents born in—								
Austria.....	59	2	2	245	601	218	94	1
Canada—French.....	33	2	5	7	8	15	5	3
Canada—Other.....	94	12	28	60	22	23	13	3
Denmark.....	95	9	21	33	105	175	27	4
England.....	255	81	40	193	319	1,003	43	3
France.....	30	7	1	8	46	15	6	
Germany.....	838	117	120	406	173	147	107	21
Hungary.....	6			36	53	16	21	
Ireland.....	644	116	44	211	161	128	42	18
Italy.....	120	1		36	91	122	62	1
Norway.....	75	6	20	37	36	21	6	2
Russia.....	125	1	2	28	21	32	14	3
Scotland.....	95	69	15	77	253	327	18	8
Sweden.....	305	14	99	105	81	206	29	2
Switzerland.....	15	4	4	14	3	73	2	
Wales.....	16	7	12	26	106	104	6	1
All others of foreign parentage.....	497	109	62	200	444	976	115	10

¹ For changes in boundaries, etc., see page 589.

² For combined figures for Bighorn and Park Counties, see note on page 589.

³ Comparable figures not available; for combined figures, see note on page 589.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

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POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES—Continued.

SUBJECT.	Laramie. ¹	Natrona. ¹	Park. ¹	Sheridan. ¹	Sweet-water. ¹	Uinta.	Weston. ¹	Yellowstone Nat. Park. ¹
SEX								
Total...Male.....	16,381	3,339	2,898	9,870	7,958	9,837	3,149	447
.....Female.....	9,766	1,427	2,011	6,454	3,617	7,145	1,811	72
White...Male.....	14,777	3,323	2,883	9,671	7,371	9,471	3,129	440
.....Female.....	9,312	1,417	2,006	6,358	3,562	7,122	1,809	69
Negro...Male.....	1,183	10	8	97	56	16	3	1
.....Female.....	424	9	5	80	45	10	2	3
MALES OF VOTING AGE								
Total number.....	11,713	2,582	1,942	6,885	5,763	5,664	2,098	385
Number in 1900.....	7,440	832	.....	1,880	4,271	3,820	1,478	233
Native white—Native parentage.....	5,823	1,341	1,227	3,884	1,040	1,857	1,031	194
Number in 1900.....	4,144	493	.....	1,170	1,107	1,882	681	101
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	2,084	444	373	1,063	709	1,318	265	103
Number in 1900.....	1,614	157	.....	832	698	987	221	72
Native white—Foreign parentage.....	1,357	272	208	708	530	906	158	66
Native white—Mixed parentage.....	727	172	165	355	179	412	107	37
Foreign-born white.....	2,386	783	331	1,760	3,479	2,144	782	81
Number in 1900.....	1,649	175	.....	858	1,863	1,450	670	53
Negro.....	1,098	8	5	72	37	11	3	1
Number in 1900.....	98	.....	.....	11	93	17	3	1
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	375	6	6	97	498	334	17	0
PER CENT OF TOTAL.								
Native white—Native parentage.....	49.7	51.9	63.2	56.4	18.0	32.8	49.1	50.4
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	17.8	17.2	19.2	15.4	12.3	23.3	12.6	26.8
Foreign-born white.....	20.4	30.3	17.0	25.7	60.4	37.9	37.3	21.0
Negro.....	8.9	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.								
Naturalized.....	978	280	181	534	911	927	207	36
Having first papers.....	314	109	50	265	186	174	115	27
Alien.....	800	355	65	784	2,146	924	374	18
Unknown.....	234	39	35	186	236	119	26	.....
ILLITERACY								
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.								
Total number illiterate.....	246	65	11	252	707	487	83	2
Per cent illiterate.....	2.1	2.5	0.6	3.7	12.3	8.6	4.0	0.5
Per cent in 1900.....	1.3	0.7	.....	1.9	5.4	12.3	2.4	0.9
Native white, number illiterate.....	15	10	4	12	5	24	8	1
Per cent illiterate.....	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3
Foreign-born white, number illiterate.....	117	55	7	226	581	391	73	1
Per cent illiterate.....	4.9	7.0	2.1	12.8	16.7	18.2	9.3	.....
Negro, number illiterate.....	37	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Per cent illiterate.....	3.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.								
Total number.....	21,722	4,100	3,829	13,209	9,319	12,271	3,875	498
Number illiterate.....	395	75	15	334	942	758	109	2
Per cent illiterate.....	1.8	1.8	0.4	2.5	10.1	6.2	2.8	0.4
Native white, number.....	16,114	3,089	3,337	10,419	3,766	8,398	2,700	387
Number illiterate.....	38	13	7	27	17	53	11	1
Per cent illiterate.....	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
Foreign-born white, number.....	3,711	986	476	2,522	4,939	3,496	1,085	101
Number illiterate.....	193	62	8	238	789	624	96	1
Per cent illiterate.....	5.2	6.3	1.7	11.4	16.0	17.8	8.8	1.0
Negro, number.....	1,484	18	9	163	79	18	4	4
Number illiterate.....	74	.....	.....	2	6	1	.....	.....
Per cent illiterate.....	5.0	.....	.....	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.								
Total number.....	4,280	733	812	2,798	1,799	3,452	849	58
Number illiterate.....	34	8	.....	20	114	60	10	.....
Per cent illiterate.....	0.8	1.1	.....	0.7	0.3	1.7	1.2	.....
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE								
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	5,801	985	1,201	3,948	2,535	5,098	1,225	62
Number attending school.....	3,528	606	850	2,633	1,440	3,417	761	12
Per cent attending school.....	60.8	61.5	70.8	66.7	56.8	67.0	62.1	.....
Number 6 to 9 years.....	1,521	252	389	1,150	736	1,646	376	4
Number attending school.....	1,218	220	316	904	577	1,295	269	3
Number 10 to 14 years.....	1,685	258	385	1,160	734	1,596	380	6
Number attending school.....	1,536	245	360	1,096	646	1,458	330	5
Number 15 to 17 years.....	1,009	151	188	723	390	888	222	3
Number attending school.....	602	103	128	488	170	515	131	2
Number 18 to 20 years.....	1,586	324	239	915	675	968	247	49
Number attending school.....	172	38	46	145	47	149	31	2
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.								
Total number.....	3,206	510	774	2,310	1,470	3,242	756	10
Number attending school.....	2,754	405	676	2,000	1,223	2,753	599	8
Per cent attending school.....	85.9	91.2	87.3	86.6	83.2	84.9	79.2	.....
Native white—Native parentage, number.....	2,135	365	645	1,714	379	1,661	493	8
Number attending school.....	1,863	332	559	1,508	327	1,372	394	6
Per cent attending school.....	87.3	91.0	86.7	88.0	86.3	82.6	79.9	.....
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage, number.....	790	126	125	482	862	1,452	222	2
Number attending school.....	685	114	115	413	724	1,271	178	2
Per cent attending school.....	86.7	90.5	92.0	85.7	84.0	87.5	80.2	.....
Foreign-born white, number.....	192	19	4	96	212	118	40	.....
Number attending school.....	134	19	2	66	159	101	27	.....
Per cent attending school.....	69.8	.....	.....	.....	75.0	85.0	.....	.....
Negro, number.....	82	.....	.....	15	15	7	1	.....
Number attending school.....	69	.....	.....	13	13	7	.....	.....
Per cent attending school.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES								
Dwellings, number.....	5,141	997	1,212	3,376	2,136	3,414	1,161	89
Families, number.....	5,450	1,019	1,220	3,486	2,303	3,497	1,184	97

¹ Uinta County includes population of the Yellowstone National Park, not returned separately by color in 1890.

² Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

TABLE II.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR CHEYENNE.

SUBJECT.	Cheyenne. ¹	SUBJECT.	Cheyenne. ¹	SUBJECT.	Cheyenne. ¹
COLOR AND NATIVITY		FOREIGN NATIONALITIES—Contd.		MALES OF VOTING AGE—Contd.	
Total population, 1910.....	11,320	NATIVE WHITE: Both parents born in—		CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.	
1900.....	14,087	Austria.....	29	Naturalized.....	470
Native white—Native parentage.....	5,917	Canada—French.....	16	Having first papers.....	59
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	2,724	Canada—Other.....	43	Alien.....	326
Foreign-born white.....	1,751	Denmark.....	67	Unknown.....	113
Negro.....	653	England.....	137		
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	275	France.....	18	ILLITERACY	
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES		Germany.....	400	Total number 10 years old and over....	9,589
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—		Ireland.....	425	Number illiterate.....	265
Austria.....	102	Italy.....	30	Native white 10 years old and over.....	7,079
Canada—French.....	17	Norway.....	20	Number illiterate.....	14
Canada—Other.....	127	Russia.....	18	Foreign-born white 10 years old and over.....	1,694
Denmark.....	64	Scotland.....	44	Number illiterate.....	111
England.....	183	Sweden.....	137	Negro 10 years old and over.....	552
France.....	6	Wales.....	9	Number illiterate.....	71
Germany.....	272	All others of foreign parentage ²	283	Illiterate males of voting age.....	159
Greece.....	97				
Hungary.....	23	SEX		SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE	
Ireland.....	195	Total.. Male.....	6,443	Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive....	2,479
Italy.....	202	Female.....	4,877	Number attending school.....	1,537
Mexico.....	6	White.. Male.....	5,854	PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.	
Norway.....	25	Female.....	4,538	Total number.....	1,316
Russia.....	69	Negro.. Male.....	334	Number attending school.....	1,162
Scotland.....	91	Female.....	319	Native white—Native parentage.....	769
Sweden.....	204	MALES OF VOTING AGE		Number attending school.....	687
Switzerland.....	10	Total number.....	4,587	Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	390
Turkey in Asia.....	10	Native white—Native parentage.....	2,243	Number attending school.....	349
Turkey in Europe.....	9	Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	899	Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	390
Wales.....	22	Foreign-born white.....	968	Number attending school.....	49
Other foreign countries.....	17	Negro.....	242	Foreign-born white.....	71
				Number attending school.....	63
				Negro.....	52
				Number attending school.....	82
				DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES	
				Dwellings, number.....	2,080
				Families, number.....	2,310

¹ Part of district 3 annexed in 1909.

² Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

TABLE III.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000.

SUBJECT.	TOTAL, PLACES NAMED.	Casper.	Evanston.	Laramie.	Rawlins.	Rock Springs.	Sheridan.
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY							
Total population, 1910.....	31,901	2,639	2,583	8,237	4,256	5,778	8,408
1900.....	19,439	883	2,110	8,207	2,317	4,363	1,559
Male.....	19,586	1,729	1,451	5,147	2,870	3,596	4,793
Female.....	12,315	910	1,132	3,090	1,386	2,182	3,615
Native white—Native parentage.....	16,448	1,518	1,003	5,111	2,193	731	5,892
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	8,113	536	1,022	1,801	1,148	2,117	1,489
Foreign-born white.....	6,491	561	490	1,153	794	2,684	809
Negro.....	388	17	.....	52	86	80	153
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	461	7	63	120	35	166	65
MALES OF VOTING AGE							
Total number.....	13,740	1,315	881	3,063	2,174	2,327	3,380
Native white—Native parentage.....	6,684	671	323	2,211	1,157	214	2,128
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	2,373	234	235	608	413	285	598
Foreign-born white.....	4,118	397	267	713	547	1,654	540
Naturalized.....	1,754	142	168	378	256	538	272
Negro.....	158	7	.....	20	43	25	63
ILLITERACY							
Total number 10 years old and over.....	26,488	2,248	2,015	7,210	3,622	4,444	6,949
Number illiterate.....	738	42	39	62	50	431	114
Native white 10 years old and over.....	19,367	1,677	1,459	5,911	2,723	1,647	5,950
Number illiterate.....	53	7	7	6	7	11	15
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over.....	6,323	548	493	1,134	788	2,572	798
Number illiterate.....	542	35	32	16	38	329	92
Negro 10 years old and over.....	335	16	.....	45	76	60	138
Number illiterate.....	14	.....	.....	2	5	6	1
Illiterate males of voting age.....	528	37	21	47	36	305	82
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE							
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	7,847	550	713	2,098	930	1,523	2,033
Number attending school.....	5,147	371	438	1,353	608	935	1,442
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.							
Native white, number.....	4,210	286	389	1,102	528	767	1,138
Number attending school.....	3,685	268	345	901	460	658	1,044
Foreign-born white, number.....	211	13	8	26	9	138	17
Number attending school.....	170	13	6	21	3	114	13
Negro, number.....	34	.....	.....	4	6	13	11
Number attending school.....	29	.....	.....	4	4	12	9
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES							
Dwellings, number.....	5,913	439	593	1,409	701	1,095	1,676
Families, number.....	6,327	445	626	1,544	799	1,174	1,769

NOTES REGARDING CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES, ETC., OF COUNTIES.

ALBANY.—Part taken to form part of Converse in 1887.
BIGHORN.—Organized from parts of Fremont and Johnson in 1897; part taken to form Park in 1909.
CARBON.—Part taken to form Natrona in 1890.
CONVERSE.—Organized from parts of Albany and Laramie in 1887.
CROOK.—Part taken to form Weston in 1891.
FREMONT.—Organized from part of Sweetwater in 1884; part taken to form part of Bighorn in 1897.
JOHNSON.—Name changed from Pease in 1879; parts taken to form Sheridan in 1887 and part of Bighorn in 1897.
LARAMIE.—Part taken to form part of Converse in 1887.
NATRONA.—Organized from part of Carbon in 1890.

PARK.—Organized from part of Bighorn in 1911 (act providing for organization passed in 1909).

SHERIDAN.—Organized from part of Johnson in 1887.

SWEETWATER.—Part taken to form Fremont in 1884.

WESTON.—Organized from part of Crook in 1891.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.—Geographically located within the limits of Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana; total population returned in Wyoming.

NOTE.—Bighorn and Park Counties combined.—Total population: 1910, 13,795; 1900, 4,328; increase, 1900-1910, 9,467; per cent of increase, 218.7. Rural population—1910, 13,795; same territory in 1900, 4,328; per cent of increase, 218.7. Rural population—1900, 4,328.

CHAPTER 3.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE STATE AND ITS COUNTIES.

Introduction.—This chapter presents a complete statement of the statistics of agriculture for Wyoming collected at the census of 1910. Statistics of farms and farm property relate to April 15, 1910; those of farm products, expenses, and receipts are for the calendar year 1909.

Definitions.—To assist in securing comparability for its statistics of agriculture, the Bureau of the Census provided the enumerators with certain definitions and instructions, the more important of which were essentially as given below.

Farm.—A "farm" for census purposes is all the land which is directly farmed by one person managing and conducting agricultural operations, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The term "agricultural operations" is used as a general term referring to the work of growing crops, producing other agricultural products, and raising animals, fowls, and bees. A "farm" as thus defined may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate and distinct tracts, and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as where one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is hired by him. Further, when a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a "farm."

In applying the foregoing definition of a "farm" for census purposes, enumerators were instructed to report as a "farm" any tract of 3 or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than 3 acres which produced at least \$250 worth of farm products in the year 1909.

Farmer.—A "farmer" or "farm operator," according to the census definition, is a person who directs the operations of a farm. Hence owners of farms who do not themselves direct the farm operations are not reported as "farmers." Farmers are divided by the Bureau of the Census into three general classes according to the character of their tenure, namely, owners, tenants, and managers.

Farm owners include (1) farmers operating their own land only, and (2) those operating both their own land and some land hired from others. The latter are sometimes referred to in the census reports as "part owners," the term "owners" being then restricted to those owning all their land.

Farm tenants are farmers who, as tenants, renters, or croppers, operate hired land only. They were reported in 1910 in three classes: (1) *Share tenants*—those who pay a certain share of the products, as one-half, one-third, or one-quarter; (2) *share-cash tenants*—those who pay a share of the products for part of the land rented by them and cash for part; and (3) *cash tenants*—those who pay a cash rental or a stated amount of labor or products, such as \$7, 10 bushels of wheat, or 100 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Managers are farmers who are conducting farm operations for the owner for wages or a salary.

Farm land.—Farm land is divided into (1) improved land, (2) woodland, and (3) all other unimproved land. The same classification was followed in 1880. At former censuses, except that of 1880, farm land was divided into improved land and unimproved land, woodland being included with unimproved land. *Improved*

land includes all land regularly tilled or mowed, land pastured and cropped in rotation, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, vineyards, and nurseries, and land occupied by farm buildings. *Woodland* includes all land covered with natural or planted forest trees, which produce, or later may produce, firewood or other forest products. *All other unimproved land* includes brush land, rough or stony land, swamp land, and any other land which is not improved or in forest. The census classification of farm land as "improved land," "woodland," and "other unimproved land" is one not always easy for the farmers or enumerators to make, and the statistics therefore must be considered at best only a close approximation.

Total value of farm products.—No attempt has been made at this census to compute or even to estimate approximately the total value of farm products. Among the numerous difficulties which stand in the way of obtaining a total which would be at once comprehensive, free from duplication, and confined exclusively to the products of a definite period of time are the following:

(1) The duplication resulting from the feeding of farm crops to farm live stock, when the value both of the products derived from such live stock and of the crops are included in the same total. In 1900 an attempt was made to eliminate this duplication by means of an inquiry as to the total value of the products of each farm fed to the live stock on that farm, but aside from the fact that this would not eliminate the duplication where the products of one farm are fed to the live stock of another farm, it is believed that the farmers were unable to make even approximately accurate answers to the inquiry, and it was accordingly not included in the schedule for 1910.

(2) The fact that farmers may buy domestic animals during the census year which are subsequently sold or slaughtered during the same year and that it is impossible to eliminate the duplication accurately; and the further fact that the value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered, or of forest products cut, during a given year (as well as some other minor items) does not usually represent a value created wholly during that year, and that it is quite impossible to ascertain the value created during the year.

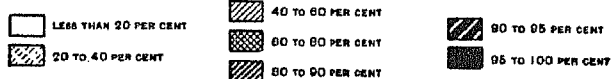
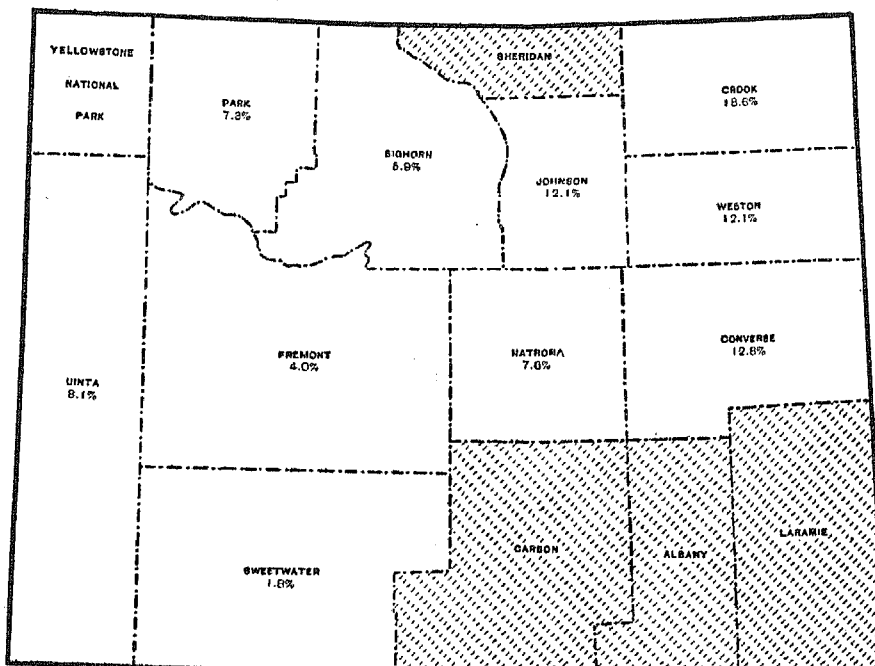
(3) The fact that the returns for some products are incomplete. The returns for all products are to a considerable extent estimates made by the farmers. Special difficulty was encountered in cases where the person in possession of the farm in April, 1910, when the census was taken, was not in possession of it during the crop year 1909. In such cases the farmer was not always able to report completely and accurately the products of the land for the preceding year. It is probable that the returns for the principal crops are in general fairly accurate, but that those for minor crops and for dairy and poultry products are frequently understated, particularly because the home consumption was disregarded or underestimated. In the belief that no accurate result could be obtained from such an inquiry, the Bureau of the Census did not even attempt to ascertain the total quantity and value of certain by-products, such as straw and cornstalks, which are of considerable importance, the schedule calling only for the value of such by-products sold.

PER CENT OF LAND AREA IN FARMS, AND AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM LAND PER ACRE, IN WYOMING,
BY COUNTIES: 1910.

PER CENT OF LAND AREA IN FARMS.

[Per cent for the state, 18.7.]

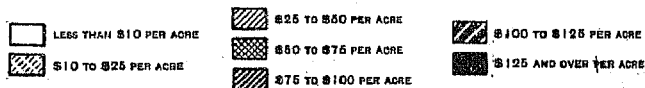
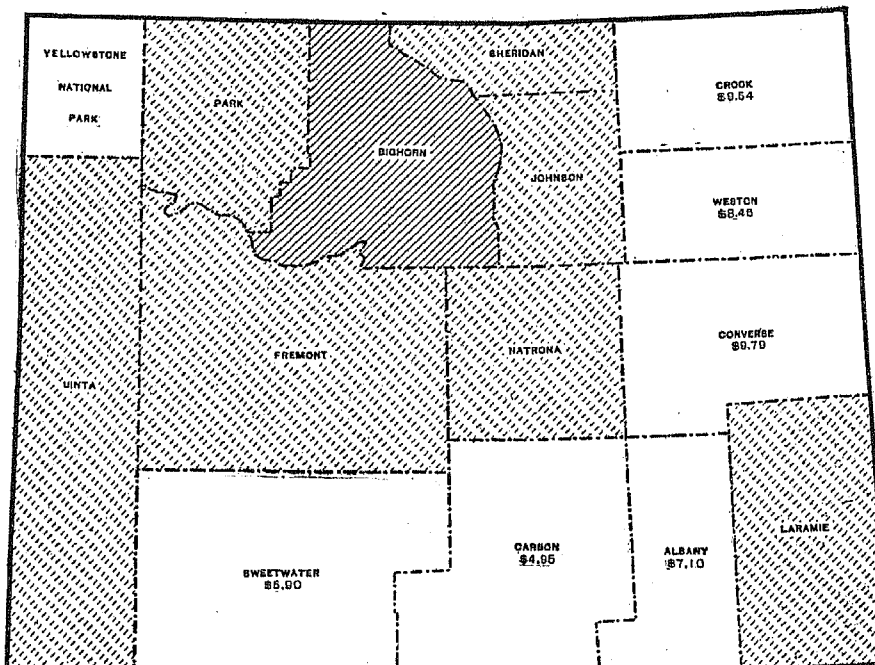
The per cent of land area in farms, when less than 20, is inserted under the county name.



AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM LAND PER ACRE.

[Average for the state, \$10.41.]

When the value is less than \$10 per acre, it is inserted under the county name.



FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.

Wyoming ranks eighth in land area and forty-eighth in population among the states and territories of continental United States. Very little of the state lies at an elevation of less than 4,000 feet and more than one-half of the total area of the state exceeds an elevation of 6,000 feet above sea level.

The Black Hills occupy a small area in the extreme northeastern part of the state.

The High Plains, forming the remainder of the eastern portion of Wyoming, rise from an altitude of 4,000 feet along the state line to altitudes of 7,000 feet along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and also occupy large areas of the southern and southwestern portions of the state. Mountain masses form practically all of the northwestern section, and mountain ranges are also found in the southeastern region.

Except in a few counties in the northeastern part of the state, the rainfall over the state is not usually sufficient for growing crops without irrigation, the normal annual precipitation ranging from 10 to 15 inches. Irrigation is practiced in all sections of the state where water is available.

The two maps on the opposite page show, for the

different counties, the proportion of the total land area which is in farms and the average value of farm land per acre. Of the state's entire land area slightly more than one-eighth (13.7 per cent) is in farms. In ten counties the proportion is less than 20 per cent, while in each of the remaining four counties—Sheridan, Carbon, Albany, and Laramie—it is between 20 and 40 per cent. Of the latter counties three are in the southeastern corner of the state and one in the extreme northern part. The average value of farm land per acre for the state as a whole is \$10.41. In Bighorn County the average value is between \$25 and \$50 per acre, while in the five counties adjoining Bighorn, and in Uinta County, in the western part of the state, and Laramie County, in the southeastern part, it is between \$10 and \$25 per acre. In six counties along the eastern and southern boundaries the average is less than \$10 per acre.

Progress during the decade 1900 to 1910.—The following table summarizes for the state the more significant facts relating to population and land area, the number, value, and acreage of farms, and the value of all other farm property in 1910 and 1900:

NUMBER, AREA, AND VALUE OF FARMS.	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	INCREASE. ¹	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Population.....	145,965	92,531	53,434	57.7
Number of all farms.....	10,987	6,095	4,892	80.3
Approximate land area of the state..... acres..	62,460,160	62,460,160		
Land in farms..... acres..	8,543,010	8,124,536	418,474	5.2
Improved land in farms..... acres..	1,256,160	792,332	463,828	58.5
Average acres per farm.....	777.6	1,333.0	-555.4	-41.7
Value of farm property:				
Total.....	\$167,189,081	\$67,477,407	\$99,711,674	147.8
Land.....	88,908,276	23,434,010	65,474,266	279.4
Buildings.....	9,007,001	3,531,520	5,475,481	155.0
Implements and machinery.....	3,668,294	1,366,000	2,302,294	168.5
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....	65,605,510	39,145,877	26,459,633	67.6
Average value of all property per farm.....	\$15,217	\$11,071	\$4,146	37.4
Average value of land per acre.....	\$10.41	\$2.88	\$7.53	261.5

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

NOTE.—Ranges or ranches using the public domain for grazing purposes but not owning or leasing land were counted as farms in 1910 and 1900. They were included as owned or managed, free from mortgage, and under 3 acres in size. The counting of these ranges as farms affects all totals, averages, and percentages in which the number of farms is a factor. In 1910 there were 273 such ranges included as farms.

Between 1900 and 1910 there was an increase of 4,892, or 80.3 per cent, in the number of farms in Wyoming, as compared with an increase of 57.7 per cent in the population of the state. The total farm acreage is reported as 8,543,010, compared with 8,124,536 in 1900, an increase of 5.2 per cent. In Fremont County, which includes the Shoshone Indian Reservation, an apparent decrease of 1,461,324 acres occurred, this decrease arising from the different methods pursued at the two censuses in reporting Indian land. In 1900 the entire reservation was reported as constituting a single farm,

while in 1910 very little of it was reported as farm land, a large part of it, in fact, having been returned to the Government domain. For the state as a whole, exclusive of Fremont County, the increase in farm acreage is 1,879,798, or 29.6 per cent. The acreage of improved land increased 58.5 per cent during the decade. The average size of the farms decreased 41.7 per cent, the higher average size in 1900 being due largely to the inclusion of large tracts of range land not reported as farm land in 1910, and of the Indian reservation above referred to.

The total value of farm property, which includes that of land, buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock (domestic animals, poultry, and bees), has increased by \$99,712,000, or 147.8 per cent, since 1900. Land alone increased in value by 279.4 per cent, compared with an increase of 168.5 per cent in the value of implements and machinery, of 155 per cent in that of buildings, and of 67.6 per cent in that of live stock. In considering the increase of values in agriculture the general increase in the prices of commodities in the last 10 years should be borne in mind.

The average value of a farm, including its equipment, is \$15,217, an increase of 37.4 per cent over the value in 1900. During the decade the average value of land per acre has increased from \$2.88 to \$10.41, a gain of \$7.53, or 261.5 per cent. This low average for 1900 was largely due to the inclusion of a considerable acreage of very low-priced range land for which no report was secured in 1910; the increase is therefore in part misleading.

Irrigation.—Of the 10,987 farms in the state, 6,297, or 57.3 per cent, were reported as irrigated in 1909. The acreage reported as irrigated in 1909 was 1,133,302 acres, or 90.2 per cent of the improved land in farms. The area to which enterprises existing in 1910 were capable of supplying water was 1,639,510 acres, and the total land included in projects completed or under way in 1910 was 2,224,298 acres.

