SECTION IV.

# COTTON, HEMP, AND FLAXSEED.

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## CONTENTS.



## GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL TABLES—Continued.

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.[1]

| 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 | 1,312,685 | 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 | 987,687,200 | 197,167,895 | .08 |
| 1859 | 5,387,052 | 445 | 2,397,238,140 | 1,409,600,940 | .12 |
| 1869 | 3,011,996 | 440 | 1,326,278,240 | [2]1,071,959,900 | .29 |
| 1879 | 5,755,359 | 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 |

[1] Bales and prices from estimates by D. A. Thompkins. [2] 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.[1]

[1] Report of Industrial Commission, 1900, page 143.

### 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 1850 to 1860, 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 sank 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.

### 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 followed 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:[1]

| | 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

[1] 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. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1900 | 1890 | 1880 | 1900 | 1890 | 1880 | 1900 | 1890 | 1880 |
| 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 | 54.6 | 67.9 | 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 | 65.9 | 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 | 69.4 | 69.2 | 65.5 | 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 17,376,800 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 northeastern 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 | 89,586,080 | 46,580,533 | 50.9 | $1,107,331,600 | $700,273,631 | $170,101,847 | $47,874,635 | $189,084,487 |
| South Atlantic division | 332,690 | 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 | 734,345 | 410,000 | 173,810 | 32,400 | 118,135 |
| North Carolina | 48,896 | 47,523 | 4,260,491 | 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 | 4,429,460 | 48.4 | 99,843,900 | 65,363,920 | 16,091,290 | 4,117,430 | 14,271,260 |
| Georgia | 160,865 | 154,239 | 16,501,673 | 8,121,678 | 49.2 | 151,372,672 | 93,526,870 | 28,196,090 | 6,552,750 | 23,096,962 |
| Florida | 9,191 | 8,951 | 839,205 | 460,155 | 54.8 | 5,756,996 | 3,174,480 | 928,430 | 302,520 | 1,351,666 |
| 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 | 83,407 | 74.0 | 2,904,796 | 1,862,090 | 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 | 30,453,596 | 51.9 | 798,192,188 | 505,019,271 | 114,496,467 | 34,860,415 | 143,816,035 |
| Kentucky | 162 | 154 | 17,465 | 12,530 | 71.7 | 469,726 | 317,600 | 78,890 | 16,970 | 56,266 |
| Tennessee | 28,007 | 26,395 | 1,686,647 | 1,061,035 | 62.9 | 25,895,859 | 15,604,465 | 3,960,135 | 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 | 103,234 | 155,457 | 10,725,601 | 5,493,196 | 51.2 | 133,019,349 | 79,844,850 | 20,723,980 | 5,789,285 | 26,661,234 |
| Louisiana | 79,468 | 75,077 | 5,712,170 | 2,657,964 | 46.5 | 67,505,143 | 39,829,180 | 11,233,850 | 2,950,780 | 13,491,383 |
| Texas | 228,606 | 215,703 | 22,478,709 | 11,814,133 | 52.6 | 381,138,388 | 256,858,905 | 49,424,480 | 15,800,900 | 59,054,103 |
| Oklahoma | 6,535 | 6,337 | 811,237 | 352,889 | 43.5 | 8,673,420 | 5,813,500 | 757,100 | 364,450 | 1,738,370 |
| Indian Territory | 17,723 | 17,554 | 1,050,958 | 776,334 | 73.9 | 15,899,809 | 7,873,330 | 1,778,740 | 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. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Farm property, June 1, 1900. | | | | | Products, 1899. | | | | |
| | Total. | Fed to live stock. | Not fed to live stock. | Per cent not fed, to value of property. | Labor. | Fertilizers. | Total. | Land and improvements (except buildings). | Buildings. | Implements and machinery. | Live stock. | Total. | Not fed to live stock. | | Labor. | Fertilizers. |
| The United States... | $517,538,518 | $56,425,460 | $461,113,058 | 41.6 | $27,043,126 | $12,312,408 | $1,033 | $653 | $159 | $45 | $176 | $483 | $430 | $5.15 | $25 | $11 |
| South Atlantic division... | 153,035,543 | 15,076,350 | 137,959,193 | 45.1 | 11,421,850 | 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 | 190 | 35 | 129 | 368 | 323 | 3.32 | 30 | 18 |
| North Carolina | 21,793,290 | 2,021,250 | 19,772,040 | 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 | 438 | 401 | 4.94 | 37 | 29 |
| Georgia | 77,726,956 | 8,317,450 | 69,409,506 | 45.9 | 5,458,230 | 4,789,730 | 941 | 581 | 175 | 41 | 144 | 483 | 431 | 4.21 | 34 | 30 |
| Florida | 3,793,025 | 527,660 | 3,265,365 | 56.7 | 222,870 | 107,630 | 626 | 345 | 101 | 33 | 147 | 413 | 355 | 3.89 | 24 | 12 |
| North Central division... | 1,281,910 | 196,060 | 1,085,850 | 37.3 | 53,560 | 580 | 1,298 | 832 | 189 | 45 | 232 | 572 | 484 | 9.62 | 24 | (1) |
| Missouri | 1,279,380 | 195,640 | 1,083,740 | 37.3 | 53,560 | 580 | 1,299 | 833 | 189 | 45 | 232 | 572 | 485 | 9.62 | 24 | (1) |
| Kansas | 2,530 | 420 | 2,110 | 29.0 | ..... | ..... | 1,039 | 659 | 200 | 59 | 121 | 361 | 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 | 19,100 | 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 | 184 | 421 | 369 | 6.13 | 16 | 1 |
| Alabama | 60,013,148 | 5,881,440 | 54,131,708 | 54.8 | 3,074,800 | 1,754,200 | 696 | 400 | 120 | 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 | 36 | 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 | 501 | 141 | 37 | 170 | 463 | 422 | 5.87 | 19 | 2 |
| Texas | 133,237,384 | 17,006,560 | 116,230,824 | 30.5 | 5,787,180 | 42,820 | 1,667 | 1,124 | 216 | 69 | 258 | 683 | 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 | 294 | 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 |

