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SECTION IV.

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COTTON, HEMP, AND FLAXSEED.

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## SECTION IV.

# COTTON, HEMP, AND FLAXSEED.

## COTTON.

### EARLY HISTORY.

The oldest cotton-producing country is India, where the plant has been grown from time immemorial. It was used there in the manufacture of clothing, which was said by Herodotus, the early Greek historian, to be of better quality and finer fiber than that made from the wool of sheep. On account of the character of the plant, he called it "tree wool," by which name it is still known in some countries. Cotton fabrics were known to the Chinese long before the Christian era, though the first notice of the plant as a product of China was in the Eleventh century. Cotton is believed to be of great antiquity in Egypt and in all parts of Africa, and has been cultivated for many centuries in Asia Minor, in many of the Mediterranean islands, in Greece, and in southern Italy. It was found in the West Indies by Columbus, in Mexico by Cortez, and in many parts of South America by the early explorers. Various articles made of cotton cloth have been found in the ancient tombs of the Incas of Peru.

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY.

The first efforts to grow cotton in the United States were made in Virginia about 1721, and until the latter part of the same century its cultivation was confined chiefly to that state and the Carolinas, where it was grown principally for domestic uses. The first exportation of cotton, consisting of 8 bags, weighing 1,200 pounds, was made from Virginia in 1784.

The invention of improved spinning machinery in England by Hargreaves, Cartwright, and Crompton in 1764, 1775, and 1779, respectively, and the invention by Dr. Cartwright in 1785 of the power loom, which was improved by him in 1787, greatly increased the demand for raw cotton and created the necessity for better methods of separating the seed from the fiber. This necessity paved the way for Whitney's cotton gin, invented in 1793, prior to which time the cotton industry in the United States had made but little progress.

This invention gave the first stimulus to the cultivation of cotton in this country. The wonderful development of the industry is shown by the fact that the crop of the United States equaled 80 per cent of the world's supply in 1899, whereas in 1791 this country furnished less than one-sixth of 1 per cent of the cotton importation of Great Britain.

The following table shows the quantity of cotton grown, the average gross weight per bale for specified years beginning with 1790, the increase in the number of pounds over preceding report, and the price per pound in the United States for the given years. The figures for the years from 1790 to 1833 were derived from the report of the Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1836. The other figures represent the result of the census inquiries of the United States at the various decennial periods.

TABLE I.—PRODUCTION OF COTTON, AVERAGE NUMBER OF POUNDS PER BALE, TOTAL WEIGHT, INCREASE OVER PRECEDING REPORT, AND PRICE PER POUND.<sup>1</sup>

CROP OF—	Number of bales.	Average number of pounds per bale.	Total number of pounds.	Increase in pounds.	Price per pound.
1790 .....	8,889	225	2,000,025	.....	\$0.26
1800 .....	177,778	225	40,000,050	38,000,025	.28
1810 .....	320,000	250	80,000,000	39,999,950	.16
1820 .....	681,819	264	180,000,216	100,000,216	.17
1833 .....	1,312,085	339	445,000,215	264,999,999	.12
1839 .....	2,053,193	385	790,479,305	345,479,090	.13
1849 .....	2,469,093	400	987,637,200	197,157,895	.08
1859 .....	5,387,052	445	2,397,238,140	1,409,600,940	.12
1869 .....	3,011,996	440	1,325,278,240	1,071,959,900	.29
1879 .....	5,765,359	453	2,607,177,627	1,281,899,387	.11
1889 .....	7,472,511	477	3,564,387,747	957,210,120	.11
1899 .....	9,534,707	495	4,717,172,446	1,152,784,699	.07

<sup>1</sup> Bales and prices from estimates by D. A. Thompkins.

<sup>2</sup> Decrease.

Beginning in Virginia, the cultivation of cotton moved southward and westward, and by 1850 the center of production was 28 miles southwest of Birmingham, Alabama. In 1860 it was 78 miles east-northeast of Jackson, Miss., and it has moved steadily westward

in each decade since that year, in consequence of the remarkable increase in the cotton production of the states west of the Mississippi River. Texas alone produced more than one-fourth of the entire cotton crop of the United States in 1899, and Oklahoma and Indian Territory showed remarkable increases in production during the last decade.

The thirty-seventh parallel, which nearly coincides with a line drawn westward from Old Point Comfort, Va., to Cairo, Ill., marks the northern limit of profitable cotton culture in the United States. To the south and southwest of this line lies the great cotton-producing section of the country. The early settlers in the states north of the Ohio River produced some cotton, principally for home requirements; but with the coming of railroads, marking an era of cheaper and better transportation facilities, and making an exchange of products between the different sections possible, the farmers outside the usual limits ceased to cultivate cotton, and devoted their lands to such crops as would insure more profitable returns. After the Civil War, during which much of the cotton acreage of the South had been idle, the price of the product became unusually high, and the cotton belt experienced its greatest expansion. In consequence of this condition, the Ninth Census, reporting the crops of 1869, showed cotton in the following states out of the usual limits: Illinois, 201,810 pounds; Nevada, 46,004 pounds; California, 14,756 pounds; Utah, 9,548 pounds; Indiana, 1,302 pounds; and West Virginia, 868 pounds.

The fall of prices after 1870 caused a contraction of the cotton belt, and no subsequent census reported cotton from any of the states named except in very small quantities. Of those states, Illinois, California, Indiana, and West Virginia did not report any cotton in 1899; but Arizona, not heretofore reporting, showed 20 acres devoted to the crop with a yield of 15 bales.

Of the 23 states and territories which have cultivated cotton at some period in their history, only 19 reported it in 1899. Each geographic division, except the North Atlantic, grew some cotton in 1899, but in none of them was it produced to any appreciable extent except in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions.

Missouri and Kansas were the only states of the North Central division reporting cotton in 1899. In Missouri the crop was reported by 29 counties, but of this number only 19 reported as much as 1 bale, and only 10 reported above 100 bales. The 4 counties of Dunklin, Stoddard, Pemiscot, and New Madrid produced 23,452 of the 25,576 bales for the state. This group of counties is situated in the southeastern corner of the state, in a low-lying section which possesses a deep alluvial soil, well adapted to cotton culture.

Kansas reported 70 bales of cotton grown on 153 acres, an average yield of 0.46 bale per acre. This cotton was grown in Montgomery and Chautauqua counties, in the southeastern part of the state.

By means of irrigation, small quantities of cotton were grown in Arizona, Nevada, and Utah, only one county in each of them reporting the crop.

The South Atlantic and South Central divisions constitute the cotton belt of the United States. In most of the states of these divisions cotton growing is the principal industry, and whatever affects the commercial condition of the crop for any year affects the economic condition of the entire South. Within this belt more than 80 per cent of the world's production of raw cotton is grown.

#### CHANGES IN SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE.

The soil and climate of the Southern states are not well adapted to the growing of wheat and oats, and, therefore, but little attention has been paid to the cultivation of these crops. Cotton and corn have always been the principal crops of the South, the former as a money crop and the latter as a food crop. The area devoted to corn was greater than that devoted to cotton during the period before the Civil War, but the excessive acreage of corn diminished toward the close of the decade prior to 1860. In 1850, the cotton area of the 10 principal producing states was 6,764,030 acres, while the area devoted to corn was 14,877,806 acres. During the next decade the cotton area increased more than 100 per cent, while the area devoted to the production of corn increased only 17.0 per cent, and as a result the excess of corn area to that of cotton decreased in the same period from 120 per cent to less than 26 per cent. This shows the beginning of the tendency of the southern planter to produce cotton to the exclusion of other crops, and to rely upon the North and West for food stuffs. The advent of railroads, connecting the southern plantations with the cornfields of the West, and the increasing cost of cotton lands had a depressing effect upon corn culture in the South, and some of the planters found it more profitable to purchase their corn with cotton than to grow it upon their plantations.

With the close of this decade came the Civil War, which thoroughly disorganized the industrial system and revolutionized the methods of cotton culture. It marked the beginning of a second period in the history of cotton culture in the South, which began under conditions more unfavorable than, and altogether different from, the first. The wild and reckless system of extensive cultivation practiced prior to the war had impoverished the land of every cotton-producing state east of the Mississippi River. The destruction of the soils by the methods of cultivation prior to the war was worse than the devastations of the war. The post-bellum farmer received as an inheritance, large areas of worn-out and generally unproductive soils. Limited areas of virgin soils were obtainable, but the cost of removing the timber, fencing, and putting the soils in a state of cultivation was so great as to confine the farmers to the old fields.

## COTTON PRODUCTION, 1866 TO 1899.

For ten years following the close of the war the price of cotton was high, and did not fall to the level of 1860 prices until about 1876. In 1866, the average price of middling cotton in the New York market was 86 cents per pound, but in 1876 it had fallen to 13 cents per pound. The minimum price during this period was above the cost of production, and the certainty of gains stimulated the planters to devote the greatest possible area to the cultivation of the crop. The large gains resulting from the crops of that period enabled them to partially recover from the effects of the war, but those gains, instead of going into cash capital with which to operate succeeding crops, were expended in rebuilding homes, barns, fences, and in restocking their plantations. Within this period a new system of land tenure, heretofore discussed at length in this report, sprang up in the South, which has grown to greater proportions in the cotton-producing states than in any other section of the United States.

By 1876, which marks the beginning of an industrial system that has had much to do with subsequent production, the white planters had adapted themselves to the new condition of free labor, but had acquired but little cash capital. The negro also had become accustomed to his new environments, and as a farm laborer, or share tenant, became more provident and contributed largely to the South's production of cotton.

From the tendency of the planters to devote their entire cultivable areas to the production of cotton, there resulted in the early seventies an overproduction which caused a decline in prices. With the exception of spasmodic rises, the decline continued throughout a period of more than twenty years.

In none of our staple crops has there been so great a fall in prices as in that of cotton, from 1872 down to 1894, when a figure not far from the bottom level was reached. General commodities, according to Sir Guilford Molesworth, fell during this period of twenty-two years, fully half their value. Wheat prices fell still more, and cotton most of all. The following figures show the relative decline in the prices of general commodities and wheat and cotton from 1872 to 1894: General commodities, 50 per cent; wheat, 60 per cent; cotton, 70 per cent.

During the early part of the period the Southern states were passing through a most trying ordeal of political reconstruction, but the political was in no way to be compared with the economic reconstruction that the phenomenal fall in the price of cotton imposed upon their agriculture. In fact the process resulting from the pressure of lowering prices of cotton was destructive rather than reconstructive in its effects upon capital and labor employed upon land.

The level of prices declined more rapidly than the rate of production increased, so that, generally speaking, the larger the crop the greater the catastrophe to the producer in lower rewards for his labor, and in higher rates of interest for all capital of which he could get the use.<sup>1</sup>

## FARM SUPPLIES.

The extensive production of cotton from 1870 to 1890 precluded the production of home supplies, and at the beginning of the past decade none of the Southern states except Texas produced as great a quantity of home supplies as in 1860. The most necessary of all supplies upon the southern farm is corn, which, with its adaptability to local soils, makes it a crop secondary to cotton alone. The cultivation of corn is less expensive than the cultivation of cotton, but at the lowest price that cotton has reached since 1860 it would insure a greater gross income per acre than corn. Under the system of slave labor the cost of cultivation was small, and the tendency, from 1860 to 1866, to abandon the cultivation of corn for cotton was due to the increasing scarcity of fertile soils and the abundance of cheap labor. The practice of importing corn and other farm supplies from the North and Northwest did not become general, however, until after 1870.

## USE OF FERTILIZERS.

For the first few years after the war only small areas selected from the best lands of the plantation were cultivated, but the gains resulting from high prices stimulated the industry and resulted in the cultivation of an increased area, which extended to the poorer soils on many of the farms in the older cotton-producing states. When the price of cotton sunk to a point where the yield of those soils was no longer profitable, many farmers moved to the more fertile soils of the states to the west, while others resorted to fertilizers as a stimulant for the cotton plant. The first fertilizers used were cottonseed, barnyard manures, and Peruvian guanos, the value of which had been established by practical tests prior to the war.

The exhaustion of the guano beds of Peru and the inadequacy of the supply of cottonseed, manures, and "composts" soon led to efforts to produce a fertilizer that would fulfill the requirements of this section.

Scientific investigations of the cotton plant resulted in the preparation of chemical fertilizers in concentrated form to supply the necessary elements of the plant food, and through the success attending the use of fertilizers, farmers hoped to offset the effect of low prices by increased production. Had prices not further declined their expectations would have been realized, but the increased production proved disastrous, and still further stimulated the downward tendency in the level of prices. Many farmers possessed no capital, and were compelled to place heavy mortgages upon their farms, the interest amounting to a burdensome rental. Thus the cotton producers were not free to incur the risks consequent upon a departure from old established methods to experiment with new crops.

<sup>1</sup> Report of Industrial Commission, 1900, page 143.

## CHANGE IN COTTON AREAS.

In 1889 the area of cotton in the 10 most important cotton-producing states—Texas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Florida—was 20,004,250 acres, and that of corn was 18,858,683 acres. The cotton area exceeded that of corn by 1,145,567 acres, but within the next ten years the area under corn had increased to 25,612,949 acres, or 35.8 per cent, and the cotton area had increased to 23,518,433, or 17.6 per cent. In 1899 the corn area exceeded that of cotton by 2,094,516 acres.

The diversification of crops and increase of corn area has met with greatest favor in the sections with hilly and comparatively unproductive land. These hills were terraced to prevent washing, and their productiveness retained by a system of rotation of crops which relieved them of a continuous drain upon one common supply of elements, and permitted a return to the soil of much of the vegetable matter grown upon it. Smaller areas give greater opportunities for preserving the soils, and for more systematic cultivation.

One of the most beneficial results that has accompanied the diversification of southern crops has been a reduction in the amount of labor hired. On a large percentage of the farms that have adopted this system, the farm family becomes a self-sufficing unit, and hired help is discarded entirely. On other farms, where a certain amount of hired labor is necessary, the increased yield insures greater returns upon the capital invested.

## EFFECT OF THE GROWTH OF MANUFACTURES ON COTTON PRODUCTION.

Little attention was given to manufacturing in the Southern states prior to 1890. The capital of that section was in lands that had no market, natural resources lay dormant, and the seat of cotton consumption was far from the cotton fields. In the early part of the last decade, however, the vast forests of timber, the development of the turpentine and cottonseed industries, and the superior advantages for cotton manufacturing afforded by the climate and the proximity to the cotton fields greatly increased the influx of capital from other sections, and stimulated the growth of factories of all kinds.

The establishment of factories in the South has contributed to the economic production of cotton in many ways during the past decade. Through the sale of timber many farms were relieved of debt, the cottonseed-oil mills provided a market for cottonseed, and the cotton mills enabled local producers to save the cost of transportation to northern or foreign mills. A great advantage to the cotton producer through the establishment of these industries was an increased money circulation and the enlargement of local markets for all farm products. The development of towns and cities fol-

lowed the growth of these industries, and many of the former producers became consumers of farm products. This demand enabled farmers to diversify their crops so as to have a steady income. The freer circulation of money enabled many to operate their farms upon a cash basis, and their dependence upon the cotton factor or local merchant for farm supplies, with attendant high prices, became greatly diminished.

The former practice of marketing the cotton crop as soon as picked increased the world's visible supply and lowered prices. As the producers gained in financial strength they consulted the demand of mills rather than the wishes of creditors as to the time of marketing their crop, and through holding cotton have aided in sustaining prices or forcing them upward.

## COTTON MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTH.

It is significant that cotton manufacturing in the South originated in the cotton-producing states, and in its movement to the south and westward is following nearly the same path traversed by the center of production half a century ago. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama are the only Southern states in which cotton manufacturing has received marked attention. In 1890 there were in these states 191 cotton mills, which employed 28,988 wage-earners. By 1900 the number of mills had increased to 356, employing 87,154 wage-earners, an increase during the decade of 86.4 per cent in the number of mills and of 200.7 per cent in capacity, as based upon the relative number of persons employed.

The cotton crop goes to three classes of consumers, to local mills in the South, northern or western mills, and to foreign mills. The expense of cotton shipments to distant mills is saved by the producer who delivers his cotton direct to the local mill. The southern consumer does not pay the producer New York prices, less the expense of shipment to that point, but in sections where local consumption is as great as local production, nearly or quite as much is paid for the product as in New York. The profit to the producer who sells to local mills may be observed from the following average expense of putting the different portions of the crop into the hands of the respective consumers:<sup>1</sup>

	Per bale.
From farm to local mill.....	\$0.00 to \$0.50
From farm to northern or western mill .....	3.00
From farm to foreign mill.....	5.00 to 7.50

It is apparent that the past decade has been the most prosperous to the cotton producer of any since the war.

## TENURE AND RACE OF FARMERS.

The 10 cotton states produced in 1899, 97.2 per cent of the entire cotton crop of the country. Cash and share tenants produced 57.5 per cent of the cotton crop. The tenant system was little known in the South prior

<sup>1</sup> Report of Industrial Commission, 1900, page 177.

to the war. Owners of slaves were owners of farms, and cheapness of land enabled some of the poorer classes to purchase, while others preempted farms from the public domain. These lands were not always the most fertile, but were sufficiently productive to yield remunerative crops.

The emancipation of several millions of slaves forced them to rely upon themselves for support. They were homeless, penniless, and lacking in a knowledge of the elements essential to successful agriculture. They had been accustomed to work under the direction of white men, and entered upon the responsibilities of freedom as farm laborers. Forced to rely upon individual efforts for support, by the assistance and advice of their former masters they gradually became operators of tenant farms. While there are many white men who cultivate cotton upon rented land, the negro has become the true basis of the tenant system that has grown to large proportions in the South.

At first nearly all the tenants, the negroes especially, cultivated small areas of the former plantations under the share system; with the acquisition of property and a better knowledge of farm economics, they adopted the cash system of tenure, which carries with it a greater degree of independence. By 1880 the number of tenant farms in the 10 cotton-producing states had increased to 39.4 per cent of the whole, 12.4 per cent being cash and 27.0 per cent share tenants. Since that time there has been an increase in the number of farms operated under each form of tenure, but the increase has been more marked in the tenant farms than in those of owners, and much greater in cash than in share tenants. The relative percentage of increase in the number of farms of this group of states, operated under the different forms of tenure, was for the two decades 1880 to 1890 and 1890 to 1900 as follows:

DECADE.	PER CENT OF INCREASE IN NUMBER OF FARMS.		
	Owner.	Cash tenant.	Share tenant.
1880-1890 .....	16.4	51.2	25.7
1890-1900 .....	18.3	87.2	60.3

The increase in the number of farms operated by owners was practically the same for each of the above decades, but the tenant farms showed a much greater increase during the last than during the first decade. Throughout the period from 1880 to 1900, farm laborers have shown an inclination to operate farms, and the number of those who have become tenants accounts for any excess in the increase of tenant farms over the increase in the number of farms operated by owners, or over the rate of increase in population. The greater increase in cash than in share tenants indicates progress made by laborers and tenants, though it is due largely

to the transfer of ownership of lands from the farmer to local merchants or cotton factors, whose policy is to lease their lands for a fixed money rental.

The great increase in the number of rented farms has materially reduced the percentage of farms operated by owners. Of the total number of farms in 1880, 60.6 per cent were operated by owners, and each of the 10 states, except South Carolina, showed more farms operated by owners than by tenants. In 1890, 57.3 per cent of the farms were operated by owners, and South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi showed more farms operated by tenants than by owners. The following table gives the relative percentage of farms operated under the different forms of tenure for the years 1880, 1890, and 1900, by states. The four classes, of "owners," "part owners," "owners and tenants," and "managers," for 1900 are included in the class "owners," as they undoubtedly were in 1880 and 1890.

TABLE II.—PER CENT OF FARMS IN 10 SOUTHERN STATES OPERATED BY OWNERS, CASH TENANTS, AND SHARE TENANTS: 1880 TO 1900.

STATES.	PER CENT OF FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS.			PER CENT OF FARMS OPERATED BY CASH TENANTS.			PER CENT OF FARMS OPERATED BY SHARE TENANTS.		
	1880	1890	1900	1880	1890	1900	1880	1890	1900
The group .....	48.3	57.3	60.6	20.3	15.2	12.4	31.4	27.5	27.0
Alabama .....	42.3	51.4	53.2	33.3	24.7	16.8	24.4	23.9	30.0
Arkansas .....	51.6	57.9	69.1	15.3	13.2	10.5	30.1	18.9	20.4
Florida .....	73.5	76.4	69.1	19.3	11.5	15.1	7.2	12.1	15.8
Georgia .....	40.1	46.4	55.1	26.2	17.2	13.4	33.7	36.4	31.5
Louisiana .....	42.0	55.6	64.8	25.0	17.0	13.8	33.0	27.4	21.4
Mississippi .....	37.6	47.2	56.2	32.0	21.0	17.1	30.4	31.8	26.7
North Carolina .....	58.6	66.9	66.5	8.9	5.9	5.5	32.5	28.2	28.0
South Carolina .....	38.9	44.7	49.7	36.7	27.8	23.4	24.4	27.5	26.9
Tennessee .....	59.4	69.2	65.6	12.6	11.3	11.6	28.0	19.5	22.9
Texas .....	50.3	58.1	62.4	7.3	8.8	6.9	42.4	33.1	30.7

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND THE COTTON GIN.

There have been many improvements in farm implements since the war. Scarcity of labor stimulated inventive genius, resulting in the perfection of labor-saving machines. Those that have proved most successful in the cultivation of cotton are the cotton-seed planter, the fertilizer distributor, the cotton-stalk cutter, and various kinds of plows and harrows. These have proved valuable in reducing the cost and increasing the efficiency of cultivation. Attempts have been made to invent machines for picking cotton, but none have proven practicable; similar attempts to invent machines for chopping cotton to a stand have also been unsuccessful. The items of chopping and picking constitute the greatest expense of cotton culture, but the nature of the work almost completely destroys the hope of ever diminishing the cost of such items by the use of machinery. Of all the improvements of implements and machinery for planting, cultivating, and handling the cotton crop, none have attained so high a degree of perfection as cotton gins and cotton presses. The



most perfect gins are the result of a series of improvements upon Whitney's patent; but many of the various presses at different periods presented new and original designs. With improvements in the construction of the gin, and improved motive power, the yield of lint cotton per day has been increased from 5 to 10 times that of Whitney's time; and the improvements of the cotton press have changed the dimensions and general appearance of the bale and increased its density. The primitive method of handling seed cotton was to separate the lint from the seed by hand, after which it was packed into sacks or bags, the package weighing about 150 to 200 pounds. Both processes were slow and tedious. Years of experience developed a saw gin and a screw press. With the former, operated by horse or water power, it was possible to gin as high as four bales per day, but the latter never proved satisfactory.

The entire process of handling cotton required considerable time and labor. The item of labor was an insignificant one to the slave owner, who ginned only the product of his own plantation; but with the subdivision of the large plantations many small farms were unable to support gins of their own, and public ginneries became a necessity. The combination of the gin and press afforded a wide field for inventors, and each decade during the Nineteenth century has witnessed improvements over the preceding. These improvements have tended to consolidate the cotton-ginning industries, and instead of many small ginneries there are now large central ones. Cost of ginning has decreased, and small planters have found that the cost of keeping their ginneries in repair and the expense for labor and live stock necessary to operate them are greater than the fees of the large ginneries, which has led to the abandonment of small ginneries.

In modern ginneries the work is done automatically and with such dispatch as to allow the farmer to carry his seed cotton to the gin and return with little waste of time.

#### BALING.

Freight rates, which are fixed at a certain sum per carload, or in small shipments at a certain rate upon the bale, have resulted in an increase in the weight of the bale. In many instances freight charges on square bales formed such a per cent of the value of the bale as to make its weight a factor in determining the price of cotton. The improvement in cotton presses for each decade of the Nineteenth century is forcibly illustrated by the increase in the weight of cotton bales. In 1800 the average weight per bale was 225 pounds; in 1810, 250 pounds; in 1820, 264 pounds; in 1833, 339 pounds; in 1839, 385 pounds; in 1849, 400 pounds; in 1859, 445 pounds; in 1869, 440 pounds, in 1879, 453 pounds; in 1889, 477 pounds; and in 1899, 497 pounds. Cotton brokers and shippers of cotton desire a bale of greatest density and of such shape as to allow the closest

packing on cars and vessels. The old high-pressure steam or hydraulic compress reduced the thickness of the bale only, but did not leave it in a shape to permit close packing, and the instantaneous pressure of one to five million pounds exerted upon the entire bale, crimped the fiber and formed naps which caused considerable loss at the mills.

#### FACTORS DETERMINING COTTON PRODUCTION.

The quantity of cotton produced in any year is dependent upon three conditions, namely, area of the crop, climatic conditions which affect its cultivation and development, and the extent to which it is affected by insects which prey upon the plant. So pronounced is the influence exerted upon production by the last two conditions that without reference to them a comparison of the crops of different years would be incomplete.

The annual area of the cotton crop is influenced by the price of cotton and food stuffs, and by climatic conditions during the preparatory stage of the seed bed. The increasing number of independent farmers in the South and the tendency there to diversify crops become factors in determining the area to be devoted to any particular crop the following season. Climatic conditions affecting area may be limited to February, March, and April. Fall plowing is not generally practiced in the South. For the most part cotton lands are of sandy or loamy soils, and to turn them under in the fall causes them to leach more freely. On many of the stiff, clayey soils, such as would be benefited by early plowing, the cotton crops are not fully gathered before the middle of December; hence fall plowing is confined to the stiff lands from which crops other than cotton have been gathered. The general preparation of cotton lands is made between February 15 and April 1, and the crop planted between April 1 and May 1. In the northern and southern extremities of the cotton belt cotton may be planted before or after April.

Full development of the cotton plant is dependent upon an early spring, a late fall, and a proper distribution of heat and moisture throughout the summer. A late spring, even if not cold enough to kill the plant, favors the development of insects which retard its growth or kill it entirely, and an early fall either kills or causes a premature opening of the top crop.

During the first six or eight weeks the plant requires but little rain, and when conditions are such as to secure full germination in April, a "dry May augurs a good crop year." After the plants have been thinned to a stand and attained a size sufficient to allow free cultivation, more moisture is necessary; continuous rains, however, prove injurious to the plant at any stage of its development. The temperature should be high, and the daily range uniform during the early growing period. The mean daily temperature increases from the time of germination until about the first of August, after which it as rapidly falls, making two

distinct periods in the plant life. During the first period of high and increasing temperature the plant is full of vegetative growth, and by the first or middle of August it has stored up all of the food material it needs. From this time on a decreasing temperature is necessary to check the vegetative growth and induce the plant to convert the food material it has accumulated into fiber.