Population, number of farms, and farm acreage: 1870 to 1910.—The table following presents, for the state as a whole for each census from 1870 to 1910, inclusive, a statement of the total population, the number of farms, and the acreage of farm land and of improved land in farms. It also gives the percentage of the land area in farms, the percentage of farm land improved, and the percentage of increase during each decade in the number of farms and in the land in farms.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	FARMS.		LAND IN FARMS.			Per cent of land area in farms.	Per cent of farm land improved.
		Number.	Per cent of increase.	All land.		Improved land (acres).		
				Acres.	Per cent of increase.			
1910.....	145,965	10,987	80.3	8,543,010	5.2	1,256,160	13.7	14.7
1900.....	92,631	6,095	95.0	8,124,530	343.9	792,332	13.0	9.8
1890.....	62,655	3,125	583.8	1,830,432	1,371.0	476,831	2.9	26.1
1880.....	20,789	457	161.1	124,433	2,706.5	83,122	0.2	66.8
1870 ¹	9,118	176	.....	4,341	.....	338	(*)	7.8

¹ No data prior to 1870. Organized as a territory in 1868.
² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

During the 40 years since 1870 the population of the state has increased from 9,118 to 145,965, or fifteen-fold, the greatest absolute increase during the period being that of 53,434 for the last decade. During each of the four decades covered by the table an increase has occurred in the number of farms, in the total farm acreage, and in the acreage of improved farm land. The number of farms is now 10,987, an increase of 80.3 per cent as compared with the number for 1900 (6,095) and more than three times the number for 1890 (3,125).

The total land area of the state is approximately 62,460,160 acres, of which 8,543,010 acres, or 13.7 per cent, are included in farms. Of the farm land, 1,256,160 acres, or 14.7 per cent, are reported as improved. In 1890 the total acreage of land in farms was only 1,830,432, of which 476,831, or 26.1 per cent, were reported as improved; earlier censuses show very little agriculture. Since that time the extensive development of the live stock industry has resulted in the utilization of large areas of unimproved land. Much of this land is in forest reserves and Indian reservations, and in 1900 was leased to live stock farmers. At the 1910 census, however, the land itself is in many cases not leased, but the farmers are given the privilege of keeping domestic animals upon it at a charge based primarily on the number of animals rather than on the acreage utilized. The acreage which these farmers used in 1900 was reported as part of their farms, but at the census of 1910 the acreage of these tracts was as a rule not reported at all. Hence the total farm acreage reported for 1910 is not entirely comparable with that reported for 1900.

It was pointed out in the census reports for 1900 that the increasing use of this unimproved land by live stock farmers between 1890 and 1900 was the main factor accounting for the decrease in the proportion of farm land improved, this proportion having been 26.1 per cent in 1890 and only 9.8 per cent in 1900. Another factor contributing to this result was the more strict construction of the word "improved" in 1900 than in 1890. Although the failure to report in 1910 much land which in 1900 was classified as unimproved would tend to increase the proportion reported as improved in 1910, this has been partially counteracted by the tendency toward a more strict construction as to what constitutes improved land, much of the acreage which in 1890 and in 1900 was reported as improved being now reported as unimproved. It may be noted that although the proportion reported as improved at the census of 1910 (14.7 per cent) is greater than in 1900 it is still less than in 1890.

Values of farm property: 1870 to 1910.—The agricultural changes in Wyoming since 1870, as reflected in the values of the several classes of farm property, are shown in the table which follows:

CENSUS YEAR.	FARM PROPERTY.							
	Total.		Land and buildings.		Implements and machinery.		Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.	
	Value.	Per cent of increase.	Value.	Per cent of increase.	Value.	Per cent of increase.	Value.	Per cent of increase.
1910...	\$167,189,081	147.8	\$97,915,277	263.1	\$3,668,294	168.5	\$65,605,510	67.6
1900.....	87,477,407	99.8	26,965,630	86.5	1,366,000	161.6	39,145,877	108.4
1890.....	133,768,431	238.9	14,400,880	1,629.9	522,250	447.0	18,785,301	104.6
1880.....	110,113,484	2,614.6	835,895	5,644.9	95,482	1,985.7	9,182,107	2,498.0
1870 ²	372,563	.....	14,850	.....	4,578	.....	353,435	.....

¹ Includes estimated value of range animals.
² Computed gold values, being 80 per cent of the currency values reported.
³ No data prior to 1870. Organized as a territory in 1868.

The total wealth in the form of farm property in Wyoming is \$167,189,000, of which nearly three-fifths, or \$97,915,000, is contributed by land and buildings. The value of land and buildings is more than three and one-half times as great as it was in 1900, having increased 263.1 per cent during the decade. In 1870 the value was but \$14,550 and since that date has continuously increased. A continuous advance has also occurred in the value of live stock and in that of implements and machinery. In each of the three classes the absolute gain during the last 10 years has been greater than during any other decade covered by the table.

In comparing the value of the individual classes of farm property it may be noted that at the census of 1900, as at preceding censuses, the greatest value was reported for live stock, with land and buildings second in importance, but that since 1900 these two classes have changed places. Of the total value of farm property in 1900, the value of live stock formed 58 per cent, that of land and buildings 40 per cent, and that of implements and machinery 2 per cent, while at the present time the proportions are 39.2 per cent, 58.6 per cent, and 2.2 per cent, respectively.

Average acreage and values per farm: 1870 to 1910.—The changes which have taken place during the past 40 years in the average acreage of Wyoming farms and in the average values of the various classes of farm property, as well as in the average value per acre of land and buildings, are shown in the following table:

CENSUS YEAR.	Average acres per farm.	AVERAGE VALUE PER FARM. ¹				Average value of land and buildings per acre.
		All farm property.	Land and buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.	
1910.....	777.6	\$15,217	\$8,912	\$334	\$5,971	\$11.46
1900.....	1,333.0	11,071	4,424	224	6,423	3.22
1890.....	585.7	10,806	4,627	167	6,011	7.90
1880.....	272.3	22,130	1,829	209	20,092	6.72
1870 ^{2,4}	24.8	2,129	83	26	2,020	3.35

¹ Averages are based on "all farms" in state.
² Includes estimated value of range animals.
³ Computed gold values, being 80 per cent of the currency values reported.
⁴ No data prior to 1870. Organized as a territory in 1868.

One striking characteristic of Wyoming is the great area of semiarid land utilized for grazing purposes only, or left unutilized. Upon this land are located many very large farms or ranches, and these holdings give a high average acreage per farm. Farms other than those used almost exclusively for grazing are not, on the average, unusually large.

The average size of a Wyoming farm is 777.6 acres, showing a decrease as compared with 1900, when it was 1,333 acres, but an increase as compared with 1890, when it was 585.7 acres. In 1870 and 1880 there was much free land not in farms but utilized for grazing purposes; the inclusion of this land in farms in 1890 and in 1900 tended to increase the average size. Since 1900 the change in policy as to land in forest reserves

and Indian reservations above referred to has excluded a considerable acreage from the category of farm land, and so reduced the average size of farms.

The average value of the Wyoming farm has increased during the last 20 years from \$10,806 in 1890 to \$11,071 in 1900 and \$15,217 in 1910. In 1880 the average value was \$22,130. In that year, however, live stock on free public ranges contributed much to the reported high average. The average value of land and buildings per acre is \$11.46, an increase as compared with 1900, when it was \$3.32, and with 1890, when it was \$7.90. The very low average value per acre in 1900 was due to the inclusion of much land not reported as farm land in 1910.

Farm tenure: 1880 to 1910.—The following table shows the distribution of the farms of the state according to character of tenure at each census since 1880:

TENURE.	1910	1900	1890	1880
Number of all farms.....	10,987	6,095	3,125	457
Farms operated by owners and managers	10,090	5,631	2,993	444
Farms consisting of owned land only....	8,677	4,007	(¹)	(¹)
Farms consisting of owned and hired land.....	1,402	1,178	(¹)	(¹)
Farms operated by managers.....	311	446	(¹)	(¹)
Farms operated by tenants.....	897	464	132	13
Share tenants.....	407	233	71	8
Share-cash tenants ²	27			
Cash tenants.....	266	231	61	5
Tenure not specified ³	197			
Per cent of farms operated by—				
Owners and managers.....	91.8	92.4	95.8	97.1
Tenants.....	8.2	7.6	4.2	2.9
Share and share-cash.....	4.0	3.8	2.3	1.8
Cash and nonspecified.....	4.2	3.8	1.9	1.1

¹ Not reported separately.
² Share-cash tenants were doubtless largely included with share tenants in 1900, 1890, and 1880.
³ Prior to 1910 nonspecified tenants were included with cash tenants.

The number of all farms, and therefore of all farm operators, is 10,987. Of these operators, 9,779 are classified as owners, 311 as managers, and 897 as tenants. Of the owners, 8,677 operate land owned exclusively by them, while 1,102 operate land which they rent in addition to that which they own. The farmers classified as tenants are further distributed according to the character of their tenure; thus 407 are share tenants, 27 share-cash tenants, and 266 cash tenants. For 197 no report relative to character of tenure was secured.

During the past decade the number of tenant farms has increased from 464 to 897, a gain of 433. In 1880 about 1 farm in every 35 was in the hands of a tenant; in 1890 the proportion was about 1 in every 24; in 1900, 1 in every 13; and in 1910, about 1 in every 12. The proportion of tenancy in Wyoming in 1910 (8.2 per cent), although greater than for any of the preceding decades, is less than one-fourth of the average for the United States as a whole (37 per cent). In order to compare the figures for the various classes for 1910 with those for earlier censuses, it is necessary to group the share-cash

tenants with the share tenants and those of non-specified tenure with the cash tenants. Until 1910 the former group of tenants slightly outnumbered the latter; in 1910 the number in the latter group was the more numerous.

The following table shows the total and improved acreage and the value of land and buildings for farms operated by owners (including part owners), managers, and tenants, respectively:

FARMS OPERATED BY—	ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	8,543,010	8,124,536	1,256,160	792,332	\$97,915,277	\$26,965,630
Owners.....	5,152,581	4,022,941	940,372	546,337	71,276,554	16,510,440
Managers.....	2,862,092	3,608,155	189,900	190,744	17,184,459	8,595,590
Tenants.....	527,437	493,440	125,888	55,251	9,454,264	1,859,500

The following table shows the per cent distribution by tenure groups of the items in the preceding table, and also of the number of farms:

FARMS OPERATED BY—	PER CENT OF TOTAL.							
	Number of farms.		All land in farms.		Improved land in farms.		Value of land and buildings.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	89.0	85.1	60.3	49.5	74.9	69.0	72.8	61.2
Managers.....	2.8	7.3	33.5	44.4	15.1	24.1	17.5	31.9
Tenants.....	8.2	7.6	6.2	6.1	10.0	7.0	9.7	6.9

It will be seen that, in 1910, 60.3 per cent of all land in farms was in farms operated by their owners (including part owners), 33.5 per cent in farms operated by managers, and 6.2 per cent in farms operated by tenants, the percentage for owners and for tenants being higher and that for managers lower than in 1900.

As shown by the next table, the average size of farms operated by managers in 1910 (9,205.8 acres) was somewhat less than sixteen times as great as that of farms operated by tenants (588 acres), which was in turn larger than that of farms operated by owners (526.9 acres). The average size of farms operated by managers increased between 1900 and 1910, while that of farms operated by owners and by tenants decreased. In 1910 the percentage of farm land improved was highest for farms operated by tenants and lowest for those operated by managers.

FARMS OPERATED BY—	AVERAGE ACRES PER FARM.				PER CENT OF FARM LAND IMPROVED.		AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.			
	All land.		Improved land.		PER CENT OF FARM LAND IMPROVED.		Per farm.		Per acre.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	777.6	1,333.0	114.3	130.0	14.7	9.8	\$8,912	\$4,424	\$11.46	\$3.32
Owners.....	526.9	775.9	96.2	105.4	18.3	13.6	7,289	3,184	13.83	4.10
Managers.....	9,205.8	8,090.0	610.6	427.7	6.6	5.3	55,255	19,278	6.00	2.38
Tenants.....	588.0	1,033.4	140.3	110.1	23.9	11.2	10,540	4,008	17.92	3.77

Farm mortgages: 1890 to 1910.—The Eleventh Census (1890) was the first to collect data relating to mortgage debt on farms. The basis of the returns was the "farm home" occupied by its owner. The same class of information was secured by the population schedules of the Twelfth Census (1900). The agricultural schedules of the Thirteenth Census (1910) secured practically the same information, except that the basis was "owned farms" instead of "owned farm homes"—a difference involving, however, no appreciable incomparability.

The following table relates to farms operated by persons owning all or part of the land, and shows for 1910 (1) the number of such farms reported as free from mortgage; (2) the number reported as mortgaged; and (3) the number for which no mortgage reports were secured. Comparable items are included for 1900 and 1890.

CLASS.	OWNED FARMS. ¹		OWNED FARM HOMES.		OWNED FARM HOMES. ²	
	1910		1900		1890	
	Number.	Per cent. ³	Number.	Per cent. ³	Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	9,779		5,065		2,796	
Free from mortgage.....	7,815	80.3	4,095	87.8	2,431	87.0
Mortgaged.....	1,923	19.7	569	12.2	365	13.0
Unknown.....	41		401			

¹ Includes all farms owned in whole or in part by the operator.
² The 173 "owned farm homes" for which no reports were secured were distributed between "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged" in 1890.
³ Per cent of combined total of "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged."

In 1910 the total number of farms owned in whole or in part by the operators was 9,779. Of this number 7,815 were reported as free from mortgage; 1,923 were reported as mortgaged; and for 41 no report relative to mortgage indebtedness was obtained. The number of mortgaged farms constituted 19.7 per cent of the total number of owned farms, exclusive of those for which no mortgage report was obtained. The percentage is somewhat larger than it was in 1900 and 1890. It may be noted that the percentages given for the three censuses are comparable, but that the number of mortgaged and unmortgaged farms reported in 1890 is not entirely comparable with the numbers reported at the later censuses because at the census of 1890 the farms for which no reports were secured were distributed between the two classes of mortgaged and unmortgaged farms. It can be seen, however, that from 1890 to 1910 the absolute number of farms free from mortgage increased much more than the number mortgaged.

The statement of mortgage debt and of the value of mortgaged farm property is restricted to the farms of those farmers who own all of their land and report the amount as well as the fact of indebtedness. Of the 1,923 farms reported as mortgaged, 1,606 are wholly owned by the farmers, and for 1,531 of these the amount of mortgage debt is reported. Only these last-mentioned farms are included for 1910 in the

next table, which presents data relating to mortgaged farms for 1910 and 1890. In this connection it should be noted that in 1890 the amount of mortgage debt of farms with incomplete reports was estimated according to the percentages and averages obtained from farms with full reports, but that no such estimate is here made for 1910. The table gives a comparative statement of the value of mortgaged farms owned entirely by their operators and the amount of indebtedness, together with the average value of such farms, the average debt per farm, and the average equity per farm for 1910 and 1890. Data regarding the amount of mortgage debt were not obtained in 1900.

	OWNED FARMS OR FARM HOMES MORTGAGED.		INCREASE.	
	1910 ¹	1890 ²	Amount.	Per cent.
Number.....	1,531	365		
Value—Land and buildings.....	\$16,675,387	\$1,313,894		
Amount of mortgage debt.....	\$4,207,983	\$455,061		
Per cent of debt to value.....	25.2	34.6		
Average value per farm.....	\$10,892	\$3,600	\$7,292	202.6
Average debt per farm.....	\$2,749	\$1,247	\$1,502	120.4
Average equity per farm.....	\$8,143	\$2,353	\$5,790	246.1

¹ Includes only farms consisting wholly of owned land and reporting value of farm and amount of debt.
² Includes all owned farm homes, estimates being made of value of farms and amount of debt for all defective reports.

The average debt of the mortgaged farm increased in the 20 years between 1890 and 1910 from \$1,247 to \$2,749, or 120.4 per cent, while the average value of such farms rose from \$3,600 to \$10,892, or 202.6 per cent. Thus the owner's equity increased from \$2,353 to \$8,143, or 246.1 per cent. As a result of the greater relative increase in the total farm value than in the total farm debt, the mortgage indebtedness, which was 34.6 per cent of the value of the mortgaged farms in 1890, had decreased to 25.2 per cent of this value in 1910.

Farms by size groups: 1910 and 1900.—The following table shows the distribution of farms by size groups at the censuses of 1910 and 1900:

SIZE GROUP.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		INCREASE. ¹		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900
					1910	1900
Total.....	10,987	6,095	4,892	80.3	100.0	100.0
Under 3 acres.....	284	450	-175	-38.1	2.6	7.5
3 to 9 acres.....	83	28	55	196.4	0.8	0.5
10 to 19 acres.....	53	15	38	253.3	0.5	0.3
20 to 49 acres.....	338	75	263	350.7	3.1	1.2
50 to 99 acres.....	645	257	388	151.0	5.9	4.2
100 to 174 acres.....	3,816	2,201	1,615	73.4	34.7	36.1
175 to 259 acres.....	783	328	455	138.7	7.1	5.4
260 to 499 acres.....	2,846	1,092	1,754	160.6	25.9	17.9
500 to 999 acres.....	984	723	261	36.1	9.0	11.9
1,000 acres and over..	1,155	917	238	26.0	10.5	15.0

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

More than one-third (34.7 per cent) of the farms in the state are from 100 to 174 acres in size, and slightly more than one-fourth (25.9 per cent) comprise from 260 to 499 acres. It may be noted that these two groups, which include the 160-acre and 320-acre farms,

together comprise over three-fifths of the total number of farms in the state, and, further, that the absolute increase in these two groups during the decade was nearly twice as great as that in all the other groups combined.

The number of places "under 3 acres" reported as farms decreased 38.1 per cent during the 10 years from 1900 to 1910. The numbers in all the other groups increased, but at varying rates, so that the relative importance of the groups has changed somewhat during the decade. Farms of 3 to 99 acres and those of 175 to 499 acres constituted a larger percentage of the total number of farms in 1910 than in 1900, and farms of 100 to 174 acres and those of 500 or more acres a smaller proportion.

The following table shows the total and improved acreage and the value of land and buildings for farms of various size groups, consolidating into one group the farms of less than 20 acres (numbering in all 420), and also the farms of between 175 and 499 acres (numbering 3,629):

SIZE GROUP.	ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	8,543,010	8,124,536	1,256,160	792,332	\$97,915,277	\$26,965,530
Under 20 acres.....	1,116	511	951	318	389,689	49,630
20 to 49 acres.....	12,610	3,119	8,941	1,838	794,290	357,720
50 to 99 acres.....	49,985	21,745	33,007	8,685	2,310,865	247,430
100 to 174 acres.....	595,182	345,038	174,978	106,689	12,457,188	2,061,540
175 to 499 acres.....	1,166,263	498,993	330,228	143,603	22,562,822	4,217,850
500 to 999 acres.....	703,831	590,490	189,064	138,153	13,119,637	6,922,380
1,000 acres and over..	6,014,023	6,604,645	518,991	392,989	46,280,826	12,508,980

The following table shows the per cent distribution, by size groups, of the items presented in the preceding table, and also of the number of farms:

SIZE GROUP.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.							
	Number of farms.		All land in farms.		Improved land in farms.		Value of land and buildings.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 acres.....	3.8	8.2	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	(¹)	0.4	0.2
20 to 49 acres.....	3.1	1.2	0.1	(¹)	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.3
50 to 99 acres.....	5.9	4.2	0.6	0.3	2.6	1.1	2.4	0.9
100 to 174 acres.....	34.7	36.1	7.0	4.2	13.9	13.5	12.7	9.9
175 to 499 acres.....	33.0	23.3	13.7	6.1	26.3	18.1	23.0	15.6
500 to 999 acres.....	9.0	11.9	8.2	7.3	15.1	17.4	13.4	25.7
1,000 acres and over..	10.5	15.0	70.4	82.0	41.3	49.6	47.3	46.4

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of the total farm acreage of the state in 1910, 70.4 per cent was in farms of 1,000 acres and over, this being from the standpoint of aggregate acreage by far the most important size group, although it comprised only 10.5 per cent of the total number of farms. Between 1900 and 1910 there was a decrease in the proportion of the total acreage which was in farms of 1,000 acres or over, offset by increases in the proportion in every other size group.

In general, as shown by the next table, the percentage of farm land improved diminishes as the size of the farms increases. For this reason and also because

buildings have normally a higher value in proportion to farm acreage on small than on large farms, the average value of land and buildings per acre of land also diminishes with the increase in the size of the farms; it is very much higher for the farms under 20 acres in size than for those of any other group.

SIZE GROUP.	PER CENT OF FARM LAND IMPROVED.		AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.			
	1910	1900	Per farm.		Per acre.	
			1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	14.7	9.8	\$8,912	\$4,424	\$11.46	\$8.32
Under 20 acres.....	85.2	62.2	928	99	349.09	67.12
20 to 49 acres.....	70.9	58.9	2,350	4,770	62.99	114.69
50 to 99 acres.....	66.0	39.9	3,583	903	46.23	11.33
100 to 174 acres.....	29.4	30.9	3,204	1,209	20.93	7.71
175 to 499 acres.....	28.3	28.8	6,217	2,970	19.35	8.45
500 to 999 acres.....	26.9	23.4	13,333	9,575	18.64	11.72
1,000 acres and over.....	8.6	5.9	40,070	13,641	7.70	1.88

Color and nativity of farmers: 1910.—Prior to the Thirteenth Census no attempt was made to secure information on the farm schedules concerning the nativity of farmers. The table in the next column shows the color and nativity of farm operators by character of tenure for 1910.

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	FARM OPERATORS.							
	Total.		Own-ers.	Ten-ants.	Man-agers.	Per cent of total.		
	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribution.				Own-ers.	Ten-ants.	Man-agers.
Total.....	10,987	100.0	9,779	897	311	89.0	8.2	2.8
Native white.....	9,019	82.1	7,965	795	259	88.3	8.8	2.9
Foreign-born white..	1,903	17.3	1,753	99	51	92.1	5.2	2.7
Negro and other nonwhite.....	65	0.6	61	3	1	93.8	4.6	1.5

More than four-fifths of the Wyoming farmers were native whites and nearly one-fifth foreign-born whites. Only 65, or six-tenths of 1 per cent of the total, were nonwhite; 44 being Indians; 19, negroes; 1, Chinese; and 1, Japanese. Of the native-born white farmers, 8.8 per cent were tenants; of the foreign born, 5.2 per cent.

Of the 1,903 foreign-born white farmers in Wyoming in 1910, 324 were born in England, 321 in Germany, 252 in Sweden, 178 in Scotland, 160 in Canada, 147 in Denmark, 122 in Ireland, 79 in Austria, 55 in Norway, and 52 in Switzerland. Other European countries were represented by 203 farmers, and non-European countries, other than Canada, by 10.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, POULTRY, AND BEES.

Domestic animals on farms: 1910.—The census of 1910 was taken as of April 15, and that of 1900 as of June 1. Since a great many domestic animals are born during the six weeks between April 15 and June 1, and on the other hand a considerable number of older animals are slaughtered or die during the same period, the numbers of the different classes of animals for the two censuses are not closely comparable, and the same is true in somewhat less degree of the values. For this reason the figures for 1900 are not presented here, but in the general reports of the census the figures for the several states will be presented and the extent to which their comparability is affected by the change in the date of enumeration will be discussed.

Of the total number of farms enumerated, 10,151, or 92.4 per cent, report domestic animals of some kind, the number without any domestic animals being only 836.

Of all farms, 73.2 per cent report cattle, 67.4 per cent "dairy cows," and only 38.6 per cent "other cows." The number of cows not kept for dairy purposes is, however, more than nine times as great as that of "dairy cows."

The farms reporting "dairy cows" show an average of over 4 per farm, while those reporting "other cows" show an average of about 72. All classes of cattle except calves increased materially in number during the decade. The census of 1900 was taken as of June 1, after all the spring calves were born, while that of 1910 was taken as of April 15, before the close of the calving season and when the calves on hand were on the average younger than at the enumeration

of 1900. As a result, the calves enumerated were fewer in number and of lower average value in 1910 than in 1900, the number reported decreasing from 126,770 to 45,987, and the average value decreasing from \$14.11 to \$10.28.

Horses are reported by 88.9 per cent of all the farms in the state. It is noteworthy that 38.9 per cent report colts born in 1909 and 16.9 per cent spring colts. The average value of mature horses is over three times that reported in 1900.

Mules are reported by 5.7 per cent of the farms, the number of this class of animals being only 1.3 per cent of the number of horses. The average values of mules are considerably higher than those of horses of the corresponding age groups.

Sheep and lambs are reported from 1,643 farms, or 15 per cent of all farms in the state. Of these farms, about one-half report spring lambs, the number of the latter being equal to 14.4 per cent of the number of ewes. This decidedly small proportion is doubtless due to the early date of enumeration. Ewes are reported from all but 112 of the farms reporting sheep, the average number being 2,583 per farm reporting. The farms reporting rams and wethers show an average of 692 per farm. The average flock, excluding spring lambs, numbers 2,938, while in 1900 it numbered 3,092.

The next table summarizes the statistics of domestic animals for the state, recorded as of April 15, 1910. Cattle and sheep are divided into age and sex groups, while horses, mules, and swine are presented by age groups only.

AGE AND SEX GROUP.	FARMS REPORTING.		ANIMALS.		
	Number.	Percent of all farms.	Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total.....	10,151	92.4	.....	\$65,384,559	.....
Cattle	8,045	73.2	767,427	22,697,387	\$29.58
Dairy cows (cows and heifers kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909).....	7,407	67.4	32,699	1,387,273	42.43
Other cows (cows and heifers not kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909).....	4,246	38.6	307,189	9,410,305	30.63
Heifers born in 1909.....	4,868	44.3	83,896	1,658,749	19.77
Calves born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	4,293	39.1	45,987	472,620	10.28
Steers and bulls born in 1909.....	3,752	34.1	82,506	1,988,205	24.10
Steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909.....	2,598	23.6	172,024	6,579,184	38.25
Unclassified cattle.....	168	1.5	43,126	1,201,051	27.85
Horses	9,783	88.9	156,062	12,426,838	79.63
Mares, stallions, and geldings born before Jan. 1, 1909.....	9,685	88.1	127,275	11,259,690	88.47
Colts born in 1909.....	4,274	38.9	20,633	840,676	40.73
Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,859	16.9	5,078	137,177	27.01
Unclassified horses.....	49	0.4	3,071	189,295	61.64
Mules	622	5.7	2,045	248,572	121.55
Mules born before Jan. 1, 1909.....	549	5.0	1,675	226,432	135.18
Mule colts born in 1909.....	106	1.0	325	20,600	63.38
Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	32	0.3	45	1,540	34.22
Asses and burros	92	0.8	241	27,690	114.90
Swine	3,942	35.9	33,947	301,716	8.89
Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	3,798	34.6	23,301	271,694	11.66
Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,089	9.9	10,646	30,022	2.82
Sheep	1,643	15.0	5,397,161	29,666,228	5.50
Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,531	13.9	3,954,463	22,938,391	5.80
Rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,260	11.5	872,102	5,193,297	5.95
Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	815	7.4	570,596	1,534,540	2.69
Goats	72	0.7	2,739	16,128	5.89

Of all farms, 35.9 per cent report swine, the average number being less than nine per farm reporting. Only 9.9 per cent of all farms report spring pigs, which is due largely to the early date of enumeration. The average value of swine reported under the head of "hogs and pigs born before January 1, 1910," is \$11.66.

Poultry on farms: 1910 and 1900.—The following table gives the numbers of the various kinds of poultry reported in 1910 and 1900, together with their value and the number of farms reporting each kind in 1910:

KIND.	1910 (April 15)				1900 (June 1)
	Farms reporting.		Number of fowls.	Value.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.			
Total.....	7,415	67.5	341,050	\$194,078	149,564
Chickens.....	7,407	67.4	324,984	175,030	142,136
Turkeys.....	1,333	12.1	5,883	11,941	3,664
Ducks.....	744	6.8	3,411	2,618	2,452
Geese.....	419	3.8	1,708	3,115	1,312
Guinea fowls.....	134	1.2	381	319	(1)
Pigeons.....	303	2.8	4,677	1,017	(8)
Peafowls.....	4	(2)	6	38	(2)

¹ Included with chickens. ² Not reported. ³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The increase in the number of fowls on Wyoming farms during the last decade amounts to 191,486, or 128 per cent, while the value shows an increase from

\$60,400 to \$194,100, or 221.3 per cent. The number of farms reporting poultry increased from 3,660 to 7,415, or 102.6 per cent, so that the average number of fowls per farm reporting increased from 41 to 46. All kinds of poultry show increases; the number of fowls other than chickens is, however, comparatively small. The value of poultry and the number of farms reporting were obtained in 1900 for the total of all fowls only, and not for each kind as in 1910.