[1] 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.[1] | | AVERAGE GROSS VALUE PER ACRE. | | AVERAGE COST FOR GINNING.[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sea-island. | Upland. | Sea-island. | Upland. | Sea-island. | Upland. |
| Florida | 0.20 | 0.30 | $13.56 | $9.36 | $4.88 | $1.65 |
| Georgia | 0.26 | 0.36 | 17.12 | 11.85 | 4.56 | 1.31 |
| South Carolina | 0.27 | 0.41 | 27.80 | 14.10 | 10.58 | 1.31 |

[1] 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[1] 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.

[1] 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."[1]

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.

[1] 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 | 8.43 | 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 260 | 18.2 | 22.13 | 0.38 |
| 260 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. | | |
| | | Owner. | Cash tenant. | Share tenant. | | Owner. | Cash tenant. | Share tenant. |
| 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 | 42,093 | 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 | 18.8 | 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 | 74,410 | 20.4 | 49.9 | 29.7 |
| Tennessee | 33,820 | 55.5 | 19.8 | 24.7 | 19,585 | 16.1 | 46.5 | 37.4 |
| Texas | 226,933 | 52.0 | 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 VIII 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 | 0.562 | 0.530 |
| Mississippi | 0.430 | 0.447 | 0.447 | 0.395 | 0.454 | 0.461 |
| North Carolina | 0.453 | 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 11. 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. | | BUSHELS PRODUCED, 1899. | | | STATES. | Rank. | ACREAGE, 1889. | | BUSHELS PRODUCED, 1889. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total. | Per cent. | Total. | Per cent. | Per acre. | | | Total. | Per cent. | Total. | Per cent. | Per acre. |
| Total | | 2,081,297 | 100.0 | 19,752,814 | 100.0 | 9 | Total | | 1,272,758 | 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 | 566,801 | 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 | 230,085 | 18.1 | 2,282,359 | 23.1 | 10 |
| Kansas | 4 | 192,167 | 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 | 611,888 | 3.1 | 6 | Missouri | 6 | 56,421 | 4.4 | 450,831 | 4.6 | 8 |
| Wisconsin | 7 | 11,263 | 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 | 54,394 | 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 speaking, 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.

TABLE I.—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[1] | 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 | (2) | (2) |
| South Central division | 1,658,166 | 965,682 | 17,386,807 | 56,233,143 | 80,007,867 | 30.9 | 21.7 |
| Western division | 242,908 | 26 | 56 | 16,622,861 | 27,155,681 | (2) | (2) |
| Alabama | 223,220 | 192,388 | 3,202,135 | 6,792,368 | 8,654,991 | 47.1 | 37.0 |
| Arizona | 5,809 | 8 | 20 | 150,872 | 254,521 | (2) | (2) |
| Arkansas | 178,694 | 118,697 | 1,641,855 | 5,241,537 | 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 | 183,907 | 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 | (2) | (2) |
| Kentucky | 234,667 | 190 | 2,396 | 6,582,696 | 13,741,968 | (2) | (2) |
| Louisiana | 115,969 | 88,328 | 1,376,254 | 3,421,751 | 4,666,532 | 40.2 | 29.5 |
| Mississippi | 220,803 | 186,999 | 2,807,920 | 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 | 572,946 | (2) | (2) |
| North Carolina | 224,637 | 105,766 | 1,007,020 | 5,709,954 | 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 | 155,355 | 134,741 | 2,074,081 | 4,751,385 | 5,775,741 | 43.7 | 35.9 |
| Tennessee | 224,623 | 53,105 | 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 | (2) | (2) |
| Virginia | 167,886 | 4,761 | 25,724 | 4,553,584 | 10,094,805 | 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[1] | $2,910,138,663 | $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 | 330,370,926 | 104,809,286 | 90,759,735 | 14,049,551 | 31.7 | 11.32 | 15.32 | 28.3 |
| North Central division | 1,373,021,966 | 906,782 | 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 | (2) | 11.59 | 41.16 | (2) |
| Alabama | 70,696,268 | 42,069,677 | 37,004,598 | 5,065,079 | 59.5 | 10.41 | 13.14 | 11.3 |
| Arizona | 2,423,471 | 814 | 814 | ..... | (2) | 16.06 | 40.70 | (2) |
| Arkansas | 56,803,494 | 28,053,813 | 24,671,445 | 3,382,368 | 49.4 | 10.84 | 17.09 | 7.6 |
| Florida | 12,860,168 | 2,894,930 | 2,591,796 | 303,134 | 22.5 | 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 | 16,691,142 | 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 | (2) | 6.13 | 16.50 | (2) |
| Kentucky | 74,783,365 | 58,752 | 52,812 | 5,940 | 0.1 | 11.36 | 24.52 | (2) |
| Louisiana | 61,272,676 | 27,004,812 | 23,523,143 | 3,481,669 | 44.1 | 17.91 | 19.62 | 7.3 |
| Mississippi | 81,860,150 | 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 | 2,863,716 | 1,229 | 1,179 | 50 | (2) | 8.72 | 47.27 | (2) |
| North Carolina | 63,708,921 | 17,987,723 | 15,696,952 | 2,290,771 | 28.2 | 11.04 | 17.86 | 4.8 |
| Oklahoma | 26,612,442 | 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 | (2) | 11.99 | 26.20 | (2) |
| Virginia | 54,904,626 | 381,548 | 346,600 | 34,948 | 0.7 | 12.06 | 14.83 | 0.1 |
| Other states and territories | 1,777,584,320 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.18 | ..... | ..... |

