

CHAPTER VII.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS.

This chapter summarizes the data collected at the Thirteenth Decennial Census relative to dairy products, wool, goat hair and mohair, poultry and eggs, honey and wax, and domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms. The returns for these items at the census of 1910, like those for crops, relate to the activities of the calendar year 1909. All of the data contained in this report, together with many additional details, have been published for the individual states and the counties thereof in the form of state bulletins. A briefer presentation also appears in the abstract of the Thirteenth Census.

It is impossible to give a total representing the value of the annual production of all live stock products, for the reason that the total value of products of the business of raising domestic animals can not be calculated from the census returns. Even if a total representing the value of the annual production of live stock products could be obtained and were added to the value of all crops, the sum would not accurately represent the total value of farm products for the year, because much duplication would result from the fact that part of the crops are fed to the live stock. For further discussion of this feature, see introduction to Chapter VI.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

Introduction.—The census statistics of dairy products are somewhat less complete and accurate than is believed to be the case with the statistics of the principal crops. They are, however, probably more complete and accurate than the statistics for some of the minor crops. While many farms make the dairy business the main or an important feature of their operations, yet for the great majority it is more or less incidental, cows being kept chiefly for breeding purposes or to supply milk and butter for the farmer's family. On such farms in particular records of dairy products are seldom kept, and farmers are usually able to make only rough estimates regarding them, and in many cases are unwilling to make any estimates at all. Especial difficulty is encountered in securing reports of the total quantity of milk produced. In many instances, even when farmers make replies to all the inquiries, it is probable that they understate the production, particularly by neglecting or underestimating the home consumption of milk and other dairy products.

The incompleteness of the returns of dairy products is indicated by the fact (see Table 1) that while there were in 1909, 5,140,869 farms (80.8 per cent of all farms in the United States) for which the enumerators reported dairy cows on April 15, 1910, for only 4,413,333 of these farms (or 69.4 per cent of all farms) were dairy products of any kind reported as produced in 1909, and for only 4,021,460 was the quantity of milk produced in 1909 stated.

The total number of dairy cows on farms April 15, 1910, was reported as 20,625,000, while the number

on farms which reported the production of any kind of dairy products in 1909 was 18,746,000, or 90.9 per cent of the total number, and the number on farms which reported the production of milk in 1909 was 16,069,000, or 77.9 per cent of the total. In considering these figures, however, it should be borne in mind that there is no precise distinction between dairy cows and cows not kept for their milk. In a considerable number of cases enumerators probably reported as dairy cows animals which, in fact, were kept primarily for breeding purposes and which were only milked for short periods, if at all, during the preceding year.

Because of this indefiniteness in the returns for dairy cows, it was not considered desirable to present in the general tables statistics which should include estimates of the production of milk or other dairy products on farms which reported dairy cows in 1910 but failed to report the quantity of milk produced or failed to report dairy products of any kind for 1909. At the Twelfth Census estimates of this character were made wherever the schedules were lacking in data or wherever the returns were believed to be incorrect, and all the data as published, whether for the country as a whole, for states, or for counties, included the results of these estimates. For this reason the statistics published for that census are not closely comparable with those of the Thirteenth Census as published in the tables generally in this and other volumes. For the benefit of those who wish to compare estimated totals, however, figures are given in certain tables of this chapter presenting estimates for 1909

of the total production of milk and the total value of dairy products, excluding home consumption of milk and cream. In every other case the statistics presented for 1909 are the results of the tabulation of the returns as actually made. The statistics of butter and cheese for 1899 are believed to have contained a smaller proportion of estimates than those showing the value of dairy products, the quantity of milk produced,

etc., and therefore to be more nearly comparable with those for 1909.

Summary for 1909, with comparative statistics for 1899.—Table 1 shows for the United States as a whole data pertaining to dairy products in 1909 as reported by the enumerators, together with certain items for 1899 as published in the reports of the Twelfth Census.

Table 1	FARMS REPORTING.		Number or quantity.	Unit.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.			Total.	Average per unit.
Dairy cows on farms April 15, 1910.....	5, 140, 869	80. 8	20, 625, 432			
On farms reporting dairy products in 1909....	4, 413, 333	69. 4	18, 745, 662			
On farms reporting milk produced in 1909....	4, 021, 460	63. 2	16, 069, 298			
Specified dairy products of farms, 1909:						
Milk reported.....			5, 813, 699, 474	Gals..		
Butter made.....	3, 787, 749	59. 5	994, 650, 610	Lbs..	\$222, 861, 440	\$0. 22
Cheese made.....	12, 054	0. 2	9, 405, 864	Lbs..	1, 148, 708	0. 12
Milk sold.....	493, 916	7. 8	1, 937, 255, 864	Gals..	252, 436, 757	0. 13
Cream sold.....	164, 117	2. 6	54, 933, 583	Gals..	37, 655, 047	0. 69
Butter fat sold ¹	361, 126	5. 7	305, 662, 537	Lbs..	82, 311, 511	0. 27
Butter sold.....	1, 785, 408	28. 1	415, 080, 489	Lbs..	100, 378, 123	0. 24
Cheese sold.....	6, 019	0. 1	8, 136, 901	Lbs..	987, 974	0. 12
Total receipts from sales, 1909.....					473, 769, 412	
Total value of milk, cream, and butter fat sold and butter and cheese made, 1909.....					596, 413, 463	
Specified dairy products of farms, 1899:						
Butter made.....	3, 617, 366	63. 0	1, 071, 626, 056	Lbs..		
Cheese made.....	15, 669	0. 3	16, 372, 318	Lbs..		
Butter sold.....			518, 042, 767	Lbs..	86, 570, 973	0. 17
Cheese sold.....			14, 692, 542	Lbs..	1, 342, 444	0. 09
Butter and cheese made in factories:						
Butter—1909 ²			624, 764, 653	Lbs..	179, 510, 619	0. 29
1899.....			420, 126, 546	Lbs..	84, 079, 754	0. 20
Cheese—1909 ²			311, 126, 317	Lbs..	43, 239, 924	0. 14
1899.....			281, 972, 324	Lbs..	26, 519, 829	0. 09
Total production of butter and cheese:						
Butter—1909 ²			1, 619, 415, 263	Lbs..	402, 372, 059	0. 25
1899.....			1, 491, 752, 602	Lbs..		
Cheese—1909 ²			320, 532, 181	Lbs..	44, 388, 632	0. 14
1899.....			298, 344, 642	Lbs..		

¹ While butter fat does not constitute a separate product, large quantities of cream and milk are sold on the basis of a specified price per pound for the butter fat which they contain; the number of pounds thus paid for constitutes the quantity of butter fat sold, as shown in the table.

² The figures for factory-made butter and cheese represent the product of establishments in the butter, cheese, and condensed-milk industry, as defined for the census of manufactures. In addition, establishments engaged primarily in other industries reported 2,381,212 pounds of butter, valued at \$664,171, and 49,413 pounds of cheese, valued at \$5,745.

The total quantity of milk reported as produced on farms in 1909 was 5,813,699,000 gallons. There were on April 15, 1910, 16,069,000 dairy cows on the farms reporting this milk. Assuming that there were the same number in 1909, the average production of milk per cow would be 362 gallons. If the same amount of milk was produced by the dairy cows which were reported on farms, but for which no reports of milk were secured, the total production in 1909 would have been 7,466,406,000 gallons (see Table 3). It is believed, however, that this estimate is somewhat too large.

The total value of dairy products on farms in 1909, exclusive of milk and cream consumed on farms where produced, was reported as \$596,413,000. This represents the sum of the receipts from the sale of milk and cream and butterfat (amounting in all to \$372,403,000), and the value of all butter and cheese produced on

farms, whether sold or retained for home use (amounting to \$224,010,000).

By referring to Table 3 it will be seen that the average value of dairy products (excluding home consumption of milk and cream) per farm reporting was \$135 in 1909, and the average value per dairy cow was \$31.82. If the same average per cow was maintained for the dairy cows reported (in 1910) on farms for which no reports of dairy products were secured, the total value of dairy products on farms (excluding home consumption of milk and cream) in 1909 would have been \$656,301,000.

The census schedules did not call for the combined value of all dairy products as a single item, nor did they call for the total value of milk produced. In order to obtain a true total for the value of dairy products, it would be necessary to ascertain the value of milk, cream, butter, and cheese consumed on the farms,

including milk fed to animals, and to add to this the reported value of products sold. In the belief that no satisfactory results could be secured from such an inquiry, the census schedules did not call for the value of the milk and cream consumed on the farm where produced, and it has not been considered feasible to estimate this value from the other data reported. Such estimates were made at the Twelfth Census, but they can not be considered as more than very rough approximations.

The total reported value of dairy products sold in 1909 was \$473,769,000, of which the value of milk, cream, and butter fat sold represented nearly four-fifths, and that of butter most of the remainder. The quantity of milk sold as such was reported as 1,937,256,000 gallons, or substantially one-third of the total reported as produced, but it should be borne in mind that a great deal of milk sold or delivered to creameries for butter making is paid for on the basis of the cream or butter fat contained, in which case the quantity of such cream or butter fat was usually reported on the census schedules and not the quantity of milk. The greater part of the milk reported as sold was doubtless consumed as such, chiefly in cities and villages, but a considerable quantity represents milk delivered to condensed-milk and cheese factories, and a small quantity represents milk which was delivered to creameries for the production of butter and which was reported as milk, instead of on the basis of the cream or butter fat contained. The figures for milk sold in 1909 are not closely comparable with those for 1899 because at the census of 1899 no separate presentation was made of butter fat sold, milk sold on that basis probably being reported (or estimated) as so much milk, and further because estimates were made of milk sold in large numbers of other cases.

The reported farm production of butter in 1909—994,651,000 pounds—was 7.2 per cent less than the production for the year 1899 as given in the published reports of the Twelfth Census, but this difference is probably due in part to the fact that the latter included some estimates. The manufacture of butter and cheese is, however, gradually being transferred from the farms to local factories. The combined farm and factory production of butter, as actually reported, was 1,619,415,000 pounds in 1909, and the production of 1899, including some estimates, was 1,491,753,000 pounds; the apparent increase during the decade was thus 127,663,000 pounds, or 8.6 per cent,

the actual increase probably somewhat greater. The factory production alone increased 48.7 per cent. Of the total product shown, that made in factories constituted 38.6 per cent in 1909 and 28.2 per cent in 1899.

In 1909 butter was reported as made on 3,787,749 farms, or 59.5 per cent of all farms in the United States, whereas in 1899, 3,617,366 farms, or 63 per cent of all farms in the United States, reported the production of butter. The average production per farm reporting was 263 pounds in 1909, as compared with 296 pounds in 1899.

The production of cheese on farms and in factories was 320,532,000 pounds in 1909, as compared with 298,345,000¹ pounds in 1899, an increase of 7.4 per cent. At both censuses much the greater part of the cheese was made in factories, but the proportion in 1909 (97.1 per cent) was higher than that in 1899 (94.5 per cent). In 1909 only two-tenths of 1 per cent of all farms in the United States reported the production of cheese; for the farms reporting, the average production was 780 pounds.

The average value of butter per farm reporting was \$59 in 1909, and the average value of cheese per farm reporting was \$95. The average value of farm-made butter was 22 cents per pound in 1909, and of farm-made cheese 12 cents; the average values of the factory product were considerably higher. The values both of butter and of cheese were much higher in 1909 than in 1899.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, SECTIONS, AND STATES.

Farms reporting dairy cows, and number of cows reported: 1910 and 1900.—Table 2 shows, by geographic divisions and sections, the total number of farms reporting dairy cows together with the number of cows reported. It also shows the number of farms reporting dairy products of any kind in 1909 and the number reporting the quantity of milk produced in 1909 with the number of dairy cows reported by the farms of each of these classes in 1910. At the Twelfth Census the reports showed only the number of farms reporting dairy cows and the number of cows, estimates having been made in all cases where dairy products or milk were not reported. It is impossible, therefore, to show the extent to which farmers actually reported these items at that census.

¹The farm production being small the estimates, if any, made in 1899 as to farm production could not affect this total appreciably.

Table 2

DIVISION OR SECTION.	DAIRY COWS ON FARMS APRIL 15, 1910.										DAIRY COWS ON FARMS JUNE 1, 1900.			
	Total.				On farms reporting dairy products of any kind in 1909.			On farms reporting milk produced in 1909.						
	Farms reporting.		Cows.		Farms reporting.		Number of cows.	Farms reporting.		Number of cows.	Farms reporting.		Cows.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number.	Average per farm.	Number.	Per cent of all farms.		Number.	Per cent of all farms.		Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number.	Average per farm.
United States	5, 140, 869	80. 8	20, 025, 432	4. 0	4, 413, 333	69. 4	18, 745, 662	4, 021, 460	63. 2	16, 069, 298	4, 513, 895	78. 7	17, 135, 633	3. 8
New England.....	147, 028	77. 9	841, 698	5. 7	135, 180	71. 6	805, 932	122, 884	65. 1	730, 820	154, 663	80. 6	892, 478	5. 8
Middle Atlantic.....	400, 473	85. 5	2, 597, 652	6. 5	303, 636	78. 6	2, 474, 485	303, 042	65. 8	2, 043, 586	423, 579	87. 2	2, 602, 788	6. 1
East North Central.....	1, 009, 479	89. 9	4, 829, 527	4. 8	924, 481	82. 3	4, 580, 632	808, 700	72. 0	3, 817, 196	1, 000, 503	85. 1	3, 962, 481	4. 0
West North Central.....	989, 135	89. 1	5, 327, 806	5. 4	859, 650	77. 4	4, 890, 956	726, 153	65. 4	3, 894, 317	924, 910	87. 2	4, 527, 303	4. 9
South Atlantic.....	794, 716	71. 5	1, 810, 754	2. 3	658, 507	59. 2	1, 557, 143	635, 948	57. 2	1, 464, 875	644, 320	67. 0	1, 583, 319	2. 1
East South Central.....	815, 423	78. 2	1, 023, 061	2. 0	692, 436	66. 4	1, 421, 785	683, 239	65. 5	1, 391, 307	662, 064	73. 4	1, 204, 282	1. 9
West South Central.....	724, 400	76. 8	2, 249, 553	3. 1	579, 641	61. 5	1, 889, 495	559, 993	59. 4	1, 702, 126	528, 857	70. 1	1, 634, 954	2. 1
Mountain.....	120, 328	65. 0	814, 466	4. 3	85, 345	46. 5	401, 543	76, 759	41. 8	343, 094	69, 754	68. 8	329, 604	4. 7
Pacific.....	130, 821	73. 6	826, 115	5. 9	109, 857	57. 3	723, 691	99, 733	52. 5	591, 377	104, 645	73. 9	536, 924	5. 1
The North.....	2, 540, 115	88. 1	13, 596, 483	5. 3	2, 287, 547	70. 1	12, 752, 005	1, 965, 788	68. 0	10, 485, 919	2, 503, 055	87. 1	11, 986, 550	4. 8
The South.....	2, 334, 605	75. 4	5, 683, 368	2. 4	1, 930, 684	62. 3	4, 808, 423	1, 879, 180	60. 7	4, 048, 308	1, 835, 841	70. 1	4, 282, 555	2. 3
The West.....	260, 149	69. 7	1, 340, 581	5. 2	195, 202	52. 3	1, 125, 234	176, 492	47. 3	935, 071	174, 399	71. 8	896, 528	5. 0
East of the Mississippi.....	3, 167, 119	80. 5	11, 707, 692	3. 7	2, 778, 940	70. 6	10, 839, 977	2, 558, 822	65. 0	9, 447, 784	2, 885, 729	78. 4	10, 106, 348	3. 6
West of the Mississippi.....	1, 973, 750	81. 3	8, 917, 740	4. 5	1, 634, 393	67. 4	7, 905, 685	1, 482, 638	60. 3	6, 021, 514	1, 628, 166	79. 1	7, 029, 285	4. 3

Dairy products and milk production were much more completely reported in some divisions than in others. In the New England division, for example, the number of farms reporting dairy products for 1909 was 91.9 per cent of the number reporting dairy cows, and the number reporting the quantity of milk produced was 83.6 per cent. In contrast in the Mountain division the number of farms reporting dairy products was only 70.9 per cent of the number reporting dairy cows, and the number reporting the quantity of milk produced was only 63.8 per cent. In general, it may be said that the reports of dairy products for the four northern divisions appear to be much more complete than those for the other divisions, the deficiency being greatest in the three divisions where cows not kept for dairy purposes considerably outnumber the dairy cows, namely, the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific divisions. In these divisions a good many cows which were milked for only a small part of the year were probably reported as dairy cows.

Statistics, by divisions and states, are shown in Table 13, at the close of the section of this chapter, relating to dairy products.

Value of dairy products and quantity of milk produced: 1909 and 1899.—Table 3 shows, by geographic divisions and sections, the value of the dairy products of farms (exclusive of home consumption of milk and cream) as reported for 1909, together with the average per farm and the average per cow; also the quantity of milk reported and the average production per cow; these averages being based on the number of cows in 1910 on the farms reporting dairy products and milk, respectively, in 1909. The table also gives columns of estimates for the total value of dairy products (exclusive of home consumption of milk and cream) and the total quantity of milk produced, these estimates being made on the assumption that the cows on farms which failed to report produced the same average value of dairy products per cow or the same average quantity of milk per cow as those on farms reporting.

Table 3

DIVISION OR SECTION.	VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS OF FARMS (EXCLUDING HOME CONSUMPTION OF MILK AND CREAM): 1909				MILK PRODUCED ON FARMS (GALLONS): 1909			VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS OF FARMS (INCLUDING HOME CONSUMPTION): 1899			MILK PRODUCED ON FARMS (GALLONS): 1899	
	As reported.	Estimated. ¹	Average per farm. ²	Average per cow. ³	As reported.	Estimated. ⁴	Average per cow. ⁵	As published (includes estimates). ⁶	Average per farm.	Average per cow.	As published (includes estimates).	Average per cow.
United States	\$596, 413, 463	\$656, 301, 248	\$135	\$31. 82	5, 813, 699, 474	7, 466, 406, 384	362	\$472, 276, 783	\$105	\$27. 56	7, 265, 804, 304	424
New England.....	50, 720, 766	52, 968, 055	375	62. 93	347, 872, 803	400, 048, 248	476	44, 994, 644	201	50. 36	489, 800, 248	548
Middle Atlantic.....	130, 772, 503	137, 285, 908	355	52. 36	1, 001, 269, 989	1, 272, 849, 480	490	99, 771, 134	236	38. 33	1, 337, 547, 225	514
East North Central.....	159, 673, 557	168, 357, 311	173	34. 86	1, 504, 282, 066	1, 980, 106, 070	410	114, 444, 648	114	28. 88	1, 928, 325, 938	487
West North Central.....	108, 824, 533	118, 539, 234	127	22. 25	1, 206, 991, 620	1, 731, 471, 950	325	86, 765, 701	94	19. 16	1, 681, 574, 390	371
South Atlantic.....	36, 578, 455	41, 375, 729	54	22. 85	418, 843, 384	517, 875, 644	285	35, 427, 048	55	25. 61	492, 138, 465	356
East South Central.....	30, 200, 917	34, 580, 016	44	21. 24	400, 476, 525	468, 881, 568	288	30, 689, 486	46	24. 27	499, 560, 976	395
West South Central.....	32, 394, 027	38, 557, 338	56	17. 14	416, 401, 603	521, 896, 296	232	30, 577, 872	58	18. 70	474, 389, 212	290
Mountain.....	12, 991, 603	16, 642, 975	152	32. 35	116, 468, 996	174, 403, 974	339	10, 110, 135	145	30. 67	110, 017, 726	334
Pacific.....	35, 257, 042	40, 248, 323	321	48. 72	281, 091, 588	392, 404, 625	475	19, 406, 115	186	36. 31	252, 450, 124	470
The North.....	440, 091, 419	479, 819, 885	197	35. 29	4, 180, 417, 378	5, 424, 996, 717	399	345, 976, 127	138	28. 86	5, 437, 247, 801	454
The South.....	98, 173, 399	114, 734, 383	51	20. 17	1, 235, 721, 512	1, 513, 105, 858	266	96, 694, 406	53	22. 58	1, 466, 088, 653	342
The West.....	48, 248, 045	57, 484, 113	247	42. 88	397, 560, 584	569, 746, 925	425	29, 606, 250	170	34. 17	362, 467, 850	418
East of the Mississippi.....	400, 946, 258	439, 506, 758	146	37. 54	3, 732, 745, 067	4, 624, 538, 340	395	325, 326, 960	113	32. 19	4, 747, 372, 852	470
West of the Mississippi.....	189, 467, 205	213, 758, 228	116	23. 97	2, 080, 953, 807	2, 800, 170, 360	314	146, 949, 823	90	20. 91	2, 518, 431, 452	358

¹ Based on number of dairy cows on farms April 15, 1910, and average value of products per cow for farms with report of dairy products.
² Based on value of dairy products reported and number of farms reporting these dairy products.
³ Based on value of dairy products reported and number of cows on farms reporting such products.
⁴ Based on number of dairy cows on farms April 15, 1910, and average number of gallons per cow for farms with report of milk produced.
⁵ Based on number of dairy cows on farms with report of milk produced and the amount of milk reported produced.
⁶ Includes total value of milk, cream, cheese, butter, and butter fat sold or consumed on farms where produced.

The table also shows figures for 1899, as published in the reports of that census, with averages based thereon. These figures, however, are not closely comparable even with the estimated figures for 1909. The value of dairy products in 1899, as shown in this table, includes estimates not only of the value of products of farms which failed to make complete reports but also of the value of milk and cream consumed on the farms, while the value of such home consumption is not included in the estimated total value shown for 1909. The figures for the quantity of milk produced in 1899, which also include estimates, would be comparable with the estimated figures for 1909 except for the fact that the estimates were made on a somewhat different basis. Because of the incomparability of the figures, no calculation of the amount or percentage of increase in either value of dairy products or quantity of milk has been made.

Of the total value of dairy products in 1909 (excluding the value of milk and cream consumed on the farm where produced), the East North Central division reported \$159,674,000, or 26.8 per cent; the Middle Atlantic division, \$130,773,000, or 21.9 per cent; and the West North Central division, \$108,825,000, or 18.2 per cent; these three divisions together reporting over two-thirds of the total. It is probable, however, that the relative importance of the home consumption of milk and cream is considerably greater in the South and somewhat greater in the West than it is in the North, and that if the value of all dairy products, including such consumption, could be computed accurately, the southern and western divisions would show somewhat larger percentages of the aggregate for the United States than those calculated from Table 3.

In 1909 the average value of dairy products (excluding home consumption of milk and cream) per farm reporting was highest in the New England division, \$375, and lowest in the East South Central division, \$44. The average for the Middle Atlantic division was very nearly the same as for the New England division, and the averages for the South Atlantic and West South Central divisions were not much greater than the average for the East South Central division. These differences between the two northern divisions and the southern divisions are accounted for to a large extent by the differences in the number of cows per farm reporting, but are due partly to the fact that the value of the home consumption of milk and cream, which is not taken into account in these averages, was doubtless relatively greater in the three southern divisions than in the other two.

The average value of dairy products per cow for the United States was \$31.82. The highest average was in the New England division, \$62.93, and the lowest in the West South Central division, \$17.14. The average per cow was \$35.29 for the North, \$20.17 for the South, and \$42.88 for the West. The exclusion of the value of milk and cream consumed on the farm of

course affects the comparability of these averages. Variations in the average value of dairy products per cow are also, however, brought about by differences in the production of milk per cow, differences in the extent to which the milk is made into butter and cheese on the farms, and differences in the prices of the various products.

According to Table 3, the average production of milk per cow in 1909 in the United States as a whole was 362 gallons. This figure is calculated by taking the total reported production of milk in 1909 and dividing it by the number of dairy cows reported as on the farms producing this milk on April 15, 1910. In comparing the averages shown for different geographic divisions it should be borne in mind that, as already stated, there is no sharp line of distinction between dairy cows and other cows. While in some divisions the number of dairy cows may have been reported with approximate accuracy, so that the averages are substantially correct, there is much less certainty as to the significance of the averages for some of the other divisions, particularly the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific divisions, where the number of dairy cows reported in 1910 was less than the number of other cows. Moreover, in some divisions a good many, even of the cows kept primarily for dairy purposes, are allowed to suckle their calves for a considerable period, while in other divisions this practice is less common. Accepting the averages for what they may be worth, they show a range from 490 gallons per cow in the Middle Atlantic division to 232 gallons in the West South Central. The averages for each of the northern divisions are materially higher than those for any of the southern divisions—a condition which conforms approximately to the facts.

According to the figures published for 1899, the average production of milk per dairy cow in the United States as a whole and in each of the geographic divisions, except the Mountain and Pacific divisions, was materially higher than the average shown for 1909. It is not believed, however, that there has been an actual decrease in the average production of milk per dairy cow. The figures for 1909 are probably more accurate than those for 1899, in which there is a large element of estimate. At the census of 1899 the quantities of milk reported for a great many farms were increased because of the fact that they seemed to show an unduly low average production per cow, and it is probable that the amounts added in a good many cases were greater than they should have been to conform to the facts. On the other hand, it is probable that in some cases farmers reporting for 1909 understated the actual production, so that the averages given for that census may be somewhat too low.

In comparing the average value of dairy products per dairy cow for 1899 and 1909, it should be borne in mind that, as already stated, the figures for the earlier year included estimates of the value of home

consumption of milk and cream which are not included in those for the later year. The increase in the average per cow which, despite this fact, appears in most of the geographic divisions, is doubtless attributable chiefly to the higher prices of dairy products in 1909. The apparent decreases in the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central divisions are doubtless attributable to the fact that home consumption of milk and cream is relatively more important in those divisions than in the northern divisions.

Butter made on farms: 1909 and 1899.—Table 4 shows, by divisions and sections, the number of farms reporting the production of butter in 1909, and the total quantity and value of butter reported, with percentages and averages. Similar data are shown for 1899, except that values were not secured at the Twelfth Census. Although increases are shown, it should be borne in mind that the figures for 1899 included some estimates, and that the actual increases were probably greater (or the decreases less) than those shown.

Table 4

BUTTER MADE ON FARMS.

DIVISION OR SECTION.	1909												1899				Increase: 1899-1909	
	Farms reporting.		Quantity (pounds).		Value.			Farms reporting.		Quantity (pounds).		Quantity (pounds).		Amount.	Per cent.			
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Total.	Average per farm.	Total.	Average per farm.	Average per pound.	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Total.	Average per farm.							
												Total.	Average per farm.	Amount.	Per cent.			
United States	3,787,749	59.5	994,650,610	262.6	\$222,861,440	\$59	\$0.22	3,617,366	63.0	1,071,626,056	296.2							
New England.....	83,010	44.0	40,732,783	400.7	11,704,089	141	0.20	101,958	53.1	51,454,927	504.7	-76,975,446	-7.2					
Middle Atlantic.....	234,948	50.2	88,242,228	375.6	22,996,544	98	0.26	325,292	07.0	154,829,824	476.0	-10,721,844	-20.8					
East North Central.....	717,911	63.9	230,966,876	321.7	53,108,927	74	0.23	847,638	74.6	287,378,290	339.6	-66,587,596	-43.0					
West North Central.....	711,499	64.1	201,172,278	282.7	44,748,964	63	0.22	751,473	70.8	251,226,460	334.3	-56,911,414	-19.8					
South Atlantic.....	636,763	57.3	123,270,552	193.6	26,054,017	41	0.21	507,857	52.8	89,111,226	175.5	-50,054,182	-19.9					
East South Central.....	697,028	66.9	136,239,873	195.5	25,730,427	37	0.19	549,713	00.9	97,541,277	177.4	34,159,326	28.3					
West South Central.....	560,724	58.4	128,188,799	228.6	25,838,528	46	0.20	410,965	54.4	88,382,053	215.1	38,698,596	29.7					
Mountain.....	66,794	36.4	18,115,811	271.2	4,992,172	75	0.28	46,207	45.6	14,869,383	321.8	39,806,746	45.0					
Pacific.....	79,072	41.6	27,721,410	350.6	7,678,172	97	0.28	76,293	53.9	36,332,916	476.2	3,246,428	21.8					
The North.....	1,747,368	60.4	561,114,165	321.1	132,558,624	76	0.24	2,026,331	70.5	745,389,201	307.9	-184,275,036	-24.7					
The South.....	1,804,516	61.2	387,690,224	204.6	77,632,572	43	0.20	1,468,535	56.0	275,034,556	187.3	112,664,668	41.0					
The West.....	145,866	39.1	45,837,221	314.2	12,670,344	87	0.28	122,500	50.4	51,202,299	418.0	-5,365,078	-10.5					
East of the Mississippi.....	2,369,660	60.2	610,452,312	261.4	139,603,604	59	0.23	2,332,428	63.4	680,815,244	291.9	-61,362,832	-9.0					
West of the Mississippi.....	1,418,089	58.4	375,198,298	264.6	83,257,830	59	0.22	1,284,938	62.4	390,810,812	304.1	-15,612,514	-4.0					

1 A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Although the making of butter is being rapidly transferred from the farms to factories, a very large percentage of farmers who have dairy cows continue to make some butter on their farms. In the four northern divisions and the Pacific division the movement toward the factory is very rapid, as shown by the fact that a very large decrease in butter production on farms occurred between 1899 and 1909. On the other hand, important increases took place in the three divisions which make up the South, and in the Mountain division. Of all butter made on farms in 1909, the North reported 56.4 per cent, the South 39 per cent, and the West 4.6 per cent.

Sixty and four-tenths per cent of all farmers in the North reported that butter was made on their farms in 1909 and 61.2 per cent of the farmers in the South gave the same report, whereas only 39.1 per cent of the farmers in the West reported butter. This brings out the prominence of the meat-producing industry in the West and the dairy industry in the East. In the North fewer farmers reported butter made on their farms in 1909 than in 1899, but in the South a larger absolute number and a larger proportion reported butter in the later year, and in the West a larger number but a smaller proportion.

A smaller amount of butter was made per farm reporting in 1909 than 10 years before in the North

and the West, but there was an increase in the amount of butter per farm reporting in the South.

Considerable variations are found in the average value of farm-made butter per pound. The highest average in 1909 was in New England, 29 cents, and in the Mountain and Pacific divisions, 28 cents. In the other divisions it ranged from 19 to 26 cents.

Cheese made on farms: 1909 and 1899.—Table 5 shows, by geographic divisions and sections, statistics as to farm production of cheese in 1909 and 1899. Table 16 gives similar figures, by divisions and states.

Only a very small percentage of farmers make cheese. In the United States as a whole only 1 farmer out of 500 reported the production of cheese in 1909. Many more farmers, relatively speaking, made cheese in the North and West than in the South, but in the Mountain division only did the number reporting cheese exceed one-half of 1 per cent of the total number of farmers.

During the last decade there has been a material decrease in cheese production in most of the geographic divisions, although slight increases are shown for two divisions of the South. Not only did fewer farmers in most divisions make cheese in 1909 than 10 years before, but the average production per farm reporting was materially less in the later year in most divisions.

Table 17 at the close of this section shows the amount of butter and cheese made on farms and in factories as reported at the two censuses, by geographic divisions and states. The statistics for the several geographic divisions are reproduced in Table 6, together with the amounts and percentages of change during the decade and the percentage of the total production made in factories and on farms. In a number of cases it is impossible to show the amount of butter or cheese made in factories for geographic divisions, because to do so would indirectly disclose the operations of individual plants. The comparability of the figures as to the farm production in 1909 and 1899 has already been discussed.

In 1909 the production in factories formed 67.3 per cent of the total production of butter in the Pacific

division and 54.8 per cent in the West North Central division, while in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central divisions less butter was made in factories than on farms.

Per cent distribution of the production of dairy products, by divisions and sections: 1909 and 1899.—Table 7 shows, by percentages, the distribution among the geographic divisions and sections, the total number of farms reporting dairy cows, the number of dairy cows, and the principal items relating to dairy products. The qualifications already presented regarding the accuracy of the data should be borne in mind. The distribution of the value of dairy products and of the quantity of milk shown for 1909 is based on the figures actually reported and not on the estimated totals.

Table 7

DIVISION OR SECTION.	PER CENT OF UNITED STATES TOTAL.																	
	Dairy cows.				Value of dairy products (as reported).		Milk reported (quantity).		Butter made (quantity).				Cheese made (quantity).					
	Farms reporting.		Number.						Total.		On farms.		In factories.		Total.		On farms.		In factories.
	1910 (Apr.15)	1900 (June 1)	1910 (Apr.15)	1900 (June 1)	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899
	United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England.....	2.0	3.4	4.1	5.2	8.5	9.5	6.0	6.7	(1)	6.2	4.1	4.8	(1)	9.7	1.1	2.3	7.2	6.1
Middle Atlantic.....	7.8	9.4	12.6	15.2	21.0	21.1	17.2	18.4	10.2	15.7	5.9	14.4	12.3	18.8	38.9	47.3	20.3	21.4
East North Central.....	10.0	22.2	23.4	23.1	20.8	24.2	20.9	23.5	26.2	27.0	23.2	20.9	30.0	27.5	56.3	40.3	20.1	22.2
West North Central.....	19.2	20.5	25.8	26.4	18.2	18.4	21.8	23.1	27.5	27.3	20.2	23.4	30.0	37.2	(1)	4.6	5.0	10.3
South Atlantic.....	15.5	14.3	8.8	8.1	6.0	7.5	7.2	6.8	(1)	6.2	12.4	8.3	(1)	0.9	(1)	0.2	5.1	2.9
West South Central.....	15.9	14.7	7.9	7.4	5.1	6.5	6.9	6.9	(1)	(1)	13.7	9.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	1.0	0.8
East South Central.....	14.1	11.7	10.9	9.5	5.4	6.5	7.2	6.5	(1)	6.0	12.9	8.2	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.2	4.5	2.1
Mountain.....	2.3	1.5	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.5	(1)	(1)	1.8	1.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.9	4.4
Pacific.....	2.7	2.3	4.0	3.1	5.9	4.1	4.8	3.5	5.2	3.7	2.8	3.4	9.1	4.4	2.9	3.4	31.9	29.7
The North.....	49.5	55.5	65.9	70.0	75.4	73.3	71.9	74.8	(1)	(1)	56.4	69.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	52.6	60.0
The South.....	45.4	40.7	27.6	25.0	16.5	20.5	21.3	20.2	(1)	(1)	39.0	25.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.6	5.8
The West.....	5.1	3.9	0.5	5.1	8.1	6.3	6.8	5.0	(1)	(1)	4.6	4.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	36.8	34.1
East of the Mississippi.....	61.0	63.9	56.8	59.0	68.2	68.9	64.2	65.3	(1)	(1)	62.3	63.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	53.7	53.5
West of the Mississippi.....	38.4	36.1	43.2	41.0	31.8	31.1	35.8	34.7	(1)	(1)	37.7	36.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	46.3	46.5

¹ Can not be shown separately, as to do so would disclose individual operations.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The distribution of the farm production of dairy products among the geographic divisions and sections naturally conforms more or less closely to the distribution of the number of dairy cows, but the correspondence is by no means exact. The imperfection of the reports, both as to the number of dairy cows and as to the quantity of dairy products, especially milk, renders close comparison impossible.

Of the total number of farms reporting dairy cows in 1910 almost one-fifth were in the East North Central division, and one-fifth in the West North Central division. They each had a slightly larger proportion of the total in 1900. There are more dairy cows per farm in these divisions than in most others. In 1910 these two geographic divisions together reported 49.2 per cent of all dairy cows, and in 1900 they reported 49.5 per cent, showing almost no change in this respect. The North as a whole had in 1910, 49.5 per cent of all farms reporting dairy cows and 65.9 per cent of the total number of dairy cows.

Not only do the northern geographic divisions show a larger proportion of the total number of dairy cows than of the farms reporting dairy cows, but with the exception of the West North Central division they also show an even greater proportion of the total value of dairy products reported and of the quantity of milk produced. The higher proportions for the two items last mentioned are particularly noticeable in the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions, where they are partly accounted for by the greater average production of milk per cow and the higher prices of dairy products. The North, with 65.9 per cent of the dairy cows in 1910, produced in 1909, 71.9 per cent of the milk and 75.4 per cent of the total value of dairy products.

Of the total production of butter on farms and in factories in 1909, the West North Central division reported 27.5 per cent and the East North Central 26.2 per cent. The production in the Middle Atlantic division, which ranked next, constituted 10.2 per cent

of the total. Of the total quantity of factory-made butter these three divisions together produced 82.2 per cent; of the farm-made butter only 52.3 per cent.

While the butter production is very widely distributed, cheese is produced only to a limited extent outside of two divisions. The East North Central division in 1909 produced 56.3 per cent of the total farm and factory output, and the Middle Atlantic 36.9 per cent. In fact, as shown by Table 17, two states—Wisconsin and New York—produced about 79.4 per cent of the total.

Leading dairy states.—As shown by Table 14, the leading dairy state in 1909, as judged by the total value of dairy products (excluding milk and cream used at home), was New York, followed by Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Minnesota, Michigan, and California, in each of which the value reported exceeded \$20,000,000. In the production of butter (on farms and in factories combined) Wisconsin was the leading state, followed by Iowa, Minnesota,

Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, and New York. A large part of the milk produced in New York is sold for consumption in the cities, and a large proportion is also used in making cheese and condensed milk. New York ranked next to Wisconsin in the production of cheese, and in no other state did the quantity produced equal one-seventh of that reported for New York. In the combined production of butter and cheese Wisconsin led with 279,992,000 pounds, followed by New York with 174,944,000 pounds. For April 15, 1910, New York reported the largest number of dairy cows, 1,510,000; Wisconsin the second largest number, 1,474,000. Iowa ranked third, Minnesota fourth, Illinois fifth, and Texas sixth. It is very probable that many of the cows reported from Texas as dairy cows were in fact kept mainly for nondairy purposes.

Sales of dairy products: 1909 and 1899.—Table 8 shows, by geographic divisions and sections, the quantity and value of dairy products sold by farmers in 1909 and 1899.

Table 8

DIVISION OR SECTION.	RECEIPTS FROM SALES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.		MILK SOLD.				CREAM SOLD.			
	1909	1899	Gallons.		Amount received.		Gallons.		Amount received.	
			1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899
United States.....	\$473,769,412	\$281,569,312	1,937,255,864	2,134,830,207	\$252,436,757	\$184,817,119	54,933,583	20,768,662	\$37,655,047	\$8,338,776
New England.....	47,538,217	37,524,069	175,209,759	214,279,534	31,344,948	25,653,577	4,469,060	9,259,207	3,168,909	2,578,618
Middle Atlantic.....	122,989,049	80,895,229	750,556,634	667,199,558	93,644,462	59,841,831	2,446,696	1,183,298	1,713,979	593,701
East North Central.....	138,401,771	73,526,017	661,302,433	615,740,302	73,063,198	46,994,979	15,272,040	3,200,925	10,157,366	1,437,649
West North Central.....	84,390,336	49,062,177	144,537,918	439,066,021	18,214,700	28,444,573	22,599,643	6,078,898	14,530,377	2,615,198
South Atlantic.....	17,137,738	10,127,068	45,378,866	44,521,955	8,603,975	5,734,657	1,027,441	269,012	743,112	153,028
East South Central.....	9,301,281	5,465,825	22,593,214	19,610,329	4,126,971	2,638,210	368,959	153,561	265,754	77,773
West South Central.....	11,922,158	5,625,225	21,070,626	19,870,589	4,700,646	3,059,240	1,064,000	67,216	795,188	46,397
Mountain.....	10,141,383	5,721,924	31,108,065	32,795,581	5,346,099	4,014,668	1,549,881	185,136	1,230,340	128,639
Pacific.....	31,947,479	13,631,178	85,497,749	81,746,334	13,391,758	8,435,384	6,135,863	371,409	5,060,022	208,373
The North.....	393,319,373	241,007,492	1,731,606,744	1,936,285,415	216,267,308	160,934,960	44,787,439	19,722,328	29,570,631	8,225,166
The South.....	38,361,177	21,208,718	89,042,706	84,002,873	17,431,592	11,432,107	2,460,400	489,789	1,804,054	277,198
The West.....	42,088,862	19,353,102	116,606,414	114,541,910	18,737,537	12,450,052	7,685,744	556,545	6,280,362	336,412
East of the Mississippi River.....	335,368,056	207,528,808	1,655,040,906	1,561,351,678	210,783,554	140,863,254	23,584,196	14,066,003	16,049,120	5,840,769
West of the Mississippi River.....	138,401,356	74,040,504	282,214,958	573,478,529	41,653,203	43,953,865	31,349,387	6,702,659	21,605,927	2,998,007

DIVISION OR SECTION.	BUTTER FAT SOLD.		BUTTER SOLD.				CHEESE SOLD.			
	Pounds.	Amount received.	Pounds.		Amount received.		Pounds.		Amount received.	
			1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899
United States.....	305,662,587	\$82,311,511	415,080,489	518,042,767	\$100,378,123	\$86,570,973	8,136,901	14,692,542	\$97,974	\$1,342,444
New England.....	14,599,430	4,413,631	20,528,001	38,854,631	8,533,564	8,193,207	591,008	870,036	76,865	98,667
Middle Atlantic.....	44,023,628	12,223,106	57,828,247	106,919,914	15,229,862	20,153,645	1,752,682	3,358,354	177,640	306,052
East North Central.....	85,099,734	23,128,671	135,159,149	162,381,475	31,855,869	24,820,189	1,718,462	3,317,844	196,727	273,200
West North Central.....	123,176,904	31,270,433	88,186,732	122,614,031	20,333,127	17,875,635	334,300	1,331,797	41,639	126,771
South Atlantic.....	505,004	125,727	33,888,871	24,432,566	7,622,916	4,214,943	385,920	436,703	42,008	25,040
East South Central.....	217,860	59,062	22,688,468	16,500,683	4,842,959	2,731,995	64,748	77,591	6,535	7,847
West South Central.....	4,465,810	1,015,068	24,321,170	15,745,423	5,381,690	2,499,218	270,967	231,316	29,566	20,370
Mountain.....	4,799,182	1,352,095	7,635,775	7,092,445	2,166,918	1,518,094	307,141	554,371	45,931	61,123
Pacific.....	28,774,135	8,723,658	15,844,067	23,562,129	4,410,978	4,564,047	2,711,673	4,514,530	371,063	423,374
The North.....	266,899,696	71,035,901	310,702,129	430,769,501	75,952,662	71,042,676	4,396,452	8,878,031	492,871	804,690
The South.....	5,189,574	1,193,857	80,898,518	56,678,672	17,847,565	9,446,156	721,635	745,610	78,109	53,257
The West.....	33,573,317	10,075,757	23,479,842	30,594,594	6,577,896	6,082,141	3,018,814	5,065,901	416,994	484,497
East of the Mississippi River.....	144,446,566	39,950,197	279,092,736	349,088,669	68,685,410	60,113,979	4,512,820	8,060,528	499,775	710,806
West of the Mississippi River.....	161,216,031	42,361,314	135,987,753	168,954,098	32,292,713	26,456,994	3,624,081	6,632,014	488,199	631,638

Sales of butter and cheese by factories are not shown, as they are substantially the same as the production. It should be noted, however, that factories sell more or less whole milk and cream and also derive some revenue from the sale of skimmed milk, buttermilk, and other minor products.

The figures given for 1899 include some estimates, though probably not relatively so many as the figures for total production published for that census. The figures for 1909 are as reported. Aside from this source of incomparability, comparisons of the quantity and value of milk sold are seriously affected by the fact

that milk sold on a butter-fat basis in 1899 was usually included under the heading of milk, sales of "butter fat" not being reported separately as in 1909. It was stated, moreover, in the reports of the Twelfth Census that some farmers erroneously reported butter fat as butter.

No comparison can be made between the quantities of milk and cream sold, as shown in this table, and the quantities used as materials in the butter, cheese, and condensed-milk industries, as shown by the manufactures census, by reason of the differing practice with respect to milk and cream paid for on the butter fat basis. The manufactures schedule called for the actual quantity of milk and cream received by the factories, without regard to the basis upon which it was paid for, while the agriculture schedule called only for the quantity of butter fat, where butter fat formed the basis of payment, and not for the quantity of milk or cream involved. In many sections, therefore, where the manufacturers generally pay for milk and cream purchased on the butter fat basis, a large part of the milk and cream reported by the factories was covered by the figures reported by the farmers for butter fat sold.

Table 9 shows the ratio of the quantity of butter and cheese sold to the total quantity made on farms, by geographic divisions and sections. Comparisons between divisions as to the percentage which milk sold as such—which, at least for 1909, does not include milk paid for on the basis of cream or butter fat content—forms of the total quantity of milk produced would have comparatively little significance.

There are wide differences among the geographic

divisions with respect to the ratio which the quantity of butter and, to a less degree, of cheese sold bears to the total production on farms. In the North and West a large part of the butter made on farms is sold, the proportions in 1909 ranging from 42.2 per cent in the Mountain division to 72.5 per cent in the New England. In the South a much smaller proportion is sold, the percentages ranging from 16.7 in the East South Central division to 27.5 in the South Atlantic. In a majority of the divisions a smaller proportion of the butter made on farms was sold in 1909 than in 1899, the reason being that butter for the market is more largely made in factories than formerly.

Table 9

DIVISION OR SECTION.	RATIO OF QUANTITY SOLD TO TOTAL FARM PRODUCTION (PER CENT.)			
	Butter.		Cheese.	
	1909	1899	1909	1899
United States.....	41.7	48.3	86.5	89.7
New England.....	72.5	75.5	87.7	86.7
Middle Atlantic.....	65.5	69.1	91.7	95.8
East North Central.....	58.5	56.4	90.9	91.2
West North Central.....	43.8	48.8	70.6	79.1
South Atlantic.....	27.5	27.4	80.3	90.9
East South Central.....	16.7	16.9	68.9	55.5
West South Central.....	19.0	17.8	63.8	66.8
Mountain.....	42.2	47.7	67.1	76.9
Pacific.....	57.2	64.7	90.4	92.7
The North.....	55.4	57.8	88.8	90.3
The South.....	20.9	20.6	72.2	78.2
The West.....	51.2	59.8	87.3	90.7
East of the Mississippi River.....	45.1	51.3	89.4	92.0
West of the Mississippi River.....	36.2	43.2	83.2	87.2

Table 10 gives percentages showing the proportion which each division and section contributed to the total sales of the various classes of dairy products of farms.

Table 10

DIVISION OR SECTION.	PER CENT OF UNITED STATES TOTAL.																	
	Receipts from sale of dairy products.		Milk sold.				Cream sold.				Butter fat sold.		Butter sold.				Cheese sold.	
			Gallons.		Amount received.		Gallons.		Amount received.		Lbs.	Amt. received.	Pounds.		Amount received.		Pounds.	Amount received.
	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899
United States...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England.....	10.0	13.3	9.0	10.0	12.4	13.9	8.1	44.6	8.4	40.5	4.8	5.4	7.1	7.5	8.5	9.5	7.3	5.9
Middle Atlantic.....	26.0	28.7	38.7	31.3	37.1	32.4	4.5	5.7	4.6	6.7	14.4	14.8	13.9	20.0	15.2	23.3	21.5	22.9
East North Central.....	20.2	26.1	34.1	28.8	28.9	25.4	27.8	15.4	27.0	16.3	27.8	23.1	32.6	31.3	31.7	28.7	21.1	22.6
West North Central.....	17.8	17.4	7.5	20.6	7.2	15.4	41.1	29.3	38.6	29.6	40.3	33.0	21.2	23.7	20.3	20.6	4.1	9.1
South Atlantic.....	3.0	3.6	2.3	2.1	3.4	3.1	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.7	0.2	0.2	8.2	4.7	7.0	4.9	4.7	3.0
East South Central.....	2.0	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	5.5	3.2	4.8	3.2	0.8	0.5
West South Central.....	2.5	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	0.3	2.1	0.5	1.5	1.2	5.9	3.0	5.4	2.9	3.3	1.6
Mountain.....	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.8	0.0	3.3	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.8	3.8	3.8
Pacific.....	6.7	4.8	4.4	3.8	5.3	4.6	11.2	1.8	13.4	2.4	0.4	10.0	3.8	4.5	4.4	5.3	33.3	30.7
The North.....	83.0	85.6	89.4	90.7	85.7	87.1	81.5	95.0	78.5	93.1	87.3	86.3	74.9	83.2	75.7	82.1	54.0	60.4
The South.....	8.1	7.5	4.6	3.9	6.9	6.2	4.5	2.4	4.8	3.1	1.7	1.5	19.5	10.9	17.8	10.9	8.9	5.1
The West.....	8.9	6.9	6.0	5.4	7.4	6.7	14.0	2.7	16.7	3.8	11.0	12.2	5.7	5.9	6.6	7.0	37.1	34.5
East of Mississippi.....	70.8	73.7	85.4	73.1	83.5	76.2	42.9	67.7	42.6	66.1	47.3	48.5	67.2	67.4	67.8	69.4	55.5	54.9
West of Mississippi.....	29.2	26.3	14.6	26.0	16.5	23.8	57.1	32.3	57.4	33.9	52.7	51.5	32.8	32.6	32.2	30.6	44.5	45.1

Since, as already shown, the farmers in some sections of the country produce dairy products principally for home consumption, while in other sections they produce principally for the market, the distribution of the quantities sold differs considerably from that of the quantities produced (compare Table 7). In 1910, 65.9 per cent of all dairy cows were in the North, but the

North reported 83 per cent of the total sales of dairy products, as measured by value in 1909; it reported 89.4 per cent of the total quantity of milk sold, 81.5 per cent of the cream, 87.3 per cent of the butter fat, 74.9 per cent of the butter, and 54 per cent of the cheese. In total value of dairy products sold by farmers in 1909, the East North Central division ranked

first, with 29.2 per cent of the total for the country, followed by the Middle Atlantic, with 26 per cent, and the West North Central, with 17.8 per cent.

In every case the percentages shown for the North were lower in 1909 than in 1899 and those for the South higher. The West shows an increased percentage for total receipts from sale of dairy products and for quantity and value of milk, cream, and cheese sold, but a slight decrease for quantity and value of butter sold.

Table 11 shows the increase or decrease between 1899 and 1909 in those items of Table 8 for which comparative figures are available, namely, receipts from sales of dairy products, and quantity and value of butter and cheese sold. The figures shown for any given geographic division can not be considered very accurate in themselves, but the table doubtless indicates approximately the differences among the divisions and sections with respect to the changes during the decade.

Table 11

INCREASE: 1899-1909

DIVISION OR SECTION.	Receipts from sales of dairy products.		Butter sold.				Cheese sold.			
			Pounds.		Amount received.		Pounds.		Amount received.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
United States	\$192,200,100	68.3	-102,982,278	-19.9	\$13,807,150	15.9	-6,555,641	-44.6	-\$354,470	-26.4
New England.....	10,014,148	26.7	-9,326,030	-24.0	340,637	4.2	-279,028	-32.1	-21,802	-22.1
Middle Atlantic.....	42,093,820	52.0	-49,091,667	-45.9	-4,923,733	-24.4	-1,605,672	-47.8	-128,412	-42.0
East North Central.....	64,875,754	88.2	-27,222,326	-16.8	7,035,620	28.3	-1,599,382	-48.2	-76,473	-28.0
West North Central.....	35,328,159	72.0	-34,427,349	-28.1	2,457,492	13.7	-997,497	-74.9	-85,132	-67.2
South Atlantic.....	7,010,070	69.2	9,455,305	38.7	3,407,973	80.9	-50,783	-11.6	16,966	67.8
East South Central.....	3,845,456	70.5	6,187,785	37.5	2,110,964	77.3	-12,843	-16.6	-1,312	-16.7
West South Central.....	6,296,933	111.9	8,575,768	54.5	2,882,472	115.3	39,651	17.1	9,196	45.1
Mountain.....	4,419,459	77.2	543,310	7.7	648,824	42.7	-247,230	-44.6	-15,192	-24.9
Pacific.....	18,316,301	134.4	-7,658,062	-32.6	-153,069	-3.4	-1,802,857	-39.9	-32,311	-12.4
The North.....	152,311,881	63.2	-120,067,372	-27.9	4,909,986	6.9	-4,481,579	-56.5	-311,819	-38.7
The South.....	17,152,459	80.9	24,219,848	42.7	8,401,409	88.9	-23,975	-3.2	24,852	46.7
The West.....	22,735,760	117.5	-7,114,752	-23.3	495,755	8.2	-2,050,087	-40.4	-67,503	-13.9
East of the Mississippi River.....	127,839,248	61.6	-69,995,933	-20.1	7,971,431	13.3	-3,547,708	-44.0	-211,031	-29.7
West of the Mississippi River.....	64,380,852	86.9	-32,966,345	-19.5	5,835,719	22.1	-3,007,333	-45.4	-143,439	-22.7

1 A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The percentage of increase in the receipts from sales of dairy products for the United States as a whole was 68.3; for the North it was 63.2; for the South, 80.9; and for the West, 117.5. The division showing the greatest absolute increase was the East North Central, but the percentages of increase were higher in the Pacific and West South Central divisions. The increases reported are due largely to the advance in the prices of dairy products. The decreases shown for most divisions in the amount of butter sold and of cheese sold are due chiefly to the change in the method of disposing of farm products, many farmers now selling milk or cream to butter and cheese factories instead of making these products themselves for sale. In the southern divisions and the Mountain division, however, there was an increase in the sales of butter by farmers.