Bees on farms: 1910 and 1900.—The number of farms reporting bees has increased from 153 in 1900 to 579 in 1910, or 278.4 per cent. The number of colonies of bees increased from 1,020 to 4,596, or 350.6 per cent, and their value increased from \$5,322 to \$20,493, or 285.1 per cent. The average value of bees per farm reporting was \$34.78 in 1900 and \$35.39 in 1910. About one farm in every twenty reports bees.

Domestic animals not on farms: 1910.—Most of the domestic animals not on farms are found in cities, towns, and villages. Statistics for such animals are shown below. No provision was made by law to secure data pertaining to poultry and bees not on farms. In the table below age groups are omitted for the sake of brevity, but it may be noted that in cities and villages a comparatively small proportion of the animals of each class are in the younger age groups.

KIND.	Number of inclosures reporting.	ANIMALS.		
		Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total.....	3,061	.....	\$1,488,409	.....
All cattle.....	1,359	4,536	100,415	\$35.36
Dairy cows.....	1,300	2,392	111,208	40.49
Horses.....	2,383	10,484	1,145,358	109.25
Mules.....	115	728	114,059	156.67
Asses and burros.....	15	28	325	15.18
Swine.....	170	743	7,275	9.79
Sheep.....	57	11,080	58,082	5.24
Goats.....	32	541	2,795	5.17

Horses are by far the most important class of domestic animals not on farms when value is considered, but the number of sheep is greater than the number of horses.

Domestic animals on farms and not on farms: 1910.—The following table gives the total number and value of domestic animals, distinguishing those on farms from those not on farms:

KIND.	DOMESTIC ANIMALS.					
	Total.		On farms.		Not on farms.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Total.....	.....	\$66,872,968	.....	\$65,384,559	.....	\$1,488,409
All cattle.....	771,963	22,857,802	767,427	22,697,387	4,536	160,415
Dairy cows.....	35,091	1,498,481	32,699	1,387,273	2,392	111,208
Horses.....	166,546	13,572,196	166,082	12,426,838	10,484	1,145,358
Mules.....	2,773	362,631	2,045	248,572	728	114,059
Asses and burros.....	269	28,115	241	27,690	28	425
Swine.....	34,690	308,991	33,947	301,716	743	7,275
Sheep.....	5,408,241	29,724,310	5,397,161	29,666,228	11,080	58,082
Goats.....	3,280	18,923	2,739	16,128	541	2,795

The total value of all domestic animals in the state in 1910 was \$66,873,000, of which the total value of animals not on farms constituted 2.2 per cent.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

The returns for live stock products obtained at the census of 1910, like those for crops, relate to the activities of the calendar year 1909. It is impossible to give a total representing the annual production of live stock products for the reason that, as shown elsewhere, the total value of products from the business of raising domestic animals for use, sale, or slaughter can not be calculated from the census returns. Even if this value could be ascertained and were added to the value of the crops the sum would not correctly represent the total value of farm products, because, as already more fully explained, duplication would result from the fact that part of the crops are fed to the live stock.

Dairy products: 1909 and 1899.—The following table shows the principal statistics relative to dairy products in 1909, with certain comparative statistics for 1899:

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number or quantity.	Unit.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.			Total.	Average per unit.
Dairy cows on farms April 15, 1910.....	7,407	67.4	32,699	Head..	.....	.....
On farms reporting dairy products in 1909.....	4,959	45.1	24,270	Head..	.....	.....
On farms reporting milk produced in 1909.....	4,573	41.6	21,641	Head..	.....	.....
Specified dairy products, 1909:						
Milk reported.....			6,453,634	Gals.	.....	.....
Butter made.....	4,065	37.0	1,192,122	Lbs.	\$331,021	\$0.28
Cheese made.....	29	0.3	10,276	Lbs.	1,591	0.15
Milk sold.....	471	4.3	1,377,607	Gals.	155,882	0.11
Cream sold.....	139	1.3	46,680	Gals.	33,181	0.71
Butter fat sold.....	63	0.6	67,303	Lbs.	17,748	0.26
Butter sold.....	1,405	13.0	461,652	Lbs.	131,116	0.28
Cheese sold.....	14	0.1	6,435	Lbs.	908	0.16
Total receipts from sales, 1909.....					338,925	.....
Total value of milk, cream, and butter fat sold and butter and cheese made, 1909.....					539,423	.....
Specified dairy products, 1899:						
Butter made.....	2,810	46.3	888,554	Lbs.	.....	.....
Cheese made.....	53	0.9	24,327	Lbs.	.....	.....
Butter sold.....			364,051	Lbs.	77,477	0.21
Cheese sold.....			18,246	Lbs.	1,583	0.09

The number of farms reporting dairy cows on April 15, 1910, was 7,407, but only 4,959 reported dairy products in 1909. That there should be this difference is not surprising. Doubtless some farmers who had dairy cows in 1910 had none in 1909, while other farmers neglected to give information for the preceding year, or were unable to do so, perhaps because the farm was then in other hands. Dairy products in general are somewhat less accurately reported than the principal crops. This is particularly the case as regards the quantity of milk produced. The number of farms which made any report of milk produced during 1909 was 4,573 (somewhat less than the total number reporting dairy products), and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 21,641.

The amount of milk reported was 6,454,000 gallons; assuming that there were the same number of cows in 1909 as in 1910, this would represent an average of 298 gallons per cow. In considering this average, however, it should be borne in mind that the quantity of milk reported is probably deficient and that the distinction between dairy and other cows is not always strictly observed in the census returns.

By reason of the incompleteness of the returns for milk produced, the Census Bureau has made no attempt to determine the total value of dairy products for 1909. For convenience a partial total has been presented comprising the reported value of milk and cream sold as such and sold as butter fat and the reported value of butter and cheese made, whether for home consumption or for sale. The total thus obtained for 1909 is \$539,000, which may be defined as the total value of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream used on the farm producing.

Less than one-fourth of the milk reported as produced by Wyoming farmers was sold as such. The butter made on farms during 1909 was valued at \$331,000.

Comparisons are made between 1909 and 1899 for but few of the census items relating to dairy products, for the reason that in 1899 estimates were made for farms with incomplete reports, which was not done at the census of 1910. The figures for milk produced and milk sold are particularly affected, but those for butter and cheese are approximately comparable. The table shows a material increase between 1899 and 1909 in the amount of butter made, and a decrease in the production of cheese.

Wool: 1909 and 1899.—The next table gives statistics as to the production of wool on farms, the figures being partly based on estimates.¹

The total number of sheep of shearing age in Wyoming on April 15, 1910, was 4,827,000, representing an increase of 45.1 per cent as compared with the number on June 1, 1900 (3,327,000). The approximate production of wool during 1909 was 5,116,000 fleeces, weighing 42,828,000 pounds, and valued at \$8,913,000. Of these totals about one-sixth represents estimates. The number of fleeces produced in 1909 was 50.9 per

¹ Farmers should be able in general to report the production of wool more accurately than that of dairy products. There were, however, 608 farmers who reported the possession of 822,566 sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, without reporting any wool produced in 1909. Probably in a large proportion of cases this failure was due to the fact that they did not have these sheep, or did not occupy the same farm, during the preceding year. The returns of farms reporting wool in 1909 but no sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, would partially make up this deficiency, but it is believed that in many cases enumerators, having found that a farm had no sheep in 1910, omitted the inquiry as to wool produced in 1909 and thus missed more or less wool actually produced. It is a fairly safe assumption that the entire production of wool in 1909 bore the same relation to the entire number of sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, as the production of wool on those farms reporting both production and sheep bore to the number of sheep reported on such farms. Statistics for this group of farms are given in the table, and the total wool product, estimated on the basis of the above assumption, is also given.

cent greater than in 1899. The average weight per fleece in 1909 was 8.4 pounds, as compared with 8.2 pounds in 1899, and the average value per pound was 21 cents, as compared with 15 cents in 1899.

	Number of farms reporting.	Sheep of shearing age.	WOOL PRODUCED.		
			Fleeces (number).	Weight (pounds).	Value.
Sheep of shearing age on farms April 15, 1910.....	1,563	4,826,565			
Wool produced, as reported, 1909.....	998		4,285,165	35,840,765	\$7,458,306
On farms reporting sheep April 15, 1910.....	955	4,003,999	4,243,932	35,528,939	7,393,679
On other farms.....	43		41,233	311,826	14,627
Total production of wool (partly estimated):					
1909.....			5,115,789	42,827,866	8,912,608
1899.....			3,390,571	27,758,309	4,036,227
Increase, 1899 to 1909.....			1,725,218	15,069,557	4,876,381
Per cent of increase.....			50.9	54.3	120.8

Goat hair and mohair: 1909 and 1899.—Although 72 farmers reported 2,739 goats and kids on their farms April 15, 1910, only 13 reported the production of goat hair or mohair during 1909. These farmers reported 2,729 fleeces, weighing 14,238 pounds and valued at \$3,868. Although the production is still comparatively unimportant, some increase is shown over that in 1899. Many farmers who have goats do not produce goat hair or mohair, but it is believed that the report is somewhat short of the actual production.

Poultry products: 1909 and 1899.—The statement below gives data relative to the production and sale of eggs and poultry:

	Number of farms reporting.	Number of fowls on hand.	PRODUCT.	
			Quantity.	Value.
Fowls on farms April 15, 1910.....	7,415	341,050		
On farms reporting eggs produced in 1909.....	5,218	262,701		
On other farms.....	2,197	78,349		
Eggs produced, as reported, 1909.....	5,251		1,587,433	\$380,509
Total production of eggs (partly estimated):				
1909.....			2,091,716	501,386
1899.....			937,570	163,517
Increase, 1899 to 1909.....			1,154,146	337,869
Per cent of increase.....			123.1	206.6
Eggs sold, as reported, 1909.....	2,585		542,643	133,157
Fowls on farms April 15, 1910:				
On farms reporting poultry raised in 1909.....	4,982	256,172		
On other farms.....	2,433	84,878		
Poultry raised, as reported, 1909.....	5,093		No. of fowls.	195,697
Total poultry raised (partly estimated):			389,962	
1909.....			519,169	260,538
1899.....			79,488	79,488
Increase, 1899 to 1909.....				181,050
Per cent of increase.....				227.8
Fowls sold, as reported, 1909.....	2,050		106,375	59,825

The total number of fowls on Wyoming farms on April 15, 1910, was 341,000. Of the 7,415 farms reporting fowls, 2,197 did not report any eggs produced in 1909, and 2,433 did not report any poultry raised in 1909. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was 1,587,000 dozens, valued at \$381,000.

According to the Twelfth Census reports, the production of eggs in 1899 was 938,000 dozens, the value being \$164,000. The latter figures, however, are somewhat in excess of the actual returns at that census, because they include estimates made to cover those cases where the schedules reported fowls on hand without reporting the production of eggs. In order to make the returns for 1909 comparable with those published for 1899 similar estimates have been made, the method of estimate and the justification therefor being substantially the same as in the case of wool. The total production of eggs in 1909, including these estimates, was 2,092,000 dozens, valued at \$501,000. The total production of poultry in 1909, including estimates made on the same basis as for eggs, was 519,000 fowls, valued at \$261,000.

Honey and wax: 1909.—Although, as noted elsewhere, 579 farms reported 4,596 colonies of bees on hand April 15, 1910, 214 of these farms, with 928 colonies on hand April 15, 1910, made no report of honey or wax produced in 1909. The actual returns show the production of 138,924 pounds of honey, valued at \$16,248, and 1,563 pounds of wax, valued at \$477; the true totals are doubtless somewhat above these figures.

Sale or slaughter of domestic animals on farms: 1909 and 1899.—The following statement presents statistics relating to the sale or slaughter of domestic animals by Wyoming farmers during the year 1909, with certain items for 1899:

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number of animals.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Percent of all farms.		Total.	Average.
1909—All domestic animals:					
Sold.....				\$13,573,935	
Slaughtered.....				650,745	
Calves:					
Sold.....	1,010	9.2	13,716	197,454	\$14.40
Slaughtered.....	431	3.9	1,948	21,743	11.10
Other cattle:					
Sold.....	3,249	29.6	198,970	7,243,953	36.41
Slaughtered.....	2,059	18.7	9,810	328,328	33.47
Horses:					
Sold.....	1,703	15.5	12,711	1,037,168	81.60
Mules:					
Sold.....	69	0.6	295	26,581	86.72
Asses and burros:					
Sold.....	2	(¹)	5	340	68.00
Swine:					
Sold.....	837	7.6	10,740	111,721	10.40
Slaughtered.....	2,508	22.8	13,064	201,758	15.44
Sheep:					
Sold.....	672	6.1	1,276,011	4,957,272	3.88
Slaughtered.....	565	5.1	20,832	98,799	4.74
Goats:					
Sold.....	8	0.1	39	456	5.12
Slaughtered.....	5	(¹)	24	117	4.88
1899—All domestic animals:					
Sold ²				3,673,124	
Slaughtered.....				394,635	

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

² Schedules called for receipts from sales of animals raised on the farms reporting.

The total value of domestic animals sold during 1909 was \$13,574,000, and that of animals slaughtered on farms \$651,000, making an aggregate of \$14,225,000. This total, however, involves considerable duplication, resulting from the resale or slaughter of animals which had been purchased by the farmers during the same year.

The total value of the cattle (including calves) sold during 1909 represented considerably more than one-half of the total value of animals sold, and the value of sheep sold represented more than one-third of the total.

The census of 1900 called for the receipts from the sale of all domestic animals raised on the farms reporting and the total value of those slaughtered during the

year 1899, which amounted, respectively, to \$3,673,000 and \$395,000.

The item of sales is not closely comparable with that for 1909, when the inquiry covered all sales whether of animals raised on the farms reporting or elsewhere. It is believed, however, that in many cases the returns for 1899 also included receipts from sales of animals not actually raised on the farms reporting.

CROPS.

Summary: 1909 and 1899.—The following table summarizes the census data relative to all of the farm crops of 1909 and 1899. It includes not only general farm crops, but also flowers and plants, nursery products, and forest products of farms. In comparing one year with the other it should be borne in mind that acreage is on the whole a better index of the

general changes or tendencies of agriculture than either the quantity or the value of the crops, since variations in quantity may be due largely to temporarily favorable or unfavorable climatic conditions, and variations in the value of the crops are largely affected by changes in prices. (See also discussion of "Total value of farm products.")

	ACRES.				PER CENT OF IMPROVED LAND OCCUPIED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.					
	1909	1899	Increase. ¹		1909	1899	1909	1899	Increase. ¹		Per cent of Total.	
			Amount.	Per cent.					Amount.	Per cent.	1909	1899
All crops												
							\$10,022,961	\$3,133,723	\$6,889,238	219.8	100.0	100.0
Crops with acreage reports	786,650	435,621	351,029	80.6	62.6	55.0	9,791,830	3,095,472	6,696,358	216.3	97.7	98.8
Cereals.....	186,947	50,523	136,419	270.0	14.9	6.4	2,744,502	528,481	2,216,021	419.3	27.4	16.9
Other grains and seeds.....	1,710	40	1,670	(²)	0.1	(³)	22,448	1,054	21,394	2,020.8	0.2	(³)
Hay and forage.....	535,386	380,769	204,617	53.7	46.6	48.1	6,077,354	2,332,028	3,745,326	160.6	60.6	74.4
Sugar crops.....	1,229		1,229		0.1		62,943		62,943		0.6	
Potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams.....	8,333	2,809	5,524	196.7	0.7	0.4	524,519	138,368	386,151	279.1	5.2	4.4
Other vegetables.....	2,933	1,431	1,502	105.0	0.2	0.2	332,120	87,882	244,238	277.9	3.3	2.8
Flowers and plants and nursery products.....	6	7	-1	(²)	(³)	(³)	13,960	2,095	11,265	418.0	0.1	0.1
Small fruits.....	106	37	69	(²)	(³)	(³)	13,984	4,964	9,020	181.7	0.1	0.2
Crops with no acreage reports												
Seeds.....							231,131	38,251	192,880	504.2	2.3	1.2
Fruits and nuts.....							85,395	20,281	65,114	321.1	0.9	0.5
Forest products of farms.....							39,806	41,470	38,336	2,607.9	0.4	(³)
Miscellaneous.....							104,259	14,700	89,559	600.2	1.0	0.5
							1,671	1,800	-129	-7.2	(⁴)	0.1

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Per cent not calculated when base is less than 100.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

⁴ Includes value of raisins and other dried fruits, wine, cider, vinegar, etc.

The total value of crops in 1909 was \$10,023,000. Of this amount, 97.7 per cent was contributed by crops for which the acreage as well as the value was reported, the remainder consisting of the value of by-products (straw, garden and grass seeds, etc.) derived from the same land as other crops reported, or of orchard fruits, forest products, and the like. The combined acreage of crops for which acreage was reported was 786,650, representing 62.6 per cent of the total improved land in farms (1,256,160 acres). Most of the remaining improved land doubtless consisted of improved pasture, land lying fallow, house and farm yards, and land occupied by orchards and vineyards, the acreage for which was not reported.

The general character of Wyoming agriculture is indicated by the fact that somewhat more than one-quarter (27.4 per cent) of the total value of crops in 1909 was contributed by the cereals and about three-fifths (60.6 per cent) by hay and forage. The remainder, representing in value 12 per cent of the total, consisted mostly of potatoes and other vegetables.

The total value of crops in 1909 was over three times as great as in 1899, this increase being no doubt due in part to higher prices. There was an increase of 80.6 per cent in the total acreage of crops for which acreage was reported; increases were reported in the acreage of every crop, the greatest relative increase being that in the acreage of cereals.

General farm crops, minor grains and seeds, and sundry minor crops: 1879 to 1909.—The table following presents statistics for 1909 regarding cereals, other grains and seeds, hay and forage, and potatoes.

The leading crops of the state, ranked in the order of their importance as judged by value, are hay and forage, \$6,077,000; oats, \$1,829,000; wheat, \$644,000; potatoes, \$524,000; barley, \$130,000; and corn, \$101,000. It should be noted, however, that vegetables, exclusive of potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, are more important than corn or barley. Statistics for such vegetables appear in another table. Also, forest products of farms, statistics for which appear elsewhere, are more important than corn.

In total acreage and value hay and forage is by far the most important crop of the state. Its acreage is more than three times as great as that of the combined cereals and its value nearly two and one-quarter times as great as their value. Oats rank first among the cereals, having an acreage and value about two-thirds as great as all cereals combined. Wheat is second, both its acreage and its value being about one-third as great as those of oats. Spring wheat comprises more than three-fifths of the total wheat crop. Corn and barley together have an acreage and value less than half as great as wheat.

between 1899 and 1909, but their combined acreage in 1909 still formed a comparatively insignificant proportion of the total.

The fluctuations in the acreages of some of the principal crops during the past 30 years are shown in the following table:

CROP YEAR.	ACRES HARVESTED.					
	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Hay and forage.	Potatoes.
1909.....	9,268	124,035	41,968	8,561	585,386	8,333
1899.....	1,976	26,892	19,416	1,225	380,769	2,809
1889.....	1,977	14,607	4,584	486	173,010	1,677
1879.....	.....	822	241	.....	24,328	(1)

¹ Not reported.

The following table shows for 1909 and 1899 the percentage which the farms reporting specified crops represented of all farms, the percentage of improved land devoted to these crops, and the percentage of increase in the acreage of each crop during the decade, together with the average yields and average values per acre for 1909:

CROP.	PER CENT OF FARMS REPORTING.		PER CENT OF IMPROVED LAND.		Per cent of increase in acres: 1899 to 1909	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.	AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE.
	1909	1899	1909	1899			
	Corn.....	9.7	3.7	0.7	0.2	369.0	19.0 Bu	$10.95
Oats.....	39.9	25.4	9.9	3.4	361.2	27.1 Bu.	14.74
Wheat.....	24.9	22.8	3.3	2.5	116.2	17.6 Bu.	15.35
Barley.....	8.0	3.3	0.7	0.2	598.9	22.1 Bu.	15.23
Hay and forage.....	63.3	67.9	46.6	48.1	53.7	1.46 Tons.	10.38
Potatoes.....	46.6	32.2	0.7	0.4	196.7	111.9 Bu.	62.94

Out of every 100 farms, 63 report hay and forage; 47, potatoes; 40, oats; 25, wheat; 10, corn; and 8, barley. With the exception of that for hay and forage, which shows a decrease, these percentages represent substantial increases over those for 1899.

The six crops included in the above table cover about 62 per cent of the total acreage of improved land of the state. With the exception of hay and forage, all the crops here enumerated show increases in the proportion of improved land occupied. Notwithstanding a decrease in that proportion, however, hay and forage occupies 46.6 per cent of the total improved land of the state, or about three times as much as the other five crops combined.

The average value per acre of all cereals combined is \$14.68; oats, barley, and wheat exceeding this average, and corn falling below it. The hay and forage crop has an average value per acre of \$10.38, which is only about one-sixth as great as that of potatoes (\$62.94).

About one-fifth of the acreage of hay and forage is reported for Uinta County; outside of that county the largest acreages of this crop are recorded for three counties in the southeast corner of the state, Laramie, Albany, and Carbon. Oats are reported quite generally, Laramie and Crook Counties showing the largest acreages. Nearly one-fourth of the wheat acreage is found in Sheridan County. The highest acreages of alfalfa are not found as a rule in those counties which report the largest total acreages of hay

CROP.	Farms reporting.	Acres harvested.	QUANTITY.		Value.
			Amount.	Unit.	
Cereals, total.....		186,947	4,523,310	Bu...	\$2,744,502
Corn.....	1,965	9,268	170,354	Bu...	101,465
Oats.....	4,381	124,035	3,361,425	Bu...	1,828,711
Wheat, total.....	2,735	41,968	738,598	Bu...	644,251
Common winter.....	720	12,535	228,047	Bu...	194,385
Common spring.....	1,941	26,359	489,418	Bu...	422,833
Durum or macaroni.....	251	3,074	34,635	Bu...	26,533
Emmer and spelt.....	153	1,821	35,677	Bu...	22,918
Barley.....	882	8,561	180,057	Bu...	130,392
Buckwheat.....	10	61	1,210	Bu...	1,602
Rye.....	158	1,516	20,479	Bu...	14,791
Kafir corn and milo maize.....	3	17	410	Bu...	372
Other grains and seeds with acreage report, total¹.....		1,710	17,100	Bu...	22,448
Dry edible beans.....	211	273	1,876	Bu...	5,018
Dry peas.....	18	326	9,231	Bu...	9,552
Flaxseed.....	65	1,110	5,983	Bu...	7,853
Seeds with no acreage report, total.....					85,395
Timothy seed.....	38	(2)	1,776	Bu...	3,355
Clover seed.....	5	(2)	71	Bu...	620
Alfalfa seed.....	272	(2)	8,396	Bu...	75,671
Millet seed.....	83	(2)	6,544	Bu...	4,016
Other tame grass seed.....	12	(2)	624	Bu...	953
Flower and garden seeds.....	4	(2)	.....	.....	275
Hay and forage, total.....	6,960	585,386	353,515	Tons.	6,077,354
Timothy alone.....	975	29,433	44,655	Tons.	341,700
Timothy and clover mixed.....	211	8,066	10,328	Tons.	132,786
Clover alone.....	21	360	808	Tons.	5,472
Alfalfa.....	3,364	170,431	397,669	Tons.	2,630,457
Millet or Hungarian grass.....	383	4,270	6,252	Tons.	46,562
Other tame or cultivated grasses.....	1,007	106,951	129,357	Tons.	895,722
Wild, salt, or prairie grasses.....	2,563	242,706	228,066	Tons.	1,782,230
Grains cut green.....	1,318	19,548	23,313	Tons.	200,907
Coarse forage.....	396	3,442	4,709	Tons.	34,738
Root forage.....	23	179	1,358	Tons.	6,780
Potatoes.....	5,125	8,333	932,162	Bu...	524,489
Sweet potatoes and yams.....	1	(2)	10	Bu...	30

¹ Includes small amount of broom corn seed.

² The entire acreage from which these seeds were secured is believed to be included in the acreage given elsewhere for hay and forage crops, flowers and plants, etc.

³ Less than 1 acre.

The hay and forage crop consists principally of "alfalfa," "wild, salt, or prairie grasses," and "other tame or cultivated grasses," these three classes combined representing about nine-tenths of its total acreage and value.

The value of the potato crop, which ranks fourth in this respect among the crops here reported, is about one-fifth as great as that of the combined cereals.

Hay and forage increased in acreage from 24,328 in 1879 to 173,010 in 1889, 380,769 in 1899, and 585,386 in 1909, the acreage in 1909 thus being twenty-four times as great as that in 1879. Oats, which had an acreage of only 822 in 1879, increased to 26,892 in 1899 and 124,035 in 1909. Only 241 acres of wheat were reported in 1879, as compared with 41,968 in 1909. Corn, barley, and potatoes, the acreages of which were not reported prior to 1889, show very marked increases

and forage. For instance, Bighorn County, which stands seventh in the acreage of hay and forage reported, is first in that of alfalfa, while Uinta County, which is first in the acreage of hay and forage, is sixth in that of alfalfa. Although the acreage of potatoes is distributed generally throughout the state, Laramie County contains more than one-fourth of the total. About one-third of the acreage of barley is reported for Sheridan and Crook Counties, in the northeastern corner of the state. Laramie County reports more than one-half the acreage of corn.

Vegetables, flowers and plants, and nursery products: 1909 and 1899.—The table which follows shows details with regard to vegetables (not including potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, which appear elsewhere), and also with regard to flowers and plants and nursery products:

CROP.	FARMS REPORTING: 1909		ACRES.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	1909	1899	1909	1899
Vegetables, other than potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, total.....	1,427 ¹	38.9	2,933 ¹	1,431	\$332,120	\$87,882
Farms reporting a product of \$500 or over.....	65	0.6	228		51,687	
All other farms.....	4,206	38.3	2,705		280,433	
Flowers and plants, total.....	5	(²)	6	5	12,280	2,480
Farms reporting a product of \$250 or over.....	3	(²)			12,020	
All other farms.....	2	(²)			260	
Nursery products, total.....	8	0.1	(³)	2	1,680	215
Farms reporting a product of \$250 or over.....						
All other farms.....	8	0.1	(³)		1,680	

¹ Does not include 1,503 farms which reported that they had vegetable gardens, but gave no information as to their products.
² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
³ Reported in small fractions.

In 1909 the total acreage of potatoes and other vegetables was 11,266 and their value \$856,639. Excluding (so far as reported separately¹) potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, the acreage of vegetables was 2,933 and their value \$332,000, the acreage being more than twice and the value nearly four times as great as in 1899.

The raising of flowers and plants and of nursery products was unimportant in Wyoming.

Small fruits: 1909 and 1899.—The following table shows data with regard to small fruits on farms:

CROP.	Number of farms reporting: 1909	ACRES.		Quantity (quarts): 1909	Value: 1909
		1909	1899		
Small fruits, total.....		100	37	96,883	\$13,984
Strawberries.....	146	24	19	20,895	3,820
Blackberries and dewberries.....	6	(¹)	(¹)	149	29
Raspberries and loganberries.....	80	14	6	15,213	2,910
Currants.....	303	41	8	35,833	4,378
Gooseberries.....	234	27	3	21,513	2,819
Other berries.....	3	(¹)	1	280	28

¹ Reported in small fractions.

The total production of all small fruits in Wyoming in 1909 was 96,883 quarts and in 1899, 37,330 quarts, and the value was \$13,984 in 1909, as compared with

¹ It is probable that some of the potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams raised in farm gardens were not reported separately by farmers, but were included in their returns for vegetables.

\$4,964 in 1899. The most important of the small fruits in 1909 were currants.

Orchard fruits, grapes, and nuts: 1909 and 1899.—The following table presents data with regard to orchard fruits, grapes, and nuts. The acreage devoted to these products was not ascertained. In comparing one year with the other the number of trees or vines of bearing age is on the whole a better index of the general changes or tendencies than the quantity of product, but the data for the censuses of 1910 and 1900 are not closely comparable, and the product is therefore compared, although variations may be due largely to temporarily favorable or unfavorable climatic conditions.