[1] Data for Alaska and Hawaii included in totals for United States, but not in those for the five geographic divisions.

[2] 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.[1] | | | |
| | | Quantity produced. | | | Value. | | Tons. | Value. | | |
| | | Gross weight in pounds. | Commercial bales.[2] | Equivalent 500-pound bales. | Total. | Average per pound. | | Total. | Average per ton. | Commercial bales.[2] | Equivalent 500-pound bales. |
| The United States | 24,275,101 | 4,717,172,446 | 9,534,707 | 9,434,345 | $323,758,171 | $0.07 | 4,566,100 | $46,950,575 | $10.28 | 9,645,970 | 9,345,391 |
| Total upland cotton | 23,957,656 | 4,679,769,285 | 9,437,655 | 9,359,538 | 318,505,604 | 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 | 1,265,694 | 14,049,551 | 11.10 | 2,712,604 | 2,566,546 |
| North Central division | 45,749 | 12,901,144 | 25,646 | 25,802 | 851,478 | 0.07 | 5,628 | 55,304 | 9.83 | 19,498 | 20,396 |
| 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 | 5.64 | | |
| Alabama | 3,202,135 | 546,848,659 | 1,106,840 | 1,093,697 | 37,004,598 | 0.07 | 534,413 | 5,065,079 | 9.48 | 1,103,690 | 1,078,519 |
| Arizona | 20 | 7,500 | 15 | 15 | 814 | 0.11 | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 1,641,855 | 352,963,804 | 709,880 | 705,928 | 24,671,445 | 0.07 | 340,530 | 3,382,368 | 9.93 | 719,453 | 705,583 |
| Florida | 221,825 | 26,996,884 | 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 | 1,232,684 | 42,534,235 | 0.07 | 615,826 | 6,447,207 | 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 | 35,200 | 70 | 70 | 2,279 | 0.06 | 35 | 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 | 338,388 | 3,481,069 | 10.29 | 708,508 | 700,352 |
| Mississippi | 2,897,920 | 643,339,470 | 1,313,798 | 1,286,680 | 47,340,314 | 0.07 | 634,083 | 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 | 55,059 | 9.84 | 19,377 | 20,275 |
| Nevada | 26 | 9,000 | 18 | 18 | 1,179 | 0.13 | 9 | 50 | 5.56 | | |
| North Carolina | 1,007,020 | 216,506,930 | 459,707 | 433,014 | 15,606,952 | 0.07 | 205,999 | 2,290,771 | 11.12 | 473,165 | 440,400 |
| Oklahoma | 240,678 | 36,006,020 | 70,675 | 72,012 | 2,217,119 | 0.06 | 20,207 | 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 | 6,960,367 | 1,292,404,967 | 2,506,212 | 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 |

[1] Not including 166,861 tons sold with fiber before ginning.

[2] 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. |
| The United States | 1,418,584 | 24,275,101 | 9,434,345 | 1,324,996 | 9,174,348 | 497 | 1,715 | 25,340 | 253 | 92,224 | [1]516,388,260 | 498 | 259 |
| North Atlantic division | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Atlantic division | 448,171 | 6,842,489 | 2,573,749 | 418,547 | 2,634,045 | 480 | 265 | 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 | 23,280,080 | 523 | |
| South Central division | 965,682 | 17,386,807 | 6,834,756 | 904,707 | 6,529,209 | 503 | 1,450 | 22,222 | 254 | 59,882 | 396,748,760 | 506 | 260 |
| Western division | 26 | 56 | 38 | | | | | | | 23 | 32,500 | | |