Average values of dairy products sold by farmers: 1909 and 1899.—Table 12 shows, by geographic divisions and sections, the average value per gallon or per pound of the several classes of dairy products sold by farmers in 1909 and 1899. These averages are probably quite closely comparable.

The average value of milk sold by farmers in the United States as a whole was 8.7 cents per gallon in 1899, compared with 13 cents in 1909. Every division shows a decided increase. The highest average was in the West South Central division at both censuses,

15.4 cents per gallon in 1899, and 22.3 cents in 1909. The South Atlantic and East South Central divisions ranked next in value of milk sold per gallon in 1909, while the average was lowest, 11 cents, in the East North Central division.

Table 12

AVERAGE VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD BY FARMERS.

DIVISION OR SECTION.	Milk per gallon.		Cream per gallon.		Butter fat per lb.	Butter per pound.		Cheese per pound.	
	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1909	1899	1909	1899
	United States	\$0.130	\$0.087	\$0.685	\$0.426	\$0.289	\$0.242	\$0.167	\$0.121	$0.091
New England.....	0.179	0.120	0.709	0.386	0.302	0.289	0.211	0.130	0.113
Middle Atlantic.....	0.125	0.090	0.701	0.502	0.278	0.263	0.188	0.101	0.091
East North Central.....	0.110	0.076	0.665	0.449	0.272	0.236	0.153	0.114	0.082
West North Central.....	0.126	0.065	0.643	0.430	0.254	0.231	0.146	0.125	0.095
South Atlantic.....	0.190	0.129	0.723	0.569	0.249	0.225	0.173	0.109	0.057
East South Central.....	0.183	0.135	0.720	0.506	0.271	0.213	0.166	0.101	0.101
West South Central.....	0.223	0.154	0.747	0.690	0.227	0.221	0.159	0.109	0.088
Mountain.....	0.172	0.122	0.794	0.662	0.282	0.284	0.214	0.150	0.110
Pacific.....	0.157	0.103	0.823	0.561	0.303	0.278	0.194	0.137	0.094
The North.....	0.125	0.083	0.660	0.417	0.286	0.244	0.165	0.112	0.091
The South.....	0.196	0.136	0.733	0.566	0.231	0.221	0.167	0.108	0.071
The West.....	0.161	0.109	0.817	0.604	0.300	0.280	0.199	0.138	0.096
East of Mississippi.....	0.127	0.090	0.681	0.415	0.277	0.244	0.172	0.111	0.088
West of Mississippi.....	0.148	0.077	0.689	0.447	0.263	0.237	0.157	0.135	0.095

Marked variations appeared among the divisions in the average value of cream per gallon in 1899, but less variation in 1909. Inasmuch as little butter fat was reported as sold in the southern and western divisions, the average values of butter fat for these divisions have less significance than those for the northern divisions.

The average value of butter sold by farmers in the United States as a whole was 24.2 cents per pound in 1909, as compared with 16.7 cents in 1899, an increase of 44.9 per cent. In 1909 the average value was highest in New England, 28.9 cents, and lowest in the East South Central division, 21.3 cents. The average value of all cheese sold increased from 9.1 cents per pound in 1899 to 12.1 cents in 1909, or 33 per cent. In the latter year the average ranged from 10.1 cents in the Middle Atlantic and East South Central divisions to 15 cents in the Mountain division. Every division shows a decided increase in the value per pound of butter, and all except the East South Central an increase in that of cheese.

State tables.—Tables 13 to 18, inclusive, give statistics regarding dairy products, by divisions and states, substantially similar to those given by divisions and sections in the tables already presented. Table 13 relates to the number of dairy cows on farms and the number of farms reporting them; Table 14 relates to the total value of dairy products and to the quantity of milk produced; Table 15 relates to butter made on farms, and shows the increase or decrease in production; Table 16 relates to cheese made on farms; Table 17 presents statistics for butter and cheese made in factories, and for that made both on farms and in factories; and Table 18 relates to sales of dairy products.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—FACTORY AND TOTAL PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1909 AND 1899.

Table 17

DIVISION OR STATE.	BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE IN FACTORIES.				BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE ON FARMS AND IN FACTORIES.			
	Butter (pounds).		Cheese (pounds).		Butter (pounds).		Cheese (pounds).	
	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899
United States¹	624,764,653	420,126,546	311,126,317	281,972,324	1,619,415,263	1,491,752,602	320,532,181	296,344,642
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:								
New England.....	(²)	40,577,569	3,002,744	5,955,597	(²)	92,032,196	3,676,609	6,958,700
Middle Atlantic.....	77,150,290	79,156,526	116,428,935	137,753,475	165,392,518	233,986,350	118,339,454	141,259,571
East North Central.....	193,171,121	115,330,640	178,532,241	116,643,076	424,137,997	403,208,930	180,423,449	120,279,069
West North Central.....	243,551,926	156,406,307	(²)	11,982,895	444,724,204	407,632,767	(²)	13,667,094
South Atlantic.....	(²)	3,772,086	(²)	112,800	(²)	92,883,312	(²)	593,308
East South Central.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	93,971	(²)
West South Central.....	(²)	474,489	(²)	137,268	(²)	88,856,542	(²)	473,381
Mountain.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Pacific.....	57,058,701	18,320,915	6,208,883	5,354,234	84,780,111	54,653,831	9,208,931	10,222,747
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	2,105,622	4,461,399	55,591	553,946	15,404,851	20,635,572	173,807	979,048
New Hampshire.....	1,740,235	5,034,270	184,497	116,741	6,805,423	11,419,881	365,493	221,080
Vermont.....	20,227,495	22,453,381	2,762,656	4,713,105	35,393,187	41,288,067	3,008,540	5,119,764
Massachusetts.....	1,888,307	4,591,919		250,542	5,232,823	9,572,181	45,753	270,171
Rhode Island.....	(²)	148,195			(²)	636,281	3,860	6,751
Connecticut.....	1,950,935	3,888,405		321,263	5,449,485	8,480,194	79,156	361,886
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	45,897,216	40,693,846	105,194,898	127,386,032	69,358,918	115,408,222	105,584,947	130,010,584
New Jersey.....	768,857	1,325,519		100,000	4,391,268	7,219,882	77,824	124,377
Pennsylvania.....	30,484,217	37,137,161	11,234,637	10,267,443	91,642,332	111,358,246	12,676,713	11,124,610
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	17,491,251	8,087,631	11,860,601	18,156,527	81,060,383	87,638,930	12,473,834	19,323,528
Indiana.....	11,712,450	3,553,483	424,597	1,260,108	54,894,267	54,595,879	488,216	1,438,901
Illinois.....	24,570,976	34,055,312	4,799,235	9,055,119	71,180,968	86,548,762	4,881,153	9,378,604
Michigan.....	35,511,760	7,820,712	13,382,160	10,422,582	85,917,186	67,872,710	13,673,336	10,753,758
Wisconsin.....	103,884,684	61,813,502	148,065,648	77,748,680	131,085,193	106,552,649	148,906,910	79,384,298
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	88,842,846	41,174,469	2,735,883	3,285,019	123,551,515	82,363,315	2,841,958	3,575,642
Iowa.....	88,582,187	77,233,264	999,559	4,242,637	127,261,755	139,022,552	1,078,097	4,549,005
Missouri.....	10,261,876	1,440,616	219,112	1,072,751	52,367,019	46,949,726	378,897	1,396,190
North Dakota.....	3,683,679	463,188	(²)	225,399	20,098,118	9,642,003	(²)	296,280
South Dakota.....	9,495,608	6,172,107		420,779	23,125,265	23,573,077	14,344	557,642
Nebraska.....	23,973,162	11,726,180	77,122	313,600	49,960,093	46,244,839	140,895	578,030
Kansas.....	18,712,568	18,196,483	(²)	2,422,710	48,360,449	59,837,255	(²)	2,714,155
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	627,300	969,889	(²)	15,000	2,190,461	2,569,838	(²)	15,104
Maryland.....	1,118,530	2,541,716			9,858,150	11,638,378	259,386	338,453
District of Columbia.....					6,155	3,478		
Virginia.....	158,853	170,521	(²)	57,000	26,810,097	20,070,351	(²)	88,697
West Virginia.....	(²)	41,000	(²)	40,860	(²)	16,954,129	(²)	115,103
North Carolina.....					26,059,585	16,913,802	39,353	28,883
South Carolina.....					12,329,507	8,150,437	12,909	1,081
Georgia.....	78,058	48,960			27,324,305	15,160,454	399	2,236
Florida.....					1,705,274	1,386,445	322	3,751
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	549,929	184,663		28,000	38,680,616	30,631,044	56,148	73,759
Tennessee.....		207,823		6,261	39,827,906	29,299,519	18,592	32,823
Alabama.....	(²)	17,357		10,000	(²)	19,139,321	5,528	46,374
Mississippi.....		(²)		(²)	28,730,685	(²)	13,703	(²)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	360,834	168,575		12,600	30,268,171	21,753,833	20,435	30,985
Louisiana.....	(²)		(²)		(²)	4,918,229	(²)	135,104
Oklahoma.....	4,110,978	53,200		66,378	31,167,220	13,940,274	18,968	112,869
Texas.....	2,133,590	252,714	(²)	58,290	67,126,804	49,244,206	(²)	194,423
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	1,307,777	34,238			4,128,351	2,488,310	49,988	30,924
Idaho.....	2,357,386	432,570	(²)	194,380	5,899,521	2,952,866	(²)	391,332
Wyoming.....	783,585	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,975,707	(²)	(²)	(²)
Colorado.....	6,351,691	1,566,639	550,622	1,465,257	12,207,823	6,499,121	620,517	1,568,441
New Mexico.....	(²)				(²)	313,093	81,569	68,571
Arizona.....	1,053,869	424,083	421,043	373,752	1,379,849	803,394	481,733	407,057
Utah.....	3,722,784	2,519,214	1,060,122	1,874,179	6,220,150	5,331,336	1,144,224	2,043,430
Nevada.....	1,039,784	623,402		80,150	1,443,669	1,192,925	10,245	174,232
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	11,302,591	3,198,421	422,290	1,482,127	18,054,166	10,570,527	475,260	1,633,796
Oregon.....	8,472,660	1,975,357	4,218,953	1,195,564	14,140,624	10,082,807	4,388,158	1,662,820
California.....	37,283,450	13,147,137	1,567,640	2,676,543	52,585,321	34,000,497	4,345,513	6,926,181

¹ See footnote 2, Table 1, page 474.

² Can not be shown separately, as to do so would disclose individual operations.

³ Includes Indian Territory.

WOOL AND MOHAIR.

THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

Introduction.—The reports of the enumerators of both the Twelfth and Thirteenth Censuses were somewhat deficient with respect to wool production, and it has been deemed necessary to make estimates to cover this deficiency. At the census of 1900 estimates were made where it was deemed necessary, and all the figures in the reports published include such estimates, and none of them show the actual returns. It is impossible to ascertain to what extent the figures published consisted of estimates. For the census of 1910, however, both the figures as reported and the estimated totals are shown in the tables.

There are various reasons for the failure of the enumerators to report the entire wool production. In some cases the enumerators at the Thirteenth Census reported the number of sheep in 1910 and neglected to report the wool produced in 1909, notwithstanding the fact that the farmers had the sheep and clipped their wool in that year. In other cases, however, whole flocks of sheep had changed hands between 1909 and 1910. This is clearly indicated by the fact that a good many farms reported the production of wool in 1909, but no sheep in 1910. It can not be assumed, however, that the wool produced by sheep which had changed hands was in all cases reported by the farmers who had owned them in 1909, for the enumerators, after ascertaining that the farmer had no sheep in 1910, might neglect the subsequent inquiry as to wool produced in 1909. The number of farms which reported the production of wool in 1909 but no sheep on hand on April 15, 1910, was less than one-fourth as great as the number which reported sheep in 1910 but no wool production in 1909. Again, in the case of some farms, particularly tenant farms which had sheep both in 1909 and in 1910, the farmer who occupied a farm at the time of the enumeration was not the one who occupied it the preceding year. In cases of this sort the new occupant of the farm might be fairly well able to estimate the production of leading crops, from the acreage of stubble or otherwise, but would often hesitate to make an estimate for the wool, because of lack of knowledge of the changes which had taken place in the number of sheep on the farm during the preceding year.

In making the estimate of the total production of wool which is presented in Table 19, no account was taken of the 1,487,000 fleeces reported as produced in 1909 on farms with no sheep of shearing age in 1910, for this figure represents the wool production of part of the sheep which the estimate is designed to cover, it being assumed that, in general, some other farmer had in 1910 the same sheep which produced in 1909 the wool so reported; nor was there any mention made of the pulled wool which, as estimated by the National

Association of Wool Manufacturers, amounted to 41,000,000 pounds in 1909.

Table 19 shows, for the United States as a whole, the actual returns of the Thirteenth Census and the estimated totals for 1909 and 1899, respectively.

Table 19	Number of farms reporting.	Number of sheep of shearing age.	WOOL PRODUCED.			
			Fleeces.	Weight (pounds).	Value.	
Sheep of shearing age on farms April 15, 1910.....	598,047	1 39,644,046				
Wool produced, as reported, 1909.....	468,311		35,336,830	241,832,318	\$54,964,020	
On farms reporting sheep April 15, 1910..	423,580	31,636,132	33,849,587	232,357,186	52,708,063	
On other farms.....	34,731		1,487,243	9,525,132	2,255,927	
Total production of wool (partly estimated):						
1909.....		1 39,644,046	42,320,580	289,419,977	65,472,228	
1899.....		2 703,518	3 39,852,967	43,999,229	276,567,584	45,670,053
Increase, 1899 to 1909 4.			-1,678,049	12,852,393	19,802,275	
Per cent of increase 4.			-3.8	4.6	43.4	

¹ Sheep born before Jan. 1, 1910.

² Farms reporting sheep of any age June 1, 1900.

³ Sheep 1 year of age or over on June 1, 1900.

⁴ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

According to the returns there were on April 15, 1910, 598,047 farms, or 9.4 per cent of all farms in the United States, with sheep of shearing age, the number of such sheep being 39,644,000. (The figures represent sheep, born before January 1, 1910, which may be roughly termed "sheep of shearing age," even though a small number of fall lambs are included.) Of these farms, however, there were only 423,580, with 31,636,000 sheep of shearing age, for which the enumerators reported the production of any wool in 1909. In other words, there were 174,467 farms reporting 8,008,000 sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, but with no report for wool produced in 1909.

The number of fleeces of wool reported for the 423,580 farms reporting sheep in 1909 and wool in 1909 was 33,850,000. The enumerators reported also the production of 1,487,000 fleeces in 1909 on farms with no sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910. The total number of fleeces thus reported was 35,337,000, their weight was 241,882,000 pounds, and their value \$54,964,000.

It is believed that a much closer approximation to the true production of wool can be obtained by an estimate based on the 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. On the basis of such an estimate, the total production of wool in 1909 was 42,321,000 fleeces. The production in 1899, also in part estimated at that time, was 43,999,000 fleeces, so that there was a decrease of 1,679,000 fleeces, or 3.8 per cent. On this same basis, the estimated

weight increased from 276,568,000 pounds in 1899 to 289,420,000 pounds in 1909, the increase amounting to 12,352,000 pounds, or 4.6 per cent. The reported weight per fleece increased from 6.3 pounds in 1899 to 6.8 pounds in 1909.

The value (similarly estimated) of the wool clipped was \$45,670,000 in 1899 and \$65,472,000 in 1909, an increase of \$19,802,000, or 43.4 per cent. The average value per fleece increased from \$1.04 to \$1.55, and the average value per pound, from 17 cents to 23 cents.

It will be observed that at both censuses the number of fleeces reported for the year preceding the census was somewhat greater than the number of sheep of shearing age at the date of the census. This may be due in part to the fact that in certain sections of the country some of the sheep are shorn twice during the year, but it is doubtless chiefly attributable to the slaughtering of sheep after shearing time. The number on the census date, in other words, was less than the number which had existed at one time or another during the preceding shearing season.

It should be further noted that, owing to the change in the date of enumeration and in the method of age classification, the number of "sheep of shearing age," shown in Table 19, for 1910 is not precisely comparable with that shown for 1900. This subject is, however, fully discussed in Chapter VI.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, SECTIONS, AND STATES.

Farms reporting sheep and number of sheep of shearing age: 1910 and 1900.—Table 20 shows, by geographic divisions and sections, the number of farms reporting sheep of shearing age (sheep born before January 1, 1910), on April 15, 1910, together with the number of such sheep. At the census of 1900 tables were published showing the number of sheep of shearing age (more than 1 year old), but not the number of farms reporting sheep of that age, the tabulation showing only the number of farms reporting sheep of any age. The number of farms reporting sheep without having any of shearing age is, however, comparatively small. In order to afford data as nearly comparable as possible, Table 20 also shows for 1910 as well as for 1900 the number of farms reporting sheep of any age. Further, the table shows the number of farms which reported sheep of shearing age on their farms April 15, 1910, without reporting any wool produced in 1909 and the number of such sheep thereon.

The statistics regarding the number of farms reporting sheep and the number of sheep of shearing age have been presented and discussed in Chapter VI, and are here repeated merely for convenience in considering the tables of wool production. Similar data, by divisions and states, appear in Table 27.

Table 20

DIVISION OR SECTION.	SHEEP, APRIL 15, 1910.						SHEEP OF SHEARING AGE ¹ REPORTED APRIL 15, 1910, ON FARMS WITH NO REPORT OF WOOL PRODUCED IN 1909.		SHEEP, JUNE 1, 1900.			
	Farms reporting.				Sheep of shearing age. ¹		Farms reporting.	Number of sheep.	Farms reporting sheep of any age.		Sheep of shearing age. ²	
	Sheep of shearing age. ¹		Sheep of any age.						Number of farms.	Per cent of all farms.	Number of sheep.	Average per farm.
	Number of farms.	Per cent of all farms.	Number of farms.	Per cent of all farms.	Number of sheep.	Average per farm.	Number of farms.	Per cent of all farms.					Number of sheep.	Average per farm.
United States.....	598,047	9.4	610,894	9.6	39,844,046	68.3	174,467	8,007,914	763,518	13.2	39,852,967	52.2
New England.....	19,888	10.5	20,340	10.8	306,443	15.4	4,850	41,554	34,134	17.8	563,217	16.5
Middle Atlantic.....	50,281	10.7	51,168	10.9	1,260,455	25.1	11,078	162,098	86,243	17.8	1,970,362	22.8
East North Central.....	218,693	19.5	220,914	19.7	6,534,854	29.9	62,268	1,022,623	257,504	22.7	6,900,160	25.8
West North Central.....	103,227	9.3	105,452	9.5	3,524,749	34.1	37,155	1,005,072	101,065	9.5	3,158,531	31.2
South Atlantic.....	74,765	6.7	76,448	6.9	1,552,698	20.8	19,889	232,061	106,420	11.1	1,706,199	16.0
East South Central.....	85,835	8.2	88,039	8.4	1,513,833	17.6	29,556	405,648	121,132	13.4	1,459,730	12.3
West South Central.....	18,742	2.0	19,809	2.1	1,662,445	88.7	8,452	379,466	31,262	4.1	1,839,118	58.8
Mountain.....	15,027	8.2	16,328	8.9	19,509,675	1,298.3	7,258	4,140,237	12,653	12.5	17,824,275	1,421.3
Pacific.....	11,589	6.1	12,368	6.5	3,778,894	326.1	3,983	569,095	13,105	9.3	4,241,345	323.9
The North.....	392,089	13.6	397,904	13.8	11,626,501	29.7	105,349	2,231,347	478,946	16.7	12,589,300	26.3
The South.....	179,342	5.8	184,294	5.9	4,728,976	26.4	57,877	1,067,175	268,814	9.9	5,035,047	19.5
The West.....	26,616	7.1	28,686	7.7	23,288,569	875.0	11,241	4,709,392	25,758	10.6	22,228,620	863.0
East of the Mississippi River.....	449,462	11.4	456,907	11.6	11,168,283	24.8	117,619	1,913,984	605,433	16.5	12,624,698	20.9
West of the Mississippi River.....	148,585	6.1	153,987	6.3	28,475,763	191.6	56,848	6,093,930	158,085	7.7	27,223,269	172.2

¹ Sheep born before January 1, 1910.

² Sheep 1 year old or over on June 1, 1900.

This table shows a considerable variation among the divisions in the proportion of the sheep of shearing age for which no reports of wool production were received. For example, in the West North Central division such sheep represented 28.5 per cent of the total number of sheep of shearing age, but in the East North Central, only 15.6 per cent. Consequently, the estimates hereafter presented as to the total wool production involve somewhat greater uncertainty in some divisions than in others.

Wool produced in 1909 as reported and as estimated.—Table 21 presents, by geographic divisions and sections, the statistics of wool production as actually reported and the estimated total production in 1909, calculated in the manner described at the beginning of this section. The data in this table, in connection with the data presented in Table 20, furnish the basis for the calculation of the estimated production and value. Similar data, by divisions and states, appear in Tables 28 and 29.

Table 21

DIVISION OR SECTION.	WOOL PRODUCED: 1900						
	As reported.				Total (including estimates).		
	Farms reporting.	Number of fleeces.	Weight (pounds).	Value.	Number of fleeces.	Weight (pounds).	Value.
United States.....	458,311	35,336,830	241,882,318	\$54,964,020	42,320,580	289,419,977	\$65,472,328
New England.....	16,565	208,362	1,867,190	533,823	320,647	2,008,040	2,492,257
Middle Atlantic.....	42,771	1,197,730	7,882,029	2,300,428	1,292,189	8,520,646	2,492,257
East North Central.....	178,768	6,110,086	43,759,703	12,833,465	3,588,936	24,709,945	14,276,742
West North Central.....	72,950	2,828,460	19,341,123	4,817,062	6,730,541	48,070,564	6,127,159
South Atlantic.....	58,737	1,335,039	5,782,401	1,690,966	1,563,103	6,077,028	1,955,282
East South Central.....	60,992	1,217,989	4,791,007	1,287,379	1,563,103	6,123,485	1,648,579
West South Central.....	11,062	1,854,732	9,190,459	1,078,688	2,293,160	11,359,271	2,442,998
Mountain.....	8,218	10,074,406	117,553,432	23,595,130	19,910,938	145,311,085	29,211,379
Pacific.....	8,230	4,410,426	31,714,624	5,921,079	5,010,901	30,041,913	6,743,375
The North.....	311,063	10,434,638	72,850,045	20,484,778	11,082,313	83,907,195	23,470,735
The South.....	130,791	4,408,360	19,764,017	4,903,033	5,416,368	24,159,784	6,046,539
The West.....	16,457	20,493,832	140,268,256	29,516,209	24,921,899	181,952,998	35,954,754
East of the Mississippi River.....	357,833	10,150,806	64,082,480	18,652,061	11,516,585	71,997,763	20,947,417
West of the Mississippi River.....	100,478	25,177,024	177,799,838	36,311,959	30,803,995	217,422,214	44,524,911

DIVISION OR SECTION.	WOOL PRODUCED: 1909—continued.								
	On farms reporting sheep April 15, 1910.				On farms not reporting sheep April 15, 1910.				
	Farms reporting.	Sheep.	Number of fleeces.	Weight (pounds).	Value.	Farms reporting.	Number of fleeces.	Weight (pounds).	Value.
United States.....	423,580	31,636,132	33,849,587	232,357,186	\$52,708,093	34,731	1,487,243	9,525,132	\$2,255,927
New England.....	15,038	264,889	277,390	1,737,607	498,277	1,927	20,903	129,523	35,546
Middle Atlantic.....	39,205	1,098,357	1,126,133	7,425,717	2,172,850	3,566	71,597	456,312	127,548
East North Central.....	166,425	5,512,231	5,720,750	41,136,838	12,005,074	12,943	383,336	2,622,865	738,891
West North Central.....	66,072	2,519,677	2,561,904	17,637,607	4,307,978	0,887	269,556	1,703,516	419,084
South Atlantic.....	54,806	1,270,637	1,274,292	5,518,651	1,620,620	3,841	61,347	263,810	76,246
East South Central.....	56,279	1,108,185	1,144,184	4,494,539	1,210,501	4,713	73,805	296,558	76,788
West South Central.....	10,290	1,282,970	1,781,254	8,844,482	1,002,296	772	73,478	345,977	76,392
Mountain.....	7,769	15,300,378	15,692,354	114,961,977	23,086,812	449	382,052	2,591,655	508,318
Pacific.....	7,606	3,209,709	4,265,317	30,599,708	5,723,565	693	154,109	1,114,916	197,514
The North.....	286,740	9,395,154	9,692,186	67,937,829	19,164,209	24,323	742,452	4,912,216	1,320,569
The South.....	121,405	3,661,801	4,199,730	18,857,672	4,735,507	5,328	208,630	906,345	229,526
The West.....	16,375	18,579,177	19,957,671	145,501,685	28,810,377	1,082	530,161	3,706,571	705,832
East of the Mississippi River.....	331,843	9,254,299	9,548,758	60,313,412	17,597,442	25,990	611,048	3,769,068	1,054,619
West of the Mississippi River.....	91,737	22,381,833	24,300,829	172,043,774	35,110,651	8,741	876,195	5,766,064	1,201,308

Comparative wool production: 1909 and 1899.—Table 22 shows the farms reporting sheep of any age April 15, 1910, and June 1, 1900, with the increase or decrease during the decade. Comparative figures are also given for 1909 and 1899 with respect to fleeces produced, weight of wool, and value of wool. These three items all include estimated figures for farms with incomplete reports. The number of sheep of shearing age is also shown as reported on April 15, 1910, and on June 1, 1900, but because of the considerable element of incomparability due to the change in the date of enumeration and in the basis of age classification, the increases are not computed, the figures being chiefly significant as showing the changes in the geographic distribution of sheep. (See discussion in Chapter VI.) The other figures are approximately comparable, but it must not be supposed that the increases and decreases shown are precise. Similar data by divisions and states appear in Table 29.

There were decreases during the decade in the number of farms reporting sheep in all of the geographic divisions of the country except the West North Central and Mountain divisions. The same statement applies to the number of fleeces. The greatest absolute decreases were in the Middle Atlantic (777,000 fleeces), East North Central (584,000 fleeces) and Pacific (587,000 fleeces) divisions; but the highest percentages

of decrease were in the New England (45 per cent), Middle Atlantic (37.5 per cent), and South Atlantic (13.1 per cent) divisions. The increase in the West North Central division was 5.5 per cent; in the Mountain division, 4.4 per cent. The weight of the wool produced in these divisions increased by a considerably higher percentage than the number of fleeces. The weight also increased in the West South Central division. The average value per pound increased materially during the decade, resulting in an increase in the value of wool produced in all divisions except the New England and Middle Atlantic, where the decrease in the number of fleeces was so large that the increase in price did not compensate the decreased production.

As shown by Table 29, the greatest absolute increase in the production of wool between 1899 and 1909 reported by any state was that in Wyoming, 1,725,000 fleeces. The percentage of increase in this state, 50.9, was also higher than that in any other state except Missouri, where the increase was 67.6 per cent. The states showing the greatest absolute decreases in the production of wool were Utah, New Mexico, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, California, Indiana, Washington, and North Dakota, in each of which the production in 1899 exceeded that in 1909 by more than 200,000 fleeces. The decrease in Utah was over 1,000,000 fleeces.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

PRODUCTION OF WOOL: 1909 AND 1899.

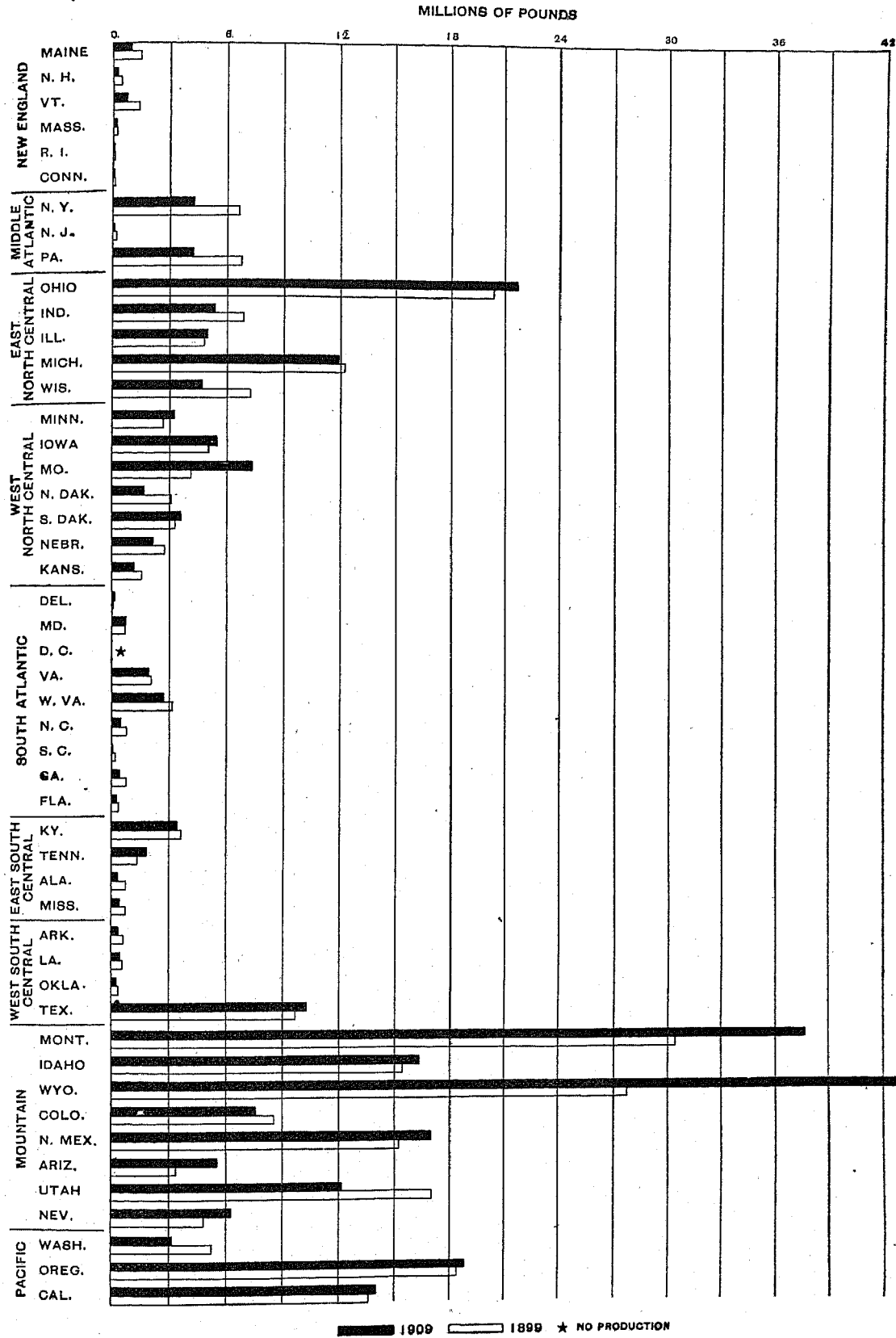


Table 22

DIVISION OR SECTION.	FARMS REPORTING SHEEP OF ANY AGE.				SHEEP OF SHEARING AGE. ¹		FLEECES PRODUCED (INCLUDING ESTIMATES).			
	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	Increase. ²		1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	1909	1899	Increase. ²	
			Number.	Per cent.					Number.	Per cent.
United States	610,894	763,518	-152,624	-20.0	39,644,046	39,852,967	42,320,580	43,999,229	-1,678,649	-3.8
New England.....	20,340	34,134	-13,794	-40.4	306,443	503,217	320,647	582,841	-262,194	-45.0
Middle Atlantic.....	51,168	86,243	-35,075	-40.7	1,260,455	1,970,362	1,292,189	2,069,040	-776,851	-37.5
East North Central.....	229,914	257,504	-27,590	-14.2	6,534,854	6,900,190	6,780,541	7,364,236	-583,695	-7.9
West North Central.....	105,482	101,065	4,417	4.4	3,524,749	3,155,531	3,588,936	3,403,407	185,529	5.5
South Atlantic.....	76,446	106,420	-29,974	-28.2	1,552,698	1,706,199	1,560,105	1,794,984	-234,879	-13.1
East South Central.....	88,039	121,132	-33,093	-27.3	1,513,833	1,489,730	1,503,103	1,652,934	-89,831	-5.4
West South Central.....	19,809	31,262	-11,453	-36.6	1,662,445	1,839,118	2,293,160	2,468,717	-175,557	-7.1
Mountain.....	16,328	12,653	3,675	29.0	19,509,675	17,984,275	19,910,938	19,064,726	846,212	4.4
Pacific.....	12,308	13,105	-797	-5.6	3,778,894	4,244,345	5,010,961	5,598,364	-587,403	-10.5
The North.....	397,904	478,946	-81,042	-16.9	11,626,501	12,589,300	11,982,313	13,419,504	-1,437,191	-10.7
The South.....	184,294	258,814	-74,520	-28.8	4,728,976	5,035,947	5,416,368	5,916,635	-500,267	-8.5
The West.....	28,696	26,758	2,938	11.4	23,288,569	22,228,620	24,921,899	24,663,090	258,809	1.0
East of the Mississippi River.....	456,907	605,433	-148,526	-24.5	11,168,283	12,629,698	11,516,585	13,464,015	-1,947,430	-14.5
West of the Mississippi River.....	153,987	158,085	-4,098	-2.6	28,476,763	27,223,269	30,803,995	30,535,214	268,781	0.9

DIVISION OR SECTION.	WEIGHT OF WOOL—POUNDS (INCLUDING ESTIMATES).				VALUE OF WOOL (INCLUDING ESTIMATES).			
	1909	1899	Increase. ²		1909	1899	Increase. ²	
			Number.	Per cent.			Amount.	Per cent.
United States	289,419,977	276,567,584	12,852,393	4.6	\$65,472,328	\$45,670,053	\$19,802,275	43.4
New England.....	2,006,040	3,587,230	-1,581,190	-43.6	574,577	743,221	-168,644	-22.7
Middle Atlantic.....	8,520,046	13,553,019	-5,032,973	-37.1	2,492,257	2,800,924	-308,667	-11.0
East North Central.....	48,070,564	51,469,641	-2,799,077	-5.4	14,276,742	10,673,192	3,603,550	33.8
West North Central.....	24,700,945	22,439,475	2,270,470	10.1	6,127,150	3,979,145	2,148,014	54.0
South Atlantic.....	6,677,028	7,892,212	-1,215,184	-15.4	1,955,262	1,599,937	355,325	22.2
East South Central.....	6,123,485	6,536,376	-412,891	-6.3	1,648,570	1,296,684	351,885	27.1
West South Central.....	11,350,271	11,151,253	208,018	1.9	2,442,098	1,682,610	760,388	45.2
Mountain.....	145,311,085	122,670,135	22,640,950	18.5	20,211,379	18,171,536	11,039,843	60.8
Pacific.....	36,041,913	37,208,243	-1,256,330	-3.4	6,743,375	4,722,804	2,020,571	42.8
The North.....	83,907,195	91,010,365	-7,112,170	-7.8	23,470,735	18,196,482	5,274,253	29.0
The South.....	24,159,784	25,579,841	-1,420,057	-5.6	6,040,830	4,579,231	1,467,608	32.0
The West.....	181,352,998	159,968,378	21,384,620	13.4	35,954,754	22,894,340	13,060,414	57.0
East of the Mississippi River.....	71,997,763	83,008,478	-11,010,715	-13.3	20,947,417	17,113,958	3,833,459	22.4
West of the Mississippi River.....	217,422,214	193,559,106	23,863,108	12.3	44,524,911	28,556,095	15,968,816	55.9

¹ For 1910 the figures represent sheep born before January 1, 1910; for 1900, sheep 1 year old and over.
² A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Table 23 shows, by percentages, the distribution of the sheep raising industry and the production of wool among the geographic divisions and sections at the two censuses. The distribution of the production of wool is illustrated by the diagram on page 495, which shows, approximately, the number of pounds produced in each state in 1909 and 1899.

DIVISION OR SECTION.	PER CENT OF UNITED STATES TOTAL.									
	Farms reporting sheep of any age.		Sheep of shearing age.		Number of fleeces.		Weight.		Value.	
	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England.....	3.3	4.5	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.6
Middle Atlantic.....	8.4	11.3	3.2	4.9	3.1	4.7	2.9	4.9	3.8	6.1
East North Central.....	36.2	33.7	16.5	17.3	16.0	16.7	16.8	18.6	21.3	23.4
West North Central.....	17.3	13.2	8.9	7.9	8.5	7.7	8.5	8.1	9.4	8.7
South Atlantic.....	12.5	13.9	3.9	4.3	3.7	4.1	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.5
East South Central.....	14.4	15.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.8
West South Central.....	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.6	5.4	5.6	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7
Mountain.....	2.7	1.7	49.2	45.1	47.0	43.3	50.2	44.4	44.6	39.8
Pacific.....	2.0	1.7	9.5	10.7	11.8	12.7	12.5	13.5	10.3	10.3
The North.....	65.1	62.7	29.3	31.6	28.3	30.5	29.0	32.9	35.8	39.8
The South.....	30.2	33.9	11.9	12.6	12.8	13.4	8.3	9.2	9.2	10.0
The West.....	4.7	3.4	58.7	55.8	58.9	56.1	62.7	57.8	54.9	50.1
East of Mississippi.....	74.8	79.3	28.2	31.7	27.2	30.6	24.9	30.0	32.0	37.5
West of Mississippi.....	25.2	20.7	71.8	68.3	72.8	69.4	75.1	70.0	68.0	62.5

Although 36.2 per cent of all the farms in the United States which reported sheep in 1910 were in the East North Central division, only 16.5 per cent of the sheep of shearing age were reported by the farms in that division, and its proportion of the number of fleeces produced in 1909 and of their weight was nearly the same. On the other hand, the wool produced in that division had a higher value than that produced in the divisions farther west, so that 21.8 per cent of the value of the wool produced was reported from the East North Central division. In striking contrast the Mountain division contained only 2.7 per cent of all farms having sheep in 1910, but, at the same time, reported 49.2 per cent of the sheep of shearing age, 47 per cent of the fleeces, 50.2 per cent of the total weight, and 44.6 per cent of the total value. In quantity and value of wool produced the Pacific division ranked third and the West North Central division fourth.

Of all farms reporting sheep in 1910, 65.1 per cent was in the North, but these farms had only 29.3 per cent of the sheep of shearing age and produced only 28.3 per cent of the fleeces, although they reported 35.8 per cent of the total value. The West reported 58.7 per cent of the sheep of shearing age, 58.9 per cent of the fleeces, 62.7 per cent of the total weight of wool, and 54.9 per cent of the total value. Almost

three-fourths of the farms reporting sheep were east of the Mississippi River, but more than seven-tenths of the number of fleeces were produced west of that river.

Of the three principal wool producing divisions, the East North Central and Pacific each reported a smaller proportion of the total wool clip in 1909 than in 1899, and the Mountain division a larger proportion.

By reference to Table 29 it will be seen that in 1909 the most important state in the production of wool was Wyoming, the estimated total production in that state being 5,116,000 fleeces. In Montana the estimated total production was 4,725,000 fleeces; in New Mexico, 3,093,000 fleeces; in Ohio, 3,073,000 fleeces; in California, 2,563,000 fleeces; in Idaho, 2,251,000 fleeces; in Oregon, 2,126,000 fleeces; and in Texas, 2,007,000 fleeces. No other state produced as many as 2,000,000 fleeces.

Average weight and value: 1909 and 1899.—Table 24, based on the figures in Table 22, shows the average weight per fleece, the average value per fleece, and the average value per pound, by geographic divisions and sections, for 1909 and 1899. Similar data, by divisions and states, appear in Table 29.

DIVISION OR SECTION.	AVERAGE WEIGHT PER FLEECE (POUNDS).		AVERAGE VALUE PER FLEECE.		AVERAGE VALUE PER POUND.	
	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899
United States.....	6.8	6.3	\$1.55	\$1.04	\$0.23	\$0.17
New England.....	6.3	6.1	1.79	1.28	0.29	0.21
Middle Atlantic.....	6.6	6.6	1.93	1.35	0.29	0.21
East North Central.....	7.2	7.0	2.11	1.45	0.29	0.21
West North Central.....	6.9	6.6	1.71	1.17	0.25	0.18
South Atlantic.....	4.3	4.4	1.25	0.89	0.29	0.20
East Atlantic.....	4.3	4.0	1.05	0.78	0.27	0.20
East South Central.....	3.9	4.0	1.07	0.68	0.22	0.15
West South Central.....	5.0	4.5	1.47	0.95	0.20	0.15
Mountain.....	7.3	6.4	1.47	0.95	0.20	0.15
Pacific.....	7.2	6.7	1.35	0.84	0.19	0.13
The North.....	7.0	6.8	1.96	1.36	0.28	0.20
The South.....	4.5	4.3	1.12	0.77	0.25	0.18
The West.....	7.3	6.5	1.44	0.93	0.20	0.14
East of the Mississippi River.....	6.3	6.2	1.82	1.27	0.29	0.21
West of the Mississippi River.....	7.1	6.3	1.45	0.94	0.20	0.15

The average weight of fleeces in 1909 was higher in the three leading producing divisions—the Mountain, East North Central, and Pacific—than in any of the other divisions. The highest average was in the Mountain division, 7.3 pounds per fleece. The average was decidedly lower in the three southern divisions than elsewhere, being lowest in the East South Central, 3.9 pounds per fleece.

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In the United States as a whole the average weight per fleece increased from 6.3 pounds in 1899 to 6.8 pounds in 1909. The average weight was greater in the later year than in the earlier in six of the divisions, the increase being most conspicuous in the Mountain division, where the average was 6.4 pounds in 1899 and 7.3 pounds in 1909. In the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions, however, the average was slightly lower in the later year than in the earlier; and in the Middle Atlantic there was no change.

The average value of wool per pound in 1909 was 29 cents in four of the geographic divisions, including the East North Central division, which ranked second in wool production. The average value was very much lower in the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific divisions than elsewhere. In the Mountain division, which is by far the most important in wool production, it was 20 cents per pound, and in the Pacific 19 cents.

On account of the considerable variations in the weight of wool per fleece and in the average value per pound, decided differences appear among the divisions with respect to the average value per fleece. In 1909 the average was highest in the East North Central division, \$2.11, and lowest in the East South Central, \$1.05. In the Mountain division the average was \$1.47, and in the Pacific, \$1.35.

The average value of wool per pound increased in every division between 1899 and 1909; the increases ranged from 5 to 9 cents, but the percentage of increase was approximately the same in each division. Because of this increase in the value per pound, and of the increases shown in most divisions in the weight per fleece, there was a very considerable increase in every division in the value per fleece. In the Mountain division, the average value per fleece in 1899 was \$0.95, and in 1909, \$1.47; in the East North Central, the corresponding figures were \$1.45 and \$2.11.

Mohair and goat hair.—Table 25 shows, by geographic divisions and sections, the number of farms reporting goats and kids on April 15, 1910, and on June 1, 1900, and the number of goats and kids at each census, and the reported production and value of mohair and goat hair in 1909 and 1899. Had it not been for the change in the date of enumeration the number of goats and kids in 1910 would have been considerably greater than that shown in the table (compare Chapter VI).

Table 25

DIVISION OR SECTION.	FARMS REPORTING GOATS AND KIDS.		NUMBER OF GOATS AND KIDS.		MOHAIR PRODUCED.							
	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	Farms reporting.		Number of fleeces.		Weight (pounds).		Value.	
					1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899
	United States	82,755	77,515	2,915,125	1,870,599	9,186	4,081	1,682,912	454,932	3,778,706	961,328	\$901,597	$267,864
New England.....	660	406	3,195	2,170	123	18	1,298	750	4,445	1,749	1,275	611
Middle Atlantic.....	1,821	1,539	7,588	4,212	207	25	2,068	413	8,707	1,103	2,334	397
East North Central.....	6,230	5,250	35,059	25,536	664	118	9,825	2,004	35,044	6,476	9,680	1,709
West North Central.....	9,894	8,136	113,215	94,500	1,493	567	38,173	19,230	116,057	51,619	26,806	15,508
South Atlantic.....	17,026	10,101	211,101	205,289	323	52	7,172	676	21,009	1,718	6,980	511
East South Central.....	17,278	19,871	108,647	210,652	385	158	5,223	1,062	13,241	2,747	3,685	815
West South Central.....	17,717	15,046	1,276,231	731,781	1,879	680	1,084,893	194,930	2,019,736	278,411	472,315	78,370
Mountain.....	5,854	4,238	737,944	374,892	500	230	284,784	81,297	738,226	175,955	184,305	48,818
Pacific.....	6,275	3,922	332,445	221,558	3,606	2,233	248,876	154,570	825,151	441,550	193,717	121,125
The North	18,605	15,337	159,057	120,427	2,487	728	51,964	22,397	164,343	60,947	40,595	18,235
The South	52,021	54,018	1,688,979	1,147,722	2,587	890	1,097,288	196,668	2,050,986	282,876	482,980	79,686
The West	12,129	8,160	1,070,089	596,450	4,112	2,463	533,660	235,867	1,563,377	617,505	378,022	169,943
East of the Mississippi River	43,015	40,173	455,590	447,808	1,702	371	26,186	4,905	82,536	13,793	24,454	4,033
West of the Mississippi River	39,740	31,342	2,459,535	1,422,731	7,484	3,710	1,656,726	450,027	3,696,170	947,535	877,143	263,831

The reports for the production of mohair are presumably quite as defective as those for wool—probably in most parts of the country more defective, because this is a less important product and more likely to be overlooked. The agricultural schedules, however, on account of the minor importance of goats did not distinguish them by age, and it is scarcely possible to approximate the total production of mohair from the number of goats of all ages taken together. The term "mohair," as used in this discussion, includes all goat hair reported on the census schedules as having a commercial value, and refers to the inferior fleeces of half-bloods and other grades as well as those of pure-bred or approximately pure-bred Angora goats. In many sections of the country the number of goats on farms is insignificant, and a considerable proportion of those which are kept are not shorn for mohair; consequently the production of mohair in several of the geographic

divisions is very small, and errors in the reported production are of no particular significance.

The total reported production of mohair in 1909 was 1,683,000 fleeces, or more than three and one-half times as many as were reported in 1899. The reported weight of the mohair was 3,779,000 pounds, and the value \$902,000. It is noteworthy that the average value of mohair per pound was somewhat lower in 1909 than in 1899, so that, although the average weight per fleece increased slightly during the decade, the average value per fleece decreased. This decrease in average value is probably due to a decline in the average quality of the mohair reported.

Table 26, derived from Table 25, shows, by percentages, the distribution of the various United States totals relating to the keeping of goats and the production of mohair among the geographic divisions and sections.

Table 26

DIVISION OR SECTION.	PER CENT OF UNITED STATES TOTAL.											
	Farms reporting goats and kids.		Number of goats and kids.		Mohair produced.							
	1910 (Apr. 15)	1900 (June 1)	1910 (Apr. 15)	1900 (June 1)	Farms reporting.		Fleeces.		Weight.		Value.	
					1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England.....	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Middle Atlantic.....	2.2	2.0	0.3	0.2	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
East North Central.....	7.5	6.8	1.2	1.4	7.2	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.6
West North Central.....	12.0	10.5	3.9	5.1	16.3	13.9	2.3	4.2	3.1	5.4	3.0	5.8
South Atlantic.....	20.6	24.6	7.2	11.0	3.5	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.2
East South Central.....	20.9	25.0	6.8	11.3	4.2	3.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
West South Central.....	21.4	19.4	43.8	39.1	20.5	16.7	64.5	42.8	53.4	29.0	52.4	29.3
Mountain.....	7.1	5.5	25.3	20.0	5.5	5.6	16.9	17.9	19.5	18.3	20.4	18.2
Pacific.....	7.6	5.1	11.4	11.8	39.3	54.7	14.8	34.0	21.8	45.9	21.5	45.2
The North	22.5	19.8	5.5	6.8	27.1	17.8	3.1	4.9	4.3	6.3	4.5	6.8
The South	62.9	69.7	57.8	61.4	28.2	21.8	65.2	43.2	54.3	29.4	53.6	29.7
The West	14.7	10.5	36.7	31.9	44.8	60.4	31.7	51.8	41.4	64.2	41.9	63.4
East of the Mississippi River	52.0	59.6	15.0	23.9	18.5	9.1	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.4	2.7	1.5
West of the Mississippi River	48.0	40.4	84.4	76.1	81.5	90.9	98.4	98.9	97.8	98.6	97.3	98.5

More than one-half of the mohair reported in 1909 was produced in the West South Central division, and nearly all of the remainder in the Mountain and Pacific divisions. The number of fleeces produced in the West South Central division was over five times as great in 1909 as in 1899, and in the Mountain division over three times as great. Very high relative increases also appear in some of the divisions where the number of fleeces produced is still very small. The distribution of the farms reporting mohair is very different from the distribution of the farms reporting goats for the reason that the goats most commonly kept in some sections of the country are short-haired goats, which do not produce mohair. Likewise the distribution of fleeces does not correspond very closely with the distribution of goats and kids.

State tables.—Tables 27, 28, 29, and 30 present, by divisions and states, information similar to that pre-

sented by divisions and sections in the various preceding tables. Table 27 relates to the number of sheep of shearing age in 1910 and 1900, and the number of farms reporting sheep of all ages in 1910 and 1900, respectively. Table 28 shows the actual reported figures as to the produced and value of wool in 1909. Table 29 presents comparative statistics, partly estimated, for wool produced in 1909 and 1899, together with comparative data as to the number of farms reporting sheep, the number of sheep of shearing age, and the average weight per fleece, value per fleece, and value per pound. Table 30 shows the number of farms reporting goats and kids in 1910 and 1900 and the reported production of goat hair and mohair. In considering the statistics in these tables the statements made in the preceding text with reference to the basis and comparability of the statistics should be borne in mind.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

Introduction.—As in the case of wool, the reports of the enumerators as to the production of poultry and eggs in 1909 were somewhat incomplete, and it was deemed desirable to make estimates to cover the deficiencies, particularly in order to make the figures comparable with those for 1899, which include estimates. The same general policy was pursued as in the case of dairy products and wool—that is to say, the figures as reported were compiled and are published in the various tables which follow, but in addition columns are presented carrying estimates which are believed to be more nearly comparable with the statistics for 1899.

The reasons for the incompleteness of the reports are similar to those in the case of wool, set forth at some length in the section of this chapter pertaining to that product. The method of estimate used for poultry and eggs is, however, slightly different from that used in the case of wool, and theoretically is somewhat less correct. Instead of calculating the total production by applying to the total number of fowls the ratio between (1) the number of fowls on hand April 15, 1910, on farms reporting also the production of fowls or eggs in 1909, and (2) the total reported production of fowls or of eggs in 1909 *on such farms*, it was calculated from the ratio between (1) the number of fowls on hand April 15, 1910, on farms reporting also the production of fowls or eggs in 1909, and (2) the *total reported production* of fowls or eggs in 1909, which includes a small production on farms not reporting fowls on hand in 1910. The quantity produced on farms of the latter class was so insignificant as not to justify a separate tabulation.