CROP.	TREES OR VINES OF BEARING AGE: 1910		TREES OR VINES NOT OF BEARING AGE: 1910		PRODUCT.		
	Farms reporting.	Number.	Farms reporting.	Number.	1909		1899
					Quantity. ¹	Value.	Quantity. ¹
Orchard fruits, total.....	33,497	97,013	18,586	\$39,774	1,145		
Apples.....	737	27,773	1,175	84,024	17,836	37,580	
Peaches and nectarines.....	6	46	71	410	5	30	
Pears.....	51	178	155	901	16	65	
Plums and prunes.....	210	4,564	456	7,475	650	1,842	
Cherries.....	135	910	441	4,025	68	251	
Apricots.....	5	17	31	121	2	6	
Quinces.....			8	40		(²)	
Mulberries.....			1	8		(²)	
Unclassified.....			1			145	
Grapes.....	12	74	88	1,147	159	32	
Nuts.....		18		12			

¹ Expressed in bushels for orchard fruits and pounds for grapes.
² Included with "unclassified."
³ Consists of products not separately named by the enumerator, but grouped under the designation "all other."
⁴ Includes Persian or English walnuts, black walnuts, and other nuts.

The total quantity of orchard fruits produced in 1909 was 18,586 bushels, valued at \$39,774, apples contributing about 96 per cent of this quantity. The production of grapes in this state is unimportant.

The following table shows the quantities of the more advanced products manufactured by farmers from orchard fruits and grapes. Values were not called for on the schedule.

PRODUCT.	FARMS REPORTING: 1909		QUANTITY PRODUCED.		
	Number.	Percent of all farms.	Unit.	1909	1899
Cider.....	9	0.1	Gals....	612	91
Vinegar.....	5	(¹)	Gals....	239	94
Wine and grape juice.....	5	(¹)	Gals....	197	
Dried fruits.....	2	(¹)	Lbs....	110	

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Sugar crops: 1909.—The table below shows data with regard to sugar beets and sorghum cane.

The total value of sugar beets produced in 1909 was \$61,398, while in 1899 there was no production of sugar beets reported.

PRODUCT.	FARMS REPORTING.		Acres.	PRODUCT.		
	Number.	Percent of all farms.		Amount.	Unit.	Value.
Sugar beets ¹	136	1.2	1,207	13,418	Tons....	\$61,398
Sorghum cane ²	4	(³)	22	103	Tons....	1,545

¹ Includes beets used as root forage. ² Used as coarse forage.
³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Forest products: 1909 and 1899.—The census schedules for 1910 called for the "value of all firewood, fencing material, logs, railroad ties, telegraph and telephone poles, materials for barrels, bark, naval stores, or other forest products cut or produced in 1909, whether used on farm, sold, or on hand April 15, 1910;" and also, in a separate item, for the "amount received from sale of standing timber in 1909." There were 784 farms in Wyoming (7.1 per cent of all farms in the state) which reported forest products in 1909, the total value of such products being \$104,259, as compared with \$14,700 in 1899, an increase of 609.2 per cent. Of the value in 1909, \$58,859 was reported as that of products used or to be used on the farms themselves, \$25,337 as that of products sold or for sale, and \$20,063 as the amount

received for standing timber. It should be noted that forest products not produced on farms are not included in this report.

Miscellaneous crops: 1909.—Straw and cornstalks derived as by-products from the production of grain and corn have a considerable value for feed and other purposes. They are, however, mainly consumed on the farms producing them. The Census Bureau made no attempt to ascertain the total quantity or value of these products, but the schedules called for the quantity and value of those sold during the year 1909. The returns show that 69 farmers in Wyoming sold, during 1909, 694 tons of straw, for which they received \$1,438, and that 9 farmers sold 46 tons of cornstalks and leaves, for which they received \$224.

SELECTED FARM EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Farm expenses: 1909 and 1899.—The next table shows the number of farms reporting expenditures for labor, feed, and fertilizer at the census of 1910, as well as the sums expended in 1909 and 1899.

EXPENSE.	1909		1899	INCREASE. ¹		
	Farms reporting.			Amount.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Number.	Percent of all farms.	Amount.			
Labor.....	5,450	49.6	\$0,174,164	\$2,615,230	\$3,558,934	136.1
Feed.....	4,469	40.7	1,508,828	(²)	—	—
Fertilizer.....	33	0.3	5,302	12,700	-7,398	-58.3

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease. ² Not reported at the census of 1900.

Nearly half of the farmers hire labor, the average amount expended by the farmers hiring being \$1,133. During the decade the total expenditure for labor increased \$3,559,000, or 136.1 per cent. About one-fourth of the amount reported as expended for labor is in the form of rent and board. At prior censuses no tabulation was made of the number of farmers reporting expenditures for labor.

Two farmers out of every five report some expenditure for feed, but only about three out of every

thousand purchase fertilizer. The total amount reported as paid for fertilizer has decreased \$7,398, or 58.3 per cent, during the decade, the average per farm reporting being \$161.

Receipts from sale of feedable crops: 1909.—An effort was made at the census of 1910 to secure as complete a statement as possible of the sales as well as of the production of the more important feedable crops (that is, crops ordinarily fed to live stock). The following table summarizes the data reported:

CROP.	FARMS REPORTING.		QUANTITY SOLD.		Amount received.
	Number.	Percent of all farms.	Amount.	Unit.	
Total.....					\$1,238,522
Corn.....	170	1.5	50,667	Bu.....	29,013
Oats.....	1,514	13.8	803,663	Bu.....	432,755
Barley.....	103	0.9	13,590	Bu.....	9,700
Hay and coarse forage.....	1,353	12.3	107,783	Tons...	767,054

While the total amount expended by Wyoming farmers for the purchase of feed in 1909 was \$1,509,000, the total receipts from the sale of feed by those reporting sales amounted to \$1,239,000.

COUNTY TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6, which follow, present by counties the more important agricultural data collected at the Thirteenth Census, 1910.

Table 1 shows the population, number of farms, land and farm area, value of farm property, and number and value of domestic animals and of poultry and bees, as of April 15, 1910. Comparative data for June 1, 1900, are given in italics for certain items.

Table 2 gives the number of farms, the farm acreage, and the value of farm property operated by owners, tenants, and managers, collected as of April 15, 1910. Statistics of farm mortgages are included in this table. (See explanation in text.) Comparative data for June 1, 1900, are given in italics for certain items.

Table 3 gives statistics pertaining to the products of live stock on farms (dairy products, poultry and eggs, honey and wax, and wool and mohair); also the num-

ber and value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms for the year 1909.

Table 4 shows the total value of farm crops and the principal classes thereof, together with the acreage (or trees of bearing age) and production of the principal crops for the crop year 1909.

Table 5 gives statistics relating to selected farm expenses for 1909 and also shows the receipts from the sale of feedable crops.

Table 6 shows the number and value of domestic animals in barns and inclosures not on farms, by classes, together with the number of dairy cows and mature horses and mules, or April 15, 1910.

Change of boundaries.—In comparing the data secured in 1910 with those for 1900, the following change in county boundaries should be considered: Park County was organized from a part of Bighorn County in 1909.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE; COLOR

[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

	THE STATE.	Albany.	Bighorn. ¹	Carbon.	Converse.	Crook.	Fremont. ²	Johnson.
FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS								
1	Number of farms.....	9,779	396	903	377	649	736	274
2	Number of farms in 1900.....	<i>5,185</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>509</i>	<i>261</i>
3	Per cent of all farms.....	89.0	87.4	83.8	77.6	94.9	87.0	81.1
4	Per cent of all farms in 1900.....	<i>85.1</i>	<i>79.1</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>88.4</i>	<i>83.7</i>
5	Land in farms.....acres....	5,152,581	458,378	185,511	671,212	458,387	590,721	242,671
6	Improved land in farms.....acres....	940,372	67,478	68,451	85,268	40,327	96,360	30,816
7	Value of land and buildings.....dollars....	71,276,554	4,710,826	6,425,770	4,579,407	5,206,148	6,398,952	4,295,515
Degree of ownership:								
8	Farms consisting of owned land only.....	8,677	382	812	327	610	1,121	704
9	Farms consisting of owned and hired land.....	1,102	14	91	50	39	141	32
Color and nativity of owners:								
10	Native white.....	7,965	288	776	269	561	1,051	572
11	Foreign-born white.....	1,753	108	124	107	88	210	122
12	Negro and other nonwhite.....	61		3	1		1	42
FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS								
13	Number of farms.....	897	28	143	63	17	63	56
14	Number of farms in 1900.....	<i>464</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>21</i>
15	Per cent of all farms.....	8.2	0.2	13.3	13.0	2.5	4.7	16.6
16	Per cent of all farms in 1900.....	<i>7.6</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.0</i>
17	Land in farms.....acres....	527,437	25,150	37,697	114,327	7,595	23,017	47,639
18	Improved land in farms.....acres....	125,888	6,340	14,931	11,500	1,480	4,913	9,265
19	Value of land and buildings.....dollars....	9,454,264	339,000	1,281,240	702,470	141,600	282,395	992,550
Form of tenancy:								
20	Share tenants.....	407	7	75	24	6	25	26
21	Share-cash tenants.....	27	1	2		1	1	2
22	Cash tenants.....	266	14	20	28	8	25	23
23	Tenure not specified.....	197	6	46	11	2	12	5
Color and nativity of tenants:								
24	Native white.....	795	21	125	59	14	55	71
25	Foreign-born white.....	99	7	18	4	3	8	10
26	Negro and other nonwhite.....	3					1	3
FARMS OPERATED BY MANAGERS								
27	Number of farms.....	311	29	32	40	18	28	8
28	Number of farms in 1900.....	<i>446</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>28</i>
29	Land in farms.....acres....	2,869,992	586,254	30,362	922,422	85,388	35,090	48,386
30	Improved land in farms.....acres....	189,909	33,497	6,307	44,159	6,425	2,902	4,390
31	Value of land and buildings.....dollars....	17,184,459	3,147,200	331,040	3,766,279	634,420	283,280	483,472
MORTGAGE DEBT REPORTS:								
For all farms operated by owners:								
32	Number free from mortgage debt.....	7,815	288	658	259	546	1,093	637
33	Number with mortgage debt.....	1,923	106	245	117	99	168	96
34	Number with no mortgage report.....	41	2		1	4	1	3
For farms consisting of owned land only:								
35	Number reporting debt and amount.....	1,531	101	210	95	77	131	87
36	Value of their land and buildings.....dollars....	16,675,387	1,521,230	1,809,770	1,301,621	1,605,870	961,760	788,920
37	Amount of mortgage debt.....dollars....	4,207,983	345,301	411,565	333,671	304,160	231,297	218,290
38	Per cent of value of land and buildings.....	25.2	22.7	22.7	25.6	22.7	24.0	27.7

¹ Change of boundary. (See explanation at close of text.)

² Agricultural data for Indians on reservations in 1900 shown separately in last column of table.

TABLE 3.—LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS, AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS										
Dairy Products										
1	Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products.....	number	24,270	1,376	2,584	1,161	592	2,195	780	821
2	Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced.....	number	21,641	531	2,519	1,053	519	2,094	679	740
3	Milk—Produced.....	gallons	6,453,634	182,308	645,775	302,221	120,862	575,328	160,722	185,157
4	Sold.....	gallons	1,377,607	46,400	23,122	48,165	1,113	6,302	40,890	13,017
5	Cream sold.....	gallons	40,680	1,442	1,200	82	224	3,663	148	330
6	Butter fat sold.....	pounds	67,303	18,212	1,461			10,286		
7	Butter—Produced.....	pounds	1,192,122	80,242	159,749	78,893	21,309	132,017	46,168	52,915
8	Sold.....	pounds	461,952	34,624	59,349	34,028	6,008	36,652	22,450	25,135
9	Cheese—Produced.....	pounds	10,276		2,224			290		
10	Sold.....	pounds	6,435		1,820			230		
11	Value of dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream.....	dollars	539,423	35,465	54,005	34,425	6,603	39,003	24,828	19,118
12	Receipts from sale of dairy products.....	dollars	338,925	22,153	25,188	20,711	2,183	15,497	16,681	10,551
Poultry Products										
13	Poultry—Raised.....	number	389,962	16,455	55,598	17,243	16,471	45,101	26,203	16,176
14	Sold.....	number	106,375	5,724	17,985	4,442	2,677	8,220	6,004	4,413
15	Eggs—Produced.....	dozens	1,587,433	54,540	198,818	86,978	62,674	188,628	70,763	63,045
16	Sold.....	dozens	542,643	15,171	65,219	20,028	12,898	47,334	29,563	24,465
17	Value of poultry and eggs produced.....	dollars	576,206	24,148	74,153	33,285	23,701	57,120	37,686	25,841
18	Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs.....	dollars	192,982	7,891	25,470	8,152	4,628	14,052	14,203	9,239
Honey and Wax										
19	Honey produced.....	pounds	138,924		44,646		2,818	829	32,070	7,324
20	Wax produced.....	pounds	1,563		818				80	9
21	Value of honey and wax produced.....	dollars	16,725		5,008		365	195	3,421	762
Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair										
22	Wool, fleeces shorn.....	number	4,285,165	149,352	218,592	615,780	435,150	227,863	335,580	282,648
23	Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn.....	number	2,729	190	603	8		400	5	9
24	Value of wool and mohair produced.....	dollars	7,462,174	303,982	373,140	1,172,990	753,652	376,548	579,237	451,835
DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED										
25	Calves—Sold or slaughtered.....	number	15,664	835	775	768	1,642	1,487	594	473
26	Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered.....	number	208,780	13,995	13,529	17,530	10,666	26,775	8,335	10,830
27	Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold.....	number	13,011	470	1,097	379	613	2,439	633	933
28	Swine—Sold or slaughtered.....	number	23,804	294	4,311	410	287	2,352	476	1,727
29	Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered.....	number	1,296,956	73,517	66,482	188,405	108,734	70,815	83,811	116,651
30	Receipts from sale of animals.....	dollars	13,573,935	877,833	885,040	1,340,623	844,349	1,491,955	637,938	888,950
31	Value of animals slaughtered.....	dollars	650,745	27,287	66,178	76,994	19,189	62,097	40,951	30,215

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS; AND MORTGAGE DEBT, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

	Laramie.	Natrona.	Park.	Sheridan.	Sweet-water.	Uinta.	Weston.	Indian res.
FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS								
1	Number of farms.....	1,751	241	570	626	179	1,186	620
2	Number of farms in 1900.....	<i>600</i>	<i>159</i>	(1)	<i>435</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>842</i>	<i>212</i>
3	Per cent of all farms.....	90.6	89.6	92.8	78.3	88.2	92.2	95.8
4	Per cent of all farms in 1900.....	<i>87.4</i>	<i>86.4</i>	(1)	<i>80.1</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>84.9</i>
5	Land in farms.....acres.....	871,429	219,508	154,335	302,076	59,073	377,223	310,114
6	Improved land in farms.....acres.....	156,907	13,798	48,747	63,631	7,201	150,650	37,880
7	Value of land and buildings.....dollars.....	12,463,617	2,944,986	4,128,964	6,742,704	572,265	5,841,859	3,061,421
Degree of ownership:								
8	Farms consisting of owned land only.....	1,470	171	505	503	172	1,108	548
9	Farms consisting of owned and hired land.....	281	70	74	123	7	78	72
Color and nativity of owners:								
10	Native white.....	1,456	183	511	519	145	923	478
11	Foreign-born white.....	286	58	68	105	34	261	141
12	Negro and other nonwhite.....	9			2		2	1
FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS								
13	Number of farms.....	150	8	33	164	17	59	14
14	Number of farms in 1900.....	<i>46</i>	<i>2</i>	(1)	<i>78</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>16</i>
15	Per cent of all farms.....	7.8	3.0	5.3	20.5	8.4	4.6	2.2
16	Per cent of all farms in 1900.....	<i>8.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	(1)	<i>14.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>
17	Land in farms.....acres.....	91,535	6,006	7,347	108,233	5,217	27,641	5,860
18	Improved land in farms.....acres.....	24,310	542	2,786	28,922	1,312	11,579	1,018
19	Value of land and buildings.....dollars.....	1,742,160	102,500	220,900	2,616,525	79,900	300,412	51,900
Form of tenancy:								
20	Share tenants.....	99	4	10	60	11	24	10
21	Share-cash tenants.....	6		1	1		1	
22	Cash tenants.....	31	1	11	51	4	20	3
23	Tenure not specified.....	14	3	11	42	2	14	1
Color and nativity of tenants:								
24	Native white.....	135	8	30	150	15	49	10
25	Foreign-born white.....	15		3	12	2	10	4
26	Negro and other nonwhite.....				2			
FARMS OPERATED BY MANAGERS								
27	Number of farms.....	32	20	12	9	7	41	13
28	Number of farms in 1900.....	<i>26</i>	<i>23</i>	(1)	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>26</i>
29	Land in farms.....acres.....	719,068	34,531	91,712	11,234	58,500	169,664	38,591
30	Improved land in farms.....acres.....	29,775	2,239	7,762	2,815	1,500	40,637	2,221
31	Value of land and buildings.....dollars.....	4,486,538	377,135	724,500	240,200	172,500	1,054,470	230,100
MORTGAGE DEBT REPORTS³								
For all farms operated by owners:								
32	Number free from mortgage debt.....	1,445	183	476	457	173	937	519
33	Number with mortgage debt.....	296	53	102	167	6	241	98
34	Number with no mortgage report.....	10	5	1	2		8	3
For farms consisting of owned land only:								
35	Number reporting debt and amount.....	192	23	88	126	3	211	85
36	Value of their land and buildings.....dollars.....	1,652,600	290,300	830,180	2,101,050	38,000	1,042,711	553,625
37	Amount of mortgage debt.....dollars.....	487,410	63,870	221,047	404,590	3,450	277,867	160,954
38	Per cent of value of land and buildings.....	29.5	21.3	26.6	22.1	9.1	26.6	28.8

³ No mortgage reports were secured for farms operated by tenants and managers. (See explanation in text.)

SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS								
Dairy Products								
1	Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products.....number.....	3,178	293	960	2,611	192	6,640	887
2	Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced.....number.....	2,491	275	928	2,425	42	6,518	831
3	Milk—Produced.....gallons.....	664,711	71,720	317,690	969,969	12,640	1,978,441	206,090
4	Sold.....gallons.....	43,648	3,600	5,781	84,041	310	1,052,511	8,717
5	Cream sold.....gallons.....	7,429	480	1,179	5,271		24,582	650
6	Butter fat sold.....pounds.....	21,544			833		14,967	
7	Butter—Produced.....pounds.....	147,412	12,016	60,168	210,387	2,931	143,663	44,252
8	Sold.....pounds.....	58,617	425	20,197	121,302	489	30,031	13,245
9	Cheese—Produced.....pounds.....				1,000		4,757	490
10	Sold.....pounds.....			600	1,215		2,520	50
11	Value of dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream.....dollars.....	54,371	4,926	20,566	85,512	1,089	144,430	14,532
12	Receipts from sale of dairy products.....dollars.....	32,847	1,622	8,176	59,539	252	117,129	6,396
Poultry Products								
13	Poultry—Raised.....number.....	53,402	9,166	28,083	53,848	4,692	28,175	19,289
14	Sold.....number.....	12,202	1,817	8,322	20,961	990	7,687	4,031
15	Eggs—Produced.....dozens.....	197,028	29,680	121,723	207,800	18,107	202,539	84,510
16	Sold.....dozens.....	73,724	5,088	47,822	111,294	2,796	64,881	22,360
17	Value of poultry and eggs produced.....dollars.....	86,566	14,262	46,262	81,138	8,124	54,992	28,919
18	Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs.....dollars.....	21,842	2,855	17,504	40,355	1,371	17,862	7,553
Honey and Wax								
19	Honey produced.....pounds.....	14,380	400	14,809	20,748			
20	Wax produced.....pounds.....	10		112	534			
21	Value of honey and wax produced.....dollars.....	2,014	60	2,213	2,687			
Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair								
22	Wool, fleeces shorn.....number.....	328,357	461,451	171,253	86,578	358,295	334,018	280,238
23	Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn.....number.....	1,502			4		18	
24	Value of wool and mohair produced.....dollars.....	500,473	808,849	343,601	133,935	605,106	546,890	511,936
DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED								
25	Calves—Sold or slaughtered.....number.....	3,155	211	622	1,097	289	3,322	394
26	Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered.....number.....	34,674	4,845	16,045	16,263	1,112	26,428	7,747
27	Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold.....number.....	1,874	296	949	1,690	41	798	799
28	Swine—Sold or slaughtered.....number.....	4,829	508	1,426	3,967	37	2,368	812
29	Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered.....number.....	90,800	138,162	67,418	47,020	46,404	122,617	76,120
30	Receipts from sale of animals.....dollars.....	1,780,073	669,782	844,220	990,042	224,532	1,492,944	605,648
31	Value of animals slaughtered.....dollars.....	69,986	31,414	36,895	62,556	18,488	73,661	34,834

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

AND ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

		Laramie.	Natrona.	Park.	Sheridan.	Sweet-water.	Uinta.	Weston.	Indian res.	
VALUE OF ALL CROPS										
1	Total	dollars.. 1,488,976	223,463	647,280	1,108,967	82,193	1,027,317	362,399		
2	Cereals.....	dollars.. 445,504	31,980	200,432	368,205	11,210	208,153	146,506		
3	Other grains and seeds.....	dollars.. 18,779	110	9,349	6,168	14	1,726	4,674		
4	Hay and forage.....	dollars.. 900,572	169,907	377,299	596,473	52,034	768,813	166,006		
5	Vegetables.....	dollars.. 108,191	18,237	53,138	110,087	18,925	46,530	36,390		
6	Fruits.....	dollars.. 1,094	1,459	588	14,641		1,795	395		
7	All other crops.....	dollars.. 14,836	1,770	6,474	13,393	10	300	8,428		
SELECTED CROPS (acres and quantity)										
8	Cereals:									
9	Total.....	acres.. 45,334	2,080	13,218	20,111	906	14,134	9,869		
10	Corn.....	bushels.. 872,726	48,209	280,952	529,269	14,786	400,787	281,662		
11	acres.....	5,040	51	20	200		115	263		
12	Oats.....	bushels.. 88,310	886	360	4,095		2,935	6,641		
13	acres.....	29,203	1,821	8,637	8,043	842	10,460	7,889		
14	Wheat.....	bushels.. 632,949	42,731	208,634	278,873	13,515	327,123	235,936		
15	acres.....	8,075	116	4,326	9,898	29	2,502	1,061		
16	Emmer and spelt.....	bushels.. 107,800	1,967	67,300	199,148	488	43,710	24,770		
17	acres.....	974	20		141					
18	Barley.....	bushels.. 17,662	900		3,642					
19	acres.....	1,677	39	227	1,601	18	978	615		
20	Rye.....	bushels.. 21,946	1,600	4,641	40,278	298	25,746	13,636		
21	acres.....	351	33		224	17	69	41		
22	bushels.. 3,946	225			3,153	485	953	670		
22	Other grains and seeds:									
23	Dry peas.....	acres.. 8			9					
24	bushels.. 73				106					
25	Dry edible beans.....	acres.. 131			39					
26	bushels.. 734				330					
27	Flaxseed.....	acres.. 1,088						2		
27	bushels.. 5,771							18		
28	Hay and forage:									
29	Total.....	acres.. 88,147	9,866	25,947	40,764	5,594	117,828	11,697		
30	All tame or cultivated grasses.....	tons.. 116,710	16,354	50,717	89,977	5,902	144,214	16,657		
31	acres.....	29,224	5,719	24,316	35,766	607	59,939	3,823		
32	Timothy alone.....	tons.. 58,031	12,390	49,019	82,759	1,416	87,205	8,238		
33	acres.....	401	483	1,306	5,748	51	6,892	889		
34	Timothy and clover mixed.....	tons.. 561	874	1,985	11,159	244	8,408	1,211		
35	acres.....	19	127	1,598	2,515	25	1,483	46		
36	Clover alone.....	tons.. 23	260	2,978	5,597	57	2,393	87		
37	acres.....			142	138		48			
38	Alfalfa.....	tons.. 24,444	4,962	16,637	22,078	387	14,653	1,096		
39	acres.....	51,622	11,053	37,107	57,534	968	28,369	5,457		
40	Millet or Hungarian grass.....	tons.. 2,998	85	63	9			97		
41	acres.....	4,390	106	63	19			121		
42	Other tame or cultivated grasses.....	tons.. 1,362	62	4,570	4,378	144	36,803	795		
43	acres.....	1,435	87	6,641	8,087	147	47,951	1,362		
44	Wild, salt, or prairie grasses.....	acres.. 52,051	3,569	771	4,509	4,892	56,836	4,437		
45	tons.....	51,054	3,272	767	6,428	4,388	55,510	4,173		
46	Grains cut green.....	acres.. 3,970	568	846	483	95	1,053	3,324		
47	tons.....	3,551	682	907	762	100	1,499	4,154		
48	Coarse forage.....	acres.. 2,895	10	14	4			113		
49	tons.....	4,038	20	24	8			92		
50	Special crops:									
51	Potatoes.....	acres.. 2,302	113	357	808	191	424	474		
52	bushels.. 203,016	13,612	48,208	105,977	18,978	56,295	34,459	166		
53	All other vegetables.....	acres.. 522	54	186	367	36	145			
54	Sugar beets.....	acres.. 41		145	166			1		
54	tons.....	361		1,307	2,602					
FRUITS										
55	Orchard fruits:									
56	Total.....	trees.. 2,462	769	444	9,434		209	163		
57	bushels.. 337	323	35	4,316		65	151			
58	Apples.....	trees.. 1,152	704	327	8,876		190	88		
59	bushels.. 262	323	35	4,271		57	151			
60	Peaches and nectarines.....	trees..			1		24			
61	bushels..									
62	Pears.....	trees..		1	62					
63	bushels..				5					
64	Plums and prunes.....	trees.. 1,178	49	108	195		3	40		
65	bushels.. 79				31		1			
66	Cherries.....	trees.. 126	16	8	297		16	16		
67	bushels.. 6				9		7			
68	Apricots.....	trees.. 6			3					
69	bushels..									
70	Grapes.....	vines.. 14		5	7			25		
70	pounds.. 100									
71	Small fruits:									
72	Total.....	acres.. 4	2	5	29		14	1		
73	quarts.. 2,961	1,987	2,957	25,237		14,904	1,940			
74	Strawberries.....	acres.. 1	1	1	8		4			
75	quarts.. 551	650	590	7,969		4,136	460			
76	Raspberries and loganberries.....	acres..			6		3			
77	quarts.. 20	412	100	5,579		3,479				
78	acres.. 1		3	8		5	1			
79	quarts.. 1,014	345	1,947	8,208		5,181	1,200			
80	acres.. 2	1	1	7		2				
80	quarts.. 1,326	580	320	3,432		2,108	230			

AND RECEIPTS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

1	Labor.....	Farms reporting.....	835	190	313	439	134	733	363
2	Cash expended.....	dollars.. 451,219	327,718	281,908	238,350	106,631	540,524	251,626	
3	Rent and board furnished.....	dollars.. 167,821	153,390	84,197	82,238	65,375	158,975	79,742	
4	Fertilizer.....	Farms reporting.....	5	1	3	1	3	3	
5	Amount expended.....	dollars.. 1,175	126	160	150	200	91	350	
6	Feed.....	Farms reporting.....	876	174	271	322	122	497	213
7	Amount expended.....	dollars.. 174,757	106,694	88,264	67,687	89,487	132,142	79,579	
8	Receipts from sale of feedable crops.....	dollars.. 176,001	35,122	102,514	179,090	9,252	87,455	48,018	

SUPPLEMENT FOR WYOMING.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS NOT ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

	THE STATE.	Albany.	Bighorn.	Carbon.	Converse.	Crook.	Fremont.	Johnson.	
1	Inclosures reporting domestic animals.....	3,061	199	280	291	44	65	167	130
2	Value of domestic animals.....dollars..	1,488,409	78,061	149,647	191,147	19,474	45,848	128,683	48,519
	Cattle:								
3	Total number.....	4,536	139	1,245	405	52	269	231	109
4	Value.....dollars..	160,415	5,530	37,436	15,661	2,092	6,988	8,698	4,520
5	Number of dairy cows.....	2,392	88	303	221	37	62	114	88
	Horses:								
6	Total number.....	10,484	656	800	1,129	161	400	1,145	370
7	Value.....dollars..	1,145,358	69,812	89,267	125,656	17,375	32,910	108,192	42,999
8	Number of mature horses.....	10,092	648	728	1,057	153	330	1,117	367
	Mules and asses and burros:								
9	Total number.....	756	21	10	304	.....	3	78	4
10	Value.....dollars..	114,484	2,600	1,485	48,365	.....	209	11,430	1,000
11	Number of mature mules.....	713	19	10	294	.....	3	74	4
	Swine:								
12	Total number.....	743	.....	198	112	6	20	5	.....
13	Value.....dollars..	7,275	.....	1,264	1,340	65	180	100	.....
	Sheep and goats:								
14	Total number.....	11,621	17	3,226	13	6	1,017	48	.....
15	Value.....dollars..	60,877	59	20,145	125	32	5,570	263	.....