**A.—Upland Cotton.**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,390,505 | 23,957,656 | 9,359,538 | 1,304,304 | 9,089,276 | 497 | 1,715 | 25,340 | 253 | 84,880 | 499,001,460 | 498 | 259 |
| Alabama | 192,388 | 3,202,135 | 1,093,697 | 185,199 | 1,078,634 | 495 | 345 | 3,449 | 265 | 6,844 | 41,647,890 | 495 | 276 |
| Arizona | 8 | 20 | 15 | | | | | | | 8 | 22,600 | | |
| Arkansas | 118,697 | 1,641,855 | 705,928 | 108,689 | 678,264 | 499 | 267 | 5,041 | 255 | 9,747 | 43,629,690 | 502 | 263 |
| Florida | 7,955 | 99,038 | 29,881 | 7,507 | 29,805 | 493 | | | | 447 | 717,220 | 492 | |
| Georgia | 171,999 | 3,343,083 | 1,188,337 | 169,379 | 1,217,618 | 483 | 224 | 2,977 | 249 | 2,446 | 16,699,050 | 482 | 256 |

[1] Equivalent to 335,019 commercial bales.

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 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. |
| 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 | 135 | 1,343 | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 39,700 | 471 | ..... |
| Louisiana | 88,328 | 1,376,254 | 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 | 258 |
| Missouri | 4,691 | 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 | 438,022 | 471 | 36 | 67 | 247 | 10,709 | 81,530,320 | 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 | 235,008 | 38,832 | 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 | 89,283,160 | 517 | 256 |
| Utah | 4 | 10 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 400 | ..... | ..... |
| Virginia | 4,761 | 25,724 | 10,332 | 2,481 | 7,232 | 468 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,259 | 5,337,750 | 467 | ..... |

**B.—Sea-Island Cotton.**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 28,079 | 317,445 | 74,807 | 20,692 | [1]85,072 | [1]385 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,385 | 17,386,800 | [2]388 | ..... |
| 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 | 336 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,051 | 2,801,110 | 347 | ..... |

[1] Sea-island bales.

[2] Sea-island bales as reported by ginners.

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 | 2,330,086 | 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 [1] | 10 | 442,065 | 1.8 | 97.8 | 11 | 70,078 | 0.3 | 98.4 | 12 | 35,000 | 0.2 | 97.8 |
| Oklahoma [2] | 11 | 240,678 | 1.0 | 98.8 | 15 | 1,109 | (3) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 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 | (3) | ..... | 14 | 2,629 | (3) | ..... | 14 | 2,667 | (3) | ..... |
| Kansas | 16 | 153 | (3) | ..... | 16 | 731 | (3) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nevada | 17 | 26 | (3) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arizona | 18 | 20 | (3) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah | 19 | 10 | (3) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

[1] In 1890 and 1880 the cotton crop was reported by special agents. No reports for other crops prior to 1900.

[2] Included in Indian territory prior to 1890.

[3] 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 1899, 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 | ..... | 9,534,707 | 100.0 | ..... | ..... | 7,472,511 | 100.0 | ..... | ..... | 5,755,359 | 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 | 508,509 | 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[1] | 10 | 154,850 | 1.6 | 98.2 | 11 | 34,115 | 0.5 | 98.9 | 13 | 17,000 | 0.3 | 98.3 |
| Oklahoma[2] | 11 | 70,675 | 0.7 | 98.9 | 15 | 425 | (3) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Florida | 12 | 61,856 | 0.7 | 99.6 | 10 | 57,928 | 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 | 5,375 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12 | 19,595 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Kentucky | 15 | 1,369 | (3) | ..... | 14 | 873 | (3) | ..... | 14 | 1,367 | (3) | ..... |
| Kansas | 16 | 70 | (3) | ..... | 16 | 212 | (3) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nevada | 17 | 18 | (3) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arizona | 18 | 15 | (3) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah | 19 | 5 | (3) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| 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 | 564,938 | 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 | 420,482 | 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 | 367,393 | 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 | 73,845 | 3.0 | 90.1 |
| Tennessee | 8 | 181,842 | 6.0 | 98.6 | 8 | 296,464 | 5.5 | 97.8 | 5 | 194,532 | 7.9 | 98.0 |
| Indian Territory[1] | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oklahoma[2] | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 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 | (3) | ..... | 12 | 12,727 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 11 | 3,947 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Kentucky | 12 | 1,080 | (3) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 758 | (3) | ..... |
| Kansas | 16 | 7 | (3) | ..... | 14 | 61 | (3) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nevada | 14 | 106 | (3) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arizona | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah | 15 | 22 | (3) | ..... | 13 | 136 | (3) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Other states | ..... | [4]504 | (3) | ..... | ..... | [5]1,501 | (3) | ..... | ..... | [6]14 | (3) | ..... |

[1] In 1890 and 1880 the cotton crop was reported by special agents. No reports for other crops prior to 1900.
[2] Included in Indian territory prior to 1890.
[3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[4] In addition to states named, in 1870 Illinois produced 465 bales; California, 34 bales; Indiana, 3 bales; West Virginia, 2 bales.
[5] In 1860 Illinois produced 1,482 bales; New Mexico, 19 bales.
[6] In 1850 Indiana produced 14 bales.