#### CROP CONDITIONS.

In the spring of 1899 the price of cotton had fallen to the lowest point within the decade, except in the spring of 1895, and the stock on hand gave no promise of a better price for the following crop. The price of corn had fallen slightly, but the market was not overstocked to the extent which the cotton market was. Under such conditions a greatly reduced cotton area was expected, which was still further curtailed by the climatic conditions during the preparatory season of the seed beds. The entire cotton belt was visited about the middle of February by a severe blizzard, which carried zero weather to all of the cotton producing states. The weather remained too cold throughout the month of February for any plowing. March was much warmer and drier throughout the Gulf and South Atlantic districts, but the precipitation over the northern portions of Alabama, Georgia, and eastern Tennessee, was unusually heavy, and delayed the preparation of soils in those states. In those sections where favorable conditions prevailed for plowing, the earlier and greater part of March was devoted to preparing the lands for and the planting of corn; thus the preparation of a considerable portion of cotton lands was delayed until April. Throughout the month of April there was a deficiency of heat and moisture in the central and eastern Gulf states, and the season was estimated to be from two to four weeks late. In southern Texas, favorable conditions prevailed and the cotton crop was practically all planted in April, but in central and northern Texas, and in Georgia, the growth of corn was poor, and the replanting necessary delayed the planting of cotton.

In the Carolinas and Georgia, cotton made favorable progress in May, but drought prevailed throughout the central portion of the cotton belt, and in many localities there was not sufficient moisture in the soil to germinate the seed. The earlier plantings of this belt, which were up to a good stand, were seriously damaged by insects from the middle to the last of May. A considerable portion of the crop of Texas was washed out by the early May freshets, but at the close of the month most of the cotton crop of the state was in good condition, the season having been favorable for cleaning it of grass and weeds.

The drought of May, which prevailed over the central portion of the cotton belt, delayed germination over

considerable areas until well into June, and the stands reported from Tennessee and Alabama were poor. All of the drought-stricken regions of the Gulf states, except northern Louisiana and eastern Texas, were partially relieved by rains about the middle of June, but Florida, and portions of Tennessee and the Carolinas, suffered from drought throughout the month. Nearly every section of the cotton belt suffered at some time during July from unfavorable conditions. During the month of August, severe droughts prevailed throughout the northern and western sections, while rust and shedding damaged the crop of the central and eastern sections, and at the close of the month there was a general deterioration in the condition of the crop.

September was attended by various local conditions; in some localities excessive rains rotted and sprouted the cotton; in others, rust, shedding, and droughts checked development and caused premature opening. October was especially favorable for gathering, and at the close of the month but little of the crop remained in the fields. Although the top crop was very light, absence of frost until late in the season permitted much of it to mature.

#### STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION.

The collection of statistics of the cotton crop has never been attended by any great difficulty, and statistics of no agricultural product are more reliable than those of cotton. The entire crop of each year is sold. The farmer knows the exact quantity grown and the price received for it, whereas a considerable quantity of most other crops is consumed upon the farm and the quantity and value are estimated.

The census of 1840, collecting statistics for 1839, was the first to include agricultural products in its inquiries. All estimates of cotton crops prior to that year are based upon the report of Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1836. Prior to that time the entire crop of the South was manufactured by mills at a distance from the cotton fields, and as Mr. Woodbury's figures were based upon the receipts of transportation lines, they present a very close approximation to accuracy. Various conditions have arisen in the South within recent years to complicate this method of collecting statistics of the cotton crop and render the possibility of duplications very great; besides, the producer is not benefited by reports which are necessarily delayed until the crop has passed out of his hands.

The method of collecting statistics from reports of individual farmers has ever been considered the most trustworthy, and since 1840 census reports have formed the basis of all estimates of the cotton crop, but the time and expense necessary to secure such reports render the annual enumeration in this manner highly impracticable. The method which now promises to

give the most satisfactory results at comparatively small expense is that based upon the reports of cotton ginners.

The Twelfth Census made the first efforts to collect statistics by reports from cotton ginners. The reports of the quantity of cotton in 1899 made to the manufactures division of the Census Office agree in a remarkable way with the reports of the farmers to the agricultural division of this office.

Tables 1 to 10 of this section give the statistics of cotton from 1850 to 1900 by states and territories, and for the census of 1900 also by counties. In Tables 2 and 3, as well as in Table 10, the quantity of cotton grown as reported by the planter and the quantity milled as reported by the ginner are shown in parallel columns. Table 2 gives a special summary of the reports of the cotton by the grower and Table 3 as reported by the ginner. In Table 3 the crop of 1899, as reported by the growers, is separated into upland and sea-island cotton. Table 4 gives the acreage of cotton by states as reported at successive census years since 1880, and shows for each state the percentage of the total acreage in cotton grown within its borders, and Table 5 gives the yield of cotton at each census year from 1850 to 1900, inclusive.

#### CROP OF 1899.

The cotton crop of the United States in 1899 was the largest ever reported by any census. The total area under cotton was 24,275,101 acres, on which were grown 9,534,707 commercial bales of 495 pounds each, or a total yield of 4,717,172,446 pounds of lint cotton, or 194.3 pounds per acre.

In 1889 there were 20,175,270 acres devoted to cotton, which produced 7,472,511 bales of 477 pounds each, or a total of 3,564,387,747 pounds of lint cotton, and an average yield of 176.7 pounds per acre. The area in cotton increased 20.3 per cent in the decade from 1889 to 1899; the production, 32.3 per cent; the average yield per acre, 10.0 per cent; and the average weight of bales, 3.8 per cent. During the decade 1890 to 1900 the population of the 10 states which produced most of the cotton increased 22.7 per cent, which is slightly above the increase in cotton-growing area, but considerably below the increase in production of cotton.

Of the total increase of 4,099,831 acres in the decade, 3,637,398 acres, or 88.7 per cent, were contributed by Texas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma. The increase in Texas was 3,025,842 acres; in Indian Territory, 371,987 acres; in Oklahoma Territory, 239,569. This leaves an increase of only 462,433 acres for all the other states, which was nearly reached by the increase of 440,970 acres in Alabama. Substantial gains were made in Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina, and a slight gain in Mississippi, but the gains of these states were offset by the decreases in Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia.

The total increase in production for the decade was 2,062,196 commercial bales. Every state that reported as much as 100 bales shared in the increase, but, as in area, the greatest gains were made in Texas and in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The increase for these three was 1,225,955 commercial bales, or 59.5 per cent of the total increase for the United States. In 1889 the two territories reported only 34,540 bales, but in 1899 they reported 225,525 bales, an increase of over 550 per cent. While Texas showed a remarkable increase over 1889, the crop of 1899 in that state was greatly reduced by unfavorable climatic conditions. In some sections drought prevailed and in others floods swept away entire fields. The seasonal conditions of most of the other states were favorable, but the increased production in all of them, and especially those with decreased cotton areas, was due more largely to improved methods of cultivation than to natural conditions.

The uniformity of the increase in all of the principal states, both in area and production, is shown by the rank of the states in 1889 and 1899. Alabama and Mississippi exchanged rank in area, and Mississippi and Georgia in production, but all of the other states that produced more than 200,000 bales had the same rank in 1899 as in 1889. Florida was forced from tenth to twelfth place in production by the great increases of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, but remained tenth in area.

#### REPORTS OF PLANTATIONS AND GINS FOR 1899 COMPARED.

Bulletin 58 of the division of manufactures contains an exhibit of the quantity of cotton ginned in connection with the marketing of the crop of 1899. In comparing the data secured from the schedules of the division of agriculture with those of the division of manufactures there is found to be a very close general agreement, excepting for the small group of 23 counties in two states. They are: Adams, Attala, Bolivar, Claiborne, Itawamba, Kemper, Lafayette, Lauderdale, Neshoba, Oktibbeha, Sharkey, Tate, Tunica, Union, Warren, Washington, Wilkinson, and Yazoo in Mississippi, and Fayette, Hardeman, Lauderdale, Shelby, and Tipton in Tennessee.

Except for these 23 counties the returns from the two divisions, secured from two independent sources, show a variation of only 17,512 bales of 500 pounds. This variation is less than two-tenths of 1 per cent. In the 23 counties named there was a further variation of 71,442 bales, or a total of 88,954 bales, or 0.95 per cent. This small per cent marks a greater degree of accuracy in both reports and a smaller variation than was deemed possible before the work of the enumeration of 1900. Evidence gathered by special investigation made by the division of agriculture in the 23 counties specifically referred to indicates that in those counties the division of manufactures failed to

secure reports from all the gins. No evidence of a similar character was discovered in any other part of the country. This fact may be considered almost conclusive proof that the system of securing cotton reports from the gins gives promise of furnishing statistics of cotton production with a greater accuracy than has been attained by any other class of annual cotton statistics. In addition, that system will enable the authorities in charge to publish such statistics much earlier than those secured by any other method.

Much of the cotton that was put up in round bales in 1899 was sold by the farmer in the seed. Another portion of that cotton was reported on the agricultural schedule as pounds of lint. Both the cotton sold in seed and that reported in pounds of lint was reduced to the equivalent of 500-pound bales of lint. Again, some farmers whose cotton was packed in round bales reported the same in square bale equivalents, one square bale for every two round bales. Some of the sea-island cotton also was sold to the ginners in the seed, and so reported to the agricultural division. These special methods of reporting cotton to this division do not affect the results expressed in pounds of cotton or bales of 500 pounds. They do make, however, a number of incidental variations in the report of this division when compared with the division of manufactures. The manufactures division reports 505,464 round bales of upland cotton and 97,297 of sea-island cotton. The agricultural division reports only 25,340 round bales and 516,388,260 pounds of upland cotton sold in the seed, and 85,072 bales and 17,876,800 pounds of sea-island cotton sold in the seed. Reducing the cotton sold in the seed to equivalent 500-pound bales, the agricultural division reports a total of 9,534,707 commercial bales of an average weight of 495 pounds, while the manufactures division reports 9,645,974 of an average weight of 485 pounds. The former is the equivalent of 9,439,360 and the latter of 9,336,595 bales of 500 pounds each.

Another variation in the reports of the two divisions of the census is found in the average weight of the square bales, round bales, and bales of sea-island cotton reported. For the agricultural division these averages are 497, 253, and 385, respectively, and for the manufactures division 498, 259, and 388. It is to be noted that in each case the average of the agricultural division is lower than that of the manufactures division. This variation accounts for all the difference in the total weight of cotton as reported by the two divisions for Texas.

The ginners report the weight at the time of ginning, while the planters make their report at the time of sale, one or two months thereafter, and this shows a slight decrease.

Another possible cause for this variation in the two reports of average weights is the different methods used in calculating the same in the two divisions. The only means at the command of the agricultural division for calculating this average is derived from the

schedules, which give the average weight of the bales grown on each farm. The average for any county or state is obtained by dividing the sum of these averages by the number of farms producing cotton. It is not in all respects as true an average, as that given by the division of manufactures, which secures from the ginners the total weight, as well as the total number of pounds for each county and state, and by dividing the total number of pounds by the total number of bales a true average is obtained.

Wherever variations in the reports of the two divisions concerning the average weight of the bale appear, they are attributable to the different methods of calculating the averages, and the greater dependence should be given to such averages of the division of manufactures.

#### CENTER OF PRODUCTION.

While Virginia was the original state of cotton production and exportation of the United States, there are only a few counties of the state that will grow cotton profitably. The northern line of economic cotton culture crosses it from east to west just north of the most southern tier of counties. The high altitude of the western counties of this strip is prohibitive, and leaves only a few counties along the south and southeastern border in which the plant can attain an economic growth. The first expansion of cotton production was therefore forced by natural conditions to the south and westward, and by 1849 the median point of cotton production was 28 miles southwest of Birmingham, Alabama.

The emigration between 1850 and 1860 to the fertile soils of the states to the west carried the median point of production, in 1859, to a position 78 miles east-northeast of Jackson, Miss., but its westward movement was checked by the Civil War, and the extensive use of commercial fertilizers on the poorer soils of the eastern states subsequent to the war. For the next thirty years it oscillated about a point near the center of Mississippi, being 74 miles northeast by east of Jackson, in 1869; 92 miles northeast of Jackson, in 1879; and 57 miles northeast by north of Jackson, in 1889. Since 1889 it has been rapidly attracted toward the Mississippi River by the opening of new lands in the Indian reservations, and by the remarkable increases in the production of the states west of that river, notably Texas. Of the entire crop, 34.05 per cent was grown west of the Mississippi River in 1879; 38.44 per cent in 1889; and 43.80 per cent in 1899. At this rate of increase the median point of production, now at the intersection of 90° 18' 12" west longitude and 32° 57' 39" north latitude (34 miles north by west from Jackson, Miss.), will, by the next census, have crossed the Mississippi River and be found at some point in north-eastern Louisiana.

The true center of cotton production was not calculated for any year except 1899, when it was at a point whose latitude was 32° 55' 14" north and whose longi-

tude was 89° 49' 25" west, or 45 miles north-northeast of Jackson, Miss., in Holmes county. This is 28' and 47" east and 2' 25" south of the median point as shown by the accompanying table of median points for each census year since 1850:

TABLE III.—POSITION OF THE MEDIAN POINT OF COTTON PRODUCTION: 1850 TO 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	North latitude.		West longitude.		Approximate location by important towns.
	°	' "	°	' "	
1900.....	32	57 39	90	18 12	34 miles north by west of Jackson, Miss.
1890.....	33	00 14	89	36 55	57 miles northeast by north of Jackson, Miss.
1880.....	33	21 2	89	7 1	92 miles northeast of Jackson, Miss.
1870.....	32	54 21	89	4 53	74 miles northeast by east of Jackson, Miss.
1860.....	32	47 34	88	56 9	78 miles east-northeast of Jackson, Miss.
1850.....	33	9 35	87	1 24	28 miles southwest of Birmingham, Ala.

#### WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

While there are no available statistics showing the annual crops of all cotton-producing countries, the consumption of the mills in Great Britain, the continent of Europe, the United States, India, Japan, Canada, Mexico, and other countries fairly approximates the world's production, the unknown quantity being the domestic consumption of many of the oriental countries that produce comparatively small quantities. The consumption of all mills for the year 1899-1900 was 13,535,000 bales of 500 pounds each, but this quantity is in excess of the world's production in 1899, as the two preceding crops were the largest in the history of cotton production, and a considerable quantity of the cotton consumed by the mills in the year 1899-1900 was brought forward from preceding years; hence the production in the United States in 1899 equals only about 70 per cent of the consumption for that year.

Of the total quantity grown in the United States in

1899, 62.2 per cent was exported to foreign countries. During the same year the United States imported 134,797 bales from various countries. Of this quantity 83.6 per cent came from Egypt and Peru—107,109 bales from the former and 5,575 bales from the latter—20,957 bales came from the United Kingdom, but most, if not all, of this cotton was originally exported from the United States to Great Britain, and returned on account of the poor condition in which it reached that country.

The only two other countries that produce grades of cotton required in American manufacture are Egypt and Peru. The Egyptian cotton is not as fine as the sea-island cotton, and does not command as high price, but is much better than the upland for the manufacture of goods requiring a smooth finish and high luster. Goods manufactured from it have an appearance somewhat like silk. The Peruvian cotton possesses a rough, strong fiber, but is shorter than the upland of the United States. It is well adapted to mixing with wool, and is used in the United States in the manufacture of such mixed goods (underwear and hosiery, principally) as require a soft finish.

#### COTTON FARMS.

Of the 1,418,584 farms growing cotton in 1899, 1,071,545, or 75.5 per cent, found in that staple the principal source of income, deriving from cotton and cottonseed at least 40 per cent of their gross income. For the greater portion of the statistics of such farms the reader is referred to Part I of this report. For the purpose of showing the leading facts concerning them there is here printed a summary of the number, acreage, value of such farms; the value of their products; also amount of expenditures for labor and fertilizers, and certain percentages.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF COTTON FARMS, AND VALUE OF SPECIFIED FORMS OF FARM PROPERTY, VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ACREAGE, JUNE 1, 1900.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900.				
	Total.	With buildings.	Total.	Improved.	Per cent improved.	Total.	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.
The United States.....	1,071,545	1,021,794	89,586,680	45,580,593	50.9	\$1,107,331,600	\$700,273,631	\$170,101,847	\$47,874,635	\$189,084,487
South Atlantic division.....	392,600	320,758	30,842,272	15,043,374	48.8	306,230,346	193,387,660	55,180,470	12,912,960	44,749,256
Virginia.....	916	882	89,197	46,419	52.0	784,345	410,000	173,810	32,400	118,135
North Carolina.....	48,896	47,523	4,260,481	1,985,722	46.6	48,522,433	30,912,390	9,790,850	1,907,860	5,911,333
South Carolina.....	112,822	109,163	9,151,766	4,429,400	48.4	99,843,900	65,368,920	16,091,290	4,117,430	14,271,280
Georgia.....	160,865	154,239	16,501,673	8,121,678	49.2	151,372,672	98,526,870	28,196,090	6,552,750	23,096,962
Florida.....	9,191	8,951	889,205	460,155	51.8	5,756,996	3,174,480	928,430	302,520	1,951,506
North Central division.....	2,243	2,134	112,858	83,563	74.0	2,912,066	1,866,700	424,910	101,260	519,196
Missouri.....	2,236	2,130	112,676	88,407	74.0	2,904,796	1,862,000	423,510	100,850	518,346
Kansas.....	7	4	182	156	85.7	7,270	4,610	1,400	410	850
South Central division.....	736,612	698,902	58,631,550	30,468,596	51.9	798,192,188	505,019,271	114,496,467	34,860,415	143,816,035
Kentucky.....	162	154	17,465	12,590	71.7	469,726	317,600	78,890	16,970	66,266
Tennessee.....	28,007	26,995	1,686,647	1,061,035	62.9	25,895,859	15,604,465	3,960,185	1,171,530	5,159,729
Alabama.....	141,965	134,325	11,174,784	5,658,965	50.6	98,856,769	56,840,071	17,030,972	4,754,610	20,231,116
Mississippi.....	193,234	185,467	10,725,601	5,493,190	51.2	133,019,349	79,844,850	20,723,980	5,783,285	20,661,234
Louisiana.....	79,468	75,077	5,712,470	2,667,964	46.5	67,505,143	39,829,180	11,239,850	2,950,730	13,491,383
Texas.....	228,606	219,703	22,478,709	11,814,133	52.6	381,138,388	266,858,905	49,424,480	15,800,900	59,064,103
Oklahoma.....	6,535	6,387	811,237	352,889	43.5	8,073,420	5,813,500	757,100	361,460	1,738,370
Indian Territory.....	17,723	17,554	1,050,953	776,334	73.9	15,899,809	7,873,330	1,773,740	1,038,700	5,213,539
Arkansas.....	70,912	67,900	4,978,984	2,626,550	52.8	66,734,225	42,037,370	9,513,320	2,973,240	12,210,295

TABLE IV.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF COTTON FARMS, AND VALUE OF SPECIFIED FORMS OF FARM PROPERTY, VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.—Cont'd.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS, 1899.				EXPENDITURES, 1899.		AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM.					Average value per acre of products of 1899 not fed.	AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER FARM, 1899.			
	Total.	Fed to live stock.	Not fed to live stock.	Per cent not fed, to value of property.	Labor.	Fertilizers.	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Products, 1899.		Labor.	Fertilizers.		
							Total.	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.				Total.	Not fed to live stock.
The United States...	\$517,538,518	\$56,425,400	\$461,113,058	41.6	\$27,043,126	\$12,312,408	\$1,033	\$658	\$159	\$45	\$176	\$483	\$430	\$5.15	\$25	\$11
South Atlantic division...	163,035,543	15,076,350	137,959,193	45.1	11,421,350	9,677,720	920	581	166	39	134	460	415	4.47	34	29
Virginia.....	337,530	41,670	295,860	40.3	27,890	16,200	802	448	100	95	129	368	323	3.32	30	18
North Carolina.....	21,738,230	2,021,250	19,717,040	40.7	1,547,740	1,482,150	992	632	200	39	121	446	405	4.64	32	30
South Carolina.....	49,384,742	4,168,320	45,216,422	45.3	4,165,120	3,282,010	885	579	143	37	126	488	401	4.94	37	29
Georgia.....	77,726,956	8,317,450	69,409,506	45.9	5,458,230	4,780,730	941	581	175	41	144	483	431	4.21	34	30
Florida.....	3,733,025	527,600	3,205,365	56.7	222,870	107,630	626	345	101	33	147	413	355	3.80	24	12
North Central division....	1,281,910	106,000	1,085,850	37.3	53,560	580	1,208	832	189	45	232	572	484	9.62	24	(1)
Missouri.....	1,279,380	195,640	1,083,740	37.3	53,560	580	1,209	833	189	45	232	572	485	9.62	24	(1)
Kansas.....	2,530	120	2,410	29.0	29.0	29.0	1,039	659	200	59	121	301	301	11.59	.....	.....
South Central division....	363,221,065	41,153,050	322,068,015	40.3	15,567,716	2,634,108	1,084	686	156	47	195	493	437	5.49	21	4
Kentucky.....	146,080	10,100	126,980	27.0	12,280	730	2,900	1,961	487	105	347	902	784	7.27	76	5
Tennessee.....	11,791,335	1,448,445	10,342,890	39.9	450,340	29,200	925	557	142	42	181	421	369	6.13	16	1
Alabama.....	60,013,148	5,881,440	54,131,708	54.8	3,074,800	1,754,200	690	400	33	143	423	381	4.84	22	12	
Mississippi.....	76,911,783	7,539,305	69,372,478	52.2	2,727,256	551,528	815	489	127	86	163	471	425	6.47	17	3
Louisiana.....	36,823,212	3,300,020	33,523,192	49.7	1,513,610	182,460	849	601	141	37	170	463	422	5.87	19	2
Texas.....	133,237,384	17,006,560	116,230,824	30.5	5,787,130	42,820	1,607	1,124	216	69	258	583	509	5.17	25	(1)
Oklahoma.....	2,759,700	529,480	2,230,220	25.7	57,960	.....	1,327	889	116	56	266	422	341	2.75	9	.....
Indian Territory.....	7,262,082	990,470	6,271,612	39.4	229,210	.....	897	444	100	59	204	410	354	5.97	13	.....
Arkansas.....	34,276,341	4,438,230	29,838,111	44.7	1,715,130	73,170	941	593	134	42	172	483	421	5.99	24	1

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$1.

SEA-ISLAND COTTON.

Sea-island cotton is thought to have originated from a variety (*G. barbadense*) which is indigenous to the Lesser Antilles, San Salvador, and the Bahamas, and which has been introduced into Central America, the West Indies, Egypt, and many other countries. The principal requisite to the development of this variety of cotton is a hot and humid atmosphere, the best quality being produced near the seacoast.

The first attempt to grow sea-island cotton in the United States was made in South Carolina in 1788, but the plant failed to mature, owing, it is said, to poor seed. Other seed was procured from the Bahama Islands, and in 1790 Mr. William Elliott produced a crop of good quality near Beaufort, S. C. For many years afterwards its cultivation was confined to South Carolina, it being believed that the islands along the coast of that state possessed a natural monopoly of the production; it was found, however, as a result of numerous experiments, that very good grades could be grown at some distance from the coast, and, in 1899, 19 counties of South Carolina, 29 counties of Florida, and 82 counties of Georgia produced it in quantities varying from a few pounds to several thousand bales.

Since 1889, the total production of sea-island cotton, including cotton sold in seed in the three states above mentioned, has increased 108 per cent, the impetus due principally to the success which has attended its cultivation in Georgia and Florida. In South Carolina, it

has shown a slight decrease within the past decade, but the crop of Florida increased during this period from 23,918 to 31,238 bales, and that of Georgia, from 13,629 to 57,812 bales. The classification of sea-island cotton by the Census Office was attended by some difficulty, as, in addition to the pure variety, considerable quantities of hybrids, obtained by crossing the sea-islands with uplands, are grown in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The hybrids, commonly known as "long staples," possess a fiber which in length and quality is intermediate between the two varieties, the product ranging slightly above the uplands in price. The peculiar character of the sea-island fiber renders it susceptible to injury from many causes, and, in consequence, it commands a remarkably wide range of prices, the values reported in 1899 varying from 10 to 50 cents per pound. Many enumerators failed to make any distinction between the two varieties, and in tabulating the cotton for the three states above named, the census classed all cotton which sold for more than 10 cents per pound as sea-island, that price being above the maximum quotations for upland cotton in the Southern markets for that year. The total production of sea-island cotton in the United States in 1899 amounted to less than four-fifths of 1 per cent of the total cotton crop, and equaled only 3.5 per cent of the crop of the states in which it was produced.

The yield of lint from sea-island cotton is less than from other varieties, but the length and quality of the fiber adapts it to uses to which other varieties are not suited, giving to it a high commercial value which more



than compensates for the low yield. While the sea-island crop of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida amounted to only 3.5 per cent of the total cotton product of those states, its value equaled 7 per cent of the total value of all cotton produced therein. The sea-island cotton of South Carolina ranks above the Egyptian both in length and in quality of fiber, and enters into the manufacture of the most delicate cotton fabrics in the United States and Europe. The average yield and average value of sea-island, as shown by the following table, were much greater in South Carolina than in Georgia or Florida, but both were sufficiently high in the two states to make its cultivation profitable.

TABLE V.—AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE, AND AVERAGE COST FOR GINNING PER 500-POUND BALE, BY STATES.

STATES.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE. <sup>1</sup>		AVERAGE GROSS VALUE PER ACRE.		AVERAGE COST FOR GINNING. <sup>1</sup>	
	Sea-island.	Upland.	Sea-island.	Upland.	Sea-island.	Upland.
Florida .....	0.20	0.30	\$13.56	\$9.36	\$4.88	\$1.65
Georgia .....	0.23	0.36	17.12	11.85	4.56	1.31
South Carolina ...	0.27	0.41	27.80	14.10	10.58	1.31

<sup>1</sup>Bale of 500 pounds.

The higher price of sea-island more than compensates for the low yield, its average gross value per acre in 1899 being 44.9 per cent in excess of that for upland in Florida, 44.5 per cent greater in Georgia, and 97.2 per cent greater in South Carolina. There is, however, a somewhat greater expense involved in handling and ginning the sea-island. The character of the cotton renders it impracticable to gin it on a saw gin in which the impact of the saws breaks or otherwise injures the delicate fibers, and the old roller gin, with a few improvements, is therefore still used for the purpose. The slowness of the process contributes to its cost, which seems to increase with the quality of the fiber to be ginned. In South Carolina, where the best grades are grown, the average cost of ginning each 500-pound bale was \$10.58, while it was only \$4.56 in Georgia, where the poorest grades are grown. It is undoubtedly due to this increased expense of handling and ginning that there is not a more rapid expansion of the area devoted to its cultivation. While the areas adapted to its growth are not extensive, the limit of its cultivation upon such areas as are suited has by no means been reached, nor is it likely to be until a cheaper process for ginning than the one now in use has been invented.

Long staples are grown in many of the cotton-producing states, many thousand bales having been produced in 1899 in the Yazoo-Mississippi delta, some of which sold as high as 20 cents per pound. Except in those states where the pure variety of sea-island cotton was grown, the long staples were classed as upland.

#### COTTONSEED.

No single industry, based upon agriculture, has shown a more remarkable growth during the last quarter of the century than that which has characterized the cottonseed industry of the South. In the economic production of cotton this industry has been secondary only to the earlier inventions of spinning, weaving, and ginning machinery, in that it has given a great commercial value to an otherwise worthless, but necessarily cultivated, by-product.

Disposing of the cottonseed presented a serious problem to farmers and cotton ginners prior to the Civil War, the seed being usually hauled from the gin and dumped into some convenient stream or piled in some remote spot and left to rot. Through the growth of cottonseed-oil mills and the demand for the various cottonseed products, a market has been provided which now contributes many million dollars annually to the economic wealth of the South.