Comparative statistics: 1909 and 1899.—Table 31 shows the actual returns of the number and value of eggs and poultry produced in 1909, with estimated totals for that year and for 1899. No estimates of the sales of eggs and poultry have been made for 1909, although this was done at the preceding census. It is probable that the reported figures for sales which are given in the table are less than the true totals, although perhaps not so far short as the reported production. The statistics given as to the number of fowls on hand include all classes of fowls for 1909, but do not include the small number of pigeons and peafowls for 1899. In figuring the increase in number of fowls these classes have been omitted from the 1909 total. Some of the classes of fowls do not lay eggs which are ordinarily used for food, but the great majority of all fowls reported are chickens (94.7 per cent in 1910).

The total number of farms which reported fowls on hand April 15, 1910, was 5,585,032, and the number of fowls was 295,880,000. Of these farms, however, the enumerators reported the production of eggs for

only 4,833,759, the number of fowls on such farms being 273,256,000. The number of eggs reported as produced in 1909 (including those on the small number of farms, about 50,000, which reported eggs produced in 1909 but no fowls on hand in 1910) was 1,457,386,000 dozens. These returns may somewhat understate the production of eggs even on the farms to which they relate, since farmers seldom keep accurate reports of egg production and are apt to underestimate, particularly by underestimating the home consumption, but there is no means of judging the extent of the deficiency due to this cause.

Table 31	Number of farms reporting.	Number of fowls on hand.	PRODUCT.	
			Quantity.	Value.
Fowls on farms April 15, 1910:				
On farms reporting eggs produced in 1909	4,833,759	273,256,000		
On other farms	751,273	22,624,266		
Eggs produced, as reported, 1909	4,833,507		1,457,385,772	\$281,157,960
Total production of eggs (partly estimated):				
1909		295,880,190	1,591,311,371	305,685,969
1899		250,624,038	1,293,662,453	144,240,541
Increase, 1899-1909		142,518,700	297,648,938	162,445,419
Per cent of increase		17.0	23.0	112.6
Eggs sold, as reported, 1909	3,860,067		926,465,787	186,768,249
Fowls on farms April 15, 1910:				
On farms reporting poultry raised in 1909	4,761,774	270,540,564		
On other farms	823,258	25,339,626		
Poultry raised, as reported, 1909	4,832,490		445,650,124	185,390,856
Total poultry raised (partly estimated):				
1909		295,880,190	458,468,354	202,506,272
1899		250,624,038	336,830,152	136,830,152
Increase, 1899-1909		142,518,700	121,638,202	65,676,120
Per cent of increase		17.0	36.2	48.0
Fowls sold, as reported, 1909	3,038,332		153,600,169	75,273,524

¹ Excludes pigeons and peafowls.

It should be noted that no attempt was made to secure either a statement of the number of fowls not on farms—in cities, towns, and villages—or of the production of eggs or fowls except on farms. It is therefore impossible even to make an estimate of the total production of eggs or the total number of fowls raised during the year 1909 both on farms and elsewhere. All figures presented herewith pertain to the production on farms.

The table shows that in 1910, 22,624,000 fowls, or about 8 per cent of the total number, were reported by the 751,273 farms for which no report of eggs produced in 1909 was secured. Probably most of these farms had about the same number of fowls in 1909 as in 1910. An estimate may therefore be made, by the method described above, for all farms which reported fowls for 1910. The total production of eggs on the farms of the United States in 1909, as thus estimated, was 1,591,311,000 dozens. The production in 1899 (also partly estimated) was 1,293,662,000 dozens, the apparent increase during the decade being 23 per cent, or somewhat greater than the percentage of increase in the population of the country (21 per cent).

It will be observed that the percentage of increase in the production of eggs between 1899 and 1909 was considerably higher than the percentage of increase in the number of fowls between 1900 and 1910. This may be due wholly or partly to an increase in the average production of eggs per fowl, or it may be attributable in part to lack of comparability in the statistics.

As shown later, the difference between the percentage of increase for eggs and that for fowls in the country as a whole is due chiefly to the marked difference between these two percentages in the South.

The value of eggs produced in 1909 (including estimates) was \$306,689,000, as compared with \$144,241,000 in 1899, the increase being \$162,448,000, or 112.6 per cent. The average value of eggs per dozen as reported by the farmers increased from 11.1 cents in 1899 to 19.3 cents in 1909.

Eggs were reported as sold by 3,860,067 farmers, or about three-fourths of the farmers who reported the production of eggs in 1909. The number sold by them, as reported, was 926,466,000 dozens, for which they received \$180,768,000.

On the basis of similar estimates for farms with incomplete reports, the total number of fowls raised in 1909 (including those sold, killed, or on hand April 15,

1910) was 488,468,000 and their value was \$202,506,000. The census of 1900 did not call for the number of fowls raised in 1899, but the value of the fowls raised in that year (including estimates) was given as \$136,830,000, the increase during the decade amounting to \$65,676,000, or 48 per cent. The number of fowls reported as sold in 1909 was 153,600,000, or about one-third of the number raised. For these the farmers received \$75,274,000.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, SECTIONS, AND STATES.

Farms reporting fowls and number of fowls reported: 1910 and 1900.—Table 32 shows, by geographic divisions and sections, the number of fowls on farms April 15, 1910, and June 1, 1900, together with the number of farms reporting. Figures are presented showing the number of farms reporting fowls in 1910 which also reported eggs produced in 1909 and the number of fowls on such farms. Corresponding statistics are shown for farms reporting fowls, and the number raised are also shown, together with certain percentages and averages in 1909. These data are given chiefly as a basis for the estimates of total production appearing in subsequent tables. Details by divisions and states are shown in Table 37.

DIVISION OR SECTION.	FOWLS ON FARMS APRIL 15, 1910.								FOWLS ON FARMS JUNE 1, 1900.							
	Total.				On farms reporting eggs produced in 1909.				On farms reporting fowls raised in 1909.							
	Farms reporting.		Fowls.		Farms reporting.		Fowls.		Farms reporting.		Fowls.		Farms reporting.		Fowls.	
	Number.	Per cent. of all farms.	Number.	Av. per farm.	Number.	Per cent. of all farms.	Number.	Av. per farm.	Number.	Per cent. of all farms.	Number.	Av. per farm.	Number.	Per cent. of all farms.	Number.	Av. per farm.
United States...	5,585,032	87.8	295,880,190	53	4,833,759	76.0	273,255,924	57	4,761,774	74.9	270,540,564	57	5,095,280	38.8	250,624,038	49
New England.....	150,043	79.8	7,078,036	47	135,310	71.7	6,029,735	49	127,114	67.3	6,439,050	51	158,688	82.7	6,606,246	42
Middle Atlantic.....	428,443	91.5	26,004,625	61	390,783	83.4	24,546,744	63	379,783	81.1	24,124,144	64	447,044	92.1	22,478,907	50
East North Central.....	1,045,730	93.1	71,941,382	69	959,187	85.4	68,126,004	71	941,238	83.8	67,634,087	72	1,053,922	92.8	61,558,039	58
West North Central.....	1,007,771	90.8	88,084,488	88	885,540	79.8	82,504,127	93	874,500	78.8	82,201,207	94	900,216	90.5	69,298,838	72
South Atlantic.....	971,758	87.4	27,858,203	29	843,904	75.9	25,771,773	31	840,235	75.6	25,512,240	30	850,074	88.3	24,472,713	29
East South Central.....	807,145	86.1	26,918,569	30	762,182	73.1	24,583,558	32	700,041	73.0	24,301,225	32	708,308	88.4	25,851,926	32
West South Central.....	808,267	85.7	31,501,809	39	645,347	68.4	27,476,494	43	637,835	67.6	27,089,614	42	642,917	85.2	30,170,335	47
Mountain.....	120,980	69.2	5,708,006	45	92,715	50.5	4,026,338	50	88,193	48.1	4,492,690	51	72,205	71.3	3,265,650	45
Pacific.....	148,283	78.1	10,183,722	69	118,725	62.5	8,991,151	70	112,205	59.1	8,655,407	77	111,816	79.0	6,926,384	62
The North.....	2,632,593	81.1	193,709,131	74	2,370,820	82.0	181,800,610	77	2,322,695	80.4	180,399,388	78	2,619,870	91.2	159,937,030	61
The South.....	2,077,170	86.4	80,278,731	32	2,251,403	72.7	77,831,825	35	2,238,711	72.3	76,903,079	34	2,201,389	87.4	80,494,074	35
The West.....	275,269	73.7	15,892,328	58	211,440	56.6	13,617,480	64	200,308	63.7	13,148,007	66	184,021	75.8	10,192,034	55
East of Mississippi...	3,493,725	88.8	159,801,475	46	3,001,426	78.6	149,657,814	48	3,049,011	77.5	148,101,046	49	3,308,126	89.9	140,662,831	43
West of Mississippi...	2,091,307	86.2	136,078,715	65	1,742,333	71.8	123,598,110	71	1,712,763	70.6	122,438,918	71	1,787,154	86.8	109,661,207	61

The relative number of farms reporting fowls varies greatly among the different divisions and sections. Thus in 1910 only 69.2 per cent of all farms reported fowls in the Mountain division, while 93.1 per cent reported fowls in the East North Central. Similar variations are found in the average number of fowls per farm, the highest average being in the West North Central, 88 fowls, and the lowest being in the South Atlantic, 29 fowls. Similar variations are also shown in the statistics for 1900.

There is a decidedly greater difference in the Mountain, West South Central, and Pacific divisions than elsewhere between the total number of farms reporting fowls in 1910 and the number of farms reporting fowls

and at the same time reporting eggs produced in 1909 or fowls raised in 1909. In other words, the reports for these three geographic divisions are doubtless more deficient than those for other parts of the United States.

Fowls and eggs produced, and fowls and eggs sold: 1909.—Table 33 shows, by divisions and sections, the number of fowls raised in 1909, as reported, their value, and the number of farms reporting, with similar data for fowls sold, eggs produced, and eggs sold. It shows also the estimated total production of fowls and of eggs, and the estimated total value of each. Corresponding figures, by divisions and states, are given in Tables 38 and 39.

Table 33

DIVISION OR SECTION.	FOWLS RAISED AND SOLD: 1909							
	Raised.					Sold.		
	As reported.		Including estimates.					
	Farms reporting.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Farms reporting.	Number.	Amount received.
United States	4,832,496	445,650,124	\$185,390,856	488,468,354	\$202,506,272	3,038,932	153,600,169	\$75,273,524
New England.....	135,278	10,143,037	6,712,323	11,139,439	7,361,038	86,243	5,156,345	3,657,885
Middle Atlantic.....	386,012	33,689,001	19,941,206	36,313,031	21,527,077	274,212	16,392,968	10,529,042
East North Central.....	950,627	96,463,041	45,152,966	102,496,192	47,972,887	713,322	38,497,611	20,104,214
West North Central.....	882,408	114,871,313	48,609,932	123,853,667	52,337,180	609,780	36,611,202	17,957,269
South Atlantic.....	854,310	64,779,063	22,427,518	70,792,154	24,413,963	499,193	20,774,474	8,377,958
West South Central.....	771,066	55,402,822	17,366,246	61,199,837	19,128,878	434,449	15,338,379	5,717,349
East South Central.....	647,063	50,796,202	15,137,413	59,066,127	17,681,375	313,521	12,727,015	4,389,435
West South Central.....	91,165	6,912,613	3,436,498	8,799,190	4,373,143	42,334	2,215,484	1,241,964
Mountain.....	114,627	12,592,432	6,556,754	14,808,717	7,710,731	63,875	5,886,691	3,290,408
Pacific.....								
The North	2,354,325	255,166,992	120,416,427	273,802,329	129,198,182	1,683,557	96,658,195	52,248,410
The South	2,272,370	170,978,087	54,981,177	191,058,118	61,224,216	1,247,103	48,839,868	18,484,742
The West	205,792	19,505,045	9,993,252	23,607,907	12,083,874	108,212	8,102,175	4,540,372
East of the Mississippi River	3,097,293	260,477,564	111,600,259	281,940,653	120,403,843	2,007,419	96,159,777	48,386,448
West of the Mississippi River	1,735,203	185,172,560	73,790,597	206,527,701	82,102,429	1,031,513	57,440,392	26,887,076

DIVISION OR SECTION.	DOZENS OF EGGS PRODUCED AND SOLD: 1909							
	Produced.					Sold.		
	As reported.		Including estimates.					
	Farms reporting.	Quantity (dozens).	Value.	Quantity (dozens).	Value.	Farms reporting.	Quantity (dozens).	Amount received.
United States	4,883,507	1,457,385,772	\$281,157,980	1,591,311,371	\$306,688,960	3,860,067	926,465,787	\$180,768,249
New England.....	142,165	51,487,518	14,167,103	55,078,175	15,155,991	115,494	37,025,214	10,288,343
Middle Atlantic.....	396,012	152,222,031	35,242,048	161,921,698	37,507,552	351,028	110,069,444	25,491,087
East North Central.....	986,240	370,968,805	71,147,639	392,304,118	75,237,900	880,655	256,349,132	49,181,738
West North Central.....	891,590	413,838,848	71,861,845	446,336,192	77,493,327	796,323	275,973,530	47,835,052
South Atlantic.....	850,796	125,634,154	24,508,880	136,073,767	26,545,679	597,891	68,946,260	13,615,214
West South Central.....	769,893	117,141,106	20,210,445	129,133,681	22,283,364	532,989	62,699,552	10,808,534
East South Central.....	651,667	136,787,145	21,829,363	165,557,865	26,395,765	419,952	60,044,751	9,654,886
West South Central.....	94,781	28,518,888	6,876,523	35,504,102	8,582,548	59,315	13,654,183	3,341,609
Mountain.....	120,363	60,790,277	15,315,134	69,401,873	17,486,834	86,420	41,673,721	10,551,486
Pacific.....								
The North	2,396,007	988,514,202	192,418,635	1,055,640,083	205,394,770	2,143,500	679,447,320	132,796,220
The South	2,272,356	379,562,406	66,548,688	430,785,313	75,224,808	1,570,832	191,690,563	34,078,934
The West	215,144	80,309,165	22,190,657	104,905,075	26,069,382	145,735	55,327,904	13,893,095
East of the Mississippi River	3,125,106	817,450,614	165,276,115	874,511,339	176,730,486	2,498,057	535,119,602	109,385,216
West of the Mississippi River	1,758,401	639,935,158	115,881,865	716,800,032	129,958,474	1,362,010	391,346,185	71,383,033

The statistics of the number of fowls raised and the quantity of eggs produced in 1909 are considered later in connection with the discussion of the comparative figures for 1909 and 1899 given in Table 34, and the estimated totals for 1909 are also shown.

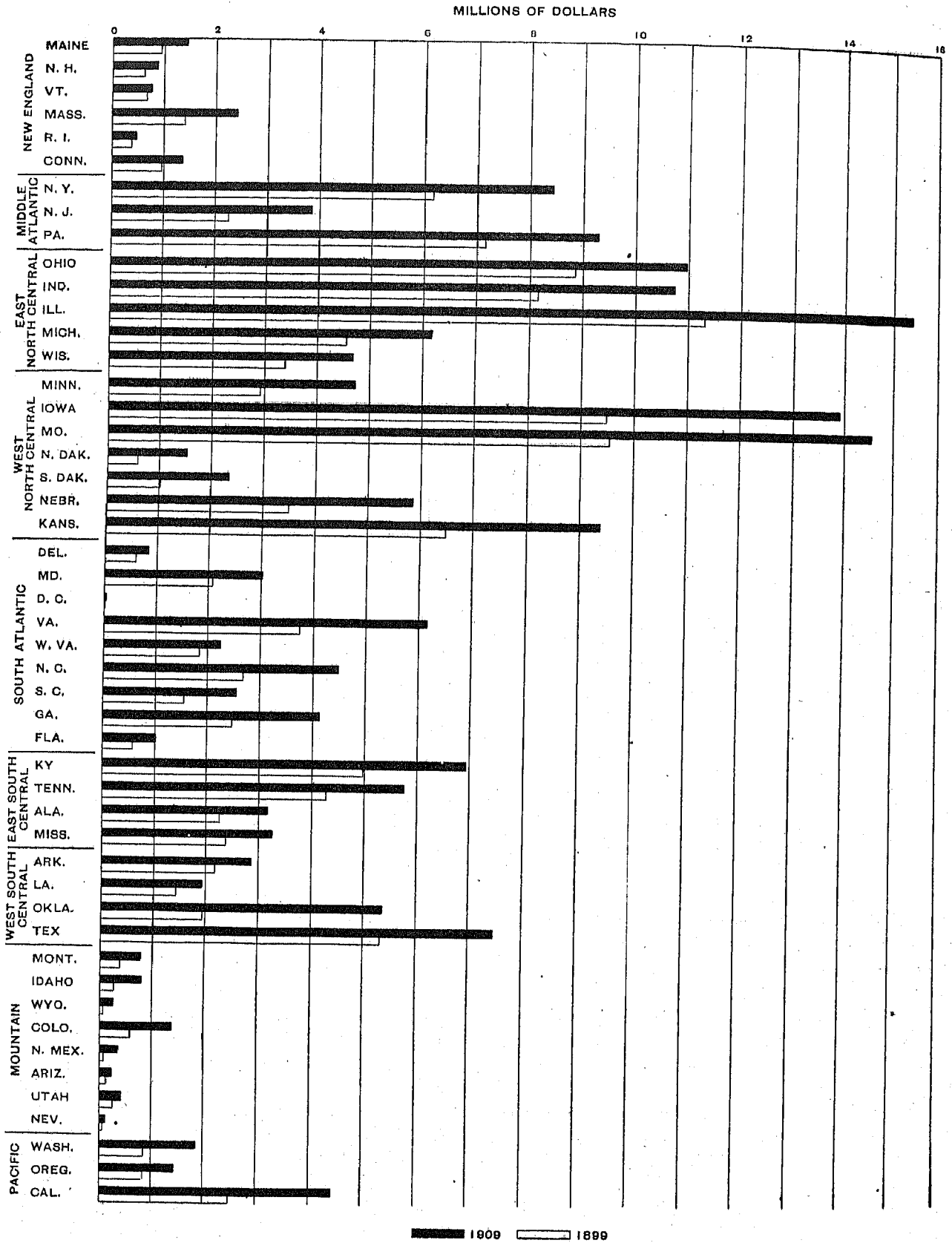
The statistics as to fowls and eggs sold show only the quantities and values actually reported and should therefore be compared with the reported production rather than with the estimated total. It will be observed that there are marked differences among the geographic divisions with respect to the ratio between the number of fowls sold and the number reported as raised. In the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions the number sold was approximately half of the number raised in the East North Central division the proportion was about two-fifths, and in the Pacific division over two-fifths, but in none of the other five divisions did the proportion exceed one-third. Similar differences exist among the divisions with respect to the disposition of eggs, although in most of the divisions the number of eggs reported as sold was more than half as great as the number reported as pro-

duced, the only exceptions being in the West South Central and Mountain divisions. The proportion reported as sold was highest in the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions. In the West North Central division, the most important in the production of eggs, the reported sales were equal to 66.7 per cent of the reported production; while in the East North Central division, which ranked second in egg production, the proportion was 69.1 per cent.

Comparative statistics of fowls raised and eggs produced: 1909 and 1899.—Table 34 shows, by geographic divisions and sections, the number of farms reporting fowls and the number of fowls in 1910 and 1900. It also shows the quantity and value of eggs produced, and the number and value of fowls raised for 1909, and the value of those raised in 1899, together with the amounts and percentages of change during the decade; all of these figures include estimates. Statistics by divisions and states are shown in Table 39. The diagrams on pages 508 and 509 illustrate, respectively, the distribution by states of the value of fowls raised and of the value of eggs produced in 1909 and 1899.

AGRICULTURE.

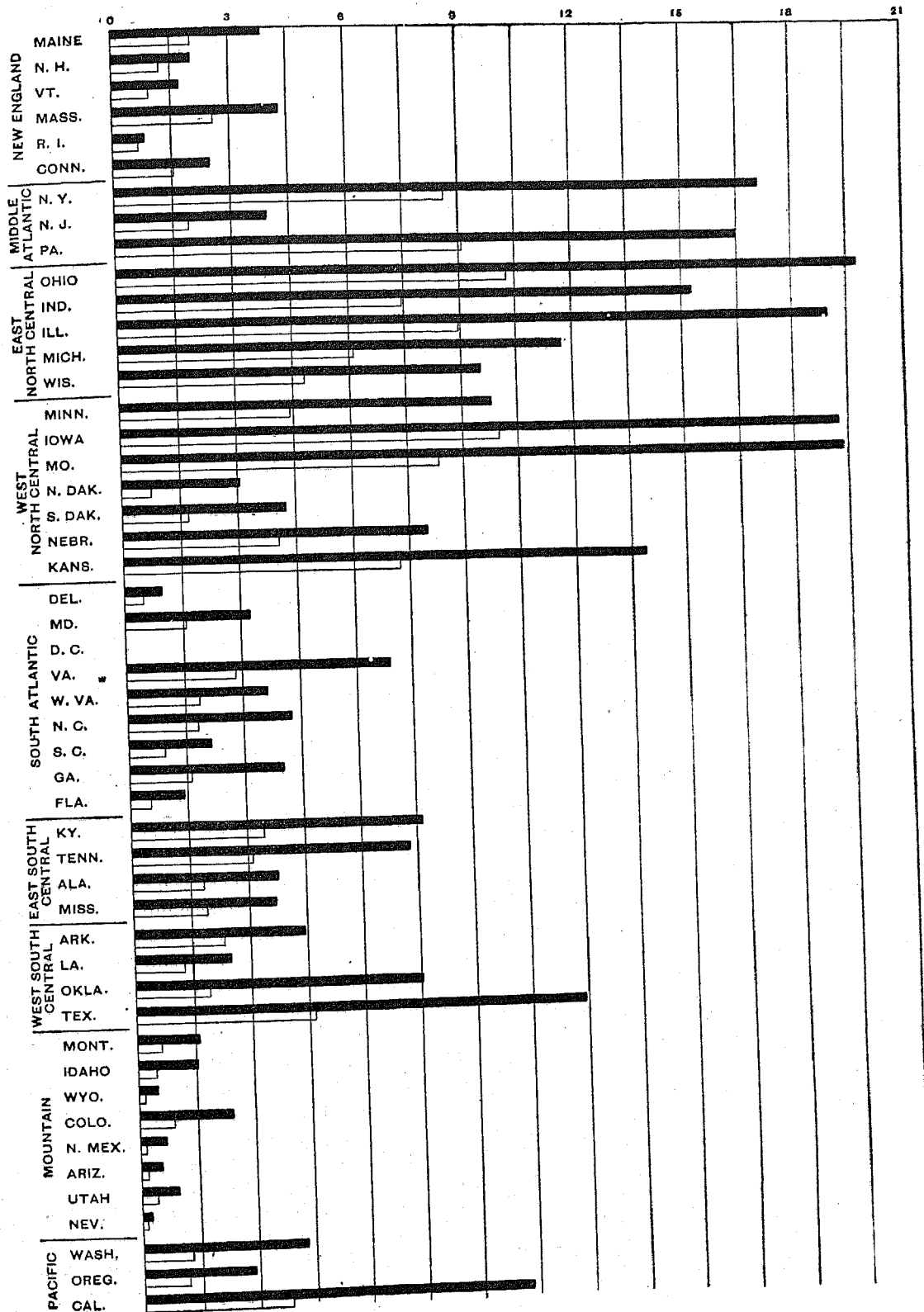
VALUE OF FOWLS RAISED: 1909 AND 1899.



LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

VALUE OF EGGS PRODUCED: 1909 AND 1899.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



1909 1899

Table 34

DIVISION OR SECTION.	FOWLS OF ALL KINDS ON FARMS.								EGGS PRODUCED (INCLUDING ESTIMATES).			
	Farms reporting.				Number of fowls.				Quantity (dozens).			
	1910	1900	Increase. ¹		1910 ²	1900 ²	Increase. ⁴		1909	1899	Increase.	
			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.			Amount.	Per cent.
United States	5,585,032	5,095,280	489,752	9.6	295,880,190	250,624,038	42,514,023	17.0	1,591,311,371	1,293,662,433	297,048,938	23.0
New England.....	150,643	158,688	-8,045	-5.1	7,078,630	6,606,246	376,910	5.7	55,078,175	50,680,520	4,397,655	8.7
Middle Atlantic.....	428,443	447,044	-18,601	-4.2	26,004,025	22,473,907	2,849,371	12.7	161,921,598	141,077,420	20,844,178	14.8
East North Central.....	1,045,730	1,053,922	-8,192	-0.8	71,941,382	61,558,039	10,031,607	16.3	302,304,118	349,519,490	42,784,628	12.2
West North Central.....	1,007,771	960,216	47,555	5.0	88,684,488	69,298,838	18,721,948	27.0	446,336,192	367,144,220	79,191,972	21.6
South Atlantic.....	971,758	850,074	121,684	14.3	27,858,263	24,472,713	3,103,766	12.7	136,073,767	105,349,986	30,723,771	29.2
East South Central.....	897,145	798,398	98,747	12.4	26,918,569	25,851,926	959,277	3.7	129,133,681	104,866,360	24,267,321	23.1
West South Central.....	808,267	642,917	165,350	25.7	31,501,809	30,170,335	1,133,160	3.8	105,557,865	117,230,500	48,327,365	41.2
Mountain.....	126,986	72,205	54,781	75.9	5,708,606	3,265,650	2,366,417	72.5	35,504,102	18,160,567	17,343,535	95.5
Pacific.....	148,283	111,816	36,467	32.6	10,183,722	6,926,384	2,071,561	42.9	69,401,873	39,627,300	29,774,573	75.1
The North.....	2,632,593	2,610,870	12,723	0.5	193,709,131	159,937,030	31,070,836	20.0	1,055,640,083	908,427,710	147,212,373	16.2
The South.....	2,677,170	2,291,389	385,781	16.8	86,278,731	80,494,974	5,196,209	6.5	430,765,313	327,446,856	103,318,457	31.6
The West.....	275,269	184,021	91,248	49.6	15,892,323	10,192,034	5,337,978	62.4	104,965,975	57,787,867	47,118,108	81.5
East of the Mississippi River.....	3,493,725	3,308,126	185,599	5.6	150,801,475	140,962,831	17,320,931	12.3	874,511,339	751,499,846	123,011,493	16.4
West of the Mississippi River.....	2,091,307	1,787,154	304,153	17.0	136,078,715	109,661,207	25,193,092	23.0	716,800,032	542,162,587	174,637,445	32.2

DIVISION OR SECTION.	EGGS PRODUCED (INCLUDING ESTIMATES)—continued.				FOWLS RAISED (INCLUDING ESTIMATES).				
	Value.				Number.				
	1909	1899	Increase.		1909	1909	1899	Increase.	
			Amount.	Per cent.				Amount.	Per cent.
United States	\$306,688,960	\$144,240,541	\$162,448,419	112.6	488,468,354	\$202,506,272	\$136,830,152	\$65,676,120	48.0
New England.....	15,155,991	8,903,398	6,192,593	69.1	11,130,439	7,361,038	5,045,951	2,315,087	45.9
Middle Atlantic.....	37,507,552	19,649,091	17,858,461	90.0	36,313,031	21,527,077	15,578,488	5,948,589	38.2
East North Central.....	75,237,900	37,623,596	37,614,304	100.0	102,496,192	47,972,887	36,277,973	11,694,914	32.2
West North Central.....	77,493,327	36,584,521	40,908,806	111.8	123,853,667	52,337,180	33,550,148	18,787,032	56.0
South Atlantic.....	26,545,670	11,087,293	14,858,386	137.1	70,792,154	24,413,963	15,553,805	8,860,158	57.0
East South Central.....	22,283,364	10,273,685	12,009,679	116.9	61,199,837	19,128,578	13,903,633	5,225,245	37.6
West South Central.....	26,395,765	10,192,241	16,203,524	159.0	59,066,127	17,631,375	10,866,416	6,814,959	62.7
Mountain.....	8,582,548	2,980,741	5,601,807	187.9	8,799,190	4,373,143	1,886,693	2,486,450	131.8
Pacific.....	17,486,834	6,285,975	11,200,859	178.2	14,808,717	7,710,731	4,167,045	3,543,686	85.0
The North.....	205,304,770	102,820,606	102,874,164	99.8	273,802,329	129,198,182	90,452,560	38,745,622	42.8
The South.....	75,224,808	32,153,219	43,071,589	134.0	191,058,118	61,224,216	40,323,854	20,900,362	51.8
The West.....	26,069,382	9,266,716	16,802,666	181.3	23,607,907	12,083,874	6,053,738	6,030,136	99.6
East of the Mississippi River.....	176,730,456	88,107,063	88,533,423	100.4	281,940,653	120,403,843	86,350,850	34,045,993	39.4
West of the Mississippi River.....	129,958,474	56,043,478	73,914,996	131.9	206,527,701	82,102,429	50,470,302	31,632,127	62.7

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.
² Includes pigeons, peafowls, and ostriches.

³ Includes ostriches, but not pigeons or peafowls.
⁴ Excludes pigeons, peafowls, and ostriches.

Although there was a decrease between 1900 and 1910 in the number of farms reporting fowls in the three northeastern divisions, the total number of fowls on farms in these divisions increased materially, as in all of the other divisions. There was also an increase in the production of eggs in every division. The greatest absolute increase was in the West North Central division, where the estimated total production in 1909 was 79,192,000 dozens in excess of that in 1899. The West South Central division ranked second with respect to amount of increase, and the East North Central third. The percentage of increase, however, was highest in the Mountain division, 95.5 per cent, and next highest in the Pacific division.

It is noteworthy that in the North, taken as a whole, the percentage of increase in the number of fowls between 1900 and 1910 was somewhat greater than the percentage of increase in the quantity of eggs produced between 1899 and 1909, whereas in the South and the West the percentages of increase in the quan-

tity of eggs produced were much greater than those in the number of fowls. These figures indicate that there have been considerable increases in the average production of eggs per fowl in the South and the West, although the differences in the percentages may be due in part to lack of comparability in the statistics.

The value of the eggs produced in 1909 was double or more than double the value of those produced in 1899 in seven of the nine geographic divisions.

The estimated value of the fowls raised also increased in every geographic division between 1899 and 1909. The absolute increase was greatest in the West North Central division—\$18,787,000—and next greatest in the East North Central division; but, as in the case of eggs, the percentages of increase were highest in the Mountain and Pacific divisions.

Table 35 shows, by percentages, the distribution among the divisions and sections of the total number of farms reporting fowls, the total number of fowls on farms, the total quantity and value of eggs produced, and the total number and value of fowls raised.

Table 35

DIVISION OR SECTION.	PER CENT OF UNITED STATES TOTAL.											
	Fowls of all kinds.				Eggs produced (including estimates).				Fowls raised (including estimates).			
	Farms reporting.		Number of fowls.		Quantity (dozens).		Value.		No.		Value.	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1909	1899	
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
New England.....	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.6	3.5	3.9	4.9	6.2	2.3	3.0	3.7	
Middle Atlantic.....	7.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	10.2	10.9	12.2	13.0	7.4	10.0	11.4	
East North Central.....	18.7	20.7	24.3	24.6	24.7	27.0	24.5	26.1	21.0	23.7	26.5	
West North Central.....	18.0	18.8	30.0	27.7	28.0	28.4	25.3	25.4	25.4	28.8	24.5	
South Atlantic.....	17.4	16.7	9.4	9.8	8.0	8.1	8.7	8.1	14.5	12.1	11.4	
East South Central.....	16.1	15.7	9.1	10.3	8.1	8.1	7.3	7.1	12.5	9.4	10.2	
West South Central.....	14.5	12.6	10.6	12.0	10.4	9.1	8.6	7.1	12.1	8.7	7.9	
Mountain.....	2.3	1.4	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.4	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.4	
Pacific.....	2.7	2.2	3.4	2.8	4.4	3.1	5.7	4.4	3.0	3.8	3.0	
The North.....	47.1	51.4	65.5	63.8	66.3	70.2	67.0	71.3	56.1	63.8	66.1	
The South.....	47.9	45.0	29.2	32.1	27.1	25.3	24.5	22.3	39.1	30.2	29.5	
The West.....	4.9	3.6	5.4	4.1	6.6	4.5	8.5	6.4	4.8	6.0	4.4	
East of Mississippi.....	62.6	64.9	54.0	56.2	55.0	58.1	57.6	61.1	57.7	59.5	63.1	
West of Mississippi.....	37.4	35.1	46.0	43.8	45.0	41.9	42.4	38.9	42.3	40.5	36.9	

The North had, in 1910, 47.1 per cent of all the farms reporting fowls, but 65.5 per cent of all fowls are shown for that section, as well as 66.3 per cent of the quantity of eggs produced in 1909 and 56.1 per cent of the number of fowls raised. The South, where 47.9 per cent of all farms reporting fowls was found, shows only 29.2 per cent of the total number of fowls and correspondingly low percentages of the poultry products. The poultry industry of the West is of comparatively small importance.

Of the nine geographic divisions, the West North Central was, both in 1909 and in 1899, the most important in the poultry industry, as judged by the production of eggs and of fowls. In 1909, 28 per cent of the total number of eggs was produced in that division and 25.4 per cent of the total number of fowls raised. The East North Central division ranked next, with 24.7 per cent of the eggs and 21 per cent of the fowls raised. It is noteworthy that the South Atlantic, the East South Central, and the West South Central divisions each reported a much smaller proportion of the total egg production than they did of the total number of fowls raised, while the opposite was the case in all the northern and western divisions.

Average values of fowls and eggs produced and sold.—Table 36 shows, by divisions and sections, the average value per dozen of eggs produced in 1909 and in 1899 and of eggs sold in 1909, and also the average value of fowls raised and of fowls sold in 1909. Similar data, by divisions and states, are given in Table 39.

DIVISION OR SECTION.	AVERAGE VALUE OF EGGS PER DOZEN.			AVERAGE VALUE OF FOWLS.	
	Produced.		Sold.	Raised.	Sold.
	1909	1899	1909	1909	1909
United States.....	\$0.193	\$0.111	\$0.195	\$0.415	\$0.490
New England.....	0.275	0.177	0.278	0.661	0.709
Middle Atlantic.....	0.232	0.139	0.232	0.393	0.642
East North Central.....	0.192	0.108	0.192	0.468	0.522
West North Central.....	0.174	0.100	0.173	0.423	0.430
South Atlantic.....	0.195	0.111	0.197	0.345	0.403
East South Central.....	0.173	0.098	0.172	0.313	0.373
West South Central.....	0.159	0.087	0.161	0.299	0.345
Mountain.....	0.242	0.164	0.245	0.497	0.561
Pacific.....	0.252	0.159	0.253	0.521	0.560
The North.....	0.195	0.113	0.195	0.472	0.541
The South.....	0.175	0.098	0.178	0.320	0.378
The West.....	0.249	0.160	0.251	0.512	0.560
East of the Mississippi River.....	0.202	0.117	0.204	0.427	0.503
West of the Mississippi River.....	0.181	0.103	0.182	0.398	0.468

The average value of eggs produced in 1909, as reported by the farmers, ranged from 27.5 cents per dozen in New England to 15.9 cents in the West South Central division. In most divisions the average value of eggs sold was reported at a slightly higher figure than that of eggs produced. In all the divisions the average value of eggs produced was very much higher in 1909 than in 1899. The average value of all fowls raised in 1909 ranged from 66.1 cents each in the New England division to 29.9 cents in the West South Central, while the value of those sold ranged from 70.9 cents to 34.5 cents.

State tables.—Tables 37, 38, and 39 present, by divisions and states, statistics similar to those presented by geographic divisions in the preceding tables. Table 37 relates to the number of farms reporting fowls and the number of fowls. Table 38 gives the actual reports of fowls raised and sold and of eggs produced and sold for 1909. Table 39 gives the estimated total production and value of eggs and of fowls at the two censuses, with average values.

HONEY AND WAX.

THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

Introduction.—Great difficulty is encountered in securing complete data regarding the production of honey and wax. Bee culture is not very extensive in the United States, and inquiries as to the production of honey and wax, and even as to the possession of colonies of bees, are likely to be overlooked by the enumerators, particularly in those sections of the country where only a few of the farmers keep bees. Moreover, farmers who keep bees, especially those who have only a small number of colonies, seldom keep any record of the amount of honey and wax produced, and they are often unable even to form any accurate estimate. There were many cases in which farmers reported the possession of bees in 1910 but made no report regarding the production of honey and wax during the preceding year. It can not be assumed that every instance of this kind represents a failure on the part of the farmer to report honey or wax actually produced, for it often happens that a farmer having bees fails to obtain any honey from them in a given season; but by reason of the rather large number of reports which were actually incomplete, as well as by reason of inadequate estimates on the part of farmers who had no records, the census figures probably fall considerably short of representing the actual production of honey and wax.

According to the returns made by the enumerators, the number of farms reporting bees in the United States as a whole in 1910 was 585,955, and the number of colonies of bees 3,445,000. The amount of honey produced in 1909 was reported as 54,815,000 pounds, valued at \$5,763,000, and the amount of wax was reported as 905,000 pounds, valued at \$229,000; the combined value of honey and wax being \$5,992,000.

Farms reporting, colonies of bees, and honey and wax produced in 1909.—It is not practicable to estimate the total production of honey or wax, as has been done in the case of wool and of poultry products, since it can

not be assumed that every farm which has bees actually produces any honey or wax in a specified year. It is worth while, however, to note the extent to which farmers reporting bees failed to report the production of honey. Of the total number of farms which reported the possession of bees on April 15, 1910 (585,955), only 320,378 reported such production. The farms which reported these products, in general, had more colonies of bees than those which failed to report, the average number of colonies for farms reporting the production of honey or wax being 8, and for farms which failed to report, 3.3. The total number of colonies in 1910 on farms which reported the production of honey or wax in 1909 was 2,574,000, while the number of colonies on farms which failed to report such production was 871,000.

Comparability of statistics for 1899.—It is probable that the proportion of omissions in the returns for 1899 was substantially the same as in those for 1909, and that other factors affecting the accuracy of the statistics of honey or wax produced were likewise similar, so that the figures for the two censuses may be assumed to be fairly comparable. Comparative figures for the United States are given in Table 41, in connection with the statistics by geographic divisions and sections.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, SECTIONS, AND STATES.

Farms reporting, and number of colonies: 1910.—Table 40 shows, by geographic divisions and sections, the number of farms reporting bees on April 15, 1910, together with the percentage which the number reporting formed of all farms. It also shows the number of colonies of bees and the average number per farm. The remainder of the table gives data with regard to farms which reported the production of honey or wax in 1909, and with regard to farms not reporting these products. It also shows the reported production of honey in 1909 on farms not reporting bees on April 15, 1910.

Table 40

DIVISION OR SECTION.	BEES ON FARMS APRIL 15, 1910.									HONEY PRODUCED IN 1909 ON FARMS NOT REPORTING BEES APRIL 15, 1910.		
	Total.				On farms reporting honey in 1909.			On farms not reporting honey in 1909.			Farms reporting.	Pounds of honey.
	Farms reporting.		Number of colonies.		Farms reporting.	Number of colonies.	Farms reporting.		Number of colonies.			
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number.	Average per farm.			Number.	Per cent of all farms.		Number.	Per cent of all farms.	
United States	585,955	9.2	3,445,000	5.9	320,378	5.0	2,573,904	265,577	4.2	871,102	3,286	408,498
New England.....	7,177	3.8	40,627	5.7	4,401	2.4	33,037	2,080	1.4	7,590	70	8,109
Middle Atlantic.....	39,183	8.4	201,659	7.4	25,234	5.4	249,215	13,949	3.0	42,444	347	33,184
East North Central.....	99,714	8.0	545,938	5.5	48,969	4.4	378,091	50,745	4.5	167,847	786	85,682
West North Central.....	109,408	9.0	546,693	5.0	55,567	5.0	370,494	53,841	4.9	167,199	968	71,947
South Atlantic.....	128,078	11.5	678,439	5.3	76,990	6.0	524,304	51,079	4.6	154,135	375	26,132
East South Central.....	103,248	9.9	506,902	4.9	57,318	5.5	362,631	45,930	4.4	144,431	308	16,102
West South Central.....	67,317	7.1	379,842	5.6	32,511	3.4	254,506	34,806	3.7	125,336	261	19,734
Mountain.....	10,213	5.6	172,654	16.9	6,619	3.6	152,579	3,594	2.0	20,075	76	41,231
Pacific.....	21,617	11.4	282,392	13.1	12,670	6.7	240,147	8,947	4.7	42,045	85	106,287
The North	255,482	8.8	1,424,617	5.6	134,261	4.6	1,039,837	121,221	4.2	385,080	2,171	198,922
The South	298,643	9.6	1,595,243	5.2	166,828	5.4	1,141,341	131,815	4.3	423,902	944	61,968
The West	31,830	8.5	464,346	14.3	19,289	5.2	392,726	12,541	3.4	62,120	171	147,513
East of the Mississippi River	377,400	9.6	2,063,625	5.5	213,011	5.4	1,547,178	164,389	4.2	516,447	1,886	169,209
West of the Mississippi River	208,555	8.6	1,381,381	6.6	107,367	4.4	1,026,726	101,188	4.2	354,655	1,400	239,199

As more fully shown in Chapter VI, the proportion of farms reporting bees and the average number of colonies per farm vary greatly in different states. In every geographic division the farms which reported the production of honey in 1909 had a considerably larger number of colonies per farm than had those farms which failed to report any product.

Production and value of honey and wax: 1909 and 1899.—Table 41 shows, by divisions and sections, the number of farms reporting bees, the number of colonies reported, and the reported amount and value of honey and of wax produced, for each of the last two censuses. Corresponding data, by divisions and states, are given in Table 43.

Table 41

HONEY AND WAX.

DIVISION OR SECTION.	Farms reporting bees.		Colonies of bees.		Honey produced (pounds).		Wax produced (pounds).		Value of honey and wax.						
	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	1909	1899	1909	1899	Total.	Honey.	Wax.	Total.			
									1909	1909	1909	1899			
													1909	1909	1909	1899
United States	585,955	707,215	3,445,006	4,108,239	54,814,890	61,099,290	904,867	1,763,595	\$5,992,083	\$5,762,869	\$229,214	\$6,656,611			
New England.....	7,177	10,083	40,627	50,713	732,078	8,251	29,802	108,523	105,995	2,525	119,581				
Middle Atlantic.....	30,183	54,027	291,659	362,996	5,184,165	6,122,949	66,393	153,017	675,363	655,520	19,843	681,506			
East North Central.....	99,714	126,679	545,938	654,979	7,778,545	11,399,724	132,735	221,220	972,834	941,567	31,267	1,315,355			
West North Central.....	109,408	107,042	546,693	532,877	6,744,608	8,655,778	93,633	175,384	864,367	841,687	22,680	1,087,616			
South Atlantic.....	128,078	151,863	678,439	854,909	7,362,640	9,468,843	172,996	379,192	925,829	882,937	42,892	1,029,233			
East South Central.....	103,248	133,289	506,902	730,234	4,477,759	8,065,170	111,369	343,900	550,143	522,871	27,572	881,123			
West South Central.....	67,317	91,811	379,842	559,150	4,486,980	6,784,654	92,177	245,050	493,773	471,632	22,741	692,018			
Mountain.....	10,213	12,176	172,654	146,482	6,577,800	4,692,426	88,447	74,410	574,983	552,356	22,627	413,692			
Pacific.....	21,617	20,245	282,192	215,899	11,608,276	5,177,668	135,866	141,610	826,298	789,201	37,067	506,397			
The North	255,482	297,831	1,424,917	1,601,565	20,301,435	26,910,529	301,012	579,423	2,621,087	2,544,772	76,315	3,154,148			
The South	298,643	376,963	1,565,243	2,144,293	16,327,379	24,318,667	376,542	968,152	1,969,745	1,876,540	93,205	2,582,374			
The West	31,830	32,421	454,846	362,381	18,186,076	9,870,094	227,313	216,020	1,401,251	1,341,557	59,694	920,089			
East of the Mississippi ...	377,400	475,941	2,063,625	2,653,831	25,397,226	35,788,764	491,744	1,127,131	3,232,692	3,108,593	124,099	4,006,888			
West of the Mississippi ...	208,555	231,274	1,381,381	1,454,408	29,417,664	25,310,528	413,123	636,464	2,759,391	2,654,276	105,115	2,649,723			

Per cent distribution: 1909 and 1899.—Table 42 shows the percentage of the total number of farms reporting bees, and of the total number of colonies of

bees in 1910 and 1900, and of the total quantity and value of honey and wax reported from each geographic division and section in 1909 and 1899.

Table 42

PER CENT OF UNITED STATES TOTAL.

DIVISION OR SECTION.	Farms reporting.		Colonies of bees.		Honey produced (quantity).		Wax produced (quantity).		Value of honey and wax.						
	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	Number.		1909	1899	1909	1899	Total.	Honey.	Wax.	Total.			
			1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)					1909	1909	1909	1899			
													1909	1909	1909	1899
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
New England.....	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.8			
Middle Atlantic.....	6.7	7.6	8.5	8.8	9.5	10.0	7.3	8.7	11.3	11.4	8.7	10.2			
East North Central.....	17.0	17.9	15.8	15.9	14.2	18.7	14.7	12.5	16.2	16.3	13.6	19.8			
West North Central.....	18.7	15.1	15.9	13.0	12.8	14.2	10.3	9.9	14.4	14.6	9.9	15.6			
South Atlantic.....	21.9	21.5	19.7	20.8	13.4	15.5	19.1	21.5	15.5	15.3	18.7	15.5			
East South Central.....	17.6	18.8	14.7	17.8	8.2	13.2	12.3	19.5	9.2	9.1	12.0	12.9			
West South Central.....	11.5	13.0	11.0	13.6	8.2	11.1	10.2	13.9	8.2	8.2	9.9	10.4			
Mountain.....	1.7	1.7	5.0	3.6	12.0	7.7	9.8	4.2	9.6	9.6	9.9	6.2			
Pacific.....	3.7	2.9	8.2	5.3	21.2	8.5	15.3	8.0	12.8	13.7	16.2	7.6			
The North	43.6	42.1	41.4	39.0	37.0	44.0	33.3	32.9	43.7	44.2	33.3	47.4			
The South	51.0	53.3	45.4	52.2	29.8	39.8	41.6	54.9	32.9	32.5	40.7	38.8			
The West	5.4	4.6	13.2	8.8	33.2	16.2	25.1	12.2	23.4	23.3	26.0	12.8			
East of the Mississippi River	64.4	67.3	59.9	64.6	46.3	58.6	54.2	63.9	53.9	53.9	54.1	60.2			
West of the Mississippi River	35.6	32.7	40.1	35.4	53.7	41.4	45.7	36.1	46.1	46.1	45.9	39.8			

Although 21.9 per cent of the total number of farms reporting bees and 19.7 per cent of the total number of colonies of bees were in the South Atlantic division in 1910, only 13.4 per cent of the honey reported as produced in 1909 was reported from that division. The Pacific division reported more honey than any other (21.2 per cent of the total), followed by the East

North Central, the South Atlantic division ranking third.

State table.—Table 43 shows, by divisions and states, the number of farms reporting bees and the number of colonies of bees reported in 1910 and 1900, and gives comparative statistics relative to honey and wax produced in 1909 and 1899.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS.

THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

Number and value of animals sold or slaughtered on farms: 1909.—Table 44 presents statistics for the United States as a whole regarding the number and value of domestic animals sold by farmers or slaughtered on farms during 1909. A comparison is also made between the total number of animals of each class reported as sold or slaughtered in 1909 and the number reported as on hand on April 15, 1910. The significance of this comparison should not be overestimated.

As more fully pointed out in connection with the chapter on live stock on farms, the number of some of the classes of animals reported as on hand on April 15, 1910, presumably differed considerably from the average number on hand during the year. Moreover, there is some duplication in the returns as to the number of animals sold or slaughtered. The comparison nevertheless has some significance as indicating the general practice of farmers in selling or slaughtering the various classes of animals.

	All classes.	Cattle (exclusive of calves).	Calves.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses and burros.
Total sold or slaughtered on farms in 1909:									
Number.....		21,981,637	7,874,348	52,878,875	19,520,982	526,552	1,768,342	716,862	17,734
Value.....dollars..	1,833,175,487	657,687,016	59,775,179	691,611,885	84,774,271	1,181,312	210,264,479	94,359,550	1,833,101
Average value.....dollars..		31.36	7.59	13.08	4.34	2.24	118.90	131.63	103.37
Sold:									
Number.....		20,572,997	6,742,748	37,500,158	18,991,456	407,563	1,768,342	716,862	17,734
Value.....dollars..	1,562,937,094	657,686,916	52,328,181	463,011,115	82,506,542	946,810	210,264,479	94,359,550	1,833,101
Average value.....dollars..		31.97	7.76	12.35	4.34	2.22	118.90	131.63	103.37
Farms reporting.....		2,035,910	1,401,173	1,841,299	297,878	12,930	715,136	257,800	5,338
Per cent of all farms.....		32.0	23.0	28.9	4.7	0.2	11.2	4.1	0.1
Slaughtered:									
Number.....		1,408,640	1,131,600	15,378,517	529,526	118,989			
Value.....dollars..	270,238,793	31,688,794	7,446,998	228,600,770	2,267,729	234,502			
Average value.....dollars..		22.50	6.58	14.86	4.28	1.97			
Farms reporting.....		593,285	268,508	3,643,546	69,299	14,726			
Per cent of all farms.....		9.3	4.2	57.3	1.1	0.2			
Number on hand April 15, 1910.....		53,997,327	7,806,539	58,185,076	52,447,861	2,915,125	19,833,113	4,209,769	105,698
Ratio of number sold or slaughtered in 1909 to number on hand April 15, 1910 (per cent).....		40.7	100.9	90.9	37.2	18.1	8.9	17.0	16.8

The value of all domestic animals sold during 1909 was reported as \$1,562,937,000, and that of animals slaughtered on farms as \$270,239,000, making a grand total of \$1,833,175,000. This total value involves more or less duplication, due to the fact that some animals were sold during the year by one farmer to another and later sold again or slaughtered by the purchaser.

To the total value of animals sold, cattle (exclusive of calves) contributed \$657,687,000, while calves contributed \$52,328,000, these two amounts together constituting 45.4 per cent of the total. Swine contributed 29.6 per cent of the total value of animals sold; horses, mules, and asses and burros together, 19.6 per cent; and sheep and goats together, 5.3 per cent. Of the total value of animals slaughtered on farms, swine contributed \$228,601,000, or 84.6 per cent. The schedule did not call for the number of horses, mules, and asses and burros slaughtered, as it is practically certain that none are slaughtered on farms for food.

The number of cattle (exclusive of calves) slaughtered on farms in 1909 was only about one-fifteenth as great as the number sold, and the number of sheep slaughtered on farms was equal to only a still smaller proportion of the number sold, but the number of swine slaughtered on farms was more than two-fifths as great as the number sold.

The total number of cattle (exclusive of calves) re-

ported as sold or slaughtered on farms in 1909 was 21,982,000. This number, which involves some duplication, was equal to 40.7 per cent of the number of cattle on farms on April 15, 1910. The number of calves sold or slaughtered in 1909 was slightly greater than the number on farms at the date of the census of 1910. The total number of swine sold or slaughtered, which also involves some duplication, was 52,879,000, which was equal to a little more than nine-tenths of the number living on April 15, 1910. The number of sheep sold or slaughtered was 19,521,000, and the number of goats 527,000. These figures probably involve less duplication than those for cattle or swine. The number of sheep sold or slaughtered was equal to 37.2 per cent of the number reported for April 15, 1910.

The figures for the sale of horses and mules probably involve comparatively little duplication. The number sold in 1909 was equal to only a comparatively small percentage of the number on hand April 15, 1910, but it is noteworthy that the ratio was much higher in the case of mules than in the case of horses.