TABLE 6.—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 | 49,095 | 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 | 14,103 |
| Mississippi | 186,999 | 2,897,920 | 1,286,680 | 63,334 | 855,154 | 358,035 | 4,831 | 70,412 | 27,977 |
| Missouri | 4,691 | 45,596 | 25,732 | 1,821 | 13,486 | 7,361 | 326 | 3,590 | 1,987 |
| Nevada | 14 | 26 | 18 | 12 | 23 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| North Carolina | 105,766 | 1,007,020 | 433,014 | 47,339 | 409,184 | 182,662 | 7,962 | 70,304 | 28,717 |
| Oklahoma | 16,316 | 240,678 | 72,012 | 10,393 | 143,176 | 42,239 | 1,091 | 18,136 | 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 | 2,029 | 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 | 5,399 | 597 | 30,178 | 10,917 | 68,436 | 1,317,557 | 499,813 | 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 | 766 | 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 | 64,531 | 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 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| 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 | 1,663 | 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 | 69,275 | 29,876 | 19,808 | 484,322 | 184,297 | 128,103 | 3,170,511 | 1,177,412 |
| Utah | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Virginia | 25 | 144 | 57 | 32 | 381 | 172 | 1,161 | 5,453 | 2,095 | 1,243 | 6,323 | 2,555 |

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF FARMS OF WHITE 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 | 849,554 | 14,616,543 | 5,712,938 | 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 | 385,634 | 40,873 | 476,665 | 180,709 | 5,707 | 67,629 | 26,611 |
| Florida | 9,797 | 116,143 | 28,668 | 7,203 | 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 | 64,070 | 23,090 |
| Indian Territory | 20,767 | 378,198 | 129,984 | 1,133 | 19,946 | 7,244 | 151 | 3,339 | 1,188 |
| Kansas | 7 | 73 | 24 | 3 | 19 | 6 | 4 | 54 | 18 |
| Kentucky | 174 | 2,261 | 1,323 | 64 | 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 | 980,358 | 429,081 | 46,013 | 604,475 | 259,893 | 2,387 | 28,806 | 12,398 |
| Missouri | 4,601 | 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 | 40,567 | 365,327 | 165,496 | 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 | 121,143 |
| 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 | 788 | 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 | 20,923 | 16,552 | 7,896 | 138,736 | 70,557 | 20,817 | 218,734 | 86,968 |
| 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 | 167,466 | 31,268 | 470,299 | 174,845 |
| Indian Territory | 28 | 578 | 210 | 34 | 726 | 251 | 5,793 | 104,965 | 35,433 | 13,628 | 248,644 | 85,658 |
| Kansas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kentucky | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 210 | 134 | 48 | 942 | 570 | 43 | 464 | 232 |
| Louisiana | 231 | 2,874 | 1,307 | 369 | 30,515 | 18,540 | 5,116 | 86,178 | 50,989 | 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 | 148,919 | 64,272 |
| Missouri | 35 | 307 | 196 | 7 | 141 | 70 | 1,716 | 21,119 | 12,450 | 629 | 5,166 | 2,805 |
| Nevada | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Carolina | 627 | 5,309 | 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 | 26,579 | 8,606 | 2,422 | 39,432 | 11,927 |
| South Carolina | 338 | 6,089 | 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 | 36,992 | 8,338 | 63,579 | 23,804 |
| Texas | 1,303 | 36,180 | 12,165 | 811 | 66,586 | 28,761 | 13,004 | 334,552 | 127,515 | 95,957 | 2,497,171 | 930,389 |
| Utah | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Virginia | 12 | 92 | 40 | 24 | 304 | 137 | 317 | 1,649 | 717 | 408 | 2,836 | 1,218 |

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 | 8,822 | 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 | 857,599 | 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 | 17,166 | 2,531 | 20,226 | 7,642 |
| 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 | 235,232 | 4,212,283 | 1,606,925 | 220,386 | 3,759,411 | 1,503,331 |
| Alabama | 114 | 2,521 | 717 | 56 | 1,924 | 677 | 53,160 | 1,038,578 | 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 | 33,263 | 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 | 24,389 | 351,915 | 186,610 |
| Mississippi | 130 | 2,493 | 909 | 64 | 1,094 | 414 | 48,914 | 908,611 | 412,683 | 42,904 | 713,079 | 328,972 |
| Missouri | | | | | | | 130 | 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 | 5,864 | 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 | 36,202 |
| Texas | 108 | 2,768 | 995 | 57 | 2,739 | 1,114 | 6,804 | 149,770 | 56,782 | 32,146 | 673,340 | 247,923 |
| Utah | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Virginia | 13 | 52 | 17 | 8 | 77 | 35 | 844 | 3,804 | 1,378 | 835 | 3,487 | 1,337 |