The total cottonseed product of the United States in 1899 amounted to 4,566,100 tons, exclusive of 166,861 tons contained in cotton sold in the seed, and had a total value, based upon the average price paid to farmers, of \$46,950,575. This sum amounts to 12.7 per cent of the value of the entire cotton crop, or slightly less than 1 cent per pound for all cotton sold in the lint.

Statistics compiled by the manufactures division of the census<sup>1</sup> show that 53.1 per cent of the entire cottonseed product of the United States in 1899 was consumed by the cottonseed-oil mills of the South, the remaining 2,141,501 tons, or 46.9 per cent, being left upon the farms. Of this quantity about 15 per cent of the total product, or 684,915 tons, was necessary to plant the next crop, leaving 1,456,586 tons, or 31.9 per cent of the total, as the amount used on farms in its raw state as food for stock or as a fertilizer.

Estimates from reliable sources of information show that more than 50 per cent of the commercial value of cottonseed is in its oil, and experiments have proved that the oil has no value either as a fertilizer or as food for stock. On the contrary, it is deleterious to both land and stock; the seed waste is fatal to hogs if they are allowed free access to it, and if fed to cattle in large quantities the oil scours them, killing them in case of its exclusive use as a food. Farmers who feed raw seed use it in connection with coarse foods, or feed it to cattle having access to stubble lands, but the use of the meal and hulls is better than either. The raw seed tends to fire the crop when used as a fertilizer, and the most profitable method of preparing it upon the farm is in composts where it is thoroughly rotted. The superiority of the meal, as a fertilizer, and of the meal and hulls, as a food stuff, has become well established throughout the South, and with a more general distribution of oil mills the use of raw seed upon farms will eventually be discontinued.

<sup>1</sup>Cottonseed Products, by Manufactures Division, Census Office.

The first cottonseed-oil mill was erected at Natchez, Miss., in 1834, and a Mr. Martin had one in New Orleans as early as 1847, but few mills were operated successfully prior to the Civil War. The work of the first cottonseed-oil mills after the war was attended with much secrecy, and the growth of the industry was slow for many years after it became profitable. It has attained its greatest growth within the last decade, 357 oil mills being in operation in 1900, against 119 in 1890, an increase of 200.0 per cent. At first the greater portion of the oil cake, or meal, being largely nitrogenous, was used as a fertilizer. The oil was exported to Europe, where it was used as an adulterant of olive oil; the hulls were used as fuel in the furnace of the mill and the ashes used as fertilizer.

Cottonseed meal was fed to cattle in the United States prior to 1860 and in Europe prior to 1864, but its use became more general in England and Germany than in the United States. To supply the continental demand, mills were erected in England and raw seed was imported from the United States, but the expense of transportation, consequent on the bulk of the seed, rendered such operations unprofitable. For many years the greater portion of the cottonseed meal manufactured in the United States went to Europe, but now only about 30 per cent of the product is exported, the remainder being used for cattle feed and fertilizer.

In its various stages of refinement, cottonseed oil is used in making salad oils, commercial butter, and lard, soap, and phonograph cylinders, and for lighting purposes. Of the 93,325,729 gallons produced in the United States in 1900, 23,006,734 gallons, or 50 per cent of all exported, were sent to France and Holland. It has displaced olive oil, to a large extent, in France and all southern European countries, either as an adulterant with olive oil, or as a food under its own name among the poorer classes. In Holland its use is confined almost exclusively to the making of artificial butter. More than 30 per cent of the entire product of the United States is used by slaughtering houses in the manufacture of lard compounds. It is mixed with beef fat and sold as lard, or goes upon the market as a substitute for lard, under the name of cottolene. The hulls, which were at first considered valueless, now constitute 7.5 per cent of the total value of the manufactured products of cottonseed. They are no longer burned, but are compressed into small packages, and shipped to all parts of the country. It has been discovered that excellent grades of paper can be made from them, and several paper mills have been established recently for this manufacture. The hulls, however, find their greatest value in an excellent feed for

cattle, made by grinding fine and mixing with water and meal. It ranks with the best flesh producers, and in the dairy it has no superior in the quantity or quality of milk and butter produced.

#### OTHER PRODUCTS.

While the chief value of the cotton plant lies in its lint and seed, other by-products promise to add largely to its economic importance. The stalks left upon the fields after the lint, with its seed, has been removed, were for years considered valueless and were pulled up and burned. Now, by the use of the stalk cutter, these are returned to the soil for fertilizing purposes. If gathered early and chopped up, the stalks and roots might grade with cottonseed hulls as a feeding stuff for cattle, but otherwise they would make a coarse, dry fodder of the same value as corn stover, or wheat, oat, or rye straw.

"A process for decorticating the stalks and roots and extracting the fiber from them has been patented. The decorticating machine may be worked in the cotton field and the stalk may be fed to it without the cost of transporting this bulky material. The bark is separated and delivered by itself and the remainder of the stalk is ground into a coarse-grained pulp. Five tons of stalks yield 1 ton of bark, and this gives 1,500 pounds of fiber, which is extracted at a cost of 1½ cents per pound in the actual experiments. With more complete arrangements this cost would be greatly reduced. The fiber has been made into bagging for cotton bales, pronounced by dealers in that article to be of first quality. It might also be utilized in the manufacture of carpets, rugs, etc. An important point to be determined is whether the residue, after the bark is removed, can be used as stock feed. If it could be so used, then every bale of cotton would yield in the stubble a by-product of 1,440 pounds of coarse fodder and 270 pounds of fiber, sufficient to cover 20 bales of cotton."<sup>1</sup>

The roots of the plant contain a chemical substance similar to ergot, found in a red resin-like substance in the root bark, but this has never been developed into a drug of commercial importance.

#### COTTON ON FARMS OF SPECIFIED AREAS.

Table 9 presents by states and territories the statistics of cotton on farms of specified areas. Table VI, derived therefrom by calculation, shows the proportion of all farms in each area group that reported cotton, the average number of acres to a farm, and the average number of bales to an acre for each class of farms.

<sup>1</sup>The Cotton Plant, page 151.



TABLE VI.—PER CENT OF THE NUMBER OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED AREAS PRODUCING COTTON IN 1899, WITH THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACRES PER FARM AND BALES PER ACRE.

FARMS OF SPECIFIED AREAS IN ACRES.	Per cent of farms reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—	
		Acres per farm reporting.	Bales per acre.
All farms.....	24.7	17.11	0.39
Under 3.....	3.4	1.90	0.49
3 and under 10.....	13.7	4.39	0.42
10 and under 20.....	31.4	8.48	0.46
20 and under 50.....	39.4	14.29	0.40
50 and under 100.....	23.7	18.49	0.37
100 and under 175.....	18.3	19.56	0.37
175 and under 250.....	18.2	22.13	0.38
250 and under 500.....	16.5	26.26	0.39
500 and under 1,000.....	19.1	37.66	0.42
1,000 and over.....	15.9	72.84	0.44

Of the farms containing 20 to 50 acres 39.4 per cent reported cotton. This was relatively a much larger number than is found for any other group classified by principal source of income. The percentages given in table vi form a descending series from farms of 20 to 50 acres in each direction to those of smallest and largest acreage. The descent is most marked toward the farms of smallest acreage. Only 3.4 per cent of the farms under 3 acres, and 15.9 per cent of those with 1,000 acres and over, reported cotton. The yield per acre was lowest on farms containing from 50 to 175 acres and increased in regular series those of largest acreage. For farms of 1,000 acres and over the average was 0.44 of a bale per acre, for those under 3 acres it was 0.49 of a bale; and for all farms it was 0.39 of a bale. Farms of less than 50 acres growing cotton represent to a large degree selected improved cotton land leased to tenants, and because it is selected land they return a better yield per acre than the ordinary farms of 50 to 175 acres, many of which are not in sections of the country well adapted to cotton growing. It is to be noted that the average yield for farms with 10 and under 20 acres was larger than for any other group excepting the farms with less than 3 acres. This is an area that, in the very best cotton section, is most frequently leased to the tenant to cultivate.

#### COTTON ON FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES.

Table 8 presents statistics of cotton culture on farms of specified tenures; table vii gives the same averages and percentages based upon the data of that table.

Of the crops of the South cotton shows the greatest percentage of tenant farms and farms operated by the negro. In other words, the tenant system has found greatest favor with negroes; and, for reasons adduced above, they did not cultivate other crops to such an extent as did the owners or white tenants. Southern farms include many whose principal sources of income is fruit, vegetables, etc., few of which grow cotton. The farm of the negro is an agricultural unit, devoted to

the cultivation of staple crops only, and rarely, if ever, produces fruit or horticultural products. In 1899, 33.9 per cent of all farms of the 10 leading cotton states were operated by negroes, but of the total number of cotton farms 41.4 per cent were farms of negroes. Of farms operated by negroes in these states 84.3 per cent reported cotton, whereas it was grown on only 62.3 per cent of the farms of whites. The relative proportion of tenant farms would have been much greater and that of owner farms much less for the colored race if based upon cotton farms only. The laborers of the South in the last decade who became tenants were largely negroes; so that any increase in tenant farms fairly represents an increase in the number of farms of negroes. Of the white farmers cultivating cotton in 1899 in this group of the states only 41.5 per cent were tenants, but of the negro farmers 80.7 per cent were tenants. The following table shows, by states, the percentages for race and tenure:

TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF COTTON-GROWING FARMS FOR EACH RACE IN 1899, AND THE PERCENTAGES OF EACH OPERATED UNDER THE THREE FORMS OF TENURE, BY STATES.

STATES.	FARMS OF WHITE FARMERS.			FARMS OF COLORED FARMERS.				
	Total number.	Percentage of farms by tenure.			Total number.	Percentage of farms by tenure.		
		Own-er.	Cash ten-ant.	Share ten-ant.		Own-er.	Cash ten-ant.	Share ten-ant.
Total.....	807,494	58.5	12.5	29.0	559,770	19.3	41.8	38.9
Alabama.....	105,318	61.1	14.5	24.4	87,070	14.2	61.1	24.7
Arkansas.....	76,604	62.5	10.3	27.2	42,003	25.4	34.5	40.1
Florida.....	9,797	80.6	12.3	7.1	9,199	40.9	48.8	10.3
Georgia.....	110,906	53.0	18.6	28.2	73,001	10.9	43.5	45.6
Louisiana.....	37,021	68.0	13.8	18.2	51,307	14.3	38.2	47.5
Mississippi.....	75,222	65.4	15.2	19.4	111,777	17.9	43.8	38.4
North Carolina.....	71,548	65.8	8.9	25.3	34,218	27.5	24.6	47.9
South Carolina.....	60,325	58.8	21.3	19.9	74,416	29.4	49.9	29.7
Tennessee.....	33,820	65.5	19.8	24.7	19,685	16.1	46.5	37.4
Texas.....	226,933	62.0	5.7	42.3	57,104	31.8	11.9	56.3

#### COTTON ON FARMS OF WHITE AND COLORED FARMERS.

Table 7 gives statistics of cotton grown on farms of white farmers, and Table 8 gives the same statistics of farms of colored farmers, classified by tenure. Table vii presents some contrasts between the farms of white and colored farmers derived from these tables.

Much has been said by students of race economics regarding the relative efficiency of white and negro labor in Southern agriculture, and especially in the production of cotton. In support of the theory that negro labor is less efficient in any industry than white labor, and particularly on cotton plantations, the difference of wages has been cited, the negro receiving less than the white laborer in all of the cotton-producing states. If the conditions surrounding share tenants approximate the conditions of farm laborers as closely as a study of the two would indicate, the report of race tenure in the production of cotton tends to show that any difference in wages is more a matter of sentiment

than of relative efficiency. Of the entire cotton crop of 1899 share tenants produced 33.8 per cent, which was divided nearly equally between the white and negro tenants. Based upon averages made from the totals of the 10 states, the negro share tenants averaged 0.40 bale and the white share tenants 0.38 bale of cotton per acre. The negro share tenant, like the negro laborer, is more easily influenced, and cultivates his crop more nearly as directed by the owner than does the white tenant. The white owner being the most progressive, and most prosperous of cotton producers, the negro following his advice or directions becomes more efficient than the white tenant who relies upon his own judgment.

The progress of the negro as an independent factor in the production of cotton is best illustrated by a comparison of the results obtained under the two forms of tenure in which each race has identical responsibilities in the exercise of individual judgment in the cultivation of its crops. In 1899 the average yield of cotton per acre was 0.397 bale for the white owner and 0.368 bale for the negro owner; 0.403 bale for the white cash tenant and 0.381 bale for the negro cash tenant. In each form of tenure the negro produced from two to three one-hundredths of a bale less than the white man, and received from 60 cents to \$1 an acre less income. Considering the fact that he emerged from slavery only one-third of a century ago, and considering also his comparative lack of means for procuring the best land or for getting the best results from what he has, this near approach to the standard attained by the white man's experience for more than a century denotes remarkable progress.

The cash-tenant farms for each race show higher yields per acre than the owner farms, and for the

whites higher than the share tenants. The fact that cash tenants pay a fixed money rental per acre causes them to rent only such area as they can cultivate thoroughly, while many owners who are unable to rent their excess acreage to tenants attempt to cultivate it themselves, thus decreasing the efficiency of cultivation for the entire farm. The following table shows the average yield per acre, by race and tenure, for the 10 states given in table VII. Part owners, owners and tenants, and managers have been eliminated.

TABLE VIII.—AVERAGE YIELD OF COTTON PER ACRE IN 500-POUND BALES.

STATES.	WHITE FARMERS.			NEGRO FARMERS.		
	Owner.	Cash tenant.	Share tenant.	Owner.	Cash tenant.	Share tenant.
Total.....	0.398	0.403	0.380	0.364	0.381	0.400
Alabama.....	0.392	0.361	0.368	0.314	0.298	0.325
Arkansas.....	0.380	0.509	0.398	0.396	0.510	0.443
Florida.....	0.244	0.258	0.238	0.227	0.248	0.241
Georgia.....	0.379	0.349	0.371	0.320	0.310	0.346
Louisiana.....	0.462	0.592	0.466	0.423	0.502	0.530
Mississippi.....	0.480	0.447	0.447	0.395	0.454	0.461
North Carolina.....	0.463	0.438	0.418	0.391	0.373	0.426
South Carolina.....	0.462	0.416	0.397	0.377	0.367	0.374
Tennessee.....	0.405	0.414	0.374	0.342	0.359	0.348
Texas.....	0.375	0.381	0.373	0.353	0.379	0.367

Arkansas shows a greater production per acre by colored farmers for all three tenures. Mississippi agrees with Arkansas in showing a greater production for colored cash tenants. Three other states agree with these in crediting a higher production to colored share tenants, that column showing the same number of differences in either direction.

## HEMP.

The statistics of the hemp crop in 1899 are given by states and territories and by counties in Table II. In that year 964 farmers had 16,042 acres in this crop and reported a production of 11,750,630 pounds of fiber, with a value of \$546,338. The average number of acres per farm was 16.6. The average production per farm was 12,189 pounds, and per acre 732 pounds. The average value of the crop was \$566.74 per farm, \$34.06 per acre, and 4.6 cents per pound.

The principal hemp-raising states in the order of acreage were Kentucky, Illinois, Nebraska, and California. Kentucky ranked first with 14,107 acres, or 87.9 per cent of the total area, reporting 10,303,560 pounds, or 87.7 per cent of the entire production, valued at \$468,454, or 85.7 per cent of the total value. The principal hemp-raising area of Kentucky was located in the counties of Fayette, Jessamine, Woodford, Garrard, and Clark, which reported 11,021 acres, or 78.1 per cent of the hemp acreage of the state, and 68.7 per cent of that of the country. The production

of these five counties was 8,046,800 pounds, or 78.1 per cent of that of the state, and 68.5 per cent of the total amount reported.

Illinois ranked second with an area of 783 acres and a production of 515,400 pounds; and Nebraska third, with 638 acres, producing 305,400 pounds. California, with an area of 500 acres, in two farms, reported 620,000 pounds, or more than either Illinois or Nebraska.

In 1859 the hemp production in the United States was 148,986,000 pounds. Of this amount Kentucky furnished 52.9 per cent and Missouri 25.9 per cent. In 1869 the total production of the country was 25,492,000 pounds, of which Kentucky furnished 61 per cent and Missouri 22.1 per cent, Tennessee and Pennsylvania following next in order. In 1879 the total production was 10,050,000 pounds, Kentucky contributing 91.2 per cent, and Missouri ranking second with only 4.2 per cent. In 1889 the total production of the country was 23,022,000 pounds, of which Ken-

tucky furnished 93.8 per cent, Illinois being second in rank with 4.8 per cent, and Nebraska the next highest, with 0.5 per cent.

Hemp production in the United States reached its highest point in 1859, the decline since that time being 137,235,370 pounds, or 92.1 per cent. The last decade

showed a decline of 11,271,370 pounds, or 49.0 per cent. There are several reasons for the decline, among which are the introduction of manila hemp, the large importation of jute, the decline in prices of hard cordage fibers such as sisal and the use of cotton for twine and yarns.

### FLAXSEED.

The flaxseed crop of 1899 was unusually large. Notwithstanding the fact that the crop of 1898 was one of the largest ever raised, the farm price ranged high, and this evidence of increasing demand led to the planting, for the 1899 crop, of an acreage in the Northwest nearly 10 per cent larger than that of 1898, making it the largest ever harvested.

The world's product of flaxseed for 1899 was, approximately, 68,553,000 bushels. Of this amount the United States produced nearly 29 per cent, thus rising to the first rank as a producer of this seed.

The growing of flaxseed on an important commercial scale is confined almost exclusively to four countries: Russia, British India, the United States, and the Argentine Republic. In average years Russia has produced from 40 to 50 per cent of the world's crop; British India, from 15 to 25 per cent; the United States, from 10 to 20 per cent; and the Argentine Republic, 10 per cent. In 1899, however, the United States led them all, with a crop of 19,979,492 bushels, or 29 per cent of the world's product, as against 18,022,000 bushels, or 26 per cent, for Russia; 11,827,000 bushels, or 17 per cent, for

British India; and 9,000,000 bushels, or 13 per cent, for the Argentine Republic.

The statistics of the flaxseed crop of the United States are given in Tables 12, 13, and 14. The first table gives the acreage, production, and value of the crop, by states and territories, for 1899, together with the average yields per acre for 1889 and 1899.

Flaxseed was reported by 88,306 farms, which cultivated in 1899, 2,110,517 acres, or an average of 23.9 acres per farm. From this acreage were raised 19,979,492 bushels of seed, valued at \$19,624,901, an average yield of 9.5 bushels per acre, and an average value of \$0.98 per bushel, or \$9.31 per acre. The average value per acre was a little less than that of all crops, which was \$10.04, and a little greater than that of cereals, which was \$8.02.

The greater portion of the flax crop of the United States is grown in eight states, all situated in the North Central division. The following table presents a comparative statement of the acreage and production of these states in 1889 and 1899:

TABLE IX.—ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD PER ACRE OF THE FLAXSEED CROPS OF 1899 AND 1889, WITH PERCENTAGE FOR THE EIGHT LEADING FLAX PRODUCING STATES.

STATES.	Rank.	ACREAGE, 1899.		BUSHEL8 PRODUCED, 1899.			STATES.	Rank.	ACREAGE, 1889.		BUSHEL8 PRODUCED, 1889.		
		Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Per acre.			Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Per acre.
Total.....		2,081,297	100.0	19,762,814	100.0	9	Total.....		1,272,768	100.0	9,884,068	100.0	8
North Dakota.....	1	773,999	37.2	7,766,610	39.3	10	South Dakota.....	1	354,951	27.9	1,801,114	18.2	5
Minnesota.....	2	606,801	27.2	5,895,479	29.8	10	Minnesota.....	2	303,635	23.8	2,721,987	27.5	9
South Dakota.....	3	302,010	14.5	2,452,523	12.4	8	Iowa.....	3	280,085	18.1	2,282,359	23.1	10
Kansas.....	4	192,107	9.2	1,417,770	7.2	8	Nebraska.....	4	163,900	12.9	1,401,104	14.2	9
Iowa.....	5	126,453	6.1	1,413,380	7.2	11	Kansas.....	5	114,069	9.0	994,127	10.0	9
Missouri.....	6	100,952	4.9	611,883	3.1	6	Missouri.....	6	56,421	4.4	450,831	4.6	8
Wisconsin.....	7	11,203	0.5	140,765	0.7	12	North Dakota.....	7	43,724	3.4	164,319	1.7	4
Nebraska.....	8	7,652	0.4	51,394	0.3	7	Wisconsin.....	8	5,973	0.5	68,227	0.7	11

In 1899 the three states of North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota led in production in the order named, while ten years ago the leading states were Minnesota, Iowa, and South Dakota. At that time North Dakota, now ranking first, ranked seventh, while Iowa, which then ranked second, now ranks fifth.

Of the eight states considered in this table, all but three show an increase in acreage, and all but two an increase in production in the decade. North Dakota had the greatest increase in acreage and production; the increase in acreage being 1,670.2 per cent, and in production 4,626.5 per cent.

The following figures give a summary of the changes

that have taken place in the location of the flaxseed production of the country during the last fifty years: In 1849 Ohio, Kentucky, and New York produced 57.4 per cent of the entire flaxseed crop of the country; in 1859 Ohio and Indiana produced 63.8 per cent of the total, and in 1869 Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois produced 75.9 per cent. In 1879 the center of production had moved west to the Mississippi River, Illinois being in the lead, with Iowa second, and Indiana third, the production of these three states being 66.1 per cent of the total. At that time Ohio stood fourth, closely followed by Wisconsin and Kansas. In 1889 the four leading states were South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Ne-

braska, their aggregate flax acreage being 79.8 per cent of the total for the country, and their combined yield 80.1 per cent of the total production. In 1899 North Dakota ranked first, and the three states of North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota furnished 80.7 per cent of the entire product of the country, Kansas and Iowa following next in order.

#### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The quantity of flaxseed exported in 1899 was 2,830,991 bushels, the average for the four preceding years being 1,263,163 bushels. The total value of all flaxseed products exported, seed, oil, oil cake, and meal, was \$8,140,870, of which amount \$2,815,445 was the value of seed. The quantity of flaxseed imported in 1899 was 81,913 bushels, the average for the four preceding years being 1,290,512 bushels. The value of the seed imported was \$87,602.

#### FLAX FIBER.

The total flax fiber production in the United States in 1889 was 241,389 pounds, as against 1,565,546 pounds in 1879 and 27,133,034 pounds in 1869. Between 1869 and 1879 there was a decrease of 94.2 per cent, the seed taking the place of the fiber as a source of farm income, and between 1879 and 1889 there was a decrease of 84.6 per cent. In 1869 Ohio produced 65.9 per cent of the entire fiber crop reported. In 1879 New York produced more than one-half, Illinois and Ohio ranking next. In 1889 Illinois, Kansas, and Michigan were the leading states, furnishing about 52 per cent of the total, with Virginia, Ohio, and New York next in order. The production of flax fiber having practically ceased, prior to 1899 no special effort was made by the Census Office to secure such statistics.

Professor Dewey, of the Department of Agriculture, is authority for the statement that, practically speak-

ing, St. Clair county, Mich., is the only place in the United States where flax fiber is produced on a commercial scale. There are about a dozen scutch mills in that county, and about 2,400 acres of flax for fiber were planted there in 1899. At an estimated yield of 350 pounds of fiber per acre, the production for the county would be 840,000 pounds, valued at about \$125,000.

Flax for fiber is grown in small quantities in Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Washington, and California, but in all these states the industry is still experimental.

In some parts of the country, notably in Ohio, a low grade of flax fiber was raised, and used mainly for upholstering tow, and in the manufacture of coarse yarn, carpets, and mattings. This fiber, which is raised in considerable quantities, should be classed as tow rather than fiber.

In New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, there are several flax fiber factories, which have entered upon the work of manufacturing linen, and a fine quality of threads, twines, and yarns, but nearly all the fiber used in these factories is imported, the quality and uniformity of the imported article making it cheaper, even after the payment of the duty. With this imported fiber, some of the factories mix a small percentage of domestic fiber. There were imported into the United States in 1899, 10,415 tons of flax fiber, valued at \$1,783,628, showing a steady increase since 1895.