In the case of cattle, calves, and sheep and goats, the average value of those sold in 1909 was greater than the average value of those slaughtered on farms. On the other hand, the average value of swine slaughtered on farms was higher than the average value of those sold. This is doubtless due to the fact that

many young pigs are sold by farmers—to other farmers or to nonfarmers—for raising and fattening.

The number of farms which reported the sale of cattle, other than calves, in 1909 was 2,035,910, or 32 per cent of all the farms in the United States, but only 9.3 per cent of all farms reported the slaughter of cattle. Moreover, many more farms reported the sale of calves than reported the slaughter of calves. In sharp contrast to these figures are those for swine. Only 28.9 per cent of all farms reported the sale of swine, while 57.3 per cent reported the slaughter of such animals. Farmers who sold hogs, however, sold on the average about 20 each, while those who slaughtered hogs on the farm slaughtered on the average only about 4 each.

Sheep and goats are raised by only a very small proportion of all farmers in the country, and consequently the proportion reporting sales of these animals is small and the proportion reporting slaughter, except in the case of goats, is smaller still. On the other hand, either horses or mules are kept on almost every farm in the country, but only 11.2 per cent of the farms reported the sale of horses during 1909, and only 4.1 per cent the sale of mules.

Incomparability of statistics for 1899.—The value of domestic animals sold as reported for 1909, \$1,562,937,000, is not at all comparable with the value of animals sold as reported at the Twelfth Census (\$722,614,000), for the reason that the inquiry at the Thirteenth Census related to all animals sold from the farm, while that at the Twelfth Census related only to the sale of animals which had been raised on the farm reporting. A very considerable number of the animals sold during any given year are animals that have been purchased by the farmers, either during the same year or previously. The practice of buying cattle and swine to fatten for market is very common among farmers in some sections. Consequently the gross sales of domestic animals include much duplication. On the other hand, if the sales of animals not raised on the farm reporting are excluded, the additional value (often very great) which such animals may acquire between the time of purchase and the time of sale is omitted from the statistics.

An effort was made at the Thirteenth Census to ascertain the number of animals purchased by farmers as well as the amount expended for this purpose. Satisfactory results were not secured, however, and the details are not available for publication. Even if accurate statistics had been secured, however, they would have served only as a basis for a calculation of the net sales of farmers to nonfarmers plus the value of animals slaughtered on farms. This item, while of some significance, would by no means correctly represent the total product of the stock raising industry. A horse or a cow, for example, which is raised by a farmer and sold to another farmer for draft or dairy purposes is just as much a net product of agriculture as an animal sold to a city dweller or one slaughtered

on the farm. Moreover, a horse or a dairy cow raised and retained indefinitely by the raiser is a net product of agriculture; this is true, in fact, even though such animal merely replaces another which dies of old age or disease. In other words, the increase of capital in the form of live stock, and the replacement of such capital, require current production, as truly as does the supply of current food consumption. A large part of the value of products credited to manufacturing industries in the census reports represents the output of capital goods.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, SECTIONS, AND STATES.

Value of all domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms: 1909.—Table 45 shows, by geographic divisions and sections, the value of all domestic animals sold, the value of those slaughtered on farms, and the total value of the two classes combined. Similar data, by divisions and states, appear in Table 48. Table 45 also shows, by percentages, the distribution of the respective totals among the geographic divisions and sections. It should be borne in mind in considering these statistics that there may be somewhat more duplication—due to purchase of animals which were resold or slaughtered during the same year—in some divisions than in others.

DIVISION OR SECTION.	VALUE OF ALL DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS IN 1909.			PER CENT OF TOTAL VALUE OF ANIMALS.		
	Total.	Sold.	Slaughtered.	Sold or slaughtered.	Sold.	Slaughtered.
United States.....	\$1,833,175,487	\$1,562,936,694	\$270,238,798	100.0	100.0	100.0
Now England.....	30,416,780	24,287,381	6,129,399	1.7	1.6	2.3
Middle Atlantic.....	89,563,068	62,359,683	27,203,385	4.9	4.0	10.1
East North Central.....	422,925,855	366,849,902	56,075,953	23.1	23.5	20.8
West North Central.....	715,336,435	664,809,849	50,526,586	39.0	42.5	18.7
South Atlantic.....	102,568,692	56,917,658	45,651,034	5.6	3.6	16.9
East South Central.....	129,966,105	91,782,197	38,213,908	7.1	5.9	14.1
West South Central.....	181,003,205	149,019,393	31,983,812	9.9	9.5	11.8
Mountain.....	100,115,107	93,085,953	7,079,154	5.5	6.0	2.6
Pacific.....	61,310,240	53,874,678	7,435,562	3.3	3.4	2.8
The North.....	1,258,242,138	1,118,306,815	139,935,323	68.6	71.6	61.8
The South.....	413,568,002	297,719,248	115,788,754	22.6	19.0	42.8
The West.....	161,425,347	146,910,631	14,514,716	8.8	9.4	5.4
East of the Mississippi..	775,410,500	602,196,821	173,213,679	42.3	38.3	64.1
West of the Mississippi..	1,057,764,987	960,739,873	97,025,114	57.7	61.6	35.9

The West North Central division decidedly outranks any other in the total value of animals sold or slaughtered, reporting 39 per cent of the total for the United States in 1909. This division, however, reported a much smaller proportion of the total value of animals slaughtered on farms—18.7 per cent—ranking below the East North Central division in this respect and not greatly exceeding the South Atlantic and East South Central. The East North Central ranked second in the combined value of animals sold or slaughtered on farms, with 23.1 per cent of the total.

The North contributed 71.6 per cent of the value of all animals sold and only 51.8 per cent of the value of animals slaughtered. On the other hand, the South

contributed only 19 per cent of the value of animals sold and 42.8 per cent of that of animals slaughtered on farms. The West contributed 9.4 per cent and 5.4 per cent, respectively.

As shown by Table 48, the state of Iowa reported the value of animals sold or slaughtered on farms in 1909 as \$218,216,000; Missouri ranked next, with \$159,239,000; followed by Illinois, with \$147,061,000; Kansas, with \$137,923,000; and Nebraska, with \$106,078,000. Texas, Indiana, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Kentucky were the only other states in which the value reported exceeded \$50,000,000.

Number and value of animals of each class sold or slaughtered in 1909.—Table 46 shows, by geographic divisions and sections, the number of animals of each class sold or slaughtered on farms. It also shows the total value and average value per animal, together with the number and percentage of farms reporting in each case. Similar data for the United States as a whole are shown in Table 44, and by divisions and states in Tables 48 and 49.

In each geographic division except the East North Central the value of cattle and calves (taken together) sold in 1909 exceeded that of any other class of animals, but in the East North Central division the value of swine was greater than that of cattle and calves. Marked differences appear among the geographic divisions with respect to the ratio between the number of animals, particularly swine, sold and the number slaughtered on farms. In the leading hog raising divisions, the East and West North Central, the number sold in 1909 was several times as great as the number slaughtered on farms, but in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East South Central divisions, where hog raising is of considerable importance, the number sold was less than the number slaughtered.

In comparing the figures for the various geographic divisions as to the sale and slaughter of animals, it should be borne in mind that there may be relatively more duplication in the figures for some of the divisions than in those for others, such duplication arising, as already stated, from the fact that farmers often

buy from other farmers animals which they sell or slaughter during the same year.

In the number of cattle (exclusive of calves) reported as sold in 1909 the West North Central division greatly outranked any other, reporting 7,334,000, or 35.7 per cent of the total for the United States. The West South Central division followed with 3,994,000, and the East North Central with 2,789,000. In number slaughtered on farms the West North Central division ranked first, followed by the East North Central and Middle Atlantic.

In the number of calves sold the East North Central division ranked first, with 1,966,000, followed by the Middle Atlantic and West North Central, but in the number slaughtered on farms the Middle Atlantic ranked first.

In the number of swine sold the West North Central division again ranked first, reporting 17,180,000, or 45.8 per cent of the total for the United States, while the East North Central division reported 11,465,000, or 30.6 per cent of the total, no other division reporting as many as 3,000,000. In the number of swine slaughtered on farms, however, the South Atlantic division led, with 3,201,000, followed by the East North Central, the West North Central, the East South Central, and the West South Central—each of which reported more than 2,200,000. There was less difference among these five divisions with respect to the number slaughtered than with respect to the number sold.

Of the number of sheep reported as sold in 1909, the Mountain division contributed 6,788,000, or 35.7 per cent, followed by the East North Central division with 3,944,000. The West North Central and Pacific divisions ranked next. The West South Central division reported far more goats sold than any other, and was followed by the Mountain and Pacific divisions.

In the number of horses sold the West North Central and East North Central divisions far outranked any of the others, together reporting 62.9 per cent of the total for the United States. In the sale of mules the leading divisions were the West North Central, East South Central, and West South Central.

The average value of cattle (exclusive of calves) sold in 1909 was \$38.03 for the North, \$22.26 for the South, and \$29.87 for the West. The values for swine and goats sold bore in general the same relation to one another; that is to say, the average value for the North was generally higher than that for the South or the West, and that for the West somewhat higher than that for the South. In fact, for all animals except calves, the highest values are shown for the North. The average values of sheep, horses, mules, and asses and burros, however, were higher in the South than in the West.

By reference to Table 49 it will be seen that in 1909 Texas reported more cattle (excluding calves) as sold by farmers than any other state (2,535,000), followed by Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Illinois, these being the only states which reported as many as 1,000,000. In the sale of calves New York, Wisconsin, Texas, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio were the leading states, each reporting more than 300,000. In the sale of swine Iowa ranked first, with 5,525,000, followed by

Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, each of which reported more than 3,000,000. In the number of swine slaughtered on farms, however, Missouri ranked first, followed by Texas, Georgia, and North Carolina. Montana reported a larger number of sheep sold than any other state, and was followed by Ohio, Wyoming, Michigan, Idaho, and New Mexico, these being the only states which reported more than 1,000,000. In the sale of horses Iowa ranked first, with 182,000, followed by Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Kansas, and Ohio, each of which reported over 100,000. In the sale of mules Missouri decidedly outranked any other state, reporting more than 150,000, the only other states which reported more than 50,000 being Tennessee, Texas, Kansas, Kentucky, and Illinois.

Relation between number of domestic animals sold or slaughtered and number on hand.—Table 47 shows, by geographic divisions and sections, the relation between the number of domestic animals of each class sold or slaughtered in 1909 and the number reported as on hand on April 15, 1910.

Table 47	DIVISION OR SECTION.	Cattle (excluding calves).	Calves.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses and burros.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.
United States:									
	On hand April 15, 1910.....	53,997,327	7,806,539	19,833,113	4,209,769	105,698	58,185,676	52,447,861	2,915,125
	Sold or slaughtered, 1909.....	21,981,837	7,874,348	1,768,342	716,862	17,734	52,878,675	19,520,982	526,552
	Ratio (per cent).....	40.7	100.9	8.9	17.0	16.8	90.9	37.2	18.1
NEW ENGLAND:									
	On hand April 15, 1910.....	1,168,528	168,022	354,755	1,729	147	396,642	430,672	3,195
	Sold or slaughtered, 1909.....	509,872	530,019	33,894	276	11	502,982	223,223	1,205
	Ratio (per cent).....	43.6	320.8	9.6	16.0	7.5	126.8	51.8	37.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
	On hand April 15, 1910.....	3,530,602	701,919	1,229,686	52,416	685	1,790,821	1,844,057	7,588
	Sold or slaughtered, 1909.....	1,011,379	1,693,175	103,705	6,515	198	2,211,602	813,928	2,239
	Ratio (per cent).....	28.6	241.2	8.4	12.4	28.9	123.5	44.1	29.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
	On hand April 15, 1910.....	8,369,644	1,449,453	4,401,442	259,423	5,426	14,461,059	9,542,234	35,059
	Sold or slaughtered, 1909.....	3,005,220	2,254,599	476,628	89,665	2,668	14,409,771	4,001,765	14,178
	Ratio (per cent).....	35.9	155.5	10.8	34.6	49.2	99.6	41.9	40.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
	On hand April 15, 1910.....	15,325,303	2,322,411	6,794,192	715,932	22,254	21,281,509	5,065,009	113,215
	Sold or slaughtered, 1909.....	7,651,932	1,283,041	636,502	261,347	5,925	19,843,974	2,739,754	50,122
	Ratio (per cent).....	49.9	55.2	9.4	35.1	26.6	93.2	54.1	44.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
	On hand April 15, 1910.....	4,264,112	575,209	1,111,187	749,257	3,373	5,963,920	2,513,553	211,101
	Sold or slaughtered, 1909.....	1,188,797	456,515	85,519	42,659	632	4,305,368	1,031,836	26,141
	Ratio (per cent).....	27.9	79.4	7.7	5.7	18.7	72.2	41.1	12.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
	On hand April 15, 1910.....	3,460,270	482,256	1,144,599	1,003,804	15,731	5,438,606	2,496,221	198,647
	Sold or slaughtered, 1909.....	1,057,170	340,161	98,074	160,892	2,313	5,010,151	1,191,909	48,454
	Ratio (per cent).....	47.9	71.8	8.6	16.0	14.7	92.1	47.7	24.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
	On hand April 15, 1910.....	9,447,815	1,273,197	2,349,029	1,286,378	29,760	7,021,945	2,183,657	1,276,231
	Sold or slaughtered, 1909.....	4,145,131	786,273	155,430	146,849	4,636	4,985,991	526,616	207,915
	Ratio (per cent).....	43.9	61.8	6.6	11.4	15.6	71.0	24.0	16.3
MOUNTAIN:									
	On hand April 15, 1910.....	5,627,878	432,847	1,427,057	48,957	25,009	640,911	22,770,291	737,644
	Sold or slaughtered, 1909.....	1,835,411	171,812	110,040	7,327	1,028	601,096	6,941,257	117,204
	Ratio (per cent).....	32.6	39.7	7.7	15.0	4.1	93.8	30.5	15.9
PACIFIC:									
	On hand April 15, 1910.....	2,803,175	401,225	1,021,166	91,873	3,313	1,190,263	5,582,167	332,445
	Sold or slaughtered, 1909.....	978,719	343,793	68,560	11,841	323	1,007,830	2,060,694	59,094
	Ratio (per cent).....	34.9	85.7	6.7	12.9	9.7	84.7	36.7	17.8
THE NORTH:									
	On hand April 15, 1910.....	28,394,077	4,641,805	12,780,075	1,029,500	28,512	37,930,031	16,881,972	159,057
	Sold or slaughtered, 1909.....	12,176,409	5,769,834	1,250,729	347,803	8,802	36,968,329	7,778,670	67,744
	Ratio (per cent).....	42.9	124.3	9.8	33.8	30.9	97.5	46.1	42.6
THE SOUTH:									
	On hand April 15, 1910.....	17,172,197	2,330,662	4,604,815	3,039,439	48,864	18,424,471	7,203,431	1,685,979
	Sold or slaughtered, 1909.....	6,991,098	1,588,939	339,023	349,891	7,581	14,301,510	2,750,391	282,510
	Ratio (per cent).....	40.7	68.2	7.4	11.5	15.5	77.6	38.2	16.8
THE WEST:									
	On hand April 15, 1910.....	8,431,053	834,072	2,448,223	140,830	28,322	1,831,174	28,362,458	1,070,089
	Sold or slaughtered, 1909.....	2,814,130	515,575	178,590	19,168	1,351	1,608,836	8,991,951	176,298
	Ratio (per cent).....	33.4	61.8	7.3	13.6	4.8	87.9	31.7	16.5
EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER:									
	On hand April 15, 1910.....	20,793,156	3,376,859	8,241,669	2,066,629	25,382	28,051,048	16,826,737	455,590
	Sold or slaughtered, 1909.....	7,370,444	5,289,459	797,820	299,507	5,822	26,439,874	7,262,661	92,217
	Ratio (per cent).....	35.4	156.6	9.7	14.5	23.0	94.3	43.2	20.2
WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER:									
	On hand April 15, 1910.....	33,204,171	4,429,680	11,591,444	2,143,140	80,336	30,134,628	35,621,124	2,450,535
	Sold or slaughtered, 1909.....	14,611,193	2,584,889	970,522	417,355	11,912	26,438,801	12,258,321	434,335
	Ratio (per cent).....	44.0	58.4	8.4	19.5	14.8	87.7	34.4	17.7

The significance of these statistics, as already stated, must not be overestimated, nor are the figures for the several divisions precisely comparable. For example, the number of animals reported on April 15, 1910, represented more nearly the average number for the year in some of the divisions than in others, this being especially the case with respect to calves, swine, and sheep. Moreover, there is probably relatively greater duplication in the returns as to the number sold or slaughtered in some of the divisions than in others. Nevertheless, the statistics indicate in a rough way the differences among the several divisions of the country with reference to the practice of the farmers in raising, keeping, and disposing of live stock.

The most extreme illustration of differences in practice appears in the statistics for calves. The number of calves reported as sold or slaughtered during 1909 in the three northeastern divisions greatly exceeded the number on hand on April 15, 1910, while in the other divisions the number reported as sold or slaughtered was much less than the number on hand on that date. Attention may also be called to the fact that in the West North Central and East North Central divisions

the number of mules sold in 1909 was equal to more than one-third of the number on hand April 15, 1910, while in no other division did the corresponding ratio reach one-sixth.

With respect to cattle, differences in the ratios among the several divisions may be attributed in part to differences in the relative importance of the dairy industry and the industry of raising cattle for slaughter, although other causes probably affect the statistics. In the case of sheep the ratios are doubtless affected by differences in the relative importance of the keeping of sheep for wool and of raising them for slaughter; while in the case of swine the ratios may be affected by differences in practice as to the age at which animals are slaughtered.

State tables.—Tables 48 and 49 present, by divisions and states, statistics with reference to the number and value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms. The statistics with regard to the total receipts from the sale of domestic animals in 1899, as published in the reports of the Twelfth Census, are shown in addition to the figures for 1909, but it should be borne in mind that the figures for the two censuses are not at all comparable.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUMMARY FOR ALL CROPS.

[WITH STATISTICS OF PURCHASE AND SALE OF CROPS SUITABLE FOR FEEDING ANIMALS AND OF FARM EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS.]

THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE.

Acreage and value of all crops: 1909 and 1899.—The principal statistics of crops for 1909 and 1899 for the United States as a whole are given in Table 1.

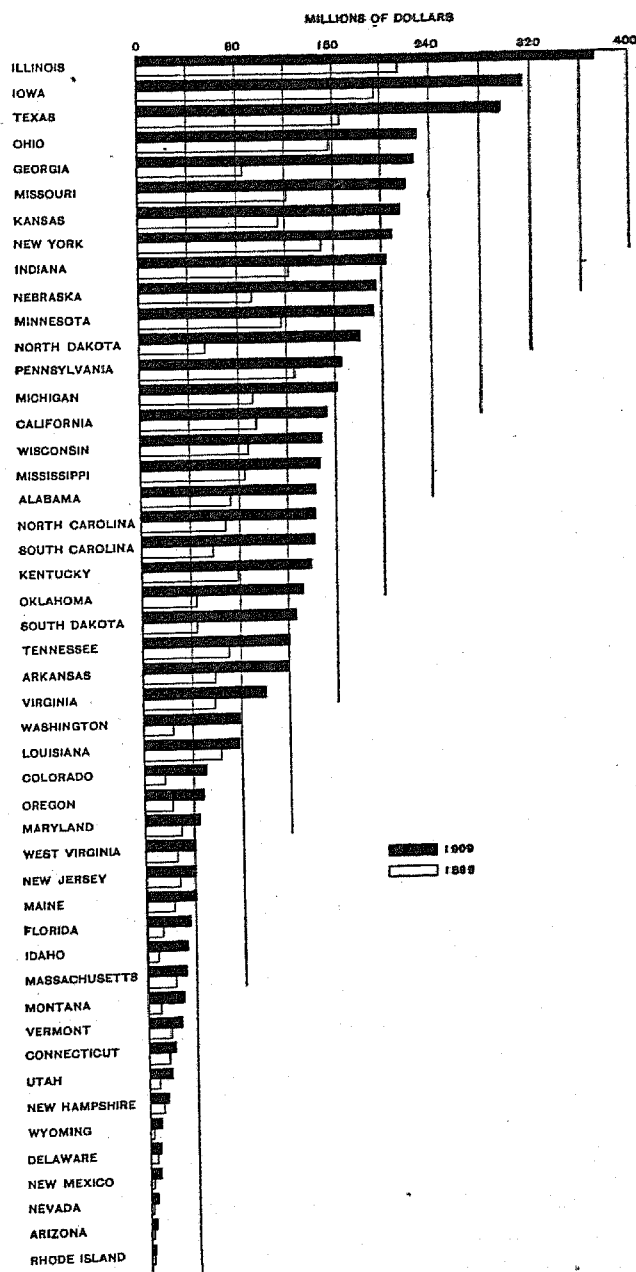
The value of all crops in 1909 was \$5,487,161,000, as compared with \$2,998,704,000 in 1899, the increase for the decade thus being \$2,488,457,000, or 83 per cent. The diagram on this page shows for the individual states, for 1909 and 1899, the approximate value of all crops.

For most of the crops the number of acres harvested was reported, the value of the crops with acreage reports constituting 92.5 per cent of the total value of all crops. The acreage of the crops with acreage reports was 311,293,382 in 1909, and 283,218,280 in 1899, showing an increase of 28,075,102, or 9.9 per cent, for the decade. The acreage devoted to the production of these crops constituted 35.4 per cent of the total land in farms and 65.1 per cent of the improved land. The crops for which no acreage reports were secured are (1) orchard and tropical fruits, grapes, and nuts, for which the number of trees or vines rather than the acreage was called for; (2) certain seeds, straw, and cornstalks, the acreage of which would largely duplicate the acreage of primary crops; and (3) forest products and maple sugar and sirup, which are derived from unimproved land. The acreage of improved land occupied by crops other than those for which acreage reports were secured is thus largely devoted to fruits and nuts and may be estimated at between 1 and 2 per cent of the total improved acreage. About three-eighths of the improved acreage is thus unaccounted for by crops and consists of improved pastures, land lying fallow, and land in house yards and barnyards.

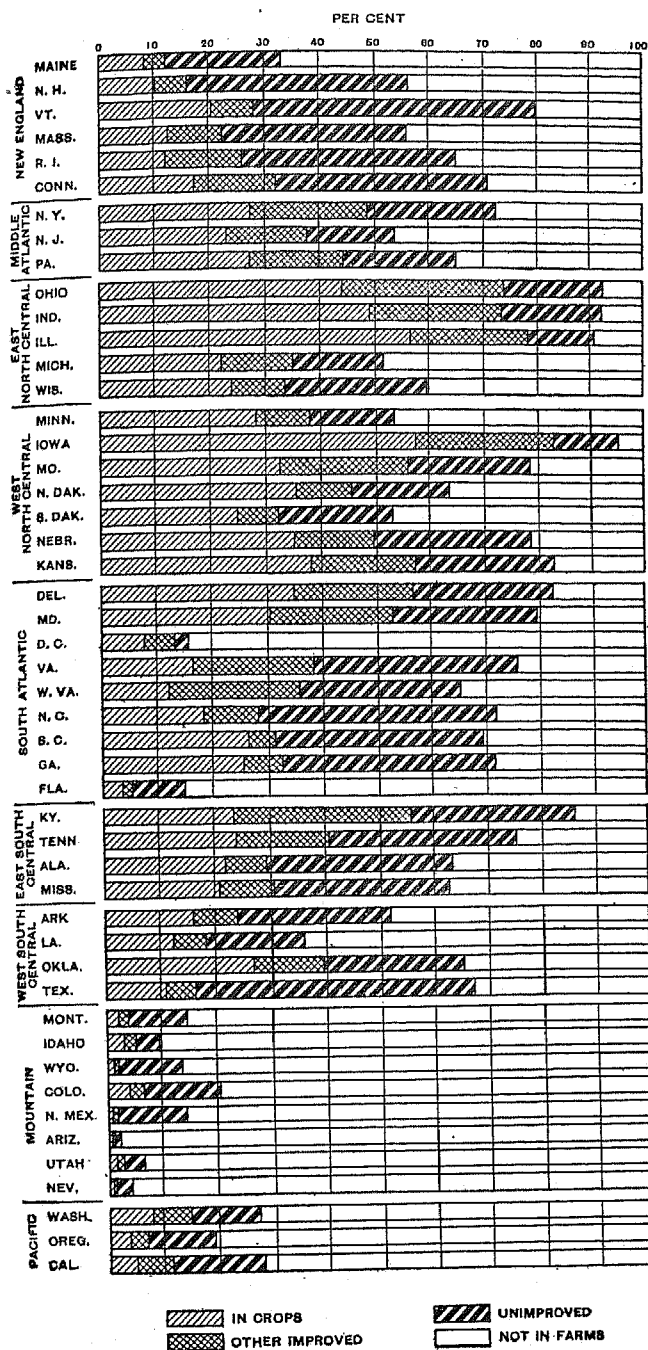
It is possible that, because of the difficulty in discriminating precisely between improved and unimproved land, the figures for the improved land at the last two censuses are not wholly comparable. Attention is called to the fact that improved farm land, as reported, increased by 63,953,263 acres, while land in crops for which the acreage was given increased only 28,075,102 acres. It should be noted, however, that the acreage devoted to orchards and vineyards probably increased during the decade. There was an increase of 20.4 per cent in dairy cows, which doubtless means a considerable increase in the improved land in pastures. In addition to these increases, it is quite prob-

able that the amount of land lying fallow is greater at the present time than it was a decade ago. The proportion which all land in farms, improved land in farms, and land in crops, with acreage reports, formed of the total land area in 1910, is shown for each of the states in the following diagram.

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FARM CROPS: 1909 AND 1899.



PROPORTION OF LAND IN FARMS, IMPROVED AND IN CROPS, WITH ACREAGE REPORTS, TO TOTAL LAND AREA: 1910.



The per capita value of crops raised in 1909, based on the population on April 15, 1910, was nearly \$60 (\$59.66), while 10 years earlier the per capita value, based on the population on June 1, 1900, was somewhat less than \$40 (\$39.46). There was thus an increase of 51.2 per cent in the value of crops per inhabitant. The increase in the value of crops per farm was even greater, from \$523 in 1899 to \$863 in 1909, or 65 per cent. A change in the opposite direction, however, appears in the average per capita acreage devoted to the raising of crops. This average is necessarily based only on the crops for which acreage reports were secured. In 1909 the average was 3.4, as compared with 3.7 in 1899, a decrease of 8.1 per cent.

There is no way of determining the relative importance of crops in the total agricultural production of the United States, because the value of the total production, including crops and animal products, can not be ascertained. The sum of the values of these two classes of agricultural products involves a large amount of duplication, because great quantities of crops are fed to the animals on the farms (see Chapter VI). The amount of such duplication can not be measured accurately and the results of an attempt to do so in 1900 were not considered satisfactory. It has been thought best, therefore, not to attempt to give any estimate of the total value of agricultural products in 1909.

Relative importance of different crops: 1909 and 1899.—In comparing the statistics for individual crops shown in Table 1, it should be kept in mind that the returns are probably more accurate for the leading crops than for the minor crops. The reported production of fruits and vegetables is in all probability less than the true production, as a large proportion of these products are consumed on the farm and farmers are apt to underestimate such home consumption. A general discussion of the accuracy of crop statistics has been presented in the introduction to this volume. The relative importance of the various individual crops and groups of crops, as judged by acreage, is shown in Table 2, which gives, for the crops with acreage reports, the percentage of the total improved farm land and the percentage of the total acreage of crops with acreage reports occupied by each crop or group of crops in 1909 and 1899.

CROP.	PER CENT OF TOTAL IMPROVED FARM LAND.		PER CENT OF TOTAL ACREAGE OF CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORT.	
	1909	1899	1909	1899
All crops with acreage reports.....	65.1	68.3	100.0	100.0
Cereals.....	40.0	44.6	61.5	65.3
Corn.....	20.6	22.9	31.6	33.7
Oats.....	7.3	7.1	11.3	10.4
Wheat.....	9.3	12.7	14.2	18.6
Barley.....	1.6	1.1	2.5	1.6
Buckwheat.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Rye.....	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Kafir corn and milo maize.....	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1
Emmer and spelt.....	0.1		0.2	
Rice.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other grains and seeds:				
Dry edible beans.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Dry peas.....	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Peanuts.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Flaxseed.....	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7
Hay and forage.....	15.1	14.9	23.2	21.8
Tobacco.....	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Cotton.....	6.7	5.9	10.3	8.6
Sugar crops:				
Sugar beets.....	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)
Borghum cane.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sugar cane.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other minor field crops:				
Broom corn.....	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1
Hemp.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hops.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hops.....	1.5	1.4	2.3	2.0
Vegetables.....	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0
Potatoes.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Sweet potatoes and yams.....	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8
Other vegetables.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Small fruits.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Flowers and plants.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nursery products.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In 1909 cereals occupied 40 per cent, hay and forage 15.1 per cent, and cotton 6.7 per cent of the total improved land, these three leading groups together

occupying nearly five-eighths (61.8 per cent) of the improved land. Of the total reported crop acreage, the cereals occupied 61.5 per cent, hay and forage 23.2 per cent, and cotton 10.3 per cent, the aggregate for the three crops being 95 per cent of the total. Among cereals, corn is by far the most important, wheat and oats occupying second and third place, respectively. The acreage of corn in 1909 was 20.6 per cent of the total improved acreage of farms, and 31.6 per cent, or nearly one-third, of the total known acreage of crops.

The relative importance of cereals, as measured by acreage, diminished between 1899 and 1909 while that of hay and forage and of cotton increased. The relative decrease for the cereals was due to an absolute decrease in the acreage of wheat and a relative decrease in that of corn, while the percentage for oats was slightly greater in 1909 than in 1899.

Table 3 shows, for 1909 and 1899, the percentage that the value of each crop formed of the total for all crops, also the average value per acre where possible.

CROP.	PER CENT OF TOTAL VALUE OF CROPS.		AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE.	
	1909	1899	1909	1899
All crops	100.0	100.0		
With acreage reports.....	92.5	92.3	\$16.30	\$9.77
With no acreage reports.....	7.5	7.7		
Cereals	48.0	49.4	13.93	8.01
Corn.....	26.2	27.6	14.62	8.73
Oats.....	7.6	7.2	11.79	7.35
Wheat.....	12.0	12.3	14.86	7.03
Barley.....	1.7	1.4	12.01	9.31
Buckwheat.....	0.2	0.2	10.63	7.12
Rye.....	0.4	0.4	9.30	5.98
Kafir corn and milo maize.....	0.2	(¹)	6.02	5.13
Emmer and spelt.....	0.1		9.73	
Rice (rough).....	0.3	0.2	26.25	18.50
Other grains and seeds:				
Dry edible beans.....	0.4	0.3	27.11	10.82
Dry peas.....	0.2	0.3	8.40	8.17
Peanuts.....	0.3	0.2	21.00	14.07
Flaxseed.....	0.5	0.7	13.01	9.30
Grass seed and flower and vegetable seeds.....	0.3	0.3		
Hay and forage	15.0	16.1	11.40	7.85
Tobacco.....	1.9	1.9	80.55	51.74
Cotton (including cotton seed).....	15.0	12.4	25.74	15.27
Sugar crops:				
Sugar beets.....	0.4	0.1	54.60	30.16
Sorghum cane.....	0.2	0.2	22.91	20.82
Sugar cane.....	0.5	0.7	55.40	53.08
Maple sugar and sirup.....	0.1	0.1		
Sundry minor field crops:				
Broom corn.....	0.1	0.1	16.74	20.00
Hemp.....	(¹)	(¹)	53.97	34.06
Hops.....	0.1	0.1	175.53	73.40
Vegetables	7.6	8.0		
Potatoes.....	3.0	3.3	45.36	33.48
Sweet potatoes and yams.....	0.6	0.7	55.25	36.98
Other vegetables.....	3.9	4.0	78.26	55.63
Fruits and nuts	4.0	4.4		
Small fruits.....	0.5	0.8	110.01	80.80
Orchard fruits.....	2.6	2.8		
Grapes.....	0.4	0.5		
Tropical and subtropical fruits.....	0.5	0.3		
Nuts.....	0.1	0.1		
Flowers and plants	0.6	0.6	1,911.02	2,015.57
Nursery products.....	0.4	0.3	261.12	170.17
Forest products of farms.....	3.6	3.7		

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The leading crops, as judged by value, are corn, which in 1909 contributed 26.2 per cent of the total value of all crops; hay and forage, 15 per cent; cotton (including cotton seed), 15 per cent; wheat, 12 per cent; and oats, 7.6 per cent; these crops aggregating

about three-fourths of the total value for 1909. Of the principal crops cotton and oats show greater proportions of the total value of crops in 1909 than in 1899, while corn, wheat, and hay and forage were smaller.

The average value per acre, for the aggregate of all crops with acreage reports, was \$9.77 in 1899 and \$16.30 in 1909, this great increase, as subsequently shown, being wholly attributable to the advance in price. The average values per acre for individual crops naturally show a very wide range of variation; in 1909 they range from \$1,911.02 per acre for flowers and plants to \$6.62 for kafir corn and milo maize. Among the leading crops the average value per acre in 1909 was \$14.62 for corn, \$14.86 for wheat, \$11.79 for oats, \$11.40 for hay and forage, and \$25.74 for cotton (including cotton seed).

The total acreage devoted to crops with acreage reports increased from 283,218,280 in 1899 to 311,293,382 in 1909, an increase of 28,075,102, or 9.9 per cent. The greatest absolute increase in acreage was shown for hay and forage, the acreage devoted to this crop in 1909 showing an increase of 10,589,707, or 17.2 per cent, over that in 1899. The increase in the acreage of cotton was 7,768,737, or 32 per cent; that in the acreage of oats, 5,619,743, or 19 per cent; and that in the acreage of corn, 3,468,992, or 3.7 per cent. Of the less important crops barley, kafir corn and milo maize, and vegetables showed considerable increases in acreage during the decade. The acreage of wheat, on the other hand, declined by 8,325,982, or 15.8 per cent. The aggregate acreage of cereals increased 3.5 per cent between 1899 and 1909, as compared with a total increase for all crops with acreage reports of 9.9 per cent.

Acreage of leading crops: 1879 to 1909.—A complete comparison of the census returns for 1909 with those for censuses prior to 1899 is not practicable because of difficulties arising from changes in classification of crops as well as in the prices of crops. The acreage of some of the crops, however, can be compared for four censuses. Table 4 gives the percentage that the acreage of certain leading crops formed of the total improved land at each census from 1879 to 1909.

The acreage of all cereals in 1879 was 118,805,952; in 1889 it was 140,378,857; in 1899, 184,982,220; and in 1909, 191,395,963. The increase for the 40-year period was not as great as that in the total improved land, and the proportion that the acreage of cereals formed of the total improved land decreased from 41.7 per cent in 1879 to 40 per cent in 1909. Of the individual cereals corn and wheat show decreases in their proportion of the total acreage while oats show an increase. The acreage of hay and forage increased from 30,631,054 in 1879 to 52,948,707 in 1889, 51,691,069 in 1899, and 72,280,776 in 1909; the proportion that the acreage of hay and forage formed of the total improved land advancing from 10.8 per cent in 1879 to 15.1 per cent in 1909. The acreage of cotton also increased

The increase in value between 1899 and 1909, with the prices unchanged, represents an increase in quantity, and the difference between the value in 1909 on the basis of the 1899 prices and the actual value reported in 1909 represents an increase in prices. In this way a consolidated expression of the total increase in quantity of crops and of the average increase in their prices is obtained, regardless of the unit—bushel, pound, bale, ton, or quart—in which the production of the crop is reported. The table covers about nine-tenths of all the crops as measured by value in 1909, the principal crops not included being miscellaneous vegetables, forest products, flowers and plants, sugar cane, tropical fruits, grapes, and nursery products.

The increase of 10 per cent in the production of all crops included in Table 5 is indicated by a comparison of the value of crops as reported for 1899 and the value computed for 1909 on the basis of 1899 prices. The increase of 66.4 per cent in prices for the same crops is indicated by a comparison of the value computed for 1909 crops on the basis of 1899 prices with the actual value of crops as reported in 1909. Thus the total increase of 83.1 per cent between 1899 and 1909 in the value of these crops was due to a 10 per cent increase in production and a 66.4 per cent increase in price.

The total value of the crops covered by the table in 1899 was \$2,691,979,000, and the value of the same crops in 1909 was \$4,928,906,000. Had the prices of 1899 prevailed, however, the value of these crops in 1909 would have amounted to only \$2,962,358,000, or only about \$270,380,000 more than that in 1899. The difference between \$2,962,358,000 and \$4,928,906,000, or \$1,966,547,000, represents the effect of increased prices. For the most important individual crop, corn, the table shows that the actual value in 1909 was \$1,438,554,000, or 73.7 per cent more than the value of the crop of 1899. If there had been no change in the value per bushel the value of the 1909 crop would have been \$792,736,000, or less than the value of the crop of 1899. The difference between this amount and \$1,438,554,000, the actual value of the corn crop of 1909, equals \$645,818,000 and represents the part of this value that was due to the increase of 81.5 per cent in the average value per bushel.

Increase in crop production, population, and in number of farms: 1899-1909.—The quantity of the principal crops produced increased 10 per cent between 1899 and 1909, as already stated. This increase is substantially at the same rate as the increase in the number of farms (10.9 per cent), and in the acreage of crops with acreage reports (9.9 per cent), the aggregate average production of these crops per farm and per acre thus remaining substantially unchanged during the decade. The total population of the country, however, increased at a rate more than twice as great as that for crop production (21 per cent from 1900 to 1910), and the

urban population at a rate nearly three and one-half times as great (34.8 per cent).

The fact that the population increased faster than the crop production means of course that the per capita production declined. The measure of this decline may readily be calculated by dividing 110 by 121, it being evident that if for every 100 inhabitants in 1900 there were 100 units of crop production, then for every 121 inhabitants in 1910 there were only 110 units. The quotient is 90.9. In other words, the per capita production of the principal crops in 1909 was a little more than nine-tenths of that in 1899.

The fact that there was, on the average, an increase of 66.4 per cent in the prices of the leading farm crops, for which comparative statistics are available, means of course that a dollar would buy much less of these crops in 1909 than in 1899. For \$1.66 in 1909 one could buy only as much as for \$1 in 1899; consequently for \$1 in 1909 one could buy only as much as with 60 cents in 1899 (\$1 divided by \$1.666).

To put the matter in another way, if the 75,994,575 inhabitants in 1900 had purchased all of the principal crops raised in 1899 at the values reported by the farmers, aggregating \$2,691,979,000, they would have paid \$35.42 each. If the 91,972,266 inhabitants of 1910 had bought the output of the same crops in 1909 and had paid for them on the basis of the prices that prevailed 10 years before, they would have paid \$2,962,358,000, or \$32.21 each; but by reason of the advance in prices they would actually have paid \$4,928,906,000, or \$53.59 each, an additional cost of \$21.38 per capita resulting from the increase of 66.4 per cent in prices.

The class of the population that has gained by this advance in the price of crops is of course the farmers. In 1900 there were 5,737,372 farmers who produced crops valued in the aggregate at \$2,998,704,000, the average value of crops per farm being \$523. In 1910 there were 6,361,502 farmers; the value of the crops produced in 1909 was \$5,487,161,000, or \$863 per farm. The increase amounted to \$340 per farm and was due entirely to the rise in prices, since the average quantity of crops produced per farm underwent no material change between 1899 and 1909. Of course this increase represents simply an addition to the gross revenue of the average farm from its crops, and makes no allowance for increases in farm expenditures or in the value of the crops consumed on the farm; nor does it represent the advance in the entire farm revenue, since it does not take into account that part of the farm revenue derived from other sources than crops.

The average increases in value due to the rise in prices are shown for some of the principal crops, per farm and per acre, in Table 6.

The greatest increase per farm is shown for cotton and cotton seed, followed by wheat, corn, and tobacco, while by far the greatest absolute increase per acre is shown for the most valuable crop per acre, namely, tobacco.

Table 6

CROP.	Total value in 1909.	INCREASE IN VALUE BETWEEN 1899 AND 1909 DUE TO THE RISE IN PRICES.	
		Per farm reporting the crop in 1909.	Per acre devoted to the crop in 1909.
Corn.....	\$1,438,553,919	\$134.18	\$6.56
Cotton and cotton seed.....	824,696,287	239.57	12.82
Hay and forage.....	824,004,877	67.15	3.16
Wheat.....	657,656,801	187.07	0.18
Oats.....	414,697,422	84.14	5.20
Tobacco.....	104,302,856	107.04	27.02

It should be borne in mind that, while the figures show that the increases in crop acreage and in quantity of production between 1899 and 1909 were at about the same rate, and consequently that the production per acre was approximately the same at the later year as at the earlier, such a comparison may be affected by temporary conditions prevailing at one or the other of the years compared, and may not be a fair measure of the changes in the productivity of the soil or the development in methods of agriculture. The year 1909 was in fact a bad one for the corn crop, the most important crop of all, the yield of corn per acre being 25.9 bushels, as compared with 28.1 bushels in 1899, and this circumstance materially reduced the total quantity of crops produced in 1909. If the corn crop be subtracted from the total acreage and production of crops in 1909 and 1899, the increase in acreage for the remaining crops would be 13.1 per cent during the decade, and the increase in production, measured as explained above, would be 16.4 per cent during the same period, showing that for the aggregate of all crops with known acreage, except corn, there was an increase in yield per acre between 1899 and 1909. Of course the changes in this aggregate represent the result of changes in the one or in the other direction for individual crops and are therefore influenced by temporary circumstances affecting these crops; but it is believed that the temporarily favorable or unfavorable conditions in 1899 or in 1909 for the different crops roughly balance one another and that the changes in the aggregate are approximately correct indications of general changes in conditions.

The increased demand for foodstuffs resulting from the growth of population in the past decade was only in part supplied by an increased production, there being also a material curtailment of agricultural exports. The exportation of domestic breadstuffs, including cereals and cereal products, amounted to \$262,744,078¹ in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, while in the fiscal year 1910 the value of such exports had sunk to \$133,191,330.¹ Moreover, the quantity of breadstuffs

¹ See Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1910, Table 217, page 431.

exported decreased considerably more than the value since their price increased decidedly during the decade. The exports of corn amounted to 209,348,000 bushels in 1900 and to only 36,802,000 bushels in 1910; the exports of wheat fell from 101,950,000 bushels to 46,680,000 bushels and those of oats from 41,369,000 bushels to 1,685,000 bushels. Cotton and tobacco are the only important agricultural products the exportation of which has increased during recent years.

Table 7 shows the quantity and the value of the leading agricultural products exported in the years ending June 30, 1900, and June 30, 1910, respectively.

Table 7

PRINCIPAL CROPS EXPORTED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—

CROP.	1910		1900	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Corn.....	<i>Bushels.</i> 36,802,374	\$25,427,993	<i>Bushels.</i> 209,348,284	\$85,206,400
Wheat.....	46,679,876	47,804,586	101,950,389	73,237,080
Oats.....	1,685,474	794,287	41,369,415	12,504,654
Barley.....	4,311,566	3,652,527	23,661,662	11,216,694
Rye.....	219,756	188,666	2,355,792	1,442,655
Buckwheat.....	153,160	103,138	426,822	254,847
Cotton.....	<i>Bales.</i> 6,263,293	450,447,243	6,090,144	241,812,737
Fruits and nuts.....		18,835,654		11,642,662
Hay.....	<i>Tons.</i> 55,007	1,070,907	73,716	992,741
Rice.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 7,049,597	222,244	12,947,009	500,364
Tobacco (leaf).....	353,372,672	38,017,280	234,604,210	29,163,086
Vegetables.....		4,207,319		2,833,278

DIVISIONS, SECTIONS, AND STATES.

Distribution of all crops by divisions, sections, and states: 1909 and 1899.—Table 8 shows, for each of the nine geographic divisions and also for the five large sections of the country, the total acreage and value of all crops with acreage reports, and the total value of all crops, including those without acreage reports, in 1909 and 1899, and the percentages of increase or decrease. Table 9 gives percentages and averages based on Table 8.

For the acreage and value of all farm crops by divisions and states for 1909 and 1899, see Table 16.

The per cent distribution of the known crop acreage as shown by Table 9, is substantially the same as that of the total improved land in farms. The West North Central division contained more than one-third (36.8 per cent) of the total for the country in 1909, the East North Central contained about one-fifth (19.2 per cent), and the West South Central about one-eighth (12.6 per cent). No other division contained as much as one-tenth of the total known crop acreage. The West North Central, the West South Central, and the Mountain divisions showed greater proportions of the total acreage of crops with acreage reports in 1909 than in 1899, while all the other divisions showed smaller proportions.

DIVISION OR SECTION.	ACREAGE OF CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS.				VALUE OF CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS.				VALUE OF ALL CROPS.			
	1909	1899	Increase. ¹		1909.	1899	Increase.		1909	1899	Increase.	
			Acres.	Per cent.			Amount.	Per cent.			Amount.	Per cent.
United States	311,293,322	283,218,280	28,075,102	9.9	\$5,073,997,594	\$2,768,339,569	\$2,305,658,025	83.3	\$5,487,161,223	\$2,998,704,412	\$2,488,456,811	83.0
New England.....	4,638,830	4,805,803	-206,953	-4.3	114,300,237	79,380,064	35,019,173	44.1	141,113,829	95,220,019	45,893,810	48.2
Middle Atlantic.....	17,329,196	18,619,446	-1,290,250	-6.9	359,434,892	203,721,811	95,713,081	36.3	416,248,625	304,829,335	111,419,290	36.5
East North Central.....	59,790,579	59,223,811	566,768	1.0	1,047,980,193	622,755,503	425,233,690	68.3	1,117,182,160	674,955,402	442,226,758	65.5
West North Central.....	114,689,460	101,243,210	13,446,250	13.3	1,403,517,581	714,017,756	689,499,825	96.0	1,445,909,494	736,910,901	708,998,593	96.2
South Atlantic.....	30,279,427	28,337,150	1,942,277	6.9	673,225,482	319,874,805	353,350,677	110.5	742,105,246	348,918,717	393,186,529	112.7
East South Central.....	25,775,920	25,315,596	460,324	1.8	509,467,342	287,926,942	221,540,400	70.9	551,282,286	307,782,583	243,499,703	79.1
West South Central.....	30,273,594	29,857,098	416,496	31.5	600,133,113	321,007,404	279,125,709	87.0	628,343,039	332,051,290	295,691,749	88.9
Mountain.....	8,850,062	5,392,495	3,457,567	64.3	152,358,297	54,187,588	98,170,709	181.2	163,897,793	50,731,550	107,166,197	188.9
Pacific.....	10,637,294	10,363,671	273,623	2.6	213,472,457	105,467,696	108,004,761	102.4	281,078,791	140,374,242	140,704,549	99.8
The North	196,468,085	183,952,270	12,515,815	6.8	2,925,340,903	1,679,875,134	1,245,465,769	74.1	3,120,454,108	1,811,915,717	1,308,538,391	72.2
The South	95,328,941	83,609,844	11,819,097	14.2	1,782,825,937	928,809,151	854,016,786	91.9	1,921,730,571	989,332,590	932,377,981	94.2
The West	19,496,356	15,756,166	3,740,190	23.7	365,830,754	159,655,284	206,175,470	129.1	444,976,544	197,436,105	247,540,439	125.4
East of the Mississippi.....	137,833,972	136,301,806	1,472,166	1.1	2,704,516,146	1,573,650,125	1,130,857,021	71.9	2,967,932,146	1,731,706,056	1,236,226,090	71.4
West of the Mississippi.....	173,459,410	146,856,474	26,602,936	18.1	2,369,481,448	1,194,680,444	1,174,801,004	98.3	2,519,229,077	1,266,998,356	1,252,230,721	98.8

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

DIVISION OR SECTION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL ACREAGE OF CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS.		PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF ALL CROPS.		AVERAGE VALUE OF CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS PER ACRE OF LAND IN SUCH CROPS.	
	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$16.30	\$9.77
New England.....	1.5	1.7	2.6	3.2	24.56	16.31
Middle Atlantic.....	5.6	6.6	7.6	10.2	20.74	14.16
East North Central.....	19.2	20.9	20.4	22.5	17.53	10.52
West North Central.....	36.8	35.7	26.4	24.6	12.24	7.05
South Atlantic.....	9.7	10.0	13.5	11.6	22.23	11.29
East South Central.....	8.3	8.9	10.0	10.3	19.77	11.37
West South Central.....	12.6	10.5	11.5	11.1	15.28	10.75
Mountain.....	2.8	1.0	3.0	1.9	17.20	10.05
Pacific.....	3.4	3.7	5.1	4.7	20.07	10.18
The North	63.1	65.0	56.9	60.4	14.80	9.13
The South	30.0	29.5	35.0	33.0	18.70	11.12
The West	6.3	5.6	8.1	6.6	18.70	10.13
East of the Mississippi River.....	44.3	48.1	54.1	57.7	19.02	11.54
West of the Mississippi River.....	55.7	51.9	45.9	42.3	13.66	8.14

The South and the West show a gain in their proportion of the total crop acreage during the decade, while the North shows a loss; the section west of the Mississippi as a whole also gained in this respect, while that east of the river suffered a loss.

The average value per acre of crops with known acreage ranged, in 1909, from \$12.24 in the West North Central division to more than double that amount, \$24.56, in New England. The average was next highest in the South Atlantic division (\$22.23). Had the acreage of fruit crops been reported the Pacific division would probably show a higher average value of all crops per acre than any other. Because of these differences in average value per acre the distribution of the total value of crops which includes, however, that of crops for which acreage was not reported, was somewhat different from that of the known acreage of crops. The average value per acre of crops with acreage reports, and the average value of farm crops per farm for 1909 and 1899 are shown, approximately, for each of the states, arranged in the descending order of average value, by the diagrams on page 539.

More than four-fifths (81.8 per cent) of the total value of all crops raised in 1909 was reported from five

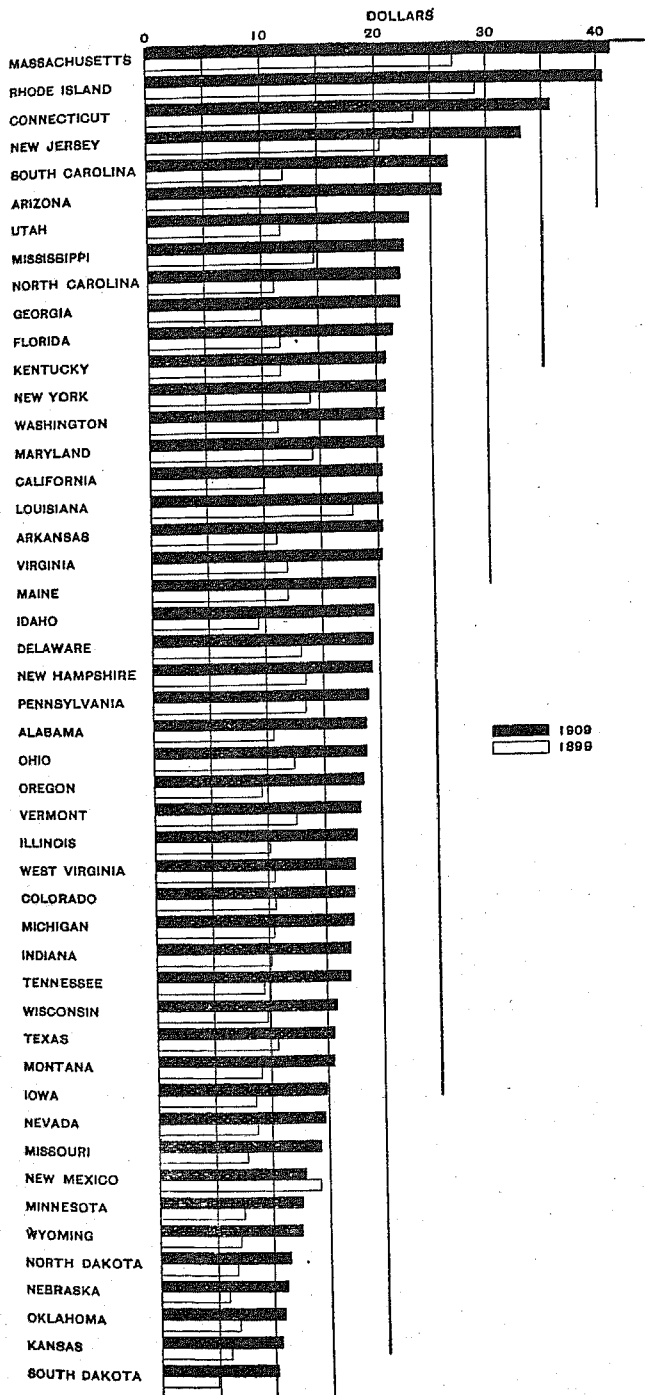
geographic divisions—the four Central and the South Atlantic divisions—while New England and the Middle Atlantic divisions contributed only about one-tenth (10.2 per cent) of the total, and the Mountain and Pacific divisions only about one-twelfth (8.1 per cent). Because of the importance of its fruit crop, however, the Pacific division had a much larger proportion of the total value of crops than of the acreage of crops with known acreage. Between 1899 and 1909 the proportion for the North decreased, while that for the South and for the West increased, but the North still reported 56.9 per cent of the total in 1909. The proportion for the region east of the Mississippi River decreased, while that for the region west of the river increased, so that in 1909 the total value of crops was not far from being evenly divided between these two sections of the country (54.1 per cent and 45.9 per cent, respectively).