	Laramie.	Natrona.	Park.	Sheridan.	Sweetwater.	Uinta.	Weston.	Yellowstone National Park.	
1	Inclosures reporting domestic animals.....	453	133	133	609	101	308	120	28
2	Value of domestic animals.....dollars..	185,539	73,331	100,358	213,516	51,320	99,942	35,291	67,733
	Cattle:								
3	Total number.....	613	94	127	532	96	488	110	26
4	Value.....dollars..	22,088	4,729	5,255	21,246	5,030	15,745	4,424	1,013
5	Number of dairy cows.....	472	82	81	366	64	300	88	20
	Horses:								
6	Total number.....	1,238	616	633	1,472	368	844	274	378
7	Value.....dollars..	141,885	65,505	78,270	172,604	41,100	75,641	30,632	53,510
8	Number of mature horses.....	1,212	591	607	1,441	368	822	269	378
	Mules and asses and burros:								
9	Total number.....	45	11	22	86	32	43	1	96
10	Value.....dollars..	4,829	1,200	3,690	18,425	5,135	2,715	150	13,200
11	Number of mature mules.....	40	11	20	86	28	27	1	96
	Swine:								
12	Total number.....	210	25	16	104	.....	40	7	.....
13	Value.....dollars..	2,649	210	101	1,070	.....	226	70	.....
	Sheep and goats:								
14	Total number.....	3,653	335	2,007	20	11	1,264	2	2
15	Value.....dollars..	14,088	1,687	13,042	171	55	5,615	15	10

CHAPTER 4.

STATISTICS OF IRRIGATION FOR THE STATE AND ITS COUNTIES.

Introduction.—This chapter presents the larger part of the statistics of irrigation for Wyoming obtained in connection with the Thirteenth Census. The statistics of the number of farms and acreage irrigated, cost of operation and maintenance, and irrigated crops are for the calendar year 1909; those of irrigation works, cost of enterprises, acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, and acreage included in projects are of the date July 1, 1910.

These statistics have been collected under the law of February 25, 1910, which contained the following clause relating to irrigation:

Inquiries shall also be made as to the location and character of irrigation enterprises, quantity of land irrigated in the arid region of the United States and in each state and county in that section under state and Federal laws; the price at which these lands, including water rights, are obtainable; the character and value of crops produced on irrigated lands, the amount of water used per acre for said irrigation and whether it was obtainable from national, state, or private works; the location of the various projects and methods of construction, with facts as to their physical condition; the amount of capital invested in such irrigation works.

The information called for by this law which could be supplied by farm operators was obtained on supplemental schedules by the regular census enumerators as a part of the agricultural census. The remaining data, which were supplied by the owners or officials of irrigation enterprises, were obtained on special schedules by special agents. The data relating to number of farms irrigated and irrigated crops are taken from the supplemental schedules, while all data relating to acreage irrigated and to irrigation works and their construction and operation are taken from the special schedules.

In accordance with the law, the data collected have been classified primarily by the state and Federal laws by virtue of which the land was brought under irrigation. The results are presented in detail at the end of this chapter and summarized in text tables.

Such of the terms used as are not self-explanatory are defined below.

Farms irrigated.—The number of "farms irrigated" is the number of farms on which irrigation is practiced and is equivalent to the term "number of irrigators" used in previous census reports.

Types of enterprise.—The types of enterprise under which the lands irrigated in 1909 are classified are as follows:

United States Reclamation Service enterprises, which operate under

the Federal law of June 17, 1902, providing for the construction of irrigation works with the receipts from the sale of public lands.

United States Indian Service enterprises, which operate under various acts of Congress providing for the construction by that service of works for the irrigation of land in Indian reservations.

Carey Act enterprises, which operate under the Federal law of August 18, 1894, granting to each of the states in the arid region 1,000,000 acres of land on condition that the state provide for its irrigation, and under amendments to that law granting additional areas to Idaho and Wyoming.

Irrigation districts, which are public corporations that operate under state laws providing for their organization and management, and empowering them to issue bonds and levy and collect taxes with the object of obtaining funds for the purchase or construction, and for the operation and maintenance of irrigation works.

Cooperative enterprises, which are controlled by the water users under some organized form of cooperation. The most common form of organization is the stock company, the stock of which is owned by the water users.

Commercial enterprises, which supply water for compensation to parties who own no interest in the works. Persons obtaining water from such enterprises are usually required to pay for the right to receive water, and to pay, in addition, annual charges based in some instances on the acreage irrigated and in others on the quantity of water received.

Individual and partnership enterprises, which belong to individual farmers or to neighboring farmers, who control them without formal organization. It is not always possible to distinguish between partnership and cooperative enterprises, but as the difference is slight this is unimportant.

Source of water supply.—Of the terms used in the classification according to source of water supply, none requires explanation except "reservoirs." The only reservoirs which are treated as independent sources of supply are those filled by collecting storm water or from watercourses that are ordinarily dry. When reservoirs are filled from streams or wells, the primary source is considered the source of supply.

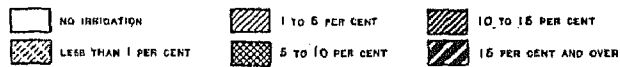
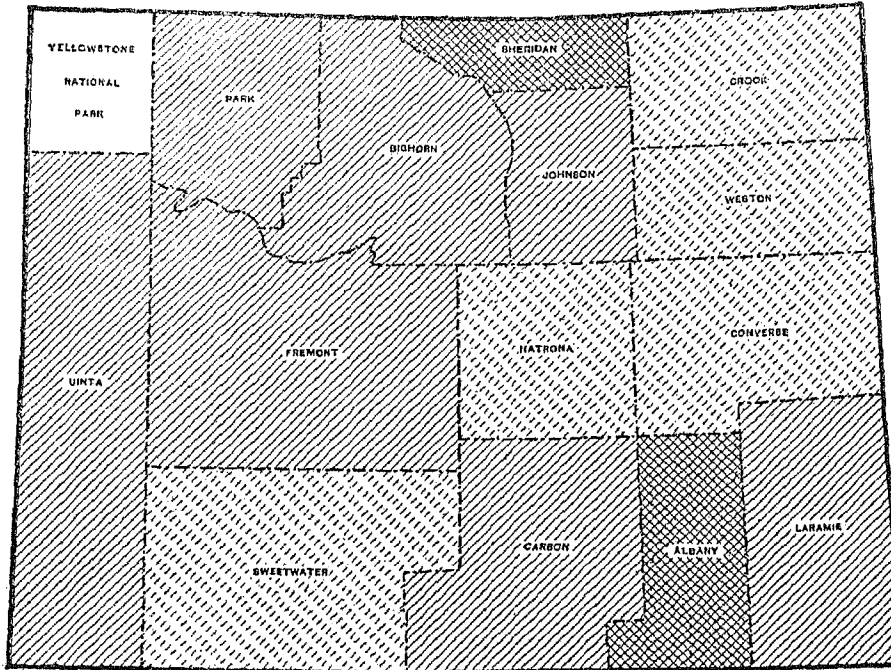
Acre-foot.—The "acre-foot," used to express the capacity of reservoirs, is the volume of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot, or 43,560 cubic feet.

Cost.—The cost of irrigation enterprises is that given by the owners. For the larger works the cost given is taken, in most cases, from the books of account and represents the actual cost. In the case of most of the private and partnership and many of the cooperative enterprises, however, the works were built by their owners without records of money or labor expended, and the cost given represents the owners' estimates. The cost reported for 1910 includes the cost of construction and of acquiring rights. The latter usually consists of filing fees only. In some instances it includes the purchase price of rights, but these cases are so rare that they are unimportant. The cost reported for 1899 is designated "cost of construction," but probably includes the cost of acquiring rights, as in 1910. The average cost per acre is based on the acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910 and the cost to July 1, 1910.

PER CENT OF TOTAL LAND AREA IRRIGATED, AND PER CENT OF NUMBER OF FARMS IRRIGATED,
IN WYOMING, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

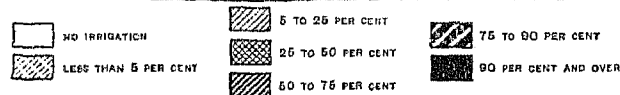
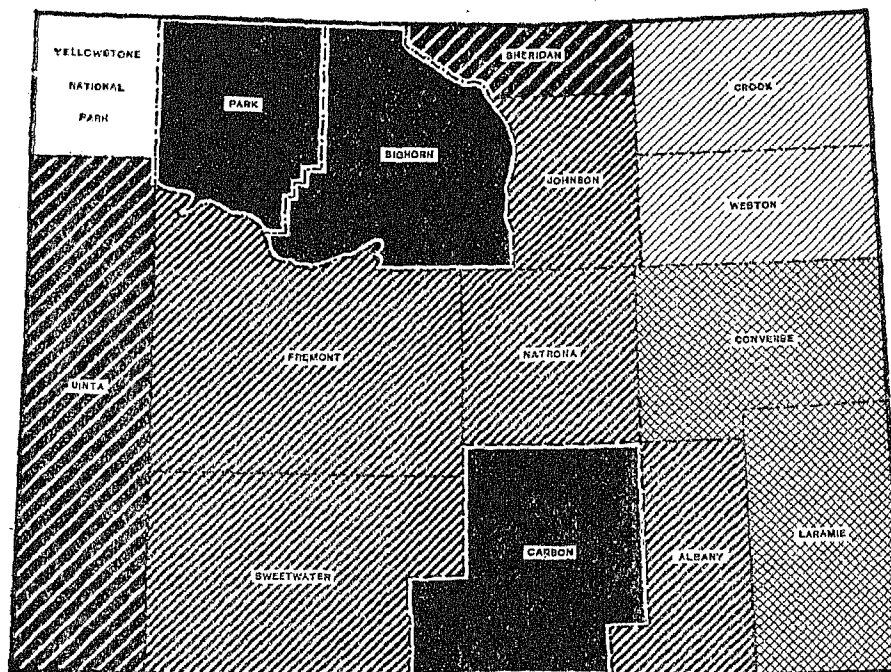
PER CENT OF TOTAL LAND AREA IRRIGATED.

[Per cent for the state, 1.8.]



PER CENT OF NUMBER OF FARMS IRRIGATED.

[Per cent for the state, 57.3.]



FARMS AND ACREAGE IRRIGATED.

Irrigation is reported from every county in Wyoming, the irrigated lands being well distributed throughout the state, except in the northeast corner. The main range of the Rocky Mountains crosses the western part of the state, shorter ranges occupy most of the central part, and the Black Hills extend into the northeast corner. The agricultural lands, which are on high plateaus and in mountain valleys, are found in nearly all sections of the state. The location of the irrigated lands of the state is indicated in a general way by the accompanying maps, which show the class in which each county falls with reference to the percentage which irrigated land forms of the total land area and the percentage which irrigated farms represent of all farms.

The following table shows for the state as a whole the number of farms and acreage irrigated in 1909, in

comparison with the total number of farms, the total land area, the total land in farms, and the total acreage of improved land in farms in 1910, together with the areas not yet irrigated for which water has been or is being made available. Comparative figures for the census of 1900 are included as far as possible. The figures in respect to number of farms and acreage irrigated in 1899 do not include Indian reservations, which were not shown in the irrigation report for Wyoming for that year, and therefore they are not strictly comparable with those for the total number of farms and total farm acreage in 1900, as shown in this table. Since the irrigated land and farms on reservations represented only small proportions of the corresponding totals for the state in 1909, however, comparisons between the two censuses are but little affected by the omission in the 1900 report.

	CENSUS OF—		INCREASE. ¹	
	1910	1900	Amount.	Per cent.
Number of all farms.....	² 10, 987	³ 6, 095	4, 892	80. 3
Approximate land area of the state..... acres.	⁴ 62, 460, 160	⁴ 62, 460, 160		
Land in farms..... acres.	² 8, 543, 010	³ 8, 124, 536	418, 474	5. 2
Improved land in farms..... acres.	² 1, 256, 160	³ 792, 332	463, 828	58. 5
Number of farms irrigated.....	⁵ 6, 297	⁶ 3, 721	2, 576	69. 2
Acreage irrigated.....	⁶ 1, 133, 302	⁶ 605, 878	527, 424	87. 1
Acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating.....	⁷ 1, 639, 510	(⁸)		
Acreage included in projects.....	⁷ 2, 224, 298	(⁸)		
Percentage irrigated of—				
Number of all farms.....	57. 3	61. 1	-3. 8	
Approximate land area of the state.....	1. 8	1. 0	0. 8	
Land in farms.....	13. 3	7. 5	5. 8	
Improved land in farms.....	90. 2	76. 5	13. 7	
Excess of acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910 over acreage irrigated in 1909.....	506, 208			
Excess of acreage included in projects over acreage irrigated in 1909.....	1, 090, 996			

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes a decrease.
² April 15.

³ June 1.
⁴ Includes 1,858,500 acres in Yellowstone National Park.

⁵ In 1909.
⁶ In 1899.

⁷ July 1.
⁸ Not reported.

Number of farms irrigated.—The number of farms irrigated is made up of the number reported on the supplemental schedules by the regular enumerators, together with an estimate of the number of farms covered by enterprises which were reported by special agents but not by the regular enumerators. This estimate was based upon the average acreage irrigated per farm as shown by the supplemental schedules. According to the figures presented in the table, irrigation was practiced on slightly less than three-fifths (57.3 per cent) of the farms of the state in 1909. In 1899 the proportion of irrigated farms was slightly higher, 61.1 per cent, while in 1889 it was 61.3 per cent. It is evident that between 1889 and 1899 the number of unirrigated farms in the state increased at about the same rate as the number of irrigated farms. During the last decade, however, the relative increase in the number of irrigated farms has been considerably smaller than that in the number of unirrigated farms.

In 10 out of the 14 counties in the state more than half the farms are irrigated, in 2 the proportion is

approximately 30 per cent, while in the remaining 2 counties it is about 6 per cent. The last mentioned counties, Crook and Weston, are in the northeast corner of the state, where crops are very generally grown without irrigation. The largest proportion of irrigated farms, 96.5 per cent, is reported for Park County. In 2 other counties the irrigated farms form more than 90 per cent of the total number of farms, and in 2 the proportion is between 80 and 90 per cent.

From 1899 to 1909 the increase in the number of farms irrigated for the state as a whole was 69.2 per cent. Only 3 counties—Fremont, Natrona, and Sweetwater—show a higher rate of gain, the percentages being 127.6, 88.7, and 87.5, respectively. One county, Weston, shows a decrease of 2 in the number of farms irrigated, notwithstanding the fact that it reports an increase in the acreage irrigated.

Acreage irrigated.—The acreage irrigated is taken from special schedules filled out by agents from information secured from owners or officials of irriga-

tion enterprises and, in some instances, from public records. The acreage thus obtained is considerably larger than the irrigated acreage reported on the supplemental schedules filled out by the farm enumerators. This difference is due in a measure to the fact that the special agents found enterprises which were not reported on any schedules returned by the enumerators, indicating that the irrigated acreage reported on the supplemental schedules is under the true figure. There is, however, a natural tendency for the officials of irrigation enterprises to report as irrigated the entire area of farms of which only a part was irrigated. Furthermore, some farms are so situated as to receive water from more than one enterprise, and may be reported as irrigated by each, which results in duplication. Owing to the two causes just enumerated, it is probable that the acreage irrigated, as shown in this chapter, is somewhat excessive, but the extent of this excess can not be determined. It is believed, however, to be less than 10 per cent for the state of Wyoming.

The total acreage reported as irrigated in 1909 was 1,133,302 acres, as against 605,878 acres in 1899 and 229,676 acres in 1889. The acreage given for 1909 includes land lying in Indian reservations, while the acreages for 1889 and 1899 do not, but the acreage irrigated in reservations is so small as not to change the general effect of the comparison. The percentage of increase from 1889 to 1899 was 163.8, while that from 1899 to 1909 was 87.1. The absolute increase during the latter decade was the larger, however, amounting to 527,424 acres, as against only 376,202 acres in the earlier decade.

The percentage of increase between 1899 and 1909 in the acreage irrigated was considerably higher than the percentage of increase in the number of farms irrigated, the acreage irrigated per farm increasing from 163 to 180 in the decade. As a decrease from 1,333 to 778 acres in the average size of the farms of the state was reported for the same period, it is probable that farmers are irrigating larger parts of their holdings than formerly. It is not possible, however, to determine how far this is actually the case, as the higher average size shown for 1900 was due to a considerable extent to the inclusion of large tracts of land used for grazing, which in 1910 were not reported as farm land, and to the inclusion as farm land of the entire acreage of the Shoshone Indian Reservation, only a part of which was so reported in 1910. In the ratio of the acreage irrigated to the total farm acreage reported as improved there has been an increase from 76.5 per cent in 1899 to 90.2 per cent in 1909. The latter figure, however, does not represent the actual percentage of improved land irrigated, but is considerably higher, owing to the fact that irrigated land as reported at the Thirteenth Census includes wild grass land used for pasture, while improved land does not.

The percentage of the total land area of the state irrigated in 1909 was 1.8, as compared with 1 per cent in 1899 and 0.4 per cent in 1889.

In both 1909 and 1899 the county for which the largest area of irrigated land was reported was Uinta, with an irrigated acreage of 260,020 and 128,940 at the respective censuses. Three other counties show areas of irrigated lands exceeding 100,000 acres in 1909, while in five counties the irrigated area was between 50,000 and 100,000 acres.

The county in which irrigated land formed the highest percentage of the total in 1909 was Sheridan, where 5.7 per cent of the land area was irrigated. In only one other county, Albany, was the proportion higher than 4 per cent, while in five counties it was less than 1 per cent.

Acreage included in projects.—The preceding table shows that in 1910 existing enterprises were ready to supply water to 506,208 acres more than were irrigated in 1909. After allowance is made for an increase in the area irrigated in 1910 over that in 1909, it is probable that there remained at the close of 1910 more than three-fourths as much land under ditch but not irrigated as had been brought under irrigation in the 10 years from 1899 to 1909. The acreage included in projects exceeds the acreage irrigated in 1909 by 1,090,996 acres, which is about double the acreage brought under irrigation during the last decade. This acreage represents the area which will be available for the extension of irrigation in the next few years upon the completion of the projects now under construction. It indicates in a general way the area available for settlement, although much of this unirrigated land is in farms already settled.

Acreage irrigated, classified by character of enterprise.—The following table gives the distribution of the acreage irrigated in 1909 according to the character of the enterprise controlling the irrigation works:

CHARACTER OF ENTERPRISE.	ACREAGE IRRIGATED IN 1909.	
	Amount.	Per cent distribution.
All classes	1,133,302	100.0
U. S. Reclamation Service	12,905	1.1
U. S. Indian Service	4,270	0.4
Carey Act enterprises	80,252	7.6
Irrigation districts	11,800	1.0
Cooperative enterprises	110,317	10.3
Commercial enterprises	87,935	7.3
Individual and partnership enterprises	813,323	71.8

Irrigation districts, cooperative enterprises, and individual and partnership enterprises are all controlled by the water users. These supply about 83 per cent of the acreage irrigated, while United States Reclamation Service and Carey Act enterprises, which are to be turned over to the water users, supply about 9 per cent. Thus only a very small percentage of the irrigated land is supplied by works which are not either controlled by the water users or to be turned

over to them ultimately. The cooperative enterprises, which supplied water for 10.3 per cent of the land irrigated in 1909, are principally stock companies, of which the stock is owned by the water users.

Acreage irrigated, classified by source of water supply.—The next table shows the distribution of the acreage irrigated in 1909 according to the source of water supply.

From this table it is apparent that to the present time there has been little development of any source of supply other than streams.

SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.	ACREAGE IRRIGATED IN 1909.	
	Amount.	Per cent distribution.
All sources.....	1,133,302	100.0
Streams.....	1,113,774	98.3
Lakes.....	120	(1)
Wells.....	139	(1)
Springs.....	5,008	0.4
Reservoirs.....	14,261	1.3

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The following table summarizes the data collected relating to works for supplying water for irrigation in 1910 and 1900, Indian reservations, as already noted, not being represented in the figures for 1900. As only two of the items reported in 1910 were reported in 1900—the number of independent enterprises and the length of main ditches—there is little opportunity for comparison between the two censuses. The figures shown for the earlier census relate only to those systems which received water from streams in 1899, but the other systems represented in the Twelfth Census report, which obtained water from wells, supplied only 646 acres of the total area reported as irrigated in 1899.

Assuming that the enterprises in operation in 1909 were identical with those reported in 1910, the average acreage irrigated per enterprise in 1909 was 203, and the acreage irrigated per mile of main ditch was 104. For the enterprises shown for 1900, which, as explained above, are exclusive of the systems that received water from wells, the average acreage irrigated per enterprise in 1899 was 230, and the average per mile of main ditch was 136.

There has been little utilization of underground water for irrigation up to this time. The table shows 2 flowing wells, which irrigated 64 acres, and 3 pumped wells, which irrigated 75 acres.

Pumping for irrigation from either wells or streams has been but little practiced as yet, the total area irrigated with pumped water in 1909 being only 1,615 acres.

IRRIGATION WORKS.	CENSUS OF—		INCREASE.	
	1910	1900 ¹	Amount.	Per cent.
Independent enterprises..... number..	5,577	2,629	2,948	112.1
Ditches, total length..... miles..	13,231	(²)	.....	.....
Main ditches..... number..	5,593	(²)	.....	.....
Length..... miles..	10,933	4,454	6,479	145.5
Capacity..... cu. ft. per second..	42,630	(²)	.....	.....
Lateral ditches..... number..	2,340	(²)	.....	.....
Length..... miles..	2,298	(²)	.....	.....
Reservoirs..... number..	414	(²)	.....	.....
Capacity..... acre-feet..	2,550,937	(²)	.....	.....
Flowing wells..... number..	2	(²)	.....	.....
Capacity..... gals. per minute..	250	(²)	.....	.....
Pumped wells..... number..	3	(²)	.....	.....
Capacity..... gals. per minute..	835	(²)	.....	.....
Pumping plants..... number..	34	(²)	.....	.....
Engine capacity..... horsepower..	705	(²)	.....	.....
Pump capacity..... gals. per minute..	142,529	(²)	.....	.....

¹ Figures relate only to systems receiving water from streams. ² Not reported.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE.

The table following shows the total cost of irrigation enterprises up to July 1, 1910, including construction of works and acquisition of rights but not operation and maintenance, together with the average cost per acre, based on the acreage the enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910; the estimated final cost of enterprises completed and those now under construction, with the average cost per acre, based on the acreage included in projects; and the total cost and average cost per acre of operation and maintenance in 1909. Data relating to the cost of construction and maintenance of systems operated in 1899 are included for comparison. The figure for average cost per acre of operation and maintenance in 1899 does not cover the cost of systems receiving water from wells, but, as indicated above, these are comparatively unimportant, having supplied only 646 acres in that year. Indian reservations, as previously stated, are not covered by the figures for 1900.

The cost of operation and maintenance is not reported for individual and partnership enterprises, for the reason that farmers whose land is irrigated by such

systems generally clean their own ditches at odd times without keeping any record of the time spent. In the case of the larger enterprises this cost represents a cash outlay by the farmers, while in the case of many of the smaller cooperative ones the cost is worked out by the farmers.

	CENSUS OF—		INCREASE.	
	1910	1900	Amount.	Per cent.
Cost of irrigation enterprises.....	¹ \$17,700,980	² \$3,973,165	\$13,727,815	345.5
Average per acre.....	³ \$10.80	⁴ \$6.56	(⁵)	.....
Estimated final cost of existing enterprises.....	\$20,425,890	(⁶)	.....	.....
Average per acre included in projects.....	\$9.18	(⁶)	.....	.....
Operation and maintenance:				
Acreage for which cost is reported.....	221,875	(⁶)	.....	.....
Total cost reported.....	⁷ \$190,648	(⁶)	.....	.....
Average cost per acre.....	\$0.86	⁸ \$0.16	\$0.70	437.5

¹ Reported July 1.
² Cost of systems operated in 1899.
³ Based on acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.
⁴ Based on acreage irrigated in 1899.
⁵ Figures not comparable. (See explanation in text.)
⁶ Not reported.
⁷ For 1909.
⁸ Exclusive of systems receiving water from wells.

The cost of irrigation systems shows an increase of 345.5 per cent, which is much larger than the increase of average cost per acre. The average cost per acre shown for 1910 is based on the acreage under ditch in that year, but since the corresponding acreage for 1900 was not reported, the figure for average cost at the earlier census is based on the acreage irrigated in 1899. If computed on the basis of the acreage irrigated in 1909, the average cost in 1910 would be \$15.62, representing an increase of 138.1 per cent over the figure for the average cost at the census of 1900. The year 1899 was near the close of the period of private and cooperative construction, when most of the works were built by the water users themselves with little or no expenditure of money, and near the beginning of the present period of large-scale construction by corporations and the Federal Government. This later construction is not only on a larger scale, but also more difficult and of a better type. Largely as a result of these changed conditions the average cost per acre has greatly increased. A number of large enterprises

are under construction, and on these considerable expenditures have been made, while but little land is irrigated as yet. This condition tends to make the average cost shown higher than the true average. The average based on the estimated final cost and the acreage included in projects, \$9.18 per acre, probably more truly represents the average cost per acre of irrigation in Wyoming.

The county showing the lowest average cost to July 1, 1910—\$2.86 per acre—is Uinta, which has the largest irrigated acreage. The highest average cost per acre is \$39.03 in Park County, and the next highest is \$33.15 in Converse County.

The acreage for which cost of operation and maintenance in 1909 was reported constitutes 19.6 per cent of the total acreage reported as irrigated in 1909 and 69.4 per cent of the acreage reported as irrigated by other than individual and partnership enterprises. The cost reported can be said, therefore, to represent fairly the average annual expense for all but individual and partnership enterprises.

CROPS.

As previously stated, the data relating to irrigated crops are taken from supplemental schedules filled out by the regular census enumerators. Since the special agents found enterprises which the enumerators had not reported, it is evident that the information relating to irrigated crops is incomplete to some extent. It shows, however, the relative importance of the different irrigated crops and is sufficiently complete to give reliable averages of yields.

The table following shows the acreage, yield, and value of the principal crops reported as grown under

irrigation in 1909 in comparison with totals for the same crops reported for the entire state. While small quantities of other crops are grown both on irrigated and unirrigated land, the leading crops of the state, as well as the leading crops grown under irrigation, are represented in the table. In the reports of the agricultural census the acreages of seed crops are not generally given, but since the growing of these crops, especially alfalfa seed, is coming to be an important industry in the irrigated sections of the country, statistics for certain of these crops are presented here.