The cost of cultivating and handling flax for fiber prevents its successful competition with cotton—the latter needing only to be separated from the seed to be ready for spinning—or with jute, which has taken the place of flax fiber in many of its coarser forms and uses, and is more easily handled.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

TABLE 1.—ACREAGE AND VALUE OF THE COTTON CROP, ACREAGE AND VALUE OF ALL CROPS, AND ACREAGE OF IMPROVED LAND, IN 1899, WITH AVERAGES AND PERCENTAGES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total number of farms.	Farms reporting cotton.	Acres of cotton.	Acres of all crops.	Acres of improved land.	PER CENT OF ACREAGE OF—	
						All crops in cotton.	Improved land in cotton.
The United States <sup>1</sup> .....	5,739,657	1,418,584	24,275,101	289,821,549	414,793,191	8.4	5.9
North Atlantic division.....	677,506			24,683,365	38,920,614		
South Atlantic division.....	962,225	448,171	6,842,489	29,194,661	46,100,226	23.4	14.8
North Central division.....	2,196,567	4,705	45,749	163,000,561	222,314,099	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
South Central division.....	1,654,166	965,682	17,986,807	56,233,143	80,007,887	30.9	21.7
Western division.....	242,908	26	56	16,622,861	27,155,681	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Alabama.....	223,220	192,388	3,202,185	6,792,368	8,654,991	47.1	37.0
Arizona.....	5,809	8	20	150,872	254,521	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Arkansas.....	178,694	118,697	1,641,855	5,241,587	6,953,735	31.3	23.6
Florida.....	40,814	18,996	221,825	1,062,331	1,511,653	20.9	14.7
Georgia.....	224,691	188,907	3,513,839	8,412,907	10,615,644	41.8	33.1
Indian Territory.....	45,505	25,322	442,065	2,485,242	3,062,193	17.8	14.4
Kansas.....	178,098	14	153	18,394,271	25,040,550	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Kentucky.....	284,667	190	2,396	6,582,696	18,741,968	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Louisiana.....	115,969	88,328	1,376,254	3,421,751	4,666,532	40.2	29.5
Mississippi.....	220,803	186,999	2,897,920	5,611,114	7,594,428	51.6	38.2
Missouri.....	284,886	4,691	45,596	14,827,620	22,900,043	0.3	0.2
Nevada.....	2,184	14	26	328,458	672,946	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
North Carolina.....	224,637	105,766	1,007,020	5,769,954	8,327,106	17.5	12.1
Oklahoma.....	62,495	16,316	240,678	3,971,309	5,511,994	6.1	4.4
South Carolina.....	155,855	184,741	2,074,081	4,751,385	5,775,741	43.7	35.9
Tennessee.....	224,623	53,305	623,137	6,890,550	10,245,950	9.0	6.1
Texas.....	352,190	284,037	6,960,367	15,236,576	19,576,076	45.7	35.6
Utah.....	19,387	4	10	686,374	1,032,117	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Virginia.....	167,886	4,761	25,724	4,553,584	10,094,895	0.6	0.3
Other states and territories.....	2,782,744			174,650,650	248,660,198		

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Value of all crops.	VALUE OF COTTON CROP.			Per cent of value of all crops in cotton.	AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE.		Per cent of total value of cotton.
		Total.	Fiber.	Seed.		All crops.	Cotton.	
The United States <sup>1</sup> .....	\$2,910,188,663	\$370,708,746	\$323,758,171	\$46,950,575	12.7	\$10.04	\$15.27	100.0
North Atlantic division.....	374,955,069					15.19		
South Atlantic division.....	390,370,926	104,809,286	90,759,735	14,049,551	31.7	11.32	15.32	28.3
North Central division.....	1,373,021,966	900,782	851,478	55,304	0.1	8.42	19.82	0.2
South Central division.....	617,822,833	264,990,373	232,144,715	32,845,658	42.9	10.99	15.24	71.5
Western division.....	192,668,844	2,305	2,243	62	( <sup>2</sup> )	11.59	41.16	( <sup>2</sup> )
Alabama.....	70,696,288	42,069,677	37,004,598	5,065,079	59.5	10.41	13.14	11.8
Arizona.....	2,423,471	814	814		( <sup>2</sup> )	16.06	40.70	( <sup>2</sup> )
Arkansas.....	56,803,494	28,053,813	24,671,445	3,382,368	49.4	10.84	17.09	7.6
Florida.....	12,850,168	2,894,930	2,591,796	303,134	22.6	12.10	13.05	0.8
Georgia.....	83,128,224	48,981,532	42,534,235	6,447,297	58.9	9.88	13.94	13.2
Indian Territory.....	16,601,142	5,407,052	4,809,929	597,123	32.4	6.72	12.23	1.5
Kansas.....	112,684,696	2,524	2,279	245	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.13	16.60	( <sup>2</sup> )
Kentucky.....	74,783,365	58,752	52,812	5,940	0.1	11.36	24.52	( <sup>2</sup> )
Louisiana.....	61,272,676	27,004,812	23,523,143	3,481,669	44.1	17.91	19.62	7.8
Mississippi.....	81,800,150	54,032,341	47,340,314	6,692,027	66.0	14.59	18.65	14.6
Missouri.....	117,012,895	904,258	849,199	55,059	0.8	7.89	19.88	0.2
Nevada.....	2,868,716	1,229	1,179	50	( <sup>2</sup> )	8.72	47.27	( <sup>2</sup> )
North Carolina.....	63,708,921	17,937,723	15,696,952	2,290,771	28.2	11.04	17.86	4.8
Oklahoma.....	26,812,442	2,467,934	2,217,119	250,815	9.3	6.70	10.25	0.7
South Carolina.....	56,975,133	34,563,553	29,590,152	4,973,401	60.7	11.99	16.66	9.3
Tennessee.....	65,658,618	9,166,688	8,192,642	974,046	14.0	9.53	14.71	2.5
Texas.....	163,444,678	96,729,304	84,332,713	12,396,591	59.2	10.73	13.90	26.1
Utah.....	8,229,660	262	250	12	( <sup>2</sup> )	11.99	26.20	( <sup>2</sup> )
Virginia.....	54,904,626	381,548	346,600	34,948	0.7	12.06	14.83	0.1
Other states and territories.....	1,777,534,320					10.18		

<sup>1</sup> Data for Alaska and Hawaii included in totals for United States, but not in those for the five geographic divisions.

<sup>2</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 2.—ACREAGE, QUANTITIES, AND VALUES OF COTTON FIBER AND COTTONSEED IN 1899, AS REPORTED BY FARMERS, AND QUANTITY OF FIBER, AS REPORTED BY GINNERS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ACRES, PRODUCTS, AND VALUE OF COTTON, AS REPORTED BY FARMERS.								PRODUCT REPORTED BY GINNERS.		
	Acres.	Fiber.			Seed. <sup>1</sup>			Commer- cial bales. <sup>2</sup>	Equiva- lent 500- pound bales.		
		Quantity produced.		Value.	Tons.	Value.					
		Gross weight in pounds.	Commer- cial bales. <sup>2</sup>	Equiva- lent 500- pound bales.		Total.	Average per ton.				
The United States.....	24,275,101	4,717,172,446	9,594,707	9,434,345	\$928,768,171	\$0.07	4,566,100	\$46,950,575	\$10.28	9,645,970	9,845,391
Total upland cotton....	23,957,656	4,679,769,285	9,437,655	9,389,588	818,505,604	0.07	4,523,521	46,410,560	10.26	9,548,691	9,269,957
Total sea island cotton..	317,445	37,403,161	97,052	74,807	5,252,567	0.14	42,579	540,015	12.68	97,279	75,434
North Atlantic division..											
South Atlantic division..	6,842,489	1,286,874,494	2,701,766	2,573,749	90,759,735	0.07	1,205,094	14,049,551	11.10	2,712,604	2,568,546
North Central division....	45,749	12,901,144	25,610	25,802	851,478	0.07	5,628	55,304	9.83	19,498	20,896
South Central division....	17,386,807	3,417,377,808	6,807,257	6,834,756	232,144,715	0.07	3,294,767	32,845,658	9.97	6,913,868	6,758,449
Western division.....	56	19,000	38	38	2,243	0.12	11	62	5.04		
Alabama.....	3,202,135	546,848,659	1,106,840	1,093,097	37,004,598	0.07	534,413	5,065,070	9.48	1,103,090	1,078,519
Arizona.....	20	7,500	15	15	814	0.11					
Arkansas.....	1,641,855	352,963,894	709,880	705,928	24,671,445	0.07	340,530	3,382,368	9.93	719,453	705,583
Florida.....	221,825	29,996,884	61,856	53,994	2,591,796	0.10	26,913	303,134	11.26	56,821	49,359
Georgia.....	3,513,839	616,341,981	1,287,992	1,282,684	42,684,235	0.07	615,826	6,447,297	10.48	1,296,844	1,231,060
Indian Territory.....	442,065	77,864,522	154,850	155,729	4,809,929	0.06	59,502	597,123	10.04	160,320	143,608
Kansas.....	153	85,200	70	70	2,279	0.06	85	245	7.00	121	121
Kentucky.....	2,396	685,724	1,369	1,371	52,812	0.08	660	5,940	9.00	84	79
Louisiana.....	1,376,254	349,760,572	709,041	699,521	23,523,143	0.07	838,388	8,481,069	10.29	708,608	700,352
Mississippi.....	2,897,920	643,339,470	1,313,798	1,286,680	47,340,314	0.07	694,083	6,692,027	10.55	1,264,048	1,237,666
Missouri.....	45,596	12,865,944	25,676	25,732	849,199	0.07	5,593	55,050	9.84	19,377	20,275
Nevada.....	26	9,000	18	18	1,179	0.13	9	56	5.56		
North Carolina.....	1,007,020	216,506,930	459,707	433,014	15,696,952	0.07	205,990	2,200,771	11.12	473,155	440,400
Oklahoma.....	240,678	36,006,020	70,075	72,012	2,217,119	0.06	29,207	250,815	8.59	84,035	71,983
South Carolina.....	2,074,081	421,862,069	881,422	843,725	29,590,152	0.07	414,066	4,973,401	12.01	876,545	837,105
Tennessee.....	623,137	117,504,070	234,592	235,008	8,192,642	0.07	95,333	974,046	10.22	215,175	211,641
Texas.....	6,960,307	1,292,404,967	2,500,212	2,584,810	84,332,713	0.07	1,262,651	12,396,591	9.82	2,658,555	2,609,018
Utah.....	10	2,500	5	5	250	0.10	2	12	6.00		
Virginia.....	25,724	5,166,630	10,789	10,332	346,600	0.07	3,390	34,948	10.31	9,239	8,622

<sup>1</sup> Not including 166,861 tons sold with fiber before ginning.

<sup>2</sup> Including square bales, round bales, and bales of sea-island cotton.

TABLE 3.—ACREAGE, NUMBER, AND AVERAGE WEIGHT OF BALES OF UPLAND AND SEA-ISLAND COTTON GROWN IN 1899, AS REPORTED BY FARMERS, AND AVERAGE WEIGHT OF BALES AS REPORTED BY GINNERS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Farms reporting.	Acres.	Equivalent 500-pound bales.	SQUARE BALES.			ROUND BALES.			COTTON SOLD IN SEED.		AVERAGE WEIGHT IN POUNDS AS REPORTED BY GINNERS.	
				Farms reporting.	Bales.	Average weight of bales.	Farms reporting.	Bales.	Average weight of bales.	Farms reporting.	Weight in pounds.	Square bales.	Round bales.
North Atlantic division..													
South Atlantic division....	448,171	6,842,489	2,573,749	418,547	2,634,045	480	205	3,118	249	20,385	96,826,920	478	256
North Central division....	4,705	45,749	25,802	1,742	11,094	503				2,934	23,230,080	523	
South Central division....	985,632	17,386,807	6,834,756	904,707	6,529,209	503	1,450	22,222	254	59,882	386,748,760	506	260
Western division.....	26	56	38							23	32,500		

A.—Upland Cotton.

Total.....	1,390,505	23,957,656	9,359,538	1,804,304	9,089,276	497	1,715	25,340	253	84,330	499,001,460	498	259
Alabama.....	192,388	3,202,135	1,093,097	185,199	1,078,634	495	345	3,449	205	6,844	41,647,390	495	270
Arizona.....	8	20	15							8	22,600		
Arkansas.....	118,697	1,641,855	705,928	108,689	678,264	499	287	5,041	255	9,747	43,629,690	502	263
Florida.....	7,955	99,938	29,881	7,507	29,805	493				447	717,220	492	
Georgia.....	171,999	3,348,088	1,188,337	169,879	1,217,618	483	224	2,977	249	2,446	16,699,050	482	256

<sup>1</sup> Equivalent to 335,019 commercial bales.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

TABLE 3.—ACREAGE, NUMBER, AND AVERAGE WEIGHT OF BALES OF UPLAND AND SEA-ISLAND COTTON GROWN IN 1899, AS REPORTED BY FARMERS, AND AVERAGE WEIGHT OF BALES AS REPORTED BY GINNERS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—Continued.

A.—Upland Cotton—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Farms reporting.	Acres.	Equivalent 600-pound bales.	SQUARE BALES.			ROUND BALES.			COTTON SOLD IN SEED.		AVERAGE WEIGHT IN POUNDS AS REPORTED BY GINNERS.	
				Farms reporting.	Bales.	Average weight of bales.	Farms reporting.	Bales.	Average weight of bales.	Farms reporting.	Weight in pounds.	Square bales.	Round bales.
Indian Territory .....	25,822	442,065	155,729	19,416	118,114	503	4	10	251	5,902	55,089,620	508	259
Kansas .....	14	153	70	14	70	500						500	
Kentucky .....	190	2,396	1,371	185	1,343	500				18	30,700	471	
Louisiana .....	88,828	1,876,254	699,521	84,273	685,992	493	11	286	260	4,044	34,545,430	499	263
Mississippi .....	186,999	2,897,920	1,286,680	182,456	1,279,589	491	526	6,743	250	4,449	42,411,030	499	288
Missouri .....	4,601	45,596	25,732	1,728	11,024	503				2,934	23,280,080	523	
Nevada .....	14	26	18							14	9,500		
North Carolina .....	105,766	1,007,020	433,014	95,021	438,622	471	36	67	247	10,709	31,530,320	466	253
Oklahoma .....	16,316	240,678	72,012	11,488	57,034	509	3	46	258	4,825	22,409,860	518	274
South Carolina .....	129,611	2,050,179	837,378	123,467	855,701	480	5	74	260	6,139	24,655,780	491	257
Tennessee .....	53,405	623,137	235,003	33,832	190,141	501	15	104	259	14,514	67,692,380	510	254
Texas .....	284,037	6,960,367	2,584,810	274,219	2,440,148	516	279	6,543	250	9,539	39,233,160	517	256
Utah .....	4	10	6							1	400		
Virginia .....	4,761	25,724	10,332	2,481	7,232	463				2,259	5,337,750	467	

B.—Sea-Island Cotton.

Total .....	23,079	317,445	74,807	20,692	135,072	1385				7,385	17,386,800	2388	
Florida .....	11,041	122,787	24,113	6,918	24,417	387				4,122	10,631,520	387	
Georgia .....	11,908	170,756	44,347	10,695	53,446	395				1,212	3,954,170	394	
South Carolina .....	5,130	23,902	6,347	3,079	7,209	398				2,051	2,801,110	347	

<sup>1</sup> Sea-Island bales.

<sup>2</sup> Sea-Island bales as reported by ginner.

TABLE 4.—ACREAGE OF COTTON, WITH PERCENTAGES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AREA IN 1899, SUMMARY 1880 TO 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CENSUS 1900.				CENSUS 1890.				CENSUS 1880.			
	Rank.	Acres.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative per cent.	Rank.	Acres.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative per cent.	Rank.	Acres.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative per cent.
The United States .....		24,275,101	100.0			20,175,270	100.0			14,480,019	100.0	
Texas .....	1	6,960,367	28.7	28.7	1	3,934,525	19.5	19.5	3	2,178,435	15.0	15.0
Georgia .....	2	3,513,839	14.5	43.2	2	3,345,104	16.6	36.1	1	2,617,138	18.1	33.1
Alabama .....	3	3,202,135	13.2	56.4	4	2,761,165	13.7	49.8	2	2,330,080	16.1	49.2
Mississippi .....	4	2,897,920	11.9	68.3	3	2,883,278	14.3	64.1	4	2,106,215	14.6	63.8
South Carolina .....	5	2,074,081	8.5	76.8	5	1,987,469	9.9	74.0	5	1,364,249	9.4	73.2
Arkansas .....	6	1,641,855	6.8	83.6	6	1,700,578	8.4	82.4	6	1,042,976	7.2	80.4
Louisiana .....	7	1,376,254	5.7	89.3	7	1,270,154	6.3	88.7	8	864,787	6.0	86.4
North Carolina .....	8	1,007,020	4.1	93.4	8	1,147,136	5.7	94.4	7	893,153	6.2	92.6
Tennessee .....	9	623,137	2.6	96.0	9	747,471	3.7	98.1	9	722,562	5.0	97.6
Indian Territory <sup>1</sup> .....	10	442,065	1.8	97.8	11	70,078	0.3	98.4	12	35,000	0.2	97.8
Oklahoma <sup>2</sup> .....	11	240,678	1.0	98.8	15	1,100	( <sup>3</sup> )					
Florida .....	12	221,825	0.9	99.7	10	227,370	1.1	99.5	10	245,595	1.7	99.5
Missouri .....	13	45,596	0.2	99.9	12	57,260	0.3	99.8	13	32,116	0.2	99.7
Virginia .....	14	25,724	0.1	100.0	13	39,213	0.2	100.0	11	45,040	0.3	100.0
Kentucky .....	15	2,396	( <sup>3</sup> )		14	2,629	( <sup>3</sup> )		14	2,667	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Kansas .....	16	153	( <sup>3</sup> )		16	731	( <sup>3</sup> )					
Nevada .....	17	26	( <sup>3</sup> )									
Arizona .....	18	20	( <sup>3</sup> )									
Utah .....	19	10	( <sup>3</sup> )									

<sup>1</sup> In 1890 and 1880 the cotton crop was reported by special agents. No reports for other crops prior to 1900.

<sup>2</sup> Included in Indian territory prior to 1890.  
<sup>3</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 5.—PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN COMMERCIAL BALES, WITH PERCENTAGES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF PRODUCTION IN 1890, SUMMARY 1850 TO 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CENSUS 1900.				CENSUS 1890.				CENSUS 1880.			
	Rank.	Total production in commercial bales.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative per cent.	Rank.	Total production in commercial bales.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative per cent.	Rank.	Total production in commercial bales.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative per cent.
The United States.....		9,684,707	100.0			7,472,511	100.0			5,755,350	100.0	
Texas.....	1	2,506,212	26.3	26.3	1	1,471,242	19.7	19.7	3	805,284	14.0	14.0
Mississippi.....	2	1,313,798	13.8	40.1	3	1,154,725	15.5	35.2	1	963,111	16.7	30.7
Georgia.....	3	1,287,992	13.5	53.6	2	1,191,846	15.9	51.1	2	814,441	14.1	44.8
Alabama.....	4	1,106,840	11.6	65.2	4	915,210	12.2	63.3	4	699,654	12.2	57.0
South Carolina.....	5	881,422	9.2	74.4	5	747,190	10.0	73.3	6	522,548	9.1	66.1
Arkansas.....	6	709,880	7.5	81.9	6	691,494	9.3	82.6	5	608,256	10.6	76.7
Louisiana.....	7	709,041	7.4	89.3	7	659,180	8.8	91.4	7	508,569	8.8	85.5
North Carolina.....	8	459,707	4.8	94.1	8	336,261	4.5	95.9	8	389,598	6.8	92.3
Tennessee.....	9	234,592	2.5	96.6	9	190,579	2.5	98.4	9	330,621	5.7	98.0
Indian Territory <sup>1</sup> .....	10	154,850	1.6	98.2	11	84,115	0.5	98.9	13	17,000	0.3	98.3
Oklahoma <sup>2</sup> .....	11	70,675	0.7	98.9	15	425	( <sup>3</sup> )					
Florida.....	12	61,856	0.7	99.6	10	57,923	0.8	99.7	10	54,997	1.0	99.3
Missouri.....	13	25,576	0.3	99.9	12	15,856	0.2	99.9	11	20,318	0.4	99.7
Virginia.....	14	10,789	0.1	100.0	13	5,975	0.1	100.0	12	19,595	0.3	100.0
Kentucky.....	15	1,369	( <sup>3</sup> )		14	873	( <sup>3</sup> )		14	1,367	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Kansas.....	16	70	( <sup>3</sup> )		16	212	( <sup>3</sup> )					
Nevada.....	17	18	( <sup>3</sup> )									
Arizona.....	18	15	( <sup>3</sup> )									
Utah.....	19	5	( <sup>3</sup> )									

  

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CENSUS 1870.				CENSUS 1860.				CENSUS 1850.			
	Rank.	Total production in commercial bales.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative per cent.	Rank.	Total production in commercial bales.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative per cent.	Rank.	Total production in commercial bales.	Per cent of total.	Cumulative per cent.
The United States.....		3,011,996	100.0			5,387,052	100.0			2,469,093	100.0	
Texas.....	5	350,628	11.6	11.6	5	431,463	8.0	8.0	9	58,072	2.4	2.4
Mississippi.....	1	664,938	18.8	30.4	1	1,202,507	22.3	30.3	3	484,292	19.6	22.0
Georgia.....	2	473,934	15.7	46.1	4	701,840	13.0	43.3	2	499,091	20.2	42.2
Alabama.....	3	429,482	14.3	60.4	2	989,955	18.4	61.7	1	564,429	22.9	65.1
South Carolina.....	7	224,500	7.5	67.9	7	353,412	6.6	68.3	4	300,901	12.2	77.3
Arkansas.....	6	247,968	8.2	76.1	6	367,398	6.8	75.1	8	65,344	2.6	79.9
Louisiana.....	4	350,832	11.7	87.8	3	777,738	14.5	89.6	6	178,737	7.2	87.1
North Carolina.....	9	144,985	4.8	92.6	9	145,514	2.7	92.3	7	78,845	3.0	90.1
Tennessee.....	8	181,842	6.0	98.6	8	206,464	5.5	97.8	5	194,532	7.9	98.0
Indian Territory <sup>1</sup> .....												
Oklahoma <sup>2</sup> .....												
Florida.....	10	39,789	1.3	99.9	10	65,153	1.2	99.0	10	45,131	1.8	99.8
Missouri.....	11	1,246	0.1	100.0	11	41,188	0.8	99.8				
Virginia.....	13	183	( <sup>3</sup> )		12	12,727	0.2	100.0	11	3,947	0.2	100.0
Kentucky.....	12	1,080	( <sup>3</sup> )						12	753	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Kansas.....	16	7	( <sup>3</sup> )		14	61	( <sup>3</sup> )					
Nevada.....	14	106	( <sup>3</sup> )									
Arizona.....												
Utah.....	15	22	( <sup>3</sup> )		13	136	( <sup>3</sup> )					
Other states.....		4504	( <sup>3</sup> )			51,591	( <sup>3</sup> )			614	( <sup>3</sup> )	

<sup>1</sup> In 1890 and 1880 the cotton crop was reported by special agents. No reports for other crops prior to 1900.  
<sup>2</sup> Included in Indian territory prior to 1890.  
<sup>3</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

<sup>4</sup> In addition to states named, in 1870 Illinois produced 465 bales; California, 34 bales; Indiana, 3 bales; West Virginia, 2 bales.  
<sup>5</sup> In 1860 Illinois produced 1,482 bales; New Mexico, 19 bales.  
<sup>6</sup> In 1850 Indiana produced 14 bales.



STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

TABLE G.—NUMBER OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES REPORTING COTTON, WITH THE ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF THAT CROP, IN 1899, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ALL TENURES.			OWNERS.			PART OWNERS.		
	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.
The United States .....	1,418,584	24,275,101	9,434,345	526,506	8,318,717	3,250,134	62,369	1,080,001	393,445
Alabama .....	192,388	3,202,135	1,093,697	65,348	971,731	368,957	9,931	160,350	55,194
Arizona .....	8	20	15	7	16	12			
Arkansas .....	118,697	1,641,855	705,928	49,695	608,490	238,302	7,338	95,931	37,528
Florida .....	18,906	221,825	53,994	10,358	110,159	26,377	1,027	12,347	2,863
Georgia .....	183,907	3,513,839	1,232,684	60,550	1,033,013	384,555	4,516	89,342	30,968
Indian Territory .....	25,322	442,065	155,729	4,051	55,820	20,582	215	4,796	1,866
Kansas .....	14	153	70	5	42	13	7	96	49
Kentucky .....	190	2,396	1,371	69	658	389	10	3	2
Louisiana .....	88,328	1,376,254	699,521	30,156	470,905	209,803	1,685	29,718	14,108
Mississippi .....	186,909	2,897,920	1,286,680	63,334	855,154	358,935	4,831	70,412	27,977
Missouri .....	4,691	45,596	25,732	1,821	13,486	7,361	326	3,590	1,087
Nevada .....	14	26	18	12	23	16	2	3	2
North Carolina .....	105,706	1,007,020	433,014	47,339	409,184	182,663	7,952	70,304	28,717
Oklahoma .....	16,316	240,678	72,012	10,393	143,176	42,239	1,091	18,186	5,322
South Carolina .....	134,741	2,074,081	843,725	43,875	686,905	307,201	5,502	79,508	32,937
Tennessee .....	53,405	623,137	235,008	19,051	174,675	68,601	2,217	19,951	7,535
Texas .....	284,037	6,960,367	2,584,810	118,410	2,773,290	1,034,235	15,437	424,071	145,831
Utah .....	4	10	5	3	9	4	1	1	1
Virginia .....	4,761	25,724	10,332	2,020	11,981	4,890	271	1,442	563

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	OWNERS AND TENANTS.			MANAGERS.			CASH TENANTS.			SHARE TENANTS.		
	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.
The United States .....	6,992	121,540	44,077	5,548	308,896	143,216	345,463	6,238,562	2,418,275	471,706	8,207,376	3,185,198
Alabama .....	852	15,432	5,899	597	30,178	10,917	68,436	1,317,557	409,813	47,224	706,887	243,417
Arizona .....	1	4	3									
Arkansas .....	1,099	14,141	5,602	432	31,942	17,601	22,423	406,451	207,007	37,710	484,900	204,888
Florida .....	202	2,588	693	72	2,688	706	5,691	72,801	18,204	1,646	21,242	5,091
Georgia .....	695	14,256	4,828	1,017	57,410	22,382	52,598	1,167,949	379,901	64,631	1,151,869	410,050
Indian Territory .....	70	1,077	434	52	969	353	6,039	109,266	37,451	14,895	270,137	95,043
Kansas .....												
Kentucky .....	5	2	1	4	210	134	50	952	575	52	571	270
Louisiana .....	269	3,514	1,529	406	33,760	19,689	24,697	401,161	228,047	31,115	437,196	226,350
Mississippi .....	548	9,079	3,703	444	21,047	11,159	60,347	1,085,280	491,662	57,495	856,998	393,244
Missouri .....	35	307	196	7	141	70	1,846	22,659	13,198	656	5,413	2,920
Nevada .....												
North Carolina .....	671	5,651	2,283	515	18,971	10,074	14,781	160,259	64,673	34,498	342,651	144,605
Oklahoma .....	262	4,827	1,343	30	535	196	1,788	28,708	9,278	2,752	45,296	13,634
South Carolina .....	420	7,280	3,183	842	37,387	18,180	49,970	723,497	276,607	34,132	539,504	205,617
Tennessee .....	427	4,349	1,668	230	4,002	1,648	15,827	252,294	95,465	15,653	167,866	60,096
Texas .....	1,411	38,898	13,160	868	60,275	29,875	19,808	484,322	184,297	123,103	3,170,511	1,177,412
Utah .....												
Virginia .....	25	144	57	32	381	172	1,161	5,453	2,095	1,243	6,323	2,565

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF FARMS OF WHITE FARMERS OF SPECIFIED TENURES REPORTING COTTON, WITH THE ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF THAT CROP IN 1890, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ALL TENURES.			OWNERS.			PART OWNERS.		
	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.
The United States .....	849,554	14,616,543	5,712,933	432,975	6,971,286	2,760,474	44,081	777,946	286,397
Alabama .....	105,318	1,558,056	589,987	55,766	812,910	319,016	7,317	106,295	38,132
Arizona .....	8	20	15	7	16	12			
Arkansas .....	76,604	941,504	385,631	40,873	475,665	180,709	5,707	67,629	26,611
Florida .....	9,797	116,143	28,668	7,293	82,074	20,008	514	6,346	1,595
Georgia .....	110,906	1,968,942	727,592	54,103	916,845	347,334	3,150	64,670	23,090
Indian Territory .....	20,767	378,193	129,984	1,133	19,946	7,244	151	3,339	1,188
Kansas .....	7	73	24	3	19	6	4	51	18
Kentucky .....	174	2,261	1,323	61	640	384	10	3	2
Louisiana .....	37,021	592,038	286,228	23,536	369,740	167,032	1,043	17,450	8,620
Mississippi .....	75,222	980,353	429,081	46,013	604,475	259,893	2,387	28,806	12,398
Missouri .....	4,501	43,380	24,672	1,802	13,309	7,277	312	3,338	1,874
Nevada .....	14	26	18	12	23	16	2	3	2
North Carolina .....	71,548	685,366	303,144	40,507	365,327	165,406	5,431	50,078	21,175
Oklahoma .....	14,613	214,283	64,261	9,245	126,676	37,375	1,014	16,538	4,908
South Carolina .....	60,325	1,052,381	404,693	31,899	568,560	262,567	2,524	44,248	19,815
Tennessee .....	33,820	314,804	126,060	16,475	140,655	56,962	1,716	14,115	5,500
Texas .....	226,933	5,754,913	2,145,582	103,161	2,466,253	925,609	12,697	354,271	121,148
Utah .....	4	10	5	3	9	4	1	1	1
Virginia .....	1,972	13,787	5,967	1,110	8,144	3,530	101	762	325