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 | 1,075,134 | 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 | 62 | 1,591 | 8,884 | 4,130 | 14,336 | 120,945 | 62,481 |
| Florida | 18,996 | 221,825 | 53,994 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 386 | 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 | 68 | 29 |
| Louisiana | 88,328 | 1,376,254 | 699,521 | 86 | 150 | 109 | 2,534 | 12,694 | 8,425 | 15,820 | 152,778 | 96,081 |
| Mississippi | 186,999 | 2,897,920 | 1,286,680 | 121 | 243 | 110 | 3,962 | 21,677 | 10,067 | 20,045 | 297,770 | 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 | 433,014 | 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 | 14,693 | 87,079 | 32,798 |
| Tennessee | 53,405 | 623,137 | 235,008 | 42 | 90 | 35 | 703 | 2,683 | 1,051 | 5,941 | 40,691 | 15,535 |
| Texas | 284,037 | 6,960,367 | 2,584,810 | 107 | 270 | 80 | 1,988 | 12,706 | 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 | 343,934 | 42,844 | 814,082 | 269,650 | 32,345 | 585,965 | 203,939 | 11,093 | 237,172 | 88,434 |
| Arizona | 5 | 16 | 11 | | | | 2 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Arkansas | 41,691 | 534,215 | 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 | 4,452 |
| Georgia | 62,912 | 975,282 | 330,710 | 45,191 | 872,285 | 307,270 | 34,864 | 742,965 | 256,604 | 16,384 | 359,226 | 122,241 |
| Indian Territory | 11,593 | 167,732 | 57,103 | 6,400 | 140,417 | 48,698 | 2,813 | 70,118 | 23,922 | 764 | 21,033 | 7,320 |
| Kansas | 6 | 76 | 41 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 43 | 14 |
| Kentucky | 41 | 555 | 295 | 38 | 454 | 243 | 39 | 593 | 319 | 21 | 516 | 329 |
| Louisiana | 36,813 | 531,153 | 283,545 | 13,747 | 220,590 | 101,832 | 11,282 | 184,026 | 75,891 | 3,537 | 70,889 | 30,459 |
| Mississippi | 75,435 | 1,152,127 | 535,478 | 32,908 | 621,004 | 250,089 | 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 | 27,356 | 245,869 | 100,369 | 21,636 | 211,507 | 88,712 | 8,362 | 101,187 | 45,961 |
| Oklahoma | 1,182 | 16,404 | 5,065 | 2,781 | 39,490 | 11,900 | 10,516 | 153,056 | 45,327 | 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 | 736,036 | 308,599 | 7,509 | 546,933 | 241,857 |
| Alabama | 8,267 | 212,390 | 76,634 | 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 | 1,028 | 17,605 | 5,204 | 260 | 7,313 | 1,944 | 95 | 8,654 | 2,013 |
| Georgia | 9,866 | 281,820 | 103,577 | 3,348 | 131,667 | 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 | 37,903 | 1,060 | 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 | 104 | 36 |
| South Carolina | 5,591 | 163,314 | 76,163 | 1,962 | 78,362 | 38,457 | 704 | 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 | 32 | 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. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Fiber. | | Average gross weight of square bales. | 500-pound bales. | Average gross weight of square bales. |
| | | Commercial bales. | 500-pound bales. | | | |
| Alabama | 3,202,135 | 1,106,840 | 1,093,697 | 495 | 1,078,619 | 495 |
| Autauga | 44,048 | 14,449 | 14,348 | 502 | 13,210 | 507 |
| Baldwin | 1,098 | 535 | 531 | 495 | 511 | 502 |
| Barbour | 98,743 | 29,995 | 29,395 | 490 | 32,503 | 499 |
| Bibb | 16,706 | 6,528 | 6,585 | 501 | 6,515 | 506 |
| Blount | 32,656 | 11,597 | 11,449 | 493 | 11,295 | 494 |
| Bullock | 103,537 | 31,774 | 31,774 | 500 | 33,161 | 500 |
| Butler | 54,543 | 21,488 | 21,147 | 495 | 18,273 | 505 |
| Calhoun | 31,795 | 11,764 | 11,554 | 490 | 13,585 | 489 |
| Chambers | 88,758 | 30,838 | 30,676 | 497 | 34,015 | 498 |
| Cherokee | 32,485 | 13,232 | 12,767 | 482 | 14,072 | 485 |