CROP.	ACREAGE.			Unit.	YIELD.		VALUE.	
	Total for state.	Irrigated.			Total for state.	On irrigated land.	Total for state.	For irrigated land.
		Amount.	Per cent of total.					
Cereals:								
Corn.....	9,268	1,176	12.7	Bushels.....	176,354	25,297	\$101,405	\$15,113
Oats.....	124,035	76,302	61.5	Bushels.....	3,361,425	2,175,203	1,828,711	1,302,033
Wheat.....	41,968	26,326	62.7	Bushels.....	738,698	490,400	644,251	440,491
Emmer and spelt.....	1,521	443	29.1	Bushels.....	35,677	11,546	22,913	7,005
Barley.....	8,561	4,932	58.2	Bushels.....	189,057	112,699	130,392	89,215
Rye.....	1,516	375	24.7	Bushels.....	20,479	6,121	14,791	4,999
Other seed crops:								
Alfalfa seed.....	2,995	2,171	72.5	Bushels.....	8,396	5,188	75,671	50,837
Timothy seed.....	313	145	46.3	Bushels.....	1,776	668	3,855	1,688
Hay and forage:								
Timothy alone.....	29,433	18,265	62.1	Tons.....	44,655	28,136	341,700	208,307
Timothy and clover mixed.....	8,065	4,086	50.7	Tons.....	16,328	8,149	132,786	71,810
Clover alone.....	360	242	67.2	Tons.....	808	586	5,472	2,996
Alfalfa.....	170,431	162,447	95.3	Tons.....	397,669	379,933	2,630,457	2,526,657
Other tame or cultivated grasses ¹	111,221	83,456	75.0	Tons.....	136,109	97,849	942,284	608,658
Wild, salt, or prairie grasses.....	242,706	189,271	78.0	Tons.....	228,066	182,633	1,782,230	1,384,269
Grains cut green.....	19,548	4,950	25.2	Tons.....	23,813	5,335	200,907	52,741
Coarse forage.....	3,442	379	11.0	Tons.....	4,709	740	34,738	3,673
Sundry crops:								
Potatoes.....	8,333	4,768	57.2	Bushels.....	932,162	620,667	524,489	350,072
Sugar beets.....	1,207	1,100	91.1	Tons.....	13,418	11,198	61,398	51,779
Orchard fruits and grapes.....	(²)	209					39,806	20,814
Small fruits.....	106	56	52.8				13,984	7,303

¹ Includes millet or Hungarian grass.

² Agricultural returns show number of trees and not acreage.

Acreage.—Of the entire acreage of the crops for which totals are presented in the table, about 74 per cent is irrigated. The proportion irrigated varies widely for the different crops.

Of the acreage covered by the cereals presented in the table, about 59 per cent is irrigated. The highest percentage of acreage irrigated shown for any cereal, 62.7, is reported for wheat and the next highest, 61.5, for oats, the acreage of which exceeds that of any other cereal raised in the state. The proportion for barley is 58.2 per cent and those for emmer and spelt and for rye, which cover only small areas, are 29.1 and 24.7 per cent, respectively, while the lowest percentage, 12.7, is shown for corn.

The hay and forage crops are more generally raised on irrigated land, the irrigated acreage of such crops given in the table forming about 79 per cent of their total acreage. In the case of all of these except coarse forage and grains cut green, more than half of the total acreage is irrigated. Very little alfalfa is grown without irrigation, the irrigated area forming 95.3 per cent of the total for this crop. The percentages for "wild, salt, or prairie grasses" and "other tame or cultivated grasses" are 78 and 75, respectively.

Of the entire acreage in potatoes, 57.2 per cent is irrigated, and of that in small fruits, 52.8 per cent. The sugar beet area in Wyoming is for the most part irrigated, the percentage being 91.1. The relative importance of the irrigated orchard acreage can not be determined, because the total acreage of orchards in the state is not reported, but it will be observed that more than one-half of the value of all orchard fruits and grapes produced in the state is that of products grown on irrigated land.

Of the total acreage in the irrigated crops shown in the table, about 80 per cent is devoted to hay and forage crops. The single crop comprising the largest acreage is "wild, salt, or prairie grasses," representing 32.6 per cent of the total acreage of the irrigated crops given. In addition to the acreage shown in the table for this crop, a large area of wild grass used for pasture is irrigated. Alfalfa is next in order with respect to irrigated acreage, with 28 per cent of the total for the crops given, followed by "other tame or cultivated grasses," with 14.4 per cent, and oats with 13.1 per cent. No other single crop covers as much as 5 per cent of the total acreage shown for irrigated crops.

While most of the crops irrigated are well distributed geographically, there is a tendency toward the concentration of certain crops in particular localities. This is shown by the following statement, which gives the counties reporting the largest acreages of the principal irrigated crops, with the proportions which they contain of the total irrigated acreages of these crops in the state.

Oats.—Laramie County, 16.1 per cent; Bighorn, 13.3 per cent; Uinta, 12.3 per cent.

Wheat.—Sheridan County, 26.5 per cent; Bighorn, 21.9 per cent; Park, 16.7 per cent.

Barley.—Uinta County, 21.3 per cent; Sheridan, 18.5 per cent; Bighorn, 13.8 per cent.

Alfalfa seed.—Bighorn County, 45.4 per cent; Johnson, 23.1 per cent; Park, 9.4 per cent.

Timothy.—Uinta County, 34.4 per cent; Sheridan, 21.9 per cent; Carbon, 10.1 per cent.

Alfalfa.—Bighorn County, 19.5 per cent; Laramie, 12.6 per cent; Johnson, 12.6 per cent.

Other tame or cultivated grasses.—Uinta County, 38 per cent; Albany, 28.2 per cent; Carbon, 27.2 per cent.

Wild, salt, or prairie grasses.—Uinta County, 30.9 per cent; Albany, 19.1 per cent; Laramie, 17.2 per cent.

Potatoes.—Laramie County, 21.6 per cent; Sheridan, 13.1 per cent; Bighorn, 11.7 per cent.

Sugar beets.—Bighorn County, 68.5 per cent; Park, 22.6 per cent; Sheridan, 8.4 per cent.

Yield.—In the following table the average yields per acre of crops extensively grown both with and without irrigation are shown. The yields on unirrigated land are obtained by subtracting the totals for irrigated crops from the totals for the state.

CROP.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.		
	On unirrigated land.	On irrigated land.	
		Amount.	Per cent of excess over yield on unirrigated land. ¹
Oats.....bushels..	24.0	28.5	14.5
Wheat.....bushels..	15.9	18.6	17.0
Barley.....bushels..	21.3	22.6	6.1
Timothy alone.....tons..	1.48	1.54	4.1
Alfalfa.....tons..	2.22	2.34	5.4
Other tame or cultivated grasses.....tons..	1.38	1.17	-15.2
Wild, salt, or prairie grasses.....tons..	0.86	0.96	11.6
Potatoes.....bushels..	37.4	130.2	49.0

¹ A minus sign (-) indicates that the yield on irrigated land is less than that on unirrigated land.

In the case of each of the crops in the table, except "other tame or cultivated grasses," the average yield on irrigated land was greater than that on unirrigated land. The difference is not great, however, except in the case of potatoes, the average yield of which was 49 per cent greater on irrigated than on unirrigated land.

In considering these comparisons it should be borne in mind that they are not comparisons of yields on irrigated and on unirrigated land in the same localities, but of yields under irrigation in localities where crops can not be grown successfully without it with yields in localities where irrigation is not necessary. They do not indicate, therefore, the relative advantages of farming with and without irrigation in a given community, but rather give one factor for determining the relative advantages of farming where irrigation is necessary and where it is not necessary for the successful growing of crops.

COUNTY TABLE.

The next table gives in detail, by counties, the data summarized above, except those relating to crops. For purposes of comparison the total number of farms in the state, the approximate land area of the state, the total land in farms, and the improved land in farms have been included in the table. The figure for the approximate land area of the state includes 1,858,560 acres in Yellowstone National Park, not elsewhere shown.

Attention is again directed to the fact that the totals for 1899 do not cover Indian reservations, no report as to irrigation on reservations in Wyoming having been made at the Twelfth Census. Since, however, the figures for the census of 1910 show that the irrigation operations conducted on reservations were unimportant relatively to those in the state as a whole, it is believed that the shortage is not of material conse-

quence as concerns comparisons between the two censuses. For this reason the percentages of increase have been computed without attempt to estimate the extent of Indian Service irrigation in 1899, and without the elimination from the 1909 and 1910 totals of figures representing irrigation on reservations.

Certain enterprises extend into more than one county, and in the cases of some of these enterprises the reports do not segregate the data by counties. In such cases a distribution has been made according to the best estimates possible from all the information in the possession of the bureau. It is believed that these estimates are approximately correct.

Change of boundaries.—In comparing the data secured in 1910 with those for 1900, it should be borne in mind that Park County was organized from a part of Bighorn County in 1909.

STATISTICS OF IRRIGATION.

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ACREAGE IRRIGATED, EXTENT AND COST OF IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES, AND COST OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, BY COUNTIES: 1909 AND 1910.

[Comparative data for 1899 in italics.]

		THE STATE.	Albany.	Bighorn. ¹	Carbon.	Converse.	Crook.	Fremont.
1	Number of all farms in 1910.....	10,987	453	1,078	486	684	1,341	846
2	Number of farms irrigated in 1909.....	6,297	339	1,018	442	219	80	610
3	Per cent of all farms.....	57.3	74.8	94.4	90.9	32.0	6.0	72.1
4	<i>Number of farms irrigated in 1899</i>	<i>8,721</i>	<i>818</i>	<i>618</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>808</i>
5	Per cent of increase, 1899-1909.....	69.2	8.3	.....	26.3	.....	23.1	127.6
LAND AND FARM AREA								
6	Approximate land area..... acres.	2 62,460,160	2,616,640	4,331,520	5,138,560	4,313,600	3,482,240	8,101,760
7	Land in farms..... acres.	8,543,010	1,069,782	253,570	1,707,961	551,370	648,834	320,502
8	Improved land in farms..... acres.	1,256,160	107,315	89,689	140,987	48,282	104,175	75,059
9	Acreage irrigated in 1909.....	1,133,302	151,926	93,779	131,749	40,607	6,712	78,783
10	Per cent of total land area.....	1.8	5.4	2.2	2.6	0.9	0.2	1.0
11	Per cent of land in farms.....	13.3	14.2	37.0	7.7	7.4	1.0	24.6
12	Per cent of improved land in farms.....	90.2	³ 141.6	³ 104.5	93.4	84.2	6.4	³ 103.6
13	<i>Acreage irrigated in 1899</i>	<i>605,878</i>	<i>60,860</i>	<i>50,465</i>	<i>108,806</i>	<i>18,015</i>	<i>3,208</i>	<i>86,620</i>
14	Per cent of increase, 1899-1909.....	87.1	45.7	.....	21.1	125.4	109.2	196.0
15	Acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....	1,639,510	221,225	195,004	163,394	52,159	8,017	170,946
16	Acreage included in projects.....	2,224,298	355,033	237,003	101,486	85,713	11,038	211,834
ACREAGE IRRIGATED AND INCLUDED IN PROJECTS								
CLASSIFIED BY CHARACTER OF ENTERPRISE.								
17	U. S. Reclamation Service, irrigated in 1909.....	12,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....	34,869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Included in projects.....	167,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	U. S. Indian Service, irrigated in 1909.....	4,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,270
21	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....	48,699	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,699
22	Included in projects.....	63,657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,657
23	Carey Act enterprises, irrigated in 1909.....	86,252	28,700	20,125	.....	5,000	.....	925
24	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....	205,974	52,100	81,400	.....	5,000	.....	8,600
25	Included in projects.....	426,472	120,100	111,128	.....	34,335	.....	14,127
26	Irrigation districts, irrigated in 1909.....	11,800	11,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....	27,050	27,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Included in projects.....	27,050	27,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Cooperative enterprises, irrigated in 1909.....	116,317	1,800	14,278	3,110	.....	.....	11,416
30	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....	165,470	2,414	24,085	4,296	.....	.....	17,592
31	Included in projects.....	189,894	2,414	31,828	4,516	.....	.....	21,801
32	Commercial enterprises, irrigated in 1909.....	87,935	18,940	.....	16,646	.....	.....	5,443
33	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....	133,305	33,000	.....	16,646	.....	.....	15,183
34	Included in projects.....	195,967	80,797	.....	16,740	.....	.....	25,683
35	Individual and partnership enterprises, irrigated in 1909.....	813,823	90,680	59,376	111,993	35,607	6,712	56,729
36	Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....	1,024,137	108,661	89,609	142,482	47,159	9,017	80,872
37	Included in projects.....	1,153,378	118,672	94,047	170,224	51,378	11,038	86,666
ACREAGE IRRIGATED								
CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.								
38	Supplied from streams.....	1,113,774	150,421	92,525	131,231	40,557	5,629	78,040
39	By gravity.....	1,112,234	150,421	92,431	131,129	40,407	5,629	78,040
40	By pumping.....	1,540	.....	94	102	150	.....	.....
41	Supplied from lakes.....	120	100	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
42	By gravity.....	120	100	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
43	By pumping.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Supplied from wells.....	139	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	45
45	Flowing.....	64	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
46	By pumping.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
47	Supplied from springs.....	5,008	1,269	494	58	15	120	98
48	Supplied from reservoirs.....	14,261	136	760	400	35	943	.....
49	Total acreage supplied by pumping.....	1,615	.....	94	102	150	.....	45
IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES								
50	Independent enterprises..... number	5,577	436	430	629	336	94	396
51	<i>Number in 1899⁴</i>	<i>2,629</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>249</i>
52	Per cent of increase, 1899-1910.....	112.1	32.5	.....	108.3	95.3	291.7	59.0
53	Main ditches..... number	5,593	487	418	640	336	80	384
54	<i>Number in 1899⁵</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Per cent of increase, 1899-1910.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Length..... miles	10,933	1,037	1,388	1,005	485	91	892
57	<i>Length in 1899⁴</i>	<i>4,454</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>824</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>283</i>
58	Per cent of increase, 1899-1910.....	145.5	105.8	.....	22.0	80.3	111.6	215.2
59	Capacity..... cubic feet per second	42,630	6,831	5,124	3,801	1,364	257	3,449
60	Laterals..... number	2,340	290	100	173	87	73	136
61	Length..... miles	2,298	588	140	142	62	28	250
62	Reservoirs..... number	414	33	15	36	23	52	10
63	Capacity..... acre-feet	2,550,937	372,888	1,060	38,973	37,353	1,916	2,168
64	Flowing wells..... number	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
65	Capacity..... gallons per minute	250	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
66	Pumped wells..... number	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Capacity..... gallons per minute	835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
68	Pumping plants..... number	34	.....	9	2	.....	1	2
69	Engine capacity..... horsepower	705	.....	143	21	.....	312	13
70	Pump capacity..... gallons per minute	142,529	.....	6,690	1,500	123,560	7	340
COST								
71	Cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910..... dollars	17,700,980	2,682,679	2,310,660	737,851	1,729,146	86,578	1,099,026
72	<i>Cost in 1899⁶</i> dollars	<i>3,973,165</i>	<i>154,299</i>	<i>675,405</i>	<i>1,047,803</i>	<i>187,906</i>	<i>25,969</i>	<i>125,090</i>
73	Per cent of increase, 1899-1910.....	345.5	1,638.6	.....	70.6	1,251.9	233.4	778.6
74	Average cost per acre enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910..... dollars	10.80	12.13	11.84	4.52	33.15	10.80	6.43
75	<i>Average cost per acre irrigated in 1899⁴</i> dollars	<i>0.66</i>	<i>1.28</i>	<i>13.39</i>	<i>9.93</i>	<i>7.10</i>	<i>8.10</i>	<i>4.70</i>
76	Estimated final cost of existing enterprises..... dollars	20,425,890	4,114,507	2,370,693	738,776	2,264,508	86,578	1,122,491
77	Average per acre included in projects..... dollars	9.18	11.59	10.00	3.86	26.42	7.84	8.30
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE								
78	Acreage for which cost is reported.....	221,875	17,500	15,015	4,006	5,000	.....	15,602
79	Total cost reported..... dollars	190,648	15,680	21,334	4,233	551	.....	7,938
80	Average per acre for which cost is reported..... dollars	0.86	0.90	1.34	1.06	0.11	.....	0.51
81	<i>Average cost per acre in 1899⁴</i> dollars	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.26</i>
82	Per cent of increase, 1899-1909.....	437.5	350.0	.....	657.1	766.7	.....	96.2

¹ Change of boundary. (See explanation at close of text.)

² Includes 1,353,560 acres in Yellowstone National Park.

³ Irrigated acreage includes wild grass, while improved land does not.

⁴ Figures relate only to systems obtaining water from streams.

⁵ Not reported.

⁶ State total includes \$16,473, representing the cost of well systems not shown by counties. County figures relate only to systems obtaining water from streams.

⁷ Decrease.

ACREAGE IRRIGATED, EXTENT AND COST OF IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES, AND COST OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, BY COUNTIES: 1909 AND 1910—Continued.

[Comparative data for 1899 in italics.]

	Johnson.	Laramie.	Natrona.	Park.	Sheridan.	Sweetwater.	Uinta.	Weston.
1 Number of all farms in 1910.....	338	1,933	269	624	799	203	1,286	647
2 Number of farms irrigated in 1909.....	247	577	183	602	679	135	1,123	43
3 Per cent of all farms.....	73.1	29.8	68.0	96.5	85.0	66.5	87.3	6.6
4 <i>Number of farms irrigated in 1899.....</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>741</i>	<i>45</i>
5 Per cent of increase, 1899-1909.....	27.3	55.9	88.7	.....	44.8	87.5	51.6	24.4
LAND AND FARM AREA								
6 Approximate land area.....acres.	2,672,000	4,474,880	3,425,920	3,468,800	1,648,000	6,720,000	7,068,160	2,939,520
7 Land in farms.....acres.	322,094	1,682,032	260,045	253,394	421,543	122,790	574,528	354,565
8 Improved land in farms.....acres.	53,471	210,992	16,570	59,295	95,368	10,013	202,866	41,110
9 Acreage irrigated in 1909.....	54,838	122,021	22,498	58,853	94,141	10,798	200,020	6,577
10 Per cent of total land area.....	2.1	2.7	0.7	1.7	5.7	0.2	3.7	0.2
11 Per cent of land in farms.....	17.0	7.3	8.7	23.2	22.3	8.8	45.3	1.9
12 Per cent of improved land in farms.....	³ 102.6	57.8	³ 135.7	99.3	98.7	³ 107.8	³ 128.2	16.0
13 <i>Acreage irrigated in 1899.....</i>	<i>25,217</i>	<i>64,901</i>	<i>17,601</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>49,263</i>	<i>5,110</i>	<i>128,940</i>	<i>3,472</i>
14 Per cent of increase, 1899-1909.....	117.5	88.0	27.8	.....	91.1	111.3	101.7	89.4
15 Acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....	75,301	166,909	29,255	108,478	114,285	22,667	303,704	8,076
16 Acreage included in projects.....	104,492	177,252	36,837	265,255	117,563	90,614	330,103	10,075
ACREAGE IRRIGATED AND INCLUDED IN PROJECTS								
CLASSIFIED BY CHARACTER OF ENTERPRISE.								
17 U. S. Reclamation Service, irrigated in 1909.....		3,880		9,025				
18 Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....		3,880		30,989				
19 Included in projects.....		3,880		164,090				
20 U. S. Indian Service, irrigated in 1909.....								
21 Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....								
22 Included in projects.....								
23 Carey Act enterprises, irrigated in 1909.....	3,000	17,874		9,500		1,128		
24 Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....	6,500	17,874		23,000		12,000		
25 Included in projects.....	10,550	17,874		36,700		75,638		
26 Irrigation districts, irrigated in 1909.....								
27 Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....								
28 Included in projects.....								
29 Cooperative enterprises, irrigated in 1909.....	14,710	9,150		3,634	37,459	766	19,994	
30 Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....	20,736	11,500		6,334	51,928	770	25,761	
31 Included in projects.....	26,133	12,070		8,344	52,658	850	29,280	
32 Commercial enterprises, irrigated in 1909.....	500	35,000					11,406	
33 Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....	1,000	56,000					11,476	
34 Included in projects.....	1,285	60,000					11,556	
35 Individual and partnership enterprises, irrigated in 1909.....	36,628	59,117	22,498	36,694	56,682	8,904	228,620	6,577
36 Enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....	47,565	77,565	29,255	48,155	62,357	9,897	260,407	8,076
37 Included in projects.....	66,524	83,428	36,837	56,211	64,905	14,106	289,207	10,075
ACREAGE IRRIGATED								
CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.								
38 Supplied from streams.....	54,683	116,154	21,237	57,937	90,658	9,948	258,407	5,747
39 By gravity.....	54,549	115,658	20,932	57,936	90,458	9,898	258,404	5,742
40 By pumping.....	134	496	305	1	200	50	3	5
41 Supplied from lakes.....								
42 By gravity.....								
43 By pumping.....								
44 Supplied from wells.....					20	10	4	
45 Flowing.....							4	
46 By pumping.....					20	10		
47 Supplied from springs.....		150	648	166	10	363	1,529	88
48 Supplied from reservoirs.....	155	5,717	613	750	3,453	477	80	742
49 Total acreage supplied by pumping.....	134	496	305	1	220	60	3	5
IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES								
50 Independent enterprises.....number	221	462	273	313	526	107	1,306	48
51 <i>Number in 1899⁴.....</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>701</i>	<i>30</i>
52 Per cent of increase, 1899-1910.....	439.0	47.6	565.9	.....	662.3	81.4	86.3	60.0
53 Main ditches.....number	224	459	277	302	537	102	1,296	51
54 <i>Number in 1899⁵.....</i>								
55 Per cent of increase, 1899-1910.....								
56 Length.....miles	529	827	334	813	939	151	2,369	73
57 <i>Length in 1899⁴.....</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>624</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>608</i>	<i>75</i>
58 Per cent of increase, 1899-1910.....	277.9	32.5	195.6	.....	147.8	96.1	289.6	22.7
59 Capacity.....cubic feet per second	2,050	5,852	1,049	3,870	2,111	1,269	5,381	222
60 Laterals.....number	39	200	230	77	252	15	634	34
61 Length.....miles	31	270	114	103	240	5	316	17
62 Reservoirs.....number	6	60	52	12	78	13	7	7
63 Capacity.....acre-feet	5,128	1,196,215	6,119	461,020	2,361	24,716	400,099	924
64 Flowing wells.....number							1	
65 Capacity.....gallons per minute							160	
66 Pumped wells.....number					1	1		
67 Capacity.....gallons per minute					660	55		
68 Pumping plants.....number	3	3	5	1	2	2	1	1
69 Engine capacity.....horsepower	31	68	76	1	18	16	1	6
70 Pump capacity.....gallons per minute	1,455	3,278	3,211	6	1,360	855	17	260
COST								
71 Cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910.....dollars..	552,515	2,467,260	201,416	4,233,566	550,599	129,949	387,634	52,101
72 <i>Cost in 1899⁴.....</i>	<i>117,611</i>	<i>978,028</i>	<i>57,007</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>264,944</i>	<i>14,972</i>	<i>347,877</i>	<i>19,538</i>
73 Per cent of increase, 1899-1910.....	370.1	152.2	247.8	.....	108.3	767.9	149.4	166.1
74 Average cost per acre enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910.....dollars..	7.34	14.78	6.88	39.03	4.82	5.73	2.86	6.45
75 <i>Average cost per acre irrigated in 1899⁴.....</i>	<i>4.68</i>	<i>16.07</i>	<i>3.20</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>6.37</i>	<i>2.93</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>5.64</i>
76 Estimated final cost of existing enterprises.....dollars..	552,515	3,139,090	201,416	4,233,566	550,599	129,949	369,101	52,101
77 Average per acre included in projects.....dollars..	5.29	17.71	5.47	15.96	4.68	1.43	2.63	5.17
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE								
78 Acreage for which cost is reported.....	16,410	65,004		22,159	36,919		22,460	
79 Total cost reported.....dollars..	3,082	81,910		37,223	15,982		2,710	
80 Average per acre for which cost is reported.....dollars..	0.19	1.24		1.68	0.43		0.12	
81 <i>Average cost per acre in 1899⁴.....</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.10</i>
82 Per cent of increase, 1899-1909.....	72.7	629.4	.....	.....	115.0	.....	50.0	.....

¹ Change of boundary. (See explanation at close of text.)

² Decrease.

³ Irrigated acreage includes wild grass, while improved land does not.

⁴ Figures relate only to systems obtaining water from streams.

⁵ Not reported.

CHAPTER 5.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE STATE, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES.

Introduction.—This chapter gives the statistics of manufactures for the state of Wyoming for the calendar year 1909, as shown by the Thirteenth Census.

The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting a series of special tables in which the main facts printed in the general tables are given in convenient form for the state as a whole and for important industries. It also presents tables in which the statistics for the industries of the state as a whole and for a few important industries are classified by character of ownership, size of establishments, number of wage earners, and prevailing hours of labor, information which could not be presented in general tables for each industry without disclosing the facts for individual establishments.

At the end of the chapter are three general tables.

Table I gives for 1909, 1904, and 1899 the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, primary power, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, for all industries combined and for certain important industries in the state. It also gives the same items for 1909 for all industries combined for Cheyenne, the only city having a population of 10,000 and over in 1910.

Table II gives statistics in greater detail for 1909 for the state and for a larger number of industries.

Table III gives statistics in detail for 1909 for all industries combined, for Cheyenne, the only city having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.

Scope of census: Factory industries.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of organization, location of establishments, size of establishments, labor force, and similar subjects. When use is made of the data for these purposes it is imperative that due attention should be given to the limitations of the figures. Particularly is this true when the attempt is made to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits. These limitations will be fully discussed in the general report on manufactures for the United States as a whole.

The census of 1909, like that of 1904, was confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries. Where statistics for 1899 are given they have been reduced

to a comparable basis by eliminating the latter classes of industries. The census does not include establishments which were idle during the entire year or had a value of products of less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, or in governmental establishments, except those of the Federal Government.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—The term "establishment" comprises the factories, mills, or plants which are under a common ownership or control, and for which one set of books of account is kept.

If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the separate totals might be included in the statistics for each city or state. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this chapter give the principal facts separately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to the changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. Table I, giving comparable figures for 1909, 1904, and 1899, therefore, does not embrace all the industries shown for 1909 in Table II.

Influence of increased prices.—In considering changes in cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures can not be taken as an exact measure of increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in industry.—At the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, the following general classes of persons engaged in manufacturing industries have been distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks, and (5) wage earners. In the censuses of 1904 and 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. The second group included the

three classes of salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers, and clerks. In the present census an entirely different grouping is employed: That into (1) proprietors and officials, (2) clerks, and (3) wage earners. The first group includes proprietors and firm members, salaried officers of corporations, and superintendents and managers.

At this census the number of persons engaged in the industries segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where conditions were exceptional, and particularly in the case of certain seasonal industries, the December date could not be accepted as typical and an earlier date had to be chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported on December 15, or other representative day, has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not vary much from month to month in a given industry. In the case of wage earners the average is obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

Wage earners.—In addition to the report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on December 15, or other representative day, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported each month by 12. The average thus obtained represents the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of any industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined, because in view of the variations of date such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries, as compared with industries in continual operation.

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage earners reported for the representative day would be misleading because of the undue weight given to seasonal industries, in some of which, such as canning and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially different from that in most industries of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the average number of wage earners in the state as a whole, the following procedure has been adopted:

The percentage distribution by sex and age of the wage earners in each industry, for December 15, or the nearest representative day, has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. This percentage has been applied to the average number of wage earners for the year in that industry, to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the several industries have been added up to give the average distribution for the state as a whole.

In 1899 and 1904 the schedule called for the average number of wage earners of each sex 16 years and over, and the total number under 16 years of age, for each month, and these monthly statements were combined in an annual average. Comparatively few manufacturing concerns, however, keep their books in such way as to show readily the number of men, women, and children (under 16) employed each month. These monthly returns by sex and age were, in fact, largely estimates. It was believed that a more accurate and reliable sex and age distribution could be secured by taking as a basis of estimate the actual numbers employed on a single day.

Prevailing hours of labor.—The census made no attempt to ascertain the number of employees working a given number of hours

per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one period to another are disregarded, and no attention is given to the fact that a limited number of employees may have hours differing from those of the majority. In the tables all the wage earners of each establishment are counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the employees work the same number of hours, so that these figures give a substantially correct picture of the hours of labor in manufacturing industries.

Capital.—For reasons stated in prior census reports, the statistics of capital secured by the census canvass are so defective as to be without value, except as indicating very general conditions. The instructions on the schedule for securing capital were as follows:

The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.

Materials.—Cost of materials refers to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term materials includes fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials forming a constituent part of the product. Fuel includes all fuel used, whether for heat, light, or power, or for the process of manufacture.

Expenses.—Under "Expenses" are included all items of expense incident to the year's business, except interest, whether on bonds or other forms of indebtedness, and allowances for depreciation.