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	OWNERS AND TENANTS.			MANAGERS.			CASH TENANTS.			SHARE TENANTS.		
	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.
The United States .....	6,041	104,052	37,899	4,906	289,015	135,451	110,231	2,026,279	811,350	251,320	4,447,965	1,681,367
Alabama .....	738	12,911	4,682	541	28,254	10,240	15,276	278,979	100,577	25,680	318,707	117,340
Arizona .....	1	4	3									
Arkansas .....	939	10,817	4,237	372	29,923	16,552	7,899	138,736	70,557	20,817	218,734	80,968
Florida .....	115	1,571	435	63	2,428	694	1,202	14,714	3,794	700	9,010	2,142
Georgia .....	632	12,700	4,390	915	53,476	20,967	20,838	450,952	157,466	31,268	470,299	174,845
Indian Territory .....	28	578	210	34	726	251	5,793	104,965	35,433	13,928	248,644	85,658
Kansas .....												
Kentucky .....	5	2	1	4	210	134	48	942	570	48	464	232
Louisiana .....	231	2,874	1,307	369	30,515	13,540	5,116	86,178	50,939	6,726	85,281	39,740
Mississippi .....	418	6,586	2,794	380	19,953	10,745	11,433	176,619	78,979	14,591	148,910	64,272
Missouri .....	35	307	196	7	141	70	1,716	21,119	12,450	620	5,166	2,805
Nevada .....												
North Carolina .....	627	5,300	2,152	452	18,208	9,722	6,368	75,614	33,108	18,103	170,830	71,491
Oklahoma .....	247	4,594	1,266	27	464	179	1,658	26,570	8,006	2,422	39,432	11,927
South Carolina .....	338	6,039	2,677	696	34,370	17,001	12,858	225,221	93,597	12,010	173,893	69,036
Tennessee .....	372	3,488	1,344	211	3,507	1,458	6,708	89,460	39,992	8,338	93,579	23,804
Texas .....	1,303	36,130	12,165	811	66,536	28,761	13,004	334,562	127,515	95,957	2,497,171	930,339
Utah .....												
Virginia .....	12	92	40	24	304	137	317	1,649	717	408	2,836	1,218

## STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF FARMS OF COLORED FARMERS OF SPECIFIED TENURES REPORTING COTTON, WITH THE ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF THAT CROP IN 1899, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ALL TENURES.			OWNERS.			PART OWNERS.		
	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.
The United States .....	569,030	9,058,558	3,721,407	93,531	1,347,431	489,660	18,288	302,055	107,048
Alabama .....	87,070	1,644,079	503,710	9,582	158,821	49,941	2,614	54,055	17,062
Arizona .....									
Arkansas .....	42,093	700,351	320,294	3,822	132,825	52,593	1,631	28,302	10,917
Florida .....	9,199	105,682	25,326	3,155	28,085	6,369	513	6,001	1,268
Georgia .....	73,001	1,544,897	505,092	6,447	116,168	37,221	1,366	24,672	7,878
Indian Territory .....	4,555	63,867	25,745	2,918	35,874	13,338	64	1,457	678
Kansas .....	7	80	46	2	23	7	3	42	31
Kentucky .....	16	135	48	5	18	5			
Louisiana .....	51,307	784,216	413,293	6,620	101,165	42,771	642	12,268	5,483
Mississippi .....	111,777	1,917,562	857,590	17,321	250,679	99,042	2,444	41,606	15,579
Missouri .....	190	2,216	1,060	19	177	84	14	252	113
Nevada .....									
North Carolina .....	34,218	321,654	129,870	6,772	43,857	17,136	2,531	20,226	7,542
Oklahoma .....	1,703	26,395	7,751	1,148	16,500	4,864	77	1,598	414
South Carolina .....	74,416	1,021,700	379,032	11,976	118,345	44,634	2,978	35,260	13,122
Tennessee .....	19,585	308,333	108,948	2,576	34,020	11,639	501	5,836	2,035
Texas .....	57,104	1,205,454	439,228	15,249	307,037	108,626	2,740	69,800	24,688
Utah .....									
Virginia .....	2,789	11,937	4,865	919	3,837	1,360	170	680	238

  

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	OWNERS AND TENANTS.			MANAGERS.			CASH TENANTS.			SHARE TENANTS.		
	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.
The United States .....	951	17,497	6,178	642	19,881	7,705	235,292	4,212,283	1,606,925	220,386	3,759,411	1,503,831
Alabama .....	114	2,521	717	56	1,924	677	53,160	1,033,578	309,236	21,544	388,180	126,077
Arizona .....												
Arkansas .....	160	3,324	1,365	60	2,019	1,049	14,527	267,715	136,450	16,893	266,166	117,920
Florida .....	87	1,017	253	9	260	72	4,489	58,087	14,410	946	12,232	2,949
Georgia .....	63	1,556	438	102	3,934	1,415	31,760	716,997	222,435	33,233	681,570	235,705
Indian Territory .....	42	499	224	18	243	102	246	4,301	2,018	1,267	21,493	9,385
Kansas .....							1	3	2	1	12	6
Kentucky .....							2	10	5	9	107	38
Louisiana .....	38	640	222	37	3,245	1,149	19,581	314,983	177,058	24,339	351,915	136,610
Mississippi .....	130	2,493	909	64	1,094	414	48,914	908,611	412,683	42,904	713,079	323,972
Missouri .....							180	1,540	748	27	247	115
Nevada .....												
North Carolina .....	44	342	131	63	763	352	8,413	84,645	31,565	16,395	171,821	73,114
Oklahoma .....	15	233	77	3	71	17	130	2,129	672	330	5,804	1,707
South Carolina .....	82	1,191	506	146	3,017	1,179	37,112	498,276	183,010	22,122	365,611	136,581
Tennessee .....	55	861	319	19	495	190	9,119	162,834	58,473	7,315	104,287	36,292
Texas .....	108	2,768	995	57	2,739	1,114	6,804	149,770	56,782	32,146	673,340	247,023
Utah .....												
Virginia .....	13	52	17	8	77	35	844	3,804	1,373	835	3,487	1,337

GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED AREAS REPORTING COTTON, WITH THE ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF THAT CROP IN 1899, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ALL AREA.			FARMS OF UNDER 3 ACRES.			FARMS OF 3 AND UNDER 10 ACRES.			FARMS OF 10 AND UNDER 20 ACRES.		
	Farms.	Acres.	500-pound bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.
The United States .....	1,418,584	24,275,101	9,434,345	1,423	2,706	1,337	30,974	136,021	57,582	127,607	1,075,131	491,357
Alabama .....	192,388	3,202,135	1,093,697	213	455	304	6,713	32,580	11,297	16,476	132,689	44,911
Arizona .....	8	20	15							1	1	1
Arkansas .....	118,697	1,641,855	705,928	50	106	52	1,591	8,884	4,130	14,336	129,945	62,481
Florida .....	18,996	221,825	53,994	12	13	5	336	1,198	287	968	5,034	1,064
Georgia .....	183,907	3,513,839	1,232,684	80	186	76	2,019	9,427	3,731	8,078	61,908	23,533
Indian Territory .....	25,322	442,065	155,729	6	13	6	395	2,063	869	2,289	17,457	7,015
Kansas .....	14	153	70				1	3	2	1	4	2
Kentucky .....	190	2,396	1,371				11	23	13	16	58	29
Louisiana .....	88,328	1,376,251	699,621	86	150	109	2,531	12,694	8,425	15,820	152,778	96,681
Mississippi .....	186,999	2,897,920	1,286,680	121	243	110	3,962	21,677	10,067	20,045	207,770	148,117
Missouri .....	4,691	45,596	25,732	4	6	4	43	236	132	443	3,380	2,093
Nevada .....	14	26	18							3	5	1
North Carolina .....	105,766	1,007,020	433,044	139	302	123	2,368	7,232	2,931	6,845	32,380	12,652
Oklahoma .....	16,316	240,678	72,012	1	2	2	34	241	81	146	1,297	443
South Carolina .....	134,741	2,074,081	843,725	556	924	428	8,129	24,199	9,397	14,093	87,079	32,798
Tennessee .....	53,405	623,137	235,008	42	90	35	793	2,683	1,051	5,941	40,691	15,535
Texas .....	284,037	6,060,367	2,684,810	107	210	80	1,988	12,700	5,104	12,163	111,604	43,632
Utah .....	4	10	5							2	2	1
Virginia .....	4,761	25,724	10,332	6	6	3	97	180	65	341	1,052	368

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FARMS OF 20 AND UNDER 50 ACRES.			FARMS OF 50 AND UNDER 100 ACRES.			FARMS OF 100 AND UNDER 175 ACRES.			FARMS OF 175 AND UNDER 260 ACRES.		
	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.
The United States .....	495,272	7,077,053	2,827,877	323,890	5,988,488	2,243,086	260,927	5,103,681	1,888,319	89,056	1,970,841	739,893
Alabama .....	71,561	1,044,284	343,931	42,844	814,082	269,650	32,345	585,905	203,939	11,093	237,172	88,434
Arizona .....	5	16	11				2	4	3			
Arkansas .....	41,691	594,215	240,893	25,975	363,088	142,338	23,230	321,228	126,162	6,922	112,712	42,824
Florida .....	7,033	71,250	17,006	3,960	46,233	11,007	4,039	46,232	11,012	1,215	18,298	4,462
Georgia .....	62,912	975,282	330,710	45,191	872,285	307,270	34,864	742,905	256,604	16,984	359,226	122,211
Indian Territory .....	11,593	167,732	57,103	6,400	140,417	48,698	2,813	70,118	23,922	764	21,933	7,320
Kansas .....	6	76	41	2	15	7	1	12	4	3	43	14
Kentucky .....	41	555	295	38	454	243	39	533	319	21	515	329
Louisiana .....	36,813	631,163	283,645	13,747	220,590	101,832	11,282	184,026	75,891	3,537	70,889	30,459
Mississippi .....	75,435	1,162,127	535,478	32,998	621,004	250,689	27,711	422,400	171,503	9,143	157,416	61,961
Missouri .....	1,931	19,273	11,114	1,136	12,515	7,080	861	6,813	3,451	166	1,988	1,080
Nevada .....	7	10	6	2	5	5				1	4	4
North Carolina .....	31,120	259,763	107,525	27,365	245,809	100,369	21,636	211,607	88,712	8,362	101,187	45,961
Oklahoma .....	1,182	16,404	5,065	2,781	39,490	11,900	10,516	163,056	46,927	701	12,420	3,633
South Carolina .....	49,168	659,160	254,732	27,911	478,292	187,012	18,833	370,678	161,132	7,194	167,635	71,138
Tennessee .....	19,733	227,503	85,177	13,521	160,296	60,947	8,873	110,740	40,146	2,699	36,904	14,072
Texas .....	83,757	1,422,387	553,039	79,027	1,979,117	742,154	62,844	1,871,506	687,816	20,412	669,512	244,718
Utah .....	2	8	4									
Virginia .....	1,282	5,856	2,199	1,002	4,736	1,885	1,038	5,898	2,376	439	2,978	1,256

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FARMS OF 260 AND UNDER 500 ACRES.			FARMS OF 500 AND UNDER 1,000 ACRES.			FARMS OF 1,000 ACRES AND OVER.		
	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.	Farms.	Acres.	Bales.
The United States .....	62,384	1,638,208	634,438	19,542	739,026	308,699	7,609	546,933	241,857
Alabama .....	8,267	212,390	76,034	2,228	91,505	34,014	648	51,013	20,580
Arizona .....									
Arkansas .....	3,844	85,051	35,282	802	46,234	23,346	256	50,392	28,420
Florida .....	1,928	17,605	5,204	260	7,313	1,944	95	8,654	2,013
Georgia .....	9,866	281,820	103,677	3,348	131,607	54,474	1,165	79,073	30,468
Indian Territory .....	579	16,450	5,471	292	8,056	2,747	191	7,826	2,578
Kansas .....									
Kentucky .....	12	16	6	10	240	139	2	2	1
Louisiana .....	2,865	88,582	37,993	1,069	56,679	28,851	584	58,713	35,825
Mississippi .....	6,597	135,107	61,567	1,579	45,718	24,230	408	44,468	22,958
Missouri .....	92	1,062	563	13	259	181	2	64	34
Nevada .....	1	2	2						
North Carolina .....	5,763	86,718	42,423	1,710	40,249	21,517	468	21,813	10,801
Oklahoma .....	876	15,692	4,987	71	1,963	538	8	101	36
South Carolina .....	5,591	163,314	76,163	1,902	78,392	38,457	701	44,438	22,468
Tennessee .....	1,537	27,356	10,691	289	9,158	3,844	67	7,716	3,510
Texas .....	15,064	503,963	172,675	5,796	217,250	73,706	2,879	172,112	61,886
Utah .....									
Virginia .....	402	3,080	1,290	122	1,383	611	82	555	279

TABLE 10.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON FIBER IN 1899, AND QUANTITY OF FIBER GINNED, WITH AVERAGE WEIGHT OF SQUARE BALES, BY COUNTIES.

A.—Upland Cotton.

COUNTIES.	REPORTED BY FARMERS.			REPORTED BY GINNERS.		COUNTIES.	REPORTED BY FARMERS.			REPORTED BY GINNERS.			
	Acres.	Fiber.		Average gross weight of square bales.	500-pound bales.		Average gross weight of square bales.	Acres.	Fiber.		Average gross weight of square bales.	500-pound bales.	Average gross weight of square bales.
		Commercial bales.	500-pound bales.						Commercial bales.	500-pound bales.			
Alabama .....	3,202,135	1,106,840	1,093,697	495	1,078,519	495							
Autauga .....	44,048	14,449	14,848	502	13,210	507	Arkansas— Continued.	30,960	15,666	15,722	502	14,671	505
Baldwin .....	1,098	535	531	495	511	502	Conway .....	8,872	4,146	4,147	500	4,931	504
Barbour .....	98,743	29,995	29,395	490	32,503	499	Craighead .....	18,333	8,645	8,711	504	9,439	506
Bibb .....	16,706	6,628	6,585	501	6,515	506	Crawford .....	40,583	24,123	23,885	495	22,773	496
Blount .....	32,650	11,597	11,449	493	11,295	494	Crittenden .....	12,082	6,224	6,236	501	4,430	503
Bullock .....	108,537	31,774	31,774	500	33,161	500	Cross .....	11,077	3,457	3,393	490	4,512	492
Butler .....	51,513	21,488	21,147	495	18,273	505	Dallas .....	30,867	18,608	18,867	507	19,196	509
Calhoun .....	34,801	11,704	11,554	490	13,585	489	Desha .....	42,249	15,821	15,548	490	14,955	490
Chambers .....	88,758	30,838	30,676	497	34,015	498	Drew .....	33,338	12,011	12,195	508	16,909	509
Cherokee .....	32,485	18,232	12,767	482	14,072	485	Faulkner .....	24,188	8,278	8,340	504	8,097	505
Chilton .....	25,801	9,013	9,932	501	10,085	503	Franklin .....	5,818	2,122	2,125	501	1,863	501
Choctaw .....	34,801	13,143	13,091	498	12,192	500	Fulton .....	1,825	589	587	497	681	486
Clarke .....	42,380	16,594	16,594	500	13,123	500	Garland .....	10,054	2,931	2,843	482	2,495	482
Clay .....	26,430	11,053	10,459	473	10,301	473	Grant .....	8,589	4,020	4,032	502	3,017	509
Cleburne .....	15,057	5,575	5,035	451	4,948	449	Greene .....	49,425	19,041	19,079	501	16,450	501
Clifton .....	42,408	16,941	16,747	494	18,409	494	Hempstead .....	8,567	2,769	2,788	493	3,615	491
Coffee .....	31,678	10,021	9,234	495	9,284	506	Hot Spring .....	23,039	8,628	8,662	502	8,696	502
Colbert .....	25,282	9,802	9,801	500	9,085	501	Howard .....	28,041	11,951	12,061	505	13,915	505
Conceh .....	16,980	6,204	5,969	481	6,119	485	Independence .....	13,182	4,527	4,535	501	4,850	501
Coosa .....	31,344	11,722	11,370	485	11,868	484	Izard .....	33,425	18,026	18,168	504	18,346	504
Covington .....	47,320	19,101	18,909	495	17,953	500	Jackson .....	81,764	44,442	44,061	496	43,820	507
Crenshaw .....	24,531	9,524	9,374	492	8,135	489	Jefferson .....	22,022	8,586	8,570	499	7,601	499
Gallman .....	18,521	18,039	17,868	480	16,070	473	Johnson .....	19,362	9,581	9,625	497	8,185	502
Dale .....	156,810	48,273	48,273	500	43,503	496	Lafayette .....	12,601	6,425	6,460	503	6,775	505
Dallas .....	23,307	10,197	9,860	483	9,915	479	Lawrence .....	48,461	24,049	24,211	501	22,017	513
Dekalb .....	47,851	18,749	18,458	492	16,862	492	Lee .....	96,308	18,324	18,207	497	16,029	499
Elmore .....	2,093	1,136	1,131	498	547	506	Lincoln .....	26,035	12,302	12,420	505	10,804	508
Etowah .....	29,620	12,058	11,651	483	10,667	482	Little River .....	26,859	9,147	9,144	500	9,272	506
Fayette .....	28,311	9,301	9,128	485	7,684	487	Logan .....	54,383	24,592	24,436	497	23,172	509
Franklin .....	18,113	6,047	6,047	500	6,553	504	Lenoire .....	115	49	49	500	.....	510
Greene .....	28,382	10,241	9,813	480	9,287	484	Madison .....	7,402	2,194	2,194	501	2,091	510
Greene .....	79,404	24,017	23,681	493	20,064	492	Marion .....	24,624	9,716	9,666	497	9,158	500
Hale .....	93,643	28,034	28,045	495	27,430	497	Miller .....	34,380	22,577	22,609	501	20,566	516
Henry .....	77,137	27,489	27,281	496	26,068	496	Mississippi .....	35,506	16,164	15,031	493	15,171	503
Jackson .....	15,685	5,582	5,602	502	5,166	497	Monroe .....	7,065	2,000	1,976	493	2,357	493
Jefferson .....	18,224	7,031	7,044	501	7,324	501	Montgomery .....	32,070	8,988	8,848	491	10,102	494
Lamar .....	28,011	10,252	10,118	493	11,502	491	Nevada .....	1,622	482	482	496	.....	501
Lauderdale .....	29,326	9,858	9,708	492	9,432	493	Newton .....	25,103	6,098	5,978	490	7,651	492
Lawrence .....	39,956	12,451	12,541	504	13,314	504	Onachita .....	11,508	4,663	4,681	502	5,549	507
Lee .....	69,104	22,666	22,431	495	23,084	492	Perry .....	60,098	29,407	29,289	498	33,560	500
Lincolnton .....	49,599	14,831	14,887	502	13,538	501	Phillips .....	13,140	4,404	4,420	492	5,049	504
Lowndes .....	128,358	40,558	39,839	495	36,478	500	Poinsett .....	3,681	1,025	1,019	498	2,344	500
Macon .....	69,441	20,661	20,434	495	21,245	497	Folk .....	4,138	1,204	1,204	500	1,155	497
Madison .....	70,037	20,684	20,842	504	15,824	505	Pope .....	30,511	12,604	12,746	506	11,290	513
Marengo .....	107,979	39,000	38,892	494	32,911	492	Prairie .....	19,210	7,978	8,065	508	6,962	513
Marshall .....	16,751	6,287	6,309	502	5,832	502	Pulaski .....	49,038	23,325	23,325	500	20,737	501
Mobile .....	37,630	13,724	13,318	485	13,284	481	Randolph .....	12,226	5,906	6,033	510	3,835	512
Monroe .....	201	116	116	498	360	500	St. Francis .....	35,521	17,139	17,263	504	15,202	506
Montgomery .....	43,443	16,999	17,101	503	18,475	537	Salline .....	10,962	4,329	4,292	492	3,646	502
Montgomery .....	133,660	39,013	39,202	504	41,183	505	Scott .....	12,235	3,548	3,548	500	3,461	499
Morgan .....	28,658	9,105	9,313	508	10,370	503	Searcy .....	5,666	2,193	2,193	500	1,517	500
Perry .....	90,049	29,208	29,690	505	31,566	509	Sebastian .....	18,398	6,957	6,981	502	6,036	508
Pickens .....	65,726	21,485	21,485	500	19,227	500	Sevier .....	15,169	6,285	6,103	485	7,042	501
Pike .....	81,916	34,966	34,757	497	34,927	502	Sharp .....	10,207	3,256	3,256	501	3,573	499
Randolph .....	43,781	18,126	17,148	473	16,866	467	Stone .....	5,629	2,160	2,146	495	2,027	499
Russell .....	76,206	21,827	21,174	485	23,535	492	Union .....	38,454	11,980	11,790	492	12,300	495
St. Clair .....	22,943	9,542	9,411	493	9,408	490	Van Buren .....	9,994	2,957	2,996	510	3,201	518
St. Elph .....	10,213	3,193	3,193	499	11,604	499	Washington .....	25,972	9,236	9,236	500	11,495	498
Sumter .....	97,586	31,906	31,906	500	32,892	498	Woodruff .....	45,141	22,488	20,713	492	16,155	518
Talladega .....	60,781	21,808	21,563	493	24,478	458	Yell .....	31,824	13,990	13,954	493	12,299	504
Talpoosa .....	65,094	25,884	24,956	481	27,188	480							
Tusculooza .....	20,196	20,041	19,5	495	18,288	500	Florida .....	99,038	30,283	29,881	493	25,179	492
Walker .....	22,515	4,737	4,746	501	5,200	499	Alachua .....	105	30	28	450	694	450
Washington .....	4,391	2,196	2,213	501	1,820	508	Baker .....	126	42	42	500	.....	.....
Wilcox .....	97,967	35,074	35,005	499	34,725	500	Bradford .....	41	15	14	480	.....	.....
Winston .....	10,506	3,746	3,686	492	4,781	495	Calhoun .....	529	195	195	500	150	500
							Clay .....	206	65	65	500	.....	.....
Arizona .....	20	15	15	.....	.....	.....	Columbia .....	300	82	82	500	.....	.....
							Escambia .....	290	127	127	501	125	500
Mohave .....	20	15	15	.....	.....	.....	Gadsden .....	4,807	1,100	1,040	444	367	455
							Hamilton .....	381	90	90	520	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	1,641,855	709,880	705,928	499	705,583	502	Hillsboro .....	2	1	1	500	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	18,611	6,109	6,097	499	8,057	503	Holmes .....	2,808	709	696	490	377	505
Ashley .....	39,767	20,601	19,688	498	25,037	501	Jackson .....	29,082	9,262	9,231	498	9,000	508
Baxter .....	7,998	2,886	2,894	502	1,922	508	Jefferson .....	26,585	8,599	8,515	495	6,301	499
Benton .....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Lafayette .....	13	4	4	500	.....	.....
Boone .....	2,348	634	635	502	587	502	Leon .....	24,791	6,601	6,440	484	5,983	483
Bradley .....	12,916	3,802	3,831	496	4,336	497	Levy .....	8	1	1	500	.....	.....
Calhoun .....	11,768	3,308	3,340	495	3,815	495	Liberty .....	91	37	37	502	.....	.....
Carroll .....	86	27	27	500	.....								

TABLE 10.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON FIBER IN 1899, AND QUANTITY OF FIBER GINNED, WITH AVERAGE WEIGHT OF SQUARE BALES, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

A.—Upland Cotton—Continued.