Chiefly because of the advance in prices, and probably in some divisions solely for this reason, the average value per acre of crops with acreage reports increased between 1899 and 1909 in every geographic division of the country, the greatest increase being that in the South Atlantic division where the value of these crops per acre nearly doubled during the decade. This exceptionally high increase in the South Atlantic division is due largely to the fact that in 1909 a greater part of the acreage in the division was devoted to the production of cotton than in 1899, and that the price of cotton in 1909 was nearly double the price in 1899.

The total known acreage of crops in the United States increased by 28,075,102, or 9.9 per cent, between 1899 and 1909. This increase, as shown by Table 8, was largely confined to the division west of the Mississippi River, where the increase was 26,602,936 acres, or 18.1 per cent, while in the section east of that river the increase was only 1,472,166 acres, or 1.1 per cent. The percentage of increase was more than twice as great in the South as in the North, and nearly three and one-half times as great in the West as in the North, but the absolute number of acres added to the area in these crops in the North was somewhat greater than

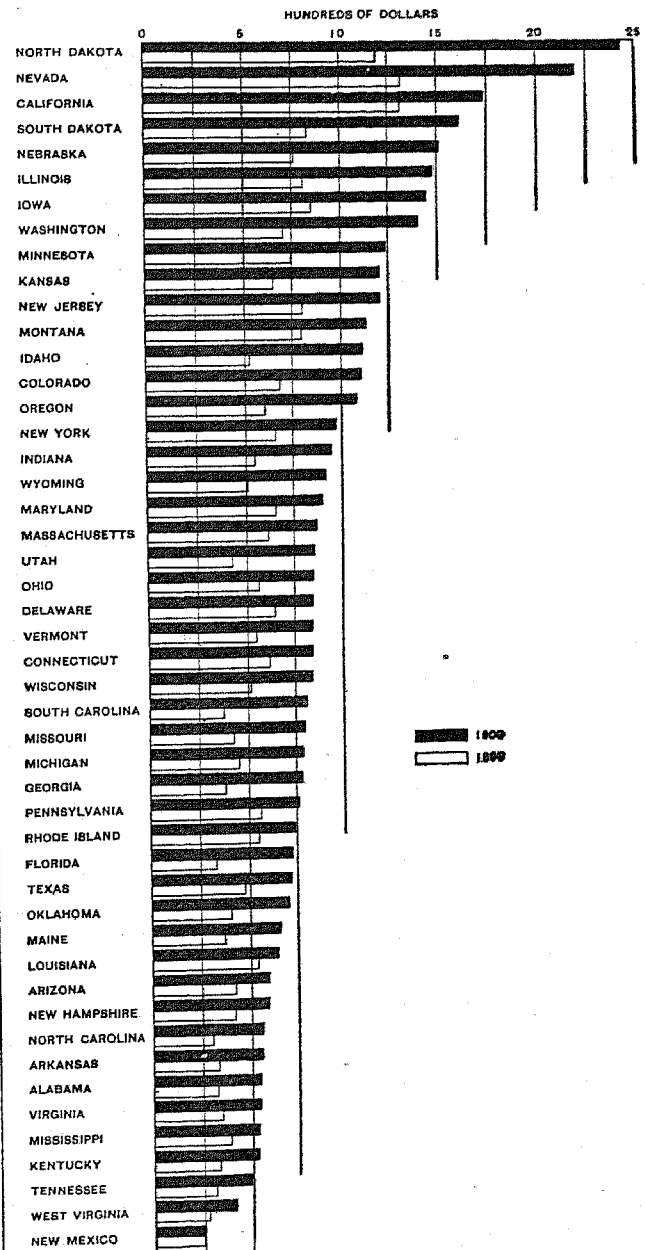
that in the South and much greater than that in the West. The increase in the North, however, was practically confined to the West North Central division. In fact, in the two most densely populated divisions—namely, the Middle Atlantic and the New England—the acreage of crops decreased between 1899 and 1909; and in the East North Central division, which is next in density of population, the increase in crop acreage was only 1 per cent. The East South Central and the South Atlantic divisions, which follow in density of population, show comparatively small percentages of increase in crop acreage reported, 1.8 and 6.9 per cent, respectively.

AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE OF CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS: 1909 AND 1899.



The West North Central division showed an increase of 13.3 per cent in crop acreage, and the West South Central one of 31.5 per cent, the absolute increase in the former, however, being greater than that in any other division. The more sparsely populated Mountain division, in which more than two-thirds of the increase in irrigated area took place, was also the division showing the highest percentage of increase in crop acreage between 1899 and 1909, 64.3 per cent. The increase in the reported acreage of crops in the Pacific division was only 2.6 per cent, this small percentage being largely due to the fact that the crops, the cultivation of which has shown the greatest progress on the Pacific coast in the past decade, are fruit crops for which no acreage reports were secured.

AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM CROPS PER FARM: 1909 AND 1899.



The percentage of increase in the total value of all crops was highest in the Mountain division (188.9 per cent). The South Atlantic division, where the acreage

devoted to cotton—the price of which advanced nearly 95 per cent—increased greatly during the past decade, shows an increase of 112.7 per cent in the total value of crops. The lowest percentage of increase in value of crops is shown for the Middle Atlantic division (36.5 per cent) and the next lowest in New England (48.2 per cent). The relative increase in the value of crops was much greater in the West than in the South and in the South than in the North, but the absolute increase in the North represented more than half of the total increase for the country. While the value of crops

raised in the section west of the Mississippi was about twice as great in 1909 as in 1899, in the section east of that river the increase was 71.4 per cent.

Relative importance of leading crops in the total production of each division and section: 1909.—Tables 10, 11, and 12 show percentages indicating the relative importance of the principal individual crops in the agriculture of each geographic division and section of the country. Table 10 shows the distribution by individual crops of the total value of all crops in each division and section.

PERCENTAGE OF VALUE OF ALL CROPS REPRESENTED BY INDIVIDUAL CROPS, BY DIVISIONS AND SECTIONS: 1909.

Table 10 DIVISION OR SECTION.	Value of all crops.	Crops with acreage reports.	Crops without acreage reports. ¹	CEREALS.										OTHER GRAINS AND SEEDS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS.					Hay and forage.	Tobacco.	Cotton (including cotton seed).				
				Total.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Kafir corn and milo maize.	Emmer and spelt.	Rice.	Total. ¹	Dry edible beans.	Dry peas.	Peanuts.	Flaxseed.				Seeds. ²			
United States...	100.0	92.5	7.5	48.6	26.2	12.0	7.6	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	15.0	1.9	15.0
New England.....	100.0	81.1	18.9	7.0	3.9	0.1	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	41.9	0.0	41.9
Middle Atlantic.....	100.0	36.4	13.6	29.0	10.9	7.6	8.0	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	31.4	1.0	31.4
East North Central.....	100.0	93.8	0.2	65.4	38.9	10.9	13.3	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	16.5	1.4	16.5
West North Central.....	100.0	97.1	2.9	75.4	34.3	25.2	11.2	3.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	14.6	1.4	14.6
South Atlantic.....	100.0	90.7	9.3	26.2	20.1	3.9	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	5.4	0.3	5.4
East South Central.....	100.0	92.4	7.6	31.5	27.4	2.9	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	5.4	0.3	5.4
West South Central.....	100.0	95.5	4.5	31.0	22.3	2.7	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	40.5	0.3	40.5
Mountain.....	100.0	93.0	7.0	34.6	2.3	15.8	12.0	7.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	4.7	0.3	4.7
Pacific.....	100.0	75.0	24.1	32.3	0.6	18.6	4.8	7.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	27.1	0.3	27.1
The North.....	100.0	93.7	6.3	62.6	31.7	10.6	11.3	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	18.8	0.3	18.8
The South.....	100.0	92.8	7.2	29.3	23.1	3.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	5.1	0.1	5.1
The West.....	100.0	82.2	17.8	33.1	1.4	17.0	7.5	6.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	31.7	0.3	31.7
East of the Mississippi.	100.0	91.1	8.9	41.0	29.5	6.7	6.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	14.9	0.3	14.9
West of the Mississippi.	100.0	94.1	5.9	56.9	25.4	18.2	8.3	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.3	15.2	0.3	15.2

DIVISION OR SECTION.	SUGAR CROPS.				SUNDRY MINOR CROPS.			VEGETABLES.			Flowers and plants.	Nursery products.	FRUITS AND NUTS.						Forest products farms. ³	Miscellaneous. ³	
	Sugar cane.	Sorghum cane.	Sugar beets.	Maple sugar and syrup. ⁴	Total. ⁴	Broom corn.	Hemp.	Hops.	Total.	Potatoes.			Sweet potatoes and yams.	All other vegetables.	Total.	Orchard fruits. ²	Small fruits.	Tropical and subtropical fruits. ²			Grapes. ²	Nuts.^{2}
United States...	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	(3)	0.1	7.6	3.0	0.6	3.9	0.6	4.0	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	3.6	0.1
New England.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	21.4	12.4	(3)	9.1	3.3	7.0	5.2	1.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	12.5	0.1
Middle Atlantic.....	(3)	(3)	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	(3)	(3)	17.4	9.0	0.4	9.1	2.6	9.6	6.9	1.4	(3)	1.2	(3)	4.5	0.4
East North Central.....	0.1	(3)	0.2	0.2	0.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	6.9	3.4	0.1	3.5	0.6	3.0	2.2	0.5	(3)	0.3	(3)	2.1	0.1
West North Central.....	0.1	(3)	(3)	0.1	0.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	3.8	2.1	0.1	1.7	0.2	1.4	1.0	0.3	(3)	0.1	(3)	1.9	0.1
South Atlantic.....	0.5	0.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	9.8	1.9	2.2	5.7	0.3	3.8	2.1	0.6	1.0	0.1	(3)	5.5	0.1
East South Central.....	0.0	0.0	(3)	(3)	0.1	(3)	0.1	(3)	7.5	1.1	1.7	4.8	0.2	2.4	2.0	0.3	(3)	0.1	(3)	3.3	0.1
West South Central.....	3.1	0.3	(3)	(3)	0.4	0.4	(3)	(3)	4.8	0.9	1.0	3.0	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	(3)	1.6	0.1
Mountain.....	(3)	0.1	5.8	(3)	0.1	0.1	(3)	(3)	9.3	5.3	(3)	4.0	0.5	4.4	4.7	0.6	(3)	0.1	(3)	3.3	0.1
Pacific.....	(3)	(3)	1.6	(3)	1.0	(3)	(3)	1.9	8.1	3.5	0.1	4.4	0.8	1.3	9.2	1.2	6.0	3.9	1.1	3.4	0.1
The North.....	(3)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	(3)	0.1	7.5	3.0	0.1	3.5	0.9	3.3	2.4	0.6	(3)	0.3	(3)	2.8	0.1
The South.....	1.4	0.4	(3)	(3)	0.2	0.1	(3)	(3)	7.5	1.3	1.6	4.0	0.2	2.6	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	(3)	4.9	0.1
The West.....	(3)	(3)	3.2	(3)	1.2	(3)	(3)	1.2	8.5	4.2	0.1	4.2	0.7	15.5	7.6	1.0	3.8	2.5	0.7	2.7	0.1
East of the Mississippi.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	(3)	0.1	9.9	3.8	0.9	5.2	1.0	4.2	2.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	(3)	4.8	0.1
West of the Mississippi.	0.8	0.2	0.6	(3)	0.4	(3)	(3)	0.2	4.9	2.2	0.3	2.4	0.3	3.9	2.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.1	0.1

¹ Includes small amounts of grains and seeds of secondary importance.
² Crops without acreage reports.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
⁴ Includes small amounts of minor crops of secondary importance.

As might be expected in a country of such great area and diversity of agricultural conditions as the United States, there are marked differences among the various divisions and sections with respect to the character of agricultural production.

The table shows, in the first place, that there were three divisions in 1909 in each of which crops without acreage reports constituted more than one-tenth of all the crops as measured by value. In the Pacific division such crops formed nearly one-quarter (24.1 per cent) of the total and consisted mostly of fruits and nuts; in New England they contributed some-

what less than one-fifth (18.9 per cent) of the total value of all crops, and consisted largely of forest products; and, finally, in the Middle Atlantic division they contributed more than one-eighth (13.6 per cent) of the total value of crops, both fruits and nuts and forest products being of considerable importance in that division.

A rapid characterization of the agriculture in the three great sections of the country may be expressed as follows: In the North the leading crops, in order of value in 1909, were corn, hay and forage, wheat, and oats; in the South they were cotton, corn, vegetables, and hay and forage; and in the West, hay and forage,

wheat, fruits and nuts, vegetables, and oats. In each of the three sections the crops named together constituted about four-fifths of the total value of the crops produced in 1909.

Cereals contributed more than one-fourth of the total value of crops in all the divisions except New England where they formed only 7.6 per cent of the total value of crops raised in 1909. The importance of these crops was greatest in the two North Central divisions, the value forming about three-fourths (75.4 per cent) of the total value of crops in the West North Central division, and about two-thirds (65.4 per cent) in the East North Central. In the remaining six divisions the value of cereals varied from about one-fourth to about one-third of the total value of crops, being 26.2 per cent in the South Atlantic division and 34.6 per cent in the Mountain division.

Except in the Mountain and Pacific divisions, corn was the most important of the cereals as measured by value. In the East and West North Central divisions corn contributed more than one-third of the value of all crops in 1909 and in the three southern divisions it was the crop second in importance. Wheat was not first in importance in any division, but was second in the West North Central and Mountain divisions and third in the Pacific division. Oats ranked third among the several crops in the East North Central and Mountain divisions.

To further illustrate the relative importance of the principal crops from the standpoint of value in each of the individual states, a diagram (p. 542) is presented which shows the proportionate value of certain principal crops to the value of all crops in 1909.

Hay and forage is an important crop in the North and West, but not in the South. In four divisions it was the leading crop. In New England 41.9 per cent of the total value of crops raised in 1909 consisted of the value of hay and forage; in the Mountain division the proportion was 40.5 per cent, in the Middle Atlantic 31.4 per cent, and in the Pacific division 26.5 per cent. In the two North Central divisions the value of hay and forage was relatively less important; in the East North Central division it ranked second among the crops, and third in the West North Central division.

Cotton is an important crop only in the three southern divisions; its value constituted nearly one-half (49.9 per cent) of the total value of crops in the West South Central division, about two-fifths (40.8 per cent) in the South Atlantic, and over one-third (37.1 per cent) in the East South Central. Tobacco was the crop third in importance in the East South Central division.

Vegetables (including potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams) contributed more than one-fifth (21.5 per cent) of the value of all crops in New England in 1909 and over one-sixth (17.4 per cent) of the value of crops in the Middle Atlantic states. In no other division was the value of vegetables as much as one-tenth of the value of all crops. Potatoes, considered alone, was the crop second in rank in New England (forest products of farms being excluded from consideration as scarcely constituting a crop in the usual sense), and vegetables, excluding potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, ranked third in the three divisions along the Atlantic seaboard.

Fruits and nuts contributed more than one-fifth (21.4 per cent) of the total value of crops in the Pacific division and nearly one-tenth (9.6 per cent) of the value of crops in the Middle Atlantic division. The New England and the Mountain divisions are the only others where the value of fruits and nuts exceeded 5 per cent of the total value of crops in 1909. The Pacific division was the only one in which fruits and nuts were among the three leading crops.

Forest products, which are not ordinarily looked upon as a farm crop, contributed exactly one-eighth of the total value of crops in New England, and more than 5 per cent of the value of crops in the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions. Considerable amounts of these products were reported for every division, but only in the three divisions mentioned did they contribute as much as 5 per cent of the total value of all crops in 1909.

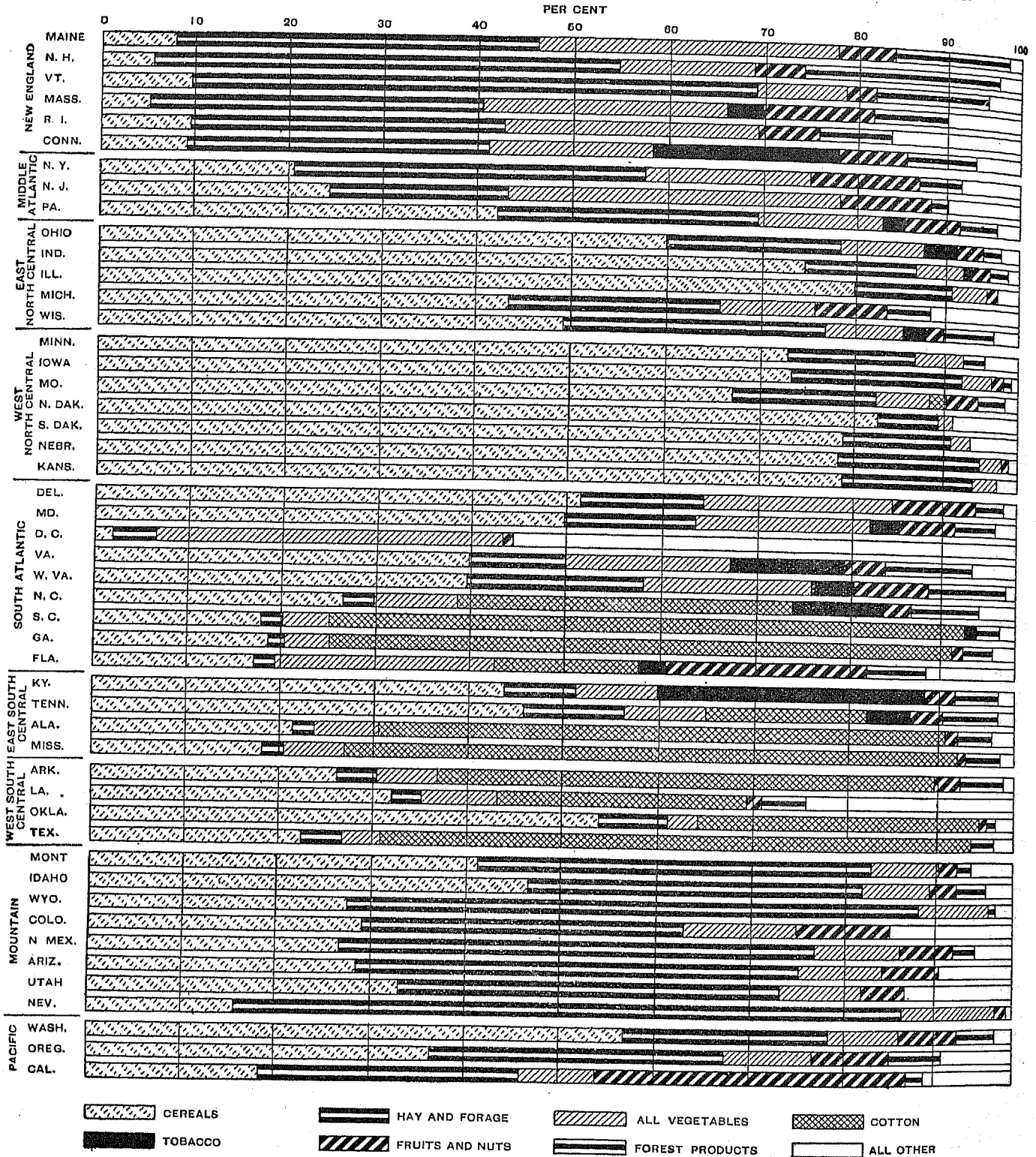
The following table names for each geographic division the crops ranking first, second, and third in value, and shows the percentage which the value of each formed of the total value of crops for the division. In this table the cereals are considered individually, and potatoes are distinguished from other vegetables, but fruits and nuts are treated as one crop.

DIVISION.	CROP RANKING FIRST IN VALUE.		CROP RANKING SECOND IN VALUE.		CROP RANKING THIRD IN VALUE.	
	Kind.	Per cent of value of all crops.	Kind.	Per cent of value of all crops.	Kind.	Per cent of value of all crops.
New England.....	Hay and forage.....	41.9	Potatoes ¹	12.4	Vegetables.....	9.1
Middle Atlantic.....	Hay and forage.....	31.4	Corn.....	10.9	Vegetables.....	8.1
East North Central.....	Corn.....	38.9	Hay and forage.....	18.5	Oats.....	13.3
West North Central.....	Corn.....	34.8	Wheat.....	25.2	Hay and forage.....	14.6
South Atlantic.....	Cotton.....	40.8	Corn.....	20.1	Vegetables.....	5.7
East South Central.....	Cotton.....	37.1	Corn.....	27.4	Tobacco.....	8.3
West South Central.....	Cotton.....	49.9	Corn.....	22.8	Hay and forage.....	4.7
Mountain.....	Hay and forage.....	40.5	Corn.....	15.8	Oats.....	12.0
Pacific.....	Hay and forage.....	26.5	Wheat.....	21.4	Wheat.....	18.6

¹ Forest products, with 12.5 per cent, being scarcely a crop in the usual sense, is not considered in this classification.

AGRICULTURE.

PROPORTION WHICH VALUE OF SPECIFIED CROPS FORMED OF VALUE OF ALL CROPS: 1909.



A number of maps are presented at the close of Chapter IX which show for each of the principal crops the distribution of the production of the crop, based on the production reported for each county in 1909. These maps were prepared for the purpose of

supplying the reader with a means of readily locating the general area in which certain crops are grown, as well as to show, comparatively, the production in each of the several states. The amounts or quantities indicated are, of course, only approximately correct.

Table 12 shows, for 1909, the percentages that the acreage of the cereals and of the several other crops with acreage reports occupied of the total improved acreage in each division and section.

Table 13 shows the proportion of the total acreage of all crops with acreage reports in each geographic division and section for 1909, occupied by each of the principal individual crops.

PERCENTAGE OF IMPROVED FARM ACREAGE IN INDIVIDUAL CROPS, BY DIVISIONS AND SECTIONS: 1909.

DIVISION OR SECTION.	Im-proved farm land.	Crops with acreage-reports.	All cere-als. ¹	OTHER GRAINS AND SEEDS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS.					Hay and forage.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	SUGAR CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS.				SUNDRY MINOR CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS.		VEGETABLES.				
				Total. ²	Dry edible beans.	Dry peas.	Peanuts.	Flaxseed.				Total. ³	Broom corn.	Total.	Potatoes.	Sweet potatoes and yams.	All other.	Small fruits.				
United States.....	100.0	65.1	40.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	15.1	0.3	6.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1
New England.....	100.0	64.2	6.5	0.2	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	52.3	0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	4.6	3.2	(⁴)	1.4	0.2
Middle Atlantic.....	100.0	59.1	25.3	0.4	0.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	29.1	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	3.8	2.5	0.1	1.2	0.2
East North Central.....	100.0	67.2	47.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	16.6	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.8	1.2	(⁴)	0.6	0.1
West North Central.....	100.0	69.8	51.0	1.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.2	16.7	(⁴)	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	(⁴)
South Atlantic.....	100.0	62.5	31.5	2.8	0.1	1.4	1.3	(⁴)	9.9	1.0	18.6	0.2	(⁴)	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1
East South Central.....	100.0	58.7	30.9	0.8	(⁴)	0.5	0.3	(⁴)	9.7	1.3	18.0	0.2	(⁴)	0.3	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	(⁴)
West South Central.....	100.0	67.4	33.4	0.4	(⁴)	0.2	0.2	(⁴)	5.6	(⁴)	25.8	0.3	(⁴)	0.2	0.6	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
Mountain.....	100.0	55.7	21.1	0.6	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3	31.2	(⁴)	0.3	1.1	1.0	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	1.1	(⁴)	0.5	(⁴)
Pacific.....	100.0	48.3	26.3	0.8	0.7	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	19.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.4	0.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.1
The North.....	100.0	67.8	46.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	0.7	18.8	0.1	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.5	1.0	(⁴)	0.5	0.1
The South.....	100.0	63.3	32.1	1.3	(⁴)	0.7	0.6	(⁴)	5.7	0.7	21.2	0.5	(⁴)	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1
The West.....	100.0	51.4	24.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	(⁴)	0.1	24.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.7	0.7	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.4	0.9	(⁴)	0.5	0.1
East of Mississippi.....	100.0	63.2	36.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	(⁴)	14.9	0.6	7.8	0.2	(⁴)	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	2.2	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.1
West of Mississippi.....	100.0	66.6	43.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	0.8	15.3	(⁴)	5.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	(⁴)

¹ For corresponding percentages for important individual cereals, see Tables 15 for corn, 22 for wheat, and 28 for oats in Chapter LX.
² Includes small amounts for grains and seeds not shown separately.
³ Includes small amounts for hops, hemp, and other minor crops not shown separately.
⁴ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE OF CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS IN INDIVIDUAL CROPS, BY DIVISIONS AND SECTIONS: 1909.

DIVISION OR SECTION.	Total acreage of crops with acreage reports.	ALL CEREALS.						Other grains and seeds with acreage reports.	Hay and forage.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	SUGAR CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS.				VEGETABLES.			Small fruits.
		Total.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.					Total.	Sugar beets.	Sorghum cane.	Sugar cane.	Total.	Potatoes.	Sweet potatoes and yams.	
United States.....	100.0	61.5	31.6	14.2	11.3	2.5	0.7	1.7	23.2	0.4	10.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.1
New England.....	100.0	10.1	3.9	0.1	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	81.5	0.5	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	7.2	5.0	(⁴)	0.3
Middle Atlantic.....	100.0	42.9	12.5	9.2	14.5	0.5	2.7	0.7	49.2	0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	6.4	4.2	0.1	0.3
East North Central.....	100.0	70.8	36.6	11.8	18.8	1.7	1.6	1.1	24.7	0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	2.7	1.8	(⁴)	0.1
West North Central.....	100.0	73.0	31.3	22.6	13.7	4.2	0.4	1.9	23.9	(⁴)	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)	3.7	0.8	1.0	0.1
South Atlantic.....	100.0	50.5	37.6	7.4	4.5	0.1	0.5	4.4	9.4	1.6	29.7	0.4	(⁴)	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6
East South Central.....	100.0	52.7	43.9	5.1	3.4	(⁴)	0.2	1.4	9.7	2.2	30.7	0.8	(⁴)	0.6	0.2	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
West South Central.....	100.0	49.6	38.0	4.0	3.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.7	8.3	(⁴)	35.2	1.2	(⁴)	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.9	(⁴)
Mountain.....	100.0	37.9	5.2	14.5	13.1	3.5	0.4	1.2	56.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.9	1.9	0.1	(⁴)	2.8	1.6	(⁴)	0.1
Pacific.....	100.0	54.6	0.9	31.6	7.5	13.9	0.2	1.6	39.6	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.8	0.8	(⁴)	(⁴)	2.8	1.6	(⁴)	0.2
The North.....	100.0	68.2	30.6	17.6	15.1	3.0	1.0	1.5	27.7	0.1	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	2.2	1.5	(⁴)	0.1
The South.....	100.0	50.7	39.5	5.4	3.7	(⁴)	0.2	2.1	9.0	1.1	33.5	0.8	(⁴)	0.3	0.5	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.1
The West.....	100.0	47.0	2.9	23.8	10.1	9.2	0.3	1.4	47.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.3	1.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	2.8	1.7	(⁴)	0.1
East of the Mississippi River.....	100.0	57.4	34.1	8.9	11.8	0.8	1.2	1.8	23.5	0.9	12.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.5	1.8	0.4	0.1
West of the Mississippi River.....	100.0	64.8	29.6	18.5	10.9	3.8	0.3	1.5	23.0	(⁴)	8.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.1	(⁴)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

No detailed discussion of these tables is necessary because the distribution of the acreage of the different crops in each division and section is similar to the distribution of value shown in Table 10. The most noteworthy difference is that in two of the three southern divisions in 1909 the acreage in corn exceeded that in cotton, although in each the value of the cotton crop was much greater than that of the corn crop.

Relative importance of the divisions and sections in the production of leading crops: 1909.—Table 14 shows, for the cereals as a group and for the several other crops with acreage reports, the distribution of the

acreage, by divisions and sections. The distribution of all improved land and of the total known crop acreage is also given. The cereals in this table are given only as a whole, the figures for the individual cereals being shown in Table 13. It may be noted that the distribution of the acreage of the several crops covered by Table 14 is substantially the same as that of their value. It should be borne in mind that the differences among the divisions as to their proportion of the total acreage of certain crops are largely due to differences in total land area, and particularly to differences in their total acreage of improved farm land.

Table 14

PER CENT OF TOTAL ACREAGE: 1909

DIVISION OR SECTION.	Improved farm land.		Crops with acreage reports.				Other grains and seeds with acreage reports.				Hay and forage.		Sugar crops with acreage reports.			Sundry minor crops with acreage reports.			Vegetables.					
	All crops.	Crops with acreage reports.	All cereals.	Dry edible beans.	Dry peas.	Peanuts.	Flaxseed.	Hay and forage.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Total.	Sugar beets.	Sorghum cane.	Sugar cane.	Broom corn.	Hemp.	Hops.	Total.	Potatoes.	Sweet potatoes and yams.	All other vegetables.	Small fruits.	Flowers and plants.	Nursery products.
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England.....	1.5	1.5	0.2	2.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	5.3	1.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2	4.7	6.4	(1)	3.7	3.7	5.1	12.5	3.3	
Middle Atlantic.....	6.1	5.0	3.9	14.6	0.3	(1)	(1)	11.8	3.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	(1)	(1)	26.9	15.7	19.9	3.7	12.9	20.3	35.3	17.0		
East North Central.....	18.6	19.2	22.1	52.6	17.4	(1)	0.5	20.4	13.3	10.5	27.5	7.8	(1)	(1)	4.5	0.1	23.2	30.1	2.1	13.9	20.9	21.1	17.1	
West North Central.....	34.3	36.8	43.7	1.1	2.1	(1)	97.4	37.9	0.4	0.7	3.7	16.4	(1)	(1)	0.2	(1)	16.5	21.4	2.4	13.4	13.1	6.5	29.6	
South Atlantic.....	10.1	9.7	8.0	3.1	51.2	72.9	(1)	4.0	37.6	28.1	9.4	(1)	14.1	12.0	(1)	(1)	16.0	0.5	46.1	21.6	16.7	8.1	12.4	
East South Central.....	9.2	8.3	7.1	2.3	15.6	15.4	(1)	4.4	43.3	24.7	15.8	0.1	34.0	10.9	0.6	89.6	(1)	8.9	3.3	25.1	7.1	3.4	10.1	
West South Central.....	12.2	12.6	10.2	6.4	10.6	11.6	0.1	4.5	0.1	46.9	37.6	0.2	20.0	77.0	3.1	1.0	7.3	3.2	19.7	9.9	7.0	3.4	7.1	
Mountain.....	3.3	2.8	1.8	3.2	2.2	(1)	2.0	6.9	(1)	(1)	13.4	45.5	1.5	(1)	0.4	3.9	72.9	4.3	4.6	0.8	4.6	8.1	10.3	
Pacific.....	4.6	3.4	3.0	19.2	0.5	(1)	(1)	5.8	(1)	(1)	6.4	22.6	0.2	(1)	0.4	3.9	72.9	4.3	4.6	0.8	4.6	8.1	10.3	
The North.....	60.6	63.1	70.0	70.4	19.0	0.1	97.9	75.4	18.9	0.3	17.3	31.6	24.3	(1)	20.4	4.9	27.0	60.1	77.7	8.2	48.7	69.3	75.6	
The South.....	31.5	30.6	25.3	6.0	77.4	90.9	0.1	11.9	81.1	90.7	62.8	0.4	74.1	100.0	70.1	90.2	0.1	32.2	33.0	90.9	44.0	30.8	15.5	
The West.....	7.9	6.3	4.8	23.6	2.7	(1)	2.0	12.7	(1)	(1)	19.9	68.0	1.7	(1)	3.5	4.9	72.9	7.7	9.3	0.9	7.3	9.9	9.4	
East of the Mississippi River.....	45.6	44.3	41.3	74.3	84.5	83.3	0.5	44.9	90.4	52.8	17.3	31.6	24.3	(1)	20.4	4.9	27.0	60.1	77.7	8.2	48.7	69.3	75.6	
West of the Mississippi River.....	54.4	55.7	58.7	25.2	15.5	11.7	90.5	55.1	0.6	47.2	64.2	28.1	56.0	22.9	87.4	5.7	72.9	31.6	66.2	77.0	69.4	30.1	19.3	

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The acreage of cereals taken as a group, of hay and forage, and of vegetables taken as a group, is widely though by no means evenly distributed through the country. Cotton and sugar cane are practically confined to the South and nearly all the tobacco is raised east of the Mississippi River. Among the minor crops peanuts and sweet potatoes and yams are almost entirely, and hemp is very largely, confined to the South; hops are practically restricted to two divisions, the Pacific and the Middle Atlantic; flaxseed is mainly confined to the West North Central division; while the other minor crops are in most cases largely concentrated in three or four divisions.

The distribution, by divisions and sections, of the value of the more important crops without acreage reports is given in Table 15.

Table 15

PER CENT OF TOTAL VALUE: 1909

DIVISION OR SECTION.	Crops with no acreage reports.										
	All crops.	Crops with acreage reports.	Total.	Crops with no acreage reports.							Forest products.
				Seeds.	Maple sugar and sirup.	Orchard fruits.	Grapes.	Tropical fruits.	Nuts.		
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
New England.....	2.6	2.3	6.5	0.3	27.2	6.2	0.5	(1)	0.5	9.0	
Middle Atlantic.....	7.6	7.1	13.9	2.3	33.1	20.3	22.5	(1)	3.9	9.8	
East North Central.....	20.4	20.7	16.7	40.4	36.3	17.3	14.2	(1)	1.7	16.5	
West North Central.....	26.4	27.7	10.3	36.5	0.9	10.5	5.3	(1)	2.2	10.2	
South Atlantic.....	13.5	13.3	16.7	1.3	1.3	11.2	4.1	29.3	4.7	22.5	
East South Central.....	10.0	10.0	10.1	3.9	0.2	7.0	1.6	0.8	3.6	15.0	
West South Central.....	11.5	11.2	6.8	1.6	(1)	3.5	1.4	1.8	16.3	10.8	
Mountain.....	3.0	3.0	2.9	6.4	(1)	5.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.3	
Pacific.....	5.1	4.2	16.4	7.4	(1)	18.4	40.9	67.8	66.9	4.0	
The North.....	56.9	57.7	47.2	79.4	98.0	53.3	42.4	(1)	8.3	45.5	
The South.....	35.0	35.1	33.6	6.8	2.0	22.8	7.1	31.9	24.6	48.3	
The West.....	8.1	7.2	19.2	13.8	(1)	23.0	50.5	68.1	67.1	6.2	
East of the Mississippi.....	54.1	53.3	48.8	48.2	99.0	61.9	42.9	80.1	14.4	72.8	
West of the Mississippi.....	45.9	46.7	36.2	51.8	1.0	38.1	57.1	69.9	85.6	27.2	

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The production of seeds (grass seed and flower and vegetable seeds) is largely concentrated in the two North Central divisions; that of maple sugar and sirup

in the East North Central, Middle Atlantic, and New England divisions; that of grapes in the Pacific, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central; that of tropical fruits in the Pacific and South Atlantic; that of nuts in the Pacific and West South Central; while that of orchard fruits and forest products is more evenly distributed.

Acreage and value of all crops, by states: 1909 and 1899.—Table 16 presents, by states, for 1909 and 1899, the acreage and value of crops with acreage reports, and the total value of all crops, together with amounts and percentages of increase or decrease. The map on page 546 shows the distribution of the value of all farm crops among the states.

When judged by total value of crops raised, Illinois was the most important agricultural state both in 1909 and in 1899; the total value of all crops in that state in 1909 was \$372,270,000 and in 1899, \$214,833,000. There was only one other state, Iowa, where the total value of crops raised in 1909 exceeded \$300,000,000. In 7 states, Texas, Ohio, Georgia, Missouri, Kansas, New York, and Indiana, the total value of crops was between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000. In 17 other states the value of crops in 1909 exceeded \$100,000,000 each.

Among the 26 states having a value of crops in excess of \$100,000,000 each were all of the 12 states in the two North Central divisions; 2 of the 3 states in the Middle Atlantic; 4 of the 8 in the South Atlantic; all the 4 in the East South Central; 3 of the 4 in the West South Central; and 1 of the 3 in the Pacific, no state in the New England or in the Mountain division being included in the 26.

The absolute increase between 1899 and 1909 in the value of all crops produced exceeded \$100,000,000 in seven states, namely: Illinois (\$157,438,000), Georgia (\$140,250,000), Texas (\$131,169,000), North Dakota (\$126,595,000), Iowa (\$119,114,000), Nebraska

SUMMARY FOR ALL CROPS.

(\$103,656,000), and Kansas (\$101,337,000); it exceeded \$10,000,000 in each of the states of the Middle Atlantic, the East and West North Central, the East and West South Central, and the Pacific divisions, as well as in one state in the New England division (Maine) and in four in the Mountain division; the increase exceeded \$1,000,000 in every state except Rhode Island.

ions, as well as in one state in the New England division (Maine) and in four in the Mountain division; the increase exceeded \$1,000,000 in every state except Rhode Island.

ALL FARM CROPS—ACREAGE AND VALUE, BY STATES: 1909 AND 1899.

Table 16	ACREAGE OF CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS.				VALUE OF CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS.				VALUE OF ALL CROPS.				
	STATE.	1909	1899	Increase. ¹		1909	1899	Increase. ¹		1909	1899	Increase. ¹	
				Amount.	Per cent.			Amount.	Per cent.			Amount.	Per cent.
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine	1,588,065	1,543,277	44,788	2.9	\$31,440,042	\$18,432,041	\$13,008,001	70.6	\$39,317,647	\$21,954,054	\$17,363,593	79.1	
New Hampshire	593,093	688,107	-95,014	-13.8	11,441,698	9,153,332	2,288,366	25.0	15,976,175	12,272,232	3,703,943	30.2	
Vermont	1,203,795	1,203,513	282	(2)	21,877,148	14,933,548	6,943,600	45.9	27,446,830	18,170,279	9,276,551	51.1	
Massachusetts	654,544	735,134	-80,590	-10.9	27,062,235	19,833,681	7,168,554	36.0	31,948,096	23,137,544	8,790,551	38.0	
Rhode Island	84,207	92,415	-8,208	-8.9	3,410,412	2,679,676	730,736	27.3	3,937,077	3,049,321	887,756	29.5	
Connecticut	534,846	603,357	-68,511	-11.4	19,106,472	14,227,786	4,878,686	34.7	22,487,999	16,626,559	5,862,440	35.3	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York	8,387,731	9,041,109	-653,468	-7.2	174,475,689	127,872,299	46,603,390	36.4	209,168,236	149,918,353	59,249,883	39.5	
New Jersey	1,114,903	1,212,772	-97,869	-8.1	37,003,915	24,615,573	12,388,342	50.3	40,340,491	27,916,841	12,423,650	44.5	
Pennsylvania	7,820,592	8,365,475	-544,883	-6.4	147,955,288	111,233,656	36,721,632	33.0	166,739,898	126,994,141	39,745,757	31.3	
E. NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	11,431,610	11,614,165	-182,555	-1.6	215,250,975	141,943,986	73,306,989	51.6	230,337,981	156,552,358	73,785,623	46.9	
Indiana	11,331,395	11,134,720	196,675	1.8	197,395,322	111,730,411	85,664,911	73.1	204,208,812	127,502,274	76,706,538	66.7	
Illinois	20,273,916	20,519,034	-245,118	-1.2	302,464,951	207,355,825	155,109,126	74.8	372,270,470	214,532,706	157,737,764	73.9	
Michigan	8,198,578	7,741,175	457,403	5.9	141,976,000	80,455,649	61,520,351	76.5	162,004,681	92,625,715	69,378,966	68.3	
Wisconsin	8,555,080	8,214,711	340,369	4.1	134,901,875	81,263,632	53,638,243	66.0	148,359,216	88,142,349	60,216,867	68.3	
W. NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota	14,731,464	15,119,570	-388,106	-2.6	185,832,198	112,420,730	73,411,468	65.3	193,451,474	115,694,937	77,756,537	67.2	
Iowa	20,874,925	21,985,377	-1,110,452	-7.3	304,491,033	189,013,033	115,477,994	61.1	314,666,258	195,522,517	119,143,741	60.9	
Missouri	14,335,538	14,351,177	-15,639	-0.1	205,236,256	118,230,900	91,046,356	80.4	220,663,724	121,455,026	99,208,698	51.7	
North Dakota	15,888,750	7,821,705	8,067,045	103.1	180,279,572	53,911,419	126,368,153	234.4	180,635,520	54,040,817	126,594,703	234.3	
South Dakota	12,220,742	8,843,905	3,376,837	38.3	124,400,739	44,062,846	80,337,893	182.7	125,507,249	44,175,615	81,331,634	184.1	
Nebraska	17,231,205	15,044,428	2,186,777	14.5	192,741,710	91,139,037	101,602,673	111.5	194,125,632	92,469,326	101,656,306	112.1	
Kansas	19,900,750	18,077,048	1,823,702	10.1	211,485,723	110,290,785	101,194,938	91.7	214,559,597	113,522,693	101,036,904	89.3	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware	438,522	437,168	1,354	0.3	8,489,539	5,713,085	2,776,454	48.6	9,121,809	6,275,360	2,846,449	45.4	
Maryland	1,931,972	1,940,093	-8,121	-0.4	39,690,648	27,655,785	12,034,863	43.5	43,920,149	20,216,969	23,703,180	45.4	
Dist. of Columbia	2,982	3,396	-414	-12.2	541,996	607,834	-125,838	-18.8	660,206	660,206	-122,730	-18.3	
Virginia	4,256,226	4,345,537	-89,311	-2.1	80,454,239	52,100,698	34,353,541	65.9	100,531,157	58,701,742	41,829,415	71.3	
West Virginia	1,874,382	1,992,403	-118,021	-5.9	33,120,053	20,805,107	12,314,946	59.2	49,374,776	23,696,189	25,678,587	57.1	
North Carolina	5,737,937	5,609,144	127,793	2.3	127,622,063	62,225,162	65,396,906	105.4	142,890,192	68,624,912	74,265,280	108.2	
South Carolina	5,152,845	4,722,151	430,694	9.1	136,318,422	56,613,543	79,699,879	140.8	141,983,354	58,900,413	83,082,941	141.1	
Georgia	9,662,383	8,267,290	1,395,093	16.9	214,463,237	82,450,015	132,013,222	160.1	226,598,496	86,345,343	140,253,153	162.4	
Florida	1,223,078	1,019,985	203,110	19.9	26,350,280	11,463,006	14,707,214	126.3	36,141,864	19,409,580	16,732,284	167.8	
E. SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	6,046,819	6,349,926	-303,107	-4.8	125,880,988	72,505,538	53,375,450	73.6	138,973,167	78,962,845	60,010,262	76.0	
Tennessee	6,365,143	6,650,504	-285,361	-4.7	108,517,537	63,943,034	44,573,663	69.7	120,708,211	70,745,242	49,962,969	70.6	
Alabama	7,205,239	6,714,786	490,453	7.3	135,462,673	70,119,129	65,343,544	93.9	144,287,347	73,100,720	71,186,627	97.1	
Mississippi	6,158,719	5,570,380	588,339	10.6	139,129,139	81,368,341	57,760,798	71.0	147,316,621	84,883,776	62,432,845	73.5	
W. SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	5,376,484	5,017,894	358,590	7.1	109,332,380	55,431,900	53,900,471	97.2	119,419,025	59,272,212	60,146,813	101.5	
Louisiana	3,586,348	3,408,944	177,404	5.2	73,002,698	60,959,969	12,042,729	19.8	77,336,143	62,454,543	14,881,600	23.4	
Oklahoma	11,921,670	6,317,719	5,603,959	88.7	130,502,155	42,778,258	87,723,897	205.1	124,454,405	43,759,824	80,694,581	205.0	
Texas	18,389,092	15,112,549	3,276,543	21.7	287,295,880	161,842,203	125,453,677	77.5	298,133,466	166,964,711	131,168,755	78.6	
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana	1,848,113	1,146,093	702,020	61.3	28,459,747	10,449,769	18,009,978	172.4	29,714,563	10,692,515	19,022,048	177.9	
Idaho	1,638,479	918,124	720,355	78.5	32,007,527	8,866,637	23,141,870	273.7	34,357,851	9,267,261	25,090,590	276.7	
Wyoming	786,650	435,621	351,029	80.6	9,791,839	3,085,621	6,706,218	216.3	10,622,961	3,133,723	7,489,238	219.8	
Colorado	2,614,312	1,549,503	1,064,809	68.7	45,795,093	16,389,714	29,405,379	179.4	50,974,958	16,970,588	34,004,370	200.4	
New Mexico	632,769	196,023	436,746	222.3	8,076,854	2,798,108	5,278,746	188.7	8,922,397	3,064,547	5,857,850	191.2	
Arizona	190,982	106,781	80,201	26.7	4,958,938	2,249,407	2,709,531	120.5	5,496,872	2,472,348	3,024,524	122.3	
Utah	755,370	669,824	85,546	12.8	17,488,271	7,794,305	9,693,966	124.4	18,484,615	8,242,985	10,241,630	124.2	
Nevada	392,387	326,526	65,861	20.2	5,780,037	2,845,096	2,934,941	103.2	5,923,536	2,887,569	3,035,967	106.1	
PACIFIC:													
Washington	3,431,273	1,001,381	1,529,892	80.5	70,770,261	21,487,785	49,282,476	229.4	78,927,053	23,532,150	55,394,903	235.4	
Oregon	2,281,288	2,027,856	253,432	12.5	42,293,157	19,396,848	22,896,309	118.0	49,040,725	21,806,687	27,234,038	124.9	
California	4,924,733	6,434,434	-1,509,701	-23.5	100,409,039	64,583,063	35,825,976	55.5	153,111,013	95,865,712	57,245,301	60.6	

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

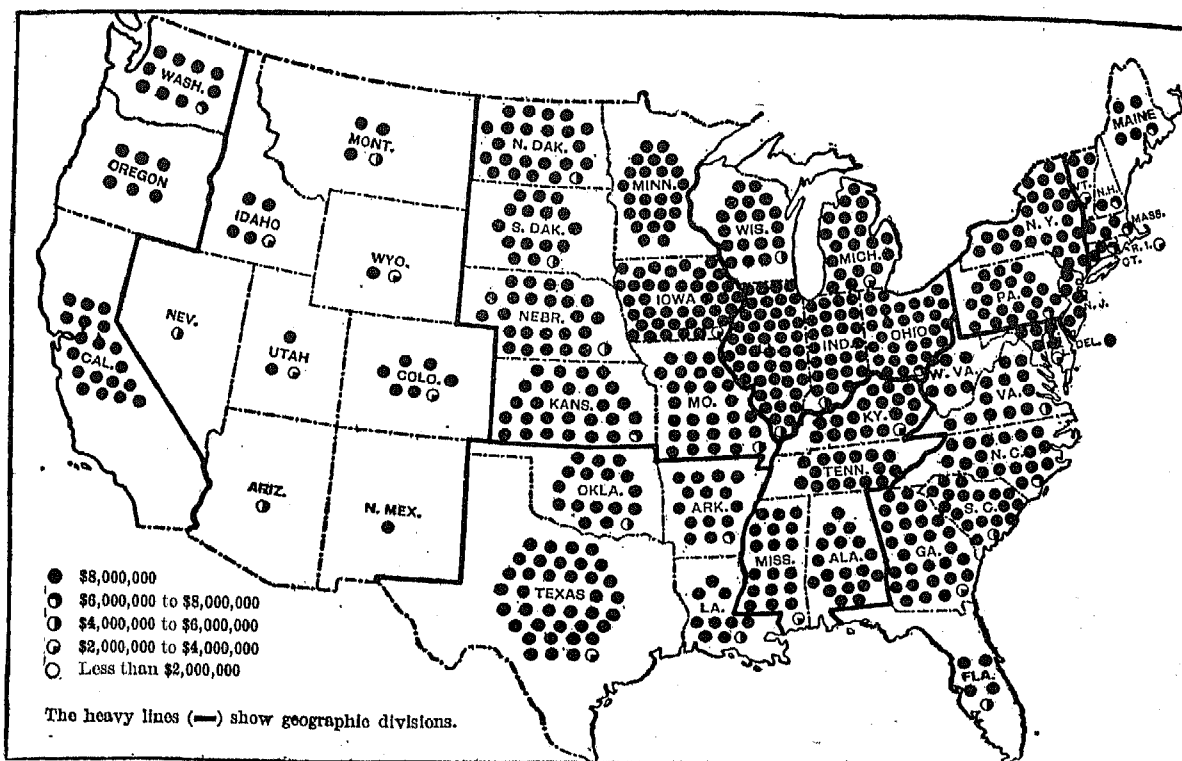
² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

³ Includes Indian Territory.

The percentage of increase in the value of all crops between 1899 and 1909 was greatest in Idaho (270.7 per cent); Washington, with 235.4 per cent, was next, followed in order by North Dakota (234.3 per cent), Wyoming (219.8 per cent), Oklahoma (205 per cent), and Colorado (200.4 per cent). Most of the states with very high percentages of increase had comparatively small aggregate crop values in 1899 and show absolute increases that are not exceptionally great. Georgia, North Dakota, and Nebraska are the only states where the increase in the value of all crops between 1899 and 1909 exceeded \$100,000,000 and was also more than 100 per cent.

Of the states in the West every one except California shows an increase in the value of all crops of over 100 per cent; of the states in the South, four on the Atlantic coast (Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina) and two in the Southwest (Oklahoma and Arkansas) more than doubled the value of their crops during the last decade; but of the states in the North only three, North and South Dakota and Nebraska, show an increase of more than 100 per cent in the value of their crops. No state in the New England, Middle Atlantic, or East North Central divisions shows an increase in the value of crops as great as that for the United States as a whole (83 per cent).

ALL FARM CROPS—VALUE, BY STATES: 1909.



While there was no state reporting a decrease in the total value of crops in 1909 as compared with 1899, there were 18 states reporting a decrease in known crop acreage.¹ It may be noted that 9 of the 13 original states are among those reporting losses in crop acreage. Of the Western states, California is the only one reporting a decrease and of the Southern states, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Maryland reported decreases, while of the Northern states a majority reported decreases in crop acreage, the four states on the western boundary of the West North Central division (North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas) being the only ones in the North to report a higher percentage of increase in crop acreage than the United States as a whole. During the decade there was an increase of over 1,000,000 acres in land devoted to crops in North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, Washington, Georgia, and Colorado. New Mexico reported the highest percentage of gain, 222.8, followed by North Dakota, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Washington, and Idaho. In Iowa and in California the loss in acreage

reported was over 1,500,000, and in New York and Pennsylvania it exceeded 500,000. In California the increase in the acreage of fruit and nut crops doubtless in part if not wholly offset the decrease in crops for which acreage was reported. Besides these 4 states 14 others reported less land in crops for which acreage was reported in 1909 than in 1899. The relative decrease was greatest in California, followed by New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

GENERAL TABLES.