Value of products.—The value of products for any industry includes the total value of all products manufactured in establishments whose products of chief value fall under the industry designation. The amounts given represent the selling value at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold. Amounts received for work on materials furnished by others are included.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing process carried on in the industry itself. Another part of it, and often by far the larger part, represents the value of the materials used, which have been produced by agriculture or mining or by other industrial establishments. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of different classes of industry is the value created as the result of the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is obtained by deducting the cost of the materials consumed from the value of the product. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

There is a further statistical advantage which "value added" has over gross value of products. In combining the value of products for all industries the value of products produced by one establishment and used as materials in another is duplicated, and the total, therefore, gives a greatly exaggerated idea of the wealth created. No such duplication takes place in the total "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—Census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used to show profits. No account has been taken of interest and depreciation. Even if the amount of profit could be determined by deducting the expenses from the value of the products the rate of profit on the investment could not properly be calculated, because of the very defective character of the returns regarding capital.

Primary power.—The figures given for this item show the total of the primary power used by the establishments. They do not cover the power developed by motors operated by such power, the inclusion of which would evidently result in duplication.

Location of establishments.—The Census Bureau has classified establishments by their location in cities or classes of cities. In interpreting these figures due consideration should be given to the fact that often establishments are located just outside the boundaries of cities, and are necessarily so classified, though locally they are looked upon as constituting a part of the manufacturing interests of the cities.

Laundries.—The census of 1909 was the first to include statistics of laundries. The reports are confined to establishments using mechanical power. The data are presented separately and are not included in the general total for manufacturing industries.

Custom sawmills.—In order to make the statistics for 1909 comparable with those for 1904, the data for these mills have been excluded from all the tables presenting general statistics.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the state.—Wyoming, with a land area of 97,575 square miles, ranks eighth in area among the states and territories of continental United States. Its population in 1910 was 145,965, as compared with 92,531 in 1900 and 62,555 in 1890. It ranked forty-eighth among the 49 states and territories as regards population both in 1910 and 1900.

The state has but one city having a population of over 10,000, Cheyenne, with a population of 11,320. The density of population for the entire state is 1.5 per square mile, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 1. There are no navigable streams in the state, and railroad facilities are limited.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—The manufactures of Wyoming are not of great importance, the

number of establishments reported and the variety of industries represented being small.

More than two-thirds of the entire increase in the value of products reported for the past five years was due to the growth in the output of less than 20 of the establishments. Outside of them, the remainder of the establishments, which are distributed throughout the state, are comparatively small and all practically are engaged in manufacturing for local consumption.

The following table gives the more important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined for the state as returned at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with percentages of increase from census to census:

	NUMBER OR AMOUNT.			PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹	
	1909	1904	1899	1904-1909	1899-1904
Number of establishments.....	268	169	139	58.6	21.6
Persons engaged in manufactures.....	3,393	2,163	(²)	56.9	.....
Proprietors and firm members.....	263	150	(²)	75.3	.....
Salaried employees.....	263	179	87	46.9	105.7
Wage earners (average number).....	2,867	1,834	2,060	56.3	-11.0
Primary horsepower.....	7,628	3,604	3,820	111.7	-5.7
Capital.....	\$6,195,000	\$2,696,000	\$2,048,000	129.8	31.6
Expenses.....	5,594,000	3,189,000	2,825,000	75.4	12.9
Services.....	2,392,000	1,467,000	1,300,000	63.1	12.8
Salaries.....	311,000	206,000	91,000	51.0	126.4
Wages.....	2,081,000	1,261,000	1,209,000	65.0	4.3
Materials.....	2,608,000	1,301,000	1,370,000	100.5	-5.0
Miscellaneous.....	594,000	421,000	155,000	41.1	171.6
Value of products.....	6,249,000	3,523,000	3,269,000	77.4	7.8
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials).....	3,641,000	2,222,000	1,899,000	63.9	17.0

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Figures not available.

In 1909 the state of Wyoming had 268 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 3,393 persons during the year and paid out \$2,392,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 2,867 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of \$6,249,000, to produce which materials costing \$2,608,000 were consumed. The value added by manufacture was thus \$3,641,000, which figure, as explained in the Introduction, best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general, this table brings out the fact that the manufacturing industries of Wyoming as a whole showed a greater development during the five-year

period 1904-1909 than during the period 1899-1904. During the more recent period the total number of establishments in the state increased 58.6 per cent and the average number of wage earners 56.3 per cent, while the value of products increased 77.4 per cent and the value added by manufacture 63.9 per cent. As pointed out in the Introduction, it would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume during the period 1904-1909 to the extent indicated by these figures regarding values, since the increase shown is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the prices of commodities.

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the state are shown in the next table.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹			
		Average number.	Percent distribution.	Amount.	Percent distribution.	Amount.	Percent distribution.	Value of products.		Value added by manufacture.	
								1904-1909	1899-1904	1904-1909	1899-1904
All industries.....	268	2,887	100.0	\$6,249,000	100.0	\$3,641,000	100.0	77.4	7.1	63.9	17.0
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	9	1,690	58.9	2,337,000	37.4	1,629,000	44.7	42.5	40.2	47.2	60.4
Lumber and timber products.....	63	648	22.6	751,000	12.0	553,000	15.2	61.5	-38.5	37.9	-25.6
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	13	29	1.0	746,000	11.9	163,000	4.5	162.7	34.6	150.8	16.1
Printing and publishing.....	65	162	5.6	490,000	7.8	400,000	11.0	56.5	86.3	53.3	94.8
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.....	4	20	0.7	269,000	4.3	58,000	1.6	136.0	.....	205.3	.....
Bread and other bakery products.....	33	38	1.3	239,000	3.8	107,000	2.9	162.0	435.3	174.4	387.5
Liquors, malt.....	3	27	0.9	227,000	3.6	181,000	5.0	320.4	1.9	364.1	-4.9
All other industries.....	78	253	8.8	1,190,000	19.0	550,000	15.1	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Percentages are based on figures in Table I; a minus sign (-) denotes decrease. Where the percentages are omitted, comparable figures can not be given.

It should be borne in mind, in considering this table, that the value of products in some of the industries involves a certain amount of duplication due to the use of the products of one establishment as material for another establishment.

The most important industries listed in this table, in which they are arranged in the order of the value of products, call for brief consideration.

Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.—This industry, first in importance in the state, represents the work done in the car shops operated by steam-railroad companies and is exclusive of minor repairs in roundhouses. The operations of the industry consist almost wholly of repairs to the rolling stock and equipment of the companies reporting. Employment was given on an average to 1,690 wage earners, or 58.9 per cent of the total for the state, and the value of products, \$2,337,000, formed 37.4 per cent of the corresponding total for all industries. In 1909 the value added by manufacture for this industry alone represented 44.7 per cent of the total for the state.

Lumber and timber products.—This industry, which not only embraces establishments engaged in logging, but sawmills and planing mills during the five-year period 1899-1904 showed a decrease in value of products and value added by manufacture, but during the more recent period, 1904-1909, the industry practically regained all it had lost in 1904, as compared with 1899.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—The value of products for this industry in 1909 represented 11.9 per cent of the total value of products for the state. Owing to the comparatively simple processes involved in this industry and the extent to which they are carried on by machinery, the value added by manufacture is not commensurate with the gross value of products or the number of establishments.

Printing and publishing.—In 1909 the establishments classified under this head included 61 establishments publishing newspapers and periodicals and 4 establishments doing book and job work exclusively.

Measured by value added by manufacture the four leading industries held generally the same relative rank as when measured by value of products, though printing and publishing becomes third in order instead of flour-mill and gristmill products, which, in turn, becomes fifth.

This table shows also the percentages of increase for these leading industries in respect to value of products and value added by manufacture. The malt-liquor industry showed a greater rate of increase from 1904 to 1909 in both value of products and value added by manufacture than any other of the specified industries, namely, 320.4 per cent and 364.1 per cent, respectively. Remarkable increases both in gross value of products and in value added by manufacture are also shown for the bakeries, the creameries, and the flour mills and gristmills. All of the industries specified showed an increase in value of products and value added by manufacture from 1904 to 1909. From 1899 to 1904, however, the lumber industry showed a decrease in both items and the malt-liquor industry in value added by manufacture.

In addition to the seven industries presented separately there are five industries each of which had a value of products in 1909 in excess of \$100,000. They are included under the head of "All other industries" either because, if they were shown separately, the operations of individual establishments would be disclosed, or because comparable statistics for the different census years were not available. These five industries comprise the manufacture of brooms, leather goods, wall plaster, and also the steel works and rolling mills and the slaughtering and meat-packing establishments.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The following table shows the distribution of the number of persons engaged in manufactures, the average number of wage earners being distributed by sex and age. It should be borne in mind, however, that the sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the Introduction.

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
All classes.....	3,393	3,313	80
Proprietors and officials.....	370	361	9
Proprietors and firm members.....	263	257	6
Salaried officers of corporations.....	10	19	3
Superintendents and managers.....	88	85	3
Clerks.....	156	131	25
Wage earners (average number).....	2,867	2,821	46
16 years of age and over.....	2,855	2,810	45
Under 16 years of age.....	12	11	1

The average number of persons engaged in manufactures during 1909 was 3,393. Of these, 2,867 were wage earners. About 70 per cent of the remainder were proprietors and officials and the rest were clerks. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II.

The following table shows the percentage of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, and the total number of persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and four important industries individually.

INDUSTRY.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.			
	Total number.	Per cent of total.		
		Proprietors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average number).
All industries.....	3,393	10.9	4.6	84.5
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	1,806	1.4	5.0	93.6
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	45	28.9	6.7	64.4
Lumber and timber products.....	766	13.4	2.0	84.6
Printing and publishing.....	275	32.4	8.7	58.9
All other industries.....	501	27.9	4.6	67.5

Of the total number of persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 10.9 per cent were proprietors and officials, 4.6 per cent clerks, and 84.5 per cent wage earners. In the printing and publishing and the flour-mill and gristmill industries the majority of the establishments are comparatively small and the work is done largely by the proprietors or their immediate representatives. Therefore the proportion of persons engaged in the industry falling in the class of proprietors and officials is very much higher than for most other industries or for all industries combined. The smallest proportion for this class is shown for the railroad repair shops, and is due to the fact that corporations which operate these establishments report no proprietors, in addition to which general officials are not as a rule assigned to the supervision of this particular branch of work.

The following table shows, for 1909, in percentages, for all industries combined the distribution of the average number of wage earners by age periods and sex, calculated in the manner described in the Introduction. It also shows, for some of the important industries

separately, the percentage distribution, by age periods and sex, of wage earners as reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. As a means of judging the importance of the several industries the average number employed for the year is also given in each case.

INDUSTRY.	Average number. ¹	WAGE EARNERS.		
		Per cent of total.		
		16 years of age and over.		Under 16 years of age.
Male.	Female.			
All industries.....	2,867	98.0	1.6	0.4
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	1,690	100.0	.....	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	29	100.0	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products.....	648	99.4	0.2	0.5
Printing and publishing.....	162	74.1	21.0	4.9
All other industries.....	338	96.7	3.0	0.3

¹ For method of estimating the distribution, by sex and age periods, of the average number in all industries combined, see Introduction.

Of the 2,867 wage earners, 98.4 per cent were male and 1.6 per cent female; 99.6 per cent were 16 years of age and over and but four-tenths of 1 per cent under 16 years.

The largest number of women and children are employed in the printing and publishing industry. Of the 162 wage earners shown in that industry 120 were males and 34 were females 16 years of age and over and 8 were males under 16 years of age.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown in the census of 1904, it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See Introduction.) The following table makes this comparison according to occupational status:

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.				
	1909		1904		Per cent of increase, 1904-1909.
	Number.	Percent distribution.	Number.	Percent distribution.	
Total.....	3,393	100.0	2,183	100.0	56.9
Proprietors and firm members.....	263	7.8	150	6.9	75.3
Salaried employees.....	263	7.8	179	8.3	46.9
Wage earners (average number)....	2,867	84.5	1,834	84.8	56.3

Comparable figures are not obtainable for 1899. The table shows a greater percentage of increase in the proprietors and firm members than in either of the other two classes. This is due probably to the fact that the increase in the number of establishments was mostly in small establishments operated under individual ownership in which practically all work is performed by the proprietors.

The next table shows the average number of wage earners, distributed according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over according to sex, for 1909, 1904, and 1899. The averages

for 1909 are estimated on the basis of the actual number reported for a single representative day. (See Introduction.)

CLASS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.					
	1909		1904		1899	
	Number.	Percent distribution.	Number.	Percent distribution.	Number.	Percent distribution.
Total.....	2,837	100.0	1,834	100.0	2,060	100.0
16 years of age and over..	2,855	99.6	1,826	99.6	2,045	99.3
Male.....	2,810	98.0	1,793	97.8	2,030	98.5
Female.....	45	1.6	33	1.8	15	0.7
Under 16 years of age.....	12	0.4	8	0.4	15	0.7

This table indicates that for all industries combined there has been very little change during the 10 years in the employment of women and children. In 1909 males 16 years of age and over formed 98 per cent of all wage earners, as compared with 97.8 per cent in 1904 and 98.5 per cent in 1899.

Wage earners employed, by months.—The following table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909, for all industries combined, for the lumber industry, and for all other industries combined; it also gives the percentage which the number reported for each month is

of the greatest number reported for any month. In Table II, page 634, is shown, for each industry in the state, the largest number and also the smallest number of employees reported for any month. The number for each month relates to the 15th day, or the nearest representative day, of the month.

While the lumber industry is conducted throughout the year in Wyoming, yet on account of climatic conditions it is to a certain extent a seasonal industry, giving employment to a larger number of persons during the summer months. It is the second industry of the state in respect to the number of wage earners employed, and the variation in its totals affects to a considerable extent the total for all industries combined. From 439 wage earners in February the number in this industry increased steadily until September, when it reached 815, the largest number employed in any one month. When the two branches of this industry are considered separately, the table shows that both in the mills and in logging operations the largest number of wage earners was employed during the month of September. In the mills the smallest number was employed in March, while January shows the smallest number employed in logging operations. Outside the lumber industry the number of wage earners varies from a minimum of 2,042 in February to a maximum of 2,437 in December.

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.									
	All industries.	Lumber and timber products.						All other industries.		
		Total.		In mills.		In logging operations.				
		Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.		Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January.....	2,406	79.6	441	54.1	124	36.5	317	66.7	2,055	84.3
February.....	2,481	79.1	439	53.9	115	33.8	324	68.2	2,042	83.8
March.....	2,642	84.2	565	69.3	109	32.1	456	96.0	2,077	85.2
April.....	2,642	84.2	557	72.0	163	47.9	424	89.3	2,055	84.3
May.....	2,783	88.7	622	76.3	196	57.6	426	89.7	2,161	88.7
June.....	2,983	95.1	715	87.7	259	76.2	456	96.0	2,268	93.1
July.....	2,957	94.3	749	91.9	286	84.1	463	97.5	2,208	90.6
August.....	3,042	97.0	790	96.9	321	94.4	469	98.7	2,252	92.4
September.....	3,132	99.8	815	100.0	340	100.0	475	100.0	2,317	95.1
October.....	3,031	96.6	722	88.6	262	77.1	460	96.8	2,309	94.7
November.....	3,137	100.0	705	86.5	240	70.6	465	97.9	2,432	99.8
December.....	3,065	97.7	628	77.1	163	47.9	465	97.9	2,437	100.0

Prevailing hours of labor.—In the following table wage earners have been classified according to hours of labor prevailing in the establishments in which they are employed. In making this classification the average number of wage earners employed during

the year is used, and the number employed in each establishment is classified as a total, according to the hours prevailing in that establishment, even though some few employees work a greater or less number of hours.

INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO PREVAILING HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK.								
	Total.	48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.
All industries.....	2,867	228	34	203	19	782	1,566	35	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	1,690	.....	13	136	.....	.....	1,541	.....	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	29	3	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products.....	648	8	10	6	4	611	9	.....	.....
Printing and publishing.....	162	94	11	35	6	16	.....	.....	.....
All other industries.....	338	123	.....	28	9	129	16	35	.....

It is evident from these figures that for the great majority of the wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Wyoming the prevailing hours of labor range from 60 to 72 a week, or from 10 to 12 a day, only 16.9 per cent of the total being employed in establishments operating less than 10 hours a day. There were no establishments operating more than 72 hours a week.

Of the total number of wage earners, 58.9 per cent were employed in the railroad repair shops. Practically all of these shops operate between 60 and 72 hours per week. The lumber industry is mainly on a 10-hour-per-day basis.

Location of establishments.—The next table shows to what extent manufacturing in the state is carried on in the city of Cheyenne. (See Introduction.)

ITEM.	Year.	Total.	LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
			Cheyenne.	Outside districts.	Cheyenne.	Outside districts
Population.....	1910	145,965	11,320	134,645	7.8	92.2
	1900	92,531	14,087	78,444	15.2	84.8
Number of establishments.	1909	288	22	246	8.2	91.8
	1904	169	18	151	10.7	89.3
	1899	139	17	122	12.2	87.8
Average number of wage earners.	1909	2,867	853	2,014	29.8	70.2
	1904	1,834	552	1,282	30.1	69.9
	1899	2,060	423	1,637	20.5	79.5
Value of products..	1909	\$6,249,078	\$1,577,023	\$4,672,055	25.2	74.8
	1904	3,523,260	924,697	2,598,563	26.2	73.8
	1899	3,268,555	722,457	2,546,098	22.1	77.9
Value added by manufacture.	1909	3,640,889	969,949	2,670,940	26.6	73.4
	1904	2,222,487	616,975	1,605,512	27.8	72.2
	1899	1,898,825	433,909	1,464,916	22.9	77.1

The figures in this table indicate that comparatively little change has taken place during the two intercensal periods. Although the city of Cheyenne shows a small relative increase as measured by value of products, value added by manufacture, and average number of wage earners for the 10-year period, there was a decrease in these items in 1909, as compared with 1904. In 1909 this city, with 8.2 per cent of the total number of establishments in the state and 29.8 per cent of the average number of wage earners, produced 25.2 per cent of the total value of products. With the exception of the car shops, which in 1909 gave employment to almost nine-tenths of the total average number of wage earners reported for all manufacturing industries in the city, the establishments are only such as are necessary to meet local requirements.

Character of ownership.—The table that follows has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined comparative figures are given covering the censuses of 1909 and 1904. Comparative data for 1899 are not available. Figures for 1909 only are presented for two important industries. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual con-

cerns it is necessary to omit two important industries from this table and the one following.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909	268	2,867	\$6,249,078	\$3,640,889
1904	169	1,834	3,523,260	2,222,487
Individual:				
1909	151	378	924,993	585,561
1904	86	146	558,377	284,565
Firm:				
1909	49	80	659,285	216,026
1904	28	47	216,625	101,663
Corporation:				
1909 ¹	68	2,409	4,664,800	2,838,402
1904 ¹	55	1,641	2,751,358	1,836,259
Per cent of total:				
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual:				
1909	56.3	13.2	14.8	16.1
1904	50.9	8.0	15.8	12.8
Firm:				
1909	18.3	2.8	10.6	6.0
1904	16.6	2.6	6.1	4.6
Corporation:				
1909 ¹	25.4	84.0	74.6	78.0
1904 ¹	32.5	89.5	78.1	82.6
Lumber and timber products, 1909:				
Individual	68	648	\$751,349	\$553,744
Firm	39	205	230,440	196,067
Corporation	20	45	70,416	51,898
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	61.9	31.6	30.7	35.4
Firm	31.7	6.9	9.4	9.4
Corporation	6.3	61.4	60.0	55.2
Printing and publishing, 1909:				
Individual	65	162	\$489,544	\$389,472
Firm	37	64	158,430	134,770
Corporation	9	12	51,084	34,913
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	56.9	39.5	32.4	33.7
Firm	13.8	7.4	10.6	8.7
Corporation	29.2	53.1	57.1	57.6

¹ Includes the group "Other," to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. For all industries combined, 25.4 per cent of the total number of establishments were in 1909 under corporate ownership, as against 74.6 per cent under all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 32.5 per cent and 67.5 per cent, respectively. This large decrease in the proportion of establishments operated by corporations was accompanied by a decrease in the proportion of the total average number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture reported by such establishments. The decrease in the relative importance of the number of establishments under corporate ownership is due principally to the large increase during the five-year period in the number of establishments operated by individuals, namely, from 86, or 50.9 per cent of the total, in 1904 to 151, or 56.3 per cent of the total, in 1909.

Size of establishment.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw some light upon it the table which follows groups the establishments according to the value of their products.

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909.....	268	2,867	\$6,249,078	\$3,640,839
1904.....	169	1,834	3,523,260	2,222,487
Less than \$5,000:				
1909.....	141	161	343,444	242,297
1904.....	74	72	180,100	130,634
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:				
1909.....	86	231	771,778	489,792
1904.....	64	202	562,958	359,248
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000:				
1909.....	24	260	913,075	494,471
1904.....	23	229	950,524	427,925
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:				
1909 ¹	17	2,215	4,220,781	2,414,329
1904.....	8	1,331	1,829,678	1,304,480
Per cent of total:				
1909.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000:				
1909.....	52.6	5.6	5.5	6.7
1904.....	43.8	3.9	5.1	5.9
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:				
1909.....	32.1	8.1	12.4	13.5
1904.....	37.9	11.0	16.0	16.2
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000:				
1909.....	9.0	9.1	14.6	13.6
1904.....	13.6	12.5	27.0	19.8
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:				
1909 ¹	6.3	77.3	67.5	66.3
1904.....	4.7	72.6	51.9	58.7
Average per establishment:				
1909.....		11	\$23,317	\$13,585
1904.....		11	20,848	13,151
Lumber and timber products,				
1909.....	63	648	\$751,249	\$553,744
Less than \$5,000.....	48	77	93,200	73,993
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	11	52	94,292	67,553
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ²	4	519	563,757	412,198
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	76.2	12.0	12.4	13.4
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	17.5	8.0	12.6	12.2
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	6.3	80.0	75.0	74.4
Average per establishment.....		10	\$11,925	\$8,790
Printing and publishing, 1909.....	65	162	\$489,544	\$399,472
Less than \$5,000.....	36	44	99,321	83,383
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	24	76	219,923	179,139
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	5	43	170,300	136,950
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	55.4	27.2	20.3	20.9
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	36.9	46.3	44.9	44.8
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	7.7	26.5	34.8	34.3
Average per establishment.....		2	\$7,531	\$6,146

¹ Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over."
² Includes the group "\$20,000 and less than \$100,000."

The table also shows the average size of establishments for all industries combined and for two impor-

tant industries separately as measured by number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. The totals for all industries are shown for the last two censuses, while for two important industries figures are given for 1909 only.

This table shows that, in 1909, of the 268 manufacturing establishments in the state, only 17, or 6.3 per cent, had a value of products exceeding \$100,000. These establishments, however, employed an average of 2,215 wage earners, or 77.3 per cent of the total number in all establishments, and reported 67.5 per cent of the total value of products and 66.3 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

On the other hand, small establishments—that is, those having a value of products of less than \$5,000—constituted a considerable proportion (52.6 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 5.5 per cent of the total. The great bulk of the manufacturing was carried on in establishments whose products were not less than \$100,000 in value.

The five years from 1904 to 1909 witnessed a marked gain in the relative importance of the larger establishments as measured by value of products, the proportion of the total value of products for the state reported by such establishments increasing from slightly more than one-half to a little more than two-thirds.

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage earners employed. The next table shows such a classification for all industries combined and for four important industries, and gives not only the number of establishments falling in each group but also the average number of wage earners employed.

INDUSTRY.	Total.	ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—								
		No wage earners.	1 to 5 wage earners.	6 to 20 wage earners.	21 to 50 wage earners.	51 to 100 wage earners.	101 to 250 wage earners.	251 to 500 wage earners.	501 to 1,000 wage earners.	Over 1,000 wage earners.
All industries.....	268	40	191	25	1	2	8		1	
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	9			2						
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	13	3	9	1		1	5		1	
Lumber and timber products.....	63	2	53	5						
Printing and publishing.....	65	7	52	6			3			
All other industries.....	118	28	77	11	1	1				
All industries.....	2,867	364	239	84	130	1,347		753		
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	1,090		20		74	843		753		
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	29	20								
Lumber and timber products.....	648	94	50							
Printing and publishing.....	162	112	50			504				
All other industries.....	338	138	110	34	56					
All industries.....	100.0	12.7	8.3	1.3	4.5	47.0		26.3		
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	100.0		1.2		4.4	49.9		44.6		
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	100.0	69.0	31.0							
Lumber and timber products.....	100.0	14.5	7.7			77.8				
Printing and publishing.....	100.0	69.1	30.9							
All other industries.....	100.0	40.8	32.5	10.1	16.6					

The per cent distribution of the number of establishments is not shown in this table; of the 268 establishments reported for all industries combined, 95.5 per cent of the establishments employed no wage earners at all or under 21 wage earners each, leaving but 4.5 per cent that employed more than that number. The most numerous single group consists of the 191 establishments employing from 1 to 5 wage earners, the next being the 40 establishments having no wage earners. There were 9 establishments that employed over 100 wage earners; only 1 employed over 500.

Of the total number of wage earners, 73.3 per cent were in establishments employing over 100 wage earners. The largest number of employees was in the group employing from 101 to 250 wage earners. This group, which is made up of the railroad repair-shop and the lumber industries, employed 1,347 wage earners, or 47 per cent of the total.

Expenses.—As stated in the Introduction, the census does not purport to furnish figures that can be used for determining the cost of manufacture and profits. Facts of interest can, however, be brought out concerning the relative importance of the different classes of expenses going to make up the total.

The table following shows, in percentages, the distribution of expenses among the classes indicated for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately. The figures on which the percentages are based appear in Table II.

This table shows that, for all industries combined, 46.6 per cent of the total expenses was incurred for materials, 42.8 per cent for services—that is, salaries and wages—and but 10.6 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries.

INDUSTRY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED.			
	Salaries.	Wages.	Materials.	Miscellaneous expenses.
All industries.....	5.6	37.3	46.6	10.6
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	5.4	56.0	30.3	8.2
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	1.7	3.3	90.9	4.1
Lumber and timber products.....	8.1	50.4	31.7	9.8
Printing and publishing.....	15.5	40.8	26.1	17.6
All other industries.....	4.2	17.9	62.5	15.5

Engines and power.—The table following shows, for all industries combined, the number of engines or other motors, according to their character, employed in generating power (including electric

motors operated by purchased current), and their total horsepower at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899. It also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors, including those operated by current generated in the manufacturing establishments.

During the period 1904–1909 there was an increase in all classes of primary power shown separately in the table except that generated by water motors, the totals for which are comparatively insignificant. At each of the three censuses steam is shown to be the predominant primary power, in 1909 representing nearly seven-eighths of the total. Of the total increase in primary power (1904 to 1909) 93.3 per cent was steam.

POWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.			HORSEPOWER.			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF HORSEPOWER.		
	1909	1904	1899 ⁽¹⁾	1909	1904	1899 ¹	1909	1904	1899
Primary power, total.....	268	109	97	7,628	3,604	3,820	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned.....	184	109	97	7,114	3,558	3,813	93.3	98.7	99.8
Steam.....	128	69	69	6,467	2,712	3,184	84.8	75.2	83.4
Gas and oil.....	37	24	14	182	88	42	2.4	2.4	1.1
Water wheels.....	14	12	14	456	372	534	6.0	10.3	14.0
Water motors.....	5	4	(*)	9	10	53	0.1	0.3	0.3
Other.....					376			10.4	1.4
Rented—Electric.....	84	(*)	(*)	514	46	7	6.7	1.3	0.2
Electric motors.....	108	11	8	801	132	87	100.0	100.0	100.0
Run by current generated by establishment.....	24	11	8	287	86	80	35.8	65.2	92.0
Run by rented power.....	84	(*)	(*)	514	46	7	64.2	34.8	8.0

¹ Includes the neighborhood industries and hand trades, omitted in 1904 and 1909.
² Not reported.