COUNTIES.	REPORTED BY FARMERS.				REPORTED BY GINNERS.		COUNTIES.	REPORTED BY FARMERS.				REPORTED BY GINNERS.	
	Acres.	Fiber.		Average gross weight of square bales.	500-pound bales.	Average gross weight of square bales.		Acres.	Fiber.		Average gross weight of square bales.	500-pound bales.	Average gross weight of square bales.
		Commer- cial bales.	500- pound bales.						Commer- cial bales.	500- pound bales.			
Florida—Continued.						Georgia—Continued.							
Taylor	34	8	7	400			Madison	31,727	11,896	10,765	448	10,250	448
Wakulla	172	39	36	460	18	450	Marion	29,885	10,616	10,221	482	9,896	482
Walton	1,167	493	482	488	496	499	Martinez	73,850	28,677	28,663	498	22,401	499
Washington	2,254	723	736	512	649	608	Miller	8,281	2,855	2,842	504	2,048	504
Georgia	3,343,083	1,231,722	1,188,337	483	1,185,530	482	Milton	12,542	6,174	5,889	482	5,447	425
Appling	394	125	120	475	257	480	Mitchell	27,842	9,673	9,559	494	7,771	494
Baker	16,395	4,642	4,522	487	3,938	487	Monroe	55,099	17,827	17,888	496	18,348	490
Baldwin	29,421	9,827	9,325	478	9,666	478	Montgomery	12,406	5,060	4,691	462	4,488	462
Banks	19,945	8,528	7,486	439	7,915	450	Morgan	50,626	15,303	14,530	487	16,037	494
Bartow	30,306	13,095	12,847	490	12,540	490	Murray	7,061	2,579	2,398	461	2,346	461
Berrien	2,265	925	853	468	1,055	462	Muscogee	17,118	6,545	6,295	496	6,396	496
Bibb	21,247	6,881	6,791	493	6,475	493	Newton	46,372	13,536	13,874	494	14,037	489
Brooks	16,096	7,164	7,151	499	6,354	499	Oconee	24,686	8,779	8,507	476	6,992	476
Bryce	587	257	257	421	191	421	Oglethorpe	57,605	16,268	15,113	460	17,859	463
Bulloch	5,250	2,283	2,158	455	1,743	455	Paulding	20,883	10,372	9,376	450	8,181	447
Burke	99,883	45,219	44,427	493	44,129	493	Pekens	4,009	1,402	1,250	441	1,034	441
Butts	31,698	10,726	10,705	499	14,360	498	Pierce	139	47	47	500		
Calhoun	26,148	9,426	9,302	492	9,312	492	Pike	42,174	14,057	14,003	498	14,211	498
Camden	3	1	1	400			Polk	20,590	9,338	8,916	477	8,163	461
Campbell	19,014	7,610	7,490	492	9,192	478	Pulaski	43,698	15,715	15,406	494	15,813	501
Carroll	52,883	24,948	23,341	463	25,747	463	Putnam	36,971	9,088	8,947	492	9,384	488
Catoosa	1,422	635	640	418	680	420	Quitman	17,039	5,242	5,242	500	6,184	495
Charlton	48	17	16	400			Randolph	51,191	18,856	18,248	497	18,330	494
Chatham	31	10	10	500			Richmond	8,520	3,867	3,784	489	3,794	495
Chattahoochee	14,438	5,780	5,690	493	4,970	493	Rockdale	16,457	6,113	6,018	492	7,230	491
Chattoga	13,938	6,213	6,829	462	6,451	456	Schley	16,118	5,791	5,711	493	5,683	493
Cherokee	14,887	6,785	6,950	438	5,922	438	Sereven	36,767	18,570	17,828	480	16,446	471
Clarke	16,614	4,229	3,760	444	3,119	441	Spalding	25,393	9,041	8,970	496	11,305	490
Clay	26,944	9,233	9,252	501	9,300	501	Stewart	44,082	16,768	16,702	498	17,087	496
Clayton	18,915	8,158	7,928	486	7,851	486	Sumter	64,036	24,123	23,843	494	24,800	495
Clint.	14	6	5	400			Talbot	28,887	8,660	8,654	488	8,407	476
Cobb	27,062	12,043	11,542	445	13,379	447	Taliaferro	20,047	6,044	5,993	496	6,176	495
Coffee	293	71	71	500	19	500	Tattall	2,840	815	729	445	849	445
Colquitt	5,793	2,291	2,038	443	1,586	443	Taylor	19,106	7,018	6,989	498	8,305	486
Columbia	30,733	10,557	10,077	480	9,134	488	Telfair	7,248	3,289	3,149	478	2,258	497
Coweta	67,427	27,037	26,877	497	23,700	492	Terrell	55,183	22,788	22,742	499	25,586	497
Crawford	28,315	9,543	9,486	497	7,177	501	Thomas	28,790	10,705	10,252	478	10,458	479
Dade	8	3	3	500			Troup	52,699	20,812	20,271	499	21,438	498
Dawson	3,167	1,325	1,172	440	1,123	438	Twiggs	27,838	9,580	9,254	483	9,149	482
DeKalb	21,632	6,570	6,443	490	4,460	490	Union	16	5	5	450		
Dodge	18,914	7,997	7,437	464	6,370	456	Upson	31,193	9,521	9,427	495	9,661	495
Dooly	29,244	10,234	10,253	501	10,705	499	Walker	7,038	3,119	2,761	430	3,267	450
Douglas	52,904	18,786	18,714	498	18,465	497	Walton	55,174	18,444	18,031	487	19,053	484
Dougherty	29,599	9,768	9,171	467	13,121	459	Ware	113	43	38	396		
Douglas	16,316	7,395	6,662	449	7,384	456	Warren	30,286	9,456	9,466	500	9,838	500
Early	29,742	9,935	10,012	504	6,352	504	Washington	81,714	33,053	31,885	488	28,644	488
Echols	54	17	17	500			Wayne	79	25	25	495	109	495
Ellingham	1,054	574	566	492	422	492	Webster	18,910	6,760	6,694	495	4,001	485
Elbert	49,441	15,737	13,526	429	12,688	429	White	617	215	215	447	1,717	441
Emanuel	25,725	11,068	10,267	483	8,820	463	Whitfield	6,880	2,867	2,582	447	1,717	441
Fayette	29,199	11,942	11,946	501	9,476	501	Wilkes	10,153	4,154	4,158	498	3,848	504
Floyd	31,300	12,785	12,237	478	10,787	477	Wilkinson	52,136	15,807	15,560	490	15,507	483
Forsyth	17,454	7,901	6,789	429	6,389	429	Worth	31,083	11,309	10,965	482	9,692	481
Franklin	36,474	14,130	13,070	461	12,809	458	Indian Territory	442,065	154,850	155,729	503	143,608	508
Fulton	4,178	1,647	1,489	445	1,398	436	Cherokee <sup>1</sup>	58,027	31,678	31,625	498	20,594	503
Gilmer	180	120	120	447			Chickasaw <sup>1</sup>	263,140	74,383	74,520	501	72,275	505
Glascock	11,702	4,122	4,097	497	3,879	497	Choctaw <sup>1</sup>	90,366	34,317	34,369	501	30,798	509
Glynn	9	2	2	480			Creek <sup>1</sup>	27,454	13,841	14,576	502	19,798	625
Gordon	15,991	6,778	6,460	476	6,292	476	Quapaw and Peoria <sup>2</sup>	35	23	23	23		
Greene	42,776	10,360	10,338	499	11,563	499	Seminole <sup>1</sup>	2,441	606	614	523	150	597
Gwinnett	40,846	17,673	15,782	446	15,736	446	Sonca and Wyandotta <sup>2</sup>	2	2	2	2		
Habersham	3,468	1,362	1,239	445	1,278	445	Kansas	153	70	70	500	121	500
Hall	19,735	7,651	7,219	497	8,378	497	Chautauque	45	12	12	500		
Hancock	45,204	14,827	14,250	480	13,710	480	Montgomery	108	58	58	500	121	500
Haralson	11,849	5,389	4,682	431	4,817	430	Kentucky	2,396	1,369	1,371	500	79	471
Harris	52,618	19,576	19,422	496	22,008	496	Allen	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )			
Hart	37,059	12,822	11,631	452	11,261	452	Bell	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )			
Heard	30,441	12,805	12,490	484	12,996	484	Butler	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )			
Henry	53,092	22,691	22,104	487	19,408	487	Carlisle	32	11	11	500		
Houston	62,022	20,597	20,480	497	20,727	499	Clay	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )			
Irwin	6,408	2,910	2,831	485	1,835	485	Clinton	4	3	3	440		
Jackson	54,553	21,035	18,712	444	20,379	446	Crittenden	2	2	2	500		
Jasper	40,516	13,597	13,489	496	15,180	496	Cumberland	1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )			
Jefferson	41,014	16,700	16,100	480	19,887	469	Floyd	2	1	1	500		
Johnson	28,052	11,090	10,795	483	8,016	481	Fulton	2,324	1,345	1,347	500	60	500
Jones	35,474	10,774	10,474	486	11,165	486							
Laurens	58,201	21,942	21,852	497	21,238	490							
Lee	36,853	11,407	10,931	479	8,195	473							
Liberty	246	81	80	483	28	483							
Lincoln	15,989	5,450	5,401	496	5,053	492							
Lowndes	402	160	143	444	100	444							
Lumpkin	412	104	89	408	58	383							
McDuffie	24,026	7,201	7,102	494	7,678	494							
McIntosh	10	4	4	490									
Macon	35,764	13,805	13,722	497	16,761</								

TABLE 10.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON FIBER IN 1899, AND QUANTITY OF FIBER GINNED, WITH AVERAGE WEIGHT OF SQUARE BALES, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

A.—Upland Cotton—Continued.

COUNTIES.	REPORTED BY FARMERS.				REPORTED BY GINNERS.		COUNTIES.	REPORTED BY FARMERS.				REPORTED BY GINNERS.					
	Acres.	Fiber.		Average gross weight of square bales.	500-pound bales.	Average gross weight of square bales.		Acres.	Fiber.		Average gross weight of square bales.	500-pound bales.	Average gross weight of square bales.				
		Commercial bales.	500-pound bales.						Commercial bales.	500-pound bales.							
Kentucky—Continued.					19	400	Mississippi—Continued.										
Graves	1	( )	( )	500			Copiah	57,250	25,570	24,909	486	24,761	491				
Grayson	1	( )	( )				Covington	17,928	7,624	7,320	480	6,912	477				
Jackson	1	( )	( )				De Soto	62,383	24,519	24,327	496	24,197	499				
Johnson	1	( )	( )				Franklin	26,370	13,060	12,539	480	12,830	481				
Laurel	1	( )	( )				Greene	254	104	102	490	175	500				
Layrence	1	( )	( )				Grenada	30,172	12,397	11,707	485	14,890	492				
Livingston	11	4	4	471			Hancock	41	15	15	495	180	500				
Magoffin	1	( )	( )				Harrison	89	37	37	500						
Marshall	1	( )	( )				Hinds	103,353	43,843	41,283	480	41,021	493				
Martin	1	( )	( )				Holmes	80,775	37,032	37,032	500	37,328	505				
Metcalfe	1	( )	( )	450			Issaquena	26,557	17,827	17,761	498	17,525	506				
Morgan	1	( )	( )				Ivayamba	18,554	6,929	7,002	506	4,981	504				
Owsley	1	( )	( )				Jackson	3	2	2	510	3	525				
Pulaski	9	1	1	500			Jasper	27,830	11,916	11,874	498	11,874	500				
Warren	1	( )	( )				Jefferson	53,900	29,053	27,256	458	26,817	476				
Wolfe	1	( )	( )				Jones	11,714	6,025	5,891	488	6,995	484				
Louisiana					700,352	499											
Acadia	9,599	4,060	3,933	484	4,944	489	Kemper	47,808	17,464	17,464	500	15,937	502				
Ascension	7,834	5,334	5,439	510	4,976	497	Lafayette	40,329	17,623	17,200	487	15,852	492				
Avoyelles	49,761	39,436	39,749	504	39,718	515	Lauderdale	43,588	16,760	16,496	490	14,952	497				
Bienville	38,793	10,766	10,560	489	11,686	494	Lawrence	32,389	12,913	12,144	470	11,891	478				
Bossier	61,319	29,764	29,880	502	27,287	511	Leake	34,204	13,556	13,227	487	13,293	489				
Caddo	75,210	29,259	29,259	500	30,592	507	Lee	38,725	16,283	16,471	506	16,771	513				
Calcasieu	3,117	1,461	1,392	465	754	457	Leflore	65,878	39,133	39,133	500	39,470	502				
Caldwell	9,601	4,937	4,583	466	3,261	476	Lincoln	23,010	10,840	10,626	490	11,454	496				
Cameron	3,563	2,393	2,401	508	646	520	Lowndes	64,972	20,768	20,592	495	20,907	500				
Catahoula	19,896	13,749	12,553	456	12,005	462	Madison	70,277	26,852	26,692	497	26,682	504				
Claborne	67,707	20,223	19,626	485	19,718	486	Marion	14,262	6,048	5,875	485	4,823	477				
Concordia	95,111	28,751	27,799	485	24,084	500	Marshall	68,224	23,267	22,359	483	22,270	488				
De Soto	59,273	16,657	16,536	496	19,910	497	Monroe	76,001	25,376	25,813	509	26,035	517				
East Baton Rouge	37,849	21,891	20,241	461	21,128	474	Montgomery	30,384	12,469	11,534	480	11,911	485				
East Carroll	29,494	19,917	19,917	500	19,223	507	Neshoba	26,562	9,430	9,197	487	7,690	488				
East Feliciana	46,721	22,185	20,612	464	21,752	464	Newton	36,391	14,929	14,459	483	16,362	495				
Franklin	18,904	7,781	7,509	483	6,772	489	Noxubee	83,892	23,298	23,908	500	23,843	502				
Grant	14,575	8,200	7,989	487	8,639	499	Oktibbeha	36,946	13,929	13,350	501	12,442	505				
Iberia	7,121	3,948	3,943	499	3,509	515	Panola	72,544	27,598	26,522	490	27,198	482				
Iberville	5,460	4,901	4,862	496	4,204	507	Pearl River	2,412	199	194	485	165	485				
Jackson	22,104	6,600	6,294	476	6,350	475	Perry	2,780	1,467	1,422	483	1,252	487				
Jefferson	2	1	1	500			Pike	32,170	11,551	11,095	478	9,590	485				
Lafayette	26,895	12,811	12,829	501	14,486	505	Pontotoc	32,763	13,443	13,319	495	12,750	506				
Lincoln	36,204	10,805	10,620	491	11,027	495	Prentiss	24,201	8,928	8,980	502	10,247	507				
Livingston	5,004	2,521	2,306	452	2,923	471	Quitman	12,282	8,507	8,507	500	6,384	506				
Madison	30,742	15,686	15,779	503	14,400	504	Rankin	36,247	15,276	14,981	490	14,228	498				
Morehouse	49,014	28,655	28,484	497	32,165	495	Scott	21,561	9,354	8,184	490	8,194	491				
Natchitoches	65,893	31,577	31,515	499	28,350	503	Sharkey	38,830	23,465	24,647	526	23,474	544				
Orleans	10	3	3	500			Simpson	21,798	9,631	9,059	470	8,742	476				
Ouachita	36,973	21,037	20,786	494	22,232	495	Smith	21,109	9,302	8,820	470	8,643	477				
Pointe Coupee	48,305	40,310	40,515	503	42,682	512	Sunflower	30,242	17,672	17,812	504	18,009	514				
Rapides	46,880	38,444	39,162	410	38,155	510	Tallahatchie	44,457	25,002	23,525	490	23,515	502				
Red River	31,354	15,067	15,038	499	15,288	507	Tate	55,292	21,701	21,701	500	17,184	500				
Richland	25,282	13,160	13,160	500	13,210	505	Tippah	19,749	6,774	6,799	502	7,485	506				
Sabine	23,967	10,249	10,229	499	10,453	501	Tishomingo	10,566	3,506	3,506	500	3,744	503				
St. Helena	17,266	6,885	6,654	483	6,068	479	Tunica	56,841	36,126	36,126	500	24,716	507				
St. Landry	78,369	42,036	41,293	491	43,951	491	Union	26,882	10,486	10,477	500	9,204	503				
St. Martin	16,803	10,529	10,572	503	9,606	505	Warren	47,347	28,670	26,388	460	23,201	487				
St. Tammany	1,702	785	732	461	1,048	461	Washington	105,072	68,588	70,688	516	69,132	519				
Tangipahou	8,249	3,289	3,231	491	4,071	495	Wayne	10,784	4,061	4,091	504	4,913	510				
Tensas	46,232	30,049	30,517	508	34,041	530	Webster	20,784	8,453	7,964	475	8,966	471				
Union	44,200	13,265	12,897	486	12,242	494	Wilkinson	40,767	22,183	20,022	460	16,508	460				
Vermillion	13,009	5,705	5,831	515	3,701	515	Winston	29,083	11,889	11,772	495	10,782	502				
Vernon	4,447	1,451	1,399	479	1,473	498	Yalobusha	32,502	14,528	13,706	485	14,388	490				
Washington	18,314	7,683	7,419	482	8,967	482	Yazoo	114,153	55,224	53,021	490	47,334	484				
Webster	27,950	8,565	8,379	488	8,813	494	Missouri					45,596	25,576	25,732	503	20,275	523
West Baton Rouge	7,685	6,978	6,900	494	8,062	494	Barry	38	19	19	500						
West Carroll	7,507	4,698	4,679	498	3,546	503	Bollinger	42	23	23	500						
West Feliciana	34,869	19,745	18,924	479	18,776	479	Butler	1,226	486	480	490	136	500				
Winn	15,705	4,776	4,590	479	5,518	480	Cumden	3	1	1	500						
Mississippi					1,237,666	499											
Adams	41,970	25,556	23,520	460	22,600	475	Capu Girardeau	1	( )	( )							
Alcorn	16,646	5,315	5,325	501	5,229	501	Christian	6	( )	( )	500						
Alemon	48,179	21,895	21,413	489	21,057	493	Dallas	1	( )	( )							
Atala	69,751	19,795	19,452	491	18,591	492	Dent	1	( )	( )							
Benton	22,620	8,045	7,966	495	7,383	499	Douglas	6	( )	( )	500						
Bolivar	90,413	57,091	57,967	509	55,463	514	Dunklin	25,693	16,013	16,114	515	13,660	526				
Calhoun	26,848	11,241	11,135	495	9,444	500	Howell	345	124	125	505	197	512				
Carroll	45,010	20,113	19,668	489	19,600	494	Laclede	1	( )	( )							
Chickasaw	43,665	15,768	15,862	508	15,194	516	McDonald	8	( )	( )	500						
Choctaw	19,798	8,825	8,370	503	8,170	501	Madison	2	( )	( )	500						
Claborne	43,272	21,226	18,690	440	12,156	459	Mississippi	27	11	11	500	12	500				
Clarke	23,944	9,711	9,650	497	10,116	503	New Madrid	3,290	1,600	2,003	530	1,831	542				
Clay	45,484	15,752	15,900	505	16,595	516	Oregon	597	200	203	514	78	517				
Couhoma	67,107	42,857	42,857	500	43,167	508	Ozark	2,582	665	667	501	610	500				
							Pemiscot	5,990	4,034	4,084	515	1,442	517				
							Polk	1	( )	( )							
							Pulaski	1	( )	( )							
							Ripley	375	136	137	505	353	508				



TABLE 10.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON FIBER IN 1890, AND QUANTITY OF FIBER GINNED, WITH AVERAGE WEIGHT OF SQUARE BALES, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

A.—Upland Cotton—Continued.

COUNTIES.	REPORTED BY FARMERS.				REPORTED BY GINNERS.		COUNTIES.	REPORTED BY FARMERS.				REPORTED BY GINNERS.	
	Acres.	Fiber.		Average gross weight of square bales.	500-pound bales.	Average gross weight of square bales.		Acres.	Fiber.		Average gross weight of square bales.	500-pound bales.	Average gross weight of square bales.
		Commer- cial bales.	500- pound bales.					Commer- cial bales.	500- pound bales.				
Missouri— Continued.							North Carolina— Continued.						
Stoddard	4,034	1,805	1,805	500	1,893	502	Union	45,157	17,903	16,548	461	22,950	453
Stone	20	6	6	500	512	514	Vance	6,024	2,116	2,018	461	2,325	457
Taney	1,282	430	432	512	558	514	Wake	48,925	24,280	21,103	451	19,581	438
Texas	40	15	15	500			Warren	18,275	7,264	6,761	457	6,058	455
Wayne	1	(1)	(1)				Washington	3,767	1,677	1,672	498	1,337	493
Wright	2	(1)	(1)				Wayne	84,319	17,189	16,577	480	18,571	471
							Wilkes	14	4	4	500		
Nevada	26	18	18				Wilson	18,699	11,453	10,397	447	10,606	455
							Yadkin	46	17	17	500	16	400
Lincoln	26	18	18				Oklahoma	240,678	70,675	72,012	509	71,933	518
North Carolina	1,007,020	459,707	433,014	471	440,400	466	Blaine	675	224	224	500	559	
Alamance	1,266	525	494	400	590	401	Canadian	287	101	102	515		
Alexander	2,229	828	747	425	755	420	Cleveland	24,565	7,049	6,924	490	7,325	500
Anson	40,691	17,507	17,135	439	18,666	438	Custer	2,730	687	690	504	1,377	500
Beaufort	9,633	4,134	3,940	473	3,485	481	Dewey	997	819	817	495	200	500
Bertie	14,411	7,406	7,355	490	6,506	496	Garfield	407	117	117	507		
Bladen	6,924	2,788	2,734	438	2,999	491	Grant	16	5	5	500		
Brunswick	1,004	431	430	497	253	500	Greer	22,748	5,864	5,755	490	4,231	499
Burke	229	75	71	440	202	450	Kingfisher	2,600	647	644	494	1,559	497
Calabrus	22,126	8,039	7,681	474	7,569	462	Lincoln	60,215	18,745	19,014	510	13,323	514
Caldwell	110	36	36	480	6	400	Logan	13,162	6,228	5,229	500	5,236	502
Camden	3,060	1,392	1,394	502	1,011	505	Noble	1,780	562	562	500	1,000	500
Carteret	1,408	514	514	495	505	496	Oklahoma	16,888	4,693	4,716	503	4,213	506
Caswell	1	(1)	(1)				Pawnee	5,762	1,925	1,946	535	2,131	541
Catawba	10,505	3,636	3,369	451	4,018	443	Payne	18,189	5,840	5,906	510	4,810	515
Chatham	12,329	6,742	6,028	429	5,724	425	Pottawatomie	49,559	15,001	16,200	545	22,339	552
Chowan	4,789	2,513	2,494	495	2,065	500	Roger Mills	620	140	140	500		
Cleveland	33,721	11,790	11,192	472	11,809	458	Washita	13,702	3,318	3,307	497	2,722	504
Columbus	7,366	2,959	2,939	495	2,505	504	Woods	834	199	203	500	104	505
Craven	6,332	2,646	2,561	481	4,076	430	Woodward	10	3	3	500		
Cumberland	15,559	7,350	6,756	455	7,970	493	Osage and Kaw	2	1	1			
Currituck	1,210	516	518	514	593	513	Wichita, Kiowa, and Comanche	20	7	7	500		
Davidson	3,512	1,405	1,327	460	1,295	474	South Carolina	2,050,179	872,213	837,378	480	331,331	491
Davie	3,414	1,213	1,147	450	758	451	Abbeville	94,001	30,213	28,121	405	26,490	472
Duplin	9,225	3,972	3,820	477	4,845	475	Alben	63,127	29,070	28,233	475	25,044	466
Durham	3,363	1,354	1,226	436	1,145	434	Anderson	123,992	43,906	41,079	430	38,456	435
Edgecombe	30,335	19,650	17,171	434	13,699	438	Bamberg	38,162	17,912	17,867	407	17,317	505
Forsyth	4	1	1	400	0	400	Barnwell	83,307	35,858	35,927	501	38,048	507
Franklin	20,618	9,463	8,494	445	9,331	452	Beaufort	7,650	2,879	2,909	465	2,116	468
Gaston	20,521	7,313	6,670	445	6,577	440	Berkeley	21,224	9,932	9,931	470	11,000	467
Gates	3,251	1,052	1,048	497	1,470	496	Charleston	427	188	188	475		
Granville	3,379	1,521	1,357	431	1,333	438	Cherokee	32,533	11,912	11,920	475	9,700	458
Greene	16,237	8,048	7,763	431	7,233	436	Chester	61,663	21,334	20,422	466	19,139	462
Guilford	854	320	319	440	276	451	Chesterfield	30,397	14,002	13,546	483	13,319	490
Halifax	34,794	17,733	16,643	458	14,837	465	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Harnett	15,286	6,491	6,864	452	5,614	448	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Hertford	8,527	4,459	4,377	490	3,973	498	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Hyde	2,049	256	255	487	135	484	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Iredell	22,998	8,535	7,964	455	10,127	453	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Jackson	41,950	20,468	18,502	449	17,335	450	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Jones	11,524	5,459	5,315	487	3,543	481	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Lenoir	15,273	7,313	7,246	495	7,155	500	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Lincoln	14,145	5,124	4,042	447	5,107	441	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
McDowell	87	29	28	466			Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Macon	1	(1)	(1)				Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Martin	8,614	4,551	4,496	493	3,003	495	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Mecklenburg	66,434	24,243	23,444	433	21,799	478	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Montgomery	8,475	3,572	3,303	455	5,044	458	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Moore	9,462	3,340	3,405	430	4,434	439	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Nash	13,602	7,369	6,512	435	8,795	432	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
New Hanover	3	2	2	500			Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Northampton	24,508	10,377	10,713	491	11,350	491	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Onslow	4,937	2,295	2,270	494	2,298	492	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Orange	3,646	1,542	1,409	440	1,036	424	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Pamlico	3,614	1,301	1,291	495	1,267	497	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Pasquotank	2,782	1,323	1,307	486	1,094	503	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Pender	1,254	524	514	478	770	469	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Perquimans	7,292	4,087	4,087	500	3,251	504	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Pitt	25,497	13,532	13,208	435	13,943	432	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Polk	2,559	1,054	990	451	896	448	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Randolph	1,424	518	510	425	448	400	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Richmond	22,909	11,639	11,261	431	23,609	433	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Robeson	52,490	27,157	26,362	435	23,269	430	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Rockingham	1	(1)	(1)				Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Rowan	18,171	7,470	7,110	471	8,791	465	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Rutherford	18,175	6,628	6,061	453	4,698	446	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Sampson	20,054	8,362	8,364	499	8,331	466	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Scotland	25,730	10,089	10,061	499			Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Stanly	11,791	5,057	4,732	457	5,308	449	Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Stokes	2	1	1	360			Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Surry	1	(1)	(1)				Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Swain	1	(1)	(1)		480		Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,092	510	22,512	515
Transylvania	1	(1)	(1)				Cherokee	45,630	23,642	24,0			



STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

TABLE 10.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON FIBER IN 1899, AND QUANTITY OF FIBER GINNED, WITH AVERAGE WEIGHT OF SQUARE BALES, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

A.—Upland Cotton—Continued.