| Chilton | 25,801 | 9,013 | 9,932 | 501 | 10,085 | 503 |
| Choctaw | 34,801 | 13,143 | 13,091 | 498 | 12,192 | 500 |
| Clarke | 42,380 | 16,594 | 16,594 | 500 | 13,123 | 500 |
| Clay | 26,430 | 11,053 | 10,459 | 473 | 10,301 | 473 |
| Cleburne | 15,057 | 5,575 | 5,035 | 451 | 4,948 | 449 |
| Coffee | 42,468 | 16,941 | 16,747 | 494 | 18,409 | 494 |
| Colbert | 31,678 | 10,021 | 9,234 | 495 | 9,284 | 506 |
| Conecuh | 25,282 | 9,802 | 9,801 | 500 | 9,085 | 501 |
| Coosa | 31,344 | 11,722 | 11,370 | 485 | 11,868 | 484 |
| Covington | 16,980 | 6,204 | 5,969 | 481 | 6,119 | 485 |
| Crenshaw | 47,320 | 19,101 | 18,909 | 495 | 17,953 | 500 |
| Cullman | 24,531 | 9,524 | 9,374 | 492 | 8,135 | 489 |
| Dale | 48,521 | 18,639 | 17,868 | 480 | 16,070 | 473 |
| Dallas | 156,810 | 48,273 | 48,273 | 500 | 43,503 | 496 |
| Dekalb | 23,307 | 10,197 | 9,860 | 483 | 9,915 | 479 |
| Elmore | 47,851 | 18,749 | 18,458 | 492 | 16,862 | 492 |
| Escambia | 2,693 | 1,136 | 1,131 | 498 | 547 | 506 |
| Etowah | 29,620 | 12,058 | 11,651 | 483 | 10,667 | 482 |
| Fayette | 23,311 | 9,391 | 9,128 | 485 | 7,684 | 487 |
| Franklin | 18,113 | 6,047 | 6,047 | 500 | 6,553 | 504 |
| Geneva | 28,382 | 10,241 | 9,813 | 480 | 9,287 | 484 |
| Greene | 79,404 | 24,017 | 23,681 | 493 | 20,664 | 492 |
| Hale | 93,643 | 28,934 | 28,645 | 495 | 27,430 | 497 |
| Henry | 77,137 | 27,489 | 27,281 | 496 | 26,068 | 496 |
| Jackson | 15,685 | 5,582 | 5,602 | 502 | 5,166 | 497 |
| Jefferson | 18,224 | 7,031 | 7,044 | 501 | 7,324 | 501 |
| Lamar | 28,011 | 10,252 | 10,118 | 493 | 11,502 | 491 |
| Lauderdale | 29,326 | 9,858 | 9,708 | 492 | 9,432 | 493 |
| Lawrence | 39,956 | 12,451 | 12,541 | 504 | 13,314 | 504 |
| Lee | 69,104 | 22,666 | 22,431 | 495 | 23,084 | 492 |
| Limestone | 49,599 | 14,831 | 14,887 | 502 | 13,538 | 509 |
| Lowndes | 128,358 | 40,558 | 39,839 | 495 | 36,478 | 501 |
| Macon | 69,441 | 20,661 | 20,434 | 495 | 21,245 | 497 |
| Madison | 70,037 | 20,684 | 20,842 | 504 | 15,824 | 505 |
| Marengo | 107,979 | 39,000 | 38,392 | 494 | 32,911 | 492 |
| Marion | 16,751 | 6,287 | 6,309 | 502 | 5,832 | 502 |
| Marshall | 37,630 | 13,724 | 13,318 | 485 | 13,284 | 481 |
| Mobile | 201 | 116 | 116 | 498 | 360 | 500 |
| Monroe | 43,443 | 16,999 | 17,101 | 503 | 18,476 | 537 |
| Montgomery | 133,660 | 39,013 | 39,202 | 504 | 41,183 | 505 |
| Morgan | 28,058 | 9,195 | 9,313 | 508 | 10,370 | 503 |
| Perry | 90,049 | 29,203 | 29,690 | 505 | 31,566 | 509 |
| Pickens | 65,726 | 21,485 | 21,485 | 500 | 19,227 | 500 |
| Pike | 81,916 | 34,966 | 34,757 | 497 | 34,927 | 502 |
| Randolph | 43,781 | 18,126 | 17,148 | 473 | 16,866 | 467 |
| Russell | 76,206 | 21,827 | 21,174 | 485 | 23,335 | 492 |
| St. Clair | 22,948 | 9,542 | 9,411 | 493 | 9,408 | 490 |
| Shelby | 25,036 | 10,213 | 10,193 | 499 | 11,604 | 499 |
| Sumter | 97,536 | 31,906 | 31,906 | 500 | 32,892 | 498 |
| Talladega | 60,781 | 21,868 | 21,563 | 493 | 24,478 | 458 |
| Tallapoosa | 65,094 | 25,884 | 24,955 | 481 | 27,188 | 480 |
| Tuscaloosa | 54,303 | 20,196 | 20,041 | 495 | 18,288 | 500 |
| Walker | 22,515 | 4,737 | 4,746 | 501 | 5,200 | 499 |
| Washington | 4,391 | 2,196 | 2,213 | 504 | 1,820 | 508 |
| Wilcox | 97,967 | 35,074 | 35,005 | 499 | 34,725 | 500 |
| Winston | 10,505 | 3,746 | 3,686 | 492 | 4,781 | 495 |
| Arizona | 20 | 15 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mohave | 20 | 15 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arkansas | 1,641,855 | 709,880 | 705,928 | 499 | 705,583 | 502 |
| Arkansas | 18,611 | 6,109 | 6,097 | 499 | 8,057 | 503 |