Fuel.—Closely related to the question of kind of power employed is that of the fuel used in generating this power, or otherwise as material in the manufacturing processes. The following table shows the quantity of each kind of fuel used in 1909:

INDUSTRY.	Anthracite coal (tons).	Bituminous coal (tons).	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords).	Oil, including gasoline (barrels).	Gas (1,000 feet).
All industries.....	621	590,915	307	1,137	1,356	100
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	4	552,801	108	151	973	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....		8,007		19		.....
Lumber and timber products.....		184			4	.....
Printing and publishing.....		565		47	137	100
All other industries.....	617	29,368	199	920	242	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

(With statistics for laundries and custom sawmills.)

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and value of materials and products which do not appear on the general schedule. Data for three important industries in Wyoming are here presented.

Lumber and timber products.—Measured by value of products, the lumber industry is second in importance in Wyoming. The following is a statement of the quantity of products of the sawmills, by classes, reported at the censuses of 1909 and 1899:

PRODUCT.		1909	1899
Rough lumber	M feet b. m.	23,602	10,963
Lath	thousands	1,224	629
Shingles	thousands	960	2,185

Rough lumber and lath each show a large increase in quantity during the decade covered by this table, but for shingles a decrease is shown. The values reported for both lath and shingles are, however, small, and these products are of comparatively little importance. In 1909 the cut of rough lumber consisted almost entirely of softwoods, chiefly western pine and lodgepole pine.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—The tabular statement following gives the quantity and value of products for this industry for 1909 and 1904.

As shown in the table, white flour is the principal product reported, contributing 66.7 per cent of the total value of all products reported for the industry in 1909 and 79.9 per cent in 1904. Each class of products shows a large relative increase in both quantity and value during this five-year period, but except in the case of white flour, feed, and offal, the figures are comparatively small.

PRODUCT.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1909	1904	1909	1904
All products			\$746,299	\$293,653
Wheat flour	90,557	43,783	505,294	220,784
White	98,050	43,708	497,960	220,604
Graham	1,481	50	7,334	150
Corn meal	1,033	74	4,094	204
Rye flour	500	—	2,500	—
Feed	5,168	549	126,992	13,044
Offal	4,084	2,300	98,621	43,661
All other products	—	—	18,498	—

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables. In 1909 there were 14 such establishments in the state of Wyoming, 3 of which were in Cheyenne.

The most common form of organization was the firm, with seven establishments, the individual form having six establishments, and the corporate form one establishment. Two establishments had receipts for the year's business less than \$5,000; eight, \$5,000 but less than \$20,000; four, \$20,000 but less than \$100,000.

The next statement summarizes the statistics.

Number of establishments	14
Persons engaged in the industry	203
Proprietors and firm members	20
Salaried employees	12
Wage earners (average number)	171
Primary horsepower	319
Capital	\$99,573
Expenses	140,361
Services	89,303
Materials	38,238
Miscellaneous	21,820
Amount received for work done	216,847

The number of persons employed each month and the per cent which this number represented of the greatest number employed in any one month were as follows:

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.		MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.	
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.		Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January	162	87.6	July	180	97.3
February	159	85.9	August	185	100.0
March	163	88.1	September	170	95.8
April	170	91.9	October	167	90.3
May	174	94.1	November	168	90.8
June	174	94.1	December	172	93.0

The different kinds of primary power, the number of engines or motors, and the horsepower used in 1909 are shown in the following tabular statement:

KIND.	Number of engines or motors.	Horsepower.
Primary power, total		319
Owned—Steam	10	221
Rented—Electric	21	98

The kind and amount of fuel used are shown in the following statement:

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Bituminous coal	Tons	3,805
Wood	Cords	10
Oil	Barrels	32
Gas	1,000 feet	632

Custom sawmills.—Statistics for custom sawmills are not included in the general tables, but are presented in the following summary:

Number of establishments	4
Persons engaged in the industry	10
Proprietors and firm members	8
Wage earners (average number)	2
Primary horsepower	58
Capital	\$4,025
Expenses	1,911
Services	698
Materials	215
Miscellaneous	998
Value of products	4,960

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899.

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.				Primary horse-power.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).							
Expressed in thousands.													
STATE—All industries.....	1909	268	3,393	263	263	2,887	7,628	\$6,195	\$311	\$2,081	\$2,608	\$6,249	\$3,641
	1904	189	2,163	160	179	1,834	3,604	2,699	206	1,261	1,301	3,523	2,222
	1899	139	.....	.....	87	2,060	3,820	2,049	91	1,209	1,370	3,269	1,899
Bread and other bakery products.....	1909	33	77	35	4	38	31	124	3	33	132	239	107
	1904	19	38	21	.....	17	7	30	.....	14	52	91	39
	1899	4	10	4	.....	6	.....	3	.....	2	9	17	8
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.....	1909	4	27	.....	7	20	79	115	11	17	211	269	58
	1904	5	17	3	3	11	83	38	3	7	95	114	19
	1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1909	0	1,806	.....	116	1,600	1,550	2,046	127	1,309	708	2,337	1,629
	1904	0	1,288	.....	76	1,212	1,488	901	91	884	533	1,640	1,107
	1899	7	881	.....	28	853	1,041	592	29	623	480	1,170	690
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	1909	13	45	7	9	29	885	440	11	21	583	746	163
	1904	11	31	9	6	16	591	222	5	11	219	284	65
	1899	8	.....	8	8	14	.....	157	10	11	155	211	56
Liquors, malt.....	1909	3	86	1	8	27	172	266	18	25	46	227	181
	1904	3	21	1	5	15	112	167	6	11	16	54	39
	1899	4	24	3	2	19	59	86	2	12	12	53	41
Lumber and timber products.....	1909	63	766	85	33	648	2,251	1,075	50	314	198	751	553
	1904	32	370	41	24	305	707	345	28	151	64	465	401
	1899	34	.....	18	18	692	.....	502	10	305	217	756	539
Printing and publishing.....	1909	65	275	60	53	162	138	437	54	141	90	490	400
	1904	47	186	38	29	119	96	266	33	84	52	313	261
	1899	40	.....	6	6	94	.....	156	6	52	34	165	134
All other industries.....	1909	78	361	75	33	253	2,522	1,692	37	221	640	1,190	550
	1904	43	212	37	30	139	520	727	40	99	271	562	291
	1899	42	.....	25	25	382	.....	552	34	204	463	894	431

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

Cheyenne.....	1909	22	956	12	91	853	1,253	\$1,670	\$111	\$618	\$607	\$1,577	\$970
	1904	18	623	11	60	552	.....	740	08	412	308	925	617
	1899	17	.....	.....	18	423	.....	580	17	341	289	722	433

¹ Figures can not be shown without disclosing individual operations.

TABLE II.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.										WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.				Primary horse-power.
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks.		Wage earners.			Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.			
					Male.	Female.	Average number.	Number.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
								Maximum month.	Minimum month.							
1 All industries.....	268	3,398	268	107	131	25	2,867	No 3,137	Fe 2,481	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	7,688	
2 Artificial stone.....	6	10	6				4	Je 10	Ja ³ 0	20	20					
3 Bread and other bakery products.....	33	77	35	1	2	1	33	Au ³ 46	My 24	44	42	1		1	31	
4 Brick and tile.....	13	47	10	3			34	Jy 98	Ja ³ 0	108	108				129	
5 Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.....	4	27		4	2	1	20	Au ³ 24	Fe ³ 18	19	16	3			79	
6 Carriages and wagons and materials.....	10	22	14				8	No ³ 9	Jy ³ 6	9	9				10	
7 Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	9	1,806		25	82	9	1,690	De 1,385	Jy 1,578	1,888	1,888				1,550	
8 Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	13	45	7	6	2	1	29	No 32	Ap 26	30	30				885	
9 Leather goods.....	10	44	8	2			34	Jy ³ 35	Fe ³ 33	34	34				1	
10 Liquors, malt.....	3	36	1	6	2		27	My ³ 29	De ³ 25	25	25				172	
11 Lumber and timber products.....	63	766	85	18	14	1	648	Se 815	Fe 439	803	798	1	4		2,251	
12 Printing and publishing.....	65	275	60	29	15	9	162	Oc 170	Fe ³ 153	170	126	36	8		138	
13 Tobacco manufactures.....	10	29	11				18	Au 21	Fe 14	19	16	3				
14 All other industries ⁴	29	209	26	13	12	3	155								2,382	

¹ No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction.
² None reported for one or more other months.
³ Same number reported for one or more other months.
⁴ All other industries embrace—

Brooms..... 1 | Confectionery..... 2 | Gas, illuminating and heating..... 1
 Chemicals..... 1 | Foundry and machine-shop products..... 2 | Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills..... 1

TABLE III.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES, CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

CITY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.										WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.				Primary horse-power.
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks.		Wage earners (average number).			Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.			
					Male.	Female.	Total.	16 and over.			Under 16.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
								Male.	Female.							
1 CHEYENNE.....	22	956	12	25	55	11	853	845	7	1	940	931	8	1	1,253	

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THE STATE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

	Capital.	EXPENSES.										Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
		Total.	Services.			Materials.		Miscellaneous.					
			Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.		
1	\$6,195,109	\$5,594,321	\$175,880	\$134,798	\$2,080,763	\$187,286	\$2,420,903	\$33,425	\$55,989	\$19,655	\$485,527	\$6,249,078	\$3,640,889
2	17,210	8,634	.....	.....	3,307	.....	4,831	10	79	102	305	11,364	6,533
3	124,433	180,955	900	1,965	33,367	6,379	125,705	5,714	996	.....	5,929	239,485	107,401
4	95,690	49,892	1,900	.....	30,341	14,300	576	140	414	.....	2,221	69,585	54,659
5	115,344	247,325	7,230	3,480	17,293	3,859	207,461	160	259	.....	7,583	288,862	57,542
6	32,740	31,289	.....	.....	7,978	577	21,838	360	201	.....	285	41,624	19,209
7	2,045,541	2,336,677	40,230	77,969	1,309,374	70,127	638,323	.....	11,906	.....	179,748	2,336,678	1,628,228
8	440,398	641,112	8,200	2,700	21,035	7,565	575,473	100	2,025	100	23,314	746,299	163,261
9	108,411	96,734	3,000	.....	28,105	716	59,073	1,540	1,221	.....	3,079	130,103	70,314
10	205,750	189,607	15,540	2,160	25,218	5,826	39,833	.....	22,960	.....	78,070	227,496	181,837
11	1,074,886	622,994	35,700	14,605	314,009	1,357	196,148	169	6,039	9,175	45,792	751,240	553,744
12	437,204	345,712	34,240	19,471	140,984	9,148	80,924	12,597	2,548	1,523	44,272	489,544	399,472
13	20,625	46,863	.....	.....	14,925	272	24,109	1,765	3,170	.....	2,622	60,594	36,213
14	1,416,871	796,477	19,940	12,443	134,827	67,160	446,609	10,870	3,571	8,750	92,307	876,245	362,476

⁴ All other industries embrace—Continued.

Lime.....	2	Mineral and soda waters.....	14	Wall plaster.....	2
Marble and stone work.....	2	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1		

AND TOTALS FOR ALL INDUSTRIES IN CITIES OF 10,000 BUT LESS THAN 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1909.

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

	Capital.	EXPENSES.										Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
		Total.	Services.			Materials.		Miscellaneous.					
			Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.		
1	\$1,670,201	\$1,499,338	\$48,270	\$62,959	\$617,781	\$47,374	\$559,700	\$4,340	\$10,682	.....	\$148,262	\$1,577,023	\$969,949

CHAPTER 6.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Introduction.—The present chapter contains a complete statement of the statistics of all mining industries, which include all mines, quarries, and wells, in the state of Wyoming for the year 1909, as shown by the Thirteenth Census.

A brief explanation of the scope of the census of mining industries and of the terms used, in so far as the usage differs from that followed in the census of manufactures, is presented below in order to prevent any misinterpretation of the statistics.

The explanations here given show the usage of the mining census generally, though some of the special rules have obviously no relation to particular states in which the industries referred to do not exist.

Scope of census.—The Thirteenth Census covered all classes of mines, quarries, and petroleum and gas wells that were in operation during any portion of the year 1909, both those which were producing and those whose operations were confined to development work. Mines, quarries, or wells that were idle during the entire year 1909 were omitted from the canvass. The following operations were likewise omitted from the canvass: Prospecting; the digging or dredging of sand and gravel for the construction of roads and for building operations; the production of mineral waters; and the operation of small bituminous coal banks producing less than 1,000 tons annually. Where the mineral products are not marketed in their crude condition, but are dressed or washed at the mine or quarry, the statistics of mining cover the entire work of obtaining the crude material and its preparation for the market.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for enterprises which began or discontinued business during the year.

Number of operators.—As a rule, the unit of enumeration was the "operator." Every individual, firm, or corporation was required to furnish one report for all mines, quarries, or wells which were operated under the same management or for which one set of books of account was kept. Separate reports were obtained for all properties operated in different states, even where they were owned by the same operator. Likewise, where the operations of one individual, firm, or corporation covered more than one class of mines and quarries, such as coal, iron, limestone, etc., a separate report was received for each industry.

Number of mines, quarries, and wells.—This figure represents the total number of mines and quarries in operation or in the course of development at any time during the calendar year 1909, or the business year that corresponds most nearly to that calendar year, and the number of completed petroleum and natural gas wells in operation on December 31, 1909.

In most mining and quarrying industries the number of mines or quarries varies but little from the number of operators.

Expenses of operation and development.—A certain amount of development work is incidental to the operation of every mine. The expenses reported for producing mines include the cost both of operation and of development work which was done in connection with operation.

Wages.—The amount shown as wages includes only the compensation of regular wage earners hired by the day, week, or month, or under the piecework system.

Supplies and materials.—This item includes the cost of lumber and timber used for repairs, mine supports, track ties, etc.; iron and steel for blacksmithing; rails, frogs, sleepers, etc., for tracks and repairs; renewals of tools and machinery and materials for repairs; and supplies, explosives, oil, etc., as well as the cost of fuel and the rent of power. The schedule called only for the cost of such supplies and materials as had been used during the year covered by the report. Accurate figures, however, could be furnished only in those cases where the operators kept an account of supplies and materials used, or had an inventory made of all in stock at the beginning and at the end of the year. Such a system of accounting is far from general among mine operators, and there is reason to believe that in many cases the reported cost of supplies and materials covered all purchased during the year rather than those used during the year. The crude product of some operators was purchased by others for further dressing or refining; the cost of such materials is shown separately in the general table.

Capital.—The census schedule required every operator to state the total amount of capital invested in the enterprise on the last day of the business year reported, as shown by his books. There is, however, a great diversity in the methods of bookkeeping in use by different operators. As a result, the statistics for capital lack uniformity. Some of the figures reported apparently represent capital stock at face value; others include large investments in mineral lands which are not at present being actively mined, but are held in reserve; still others may include expenditures for unproductive mining ventures in no way related to the operations carried on during the census year.

Persons engaged in mining industries.—The statistics of the number of operators and officials, clerks, and wage earners, are based on the returns for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The reported number of wage earners includes overseers and foremen performing work similar to that of the men over whom they have charge; those whose duties are wholly supervisory are classed as superintendents and managers. Because of the common practice of shutting down mines at frequent intervals, it is impossible to ascertain with any satisfactory degree of accuracy the average number of employees—that is, the number who, if continuously employed, would be required to produce the actual output of the year.

Value of products.—Statistics of the value of mineral products were obtained by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, but the two bureaus follow different methods in presenting these statistics. The Geological Survey shows separately the value of each mineral product, whereas the Bureau of the Census presents the value of products of each mining industry. The value of products given for a mining industry often includes the value of some products not covered by the industry designation. The crude product of metalliferous mines may include varying combinations of metals, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and iron. Similarly, the total value of all products of the granite quarries is not identical with the value of the total output of granite, but may include the value of some marble or other stone quarried in connection with the principal product.

The value of products for 1909 in most cases represents the value of the products marketed during that year, not the value of those mined during that year.

MINING IN WYOMING.

Summary.—Statistics for all mining enterprises in the state of Wyoming are presented in Table 7, which gives statistics for all industries combined and for producing enterprises separately in all cases where the statistics could be given without disclosing the operations of an individual enterprise. Statistics for nonproducing enterprises are also given separately from producing enterprises.

Bituminous coal mining was the leading industry in Wyoming in 1909. The value of the products of this industry was \$9,721,134, which represented 92 per cent of the value of products for all mines and quarries (\$10,572,188). In the production of gypsum, the industry next in importance, the value of the products was \$132,719.

In the production of petroleum and natural gas the expenses of operation and development exceeded the value of the products. This was due in most part to expenditures for development work resulting in permanent improvements to the mining properties.

Character of organization.—Table 1 classifies the producing mining operations of the state under form of organization, distinguishing corporations from individual owners and firms, while Table 2 gives further details for incorporated enterprises distinguished from those which are unincorporated. Out of a total of 66 operators, 44 were corporations. These corporations reported 98.8 per cent of the total value of products and employed 98.4 per cent of all wage earners.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF ORGANIZATION.	Number of operators.	Number of wage earners.	Value of products.		Per cent distribution.		
			Total.	Per operator.	Operators.	Wage earners.	Value of products.
All industries.....	66	8,499	\$10,572,188	\$160,185	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual.....	15	40	54,264	3,618	22.7	0.5	0.5
Firm ¹	7	93	72,492	10,356	10.6	1.1	0.7
Corporation.....	44	8,366	10,445,432	237,396	66.7	98.4	98.8
Bituminous coal..	39	7,839	9,721,134	249,280	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unincorporated ²	10	109	80,924	8,092	25.6	1.4	0.8
Corporation.....	29	7,730	9,640,210	332,421	74.4	98.6	99.2

¹ Includes 1 cooperative association.

² Includes 8 individuals, 1 firm, and 1 cooperative association.

	Incorporated.	Unincorporated.
Number of operators.....	44	22
Number of mines and quarries.....	67	28
Number of wells.....	21	.....
Proprietors and firm members, total.....	.....	202
Number performing manual labor.....	.....	13
Salaried employees:		
Officers of corporations.....	24	.....
Superintendents and managers.....	77	3
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	176	2
Wage earners, Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day.....	8,366	133
Capital.....	\$9,360,855	\$138,510
Expenses of operation and development.....	8,939,094	113,773
Salaries—		
Officers of corporations.....	114,027	.....
Superintendents and managers.....	135,608	0,000
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	190,422	1,350
Wages.....	6,207,053	59,734
Royalties and rent of mines.....	102,024	5,810
Taxes.....	60,860	549
Supplies and miscellaneous expenses.....	2,129,700	40,330
Value of products.....	10,445,432	120,756

Size of enterprises.—In Table 3 the producing mining enterprises of the state are classified according to the number of wage earners per enterprise or operating unit. In the bituminous coal industry five enterprises employed over 500 wage earners each. These enterprises reported 49.9 per cent of the wage earners employed in all enterprises.

INDUSTRY AND WAGE EARNERS PER ENTERPRISE.	Number of enterprises.	Wage earners.	
		Number.	Per cent distribution.
All industries.....	70	8,499	100.0
No wage earners.....	5	.....	.....
Contract work.....	1	.....	.....
1 to 5.....	19	46	0.5
6 to 20.....	17	136	1.6
21 to 50.....	7	244	2.9
51 to 100.....	4	352	4.1
101 to 500.....	12	3,484	41.0
Over 500.....	5	4,237	49.9
Bituminous coal.....	39	7,839	100.0
No wage earners.....	1	.....	.....
1 to 5.....	7	23	0.3
6 to 20.....	7	65	0.8
21 to 50.....	4	148	1.9
51 to 100.....	4	352	4.5
101 to 500.....	11	3,014	38.4
Over 500.....	5	4,237	54.1

Prevailing hours of labor.—In Table 4 all producing enterprises, except those employing no wage earners

or operated exclusively by contract work, have been classified according to the prevailing hours of labor per day in each enterprise or operating unit. Petroleum and natural gas wells are not included in this table, because the lack of regularity in the number of hours worked per day in a large number of enterprises rendered such classification impracticable.

The table shows the per cent distribution in which each enterprise has been given a weight according to the total number of wage earners employed December 15, 1909, or the nearest representative day. It should be borne in mind that this latter distribution does not show the exact proportion of the total number of wage earners working the specified number of hours per day, since, in some cases, a part of the employees worked a greater or less number of hours than those generally prevailing in the enterprise. A day of eight hours generally prevailed in all the mining enterprises of the state.

INDUSTRY AND HOURS PER DAY.	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909	
	Number of enterprises.	Per cent distribution of enterprises weighted according to number of wage earners.
All industries	58	100.0
8 hours.....	43	93.2
9 hours.....	3	0.1
10 hours.....	11	6.3
12 hours.....	1	0.4
Bituminous coal	38	100.0
8 hours.....	33	99.5
9 hours.....	2	0.1
10 hours.....	3	0.5

¹ Exclusive of petroleum and natural gas.

Engines and power.—As shown by Table 5, the aggregate horsepower employed in the producing enterprises in 1909 was 30,338, of which 29,713 was developed by engines and water wheels owned by enterprises using them and 625 by electric motors operated by purchased current.

CHARACTER OF POWER.	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909				
	Total.	Bituminous coal.	Petroleum and natural gas.	Gypsum.	All other.
Primary power:					
Aggregate horsepower.....	30,338	28,071	285	325	1,657
Owned.....	29,713	27,446	285	325	1,657
Steam engines—					
Number.....	202	172	10	2	18
Horsepower.....	29,600	27,356	273	325	1,646
Gas or gasoline engines—					
Number.....	7	2	3		2
Horsepower.....	113	90	12		11
Electric motors operated by purchased current—					
Number.....	8	8			
Horsepower.....	625	625			
Electric motors run by current generated by enterprise using:					
Number.....	87	70			8
Horsepower.....	2,474	2,461			13

Comparison of mining industries: 1902-1909.—Table 6 presents for 1909 and 1902 such data as are comparable for the two years.

	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES.		
	1909	1902 ¹	Per cent of increase.
Wages and salaries.....	\$6,714,194	\$3,620,675	85.4
Supplies and materials.....	\$1,761,781	\$318,496	115.2
Royalties and rent of mines.....	\$107,834	\$95,222	13.2
Contract work.....	\$48,151	\$15,547	209.7
Value of products.....	\$10,572,188	\$5,684,230	86.0
Primary horsepower.....	30,338	18,096	67.7

¹ Includes statistics for the production of lime, which are omitted from the figures for 1909.
² Exclusive of the wages of part-time employees for the petroleum and natural gas industry, which are included under "Contract work," in Table 7.

Duplication between manufactures and mining.—In the sandstone and gypsum industries some of the operators subjected the products obtained to certain manufacturing processes on the premises before marketing. These enterprises have been included in the statistics both for manufactures and for mining. As a result of this fact the combined value of products for the manufacturing and mining industries in Wyoming involves a duplication of \$135,239.

DETAILED STATISTICS FOR MINING INDUSTRIES: 1909.

Table 7	Aggregate.	PRODUCING MINES, QUARRIES, AND WELLS.							Nonpro- ducing mines, quarries, and wells. ¹
		Total.	Bituminous coal.	Petroleum and nat- ural gas.	Gypsum.	Sandstone.	Lime- stone.	All other. ²	
Number of operators.....	123	66	35	7	3	6	3	12	63
Number of mines, quarries, and wells.....	405	116	65	21	3	7	3	17	289
Capital.....	\$12,633,868	\$9,505,365	\$7,609,229	\$548,000	\$218,652	\$15,660	\$5,310	\$1,108,524	\$3,158,563
Expenses of operation and development.....	\$5,448,025	\$9,053,467	\$8,146,526	\$156,661	\$114,919	\$16,461	\$16,724	\$602,176	\$394,568
Services—									
Salaried officers of corporations, superintend- ents, and managers.....	\$329,140	\$255,635	\$230,615	\$1,800	\$4,900			\$18,320	\$73,606
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	\$197,923	\$101,772	\$180,954	\$1,500	\$3,838			\$5,680	\$6,151
Wage earners.....	\$9,427,266	\$6,269,787	\$5,808,248	\$11,150	\$40,063	\$13,876	\$60	\$333,400	\$100,479
Miscellaneous—									
Supplies.....	\$1,465,331	\$1,385,594	\$1,127,034	\$108,246	\$21,309	\$1,920	\$9	\$120,470	\$70,737
Fuel and rent of power.....	\$396,444	\$378,187	\$307,831	\$3,205	\$23,378			\$41,603	\$20,267
Royalties and rent of mines.....	\$108,354	\$107,834	\$104,508	\$331		\$140	\$2,455		\$500
Taxes.....	\$63,701	\$61,409	\$55,969	\$284	\$238	\$245		\$4,033	\$2,232
Contract work.....	\$80,907	\$81,542	\$10,644	\$23,891	\$438		\$14,000	\$3,009	\$19,425
Rent of offices and other sundry expenses.....	\$378,919	\$346,707	\$319,723	\$1,694	\$20,945	\$280	\$200	\$3,915	\$32,212
Value of products.....	\$10,572,188	\$10,572,188	\$9,721,134	\$18,929	\$132,719	\$22,855	\$21,700	\$654,851	.....
Persons engaged in industry.....	9,357	8,983	8,267	31	52	29	6	598	374
Proprietors and officials.....	374	306	272	3	4	7	4	16	68
Proprietors and firm members.....	229	202	185					6	27
Number performing manual labor.....	23	13	4			2	2	5	13
Salaried officers of corporations.....	59	24	24						16
Superintendents and managers.....	106	80	63	3	4			10	28
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	159	178	156	4	5			13	11
Wage earners, Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representa- tive day.....	8,794	8,499	7,839	24	43	22	2	569	295
Above ground.....	1,841	1,726	1,278	24	43	22	2	357	115
Below ground.....	6,953	6,773	6,561					212	180
Men 16 years of age and over.....	8,739	8,494	7,834	24	43	22	2	569	295
Engineers, firemen, mechanics, etc.....	596	541	455	17				69	55
Above ground.....	559	487	407	17				63	52
Below ground.....	57	54	48					6	3
Miners, miners' helpers, and quarrymen.....	5,380	5,482	5,034			14	2	412	198
Above ground.....	240	230				14	2	214	30
Below ground.....	5,420	5,252	5,034					198	168
All other employees.....	2,513	2,471	2,825	7	43	8		88	42
Above ground.....	1,039	1,003	868	7	43	8		80	33
Below ground.....	1,474	1,468	1,487					8	9
Boys under 16 years of age ⁴	5	5	5						0
Number of wage earners employed on the 15th day of each month:									
January.....	8,580	8,249	7,723	8	23	21	1	465	111
February.....	8,301	8,138	7,620	11	39	25		493	113
March.....	7,931	7,833	7,255	11	34	24		499	88
April.....	7,673	7,559	6,956	15	46	27	1	511	114
May.....	7,498	7,357	6,764	17	55	25		496	141
June.....	7,481	7,315	6,699	24	59	28	1	504	166
July.....	7,383	7,191	6,563	25	53	25		525	197
August.....	7,430	7,223	6,593	10	61	8		551	207
September.....	7,751	7,529	6,898	7	68	25		533	222
October.....	8,060	7,852	7,200	7	67	18		550	208
November.....	8,323	8,163	7,504	7	60	15		577	160
December.....	8,601	8,445	7,825	9	43			568	155
Land controlled, acres.....	260,844	85,650	70,908	6,150	312	1,447	130	6,602	175,294
Owned.....	82,497	64,973	55,744	3,230	50	467	50	5,402	17,324
Held under lease.....	178,347	20,577	15,164	2,920	263	980	50	1,200	157,770
Mineral and oil land.....	254,153	79,159	64,788	6,150	182	1,427	130	6,487	174,994
Owned.....	70,342	59,118	50,024	3,230	50	447	80	5,287	17,224
Held under lease.....	177,811	20,041	14,759	2,920	132	980	50	1,200	157,770
Timber land.....	220								220
Other land.....	6,471	6,391	6,125		181	20		115	30
Primary horsepower.....	31,476	80,338	28,071	285	325	50	.....	1,607	1,128

¹ Includes operators as follows: Asbestos, 2; chromite, 1; clay, 1; copper, 2; gold and silver, deep mines, 1; iron, 1; marble, 1; mica, 1; phosphate rock, 1; sulphur, 1.

² Includes operators as follows: Asbestos, 3; gold and silver, deep mines, 48; petroleum and natural gas, 7; placer gold, 1; precious stones, 1.

³ Exclusive of capital which could not be distributed by states because it was reported in one lump sum by operators having mining investments in two or more states.

⁴ In the bituminous coal industry 2 boys were employed below ground.