COUNTIES.	REPORTED BY FARMERS.				REPORTED BY GINNERS.		COUNTIES.	REPORTED BY FARMERS.				REPORTED BY GINNERS.		
	Acres.	Fiber.		Average gross weight of square bales.	500-pound bales.	Average gross weight of square bales.		Acres.	Fiber.		Average gross weight of square bales.	500-pound bales.	Average gross weight of square bales.	
		Commer- cial bales.	500- pound bales.						Commer- cial bales.	500- pound bales.				
Tennessee—Continued.														
Bledsoe					4		Austin	58,925	24,212	26,087	540	31,744	548	
Blount	23	8	7	454			Bandera	4,086	1,228	1,251	510	1,206	516	
Bradley	685	255	231	445	251	441	Bastrop	91,157	41,030	41,730	525	40,261	526	
Campbell	21	8	8	500			Baylor	8,065	596	602	505	466	517	
Cannon	18	6	5	450	24	500	Bee	14,409	4,177	4,340	520	4,784	525	
Carroll	20,106	6,582	6,571	509	6,215	513	Bell	145,784	53,272	56,560	584	55,754	585	
Chestnut	11,233	3,998	3,982	498	3,771	500	Bexar	42,485	9,948	10,329	521	8,885	529	
Chilborne	5	2	2	450			Blanco	10,875	3,846	3,921	510	3,951	522	
Clay	83	11	11	510			Borden	137	32	32	506			
Cocke	23	9	9	450			Bosque	50,616	12,053	12,193	506	11,736	507	
Coffee	12	3	3				Bowie	41,160	15,772	15,753	500	16,823	505	
Crockett	17,648	6,264	6,335	507	5,949	515	Brazoria	5,122	5,923	5,923	500	6,888	513	
Davidson	18	5	4	450			Brazos	49,213	18,358	19,011	518	22,060	519	
Decatur	4,485	1,704	1,688	486	1,176	487	Briscoe		1					
Dekalb	10	6	6	465	4	500	Brown	45,680	11,426	11,638	519	12,619	511	
Dickson	1	1	1	500	6	500	Brazoson	51,062	23,055	23,243	548	25,194	547	
Dyer	14,032	8,624	8,526	501	8,030	523	Burnet	22,549	6,803	6,937	515	7,788	519	
Fayette	81,701	25,978	25,881	498	21,864	507	Caldwell	90,164	42,202	42,080	516	47,473	523	
Fentress	16	7	7	455			Calhoun	8,595	1,107	1,185	512	1,477	527	
Franklin	102	20	20	500			Callahan	27,389	7,582	7,640	504	7,716	508	
Gibson	24,528	8,714	8,864	519	7,546	520	Cameron	7,529	101	101	500			
Giles	10,465	6,142	6,122	498	5,785	501	Camp	22,445	7,164	7,039	492	7,607	500	
Granger	7	2	2	460			Carson		2					
Hamilton	40	12	12	500	17	500	Cass	52,219	15,277	15,189	497	15,343	499	
Hancock	1	1	1	480			Castro	72	43	43	500			
Hardeman	40,678	13,221	13,197	499	10,700	500	Chambers	505	235	235	501			
Hardin	18,014	4,624	4,623	500	4,648	510	Cherokee	53,186	16,586	16,649	502	15,800	504	
Hawkins	1	1	1	480			Childress	1,062	234	239	515	255	506	
Haywood	45,498	15,014	15,014	500	17,038	498	Clay	18,985	3,779	3,774	500	3,846	500	
Henderson	16,676	5,764	5,749	498	4,723	502	Coke	6,694	1,605	1,620	505	1,345	510	
Henry	4,862	1,342	1,342	500	668	508	Coleman	36,291	7,540	7,768	516	8,089	520	
Hickman	22	10	10	485	36	500	Collin	119,451	40,788	50,762	510	40,077	510	
Humphreys	1	(1)	(1)				Collingsworth	845	53	53	501			
Jackson	8	3	3	500	2	500	Colorado	69,898	30,783	32,924	535	30,923	538	
James	108	37	37	490	5	500	Comal	19,750	7,857	8,171	521	11,997	531	
Jefferson	2	1	1	500			Comanche	88,723	23,598	24,224	515	23,797	512	
Knox	2	1	1				Concho	591	150	151	515	42	525	
Lake	18,247	12,894	12,967	510	14,657	542	Cooke	54,923	11,332	11,415	504	11,905	510	
Lauderdale	35,889	15,872	15,929	504	12,004	505	Coryell	60,771	17,865	18,189	510	20,702	510	
Lawrence	811	113	113	500	371	500	Cottle	749	197	203	515	173	525	
Lincoln	7,338	2,316	2,304	497	2,199	501	Crosby	103	49	49	500			
London	3	2	2	500			Dallas	92,028	37,226	37,440	508	41,012	504	
McMinn	1,440	391	391	492	425	490	Deaf Smith	30	10	10	500			
McNairy	20,772	7,419	7,506	507	7,125	509	Delta	49,298	21,209	21,705	517	24,705	518	
Macon	4	2	2	480			Denton	62,717	17,462	17,746	508	20,381	510	
Madison	37,898	12,444	12,488	502	12,480	516	Dewitt	53,354	23,825	24,000	504	23,440	503	
Marion	1	(1)	(1)				Dickens	400	73	74	509			
Marshall	299	85	85	498	295	500	Donley	14	4	4	460			
Maury	498	180	174	480	233	500	Duval	2,421	638	638	493	853	521	
Meigs	6	5	5	510	3	500	Eastland	57,805	14,907	14,985	501	15,611	502	
Monroe	263	78	78	400	3	500	Edwards	309	99	72	522	4	500	
Moore	1	(1)	(1)				Ellis	197,828	87,055	91,298	525	80,639	526	
Morgan	11	3	3	500			Erath	93,350	24,852	25,478	513	21,211	514	
Obion	1,726	1,032	1,032	500	867	500	Falls	152,398	56,797	59,894	529	48,416	530	
Overton	27	12	12	490	2	500	Fannin	156,065	62,180	64,367	518	59,802	519	
Perry	223	116	116	500	198	459	Fayette	118,686	62,395	66,394	532	73,238	532	
Pickett	18	10	10	476			Fisher	6,901	1,280	1,270	501	745	500	
Polk	3,099	1,045	981	464	710	456	Floyd	16	3	3	500			
Putnam	12	5	5	481			Foard	1,982	398	399	502	403	510	
Rhea	3	1	1	400			Fort Bend	25,199	9,944	10,073	507	8,256	508	
Roane	3	3	3	520			Franklin	19,632	7,045	7,058	501	8,559	508	
Rutherford	12,494	4,148	4,102	486	3,193	506	Freestone	72,694	22,185	22,695	512	20,138	511	
Scott	2	1	1	500			Frio	13,764	2,561	2,619	511	2,690	522	
Sequatchie	2	1	1	470			Galveston	172	82	84	510	761	479	
Sevier	23	7	7	505	6	500	Garza	5	4	4	530			
Shelby	102,197	39,039	39,175	502	35,454	511	Gillespie	13,885	5,641	5,856	520	6,343	525	
Smith	1	(1)	(1)				Goliad	17,743	7,679	7,911	517	7,435	517	
Sullivan	1	6	6	500			Gonzales	108,253	41,176	43,120	524	44,131	523	
Sumner	8	(1)	(1)				Gray	12	4	4	500			
Tipton	59,890	25,506	25,604	502	19,762	508	Grayson	114,077	39,891	40,202	504	40,871	503	
Union	45	17	17	512			Gregg	18,954	4,744	4,735	499	6,194	481	
Van Buren	45	10	10	500			Grimes	75,786	29,899	30,809	516	26,541	516	
Warren	94	41	41	510	100	500	Guadalupe	100,573	37,463	38,960	520	28,114	522	
Washington	1	(1)	(1)				Hall	891	101	98	482	113	500	
Wayne	666	201	201	500	350	500	Hamilton	47,474	11,065	12,014	516	15,070	516	
Weakley	5,471	1,904	1,904	509	1,648	524	Hardeman	1,450	385	424	563	1,335	500	
White	17	7	7	490	8	503	Hardin	493	133	176	471	83	464	
Williamson	103	29	29	471	35	550	Harris	13,537	6,404	6,666	527	5,859	530	
Wilson	21	5	5	500			Harrison	72,678	19,147	19,002	496	19,663	501	
							Haskell	3,674	668	669	501	830	500	
Texas	9,960,867	2,506,212	2,584,810	516	2,069,018	517	Hays	47,362	23,301	24,369	523	23,737	523	
							Hemphill					40	500	
Anderson	51,090	16,574	16,950	512	16,826	514	Henderson	48,692	18,987	19,057	502	16,093	506	
Angelina	12,095	3,355	3,354	500	3,838	484	Hidalgo	1,832	568	568	500			
Aransas	53	47	42	450			Hill	153,528	54,020	57,513	535	59,070	530	
Archer	2,150	376	377	502	141	525	Hood	28,213	8,630	8,315	499	7,941	499	
Armstrong	15	4	4	500			Hopkins	67,183	21,928	22,012	502	24,710	503	
Atascosa	18,552	3,715	3,799	512	3,999	516	Houston	64,027	27,004	27,619	512	26,154	510	
							Howard	462	101	98	482	5	500	

1 Less than 1 bale.

TABLE 10.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON FIBER IN 1899, AND QUANTITY OF FIBER GINNED, WITH AVERAGE WEIGHT OF SQUARE BALES, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

A.—Upland Cotton—Continued.

COUNTIES.	REPORTED BY FARMERS.				REPORTED BY GINNERS.		COUNTIES.	REPORTED BY FARMERS.				REPORTED BY GINNERS.	
	Acres.	Fiber.		Average gross weight of square bales.	500-pound bales.	Average gross weight of square bales.		Acres.	Fiber.		Average gross weight of square bales.	500-pound bales.	Average gross weight of square bales.
		Commercial bales.	500-pound bales.						Commercial bales.	500-pound bales.			
Texas—Continued.													
Hunt	192,364	52,050	53,891	518	50,317	513	Shackelford	3,311	605	613	507	807	500
Hutchinson	29	4	4	500			Shelby	38,160	14,911	13,638	456	14,606	497
Irion	26	10	10	485			Smith	32,082	24,889	24,937	501	26,888	502
Jack	22,491	4,197	4,197	600	3,172	502	Somervell	12,612	2,729	2,702	495	1,411	518
Jackson	12,961	3,119	3,204	514	3,325	520	Starr	48	9	9	500		
Jasper	5,570	2,243	2,202	489	1,822	483	Stephens	18,883	3,632	3,618	498	3,875	500
Jefferson	117	20	20	500			Sterling	186	26	26	495		
Johnson	85,269	25,831	26,735	519	26,834	518	Stonewall	3,818	802	804	501	700	500
Jones	25,121	4,822	4,858	504	4,401	500	Swisher	25	7	7	520		
Karnes	31,103	12,134	12,254	505	12,515	508	Tarrant	44,528	13,928	14,333	515	16,190	512
Kaufman	107,428	42,126	43,446	516	53,429	518	Taylor	27,907	6,402	6,411	501	6,520	504
Kendall	4,730	1,733	1,767	509	1,878	506	Throckmorton	2,974	510	515	506	352	525
Kent	839	205	205	502	189	500	Titus	27,215	10,845	10,866	501	10,720	499
Kerr	2,468	749	751	502	789	507	Tom Green	466	212	210	495	85	500
Kimble	742	183	187	510	634	500	Travis	113,353	52,651	56,169	534	60,078	528
King	36	11	12	525			Trinity	13,701	6,073	6,120	504	6,812	503
Knox	2,135	491	492	501	341	500	Tyler	8,400	3,930	3,863	491	4,581	490
Lamar	143,754	49,677	51,006	514	49,193	512	Upshur	41,879	13,507	13,457	498	13,431	497
Lampasas	14,620	3,573	3,612	506	4,502	509	Ovalde	1,380	387	384	495	523	518
Lasalle	43	8	8	500			Vulverde	5	2	2	500		
Lavaca	79,428	38,349	41,881	547	42,484	544	Van Zandt	63,982	24,133	24,221	502	26,428	503
Lee	50,694	23,900	25,667	540	21,486	536	Victoria	19,424	9,030	9,459	539	11,956	522
Leon	47,684	18,566	18,597	501	21,778	503	Walker	26,736	11,449	12,014	525	9,714	524
Liberty	6,387	3,207	3,284	498	3,376	486	Waller	24,288	8,334	8,482	509	9,191	520
Limestone	144,021	48,330	50,384	515	49,790	511	Ward	1,405	723	718	496	928	502
Live Oak	3,772	1,077	1,071	502	424	500	Washington	104,775	52,215	54,724	525	48,791	521
Llano	9,701	2,202	2,227	506	2,524	502	Webb	18	6	6	500		
Lubbock	20	15	15	500			Wharton	45,386	18,847	20,060	537	27,383	535
McCulloch	8,669	1,907	1,922	504	3,104	501	Wheeler	10	8	8	500		
McLennan	170,854	66,630	60,165	532	65,964	530	Wichita	304	45	45	504	313	500
McMullen	398	98	98	500			Wilbarger	3,629	939	938	499	1,475	509
Madison	27,305	12,190	12,505	513	11,806	511	Williamson	162,659	74,058	80,514	541	89,237	538
Marion	16,271	4,019	4,019	500	3,880	499	Wilson	48,530	11,817	12,525	534	8,522	535
Mason	10,563	3,066	3,090	504	4,267	511	Wise	84,169	17,091	17,496	505	17,556	503
Matagorda	11,732	6,302	6,315	501	4,375	510	Wood	44,111	15,962	15,929	499	15,992	503
Medina	22,233	3,832	3,973	514	4,195	517	Young	14,310	2,562	2,567	501	3,031	508
Menard	2,129	930	928	499	889	522	Zavalla	38	6	6	500		
Milam	147,633	63,086	66,555	528	67,753	528	Utah	10	5	6			
Mills	21,979	4,850	5,037	520	4,879	518	Washington	10	5	5			
Mitchell	3,105	430	428	498	916	505	Virginia	25,724	10,789	10,332	468	8,622	467
Montague	78,560	15,932	15,817	495	15,064	397	Appomattox	1	(1)	(1)	457	2,951	463
Montgomery	27,169	11,803	12,013	509	10,272	515	Brunswick	9,044	3,330	3,080	457		
Morris	20,600	6,454	6,429	498	9,345	491	Chesterfield	45	11	11	500		
Motley	95	24	24	503			Culpeper	10	4	4	500		
Nacogdoches	47,358	18,170	18,137	499	19,041	500	Dinwiddie	941	134	133	425		
Nuvaro	152,968	59,700	60,568	512	65,478	510	Floyd	12	3	3	500		
Newton	4,531	1,659	1,678	475	1,319	476	Franklin	1	(1)	(1)			
Nolan	3,680	911	919	509	1,324	513	Greensville	6,269	2,471	2,396	471	1,331	481
Nueces	1,591	389	389	500	503	514	Halifax	5	3	3	500		
Orange	184	50	47	456	36	550	Isle of Wight	9	5	5	500		
Palo Pinto	19,569	4,380	4,388	501	4,928	498	Lec	1	(1)	(1)			
Panola	57,254	14,466	14,411	498	13,927	500	Lunenburg	1	(1)	(1)			
Parker	60,806	15,406	15,377	499	17,433	501	Mecklenburg	3,195	1,272	1,190	453	230	459
Pecos	239	80	82	510	78	520	Nansemond	687	369	363	485	220	478
Polk	16,557	8,903	8,891	499	8,455	500	Norfolk	809	623	624	500		
Potter	8	2	2	500			Patrick	1	(1)	(1)			
Rains	14,932	5,314	5,314	500	5,575	502	Prince George	162	65	64	420	67	426
Red River	83,510	28,525	29,329	516	28,584	510	Princess Anne	185	113	113	500		
Refugio	674	324	324	513	402	500	Scott	1	(1)	(1)			
Robertson	101,783	34,584	34,919	509	32,394	509	Southampton	3,705	1,814	1,794	478	2,079	463
Rockwall	32,816	13,357	13,754	515	12,053	509	Sussex	1,225	665	642	440	1,244	454
Russell	11,154	3,023	3,023	500	3,099	505	Washington	10	5	4	500		
Rusk	70,126	21,143	21,102	499	21,291	501	Petersburg city	6	3	3	500		
Sabine	11,407	3,053	3,008	493	4,262	486							
San Augustine	16,803	6,329	6,198	489	6,187	494							
San Jacinto	17,560	9,326	9,289	498	8,826	507							
San Patricio	2,085	894	918	514	835	503							
San Saba	14,860	3,888	3,910	503	3,320	506							
Scurry	7,422	1,404	1,456	520	936	520							

B.—Sea-Island Cotton.

Florida	122,787	31,573	24,113	382	24,180	387	Florida—Continued.						
Alachua	18,198	4,569	3,473	380	3,807	391	Leon	1,948	469	375	400		
Baker	3,565	1,073	850	396	741	376	Levy	2,571	617	468	355	78	350
Bradford	9,293	2,933	2,933	356	2,733	360	Liberty	11	3	2	395		
Calhoun	86	24	24	410	32	400	Madison	21,112	5,312	4,080	384	7,061	393
Clay	296	76	61	400			Marion	2,315	467	365	375	218	369
Columbia	18,848	4,690	3,709	395	3,509	391	Nassau	88	16	12	400		400
Duval	86	4	3	384			Putnam	352	83	58	348		
Gadsden	641	165	124	376	182	393	Santa Rosa	21	9	6	360		
Hamilton	17,468	4,605	3,493	375	2,278	382	Sumter	14	46	31	344		
Hillsboro	2	1	1	420			Suwannee	18,062	4,304	3,383	393	2,291	401
Holmes	73	23	18	390	30	400	Taylor	3,141	718	500	390	135	400
Jackson	420	124	100	400	387	384	Volusia	10	3	2	350		
Jefferson	1,176	353	254	360	336	400	Wakulla	33	5	4	350		
Lafayette	2,791	774	580	375	321	381	Walton	45	12	10	400		
Lake	21	4	4	450									

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1 bale.

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TABLE 10.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON FIBER IN 1899, AND QUANTITY OF FIBER GINNED, WITH AVERAGE WEIGHT OF SQUARE BALES, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

B.—Sea-Island Cotton—Continued.

COUNTIES.	REPORTED BY FARMERS.				REPORTED BY GINNERS.		COUNTIES.	REPORTED BY FARMERS.				REPORTED BY GINNERS.	
	Acres.	Fiber.		Average gross weight of square bales.	500-pound bales.	Average gross weight of square bales.		Acres.	Fiber.		Average gross weight of square bales.	500-pound bales.	Average gross weight of square bales.
		Commercial bales.	500-pound bales.						Commercial bales.	500-pound bales.			
Georgia.....	170,756	56,270	44,347	395	45,530	394	Georgia—Continued.						
Appling.....	9,303	3,049	2,372	390	2,903	384	McDuffie.....	18	3	2	417		
Baker.....	103	22	16	375			Madison.....	104	58	44	375		
Baldwin.....	90	42	32	375			Miller.....	108	27	22	397	40	400
Banks.....	62	20	15	380			Mitchell.....	2,269	907	725	400	1,749	400
Bartow.....	2	1	1				Monroe.....	30	5	4	367		
Berrien.....	17,133	5,988	4,778	400	3,880	392	Montgomery.....	168	72	54	380	404	378
Bibb.....	245	104	78	375			Muscogee.....	96	30	22	375		
Brooks.....	17,265	2,789	2,252	404	1,837	404	Oconee.....	30	6	4	368		
Bryan.....	381	146	116	399	202	400	Pickens.....	15	6	4	375		
Bulloch.....	25,199	9,077	7,282	403	0,389	406	Pierce.....	5,047	1,710	1,235	355	2,598	365
Burke.....	45	30	24	400	140	400	Pike.....	24	6	4	390		
Calhoun.....	45	27	20	370			Pulaski.....	86	44	33	375		
Campbell.....	29	13	10	373			Randolph.....	20	6	4	360		
Carroll.....	178	90	68	375			Scriven.....	652	306	244	399	238	400
Charlton.....	744	161	127	399	242	400	Spalding.....	13	9	7	388		
Cherokee.....	17	10	8	380			Sumter.....	20	5	4	375		
Clay.....	57	18	13	375			Taliaferro.....	12	8	6	378		
Clayton.....	62	27	20	374			Tattnall.....	18,418	7,054	5,667	402	6,111	402
Clinch.....	3,420	1,051	824	393	462	390	Telfair.....				375	176	406
Coffee.....	18,024	3,956	3,094	392	2,782	392	Terrell.....	240	89	67	375		
Colquitt.....	5,468	1,979	1,582	400	2,039	393	Thomas.....	1,982	791	594	375	1,162	375
Columbia.....	156	44	33	375			Ware.....	1,614	511	382	369	91	370
Coweta.....	25	10	8	370			Warren.....	170	61	46	375		
Crawford.....	120	35	26	375			Washington.....	16	5	4	370		
Decatur.....	889	211	149	334	231	334	Wayne.....	4,378	1,524	1,195	400	684	400
Dekalb.....	30	10	8	380			White.....	12	3	2	400		
Dooly.....	260	139	104	375			Wilcox.....	50	20	16	400	62	400
Dougherty.....	50	10	8	375	274	400	Wilkes.....	217	110	82	375		
Early.....	84	29	22	369			Wilkinson.....	54	17	13	375	927	390
Elbert.....	3,602	980	764	390	618	389	Worth.....	2,617	991	744	375		
Effingham.....	12	7	5	370			South Carolina.....	23,902	9,209	6,847	336	5,724	347
Elmore.....	18	8	6	380			Barnwell.....	192	66	46	350		
Emanuel.....	6,746	2,535	1,972	380	3,025	374	Beaufort.....	6,881	2,080	1,423	350	1,189	362
Fayette.....	6	5	4	364			Berkeley.....	472	215	147	340	823	346
Glascock.....	15	3	2	375			Charleston.....	13,728	5,658	3,848	340	3,707	344
Gordon.....	2	1	1	360			Cherokee.....	287	124	89	360		
Greene.....	78	14	11	380			Chester.....	55	16	12	360		
Gwinnett.....	50	21	16	375			Chesterfield.....	18	17	12	360		
Hall.....	80	20	15	373			Colleton.....	704	277	190	360		
Hart.....	33	13	10	375			Dorchester.....	95	51	37	360		
Heard.....	28	10	8	370			Farfield.....	496	229	145	340		
Henry.....	74	34	26	375			Greenwood.....	52	47	34	360		
Houston.....	10	4	3	385			Hampton.....	26	11	8	340		
Irwin.....	4,907	1,590	1,272	400	830	400	Horry.....	20	175	126	360		
Jackson.....	140	65	48	375			Orangeburg.....	282	6	4	360		
Jasper.....	20	3	2	360			Pickens.....	8	3	2	360		
Jefferson.....	41	6	5	380			Richland.....	10	23	20	360		
Laurens.....	175	77	58	375			Spartanburg.....	68	203	146	360		
Lee.....	120	52	39	374			Sumter.....	883	203	146	360		
Liberty.....	913	308	243	394	332	335	Williamsburg.....	50	28	20	360		
Lowndes.....	20,764	6,982	5,517	395	6,062	400							
Lumpkin.....	1	(1)	(1)										

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1 bale.

TABLE 11.—ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE OF HEMP IN 1899, BY STATES AND COUNTIES.

STATES AND COUNTIES.	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.	STATES AND COUNTIES.	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.	STATES AND COUNTIES.	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.
United States.....	16,042	11,750,630	\$546,338	Illinois.....	733	515,400	\$21,784	Kentucky—Continued.			
Arkansas.....	1	420	20	Champaign.....	708	455,400	19,684	Shelby.....	278	291,780	\$13,606
California.....	500	620,000	45,000	Ford.....	75	60,000	2,100	Trimble.....	2	3,000	160
Illinois.....	783	515,400	21,784					Woodford.....	2,065	1,240,510	63,454
Missouri.....	10	2,000	100	Kentucky.....	14,107	10,303,560	468,454	Missouri.....	10	2,000	100
Kentucky.....	14,107	10,303,560	468,454	Bourbon.....	814	578,110	24,153	Shelby.....	10	2,000	100
Nebraska.....	638	305,400	10,752	Boyle.....	915	687,100	29,145	Nebraska.....	638	305,400	10,752
Pennsylvania.....	3	3,850	228	Clark.....	1,130	859,420	35,137	Dodge.....	313	165,400	6,552
Arkansas.....	1	420	20	Fayette.....	4,297	3,491,620	157,497	Lancaster.....	325	140,000	4,200
Calhoun.....	(1)	150	7	Franklin.....	175	105,280	4,689	Pennsylvania.....	3	3,850	228
Conway.....	(1)	50	2	Garrard.....	1,412	892,760	42,396	Chester.....	2	3,700	220
Montgomery.....	(1)	20	1	Harrison.....	37	31,700	\$1,680	Mercer.....	1	150	8
Newton.....	1	200	10	Jessamine.....	2,117	1,662,490	70,145				
California.....	500	620,000	45,000	Lincoln.....	189	85,980	4,135				
Butte.....	500	620,000	45,000	Madison.....	42	16,130	755				
				Magoffin.....	(1)	20	1				
				Mercer.....	165	129,700	5,585				
				Montgomery.....	42	61,000	4,040				
				Scott.....	477	266,960	11,876				

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1 acre.

TABLE 12.—ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, AND PER CENT OF TOTAL VALUE OF FLAXSEED IN 1899, WITH AVERAGES FOR 1889 AND 1899, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Rank. <sup>1</sup>	Total number of farms.	Farms reporting flaxseed.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Per cent of total value.	AVERAGES, 1899.			AVERAGE BUSHELS PER ACRE.	
								Acres per farm.	Value per acre.	Value per bushel.	1889	1899
The United States <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	5,789,657	88,806	2,110,517	10,979,492	\$19,624,901	100.0	28.9	\$9.30	\$0.98	9.5	7.8
North Atlantic division.....	4	677,506	161	289	2,080	2,265	( <sup>3</sup> )	1.5	9.48	1.09	8.7	7.4
South Atlantic division.....	5	982,225	45	17	116	109	( <sup>3</sup> )	0.4	6.41	0.94	6.8	3.4
North Central division.....	1	2,196,567	87,247	2,085,837	19,797,674	19,461,175	99.2	28.9	9.33	0.98	9.5	7.8
South Central division.....	3	1,658,166	198	3,664	21,179	17,618	0.1	19.0	4.81	0.88	5.8	7.9
Western division.....	2	242,008	660	20,760	158,443	143,784	0.7	31.5	6.92	0.91	7.6	10.0
Alabama.....	33	223,220	2	1	4	4	( <sup>3</sup> )	0.5	4.00	1.00	4.0	.....
Alaska.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	.....	5,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	22	178,694	6	40	408	414	( <sup>3</sup> )	6.7	10.35	1.01	10.2	6.0
California.....	11	72,542	15	904	12,610	10,559	0.1	60.3	11.68	0.84	18.9	16.6
Colorado.....	16	24,700	14	434	1,820	1,851	( <sup>3</sup> )	31.0	4.26	1.02	4.2	4.7
Connecticut.....	28	26,948	2	3	30	17	( <sup>3</sup> )	1.5	5.67	0.57	10.0	.....
Delaware.....	.....	9,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	.....	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	40,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	.....	224,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	.....	2,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	8	17,471	535	17,239	184,180	121,682	0.6	82.2	7.06	0.91	7.8	10.4
Illinois.....	14	264,151	42	394	4,336	4,705	( <sup>3</sup> )	9.4	11.94	1.09	11.0	7.5
Indiana.....	18	221,897	37	171	1,394	1,412	( <sup>3</sup> )	4.6	8.26	1.01	8.2	6.4
Indian Territory.....	10	45,605	111	2,785	15,060	12,060	0.1	25.1	4.33	0.80	5.4	.....
Iowa.....	4	228,622	8,322	126,453	1,413,380	1,880,102	7.0	15.2	10.91	0.98	11.2	9.9
Kansas.....	5	173,098	10,322	192,167	1,417,770	1,262,487	6.4	18.6	6.57	0.89	7.4	8.7
Kentucky.....	29	234,667	7	3	10	10	( <sup>3</sup> )	0.4	3.33	1.00	3.3	7.1
Louisiana.....	.....	115,969	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	27	50,299	12	2	16	22	( <sup>3</sup> )	0.2	11.00	1.38	8.0	1.9
Maryland.....	25	46,012	5	3	50	41	( <sup>3</sup> )	0.6	13.67	0.82	16.7	2.0
Massachusetts.....	.....	37,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.0
Michigan.....	12	203,261	260	883	9,309	10,108	0.1	3.4	11.45	1.09	10.5	8.9
Minnesota.....	2	154,659	31,647	566,801	5,895,479	5,898,556	30.1	17.9	10.41	1.00	10.4	9.0
Mississippi.....	.....	220,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	6	284,886	5,730	100,952	611,888	519,929	2.7	17.6	5.15	0.85	6.1	8.0
Montana.....	23	13,370	7	16	220	268	( <sup>3</sup> )	2.3	16.75	1.22	13.8	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	121,525	245	7,652	54,394	53,793	0.3	31.2	7.03	0.99	7.1	8.5
Nevada.....	.....	2,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	.....	29,324	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	.....	34,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.0
New Mexico.....	34	12,311	1	1	3	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	1.0	3.00	1.00	3.0	.....
New York.....	17	226,720	87	159	1,850	1,485	( <sup>3</sup> )	4.3	9.34	1.10	8.5	7.3
North Carolina.....	30	224,637	6	2	9	9	( <sup>3</sup> )	0.3	4.50	1.00	4.5	2.8
North Dakota.....	1	45,332	17,447	773,999	7,766,610	7,785,640	39.4	44.4	9.99	1.00	10.0	3.8
Ohio.....	9	276,710	413	3,092	29,321	28,935	0.2	7.5	9.36	0.97	9.6	7.1
Oklahoma.....	15	62,495	62	759	5,050	4,562	( <sup>3</sup> )	14.6	6.01	0.90	6.7	.....
Oregon.....	13	35,337	78	2,010	8,740	8,564	( <sup>3</sup> )	25.3	4.25	0.93	4.3	6.9
Pennsylvania.....	20	224,248	110	75	684	741	( <sup>3</sup> )	0.7	9.38	1.08	9.1	8.1
Rhode Island.....	.....	5,498	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	.....	155,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	3	52,622	10,310	302,010	2,452,523	2,422,269	12.3	27.9	8.02	0.99	8.1	5.1
Tennessee.....	31	224,623	5	1	7	7	( <sup>3</sup> )	0.2	7.00	1.00	7.0	3.0
Texas.....	21	352,190	10	75	640	561	( <sup>3</sup> )	7.5	7.48	0.88	8.5	11.0
Utah.....	26	19,337	1	1	20	40	( <sup>3</sup> )	1.0	40.00	2.00	20.0	.....
Vermont.....	.....	33,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.0
Virginia.....	24	167,886	30	10	50	52	( <sup>3</sup> )	0.3	5.20	1.04	5.0	4.1
Washington.....	19	33,202	9	149	850	767	( <sup>3</sup> )	16.6	5.15	0.90	5.7	9.9
West Virginia.....	32	92,374	4	2	7	7	( <sup>3</sup> )	0.5	3.50	1.00	3.5	3.2
Wisconsin.....	7	169,795	1,972	11,263	140,765	143,239	0.7	5.7	12.72	1.02	12.5	11.4
Wyoming.....	.....	6,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup>The first column shows the rank of the state or territory when arranged according to the value of flaxseed grown in 1899.