Table 17 gives, by divisions and states, the average value per acre of all crops with acreage reports and the average value per farm of all crops, including those without acreage reports for 1909 and 1899.

Table 18 gives, for 1909 and 1899, the acreage and value of each important crop, by divisions and states, together with percentages of increase or decrease.

Table 19 shows the percentages of improved land occupied by each leading crop in each division and state at the censuses of 1879, 1889, 1899, and 1909.

Table 20 shows, for 1909 and 1899, the per cent distribution of the total value of all crops among the principal crops, by divisions and states.

¹The District of Columbia is not included in this statement.

SUMMARY FOR ALL CROPS.

AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS, AND AVERAGE VALUE PER FARM FOR ALL CROPS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1909 AND 1899.

Table 17 DIVISION OR STATE.	AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE OF CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS.		AVERAGE VALUE OF ALL FARM CROPS PER FARM.		DIVISION OR STATE.	AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE OF CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS.		AVERAGE VALUE OF ALL FARM CROPS PER FARM.	
	1909	1899	1909	1899		1909	1899	1909	1899
United States.....	\$16.30	\$9.77	\$863	\$523					
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:					SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
New England.....	24.56	16.31	747	496	Delaware.....	19.36	13.07	842	648
Middle Atlantic.....	20.74	14.16	889	628	Maryland.....	20.54	14.25	898	657
East North Central.....	17.53	10.52	994	594	District of Columbia.....	181.76	196.65	2,518	2,488
West North Central.....	12.24	7.05	1,303	695	Virginia.....	20.31	11.99	546	350
South Atlantic.....	22.23	11.29	667	363	West Virginia.....	17.67	10.44	418	277
East South Central.....	19.77	11.37	529	341	North Carolina.....	22.28	11.09	563	305
West South Central.....	15.28	10.75	666	441	South Carolina.....	26.45	11.99	805	379
Mountain.....	17.20	10.05	893	560	Georgia.....	22.20	9.97	779	384
Pacific.....	20.07	10.18	1,480	994	Florida.....	21.54	11.42	723	331
NEW ENGLAND:					EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Maine.....	19.80	11.94	655	370	Kentucky.....	20.82	11.42	536	336
New Hampshire.....	19.29	13.30	591	419	Tennessee.....	17.05	9.57	491	315
Vermont.....	18.17	12.46	839	549	Alabama.....	18.87	10.44	549	328
Massachusetts.....	41.33	27.06	865	614	Mississippi.....	22.59	14.61	537	384
Rhode Island.....	40.50	29.00	744	553	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Connecticut.....	35.84	23.58	839	617	Arkansas.....	20.34	11.05	556	332
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:					Louisiana.....	20.36	17.88	642	540
New York.....	20.80	14.14	970	661	Oklahoma.....	10.95	6.77	702	405
New Jersey.....	33.19	20.30	1,205	806	Texas.....	15.62	10.71	714	474
Pennsylvania.....	18.90	13.30	780	566	MOUNTAIN:				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:					Montana.....	15.40	9.12	1,134	800
Ohio.....	18.83	12.22	847	567	Idaho.....	19.53	9.33	1,115	530
Indiana.....	17.07	10.03	948	552	Wyoming.....	12.45	7.11	912	514
Illinois.....	17.88	10.11	1,478	813	Colorado.....	17.52	10.58	1,104	687
Michigan.....	17.32	10.39	783	456	New Mexico.....	12.76	14.27	250	249
Wisconsin.....	15.77	9.89	838	519	Arizona.....	25.97	14.92	596	426
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:					Utah.....	23.15	11.64	853	425
Minnesota.....	12.61	7.44	1,230	748	Nevada.....	14.73	8.71	2,203	1,322
Iowa.....	14.94	8.60	1,450	855	PACIFIC:				
Missouri.....	14.25	7.89	796	426	Washington.....	20.63	11.30	1,405	709
North Dakota.....	11.35	6.89	2,429	1,192	Oregon.....	18.54	9.57	1,078	608
South Dakota.....	10.17	4.98	1,616	839	California.....	20.39	10.04	1,736	1,315
Nebraska.....	11.19	6.06	1,512	761					
Kansas.....	10.63	6.10	1,208	656					

PRINCIPAL CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS—ACRES AND VALUE, WITH

[A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

Table 18			CEREALS.							
DIVISION OR STATE.	Improved land in farms (acres).	Value of all farm crops.	Total.		Corn.		Oats.		Wheat.	
			Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.
UNITED STATES										
1909	478,451,750	\$5,487,161,223	191,395,963	\$2,665,539,714	98,382,605	\$1,438,553,910	35,159,441	\$414,697,422	44,282,592	\$657,656,801
1899	414,498,487	2,998,704,412	184,982,220	1,482,603,049	94,013,673	828,192,388	29,539,698	217,098,584	52,588,574	369,948,330
Per cent of increase	15.4	83.0	3.5	79.8	3.7	78.7	19.0	91.0	—15.8	77.8
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS										
NEW ENGLAND.										
1909	7,254,004	141,113,820	468,617	10,664,840	182,065	5,560,074	223,221	4,027,338	4,893	122,532
1899	8,134,403	95,220,019	505,327	7,722,703	108,377	3,970,367	212,737	2,705,240	9,237	147,742
Per cent of increase	-10.8	48.2	-7.3	38.1	-8.2	39.8	5.0	48.9	-47.0	-17.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.										
1909	20,820,804	416,248,025	7,430,170	123,246,651	2,158,554	45,434,191	2,518,886	33,111,736	1,598,325	31,665,041
1899	30,786,211	304,829,335	8,452,125	2,032,036	2,434,743	35,612,050	2,579,559	24,515,326	2,204,584	22,368,423
Per cent of increase	-4.8	36.5	-12.1	33.9	-11.3	27.0	-2.4	35.1	-27.5	41.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.										
1909	88,947,228	1,117,182,180	42,305,757	731,015,347	21,910,191	434,424,336	11,225,445	149,004,329	7,038,864	121,885,650
1899	86,670,271	674,955,402	43,553,749	428,806,352	21,590,200	248,570,575	10,087,121	81,881,022	10,410,893	85,061,479
Per cent of increase	2.6	65.5	-2.0	70.5	1.5	74.8	11.3	82.0	-32.4	43.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.										
1909	164,284,862	1,445,009,494	83,705,743	1,080,912,479	35,045,297	503,264,949	15,710,405	162,647,073	25,863,556	363,923,163
1899	135,643,828	736,910,961	75,771,140	547,290,135	35,529,298	286,872,473	12,109,758	70,970,330	25,085,308	159,281,259
Per cent of increase	21.1	96.2	10.5	99.1	1.2	75.4	29.7	103.4	3.1	128.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC.										
1909	48,479,733	742,105,246	15,282,740	194,406,951	11,386,984	149,479,304	1,368,832	13,388,578	2,241,345	28,725,004
1899	49,100,226	348,918,717	16,964,662	111,008,436	12,024,742	79,400,051	1,268,061	5,869,087	3,368,872	22,903,064
Per cent of increase	5.2	112.7	-0.9	75.1	-5.3	88.2	7.9	128.1	-33.5	26.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.										
1909	43,046,846	551,282,286	13,575,676	173,832,011	11,328,268	150,075,013	870,762	6,535,286	1,315,243	15,851,025
1899	40,237,337	307,782,583	15,001,370	114,340,049	11,713,504	93,440,189	855,842	3,317,185	2,987,483	17,336,440
Per cent of increase	9.2	79.1	-13.0	52.0	-8.3	61.6	1.7	97.0	-56.0	-8.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.										
1909	58,204,273	628,343,039	19,468,212	104,958,491	14,912,067	143,035,538	1,276,534	12,764,241	1,556,087	17,278,606
1899	39,770,530	332,651,290	15,019,053	109,908,022	11,181,133	78,023,653	1,472,449	8,590,119	2,034,687	18,547,955
Per cent of increase	46.5	88.9	22.3	77.3	33.4	83.3	-13.3	48.6	-47.0	-6.8
MOUNTAIN.										
1909	15,915,002	163,897,753	3,354,074	56,779,935	463,001	4,587,706	1,164,204	19,673,773	1,285,360	25,939,395
1899	8,402,576	56,731,556	1,936,080	16,220,286	160,211	1,330,780	412,190	4,704,766	942,858	8,715,518
Per cent of increase	89.4	188.9	104.0	250.1	189.6	244.8	182.4	318.2	36.3	197.5
PACIFIC.										
1909	22,038,008	281,078,791	5,804,374	60,662,100	95,248	1,792,208	801,062	13,545,068	3,359,419	52,275,389
1899	18,753,105	140,704,549	6,577,790	55,137,630	81,405	900,850	541,981	5,544,894	4,644,886	35,565,648
Per cent of increase	17.5	99.8	-11.8	64.4	17.0	86.5	47.8	144.3	-27.7	47.0
NEW ENGLAND.										
Maine										
1909	2,360,657	39,317,047	159,610	3,100,902	15,213	434,834	120,991	2,293,947	3,407	91,554
1899	2,389,889	21,054,054	160,890	2,138,203	10,856	326,824	108,661	1,374,573	6,697	107,996
Per cent of increase	-1.1	79.1	-4.4	45.0	-0.7	33.0	11.3	66.9	-48.9	-14.8
New Hampshire										
1909	929,185	15,076,175	32,028	879,031	19,814	621,306	10,860	216,938	70	1,406
1899	1,076,879	12,272,232	42,335	774,243	25,694	538,738	12,889	184,025	271	3,428
Per cent of increase	-13.7	30.2	-22.2	13.0	-22.0	15.3	-13.7	17.9	-74.2	-59.0
Vermont										
1909	1,033,065	27,440,836	134,611	2,651,877	42,887	1,102,222	71,510	1,169,223	678	14,279
1899	2,120,024	18,170,279	160,127	2,440,585	60,033	1,180,505	73,372	941,711	1,796	29,078
Per cent of increase	-23.2	51.1	-15.9	8.4	-20.3	-6.0	-2.5	24.2	-62.2	-59.9
Massachusetts										
1909	1,104,501	31,948,095	55,267	1,617,131	41,755	1,372,144	7,927	157,381	109	2,615
1899	1,292,132	23,157,544	53,885	922,127	39,131	771,277	6,702	84,350	95	1,515
Per cent of increase	-9.9	38.0	3.5	75.4	6.7	77.9	18.3	85.5	(^c)	68.0
Rhode Island										
1909	178,344	3,937,077	12,112	376,097	9,679	335,629	1,726	28,661	13	211
1899	187,354	3,040,321	10,552	189,057	8,149	164,138	1,530	16,631	15	245
Per cent of increase	-4.8	29.5	14.8	98.3	18.8	104.5	12.8	72.3	(^c)	-13.9
Connecticut										
1909	988,252	22,487,090	74,083	2,039,211	52,717	1,093,939	10,207	161,188	616	12,567
1899	1,064,525	16,625,589	72,032	1,251,888	47,914	994,885	9,883	103,459	393	6,060
Per cent of increase	-7.2	35.3	2.8	62.9	10.0	70.3	3.3	55.8	56.7	106.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.										
New York										
1909	14,844,039	209,168,236	2,602,461	43,099,988	512,442	11,439,169	1,302,508	17,977,155	289,130	7,175,523
1899	15,509,986	149,918,353	3,125,077	34,284,705	658,652	9,181,782	1,329,753	12,929,092	557,738	7,339,597
Per cent of increase	-4.8	39.5	-10.7	25.7	-22.2	24.6	-2.0	39.0	-48.2	-2.1
New Jersey										
1909	1,803,336	40,340,491	503,651	9,797,937	265,441	6,664,162	72,130	712,609	83,687	1,568,880
1899	1,977,042	27,916,841	588,853	6,938,990	295,258	4,533,473	75,959	492,341	132,571	1,347,659
Per cent of increase	-8.8	44.5	-14.6	41.2	-10.1	47.0	-5.0	44.7	-36.9	16.4
Pennsylvania										
1909	12,673,519	166,739,898	4,324,058	70,348,726	1,380,071	27,330,860	1,144,243	14,421,972	1,225,558	22,920,639
1899	13,209,183	126,094,141	4,738,195	60,809,541	1,480,833	21,896,795	1,178,847	11,093,893	1,514,043	13,712,976
Per cent of increase	-4.1	31.3	-8.7	38.5	-6.8	24.8	-2.5	30.0	-19.1	67.1

^c Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

SUMMARY FOR ALL CROPS.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1909 AND 1899.

[A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

	CEREALS—continued.		HAY AND FORAGE.		COTTON.		POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES AND YAMS.		FLAXSEED.		TOBACCO.		ALL OTHER CROPS.	
	Other cereals.		Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.
	Acres.	Value.												
1	13,591,265	\$154,631,572	72,280,776	\$824,004,877	32,043,838	\$703,619,303	4,310,110	\$201,853,086	2,083,142	\$28,970,550	1,294,911	\$104,302,856	\$958,870,837	
2	7,940,275	87,368,757	61,681,069	484,254,703	24,275,101	323,758,171	3,476,090	118,249,950	2,110,517	19,624,901	1,101,460	56,987,902	513,225,736	
3	71.2	129.5	17.2	70.2	32.0	117.3	24.0	70.7	-1.3	47.6	17.6	83.0	86.8	
4	58,438	954,905	3,797,598	59,112,700			233,144	17,461,481	7	152	21,745	5,670,002	48,204,645	
5	84,976	893,345	4,050,025	43,662,239			180,033	10,092,537	5	39	14,212	4,161,428	29,641,073	
6	-31.2	6.9	-6.2	35.4			29.5	73.0	(1)	(1)	53.0	38.2	62.6	
7	1,154,405	13,035,683	8,532,793	130,611,620			753,246	38,931,411	180	2,312	45,852	4,328,854	119,127,777	
8	1,233,473	9,512,337	8,899,016	98,297,195			700,507	27,958,233	234	2,226	39,069	4,131,823	82,407,122	
9	-6.4	37.0	-3.8	32.9			7.5	39.2	-44.4	3.9	17.4	4.8	44.6	
10	2,131,757	25,701,032	14,750,878	184,707,528			1,119,332	38,179,140	10,390	180,899	171,973	15,082,892	148,016,354	
11	1,465,475	13,303,276	13,528,065	115,904,044			972,587	26,120,902	15,803	188,369	115,810	8,298,038	95,637,009	
12	45.5	93.2	9.0	59.4			15.1	46.2	-34.3	-4.0	48.5	81.7	54.5	
13	6,186,395	60,077,295	27,398,258	211,305,443	96,563	3,393,040	799,194	31,183,739	2,020,168	28,061,938	5,709	718,821	81,339,534	
14	3,046,785	21,172,076	22,147,977	105,962,362	45,749	851,478	654,844	16,330,801	2,070,034	19,272,776	4,706	245,726	46,951,883	
15	103.0	183.8	23.7	99.4	111.1	298.5	22.0	91.0	-2.0	45.6	21.3	190.3	73.2	
16	285,579	2,874,065	2,856,398	37,836,676	9,002,776	254,636,995	535,641	30,237,957	19	291	487,411	32,843,156	192,083,220	
17	302,987	2,889,634	2,101,201	28,926,431	6,842,489	90,759,735	421,406	15,874,722	17	109	465,754	18,627,038	88,627,246	
18	-5.7	-0.5	32.2	30.8	31.6	180.6	27.1	90.5	(1)	167.0	4.6	78.3	129.6	
19	61,403	470,987	2,487,554	29,844,681	7,926,019	175,543,582	280,297	15,057,294	4	57	560,523	45,548,716	111,655,065	
20	44,547	252,835	1,513,370	16,079,741	6,725,588	92,690,366	206,724	7,184,111	5	21	457,998	21,355,283	56,222,412	
21	-37.8	86.3	64.4	84.4	17.8	80.6	35.6	109.6	(1)	(1)	22.4	113.3	98.6	
22	1,723,524	21,880,109	3,276,291	29,783,321	15,017,347	270,018,704	244,168	11,705,254	1,414	17,849	1,683	114,452	121,744,968	
23	330,784	4,807,794	2,370,292	14,583,492	10,061,219	139,554,349	160,656	5,649,316	3,659	17,597	3,857	222,292	62,656,222	
24	421.0	355.1	38.2	104.2	40.9	93.5	52.0	107.2	-61.4	1.4	-56.4	-48.5	94.3	
25	441,119	6,688,061	4,965,543	66,442,108	809	15,238	170,117	8,767,976	41,731	703,241	11	778	31,188,477	
26	121,721	1,469,222	3,582,560	29,424,695	56	2,243	80,395	3,739,253	17,691	123,844	8	408	7,220,827	
27	282.4	348.4	38.6	125.8	(1)	579.4	111.6	134.5	135.9	467.9	(1)	90.7	331.9	
28	1,548,645	23,049,435	4,215,463	74,660,820	324	11,744	174,971	10,328,834	279	3,811	4	665	105,510,797	
29	1,309,527	13,066,238	3,468,563	31,414,504			93,938	5,300,275	3,069	19,890	46	5,308	48,826,942	
30	18.3	76.4	21.5	137.3			76.8	94.9	-90.9	-80.8	(1)	-87.1	116.1	
31	20,005	280,567	1,255,011	15,115,821			135,799	10,224,714		12		10	10,876,188	
32	34,712	329,410	1,270,254	10,641,546			71,765	3,711,999	2	22		14	5,462,270	
33	-42.4	-14.8	-1.2	42.0			89.2	175.5				(1)	99.1	
34	2,184	39,981	529,817	7,846,143			17,370	1,204,626	4	87		79	6,027,284	
35	3,781	48,052	615,042	6,936,252			10,423	1,090,501				109	4,043,315	
36	-42.2	-16.8	-13.9	23.8			-10.6	10.5				-27.5	49.1	
37	19,536	366,153	1,030,618	16,335,530			26,860	1,743,116	2	38		103	6,698,559	
38	24,326	295,291	1,006,375	10,544,825			28,357	1,333,906				158	3,801,890	
39	-19.7	24.0	2.4	54.9			-5.3	30.7				-34.8	76.2	
40	5,476	85,091	519,503	11,280,989			24,466	1,994,356				5,521	15,237,559	
41	7,457	64,485	610,023	9,056,854			27,521	1,800,948				3,826	10,421,216	
42	-26.6	32.0	-14.8	24.6			-11.1	10.7				44.3	52.0	
43	694	11,596	61,327	1,309,717			4,649	408,437					1,842,662	
44	858	8,643	69,776	1,081,482			5,817	440,432					1,328,750	
45	-19.1	34.2	-12.1	21.1			-20.1	-7.3					38.7	
46	10,543	171,517	401,322	7,224,500			24,000	1,886,232	1	16		16,042	6,922,093	
47	13,842	147,404	478,555	6,001,280			27,150	1,714,751	3	17		10,119	4,583,631	
48	-23.8	16.3	-16.1	20.4			-11.6	10.0	(1)	(1)		58.5	51.0	
49	498,381	6,508,141	5,043,373	77,360,645			394,432	20,346,160	58	837		4,109	67,958,069	
50	578,936	4,841,234	5,154,905	55,237,446			395,713	15,024,723	159	1,485		11,307	44,197,758	
51	-13.9	34.4	-2.2	40.1			-0.3	35.4	-63.5	-43.6		-63.7	53.8	
52	82,443	852,266	401,315	7,627,402			95,495	6,506,974				1	15,407,953	
53	85,065	565,226	444,610	5,544,970			73,484	3,408,466				2	12,027,632	
54	-3.1	50.8	-9.7	37.6			30.0	91.1			(1)	(1)	35.4	
55	573,581	5,675,257	3,088,105	45,623,573			263,319	12,078,277	72	1,471		41,742	34,761,735	
56	569,472	4,105,877	3,269,441	37,514,779			231,310	9,528,044	75	741		27,760	26,181,732	
57	0.7	38.2	-5.5	21.6			13.8	26.8	(1)	98.5		50.4	32.8	

PRINCIPAL CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS—ACRES AND VALUE, WITH

[A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

Table 18—Continued.			CEREALS.							
DIVISION OR STATE.	Improved land in farms (acres).	Value of all farm crops.	Total.		Corn.		Oats.		Wheat.	
			Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.										
Ohio										
58	1909.....	19,227,909	7,040,873	\$137,907,934	3,016,050	\$82,327,269	1,787,496	\$23,212,352	1,827,932	\$31,112,976
59	1899.....	19,244,472	8,214,900	156,862,358	3,826,013	48,037,896	1,115,149	10,236,261	3,209,074	32,855,334
60	Per cent of increase.....	-0.1	-6.9	46.9	60.3	2.4	71.4	60.3	-43.0	-5.1
Indiana										
61	1909.....	16,031,252	8,752,732	151,808,140	4,901,054	98,437,988	1,067,818	18,028,706	2,082,835	33,593,141
62	1899.....	16,080,358	8,471,700	151,868,825	4,490,249	51,752,946	1,017,385	7,458,682	2,893,293	22,228,919
63	Per cent of increase.....	1.5	3.3	66.7	85.6	8.9	90.2	63.9	-28.0	51.1
Illinois										
64	1909.....	28,048,323	10,536,457	297,523,098	10,045,839	198,350,400	4,176,485	59,693,819	2,185,091	38,000,713
65	1899.....	27,090,210	10,760,010	164,784,437	10,200,335	115,075,901	4,570,034	36,990,019	1,826,143	11,929,458
66	Per cent of increase.....	1.3	-1.4	73.3	80.5	-2.1	72.4	-8.6	61.4	218.6
Michigan										
67	1909.....	12,832,078	4,415,029	70,544,250	1,589,596	29,580,929	1,429,076	18,506,195	802,137	16,688,888
68	1899.....	11,790,250	4,721,126	41,819,042	1,501,189	17,708,011	1,018,438	9,264,385	1,925,769	12,621,025
69	Per cent of increase.....	8.8	-0.5	74.9	68.7	5.9	66.2	40.2	-53.3	28.4
Wisconsin										
70	1909.....	11,907,606	4,851,006	73,141,019	1,457,652	25,727,654	2,164,570	28,603,257	140,369	2,591,054
71	1899.....	11,240,972	5,370,944	48,595,728	1,497,474	15,905,822	2,365,115	17,931,085	556,614	6,115,346
72	Per cent of increase.....	5.9	-7.9	68.8	60.5	-2.7	61.8	-8.5	59.8	-49.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.										
Minnesota										
73	1909.....	19,643,533	10,139,850	140,864,148	2,004,068	30,510,145	2,977,258	34,023,389	3,276,911	56,007,438
74	1899.....	18,442,685	11,207,060	85,817,555	1,441,580	11,337,105	2,201,325	15,829,804	6,560,707	50,601,948
75	Per cent of increase.....	6.5	-9.5	64.1	30.0	169.1	85.2	114.9	-60.1	10.7
Iowa										
76	1909.....	29,491,199	15,041,039	230,205,315	9,229,378	167,622,834	4,655,154	49,046,888	526,777	7,703,205
77	1899.....	29,897,552	16,920,095	147,919,076	9,804,070	97,297,707	4,695,391	33,254,987	1,689,705	11,457,898
78	Per cent of increase.....	-1.4	-11.1	65.6	-0.9	72.3	-0.9	47.5	-68.8	-32.8
Missouri										
79	1909.....	24,681,186	10,255,476	147,980,414	7,113,953	107,347,033	1,073,325	10,253,990	2,017,123	29,926,209
80	1899.....	22,906,043	10,423,745	79,574,841	7,423,683	61,240,305	916,178	4,669,185	2,056,219	13,520,012
81	Per cent of increase.....	7.3	-1.6	86.0	-4.2	75.3	17.2	119.6	-1.9	121.3
North Dakota										
82	1909.....	20,455,092	11,887,141	149,133,451	185,122	2,403,303	2,147,032	24,114,345	8,188,782	109,129,899
83	1899.....	9,644,520	5,010,374	40,120,051	62,373	307,278	780,517	5,852,615	4,451,251	31,733,783
84	Per cent of increase.....	112.1	111.9	271.7	196.8	505.0	175.1	312.0	84.0	243.9
South Dakota										
85	1909.....	15,827,208	8,203,519	98,953,050	2,037,658	20,395,985	1,558,643	16,044,785	3,217,255	42,878,223
86	1899.....	11,285,983	6,211,223	34,500,001	1,100,381	7,263,127	691,197	4,114,456	3,984,659	20,957,917
87	Per cent of increase.....	40.2	32.1	186.8	70.3	263.4	125.5	290.0	-19.3	104.6
Nebraska										
88	1909.....	24,382,577	12,540,049	153,066,652	7,200,657	88,234,840	2,365,774	19,443,570	2,662,918	44,225,930
89	1899.....	18,432,595	12,071,703	75,730,442	7,335,187	51,251,213	1,924,827	11,333,393	2,535,949	11,877,347
90	Per cent of increase.....	32.3	3.9	102.9	-0.9	72.2	22.9	71.6	4.9	272.4
Kansas										
91	1909.....	20,004,067	15,038,669	169,109,440	8,109,061	80,750,803	933,369	9,720,106	5,973,785	74,052,291
92	1899.....	25,040,560	13,326,940	83,022,109	8,269,018	58,079,738	900,353	4,915,898	3,893,818	19,132,455
93	Per cent of increase.....	19.4	17.3	102.2	-1.9	39.0	3.7	97.7	57.0	287.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC.										
Delaware										
94	1909.....	713,538	309,288	4,602,320	188,755	2,903,442	4,226	51,022	111,215	1,697,539
95	1899.....	754,010	318,772	3,032,513	192,025	1,725,452	5,247	43,337	118,740	1,247,055
96	Per cent of increase.....	-5.4	-3.0	54.7	-1.7	68.3	-19.5	17.7	-6.3	36.1
Maryland										
97	1909.....	3,354,707	1,320,201	21,008,730	647,012	11,015,298	49,210	584,395	589,893	9,876,489
98	1899.....	3,516,852	1,368,205	14,505,992	658,010	7,462,594	44,625	340,475	634,456	6,484,088
99	Per cent of increase.....	-4.6	-2.9	51.0	-1.7	47.6	10.3	71.6	-7.0	52.3
District of Columbia										
100	1909.....	5,133	462	9,935	420	9,035	13	165	.....	.....
101	1899.....	5,934	543	7,039	402	6,322	42	206	.....	349
102	Per cent of increase.....	-13.5	-16.8	41.1	-7.8	52.4	(¹)	-19.9	.....	.....
Virginia										
103	1909.....	9,870,058	2,841,114	39,093,029	1,890,369	28,885,944	204,455	1,609,973	692,907	8,776,061
104	1899.....	10,004,805	3,160,332	23,759,479	1,910,085	16,233,750	275,394	1,103,010	927,266	6,161,000
105	Per cent of increase.....	-2.2	-10.3	68.3	-2.6	77.9	-25.8	45.9	-25.3	42.4
West Virginia										
106	1909.....	5,521,757	1,038,031	15,997,700	676,311	11,907,261	103,758	912,388	299,315	2,697,141
107	1899.....	5,498,981	1,307,428	11,571,334	724,040	7,698,335	99,433	637,176	447,928	3,040,514
108	Per cent of increase.....	0.4	-20.5	38.3	-0.7	54.7	4.3	43.2	-53.3	-11.3
North Carolina										
109	1909.....	8,813,056	3,250,870	37,848,797	2,450,457	31,286,102	228,120	1,741,561	501,912	4,420,322
110	1899.....	8,327,106	3,794,004	22,082,175	2,720,206	17,304,407	270,876	991,516	740,984	3,463,726
111	Per cent of increase.....	5.8	-14.3	71.4	-9.6	80.8	-15.8	75.6	-32.8	27.6
South Carolina										
112	1909.....	6,097,999	1,955,095	25,434,539	1,505,832	20,682,032	324,150	3,809,345	43,028	385,835
113	1899.....	5,775,741	2,251,050	12,722,415	1,772,057	9,140,808	222,544	1,226,575	174,245	958,153
114	Per cent of increase.....	5.6	-13.1	99.9	-11.6	126.0	45.7	210.6	-75.3	-59.7
Georgia										
115	1909.....	12,298,017	3,909,703	42,405,019	3,383,061	37,079,981	411,664	4,236,625	93,065	871,494
116	1899.....	10,015,644	4,150,886	20,481,157	3,477,684	17,155,868	318,433	1,383,758	319,161	1,547,773
117	Per cent of increase.....	15.8	-5.9	107.0	-2.7	110.1	29.3	206.2	-70.8	-43.7
Florida										
118	1909.....	1,895,408	650,486	6,175,973	605,771	5,700,009	43,200	443,104	10	132
119	1899.....	1,511,053	607,322	2,906,332	566,567	2,009,509	31,467	143,028	85	601
120	Per cent of increase.....	10.4	167.8	7.1	112.5	8.4	113.9	209.8	(¹)	-78.9

¹ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

SUMMARY FOR ALL CROPS.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1909 AND 1899—Continued.

[A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

	CEREALS—continued.		HAY AND FORAGE		COTTON.		POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES AND YAMS.		FLAXSEED.		TOBACCO.		ALL OTHER CROPS.		
	Other cereals.		Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.		Acres.	Value.
	Acres.	Value.													
58	118,395	\$1,255,338	3,306,461	\$42,857,364			213,951	\$9,482,136	552	\$6,307	106,477	\$3,998,887	\$31,688,353		
59	64,724	618,340	3,015,261	29,047,532			171,386	5,908,171	3,092	28,935	71,422	4,864,191	25,255,209		
60	82.9	103.0	9.7	45.8			24.8	60.5	-82.1	-78.2	49.1	85.0	25.1		
61	101,025	938,311	2,300,579	24,883,461			101,055	3,956,012	39	245	23,694	2,145,193	21,326,755		
62	61,782	418,281	2,442,414	20,227,197			88,234	2,618,659	171	1,412	8,219	445,658	17,350,523		
63	63.5	124.3	-5.8	23.0			14.5	51.1	-77.2	-82.6	188.3	381.4	22.9		
64	129,042	1,478,071	3,349,435	40,560,220			148,620	6,908,358	115	1,548	1,313	80,389	27,196,857		
65	106,498	789,059	3,343,910	25,568,619			143,998	5,005,671	394	4,705	2,242	85,411	19,383,863		
66	21.2	87.3	0.2	58.0			3.2	38.0	-70.8	-67.1	-41.4	-5.9	40.3		
67	594,820	5,870,258	2,715,301	36,040,087			365,507	9,914,683	261	4,951	31	3,390	45,497,329		
68	274,730	1,834,721	2,328,498	21,792,987			312,034	6,761,750	853	10,108	97	5,345	22,236,453		
69	116.5	220.0	16.6	65.4			17.1	46.6	-70.4	-51.0	(1)	-26.6	104.6		
70	1,188,475	16,159,054	3,079,102	40,866,396			290,189	7,917,951	9,423	167,848	40,458	3,855,033	22,410,069		
71	957,741	9,642,875	2,397,952	19,267,709			256,935	5,828,651	11,203	143,239	33,530	2,898,091	11,410,931		
72	24.1	67.6	28.4	112.1			12.9	35.9	-16.3	17.2	19.6	33.0	96.4		
73	1,881,613	20,323,179	3,946,072	26,724,801			223,692	7,685,339	358,426	4,863,328	150	20,554	13,293,304		
74	1,003,457	8,048,698	3,157,690	14,585,281			146,063	3,409,146	566,801	5,898,556	117	12,869	5,971,530		
75	87.5	152.5	25.0	83.2			52.5	125.4	-36.8	-17.6	28.2	59.7	122.6		
76	629,730	5,832,388	5,046,185	59,360,225			171,841	6,754,997	15,549	182,569	81	8,751	18,154,441		
77	730,923	5,908,574	4,649,378	30,042,246			178,576	3,999,727	126,453	1,380,102	131	8,345	12,203,051		
78	-13.8	-1.3	8.5	97.6			-3.8	68.9	-87.7	-86.8	-38.2	4.9	48.8		
79	51,070	453,182	3,628,348	33,845,094	96,527	\$3,392,440	104,197	5,037,548	20,630	168,771	5,433	676,479	29,562,978		
80	27,665	139,339	3,481,506	20,467,501	45,596	849,199	103,759	3,181,165	100,952	519,929	4,361	218,991	16,643,490		
81	84.6	225.2	4.2	65.4	111.7	299.5	0.4	58.4	-79.6	-67.5	24.6	208.9	77.6		
82	1,366,205	13,485,934	2,864,218	12,368,014			54,067	2,079,179	1,068,049	15,488,016	6	530	1,566,330		
83	316,233	2,142,395	1,410,534	5,182,917			21,936	587,500	773,999	7,735,640	1	22	408,687		
84	332.0	529.5	103.1	138.6			146.5	253.9	38.0	100.2	(1)	(1)	283.3		
85	1,389,963	13,634,057	3,435,656	15,243,664			50,059	1,968,411	518,566	7,001,717		120	2,340,287		
86	339,016	2,170,561	2,287,875	5,954,229			33,570	680,615	302,010	2,422,269	2	85	612,356		
87	310.0	528.1	50.2	156.0			49.1	189.2	71.7	189.1		(1)	282.2		
88	245,300	1,762,306	4,520,034	31,729,691			111,430	3,813,345	2,934	30,135		356	6,885,453		
89	272,740	1,268,489	2,823,652	11,230,901			80,452	1,762,599	7,652	53,793	14	610	3,690,961		
90	-10.1	38.9	60.1	182.5			38.5	116.4	-61.7	-44.0		-41.6	86.5		
91	622,514	4,586,249	3,957,745	32,033,954	36	600	83,908	3,844,920	45,014	327,402	39	6,531	9,536,741		
92	356,751	1,494,020	4,337,342	18,499,287	153	2,279	89,888	2,709,849	192,167	1,262,487	80	4,804	7,421,878		
93	74.5	207.0	-8.8	73.2	-76.5	-73.7	-6.7	41.9	-76.6	-74.1	(1)	35.9	28.5		
94	5,092	40,326	80,669	1,174,473			14,932	730,079					2,524,828		
95	2,760	16,669	74,800	989,848			8,020	317,977			4	200	1,934,822		
96	84.5	141.9	7.8	18.7			86.2	129.6					30.5		
97	48,086	432,557	398,842	6,011,749			47,255	2,266,705	1	5	26,072	1,457,112	12,275,825		
98	31,184	218,835	374,848	4,709,072			32,941	1,337,465	3	41	42,911	1,438,169	8,226,230		
99	38.2	97.7	6.4	27.7			43.5	69.5	(1)	(1)	-39.2	1.3	49.2		
100	13	135	962	25,633			352	33,518					477,393		
101	22	162	1,228	22,772			339	22,624					616,774		
102	(1)	-16.7	-21.7	12.6			3.8	48.2					-22.6		
103	83,393	721,051	773,577	10,256,968	25,147	695,721	127,765	8,349,029	13	162	185,427	12,169,056	29,066,232		
104	53,587	261,107	612,962	7,670,082	25,724	346,600	91,792	4,214,815	10	52	184,334	7,210,195	15,500,519		
105	55.6	176.5	26.2	33.7	-2.2	100.7	39.3	98.1	(1)	(1)	0.6	68.8	87.5		
106	49,547	480,910	708,900	7,492,747			44,700	2,448,724			55	17,928	1,923,180		
107	35,421	195,509	601,935	5,517,073			33,516	1,258,904	2	7	5,129	228,620	7,120,251		
108	39.9	146.0	17.8	35.8			33.4	94.5		(1)	249.5	741.2	75.7		
109	61,381	400,812	375,795	4,781,562	1,274,404	42,066,099	116,730	6,088,710	4	40	221,890	13,847,559	38,257,425		
110	55,998	322,526	229,998	4,242,561	1,007,020	15,696,952	92,340	2,982,465	2	9	203,023	8,038,691	15,532,059		
111	9.6	24.3	63.4	12.7	26.6	168.0	26.4	104.2	(1)	(1)	9.3	72.3	145.5		
112	22,655	556,727	209,767	3,189,122	2,556,467	80,337,945	57,488	3,216,030	1	19	30,062	2,123,576	27,682,123		
113	82,204	1,387,874	106,124	2,303,734	2,074,081	29,590,152	58,809	1,973,673			25,993	1,297,293	11,002,146		
114	-72.4	-59.9	97.7	38.4	23.3	171.5	1.0	62.9			15.7	63.7	151.6		
115	18,013	216,919	253,157	4,056,907	4,883,304	126,695,612	95,915	5,034,233			10	2,025	48,106,488		
116	35,608	393,758	137,812	3,034,992	3,513,839	42,534,235	79,097	2,681,243			2,304	159,659	17,454,057		
117	-46.9	-44.9	84.4	33.7	39.0	197.9	21.3	87.8			-12.1	86.1	175.1		
118	1,499	23,728	54,729	847,485	203,454	4,841,581	30,504	2,070,929			3,987	1,025,476	21,180,450		
119	6,203	93,194	21,994	435,297	221,825	2,591,796	26,542	1,085,556			2,056	364,211	6,225,388		
120	-75.8	-74.5	148.8	94.7	18.8	86.8	14.9	90.8			93.9	303.4	248.2		

AGRICULTURE.

PRINCIPAL CROPS WITH ACREAGE REPORTS—ACRES AND VALUE, WITH
[A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

Table 18—Continued.			CEREALS.								
DIVISION OR STATE.	Improved land in farms (acres).	Value of all farm crops.	Total.		Corn.		Oats.		Wheat.		
			Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.											
Kentucky											
121	1900	14,354,471	\$138,973,107	4,323,702	\$60,738,651	3,430,340	\$50,440,112	174,315	\$1,216,187	681,323	\$8,812,409
122	1899	13,741,008	78,902,845	5,085,529	39,692,771	3,319,257	29,423,996	316,590	1,247,928	1,481,027	8,923,760
123	Per cent of increase	4.5	70.0	-15.0	53.0	3.5	71.5	-44.0	-2.5	-52.4	-1.2
Tennessee											
124	1900	10,890,484	120,706,211	4,136,047	55,302,278	3,140,348	45,810,093	342,086	2,378,404	619,861	6,912,535
125	1899	10,245,950	70,745,212	5,055,328	36,914,592	3,374,574	28,059,598	235,313	887,940	1,426,112	7,882,087
126	Per cent of increase	6.3	70.0	-18.2	49.8	-6.8	63.3	45.4	167.9	-56.5	-12.3
Alabama											
127	1900	9,693,581	144,287,347	2,844,824	30,927,210	2,572,968	28,077,032	257,270	2,117,703	13,665	120,573
128	1899	8,664,901	78,190,720	3,088,454	18,424,318	2,743,360	17,082,761	216,873	797,684	123,897	502,240
129	Per cent of increase	12.0	97.1	-7.9	67.9	-6.2	67.9	18.6	165.5	-89.0	-75.9
Mississippi											
130	1900	9,008,310	147,315,021	2,270,503	26,864,772	2,172,612	26,030,376	97,085	822,932	394	4,346
131	1899	7,564,428	84,883,776	2,372,065	19,317,068	2,270,313	18,873,034	87,066	383,638	6,447	30,753
132	Per cent of increase	18.6	73.5	-4.3	39.1	-4.6	37.9	11.5	114.5	-93.9	-85.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.											
Arkansas											
133	1900	8,076,254	110,419,025	2,504,808	31,262,922	2,277,110	27,910,044	197,449	1,641,752	60,420	532,712
134	1899	6,953,735	50,272,212	2,980,684	20,233,270	2,317,742	17,672,170	280,115	1,203,101	379,453	1,383,516
135	Per cent of increase	16.1	101.5	-13.9	54.5	-1.8	58.8	-29.5	30.0	-84.1	-61.5
Louisiana											
136	1900	5,276,010	77,330,143	1,938,357	24,788,984	1,590,830	16,480,322	29,711	250,588	65	508
137	1899	4,660,532	62,654,543	1,573,759	14,491,796	1,343,756	10,327,723	28,033	117,312	214	1,886
138	Per cent of increase	13.1	23.4	23.2	71.0	18.4	59.6	6.0	113.6	-69.6	-73.1
Oklahoma											
139	1900	17,551,337	133,454,405	8,248,653	71,798,002	5,014,069	48,080,554	609,373	7,172,267	1,189,420	13,854,322
140	1899	8,574,187	43,759,824	4,431,819	28,111,200	2,501,945	16,698,289	317,076	1,968,915	1,527,073	10,110,675
141	Per cent of increase	104.7	205.0	80.1	155.4	130.4	206.3	92.2	204.3	-23.4	37.0
Texas											
142	1900	27,300,060	298,133,466	6,710,304	67,109,923	5,130,052	50,564,618	440,001	3,699,634	326,176	2,891,051
143	1899	19,576,076	166,964,711	6,932,701	47,132,566	5,017,690	34,424,871	847,225	5,240,701	1,027,947	7,051,477
144	Per cent of increase	39.8	78.6	-3.1	42.4	2.2	46.9	-48.1	-29.4	-68.3	-59.0
MOUNTAIN.											
Montana											
145	1900	3,040,309	20,714,593	935,807	12,261,345	9,514	185,307	333,195	6,148,021	258,377	5,329,389
146	1899	1,736,701	10,092,515	254,231	3,207,726	3,301	41,026	133,938	1,790,938	92,132	1,077,210
147	Per cent of increase	109.6	177.9	150.1	274.9	188.2	345.3	148.8	243.3	180.4	394.7
Idaho											
148	1900	2,778,740	34,367,851	847,138	10,026,070	9,194	101,395	302,783	5,067,051	399,234	8,412,587
149	1899	1,413,118	9,207,201	369,788	3,212,387	4,582	55,830	64,739	702,955	266,305	2,181,963
150	Per cent of increase	96.6	270.7	129.1	308.9	100.7	242.5	367.7	620.3	49.9	294.6
Wyoming											
151	1900	1,256,100	10,022,961	186,947	2,744,502	9,208	101,465	124,035	1,828,711	41,968	644,251
152	1899	792,332	3,133,723	50,528	628,481	1,070	19,569	26,892	292,930	19,416	191,186
153	Per cent of increase	58.5	219.3	270.0	419.3	309.0	418.5	361.2	524.9	116.2	235.4
Colorado											
154	1900	4,802,101	50,974,958	1,057,905	14,787,519	320,559	2,073,584	275,948	4,177,267	340,729	6,463,026
155	1899	2,273,068	16,070,588	625,290	4,700,271	85,256	508,488	120,952	1,121,745	294,949	2,809,370
156	Per cent of increase	80.2	200.4	101.4	214.6	283.0	425.8	128.1	272.4	15.5	130.1
New Mexico											
157	1900	1,467,191	8,922,397	218,037	2,382,090	85,990	984,052	33,707	459,306	32,341	508,726
158	1899	326,873	3,064,567	96,402	970,903	41,346	419,936	15,848	154,347	37,907	390,616
159	Per cent of increase	348.9	191.2	126.2	143.2	108.0	134.3	112.7	197.6	-14.7	30.2
Arizona											
160	1900	350,173	5,406,872	75,269	1,570,853	15,605	293,847	5,867	130,384	20,028	410,214
161	1899	254,521	2,472,348	53,958	673,639	11,654	151,564	1,041	21,144	24,377	276,639
162	Per cent of increase	37.6	122.3	39.5	133.2	33.9	93.9	257.5	516.6	-17.8	48.3
Utah											
163	1900	1,308,211	18,484,615	298,613	6,092,281	7,267	134,396	80,816	1,671,055	178,423	3,765,017
164	1899	1,032,117	8,242,985	255,099	2,389,789	11,517	121,872	43,394	553,847	189,235	1,575,064
165	Per cent of increase	32.0	124.2	16.8	155.3	-36.9	10.3	86.2	291.7	-5.7	139.0
Nevada											
166	1900	752,117	5,923,536	34,958	923,763	585	23,000	7,853	191,968	14,260	396,285
167	1899	572,946	2,887,599	31,075	471,090	580	11,845	4,786	97,160	15,537	263,471
168	Per cent of increase	31.3	105.1	12.5	96.1	0.9	99.2	64.1	185.8	-23.1	50.4
PACIFIC.											
Washington											
169	1900	6,373,311	78,027,053	2,591,582	44,762,138	26,033	404,367	269,742	5,870,867	2,118,015	35,102,370
170	1899	3,465,960	23,532,150	1,350,897	12,101,897	10,483	104,263	120,841	1,765,547	1,088,102	9,028,209
171	Per cent of increase	83.9	235.4	01.8	267.2	148.3	287.8	112.7	232.5	94.7	288.8
Oregon											
172	1900	4,274,803	49,040,725	1,242,300	17,860,136	17,280	310,430	330,162	5,037,164	763,187	10,849,036
173	1899	3,328,308	21,806,687	1,222,648	9,271,500	16,992	155,093	261,406	2,078,950	873,379	6,358,395
174	Per cent of increase	28.4	124.9	1.6	92.6	1.7	99.4	20.7	142.3	-12.6	70.6
California											
175	1900	11,389,894	153,111,013	1,970,492	28,039,826	51,935	1,077,411	192,158	2,637,047	478,217	6,323,953
176	1899	11,958,837	95,365,712	4,004,254	33,674,733	53,930	700,894	153,734	1,700,397	2,683,405	20,179,044
177	Per cent of increase	-4.8	60.6	-50.8	-16.7	-3.7	53.7	25.0	55.1	-82.2	-68.7

1 Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

SUMMARY FOR ALL CROPS.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE, BY DIVISION AND STATES: 1909 AND 1899—Continued.

[A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

	CEREALS—continued.		HAY AND FORAGE.		COTTON.		POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES AND YAMS.		FLAXSEED.		TOBACCO.		ALL OTHER CROPS.	
	Other cereals.		Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.
	Acres.	Value.												
121	31,724	\$280,883	966,377	\$10,306,344	7,811	\$223,024	67,632	\$3,563,497	4	\$57	469,795	\$39,868,753	\$24,272,781	
122	18,655	97,087	683,139	6,100,647	2,396	62,812	51,338	1,767,138	3	10	284,805	18,541,982	12,807,485	
123	70.1	168.7	41.5	68.9	226.0	322.3	31.7	101.7	(1)	(1)	22.1	115.0	89.5	
124	28,352	191,386	1,052,816	12,617,538	787,516	17,966,517	67,179	3,415,289			90,468	5,661,681	25,742,908	
125	19,329	84,447	645,617	6,811,577	623,137	8,192,642	50,477	1,701,039	1	7	71,849	2,748,495	14,376,890	
126	48.7	128.6	63.1	85.2	26.4	119.3	33.1	100.8			25.9	106.0	79.1	
127	915	11,602	238,656	3,357,132	3,730,482	74,205,236	81,099	4,463,207			211	14,892	31,319,670	
128	4,324	41,643	85,353	1,707,638	3,202,135	37,004,598	60,370	2,011,667	1	4	1,141	55,581	13,966,914	
129	-78.8	-72.1	179.6	96.6	16.5	100.5	34.3	121.9			-81.5	-73.2	123.9	
130	412	7,116	229,705	3,363,647	3,400,210	83,148,805	64,387	3,615,301			49	3,390	30,319,796	
131	2,239	29,658	99,261	1,459,879	2,897,920	47,340,314	44,539	1,704,267			203	9,225	15,052,123	
132	-81.6	-76.0	131.4	130.4	17.3	75.6	44.6	112.1			-75.9	-63.3	101.4	
133	29,907	1,178,414	435,915	4,887,139	2,153,222	54,859,503	62,107	2,799,660		4	758	40,489	25,869,308	
134	3,374	14,083	239,426	1,913,163	1,041,855	24,071,445	39,787	1,389,756	40	414	1,887	85,395	10,978,769	
135	786.4	8,267.6	82.1	155.4	31.1	121.1	31.1	101.5		-99.0	-59.8	-52.6	135.6	
136	317,751	8,055,566	180,811	2,433,101	957,011	17,824,804	76,608	3,282,040	312	4,920	519	42,617	29,461,677	
137	201,756	4,044,878	97,138	1,353,118	1,376,254	23,523,143	36,592	1,168,815			275	20,488	22,097,183	
138	87.5	99.2	86.1	79.8	-30.5	-26.3	109.4	180.8			88.7	108.0	33.3	
139	555,791	2,691,519	1,347,598	9,638,648	1,976,935	35,399,356	37,351	1,600,605	1,036	11,345	82	5,312	15,000,477	
140	85,725	333,411	1,095,706	4,022,761	682,743	7,027,948	18,938	676,585	3,544	16,622	276	11,815	3,868,703	
141	548.3	707.3	23.0	139.6	189.5	408.8	97.2	136.6	-70.8	-31.7	-67.5	-55.0	285.2	
142	820,075	9,954,610	1,311,967	12,824,433	9,930,179	162,735,041	78,102	4,022,949	66	1,580	324	26,034	51,413,506	
143	39,929	415,427	938,024	7,204,450	6,960,367	84,332,713	65,371	2,414,160	75	561	1,443	104,694	25,683,587	
144	1,953.8	2,296.2	39.9	75.8	42.7	93.0	19.5	66.6	(1)	181.6	-77.5	-78.1	100.2	
145	34,721	588,568	1,135,376	12,344,806			20,710	1,298,830	37,647	676,945	3	55	3,142,782	
146	24,800	357,952	875,712	5,974,850			9,613	661,163	16	268	1	60	788,448	
147	39.7	64.4	29.7	106.6			115.4	96.4	235,193.8	252,488.8	(1)	(1)	298.6	
148	135,927	2,355,643	732,866	12,099,963			28,342	1,533,582	81	916		61	4,646,793	
149	34,162	321,599	513,656	4,238,993			9,319	442,716	17,239	121,682	1	150	1,251,333	
150	297.9	632.5	42.7	185.4			204.1	257.7	-99.5	-99.2		-59.3	271.3	
151	11,676	170,075	585,386	6,077,354			8,333	524,519	1,110	7,858			668,728	
152	2,244	25,087	380,769	2,332,028			2,809	138,368					134,846	
153	420.3	577.9	53.7	160.6			196.7	279.1					395.9	
154	114,669	1,472,742	1,285,064	17,282,276			85,860	3,709,305	2,887	17,485			10	
155	24,142	260,698	952,214	8,189,379			44,095	1,719,175	434	1,861			2,300,612	
156	375.0	465.0	35.0	111.8			94.7	115.8	565.2	844.6			535.1	
157	65,990	430,912	368,409	4,469,709	790	14,508	6,441	253,343	6	37	7	489	1,501,315	
158	1,302	15,004	87,358	1,427,317			1,169	54,140	1	3	6	173	603,631	
159	4,968.4	2,771.9	321.7	213.2			451.0	367.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	182.7	198.7	
160	33,769	736,408	102,490	2,553,228	19	730	1,351	126,695			1	9 ^e	1,245,271	
161	16,286	224,292	92,674	1,362,112	20	814	677	38,564				25	397,194	
162	107.3	228.3	10.6	87.4	(1)	-10.3	99.6	228.5			(1)		213.5	
163	32,107	521,803	405,394	7,429,901			14,210	874,071				68	4,088,294	
164	11,553	136,006	388,043	3,862,820	10	250	10,473	489,451	1	40			1,503,635	
165	177.9	283.7	4.5	92.3			35.7	78.6					171.9	
166	12,260	311,910	350,538	4,185,071			4,870	397,681					417,021	
167	7,172	128,614	292,134	2,067,296	26	1,179	2,240	195,676					152,328	
168	70.9	142.5	20.0	102.4			117.4	103.2					173.8	
169	177,792	3,384,544	742,137	17,147,648			57,902	2,994,155	1	20		88	14,023,004	
170	125,471	1,293,378	407,139	5,831,088			25,171	1,315,198	149	767	5	187	4,193,513	
171	41.7	161.7	49.3	194.1			130.0	127.7	-99.3	-97.4		-52.9	234.4	
172	122,671	1,663,506	939,979	15,225,957			44,270	2,099,608	38	567		118	13,854,341	
173	70,871	678,462	731,823	6,147,018			30,062	1,211,937	2,016	8,584	14	769	5,166,899	
174	73.1	145.2	28.4	147.7			47.3	73.2	-93.1	-93.4		-84.7	168.1	
175	1,248,182	18,001,385	2,533,347	42,187,215	324	11,744	72,799	5,235,073	240	3,224	4	479	77,633,452	
176	1,113,185	11,094,398	2,239,601	19,436,398			43,705	2,773,140	904	10,559	27	4,352	39,466,530	
177	12.1	62.3	13.1	117.1			66.6	88.8	-73.5	-60.5	(1)	-89.0	96.7	

* Includes Indian Territory.