<sup>2</sup>Data for Alaska and Hawaii included in totals for United States, but not in those for the five geographic divisions.  
<sup>3</sup>Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

## STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

TABLE 13.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FLAXSEED, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, SUMMARY 1850 TO 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ACREAGE, <sup>1</sup>		PRODUCTION IN BUSHELS.					
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
The United States.....	2,110,517	1,318,098	19,979,492	10,250,410	7,170,951	1,730,444	566,807	562,312
North Atlantic division.....	239	3,467	2,080	25,568	83,457	114,971	85,326	118,699
South Atlantic division.....	17	311	116	1,052	6,553	20,798	56,804	94,541
North Central division.....	2,085,897	1,301,137	19,797,674	10,085,923	6,932,228	1,551,019	385,815	253,920
South Central division.....	3,664	277	21,179	2,173	3,264	19,379	38,853	95,147
Western division.....	20,760	13,506	158,443	135,680	95,440	24,282	69	5
Alabama.....	1		4		52	2	68	69
Alaska.....								
Arizona.....								
Arkansas.....	40	2	408	12	160	104	545	321
California.....	904	249	12,610	4,130	45,770	13,294		
Colorado.....	484	422	1,820	1,994				
Connecticut.....	3		30			4	109	703
Delaware.....						356	2,126	904
District of Columbia.....								
Florida.....								
Georgia.....					69	48	96	622
Hawaii.....								
Idaho.....	17,289	8,002	134,180	83,409	14,901			
Illinois.....	394	4,672	4,336	35,013	1,812,438	280,043	8,670	10,787
Indiana.....	171	2,737	1,394	17,566	1,419,172	401,931	119,420	36,888
Indian Territory <sup>2</sup> .....	2,785		15,000					
Iowa.....	126,463	230,085	1,413,330	2,282,359	1,511,131	88,621	5,921	1,959
Kansas.....	192,167	114,069	1,417,770	994,127	513,616	1,553	11	
Kentucky.....	3	186	10	1,321	2,192	14,657	28,875	75,801
Louisiana.....								
Maine.....	2	24	16	46	88	227	419	580
Maryland.....	3	1	50	2	34	1,541	1,570	2,446
Massachusetts.....		1		4		52	7	72
Michigan.....	888	417	9,309	3,719	2,764	5,528	341	519
Minnesota.....	566,801	303,635	5,895,479	2,721,987	93,689	18,635	118	
Mississippi.....						2	3	26
Missouri.....	100,952	56,421	611,888	450,831	379,535	10,391	4,656	13,696
Montana.....	16		220					
Nebraska.....	7,652 <sup>3</sup>	163,900	54,394	1,401,104	77,805	404	2	
Nevada.....								
New Hampshire.....						6	30	139
New Jersey.....		2		8	5,283	6,095	3,241	16,525
New Mexico.....	1		3		334			
New York.....	159	2,922	1,350	21,307	72,372	92,519	56,991	57,968
North Carolina.....	2	143	9	397	503	6,766	20,008	38,196
North Dakota <sup>4</sup> .....	773,999	43,724	7,766,610	164,319	26,757			
Ohio.....	3,092	20,553	29,821	145,557	593,217	631,894	242,420	188,880
Oklahoma <sup>4</sup> .....	759		5,050					
Oregon.....	2,016	563	8,740	3,871	21,742	10,988	6	
Pennsylvania.....	75	517	684	4,183	5,352	15,624	24,198	41,728
Rhode Island.....								
South Carolina.....							313	55
South Dakota <sup>5</sup> .....	302,010	354,951	2,462,523	1,801,114				
Tennessee.....	1	17	7	51	787	4,612	9,362	18,904
Texas.....	75	72	640	794	73	2		26
Utah.....	1		20				33	5
Vermont.....		1		20	362	444	331	939
Virginia <sup>6</sup> .....	10	131	50	538	4,526	9,699	32,691	52,313
Washington.....	149	4,270	850	42,285	12,202		30	
West Virginia.....	2	36	7	115	1,417	2,393		
Wisconsin.....	11,263	5,973	140,765	68,227	547,104	112,019	4,256	1,191
Wyoming.....								

<sup>1</sup> Not reported prior to 1890.<sup>2</sup> Not reported prior to 1900.<sup>3</sup> Dakota territory prior to 1890.<sup>4</sup> Included in Indian Territory prior to 1890.<sup>5</sup> Included in Dakota territory prior to 1890.<sup>6</sup> In 1860 and 1850 Virginia included West Virginia.

TABLE 14.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FLAXSEED IN 1899, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Bushels.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	Bushels.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	Bushels.
Alabama.....	1	4	Iowa—Continued.			Kansas—Continued.		
Dekalb.....	1	3	Calhoun.....	1,238	11,470	Morris.....	2,548	17,850
Jackson.....	(1)	1	Carroll.....	218	2,670	Nemaha.....	1,947	17,190
Arkansas.....	40	408	Cass.....	10	50	Neosho.....	13,702	93,050
Boone.....	8	10	Cerro Gordo.....	6,399	75,970	Ness.....	5	40
Faulkner.....	15	160	Cherokee.....	461	5,540	Osage.....	7,054	62,150
Lonoke.....	15	280	Chickasaw.....	6,542	78,820	Osborne.....	3	30
Pike.....	2	5	Clay.....	2,784	30,280	Ottawa.....	2	20
Washington.....	(1)	3	Clayton.....	73	860	Pottawatomie.....	115	990
California.....	904	12,610	Clinton.....	8	60	Pratt.....	12	190
Butte.....	36	250	Decatur.....	8	130	Reno.....	30	100
Fresno.....	20	100	Delaware.....	68	470	Republic.....	2	10
Napa.....	3	50	Des Moines.....	4	40	Riley.....	158	1,400
San Mateo.....	140	907	Dickinson.....	8,766	94,150	Salline.....	3	20
Santa Barbara.....	60	170	Emmet.....	5,351	50,630	Shawnee.....	170	1,220
Solano.....	655	11,004	Fayette.....	2,399	24,700	Sheridan.....	24	290
Colorado.....	484	1,820	Floyd.....	4,241	53,260	Smith.....	68	420
Prowers.....	484	1,820	Franklin.....	2,615	29,070	Sumner.....	53	610
Connecticut.....	3	80	Fremont.....	20	300	Wabaussee.....	234	1,610
Litchfield.....	1	10	Greene.....	323	2,910	Washington.....	2,904	28,990
Windham.....	2	20	Grundy.....	254	3,050	Wilson.....	5,016	38,250
Idaho.....	17,239	134,180	Guthrie.....	3	30	Woodson.....	2,688	17,050
Bingham.....	16	380	Hamilton.....	622	6,520	Potawatomie.....	40	60
Idaho.....	553	4,270	Hancock.....	4,327	47,570	Kentucky.....	3	10
Latah.....	835	6,620	Hardin.....	384	4,360	Clinton.....	(1)	1
Nez Perce.....	15,835	122,000	Harrison.....	16	160	Lawrence.....	(1)	1
Illinois.....	804	4,336	Henry.....	1	10	Menifee.....	(1)	2
Boone.....	1	10	Howard.....	7,640	85,090	Metcalf.....	1	3
Coles.....	5	20	Humboldt.....	2,230	22,940	Morgan.....	2	3
Cook.....	46	520	Ia.....	9	80	Maine.....	2	16
Dekalb.....	8	200	Iowa.....	10	110	Aroostook.....	2	16
DuPage.....	35	370	Jackson.....	2	20	Maryland.....	3	50
Fayette.....	11	40	Jasper.....	5	50	Carroll.....	1	10
Franklin.....	11	90	Jones.....	2	20	Garrett.....	(1)	10
Hancock.....	12	150	Kossuth.....	6,511	63,400	Kent.....	1	20
Iroquois.....	2	6	Linn.....	33	390	Talbot.....	1	10
Lake.....	87	1,190	Louisa.....	15	40	Michigan.....	833	9,300
Lasalle.....	30	180	Lucas.....	1	20	Allegan.....	4	90
Livingston.....	50	500	Lyon.....	901	9,920	Alpena.....	2	14
McDonough.....	8	110	Madison.....	5	40	Antrim.....	8	130
McHenry.....	51	550	Mahaska.....	3	50	Barry.....	5	30
Ogle.....	1	20	Marion.....	4	40	Bay.....	1	4
Shelby.....	2	10	Marshall.....	91	600	Calhoun.....	1	60
Stephenson.....	2	20	Mitchell.....	11,261	144,860	Chippewa.....	6	60
Warren.....	1	10	Monona.....	335	2,520	Genesee.....	6	20
Will.....	31	340	Montgomery.....	35	160	Huron.....	221	2,580
Indiana.....	171	1,394	O'Brien.....	2,691	34,390	Ionia.....	2	20
Adams.....	29	160	Osceola.....	3,939	39,980	Kalamazoo.....	1	8
Allen.....	39	350	Palo Alto.....	4,578	45,010	Kalkaska.....	2	20
Brown.....	(1)	3	Plymouth.....	716	6,810	Lapeer.....	1	5
Carroll.....	2	20	Pocahontas.....	3,683	34,350	Mackinac.....	1	10
Dekalb.....	6	80	Polk.....	14	110	Macomb.....	1	8
Dubois.....	(1)	1	Poweshiek.....	20	190	Marquette.....	1	10
Elkhart.....	6	20	Ringgold.....	4	20	Mecosta.....	1	8
Gibson.....	1	10	Sac.....	263	2,810	Menominee.....	1	50
Grant.....	7	30	Sioux.....	796	9,480	Monroe.....	2	15
Huntington.....	22	240	Story.....	133	1,240	Montcalm.....	1	20
Jackson.....	7	40	Tama.....	60	520	Montmorency.....	5	20
Jennings.....	2	10	Taylor.....	5	50	Oceana.....	2	13
Miami.....	1	10	Union.....	3	40	Osceola.....	1	10
Perry.....	1	10	Wayne.....	12	80	Otsego.....	19	190
St. Joseph.....	1	10	Webster.....	1,320	13,770	Saginaw.....	163	1,490
Wabash.....	80	270	Winnebago.....	3,524	33,470	St. Clair.....	408	4,340
Wells.....	6	50	Winneshiek.....	9,131	128,250	Tuscola.....	15	180
Whitley.....	11	80	Woodbury.....	769	5,490	Minnesota.....	566,801	5,895,479
Indian Territory.....	2,785	15,060	Worth.....	10,916	122,770	Aitkin.....	1	10
Cherokee <sup>2</sup> .....	1,764	9,390	Wright.....	2,356	27,250	Becker.....	6,525	75,340
Chickasaw <sup>2</sup> .....	12	90	Kansas.....	192,167	1,417,770	Beltrami.....	193	1,790
Modoc, Shawnee, and Ottawa <sup>2</sup> .....	50	160	Allen.....	17,463	115,530	Benton.....	71	790
Quapaw and Peoria <sup>2</sup> .....	959	5,420	Anderson.....	14,271	93,780	Bigstone.....	11,323	119,900
Iowa.....	126,453	1,413,380	Atchison.....	859	5,520	Blue Earth.....	6,321	73,550
Adair.....	13	80	Bourbon.....	17,151	112,980	Brown.....	4,474	50,170
Allamakee.....	523	5,930	Brown.....	33	280	Carver.....	39	460
Appanoose.....	32	130	Butler.....	1,180	10,530	Cass.....	13	60
Audubon.....	19	240	Chase.....	604	4,220	Chippewa.....	18,035	124,210
Benton.....	27	130	Chautauqua.....	261	1,190	Chisago.....	1	15
Blackhawk.....	128	1,800	Cherokee.....	6,779	35,660	Clay.....	44,662	424,580
Boone.....	75	770	Clay.....	177	1,370	Cottonwood.....	18,020	134,090
Bremer.....	1,658	17,050	Coffey.....	55	220	Crow Wing.....	2	14
Buchanan.....	682	3,410	Cowley.....	8,050	51,390	Dakota.....	9,169	110,450
Buena Vista.....	1,115	10,890	Crawley.....	12	120	Dodge.....	10,527	117,210
Butler.....	780	7,880	Doniphan.....	6,153	53,630	Douglas.....	3,397	39,670
			Douglas.....	10	60	Faribault.....	7,932	76,510
			Edwards.....	10	60	Fillmore.....	15,767	179,150
			Elk.....	2,279	12,780	Freeborn.....	13,020	125,190
			Franklin.....	12,084	101,420	Goodhue.....	12,110	151,040
			Gary.....	118	690	Grant.....	28,238	215,510
			Gove.....	7	40	Hennepin.....	89	1,000
			Greenwood.....	1,051	7,620	Houston.....	4,273	52,660
			Harvey.....	4	30	Jackson.....	13,133	145,780
			Harrison.....	1,077	7,320	Kanabec.....	22	110
			Jackson.....	3,500	21,270	Kandiyohi.....	8,496	90,290
			Jefferson.....	47	330	Kittson.....	9,173	103,220
			Jewell.....	11,103	98,320			
			Johnson.....	2,383	14,300			
			Labette.....	902	7,530			
			Leavenworth.....	10	150			
			Lincoln.....	14,800	119,350			
			Linn.....	2,246	19,510			
			Lyon.....	29	70			
			McPherson.....	286	1,540			
			Marion.....	378	3,710			
			Marshall.....	17,460	145,700			
			Miami.....	1,198	7,080			
			Montgomery.....					

<sup>1</sup>Less than 1 acre.

<sup>2</sup>Indian nation.

<sup>3</sup>Indian reservation

TABLE 14.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FLAXSEED IN 1899, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Bushels.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	Bushels.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	Bushels.
Minnesota—Continued.			Nebraska			North Dakota—Continued.		
Lac qui Parle	9, 678	112, 890	Antelope	43	420	McIntosh	9, 085	54, 240
Le Sueur	33	870	Boone	10	200	McLean	6, 614	68, 420
Lincoln	14, 892	147, 900	Boyd	96	700	Mercer	1, 810	14, 080
Lyon	12, 086	126, 210	Brown	8	80	Morton	1, 680	9, 780
McLeod	1, 074	14, 320	Buffalo	194	1, 640	Nelson	18, 504	215, 720
Marshall	11, 837	120, 220	Burt	1, 053	7, 480	Oliver	243	2, 090
Martin	9, 539	89, 410	Butler	16	50	Pembina	23, 991	261, 100
Meeker	2, 589	82, 780	Cass	9	110	Pierce	12, 977	116, 250
Millelacs	30	280	Cedar	1, 279	7, 670	Ramsey	37, 514	500, 400
Morrison	72	540	Chase	1	10	Ransom	48, 098	358, 840
Mower	15, 998	182, 550	Clay	30	230	Richland	39, 564	355, 700
Murray	16, 039	156, 580	Collax	8	100	Rolette	8, 767	89, 490
Nicollet	1, 400	16, 650	Cumming	31	430	Sargent	16, 140	88, 980
Nobles	14, 883	158, 790	Custer	47	210	Stark	649	5, 100
Norman	18, 034	114, 550	Dakota	120	950	Steele	22, 131	235, 060
Olmsted	14, 922	186, 270	Dawson	25	180	Stutsman	35, 151	260, 560
Ottertail	8, 089	86, 610	Dixon	1, 642	10, 040	Towner	21, 249	240, 440
Pine	57	550	Dodge	10	30	Trall	18, 598	255, 850
Pipestone	6, 010	65, 230	Douglas	10	120	Wahkiakum	34, 946	435, 930
Polk	12, 599	131, 420	Fillmore	34	280	Ward	2, 544	25, 560
Pope	7, 583	79, 880	Franklin	1	10	Wells	65, 112	693, 530
Ramsey	42	420	Gage	124	950	Devils Lake <sup>1</sup>	1, 899	11, 640
Red Lake	1, 003	8, 480	Gasper	4	10	Turtle Mountain <sup>1</sup>	186	1, 870
Redwood	10, 907	119, 080	Greeley	39	160	Ohio		
Renville	13, 963	164, 690	Hall	68	500	Ashland	1, 622	16, 680
Rice	6, 599	82, 190	Hamilton	86	730	Butler	15	80
Rock	1, 722	21, 690	Harlan	15	50	Carroll	2	6
Roseau	412	4, 070	Holt	2	14	Clinton	1	20
Scott	292	3, 810	Johnson	50	520	Crawford	33	280
Sherburne	10	110	Kearney	123	480	DeFiance	17	170
Sibley	1, 952	22, 020	Keyapaha	20	140	Franklin	6	70
Stearns	3, 069	34, 570	Knox	415	2, 450	Fulton	1	10
Steele	5, 895	69, 480	Langaster	12	130	Hardin	2	10
Stevens	18, 655	177, 430	Madison	25	60	Henry	6	40
Swift	14, 772	136, 460	Merrick	25	800	Huron	313	2, 850
Todd	117	1, 090	Nance	64	630	Jefferson	12	130
Traverse	22, 837	156, 050	Nemaha	3	80	Licking	19	190
Wabasha	3, 632	41, 990	Pawnee	128	810	Logan	9	80
Wadena	101	1, 190	Phelps	22	170	Lorain	113	1, 110
Waseca	3, 673	38, 190	Pierce	117	400	Lucas	47	640
Washington	1, 929	19, 480	Platte	28	280	Madison	4	40
Watsonwan	4, 197	44, 850	Polk	22	180	Medina	421	3, 775
Wilkin	26, 899	227, 080	Saline	32	330	Mercer	1	5
Winona	6, 252	78, 240	Saunders	34	270	Miami	11	40
Wright	127	1, 140	Seward	6	50	Monroe	1	10
Yellow Medicine	14, 538	172, 450	Stanton	19	110	Noble	11	130
White Earth <sup>1</sup>	2, 281	27, 750	Thayer	10	40	Portage	16	180
Missouri			Thurston	700	7, 000	Preble	12	100
Adair	2	17	Valley	83	830	Richland	147	1, 080
Andrew	2	10	Washington	7	60	Seneca	1	5
Atchison	12	180	Wayne	611	4, 900	Shelby	7	50
Audrain	567	2, 620	Webster	15	130	Stark	16	100
Barton	11, 685	74, 450	York	75	700	Summit	67	550
Bates	16, 678	190, 080	New Mexico			Trumbull	3	30
Benton	2, 988	15, 450	Colfax	1	3	Van Wert	26	840
Bollinger	( <sup>2</sup> )		New York			Warren	4	60
Callaway	40	240	Broome	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	Wayne	104	1, 070
Camden	16	70	Cortland	( <sup>2</sup> )	60	Wood	20	160
Carroll	87	150	Franklin	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	Wyandot	3	30
Cass	18, 107	92, 550	Montgomery	( <sup>2</sup> )	15	Oklahoma		
Cedar	1, 788	8, 900	Oneida	( <sup>2</sup> )	72	Blaine	1	10
Chariton	25	200	Onondaga	( <sup>2</sup> )	640	Cleveland	2	30
Dade	3, 294	18, 430	Oswego	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	Custer	6	10
Dallas	33	100	Schoenectady	( <sup>2</sup> )	170	Dewey	18	160
Dent	15	90	Schoharie	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	Garfield	13	80
Gasconade	4	50	Schuyler	( <sup>2</sup> )	35	Greer	91	210
Henry	9, 699	44, 970	Seneca	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	Kingfisher	5	20
Hickory	59	210	Steuben	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	Logan	35	260
Jackson	2, 970	20, 990	Suffolk	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	Noble	31	210
Jasper	3, 289	22, 990	Tompkins	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	Oklahoma	80	1, 000
Johnson	10, 116	50, 410	Ulster	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	Pawnee	95	580
Knox	10	100	Wyoming	( <sup>2</sup> )	13	Payne	304	1, 970
Laclede	5	40	Yates	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	Woods	1	20
Lafayette	180	520	North Carolina			Woodward	78	490
Lawrence	1, 143	6, 550	Alleghany	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	Oregon		
Linn	2	20	Ashe	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	Benton	2, 016	8, 740
McDonald	8	80	Watauga	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	Clackamas	20	140
Mercer	13	50	North Dakota			Coos	17	100
Miller	16	110	Barnes	778, 999	7, 766, 610	Gilliam	1	10
Monitcan	47	290	Benson	54, 648	556, 560	Lane	6	100
Monroe	15	50	Bottineau	28, 678	286, 300	Lincoln	1	10
Montgomery	230	1, 570	Burleigh	2, 466	22, 680	Linn	1, 475	6, 000
Morgan	233	1, 540	Cass	321	2, 770	Marion	87	530
Newton	1, 440	8, 180	Cavalier	74, 200	860, 980	Morrow	255	960
Pettis	5, 462	23, 480	Dickey	7, 716	94, 740	Polk	40	240
Pike	54	300	Eddy	21, 095	112, 880	Sherman	51	240
Polk	85	550	Emmons	21, 858	216, 680	Washington	34	290
St. Clair	5, 202	23, 890	Foster	3, 615	26, 270	Yamhill	( <sup>2</sup> )	20
Saline	10	100	Grand Forks	31, 097	285, 070	Pennsylvania		
Schuyler	3	30	Griggs	46, 480	524, 560	Armstrong	75	684
Scott	1	10	Kidder	30, 143	936, 200	Beaver	( <sup>2</sup> )	40
Shelby	29	190	Lamoure	6, 548	87, 860	Bedford	6	40
Taney	8	80	Logan	28, 471	166, 880	Blair	1	2
Texas	14	100	McHenry	2, 928	12, 500	Bradford	( <sup>2</sup> )	10
Vernon	10, 423	60, 930	Montana			Butler	1	2
Webster	2	20	Carbon	8	120	Cambria	5	80
Worth	3	20	Cascade	8	100			

<sup>1</sup> Indian reservation.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 1 acre.



GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE 14.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FLAXSEED IN 1896, BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Bushels.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	Bushels.	COUNTIES.	Acres.	Bushels.			
Pennsylvania—Continued.			South Dakota—Continued.			Wisconsin.....					
Carbon.....	2	40	Lincoln.....	2,670	27,010	Barron.....	11,263	140,765			
Center.....	14	140	McCook.....	3,561	28,160	Brown.....	12	130			
Clarion.....	6	80	McPherson.....	3,237	18,030	Buffalo.....	6	80			
Clearfield.....	1	10	Marshall.....	16,597	141,580	Buffalo.....	117	1,640			
Clinton.....	1	10	Miner.....	487	4,100	Burnett.....	4	50			
Columbia.....	1	6	Minnehaha.....	9,875	111,400	Calumet.....	27	390			
Crawford.....	4	40	Moody.....	6,745	74,520	Chippewa.....	77	710			
Elk.....	(1)	3	Potter.....	6,142	31,410	Clark.....	49	700			
Payette.....	1	3	Roberts.....	36,555	284,970	Columbia.....	80	790			
Forest.....	1	3	Sanborn.....	116	470	Dane.....	101	390			
Fulton.....	4	20	Spink.....	7,604	37,000	Dodge.....	425	6,190			
Huntingdon.....	(1)	4	Sully.....	270	840	Door.....	3	30			
Indiana.....	2	19	Turner.....	2,021	16,660	Dunn.....	64	370			
Junata.....	3	20	Union.....	1,109	10,100	Eau Claire.....	49	560			
Lehigh.....	1	6	Walworth.....	9,350	67,010	Fond du Lac.....	156	1,630			
Luzerne.....	6	40	Tennessee.....	1	7	Grant.....	4	50			
McKean.....	1	7	Carter.....	(1)	2	Green Lake.....	88	1,070			
Mercer.....	3	20	Hawkins.....	(1)	1	Iowa.....	44	440			
Mifflin.....	1	2	Johnson.....	1	3	Iron.....	(1)	4			
Northampton.....	(1)	2	Unicol.....	(1)	1	Jackson.....	55	510			
Potter.....	1	2	Texas.....	75	640	Juneau.....	5	80			
Schuylkill.....	1	10	Jackson.....	14	40	Kenosha.....	574	8,040			
Snyder.....	2	12	Liberty.....	10	50	Kewaunee.....	38	300			
Somerset.....	1	3	Parker.....	6	20	La Crosse.....	2	10			
Washington.....	1	6	Travis.....	4	40	Lafayette.....	9	130			
South Dakota.....			302,010	2,452,528	Victoria.....	41	400	Langlade.....	1	6	
Aurora.....	71	520	Utah.....	1	20	Lincoln.....	1	10	Manitowoc.....	147	2,390
Beadle.....	1,911	4,540	Salt Lake.....	1	20	Manitowoc.....	147	2,390	Marathon.....	46	660
Bonhomme.....	406	3,780	Virginia.....	10	60	Marquette.....	1	10	Milwaukee.....	48	820
Brookings.....	8,419	80,540	Carroll.....	5	12	Monroe.....	42	430	Oconto.....	10	140
Brown.....	11,492	77,780	Floyd.....	3	17	Outagamie.....	25	190	Ozaukee.....	28	410
Brule.....	228	1,010	Lee.....	(1)	3	Pepin.....	1	6	Pierce.....	847	10,770
Buffalo.....	12	28	Patrick.....	1	10	Polk.....	28	450	Portage.....	22	220
Campbell.....	2,040	10,410	Wise.....	(1)	2	Price.....	1	6	Racine.....	1,818	18,320
Charles Mix.....	2,120	12,800	Wythe.....	1	6	Rock.....	14	140	St. Croix.....	5,940	74,010
Clark.....	23,334	155,300	Washington.....	149	850	Sank.....	2	30	Shawano.....	7	100
Clay.....	823	9,340	Asotin.....	18	100	Shawano.....	7	100	Sheboygan.....	108	1,430
Codington.....	36,263	325,280	Gowlitz.....	1	10	Taylor.....	1	8	Trempealeau.....	804	2,310
Custer.....	1	50	King.....	(1)	10	Vernon.....	107	850	Walworth.....	17	140
Davison.....	244	1,890	Spokane.....	60	190	Washington.....	37	570	Walworth.....	17	140
Day.....	34,782	277,180	Whitman.....	70	540	Waukesha.....	28	440	Washington.....	37	570
Deuel.....	14,153	140,570	West Virginia.....	2	7	Waupaca.....	9	45	Waukesha.....	28	440
Douglas.....	111	520	Calhoun.....	1	2	Waushara.....	22	380	Winnebago.....	107	1,130
Edmunds.....	4,768	32,970	Monroe.....	1	2	Winnebago.....	107	1,130	Wood.....	5	50
Fall River.....	2	10	Randolph.....	(1)	2						
Faulk.....	2,357	18,600	Wyoming.....	(1)	1						
Grant.....	14,230	127,090									
Gregory.....	715	4,850									
Hamlin.....	18,540	162,250									
Hand.....	809	3,770									
Hanson.....	316	1,770									
Hutchinson.....	369	2,240									
Hyde.....	71	520									
Jerami.....	170	420									
Kingsbury.....	8,141	59,420									
Lake.....	8,751	95,280									

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1 acre.