AGRICULTURE.

PRINCIPAL CROPS—PERCENTAGE OF IMPROVED LAND OCCUPIED

Table 19	DIVISION OR STATE.	ALL CEREALS.				CORN.				OATS.				WHEAT.				OTHER CEREALS.			
		1909	1890	1889	1879	1909	1890	1889	1879	1909	1890	1889	1879	1909	1890	1889	1879	1909	1890	1889	1879
		1909	1890	1889	1879	1909	1890	1889	1879	1909	1890	1889	1879	1909	1890	1889	1879	1909	1890	1889	1879
1	United States.....	40.0	44.6	39.3	41.7	20.6	22.9	20.2	21.9	7.3	7.1	7.9	5.7	9.3	12.7	9.4	12.4	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.7
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																					
2	New England.....	6.5	6.2	5.4	5.7	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.8	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2
3	Middle Atlantic.....	25.3	27.5	26.2	27.6	7.4	7.9	6.4	7.5	8.6	8.4	9.0	7.9	5.5	7.2	6.0	7.0	3.9	4.0	4.8	5.1
4	East North Central.....	47.6	50.3	46.4	47.6	24.6	24.9	21.3	23.7	12.6	11.6	11.3	6.0	7.9	12.0	11.8	16.1	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.2
5	West North Central.....	51.0	55.9	51.2	55.7	21.9	20.2	20.7	29.0	9.6	8.9	10.4	6.3	15.7	18.5	12.6	19.2	3.8	2.2	1.6	1.2
6	South Atlantic.....	31.5	36.8	35.5	43.1	23.5	26.1	23.1	26.8	2.8	2.8	5.3	6.2	4.6	7.3	6.4	9.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1
7	East South Central.....	30.9	38.8	37.0	44.7	25.8	29.1	26.8	31.0	2.0	2.1	4.8	4.5	3.0	7.4	5.1	8.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
8	West South Central.....	33.4	40.0	23.0	29.4	25.6	28.1	18.8	23.8	2.2	3.7	2.8	2.3	2.7	7.4	1.6	3.1	3.0	0.8	0.3	0.3
9	Mountain.....	21.1	19.5	14.1	21.7	2.9	1.0	3.0	3.6	7.3	4.9	3.9	4.4	8.1	11.2	6.0	10.9	2.8	1.4	1.2	2.8
10	Pacific.....	26.3	35.1	20.3	25.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	3.6	2.9	1.9	1.8	15.2	24.8	21.5	17.7	7.0	7.0	5.4	4.9
NEW ENGLAND:																					
11	Maine.....	0.8	7.0	5.6	5.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.9	5.1	4.6	4.0	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.0
12	New Hampshire.....	3.5	3.9	3.0	3.8	2.1	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
13	Vermont.....	8.2	7.5	7.0	6.4	2.6	2.9	1.0	1.7	4.4	3.5	3.8	3.0	(¹)	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1
14	Massachusetts.....	4.7	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.1	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.4
15	Rhode Island.....	0.8	5.6	4.6	6.6	5.4	4.3	2.8	4.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7
16	Connecticut.....	7.5	6.8	6.2	8.3	5.3	4.5	2.9	3.4	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.2	0.1	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																					
17	New York.....	17.5	20.0	10.8	20.7	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.4	8.8	8.5	8.6	7.1	1.0	3.6	2.8	4.2	3.4	3.7	5.3	5.0
18	New Jersey.....	27.9	29.8	30.1	36.9	14.7	14.0	13.4	16.4	4.0	3.8	6.1	6.6	4.6	6.7	6.1	7.1	4.6	4.3	4.5	6.3
19	Pennsylvania.....	34.1	35.9	33.7	35.2	10.9	11.2	9.5	10.2	9.0	8.0	9.9	9.2	9.7	11.5	10.0	10.8	4.5	4.3	4.3	5.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																					
20	Ohio.....	39.8	42.7	37.0	37.0	20.4	19.9	17.4	18.2	9.3	5.8	6.6	5.0	9.5	16.7	12.4	14.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6
21	Indiana.....	51.7	50.8	48.6	50.0	28.9	27.0	23.7	26.4	9.9	6.1	7.3	4.5	12.3	17.3	17.0	18.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
22	Illinois.....	59.0	60.5	55.3	55.4	35.8	37.1	30.6	34.5	14.9	16.5	15.1	7.5	7.8	6.6	8.7	12.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.0
23	Michigan.....	34.4	40.0	39.4	40.9	12.4	12.7	10.1	11.1	11.1	8.6	11.0	6.5	6.3	16.3	15.2	22.0	4.6	2.3	3.1	1.3
24	Wisconsin.....	41.6	47.8	44.1	47.2	12.2	13.3	11.4	11.1	18.2	21.0	16.6	10.4	1.2	4.0	7.6	21.3	10.0	8.5	8.4	4.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																					
25	Minnesota.....	51.6	60.8	56.6	58.4	10.2	7.8	8.1	6.1	15.2	11.9	14.2	8.5	16.7	35.6	30.3	42.0	9.6	5.4	4.0	1.8
26	Iowa.....	51.0	56.6	49.4	57.8	31.3	32.8	20.8	33.3	15.8	15.7	14.8	7.6	1.8	5.7	2.3	15.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	1.6
27	Missouri.....	41.7	45.5	49.1	51.9	28.9	32.4	30.7	33.4	4.4	4.0	8.5	5.8	8.2	9.0	9.8	12.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
28	North Dakota.....	58.1	58.2	69.5	39.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	7.9	10.5	8.1	8.6	6.8	40.0	46.2	58.2	23.1	6.7	3.3	2.4	1.6
29	South Dakota.....	51.8	55.0	53.2	(²)	12.9	10.0	10.8	(²)	9.8	6.1	8.3	(²)	20.3	35.3	32.5	(²)	8.8	3.0	1.6	(²)
30	Nebraska.....	51.4	65.5	62.2	63.6	29.8	39.8	35.9	29.6	9.7	10.4	9.9	4.6	10.9	13.8	5.2	26.7	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.7
31	Kansas.....	52.3	53.2	47.4	53.8	27.1	33.0	32.8	31.8	3.1	3.6	6.6	4.1	20.0	15.2	7.1	17.3	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																					
32	Delaware.....	43.3	42.3	38.0	41.2	20.5	25.5	22.9	27.1	0.6	0.7	2.5	2.3	15.6	15.7	12.4	11.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2
33	Maryland.....	39.6	38.9	36.3	41.2	19.3	18.7	17.2	19.9	1.5	1.3	2.0	3.0	17.6	18.0	15.0	17.0	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.3
34	District of Columbia.....	8.8	9.2	5.6	14.9	8.3	7.8	3.5	8.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	2.1	.....	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	2.4
35	Virginia.....	28.8	31.4	31.7	38.8	18.8	18.9	17.5	20.8	2.1	2.7	5.4	6.6	7.0	9.2	8.1	10.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8
36	West Virginia.....	18.8	23.8	25.3	20.9	12.2	13.2	13.0	14.9	1.9	1.8	4.0	3.3	3.8	8.1	7.7	10.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.3
37	North Carolina.....	30.9	45.6	46.5	54.5	27.9	32.7	30.2	35.6	2.6	3.3	6.9	7.7	5.7	9.0	8.5	10.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2
38	South Carolina.....	32.1	39.0	34.6	44.1	25.7	30.7	25.6	31.5	5.3	3.9	5.9	6.3	0.7	3.0	2.2	4.1	0.4	1.4	0.9	2.1
39	Georgia.....	31.8	39.1	34.8	45.0	27.5	32.8	26.9	30.9	3.3	3.0	5.4	7.5	0.8	3.0	2.1	5.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8
40	Florida.....	36.0	40.2	37.0	43.4	33.6	37.7	33.1	38.0	2.4	2.1	3.7	5.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																					
41	Kentucky.....	30.1	37.0	38.6	43.8	23.0	24.2	25.0	28.2	1.2	2.3	5.5	3.8	4.7	10.4	7.6	10.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.0
42	Tennessee.....	38.0	49.3	45.8	54.3	28.0	32.9	29.8	34.2	3.1	2.3	6.3	5.5	5.7	13.9	9.4	14.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
43	Alabama.....	29.3	35.7	32.7	41.6	26.5	31.7	27.6	32.2	2.7	2.5	4.5	5.1	0.1	1.4	0.5	4.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	0.1
44	Mississippi.....	25.2	31.2	26.9	34.8	24.1	30.0	24.9	30.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	3.8	(¹)	0.1	(¹)	0.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	0.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																					
45	Arkansas.....	31.8	42.9	38.0	46.5	28.2	33.3	30.1	36.1	2.4	4.0	5.3	4.6	0.7	5.5	2.6	5.7	0.4	(¹)	0.1	1.5
46	Louisiana.....	36.7	33.7	25.1	29.7	30.2	28.8	23.2	27.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	6.0	4.3	2.2	1.5
47	Oklahoma.....	47.0	51.7	3.5	.....	33.7	29.2	2.4	.....	3.5	3.7	4.8	.....	0.7	17.8	4.4	.....	3.2	1.0	(¹)	(¹)
48	Texas.....	24.5	35.4	10.1	24.4	18.8	25.6	14.8	19.5	1.6	4.3	2.5	1.9	1.2	5.3	1.7	3.0	3.0	0.2	(¹)	0.1
MOUNTAIN:																					
49	Montana.....	17.5	14.6	8.4	16.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	9.2	7.7	5.8	9.4	7.1	5.3	2.0	6.7	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.5
50	Idaho.....	30.5	26.2	16.2	22.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	10.9	4.6	3.6	6.7	14.4	18.8	10.5	11.2	4.9	2.4	1.8	4.4
51	Wyoming.....	14.9	6.4	4.6	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	.....	9.9	3.4	3.1	1.0	3.3	2.5	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	(¹)
52	Colorado.....	24.6	23.1	19.3	18.8	7.6	3.7	6.5	3.7	6.4	5.3	4.8	3.7	7.9	13.0	7.0	10.5	2.7	1.1	0.9	0.9
53	New Mexico.....	14.9	29.5	23.3	44.0	5.9	12.6	10.8	17.5	2.3	4.8	3.5	3.9	2.2	11.6	8.3	21.6	4.5	0.4	0.6	1.1
54	Arizona.....	21.5	21.2	21.8	41.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	3.2	1.7	0.6	1.4	0.1	5.7	9.6	6.0	16.1	9.6	6.4	10.3	22.1
55	Utah.....	21.8	24.8	22.4	28.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	2.9	5.9	4.2	4.1	4.7	13.0	18.3	15.4	17.4	2.3	1.1	1.8	3.0
56	Nevada.....	4.6	5.4	2.1	8.6	0.1	0.1	(¹)	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.7	1.9	3.2	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	3.6
PACIFIC:																					
57	Washington.....	40.7	39.0	27.5	28.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	4.2	3.7	3.6	7.8	33.2	31.4	20.5	16.8	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.2
58	Oregon.....	29.1	36.7	23.6	28.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	7.9	7.9	6.2	6.9	17.9	26.2	15.7	20.2	2.9	2.1	1.3	1.4

SUMMARY FOR ALL CROPS.

BY PRINCIPAL CROPS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1879 TO 1909.

DIVISION OR STATE.	HAY AND FORAGE.				COTTON.				POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES AND YAMS.				FLAXSEED.				TOBACCO.			
	1909	1899	1889	1879	1909	1899	1889	1879	1909	1899	1889	1879	1909	1899	1889	1879	1909	1899	1889	1879
United States.....	15.1	14.9	14.8	10.8	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																				
New England.....	52.3	49.8	38.9	32.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.2	2.2	1.5	1.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Middle Atlantic.....	29.1	28.8	28.6	23.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
East North Central.....	16.6	15.6	16.0	11.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
West North Central.....	16.7	16.3	18.1	11.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	(1)	1.2	1.5	1.2	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
South Atlantic.....	5.9	4.7	4.6	3.1	18.6	14.8	16.2	14.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7
East South Central.....	5.7	3.8	3.7	1.7	18.0	16.7	17.9	16.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9
West South Central.....	5.6	6.0	1.9	0.6	25.8	26.8	22.8	21.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mountain.....	31.2	42.6	27.5	16.7	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pacific.....	19.1	18.5	12.4	7.3	(1)	.....	.....	.....	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
NEW ENGLAND:																				
Maine.....	53.2	53.2	42.7	36.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.8	3.0	1.6	2.0	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire.....	57.0	57.1	37.8	29.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.2	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Vermont.....	63.1	47.3	37.4	30.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts.....	44.6	47.2	37.9	30.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.5	.....	(1)	.....	.....	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Rhode Island.....	34.4	37.2	34.3	34.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.6	3.1	2.0	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Connecticut.....	40.6	45.0	37.1	33.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.4	2.6	1.7	1.7	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																				
New York.....	34.0	33.0	32.0	26.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)
New Jersey.....	22.3	22.5	22.9	19.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.3	3.7	3.3	3.0	.....	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania.....	24.4	24.8	25.2	20.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																				
Ohio.....	17.2	15.7	16.3	12.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1	0.9	1.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	.....	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
Indiana.....	13.6	14.6	15.4	9.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.6	0.5	0.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1
Illinois.....	11.9	12.1	13.7	9.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.5	0.5	0.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan.....	21.2	19.7	20.5	15.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wisconsin.....	25.9	21.3	22.8	16.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.4	2.3	1.6	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																				
Minnesota.....	20.1	17.1	24.3	14.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1	0.8	1.0	.....	1.8	3.1	2.7	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Iowa.....	17.1	15.6	20.6	12.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.6	0.6	0.7	(1)	0.1	0.4	0.9	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Missouri.....	14.8	15.2	14.5	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	(1)	.....	0.4	0.3	.....	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1
North Dakota.....	14.0	14.6	12.0	10.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.3	0.2	0.4	.....	5.2	8.0	0.9	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
South Dakota.....	21.7	20.3	22.3	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.3	0.3	0.5	(*)	3.3	2.7	5.1	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nebraska.....	18.5	15.3	16.1	9.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.5	0.4	0.7	.....	(1)	(1)	1.1	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas.....	13.2	17.3	16.7	11.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	0.3	0.4	0.5	(1)	0.2	0.8	0.5	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																				
Delaware.....	11.3	9.9	10.0	5.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.1	1.1	9.2	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maryland.....	11.9	10.7	10.9	7.8	(1)	.....	.....	.....	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.1
District of Columbia.....	18.7	20.7	15.8	18.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.9	5.7	4.1	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Virginia.....	7.8	6.1	6.5	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.7
West Virginia.....	12.8	10.9	12.7	9.7	(1)	.....	.....	.....	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.1	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
North Carolina.....	4.3	2.8	2.4	1.6	14.5	12.1	14.7	13.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	2.5	2.4	1.2	0.9
South Carolina.....	3.4	1.8	0.6	0.1	41.9	35.9	37.8	33.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	(1)	.....	.....	.....	0.5	0.4	(1)	(1)
Georgia.....	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.2	39.7	33.1	34.9	31.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Florida.....	3.0	1.5	0.7	(1)	14.6	14.7	19.8	25.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	(1)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																				
Kentucky.....	6.7	5.0	5.6	2.8	0.1	(1)	(1)	.....	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.1
Tennessee.....	9.7	6.3	6.1	2.3	7.2	6.1	8.0	8.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
Alabama.....	2.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	38.5	37.0	35.9	36.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	.....	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mississippi.....	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.2	37.7	38.2	42.1	40.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																				
Arkansas.....	5.4	3.4	2.5	0.7	26.7	23.6	31.1	29.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
Louisiana.....	3.4	2.1	0.7	1.3	18.1	29.5	33.6	31.6	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Oklahoma.....	7.7	12.8	5.5	.....	11.3	8.0	12.6	(*)	0.2	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Texas.....	4.8	4.8	1.8	0.5	36.3	35.6	19.0	17.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
MOUNTAIN:																				
Montana.....	31.2	50.4	32.8	21.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.6	0.6	0.5	.....	1.0	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....
Idaho.....	26.4	36.3	31.4	17.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	0.7	0.6	.....	(1)	1.2	1.3	.....	.....	(1)	.....	(1)
Wyoming.....	46.6	48.1	30.3	29.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.7	0.4	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....
Colorado.....	29.9	41.9	26.4	15.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.9	1.9	1.7	.....	0.1	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....
New Mexico.....	25.1	26.7	10.0	5.2	0.1	.....	.....	.....	0.4	0.4	0.3	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Arizona.....	29.3	36.4	26.9	9.9	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	0.4	0.3	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Utah.....	29.6	37.6	29.1	15.7	.....	(1)	.....	.....	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.9	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Nevada.....	46.6	51.0	19.4	21.8	.....	(1)	.....	.....	0.6	0.4	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)
PACIFIC:																				
Washington.....	11.6	14.3	15.7	11.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.5	(1)	(1)	0.2	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Oregon.....	22.0	22.0	13.3	7.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	0.9	0.5	.....	(1)	0.1	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
California.....	22.2	18.7	11.7	7.1	(1)	.....	.....	.....	0.6	0.4	0.3	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)

PRINCIPAL CROPS—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL VALUE OF ALL CROPS AMONG PRINCIPAL CROPS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1909 AND 1899.

Table 20

DIVISION OR STATE.	ALL CEREALS.		CORN.		OATS.		WHEAT.		OTHER CEREALS.		HAY AND FORAGE.		COTTON.		POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES AND YAMS.		FLAXSEED.		TOBACCO.		ALL OTHER CROPS.	
	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899	1909	1899
United States.....	48.6	49.4	26.2	27.6	7.6	7.2	12.0	12.3	2.8	2.2	15.0	16.1	12.8	10.8	3.7	3.9	0.5	0.7	1.9	1.9	17.5	17.1
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																						
New England.....	7.6	8.1	3.9	4.2	2.9	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	41.9	45.9	.....	.....	12.4	10.6	(1)	(1)	4.0	4.3	34.2	31.1
Middle Atlantic.....	29.6	30.2	10.9	11.7	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.3	3.1	3.1	31.4	32.2	.....	.....	9.4	9.2	(1)	(1)	1.0	1.4	28.6	27.0
East North Central.....	65.4	63.5	38.0	36.8	13.3	12.1	10.9	12.6	2.3	2.0	16.5	17.2	.....	.....	3.4	3.9	(1)	(1)	1.4	1.2	13.2	14.2
West North Central.....	75.4	74.3	34.8	38.9	11.2	10.9	25.2	21.6	4.2	2.9	14.6	14.4	0.2	0.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.6	(1)	(1)	5.6	6.4
South Atlantic.....	26.2	31.8	20.1	22.8	1.8	1.7	3.9	6.6	0.4	0.8	5.1	8.3	34.3	26.0	4.1	4.5	(1)	(1)	4.4	5.3	25.9	24.0
East South Central.....	31.5	37.1	27.4	30.4	1.2	1.1	2.9	5.6	0.1	0.1	5.4	5.2	31.8	30.1	2.7	2.3	(1)	(1)	8.3	6.9	20.3	18.3
West South Central.....	31.0	33.1	22.8	23.5	2.0	2.6	2.7	5.6	3.5	1.4	4.7	4.4	43.0	42.0	1.9	1.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	19.4	18.8
Mountain.....	34.6	28.6	2.8	2.3	12.0	8.3	15.8	15.4	4.0	2.6	40.5	51.9	(1)	(1)	5.3	6.6	0.4	0.2	(1)	(1)	19.0	12.7
Pacific.....	32.3	39.2	0.6	0.7	4.8	3.9	18.0	25.3	8.2	9.3	26.5	22.3	(1)	.....	3.7	3.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	37.5	34.7
NEW ENGLAND:																						
Maine.....	7.9	9.7	1.1	1.5	5.8	6.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.5	88.4	48.5	.....	.....	26.0	16.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	27.7	24.9
New Hampshire.....	5.5	6.8	3.9	4.4	1.4	1.5	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.4	49.1	51.6	.....	.....	7.5	8.9	(1)	.....	0.1	0.2	37.7	32.9
Vermont.....	9.7	13.5	4.0	6.5	4.3	5.2	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.6	59.5	58.0	.....	.....	6.4	7.3	(1)	.....	0.1	0.2	24.4	20.9
Massachusetts.....	5.1	4.0	4.3	3.3	0.5	0.4	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.3	35.3	39.1	.....	.....	6.2	7.8	.....	.....	3.8	4.1	49.6	45.0
Rhode Island.....	9.6	6.2	8.5	5.4	0.7	0.5	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.3	33.3	35.6	.....	.....	10.4	14.5	.....	.....	(1)	.....	46.8	43.7
Connecticut.....	9.1	7.5	7.5	6.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	(1)	0.8	0.9	32.1	36.1	.....	.....	8.4	10.3	(1)	(1)	19.6	18.5	30.8	27.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																						
New York.....	20.6	22.9	5.5	6.1	8.6	8.6	3.4	4.9	3.1	3.2	37.0	36.8	.....	.....	9.7	10.0	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.8	32.5	29.5
New Jersey.....	24.3	24.9	16.5	16.2	1.8	1.8	3.9	4.8	2.1	2.0	18.0	19.9	.....	.....	16.1	12.2	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	40.7	43.1
Pennsylvania.....	42.2	40.0	16.4	17.2	8.6	8.7	13.7	10.8	3.4	3.2	27.4	29.5	.....	.....	7.2	7.5	(1)	(1)	2.4	2.3	20.8	20.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																						
Ohio.....	59.9	58.5	35.7	30.6	10.1	6.5	13.5	20.9	0.5	0.4	18.4	18.5	.....	.....	4.1	3.8	(1)	(1)	3.9	3.1	13.7	16.1
Indiana.....	74.4	66.8	48.2	42.2	9.3	6.1	16.5	18.1	0.5	0.3	12.2	16.5	.....	.....	1.9	2.1	(1)	(1)	1.1	0.4	10.4	14.2
Illinois.....	79.9	76.7	53.3	58.6	16.0	17.2	10.2	5.6	0.4	0.4	10.9	11.9	.....	.....	1.9	2.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.3	9.0
Michigan.....	43.5	45.1	18.3	19.2	11.4	10.0	10.2	13.9	3.6	2.0	22.2	23.5	.....	.....	6.1	7.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	28.1	24.0
Wisconsin.....	40.3	55.1	17.3	18.0	19.3	20.3	1.7	5.8	10.9	10.9	27.5	21.9	.....	.....	5.3	6.6	0.1	0.2	2.6	3.3	15.1	12.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																						
Minnesota.....	72.8	74.2	15.8	9.8	17.6	13.7	29.0	43.7	10.5	7.0	13.8	12.6	.....	.....	4.0	2.9	2.5	5.1	(1)	(1)	6.9	5.2
Iowa.....	73.2	75.6	53.3	49.8	15.6	17.0	2.4	5.9	1.9	3.0	18.9	15.4	.....	.....	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.7	(1)	(1)	5.8	6.2
Missouri.....	67.1	65.5	48.6	50.4	4.6	3.8	13.6	11.1	0.2	0.1	15.3	16.9	1.5	0.7	2.3	2.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	13.4	13.7
North Dakota.....	82.6	74.3	1.3	0.7	13.3	10.8	60.4	58.7	7.5	4.0	6.8	6.6	.....	.....	1.2	1.1	8.6	14.3	(1)	(1)	0.9	0.8
South Dakota.....	78.8	78.1	21.0	16.4	12.8	9.3	34.2	47.4	10.9	4.9	12.1	13.5	.....	.....	1.0	1.5	5.6	5.5	(1)	(1)	1.9	1.4
Nebraska.....	78.3	81.9	45.0	55.4	9.9	12.3	22.5	12.8	0.9	1.4	16.2	12.1	.....	.....	1.9	1.9	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	3.5	4.0
Kansas.....	78.7	73.7	37.6	51.2	4.5	4.3	34.5	16.9	2.1	1.3	14.9	16.3	(1)	(1)	1.8	2.4	0.2	1.1	(1)	(1)	4.4	6.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																						
Delaware.....	51.4	48.3	31.8	27.5	0.6	0.7	13.0	19.9	0.4	0.3	12.9	15.8	.....	.....	8.0	5.1	.....	.....	.....	(1)	27.7	30.8
Maryland.....	49.0	48.0	25.1	24.7	1.3	1.1	22.5	21.5	1.0	0.7	13.7	15.6	(1)	.....	5.2	4.4	(1)	(1)	3.3	4.8	27.9	27.2
District of Columbia.....	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.9	(1)	(1)	.....	0.1	(1)	(1)	4.7	3.4	.....	.....	6.1	3.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	87.4	92.2
Virginia.....	39.8	40.5	28.7	27.7	1.6	1.9	8.7	10.5	0.7	0.4	10.2	13.1	0.7	0.6	8.3	7.2	(1)	(1)	12.1	12.3	28.9	26.4
West Virginia.....	39.6	45.0	29.5	30.0	2.3	2.5	6.7	11.8	1.2	0.8	18.6	21.5	(1)	.....	6.1	4.9	(1)	(1)	4.8	0.9	31.0	27.7
North Carolina.....	29.5	32.2	21.9	25.2	1.2	1.4	3.1	5.0	0.3	0.5	3.3	6.2	29.4	22.9	4.3	4.3	(1)	(1)	9.7	11.7	26.8	22.7
South Carolina.....	17.9	21.6	14.6	15.5	2.7	2.1	0.3	1.6	0.4	2.4	2.2	3.9	56.6	50.2	2.3	3.4	(1)	.....	1.5	2.2	19.5	18.7
Georgia.....	18.7	23.7	16.4	19.9	1.9	1.6	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.5	1.8	3.5	55.9	49.3	2.2	3.1	(1)	.....	0.1	0.2	21.2	20.2
Florida.....	17.1	21.5	15.8	19.8	1.2	1.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.7	2.3	3.2	13.4	19.2	5.7	8.0	.....	.....	2.8	1.9	58.5	46.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																						
Kentucky.....	43.7	50.3	30.3	37.3	0.9	1.6	6.3	11.3	0.2	0.1	7.4	7.7	0.2	0.1	2.6	2.2	(1)	(1)	28.7	23.5	17.5	15.2
Tennessee.....	45.8	52.2	38.0	39.7	2.0	1.3	5.7	11.1	0.2	0.1	10.5	9.0	14.9	11.6	2.8	2.4	.....	(1)	4.7	3.9	21.3	20.3
Alabama.....	21.4	25.2	19.9	23.3	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.7	(1)	0.1	2.3	2.3	51.4	50.6	3.1	2.7	.....	(1)	(1)	0.1	21.7	19.1
Mississippi.....	18.2	22.8	17.7	22.2	0.6	0.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3	1.7	56.4	55.8	2.5	2.0	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	20.6	17.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																						
Arkansas.....	20.2	34.1	23.4	29.6	1.4	2.1	0.4	2.3	1.0	(1)	4.1	3.2	45.7	41.6	2.3	2.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	21.7	18.5
Louisiana.....	32.0	23.1	21.3	16.5	0.3	0.2	(1)	(1)	10.4	6.5	3.1	2.2	22.4	37.5	4.2	1.9	(1)	.....	0.1	(1)	38.1	35.3
Oklahoma.....	53.8	64.2	30.0	35.9	5.4	4.5	10.4	23.1	2.0	0.8	7.2	9.2	26.5	16.1	1.2	1.5	(1)	(1)(2)	(1)	(1)(2)	11.2	8.9
Texas.....	22.5	28.2	17.0	20.6	1.2	3.1	1.0	4.2	3.3	0.2	4.3	4.4	54.6	50.5	1.3	1.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	17.2	15.4
MOUNTAIN:																						
Montana.....	41.2	30.6	0.6	0.4	20.7	16.7	17.9	10.1	2.0	3.3	41.5	55.9	.....	.....	4.4	6.2	2.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.6	7.4
Idaho.....	46.0	34.7	0.6	0.6	14.7	7.6	24.5	23.0	6.9													

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SPECIFIED CROPS.

Purchase and sale of crops suitable for feeding animals: 1909.—In the case of some minor crops the entire product, or the larger part of it, is usually retained upon the farm for family consumption; this is notably true of vegetables. Of certain other crops practically the entire quantity, except such as is required for seed, is sold. These crops, which are frequently referred to as "money crops," are mainly intended for human consumption, directly or indirectly. Cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, hemp, hops, and to a slightly less extent wheat, are examples. Besides crops of these two classes there are several crops, the most important being corn, oats, barley, and hay and forage, which are used chiefly as feed for animals. A majority of the farmers who raise these crops retain the entire product or a considerable proportion of it for their own animals;

others sell their surplus mainly for consumption by animals in cities, towns, and villages, or by animals on farms where such crops are not raised or are raised only in small quantities.

At the census of 1910 the agricultural schedules contained inquiries designed to ascertain not only the quantity and value of the leading "feedable" crops produced, but also the quantity and value of such crops sold and the amounts expended by farmers for the purchase of feed for animals. Table 21 presents statistics of such sales and purchases, by geographic divisions and sections. Table 22 shows the same statistics, by divisions and states. It is probable that these statistics are somewhat less accurate than those of crop production, and that they represent on the whole an understatement both of sales and of purchases.

DIVISION OR SECTION.	Amount expended for feed: 1909	Receipts from sale of feedable crops: 1909	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS FROM SALE OVER AMOUNT EXPENDED. ¹		RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF SPECIFIED FEEDABLE CROPS: 1909							
			Amount.	Per \$100 of expenditure for feed.	Corn.		Oats.		Barley.		Hay and forage.	
					Quantity (bushels).	Amount received.	Quantity (bushels).	Amount received.	Quantity (bushels).	Amount received.	Quantity (tons).	Amount received.
United States.....	\$299,839,857	\$509,253,522	\$209,413,665	\$170	460,572,574	\$255,191,944	261,325,372	\$107,242,769	75,297,901	\$41,314,436	10,679,399	\$105,594,379
New England.....	34,613,964	4,346,647	*30,267,317	13	145,814	100,952	384,423	217,579	9,656	8,272	272,594	4,019,544
Middle Atlantic.....	54,696,044	21,584,058	*33,111,986	39	4,419,068	3,007,230	4,551,876	2,387,688	326,228	214,602	1,116,016	15,975,138
East North Central.....	40,611,121	195,663,014	155,051,893	482	197,015,428	107,806,684	128,053,438	51,279,242	10,858,789	6,457,495	2,981,159	30,119,593
West North Central.....	76,207,557	174,405,989	98,198,432	229	190,410,330	100,638,243	94,511,952	36,578,858	43,056,403	21,221,923	2,393,803	15,896,935
South Atlantic.....	19,255,280	14,677,355	*4,577,925	78	12,815,516	9,781,438	1,588,085	1,034,972	26,426	18,698	281,175	3,841,952
East South Central.....	15,607,673	15,684,379	70,706	100	17,406,876	11,989,973	1,503,258	786,448	22,085	14,771	238,791	2,893,187
West South Central.....	24,723,146	28,940,377	4,217,231	117	36,880,404	20,840,778	7,389,274	3,434,317	69,829	42,158	527,154	4,623,124
Mountain.....	13,204,509	20,830,896	7,626,387	158	998,458	651,255	12,164,190	5,927,921	3,711,566	2,106,959	1,417,308	12,144,787
Pacific.....	20,920,563	33,120,807	12,200,244	158	480,080	375,391	11,178,876	5,495,414	17,156,919	11,229,863	1,451,369	16,620,129
The North.....	206,128,686	395,999,708	189,871,022	192	391,991,240	211,553,109	227,501,689	90,563,697	54,251,076	27,901,692	6,763,572	65,981,210
The South.....	59,580,099	59,302,111	*283,988	100	67,102,796	42,612,189	10,480,617	5,255,737	113,349	75,922	1,047,159	11,358,263
The West.....	34,126,072	53,951,703	19,826,631	158	1,478,538	1,026,646	23,343,066	11,423,335	20,928,455	13,336,816	2,898,677	28,164,906
East of the Mississippi.....	164,784,082	251,955,453	87,171,371	153	231,893,302	132,686,277	136,081,080	55,706,229	11,243,154	6,713,533	4,899,735	56,849,414
West of the Mississippi.....	135,055,775	257,298,069	122,242,294	191	228,769,272	122,505,667	125,244,292	51,536,540	64,054,717	34,600,897	5,789,674	48,654,965

¹ An asterisk (*) indicates an excess of expenditures over receipts from sale.

The total amount reported by farmers as received during 1909 from the sale of corn, oats, barley, and hay and forage was \$509,254,000. The amount reported by farmers as expended for feed for live stock was \$299,840,000, the excess of receipts from sale over expenditures for purchase being \$209,414,000, so that there were \$170 of receipts for every \$100 of expenditures. This excess represents in a general way the value of crops of this character sold by farmers for consumption by animals in cities, towns, and villages, for export, or for human consumption in the United States.

Marked differences appear among the geographic

divisions with respect to the relation of sales of feedable crops to purchases. In the East and West North Central divisions there was in 1909 a great excess of sales over purchases, while in the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions the sales were much less than the purchases, and in the South Atlantic division considerably less; in general, it may be said that east of the Alleghenies the farmers do not raise enough feed for their own animals, but have to supply the deficiency by purchase from other sections of the country, while in every division west of these mountains they produce more feed than they need for home consumption.

FARMS REPORTING EXPENDITURES AND AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR FEED; RECEIPTS FROM SALES OF ALL FEEDABLE CROPS, BY

[A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

Table 22 DIVISION OR STATE.		EXPENDITURES FOR FEED: 1909				RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF ALL FEEDABLE CROPS: 1909			RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF SPECIFIED FEEDABLE CROPS: 1909			
		Farms reporting.		Amount.		Amount.	Less expenditures for feed.	Per \$100 of expenditures for feed.	Corn.			
		Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Total.	Average per farm.				Farms reporting.	Per ct. of all farms.	Quantity (bushels).	Amount received.
1	United States	2,368,905	37.2	\$299,839,857	\$127	\$509,253,522	\$209,413,665	\$170	1,003,279	15.8	460,572,574	\$255,191,944
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
2	New England.....	151,385	80.2	34,613,904	220	4,346,647	-30,267,317	13	1,542	0.8	145,814	100,952
3	Middle Atlantic.....	316,609	67.6	54,096,044	173	21,584,058	-33,111,986	39	29,504	6.3	4,419,668	3,007,290
4	East North Central.....	413,476	36.8	40,611,121	98	105,063,014	155,051,803	482	265,062	23.6	197,015,428	107,896,684
5	West North Central.....	417,828	37.0	76,207,557	182	174,405,989	98,193,432	229	204,757	26.6	100,410,330	100,632,243
6	South Atlantic.....	335,980	30.2	19,255,280	57	14,077,355	-4,577,925	76	129,461	11.6	12,815,516	9,781,438
7	East South Central.....	200,938	27.9	15,607,073	54	15,684,379	70,708	100	134,149	12.9	17,406,876	11,989,973
8	West South Central.....	276,833	29.4	24,723,140	89	28,940,377	4,217,231	117	142,603	15.1	36,880,404	20,840,778
9	Mountain.....	66,097	36.0	13,204,509	200	20,830,896	7,626,387	158	4,520	2.5	998,458	651,255
10	Pacific.....	99,759	52.5	20,920,563	210	33,120,807	12,200,244	158	1,875	0.9	480,080	375,391
NEW ENGLAND:												
11	Maine.....	40,643	77.7	7,267,854	156	1,567,463	-5,700,391	22	487	0.8	48,843	28,148
12	New Hampshire.....	21,983	81.3	4,614,938	210	447,535	-4,167,403	10	137	0.5	8,151	6,554
13	Vermont.....	26,332	80.5	4,758,703	181	966,276	-3,792,427	20	225	0.7	18,427	11,899
14	Massachusetts.....	30,500	82.6	10,878,178	357	738,987	-10,139,191	7	316	0.9	30,062	20,026
15	Rhode Island.....	4,358	82.4	1,678,183	385	116,079	-1,562,104	7	144	2.7	17,076	15,544
16	Connecticut.....	21,569	80.4	5,416,108	251	510,307	-4,905,801	9	233	0.9	23,255	18,781
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
17	New York.....	151,962	70.5	29,545,703	194	10,349,957	-19,195,746	35	4,987	2.3	427,602	300,277
18	New Jersey.....	23,014	68.7	5,947,181	258	2,076,981	-3,870,200	35	4,458	13.3	1,082,071	732,398
19	Pennsylvania.....	141,633	64.6	19,203,160	136	9,157,120	-10,046,040	48	20,059	9.1	2,929,995	1,974,555
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
20	Ohio.....	95,050	34.9	8,445,761	89	31,396,130	22,950,369	372	65,817	24.2	26,555,088	14,498,215
21	Indiana.....	74,889	34.8	6,893,901	92	32,749,031	25,855,730	476	65,431	30.4	37,773,249	20,436,730
22	Illinois.....	94,143	37.4	13,915,628	148	104,425,194	90,509,566	750	102,733	40.8	128,518,179	70,454,460
23	Michigan.....	75,882	30.7	5,682,915	75	12,234,293	6,551,288	215	21,747	10.5	2,869,955	1,679,307
24	Wisconsin.....	73,512	41.5	5,672,916	77	14,857,850	9,184,940	262	9,334	5.3	1,298,957	737,972
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
25	Minnesota.....	58,551	37.5	5,041,925	86	19,741,965	14,700,040	302	21,571	13.8	6,633,555	3,142,400
26	Iowa.....	81,302	37.5	18,582,251	220	57,034,312	38,452,061	307	79,941	36.8	66,370,906	34,681,925
27	Missouri.....	110,410	39.8	17,148,008	155	20,077,983	2,929,975	117	67,198	24.2	25,777,282	15,022,413
28	North Dakota.....	19,624	26.4	2,003,028	102	6,079,840	4,076,812	333	760	1.0	140,769	76,408
29	South Dakota.....	21,763	28.0	3,049,255	140	16,373,129	13,323,874	537	16,481	21.2	11,568,861	5,795,348
30	Nebraska.....	49,251	38.0	12,507,838	255	31,587,632	19,019,794	251	51,834	40.0	47,822,843	24,463,519
31	Kansas.....	76,921	43.3	17,815,252	232	22,911,128	5,095,876	129	56,972	32.0	32,096,114	17,456,230
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
32	Delaware.....	3,461	31.9	337,841	98	713,022	375,181	211	2,880	26.6	941,449	587,193
33	Maryland.....	23,198	47.4	2,445,065	105	3,240,590	795,525	133	11,347	23.2	3,385,113	2,115,625
34	District of Columbia.....	183	84.3	130,077	711	180	-129,897	(1)	1	(2)	250	180
35	Virginia.....	62,267	33.8	3,504,660	56	3,753,316	248,656	107	26,053	14.2	3,027,677	2,295,666
36	West Virginia.....	37,301	38.6	1,938,233	52	1,212,228	-726,005	63	11,408	11.8	981,941	675,379
37	North Carolina.....	76,837	30.3	3,151,190	41	2,061,783	-1,089,407	65	33,427	13.2	1,728,493	1,587,495
38	South Carolina.....	40,130	22.7	1,830,815	46	1,104,874	-665,941	64	11,434	6.5	689,947	686,274
39	Georgia.....	75,975	26.1	4,097,043	54	2,045,033	-2,052,010	50	25,890	8.9	1,567,914	1,443,081
40	Florida.....	16,628	33.2	1,820,356	109	436,329	-1,334,027	27	7,021	14.0	492,732	390,045
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
41	Kentucky.....	65,693	25.3	4,014,998	61	6,282,120	2,267,122	156	44,793	17.3	7,974,158	4,998,915
42	Tennessee.....	70,212	28.5	3,570,551	51	6,713,697	3,143,146	188	48,552	19.7	7,092,466	4,875,559
43	Alabama.....	81,275	30.9	4,041,486	50	1,744,732	-2,296,754	43	25,165	9.6	1,523,967	1,374,086
44	Mississippi.....	73,758	26.9	3,980,638	54	943,830	-3,036,808	24	15,639	5.7	816,285	741,413
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
45	Arkansas.....	73,098	34.1	4,275,587	58	2,700,067	-1,575,520	63	25,266	11.8	2,547,707	1,354,933
46	Louisiana.....	28,323	23.5	3,784,140	134	1,515,043	-2,269,097	40	15,817	13.1	2,306,563	1,325,018
47	Oklahoma.....	62,546	32.9	5,863,373	94	16,430,110	10,566,737	280	52,051	27.4	24,497,297	12,761,019
48	Texas.....	112,866	27.0	10,800,046	96	8,295,157	-2,504,889	77	49,469	11.8	7,528,837	4,899,898
MOUNTAIN:												
49	Montana.....	8,089	30.9	1,741,071	215	3,942,518	2,201,447	226	125	0.5	15,758	10,698
50	Idaho.....	10,639	34.5	2,122,709	200	5,275,620	3,152,911	249	116	0.4	25,667	15,211
51	Wyoming.....	4,469	40.7	1,508,828	338	1,238,522	-270,306	82	170	1.5	50,667	29,013
52	Colorado.....	19,545	42.3	4,502,799	235	5,010,168	417,360	109	2,037	4.4	616,346	348,224
53	New Mexico.....	13,470	37.3	1,527,037	113	1,445,063	-81,974	95	1,300	3.9	193,632	164,599
54	Arizona.....	2,714	29.4	541,371	199	1,445,838	904,467	267	503	5.5	77,089	68,813
55	Utah.....	6,086	28.1	727,409	120	1,336,199	608,790	184	164	0.8	17,298	13,029
56	Nevada.....	1,085	40.4	443,285	409	1,136,968	693,683	256	21	0.8	2,001	1,668
PACIFIC:												
57	Washington.....	29,375	52.3	5,045,297	172	7,277,118	2,231,821	144	347	0.6	96,563	57,423
58	Oregon.....	21,012	46.2	3,198,363	152	4,514,161	1,315,798	141	307	0.7	30,969	23,191
59	California.....	49,372	56.0	12,676,903	257	21,329,528	8,652,625	168	1,021	1.2	352,548	294,777

1 Less than 2 cents.

SUMMARY FOR ALL CROPS.

FEEDABLE CROPS; AND FARMS REPORTING, QUANTITY SOLD, AND RECEIPTS FROM SALES OF SPECIFIED DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1909.

[A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF SPECIFIED FEEDABLE CROPS: 1909--continued.

DIVISION OR STATE.	RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF SPECIFIED FEEDABLE CROPS: 1909--continued.											
	Oats.				Barley.				Hay and coarse forage.			
	Farms reporting.		Quantity (bushels).	Amount received.	Farms reporting.		Quantity (bushels).	Amount received.	Farms reporting.		Quantity (tons).	Amount received.
	Number.	Per cent. of all farms.			Number.	Per cent. of all farms.			Number.	Per cent. of all farms.		
United States.....	594,990	9.4	261,325,372	\$107,242,769	146,636	2.3	75,297,901	\$41,314,430	625,072	9.8	10,679,399	\$105,504,379
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England.....	2,900	1.0	384,423	217,879	285	0.2	9,656	8,272	25,829	13.7	272,594	4,019,544
Middle Atlantic.....	30,026	7.8	4,551,870	2,387,688	2,556	0.5	326,228	214,002	87,687	18.7	1,116,016	15,975,138
East North Central.....	267,727	23.8	128,053,438	51,279,242	42,972	3.8	10,858,789	6,457,495	217,999	19.4	2,981,159	30,119,593
West North Central.....	202,962	18.3	94,511,952	36,678,888	88,947	8.0	43,056,403	21,221,923	134,151	12.1	2,393,803	15,866,935
South Atlantic.....	20,812	1.9	1,588,085	1,034,972	429	(1)	26,420	18,993	45,667	4.1	281,175	3,841,952
East South Central.....	15,966	1.5	1,503,258	786,448	90	(1)	22,085	14,771	32,516	3.1	238,791	2,893,187
West South Central.....	19,944	2.1	7,389,274	3,434,317	368	(1)	69,829	42,158	31,588	3.3	527,184	4,623,124
Mountain.....	17,223	9.4	12,164,190	5,927,921	4,440	2.4	3,741,566	2,106,953	23,758	13.0	1,417,308	12,144,767
Pacific.....	10,770	5.7	11,178,876	5,495,414	6,549	3.4	17,186,919	11,229,863	25,877	13.6	1,451,309	16,020,139
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	2,191	3.7	316,523	178,210	72	0.1	2,072	1,798	9,609	16.0	98,145	1,359,307
New Hampshire.....	97	0.4	7,551	4,467	14	0.1	475	364	3,125	11.6	28,320	436,150
Vermont.....	555	1.7	62,674	30,193	193	0.6	6,944	5,936	5,089	15.6	66,934	918,248
Massachusetts.....	66	0.2	4,901	3,074	3	(1)	20	24	4,282	11.6	43,908	715,863
Rhode Island.....	7	0.1	840	653	3	0.1	145	150	604	11.4	5,565	99,732
Connecticut.....	44	0.2	1,928	1,282					3,120	11.6	29,722	490,244
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	15,270	7.1	2,314,724	1,225,172	2,339	1.1	316,085	206,430	42,272	19.6	613,901	8,618,078
New Jersey.....	1,310	3.9	146,168	77,318	8	(1)	995	729	5,178	15.5	82,991	1,266,536
Pennsylvania.....	20,046	9.1	2,090,984	1,085,198	209	0.1	9,148	6,843	40,237	18.3	419,224	6,090,524
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	57,414	21.1	18,056,694	7,161,738	836	0.3	110,543	61,113	66,997	24.6	1,006,793	9,675,064
Indiana.....	49,488	23.0	21,099,983	7,901,211	243	0.1	30,196	18,003	36,021	16.7	424,680	4,333,687
Illinois.....	80,222	31.9	69,981,451	28,182,106	1,403	0.6	305,044	164,764	40,654	16.1	565,217	5,623,864
Michigan.....	42,166	20.4	7,910,857	3,432,668	2,009	1.0	153,310	87,738	46,702	22.6	632,793	7,034,490
Wisconsin.....	38,437	21.7	11,004,453	4,541,519	38,481	21.7	10,259,696	6,125,877	27,625	15.6	351,676	3,452,488
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	32,558	20.9	19,053,252	7,060,947	38,777	24.8	15,567,918	7,959,629	16,407	10.5	257,083	1,578,989
Iowa.....	80,793	37.2	41,311,243	16,407,511	16,505	7.6	5,075,639	2,472,786	31,555	14.5	448,721	3,472,090
Missouri.....	21,739	7.8	4,684,498	1,898,373	144	0.1	9,730	5,833	34,082	12.3	363,533	3,151,364
North Dakota.....	10,096	13.6	6,135,574	2,345,631	11,234	15.1	8,552,914	3,946,294	3,852	5.2	63,332	311,507
South Dakota.....	16,733	21.6	9,336,813	3,532,362	18,818	24.2	12,665,163	6,289,599	6,831	8.8	152,556	755,820
Nebraska.....	27,744	21.4	10,766,112	4,058,921	1,763	1.4	606,184	269,946	15,628	12.1	484,150	2,795,246
Kansas.....	13,299	7.5	3,224,460	1,375,143	1,706	1.0	578,855	277,836	25,796	14.5	624,428	3,801,919
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	95	0.9	10,025	5,454					893	8.2	10,222	120,375
Maryland.....	1,264	2.6	115,985	58,076	148	0.3	11,317	7,496	6,187	12.6	75,565	1,059,393
District of Columbia.....												
Virginia.....	3,940	2.1	265,656	150,368	248	0.1	13,851	10,310	11,356	6.2	96,131	1,296,972
West Virginia.....	2,101	2.2	94,707	50,561	8	(1)	446	319	8,008	8.3	40,193	485,469
North Carolina.....	5,368	2.1	211,043	137,273	7	(1)	216	167	10,229	4.0	25,601	336,848
South Carolina.....	3,575	2.0	383,213	272,054	9	(1)	434	519	3,565	2.0	12,141	206,027
Georgia.....	3,931	1.4	446,504	318,419	9	(1)	162	182	4,753	1.6	17,943	283,351
Florida.....	538	1.1	55,892	42,767					646	1.3	3,379	53,517
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	2,376	0.9	173,574	88,396	30	(1)	8,997	5,507	12,345	4.8	102,501	1,189,302
Tennessee.....	11,058	4.5	1,166,503	580,721	57	(1)	13,018	9,224	15,102	6.1	98,250	1,248,193
Alabama.....	2,044	0.8	134,283	94,672	2	(1)	60	32	3,307	1.3	21,447	275,942
Mississippi.....	489	0.2	28,898	22,659	1	(1)	10	8	1,762	0.6	16,593	179,750
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	3,274	1.5	312,986	162,922	4	(1)	233	208	7,120	3.3	73,506	682,004
Louisiana.....	75	0.1	12,680	10,549					579	0.5	15,416	179,476
Oklahoma.....	11,107	5.8	4,074,729	2,006,477	301	0.2	60,086	36,030	11,469	6.0	236,828	1,626,584
Texas.....	5,488	1.3	2,388,879	1,254,369	63	(1)	9,510	5,920	12,480	3.0	201,434	2,135,060
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	3,441	13.1	3,905,534	1,841,235	439	1.7	203,886	127,847	3,184	12.1	231,309	1,962,738
Idaho.....	4,761	15.5	4,172,705	1,835,404	1,325	4.3	2,078,299	1,028,788	5,303	17.2	300,191	2,396,217
Wyoming.....	1,514	13.8	803,663	432,755	103	0.9	13,590	9,700	1,353	12.3	107,783	767,054
Colorado.....	3,924	8.5	2,108,619	1,177,940	981	2.1	368,931	206,764	6,274	13.6	390,368	3,277,240
New Mexico.....	823	2.3	197,245	120,199	54	0.2	12,933	11,283	3,061	8.6	104,988	1,148,982
Arizona.....	177	1.9	97,310	66,995	642	7.0	586,863	430,346	918	9.9	84,728	879,684
Utah.....	2,462	11.4	762,942	390,883	685	3.2	221,015	114,740	3,034	14.0	95,197	817,547
Nevada.....	116	4.3	116,172	62,510	211	7.8	256,049	177,485	631	23.5	102,744	895,305
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	4,025	7.2	5,745,804	2,540,010	1,174	2.1	2,469,845	1,412,793	5,880	10.5	272,956	3,266,892
Oregon.....	5,458	12.0	3,240,248	1,537,994	883	1.9	610,621	389,830	6,629	14.6	252,290	2,563,146
California.....	1,287	1.5	2,192,824	1,417,410	4,492	5.1	14,106,453	9,427,240	13,368	15.2	926,123	10,190,101

* Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The total receipts from the sale of corn, oats, barley, and hay and forage in 1909, was \$509,254,000, or 18.4 per cent of the total value of these crops, \$2,769,715,000. Moreover, as already shown, considerably more than half of the quantity of such crops sold was purchased by other farmers. Table 23 shows, for the United States as a whole and for the divisions and sections, the percentages sold of the total production of each of the four principal feedable crops. The maps following page 560 show graphically the distribution of the amount expended for feed and the receipts from the sale of feedable crops, respectively, based on the amounts reported for each county.

Of the corn raised by farmers in 1909 only 18 per cent was reported as sold, the proportion sold being highest in the East North Central division. Of the oats raised, 25.9 per cent was reported as sold; of the

barley, 43.4 per cent; and of the hay and forage, only 11 per cent.

Table 23

DIVISION OR SECTION.	PER CENT OF TOTAL PRODUCTION REPORTED AS SOLD: 1909			
	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Hay and forage.
United States	18.0	25.9	43.4	11.6
New England.....	1.8	5.2	2.3	5.8
Middle Atlantic.....	6.3	7.1	15.8	9.9
East North Central.....	23.3	34.3	40.7	14.6
West North Central.....	19.1	21.8	43.5	6.6
South Atlantic.....	7.1	7.5	6.5	9.6
East South Central.....	8.3	12.9	18.4	9.3
West South Central.....	15.8	27.1	38.5	15.6
Mountain.....	13.6	30.0	38.2	16.5
Pacific.....	21.0	39.6	49.6	19.9
The North.....	20.4	25.9	42.3	9.3
The South.....	10.8	17.4	16.6	11.8
The West.....	15.4	33.9	47.1	18.0
East of the Mississippi River.....	17.7	28.4	37.8	11.7
West of the Mississippi River.....	18.5	23.7	44.6	10.4

FARM EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS.

Expenditures for labor: 1909 and 1899.—The schedules of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Censuses contained inquiries as to the amount paid by farmers for hired labor during the year preceding the taking of the census. No attempt was made to ascertain the number of persons hired. In many cases farmers hire labor only for a few days or a few weeks during the year, and it would be impossible to determine the true average number employed for the year, while the actual number employed on any selected date, even if ascertained correctly, might by no means be typical of average conditions throughout the year. The schedule inquiry as to wages distinguished between cash payment and the value of house rent and board furnished. It is probable that the latter item is, in

general, less correctly reported than the former, and that it is in most cases somewhat understated.

The number of farms reporting expenditures for labor in 1909 was 2,922,279, or 45.9 per cent of the total number of farms. The total expenditure reported was \$651,611,000, as compared with \$357,392,000 in 1899, showing an increase of 82.3 per cent, which was due in part to higher wages and in part to the employment of more laborers or employment for longer periods of time. This rate of increase in the expenditures for labor is very close to that in the value of all crops, which increased 83 per cent between 1899 and 1909.

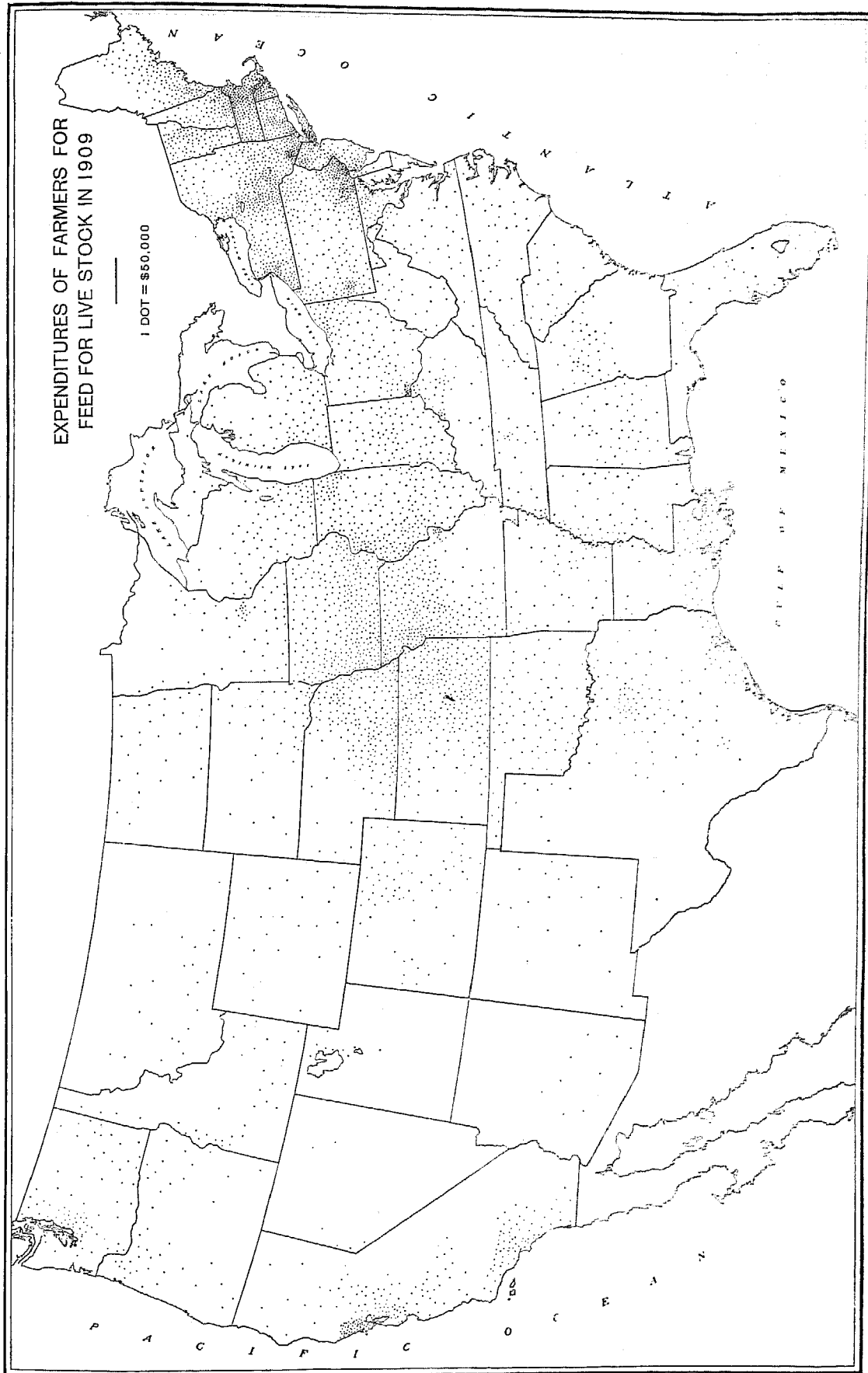
Table 24 shows the statistics of expenditures for labor, by divisions and sections. Similar data by states will be found in Tables 27 and 28.

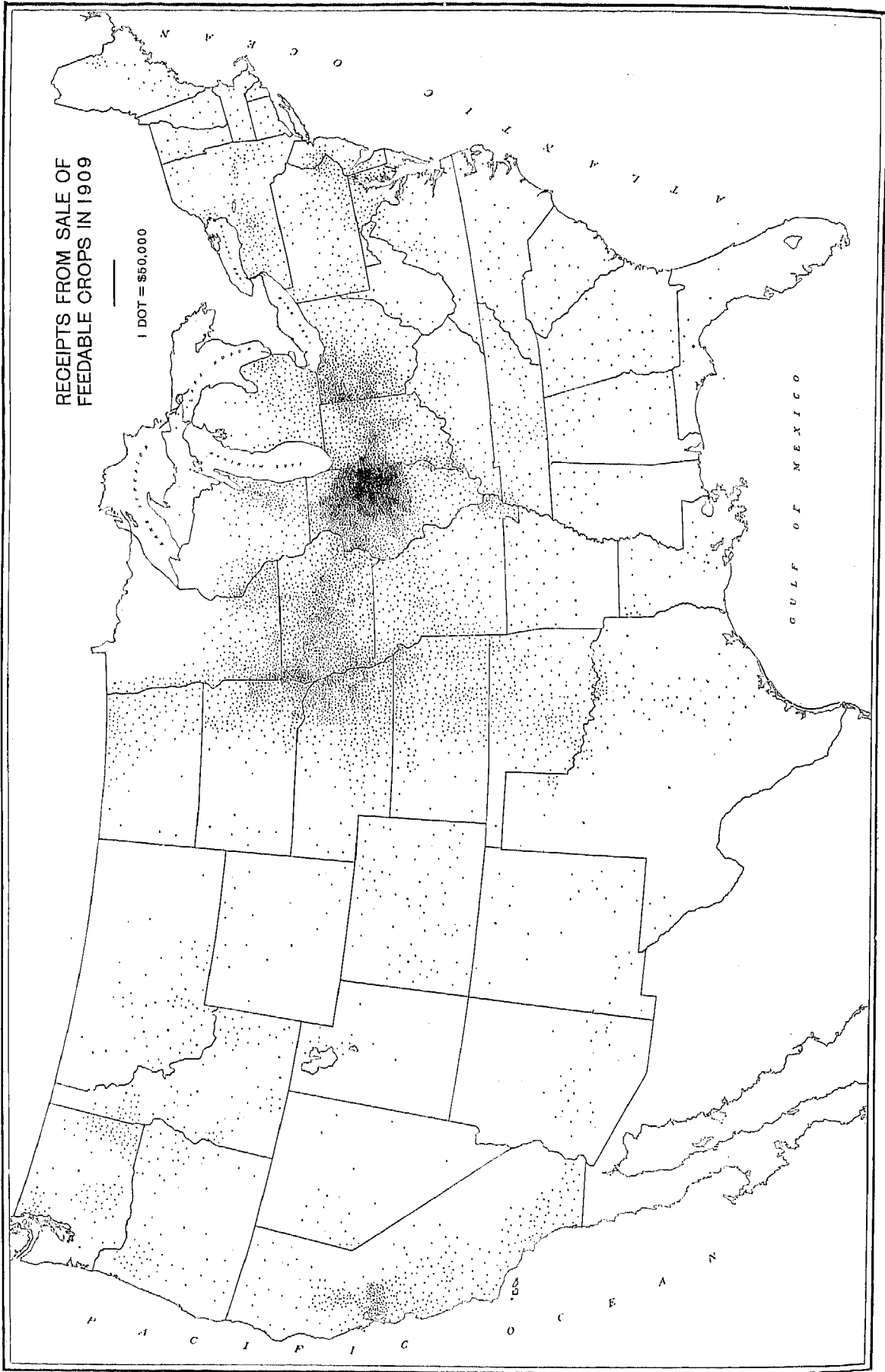
Table 24

DIVISION OR SECTION.	FARMS REPORTING EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR.		AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR LABOR.				PER CENT OF UNITED STATES TOTAL.			AVERAGE PER FARM.			AVERAGE EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR PER ACRE OF—	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	1909	1899	Increase.		All land in farms: 1910	Im-proved land in farms: 1910	Ex-pen-ditures for labor: 1909	Acres of all land in farms: 1910	Acres of im-proved land in farms: 1910	Ex-pen-ditures for labor: 1909	All land in farms: 1909	Im-proved land in farms: 1909
					Amount.	Per cent.								
United States	2,922,279	45.9	\$651,611,287	\$357,391,930	\$294,219,357	82.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	138.1	75.2	\$223	\$0.74	\$1.36
New England.....	124,619	66.0	34,509,407	20,727,980	13,772,427	66.4	2.2	1.5	5.3	104.4	38.4	277	1.75	4.76
Middle Atlantic.....	308,050	65.8	78,021,579	50,469,890	27,551,689	54.0	4.9	6.1	12.0	92.2	62.6	253	1.81	2.66
East North Central.....	592,864	52.7	117,880,195	67,559,820	50,323,675	74.5	13.4	18.6	18.1	105.0	79.2	199	1.00	1.38
West North Central.....	590,347	51.0	135,924,234	75,704,400	60,159,774	79.4	26.5	34.3	20.9	209.6	148.0	240	0.58	0.88
South Atlantic.....	409,370	42.2	66,607,245	37,080,040	29,521,205	79.6	11.8	10.1	10.2	93.3	43.6	142	0.64	1.37
East South Central.....	329,583	31.6	35,308,883	19,575,416	15,733,467	80.4	9.3	9.2	6.4	78.2	42.2	107	0.43	0.80
West South Central.....	336,034	35.0	59,980,738	29,871,225	30,109,513	100.8	19.2	12.2	9.2	179.3	61.8	178	0.35	1.08
Mountain.....	85,831	46.8	46,939,012	20,372,255	26,566,757	130.4	6.8	3.3	7.2	324.5	86.8	547	0.79	2.95
Pacific.....	110,081	58.0	76,448,994	35,968,144	40,480,850	112.5	5.8	4.6	11.7	270.3	116.1	694	1.49	3.47
The North.....	1,591,380	55.1	360,326,415	214,518,850	151,807,565	70.8	47.1	60.6	56.2	143.0	100.3	230	0.89	1.26
The South.....	1,134,987	36.6	161,896,866	86,532,681	75,364,185	87.1	40.3	31.5	24.8	114.4	48.6	143	0.46	1.07
The West.....	195,912	52.5	123,388,006	56,340,399	67,047,607	119.0	12.0	7.9	18.9	296.9	101.7	630	1.11	3.25
East of the Mississippi.....	1,823,986	46.4	332,318,309	195,415,846	136,902,463	70.1	41.7	45.0	51.0	93.0	55.4	182	0.91	1.52
West of the Mississippi.....	1,098,293	45.3	319,292,978	161,976,084	157,316,894	97.1	58.3	54.4	49.0	211.3	107.4	291	0.62	1.23

The proportion of farms reporting expenditures for labor varied considerably in the different divisions and sections. In the New England and Middle Atlantic divi-

sions about two-thirds of the farms reported expenditures for labor, in the two North Central divisions slightly more than one-half, in the South Atlantic divi-





sion about two-fifths, in the two South Central divisions about one-third, while in the West the proportion of farms reporting expenditures for labor was 46.8 per cent in the Mountain and 58 per cent in the Pacific division. These differences are due primarily to the character of the leading crops in the divisions and the general methods of organizing farm industry, the low proportion in the South being due largely to the prevalence there of small tenant farms on which all the labor is performed by the tenant.

The distribution of the expenditures for labor by divisions shows that the divisions on the Atlantic and the Pacific coast, and also the Mountain division, reported greater proportions of the total expenditures for farm labor than of the improved farm acreage of the country, while the four central divisions, and especially the West North Central and East South Central, reported smaller proportions of the expenditures for labor than of the improved acreage. These differences are due, no doubt, to the fact that the four central divisions produce most of the cereals, which require less intensive methods of cultivation than some of the other crops. An examination of the map opposite page 562, which shows the expenditures for farm labor by counties, brings out the fact that these expenditures are highest in the vicinity of large cities where truck farming and the raising of flowers and plants, which require highly intensive methods of agriculture, are important. The average expenditures per farm reflect the differences in the prevailing size of farms as well as in the character of agriculture, but the averages per acre of improved land (based on the acreage of all farms and not on that of farms reporting expenditures for labor) show that the expenditures were

highest in proportion in New England, where they were \$4.76 per acre; in the Pacific division, with \$3.47; the Mountain, with \$2.95; and the Middle Atlantic, with \$2.66. The highest averages per acre for individual states were reported for Massachusetts, \$10.39; Rhode Island, \$9.88; Arizona, \$7.15; Connecticut, \$6.96; and New Jersey, \$6.15. No other state showed an average as high as \$5 per acre. The lowest averages were reported on the one hand for some of the principal cereal producing states, Nebraska reporting an average of 62 cents; Kansas, 69 cents; and Missouri, 76 cents; and, on the other hand, by some of the Southern states, the average in Oklahoma being 56 cents; in Alabama, 77 cents; and in Tennessee, 78 cents. The explanation of these differences is found partly in the crops raised, partly in the character of the soil, partly in the rate of wages of farm laborers, and partly in the customary methods of organizing farm industry.

Of the total expenditures for labor, \$521,730,000, or 80.1 per cent, was paid in cash, and \$129,881,000, or 19.9 per cent, in the form of rent and board. The proportion that rent and board formed of the total expenditures for labor varied considerably in the different states, but was generally higher in the North than in the South or West.

Expenditures for fertilizers.—These expenditures are made chiefly for commercial or artificial fertilizers, but to some extent for the purchase of manure or other natural fertilizers derived chiefly from cities, towns, and villages. Table 25 presents data regarding expenditures for fertilizers, by geographic divisions and sections. Corresponding statistics are given for each of the geographic divisions and states in Tables 26 and 28.

Table 25

DIVISION OR SECTION.	FARMS REPORTING EXPENDITURES FOR FERTILIZERS: 1910		AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR FERTILIZERS.				PER CENT OF UNITED STATES TOTAL.			AVERAGE PER FARM.			AVERAGE EXPENDITURES FOR FERTILIZERS PER ACRE OF—	
	Number.	Per cent.	1909	1899	Increase. ¹		All land in farms: 1910	Im-proved land in farms: 1910	Ex-pen-ditures for fertiliz-ers: 1909	Acres of all land in farms: 1910	Acres of im-proved land in farms: 1910	Ex-pen-ditures for fertiliz-ers: 1909	All land in farms: 1909	Im-proved land in farms: 1909
					Amount.	Per cent.									All land in farms: 1909	Im-proved land in farms: 1909
United States.....	1,823,032	28.7	\$114,882,541	\$53,430,910	\$61,451,631	115.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	138.1	75.2	\$63	\$9.13	\$0.24
New England.....	114,922	60.9	9,407,759	4,297,705	5,110,054	118.9	2.2	1.5	8.2	104.4	28.4	82	0.48	1.30
Middle Atlantic.....	267,337	57.1	18,221,474	11,344,290	6,877,184	60.6	4.9	6.1	15.9	92.2	62.6	68	0.42	0.62
East North Central.....	219,848	19.6	8,058,881	5,866,520	2,192,361	37.4	13.4	18.6	7.0	105.0	79.2	37	0.07	0.09
West North Central.....	23,790	2.1	983,216	1,407,175	-423,959	-30.1	26.5	34.3	0.9	269.6	148.0	41	(?)	0.01
South Atlantic.....	769,616	69.2	59,625,130	22,732,670	36,892,460	162.3	11.8	10.1	51.9	93.3	43.8	47	0.57	1.23
East South Central.....	352,189	33.8	12,901,239	5,337,708	7,563,531	141.7	9.3	9.2	11.2	78.2	42.2	37	0.16	0.29
West South Central.....	60,777	6.4	3,225,927	1,374,116	1,851,811	134.8	19.2	12.2	2.8	179.3	61.8	53	0.02	0.06
Mountain.....	2,385	1.3	159,342	77,116	82,226	106.6	6.8	3.3	0.1	324.5	86.8	67	(?)	0.01
Pacific.....	12,158	6.4	2,299,573	993,610	1,305,963	131.4	5.8	4.6	2.0	279.3	116.1	189	0.04	0.19
The North.....	625,897	21.7	36,671,330	22,915,690	13,755,640	60.0	47.1	60.6	31.9	143.0	100.3	59	0.09	0.13
The South.....	1,182,692	38.2	75,752,296	29,444,494	46,307,802	157.3	40.3	31.5	65.9	114.4	48.6	64	0.21	0.50
The West.....	14,543	3.9	2,458,915	1,070,726	1,388,189	129.6	12.6	7.9	2.1	296.9	101.7	169	0.02	0.06
East of the Mississippi.....	1,723,922	43.8	108,214,483	49,578,893	58,635,590	118.3	41.7	45.6	94.2	93.0	55.4	63	0.20	0.50
West of the Mississippi.....	99,110	4.1	6,668,058	3,852,017	2,816,041	73.1	58.3	54.4	5.8	211.3	107.4	87	0.01	0.03

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Less than 1 cent.

The total number of farms that reported expenditures for fertilizers in 1909 was 1,823,032, or somewhat more than one-fourth (28.7 per cent) of all farms. The total amount expended for fertilizers in 1909 was

\$114,883,000, being more than double that expended 10 years earlier, \$53,431,000. The average amount per farm reporting such expenditures was \$63, and the average per acre of improved land (based on the acre-

age of all farms and not on that of farms reporting expenditures for fertilizers) was 24 cents.

There was a wide diversity among the sections of the country with reference to the practice of buying fertilizers. In each of the divisions on the Atlantic coast more than one-half of the farms reported expenditures for fertilizers, the highest proportion, 69.2 per cent, being in the South Atlantic division. In the East South Central division about one-third of the farms reported such expenditures and in the East North Central about one-fifth, while in none of the divisions west of the Mississippi River was the proportion as high as one-tenth, and in the West North Central and Mountain divisions it was quite insignificant.

About nineteen-twentieths of the expenditure for fertilizers in 1909 was reported from the sections east of the Mississippi River; in the other sections of the country the fertility of the soil, in so far as any effort is made to conserve it, is usually maintained by rotation of crops, by letting the land lie fallow, or by using manure derived from live stock. The leading states in expenditures for fertilizers in 1909 were Georgia, with an expenditure of \$16,860,000; South Carolina, with \$15,162,000; North Carolina, with \$12,263,000; and Alabama, with \$7,631,000. All of these states were leading cotton growing states, in which the soil was not fertile enough, as in Texas, to produce that crop freely without artificial fertilization. The other three states reporting an expenditure of over \$5,000,000 for fertilizers in 1909 were New York, with \$7,142,000, Pennsylvania, with \$6,802,000, and Virginia, with \$6,932,000. The county map opposite this page shows that the expenditures for fertilizers in the two states first named were mostly in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia, where there were numerous truck gardens and florists' establishments. The comparatively high expenditure in New Jersey was due to the proximity of the two cities first mentioned, as well as to the presence of numerous large cities in that state. In Maine the expenditure is largely centered in Aroostook County, where potatoes are grown in large quantities.

The average expenditure for fertilizers per acre of improved land varied in 1909 from 1 cent in the West North Central and Mountain divisions to \$1.30 in the New England division and \$1.23 in the South Atlantic. As suggested above, the differences in the expenditures for fertilizers reflect differences in natural fertility of soils, in character of crops grown, and to some extent in the customary methods of agriculture.

Detailed state tables.—Table 26 shows, by divisions and states, statistics of the expenditures by farmers

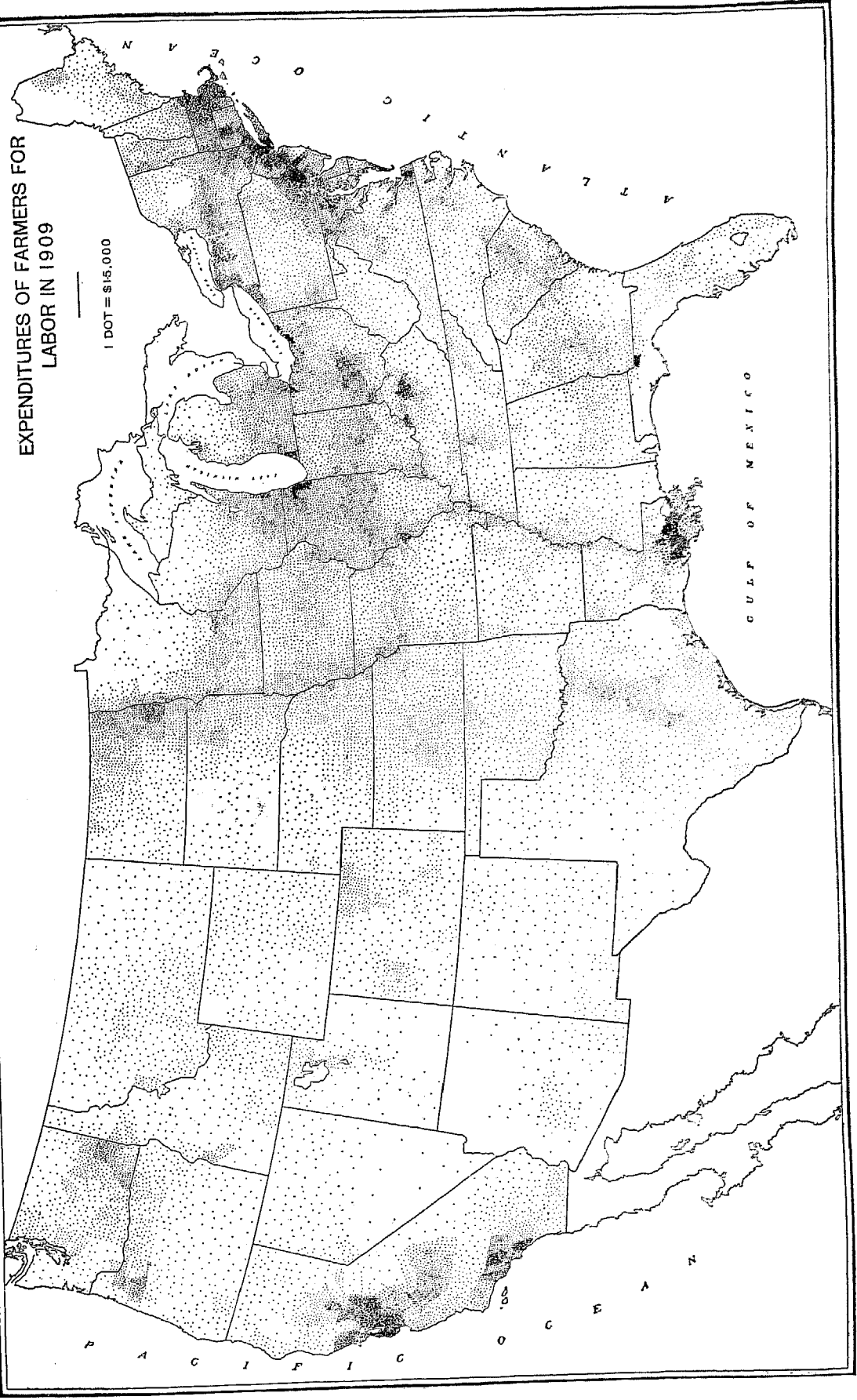
for fertilizers. Table 27 gives the statistics of expenditures for farm labor, and Table 28 shows percentages and averages for each of these items of the farm budget, together with comparative data showing the distribution of the total and of the improved land in farms.

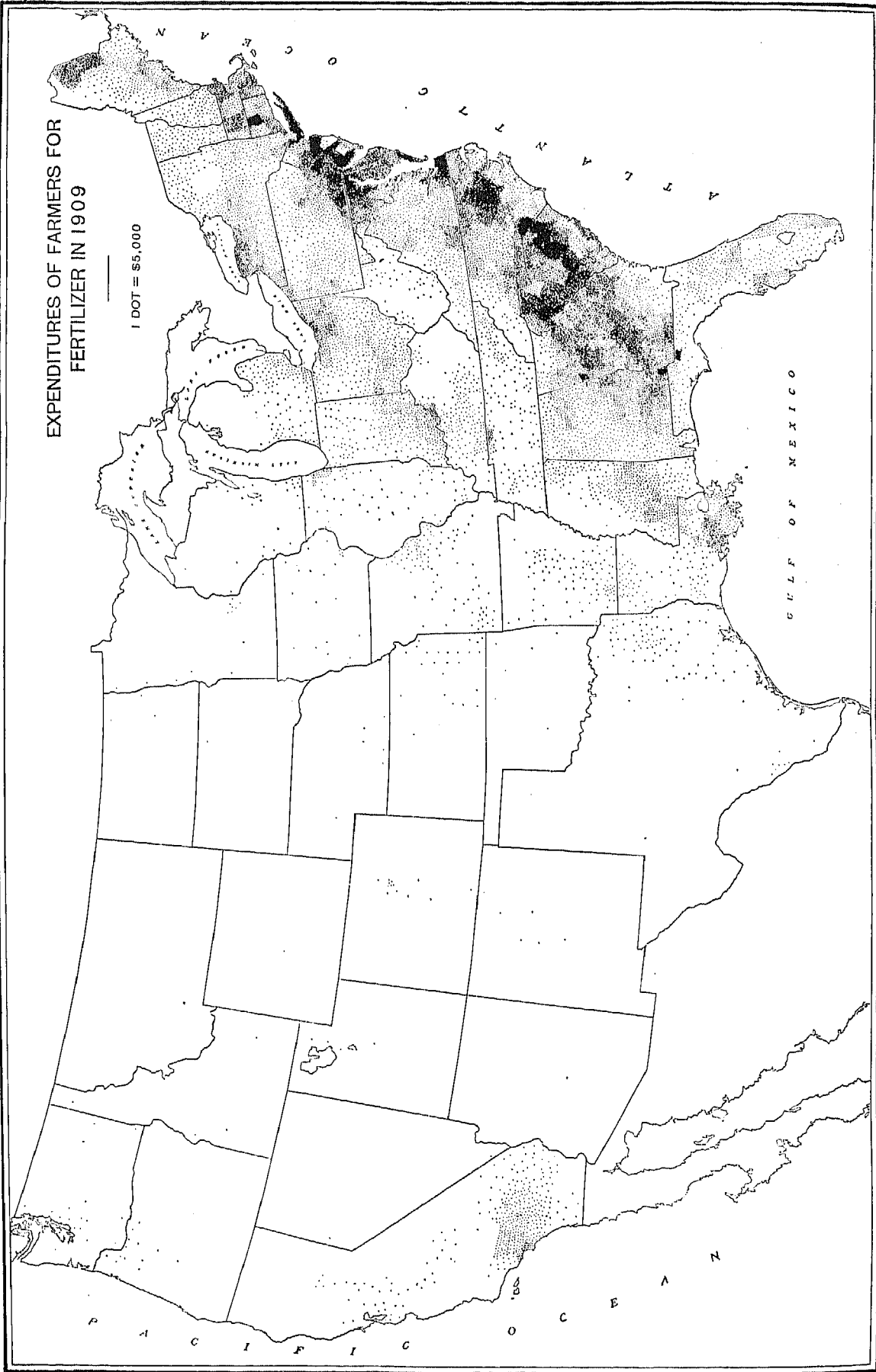
DIVISION OR STATE.	Farms reporting: 1910		Amount expended.			
	Number.	Per cent. of all farms.	1909	1899	Increase. ¹	
					Amount.	Per cent.
United States...	1,823,032	28.7	\$114,882,541	\$53,430,910	\$61,451,631	115.0
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:						
New England.....	114,922	60.9	9,407,759	4,297,705	5,110,054	118.9
Middle Atlantic.....	207,337	57.1	18,221,474	11,344,290	6,877,184	60.6
East North Central.....	219,848	19.6	8,058,881	5,866,520	2,192,361	37.4
West North Central.....	23,790	2.1	983,210	1,407,175	-423,965	-30.1
South Atlantic.....	769,616	69.2	59,625,130	22,732,670	36,892,460	162.3
East South Central.....	352,199	33.8	12,901,239	5,337,708	7,563,531	141.7
West South Central.....	60,777	6.4	3,225,927	1,374,116	1,851,811	134.8
Mountain.....	2,385	1.3	159,342	77,116	82,226	106.6
Pacific.....	12,158	0.4	2,209,573	993,610	1,305,963	131.4
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	39,947	60.6	4,060,479	810,680	3,249,799	396.5
New Hampshire.....	15,351	56.7	512,580	367,980	144,600	39.3
Vermont.....	19,033	58.2	570,752	447,065	123,687	27.7
Massachusetts.....	21,680	58.8	1,965,682	1,320,600	645,082	48.8
Rhode Island.....	3,318	62.7	335,103	261,140	70,963	26.9
Connecticut.....	15,884	58.1	1,954,163	1,078,240	875,923	81.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	113,883	52.8	7,142,265	4,493,050	2,649,215	59.0
New Jersey.....	23,685	70.7	4,277,604	2,165,320	2,112,284	97.5
Pennsylvania.....	120,769	59.2	6,801,606	4,085,920	2,715,686	46.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	118,888	43.7	4,180,485	2,095,470	1,485,015	55.1
Indiana.....	55,431	25.7	2,189,095	1,553,710	635,385	40.9
Illinois.....	11,207	4.4	615,594	830,660	-215,066	-25.9
Michigan.....	31,327	15.1	945,354	492,360	452,994	92.0
Wisconsin.....	2,995	1.7	127,753	294,320	-166,567	-56.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	1,436	0.9	74,653	251,120	-176,467	-70.3
Iowa.....	1,776	0.8	109,570	337,190	-227,620	-67.5
Missouri.....	18,434	6.0	671,073	370,630	300,443	81.1
North Dakota.....	175	0.2	10,003	13,855	-3,852	-27.8
South Dakota.....	185	0.2	11,294	12,940	-1,646	-12.7
Nebraska.....	369	0.3	31,021	163,080	-132,059	-78.7
Kansas.....	1,415	0.8	75,602	208,360	-132,758	-71.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	9,023	83.3	804,577	539,040	325,537	60.4
Maryland.....	37,154	75.9	3,387,634	2,618,890	768,744	29.4
District of Columbia.....	77	35.5	10,975	22,600	-6,625	-24.9
Virginia.....	111,277	60.5	6,932,455	3,681,790	3,250,665	88.3
West Virginia.....	23,967	24.8	528,937	405,270	123,667	30.5
North Carolina.....	181,718	71.6	12,262,533	4,479,030	7,783,503	173.8
South Carolina.....	140,303	79.5	15,102,017	4,494,410	10,607,607	237.3
Georgia.....	230,271	81.2	16,860,149	5,738,520	11,121,629	193.8
Florida.....	29,820	59.6	3,609,353	753,120	2,856,233	379.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	50,783	21.9	1,350,720	908,250	442,470	48.7
Tennessee.....	53,498	21.7	1,216,296	898,070	318,226	35.4
Alabama.....	163,241	62.1	7,630,952	2,599,290	5,031,662	193.6
Mississippi.....	78,677	28.7	2,703,271	932,098	1,771,173	190.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	22,113	10.3	596,553	172,510	424,043	245.8
Louisiana.....	22,111	18.3	2,004,919	1,076,890	928,029	86.2
Oklahoma.....	922	0.3	29,092	.....	29,092	.....
Texas.....	15,931	3.8	595,363	124,716	470,647	377.4
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	89	0.3	12,323	3,940	8,383	212.8
Idaho.....	237	0.8	20,737	17,150	3,587	20.9
Wyoming.....	33	0.3	5,302	12,700	-7,398	-58.3
Colorado.....	590	1.2	61,113	23,225	37,888	163.1
New Mexico.....	827	2.3	25,371	2,891	22,480	780.9
Arizona.....	33	0.4	6,080	2,921	3,159	108.1
Utah.....	571	2.0	20,037	14,300	5,737	40.1
Nevada.....	35	1.3	8,379	.....	8,379	.....
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	1,801	3.2	87,023	29,165	57,858	198.4
Oregon.....	2,887	6.3	98,557	27,395	71,162	150.3
California.....	7,470	8.5	2,143,993	937,050	1,206,943	128.8

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

EXPENDITURES OF FARMERS FOR LABOR IN 1909

1 DOT = \$15,000





SUMMARY FOR ALL CROPS.

FARMS REPORTING EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR AND AMOUNTS EXPENDED, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910 AND 1900.

Table 27 DIVISION OR STATE.	EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR.						FORM OF PAYMENT: 1909			
	Farms reporting.		Total amount expended.				Cash.		Rent and board furnished.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	1909	1899	Increase.		Amount.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.
					Amount.	Per cent.				
United States.....	2,922,279	45.9	\$651,611,287	\$357,391,930	\$294,219,357	82.3	\$521,729,941	80.1	\$129,881,346	19.9
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:										
New England.....	124,619	66.0	34,500,407	20,727,980	13,772,427	66.4	27,603,492	80.0	6,896,915	20.0
Middle Atlantic.....	308,050	65.8	73,021,579	50,469,890	27,551,689	54.6	59,913,169	76.8	18,108,410	23.2
East North Central.....	592,364	52.7	117,880,195	67,556,520	50,323,675	74.5	91,591,170	77.7	26,289,026	22.3
West North Central.....	566,347	51.0	135,924,234	75,784,460	60,159,774	79.4	105,023,453	77.3	30,900,781	22.7
South Atlantic.....	409,370	42.2	66,607,245	37,086,040	29,521,205	79.6	55,413,285	83.2	11,193,960	16.8
East South Central.....	329,583	31.6	35,308,883	19,575,416	15,733,467	80.4	28,662,434	81.2	6,646,449	18.5
West South Central.....	336,034	35.6	59,980,738	29,871,225	30,109,513	100.8	52,219,927	87.1	7,760,811	12.9
Mountain.....	85,831	46.8	40,939,012	20,372,255	20,566,757	130.4	37,384,652	79.6	9,554,360	20.4
Pacific.....	110,081	58.0	76,448,994	35,968,144	40,480,850	112.5	63,918,359	83.6	12,530,635	16.4
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	37,190	62.0	5,633,100	2,667,260	2,965,846	111.2	4,485,911	79.6	1,147,195	20.4
New Hampshire.....	17,385	64.3	3,374,126	2,304,520	1,069,606	46.4	2,690,006	79.7	684,120	20.3
Vermont.....	21,810	66.7	4,748,003	3,133,140	1,614,863	51.5	3,579,799	75.4	1,168,204	24.6
Massachusetts.....	26,758	72.5	12,101,959	7,487,280	4,614,679	61.6	9,906,209	81.9	2,185,750	18.1
Rhode Island.....	3,521	66.5	1,761,594	1,032,360	729,234	70.6	1,429,388	81.1	332,206	18.9
Connecticut.....	17,955	67.0	6,881,619	4,103,420	2,778,199	67.7	5,512,199	80.1	1,369,440	19.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	145,095	67.3	41,312,014	27,102,130	14,209,884	52.4	32,000,566	77.5	9,311,448	22.5
New Jersey.....	23,448	70.0	11,097,727	6,720,030	4,377,697	65.1	8,633,475	77.8	2,464,232	22.2
Pennsylvania.....	139,507	63.0	25,611,838	16,647,730	8,964,108	53.8	19,279,128	75.3	6,332,710	24.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	145,515	53.5	25,631,185	14,502,600	11,128,585	76.7	20,426,904	79.7	5,204,281	20.3
Indiana.....	103,947	48.2	17,682,079	9,685,540	7,996,539	82.6	14,013,473	79.3	3,668,006	20.7
Illinois.....	139,941	55.6	36,308,376	22,182,550	14,125,826	63.7	27,988,488	77.1	8,318,888	22.9
Michigan.....	111,842	54.0	19,063,082	10,717,220	8,345,862	77.9	15,073,667	79.1	3,989,415	20.9
Wisconsin.....	91,119	51.4	19,195,473	10,468,610	8,726,863	83.4	14,087,638	73.4	5,107,835	26.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	94,934	60.8	22,330,149	16,657,820	5,672,329	34.1	16,673,777	74.7	5,656,372	25.3
Iowa.....	108,890	50.2	24,781,592	16,375,070	8,405,522	51.3	18,586,300	75.0	6,195,292	25.0
Missouri.....	120,714	43.5	18,644,695	9,803,610	8,841,085	90.2	14,970,635	80.3	3,074,060	19.7
North Dakota.....	45,775	61.6	21,740,149	9,207,220	12,532,929	136.1	17,198,082	79.1	4,542,067	20.9
South Dakota.....	41,180	53.0	12,831,944	5,528,070	7,303,874	132.1	9,908,399	77.2	2,923,555	22.8
Nebraska.....	62,665	48.3	15,028,468	7,399,160	7,629,308	103.1	11,422,188	76.0	3,606,280	24.0
Kansas.....	92,189	51.8	20,567,237	10,792,910	9,774,327	90.6	16,264,082	79.1	4,303,155	20.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware.....	6,841	63.1	1,612,471	1,075,960	536,511	49.9	1,257,198	78.0	355,273	22.0
Maryland.....	31,982	65.4	8,802,172	5,715,520	3,086,652	54.0	6,743,157	76.6	2,059,015	23.4
District of Columbia.....	146	67.3	238,833	197,420	41,413	21.0	122,893	89.1	25,940	10.9
Virginia.....	84,636	46.0	13,354,194	7,790,720	5,563,474	71.4	10,822,816	81.0	2,531,378	19.0
West Virginia.....	43,871	45.4	4,035,764	2,041,560	1,994,204	97.7	3,203,924	79.4	831,840	20.6
North Carolina.....	97,461	38.4	9,220,504	5,444,950	3,775,614	69.3	7,643,783	82.9	1,576,781	17.1
South Carolina.....	69,491	39.4	10,770,758	6,107,100	4,663,658	76.4	9,351,384	86.8	1,419,374	13.2
Georgia.....	113,782	39.1	13,218,113	7,244,520	5,973,593	82.5	11,185,852	84.6	2,032,261	15.4
Florida.....	21,160	42.3	5,354,376	1,468,290	3,886,086	264.7	4,992,278	93.2	362,098	6.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	91,642	35.4	12,243,851	6,613,330	5,630,521	85.1	10,007,302	81.7	2,236,549	18.3
Tennessee.....	88,670	36.0	8,448,059	4,730,370	3,717,689	78.6	7,036,564	83.3	1,411,495	16.7
Alabama.....	83,643	31.8	7,454,748	4,314,460	3,140,288	72.8	6,033,123	80.9	1,421,625	19.1
Mississippi.....	65,628	23.9	7,162,225	3,917,256	3,244,969	82.8	5,585,445	78.0	1,576,780	22.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	70,638	32.9	7,654,571	3,171,090	4,483,481	141.4	6,304,169	82.4	1,350,402	17.6
Louisiana.....	31,732	26.3	16,704,125	10,692,710	6,011,415	56.2	15,298,744	91.6	1,406,381	8.4
Oklahoma.....	73,126	38.4	9,837,541	3,675,520	6,162,021	167.7	7,963,617	81.0	1,573,924	19.0
Texas.....	160,638	38.4	25,784,501	12,331,905	13,452,596	109.1	22,663,397	87.9	3,131,104	12.1
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	12,482	47.6	10,930,477	5,077,340	5,853,137	115.3	8,258,350	75.6	2,672,127	24.4
Idaho.....	15,715	51.0	6,701,604	2,250,450	4,451,154	197.8	5,573,209	83.2	1,128,395	16.8
Wyoming.....	5,450	49.6	6,174,164	2,615,230	3,558,934	136.1	4,555,847	73.8	1,618,317	26.2
Colorado.....	22,179	48.0	10,818,465	4,100,905	6,717,560	163.8	8,770,753	81.1	2,047,712	18.9
New Mexico.....	13,124	36.8	3,645,423	1,951,110	1,694,313	86.8	2,985,826	81.9	659,597	18.1
Arizona.....	3,800	35.8	2,504,984	1,152,670	1,352,314	117.3	2,061,462	82.3	443,522	17.7
Utah.....	11,805	54.5	3,169,917	1,837,900	1,332,017	72.5	2,863,709	90.3	306,208	9.7
Nevada.....	1,776	66.0	2,993,978	1,386,650	1,607,328	115.9	2,315,496	77.3	678,482	22.7
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	29,965	53.3	15,370,931	5,280,190	10,090,741	191.1	12,602,203	82.0	2,768,728	18.0
Oregon.....	24,229	53.2	11,101,864	4,842,834	6,259,030	129.2	9,110,241	82.1	1,991,623	17.9
California.....	55,887	63.4	49,976,199	25,845,120	24,131,079	93.4	42,205,915	84.5	7,770,284	15.5

1 Includes Indian Territory.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS, AND AVERAGES PER FARM REPORTING, AND PER ACRE OF ALL LAND AND OF IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS: 1909 AND 1899.

Table 28 DIVISION OR STATE.	PER CENT OF UNITED STATES TOTAL.								AVERAGE ACRES PER FARM.				EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR.					EXPENDITURES FOR FERTILIZERS.					
	All land in farms.		Improved land in farms.		Amount expended for labor.		Amount expended for fertilizers.		All land in farms.		Improved land in farms.		Average per farm reporting.	Average per acre. ¹				Average per farm reporting.	Average per acre. ¹				
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1909	1899	1909	1899	1910	1900	1910	1900		All land in farms.	Improved land in farms.		1909		1909	1899	1909	1899	
														\$223	\$0.74	\$0.43	\$1.36	\$0.86	\$63	\$0.13	\$0.06	\$0.24	\$0.13
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	138.1	146.2	75.2	72.2											
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																							
New England	2.24	2.45	1.52	1.96	5.20	5.80	8.10	8.04	104.4	107.1	38.4	42.4	277	1.75	1.01	4.76	2.55	82	0.48	0.21	1.30	0.53	
Middle Atlantic	4.01	5.35	0.13	7.43	11.97	14.12	15.86	21.23	92.2	92.4	62.6	63.4	253	1.81	1.13	2.66	1.64	08	0.42	0.25	0.62	0.37	
East North Central	13.42	13.87	18.59	20.91	18.09	18.90	7.01	10.98	105.0	102.4	79.2	76.3	199	1.00	0.58	1.33	0.78	37	0.07	0.05	0.09	0.07	
West North Central	26.47	23.97	34.34	32.72	20.86	21.20	0.86	2.63	200.6	189.5	148.0	127.9	240	0.58	0.38	0.83	0.56	41	(?)	0.01	0.01	0.01	
South Atlantic	11.81	12.44	10.13	11.12	10.22	10.38	51.90	42.55	93.3	108.4	43.6	47.9	142	0.64	0.36	1.37	0.80	77	0.57	0.22	1.23	0.49	
East South Central	9.28	9.69	9.19	9.71	5.42	5.48	11.23	9.99	78.2	89.9	42.2	44.5	107	0.43	0.24	0.80	0.49	37	0.16	0.07	0.29	0.13	
West South Central	19.25	21.05	12.18	9.59	9.20	8.30	2.81	2.57	179.3	233.8	61.8	52.7	178	0.35	0.17	1.03	0.75	53	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.03	
Mountain	6.77	5.53	3.33	2.03	7.20	5.70	0.14	0.14	324.5	457.9	80.8	82.9	547	0.79	0.44	2.95	2.42	67	(?)	(?)	0.01	0.01	
Pacific	5.84	5.65	4.61	4.52	11.73	10.06	2.00	1.86	270.3	334.8	116.1	132.5	694	1.49	0.76	3.47	1.92	189	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.05	
NEW ENGLAND:																							
Maine	0.72	0.75	0.49	0.58	0.86	0.75	3.54	1.53	104.9	106.2	39.3	40.3	151	0.80	0.42	2.39	1.12	102	0.65	0.13	1.72	0.34	
New Hampshire	0.37	0.43	0.19	0.26	0.52	0.64	0.45	0.69	120.1	123.1	34.3	36.7	194	1.04	0.64	3.63	2.14	33	0.16	0.10	0.55	0.34	
Vermont	0.53	0.50	0.34	0.51	0.73	0.88	0.50	0.84	142.6	142.7	50.0	64.2	218	1.02	0.66	2.91	1.47	30	0.12	0.09	0.35	0.21	
Massachusetts	0.33	0.38	0.24	0.31	1.86	2.00	1.71	2.47	77.9	83.4	31.5	34.3	452	4.21	2.38	10.39	5.79	91	0.68	0.42	1.69	1.02	
Rhode Island	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.49	83.8	82.9	33.7	34.1	500	3.07	2.27	9.88	5.51	101	0.76	0.58	1.88	1.41	
Connecticut	0.25	0.28	0.21	0.26	1.06	1.15	1.70	2.02	81.5	85.8	30.9	30.5	383	3.15	1.77	6.96	3.85	125	0.89	0.47	1.98	1.01	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																							
New York	2.51	2.70	3.10	3.76	6.34	7.58	6.22	8.41	102.2	99.9	68.8	68.8	285	1.88	1.20	2.78	1.74	63	0.32	0.20	0.48	0.29	
New Jersey	0.29	0.34	0.38	0.48	1.70	1.88	3.72	4.05	76.9	82.0	53.9	57.1	473	4.31	2.37	6.15	3.40	181	1.66	0.76	2.37	1.10	
Pennsylvania	2.11	2.31	2.05	3.19	3.93	4.66	5.92	8.77	84.8	86.4	67.8	58.9	184	1.38	0.86	2.02	1.26	52	0.37	0.24	0.54	0.35	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																							
Ohio	2.74	2.92	4.02	4.04	3.93	4.06	3.64	5.04	88.6	88.5	70.7	69.5	176	1.06	0.59	1.33	0.75	35	0.17	0.11	0.22	0.14	
Indiana	2.42	2.58	3.54	4.02	2.71	2.71	1.91	2.91	98.8	97.4	78.6	75.2	170	0.83	0.45	1.04	0.58	40	0.10	0.07	0.13	0.09	
Illinois	3.70	3.91	5.86	6.08	5.57	6.21	0.54	1.55	129.1	124.2	111.4	104.9	250	1.12	0.68	1.29	0.80	55	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	
Michigan	2.16	2.09	2.98	2.85	2.93	3.00	0.82	0.92	91.5	86.4	62.0	58.0	170	1.01	0.61	1.49	0.91	30	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.04	
Wisconsin	2.40	2.37	2.49	2.71	2.95	2.93	0.11	0.55	118.9	117.0	67.2	66.2	211	0.91	0.53	1.61	0.93	43	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																							
Minnesota	3.15	3.13	4.11	4.45	3.43	4.00	0.47	177.3	169.7	125.8	119.2	235	0.81	0.63	1.14	0.90	52	(?)	0.01	(?)	0.01	0.01	
Iowa	3.86	4.12	6.16	7.21	3.80	4.58	0.10	0.63	156.3	151.2	135.9	130.8	228	0.73	0.47	0.84	0.55	62	(?)	0.01	(?)	0.01	
Missouri	3.04	4.05	5.14	5.52	2.86	2.74	0.58	0.60	124.8	110.3	88.7	80.4	154	0.54	0.29	0.76	0.43	36	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	
North Dakota	3.23	1.85	4.28	2.33	3.34	2.58	0.01	0.03	382.3	342.0	275.1	212.8	475	0.76	0.50	1.06	0.95	57	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
South Dakota	2.96	2.27	3.31	2.72	1.97	1.55	0.01	0.02	335.1	362.4	203.8	214.5	312	0.49	0.29	0.81	0.40	61	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Nebraska	4.30	3.57	5.10	4.45	2.31	2.07	0.03	0.20	297.8	246.1	188.0	151.7	240	0.39	0.25	0.62	0.40	84	(?)	0.01	(?)	0.01	
Kansas	4.94	4.97	6.25	6.04	3.16	3.02	0.07	0.50	244.0	240.7	168.2	144.7	223	0.47	0.26	0.69	0.43	53	(?)	0.01	(?)	0.01	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																							
Delaware	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.25	0.30	0.75	1.01	95.9	110.1	65.8	77.8	230	1.55	1.01	2.26	1.43	96	0.83	0.51	1.21	0.71	
Maryland	0.58	0.62	0.70	0.85	1.35	1.60	2.95	4.90	103.4	112.4	68.6	76.4	275	1.74	1.11	2.62	1.63	91	0.67	0.51	1.01	0.74	
District of Columbia					0.04	0.06	0.01	0.04	27.9	31.6	23.7	22.1	1,036	30.30	23.26	46.53	33.27	220	2.80	2.60	3.31	3.31	
Virginia	2.22	2.37	2.06	2.44	2.05	2.18	6.03	6.89	105.9	118.6	53.6	60.1	158	0.68	0.39	1.35	0.77	22	0.36	0.18	0.70	0.36	
West Virginia	1.14	1.27	1.15	1.33	0.62	0.57	0.46	0.70	103.7	114.7	57.1	50.2	62	0.40	0.19	0.73	0.37	22	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.07	
North Carolina	2.55	2.71	1.84	2.01	1.42	1.52	10.67	8.38	88.4	101.3	34.7	37.1	95	0.41	0.24	1.05	0.65	67	0.55	0.20	1.39	0.54	
South Carolina	1.64	1.67	1.27	1.39	1.65	1.71	13.20	8.41	76.6	90.0	34.6	37.2	165	0.80	0.44	1.77	1.06	108	1.12	0.32	2.49	0.78	
Georgia	3.07	3.15	2.67	2.56	2.03	2.03	14.68	10.74	92.0	117.5	42.3	47.2	110	0.49	0.27	1.07	0.68	71	0.63	0.22	1.87	0.54	
Florida	0.60	0.52	0.38	0.36	0.82	0.41	3.14	1.41	105.0	100.9	36.1	37.0	253	1.02	0.34	2.97	0.97	121	0.69	0.17	2.00	0.50	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																							
Kentucky	2.52	2.62	3.00	3.32	1.88	1.85	1.18	1.70	85.6	93.7	55.4	58.6	134	0.55	0.30	0.85	0.48	24	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.07	
Tennessee	2.28	2.43	2.28	2.47	1.30	1.32	1.00	1.68	81.5	90.6	44.3	45.6	95	0.42	0.23	0.78	0.40	23	0.09	0.04	0.11	0.09	
Alabama	2.36	2.47	2.03	2.00	1.14	1.21	6.64	4.86	78.9	92.7	36.9	38.8	89	0.30	0.21	0.77	0.50	47	0.37	0.13	0.79	0.30	
Mississippi	2.11	2.18	1.88	1.83	1.10	1.10	2.35	1.74	67.6	82.0	32.8	34.4	109	0.39	0.21	0.80	0.52	34	0.15	0.05	0.30	0.13	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																							
Arkansas	1.98	1.98	1.69	1.68																			