| Ashley | 39,757 | 20,601 | 19,588 | 498 | 25,037 | 501 |
| Baxter | 7,998 | 2,886 | 2,894 | 502 | 1,922 | 508 |
| Benton | 8 | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Boone | 2,348 | 634 | 635 | 502 | 587 | 502 |
| Bradley | 12,916 | 3,862 | 3,831 | 496 | 4,336 | 497 |
| Calhoun | 11,758 | 3,368 | 3,340 | 495 | 3,815 | 495 |
| Carroll | 86 | 27 | 27 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicot | 38,021 | 23,010 | 22,816 | 498 | 23,859 | 462 |
| Clark | 24,428 | 8,977 | 8,960 | 499 | 10,375 | 502 |
| Clay | 7,373 | 3,684 | 3,689 | 502 | 4,739 | 504 |
| Cleburne | 8,104 | 2,682 | 2,693 | 502 | 3,830 | 498 |
| Cleveland | 16,443 | 4,377 | 4,262 | 486 | 4,687 | 488 |
| Columbia | 50,999 | 14,933 | 14,933 | 500 | 18,216 | 496 |
| Conway | 39,960 | 15,666 | 15,722 | 502 | 14,671 | 505 |
| Craighead | 6,872 | 4,146 | 4,147 | 500 | 4,931 | 504 |
| Crawford | 18,333 | 8,645 | 8,711 | 504 | 9,439 | 506 |
| Crittenden | 40,583 | 24,123 | 23,885 | 495 | 22,773 | 496 |
| Cross | 12,082 | 6,224 | 6,236 | 501 | 4,430 | 503 |
| Dallas | 11,977 | 3,457 | 3,393 | 490 | 4,512 | 492 |
| Desha | 30,867 | 18,608 | 18,867 | 507 | 19,196 | 509 |
| Drew | 42,249 | 15,821 | 15,548 | 490 | 14,955 | 490 |
| Faulkner | 33,338 | 12,011 | 12,195 | 508 | 15,909 | 509 |
| Franklin | 24,188 | 8,278 | 8,340 | 504 | 8,097 | 505 |
| Fulton | 5,818 | 2,122 | 2,125 | 501 | 1,863 | 501 |
| Garland | 1,825 | 589 | 587 | 497 | 681 | 486 |
| Grant | 10,054 | 2,931 | 2,843 | 482 | 2,495 | 482 |
| Greene | 8,589 | 4,020 | 4,032 | 502 | 3,017 | 509 |
| Hempstead | 49,425 | 19,041 | 19,079 | 501 | 16,459 | 501 |
| Hot Spring | 8,567 | 2,769 | 2,788 | 493 | 3,615 | 491 |
| Howard | 23,939 | 8,628 | 8,662 | 502 | 8,696 | 502 |
| Independence | 28,041 | 11,951 | 12,064 | 505 | 13,915 | 505 |
| Izard | 13,182 | 4,527 | 4,535 | 501 | 4,859 | 501 |
| Jackson | 33,425 | 18,026 | 18,168 | 504 | 18,346 | 504 |
| Jefferson | 81,764 | 44,442 | 44,061 | 496 | 43,820 | 507 |
| Johnson | 22,022 | 8,586 | 8,570 | 499 | 7,001 | 499 |
| Lafayette | 19,362 | 9,581 | 9,625 | 497 | 8,185 | 502 |
| Lawrence | 12,661 | 6,425 | 6,460 | 503 | 6,775 | 505 |
| Lee | 48,461 | 24,049 | 24,241 | 504 | 22,017 | 513 |
| Lincoln | 36,308 | 18,324 | 18,207 | 497 | 16,029 | 499 |
| Little River | 26,035 | 12,302 | 12,420 | 505 | 10,804 | 508 |
| Logan | 26,859 | 9,147 | 9,144 | 500 | 9,272 | 506 |
| Lonoke | 54,383 | 24,592 | 24,436 | 497 | 23,172 | 509 |
| Madison | 115 | 49 | 49 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Marion | 7,402 | 2,194 | 2,198 | 501 | 2,091 | 510 |
| Miller | 24,524 | 9,716 | 9,666 | 497 | 9,158 | 500 |
| Mississippi | 34,380 | 22,577 | 22,609 | 501 | 20,566 | 516 |
| Monroe | 35,806 | 16,164 | 15,931 | 493 | 15,171 | 503 |
| Montgomery | 7,065 | 2,000 | 1,976 | 493 | 2,357 | 493 |
| Nevada | 32,070 | 8,988 | 8,848 | 491 | 10,102 | 494 |
| Newton | 1,622 | 482 | 481 | 496 | 578 | 501 |
| Ouachita | 25,103 | 6,098 | 5,978 | 490 | 7,651 | 492 |
| Perry | 11,508 | 4,663 | 4,681 | 502 | 5,549 | 507 |
| Phillips | 60,098 | 29,407 | 29,289 | 498 | 33,560 | 500 |
| Pike | 13,140 | 4,404 | 4,420 | 502 | 5,049 | 504 |
| Poinsett | 3,681 | 1,925 | 1,919 | 498 | 2,344 | 500 |
| Polk | 4,138 | 1,204 | 1,204 | 500 | 1,155 | 497 |
| Pope | 30,511 | 12,604 | 12,746 | 506 | 11,290 | 513 |
| Prairie | 19,210 | 7,978 | 8,005 | 500 | 6,962 | 513 |
| Pulaski | 49,038 | 23,325 | 23,325 | 500 | 20,737 | 501 |
| Randolph | 12,226 | 5,996 | 6,033 | 510 | 3,035 | 512 |
| St. Francis | 35,521 | 17,139 | 17,263 | 504 | 15,202 | 506 |
| Saline | 10,962 | 4,329 | 4,202 | 492 | 3,646 | 502 |
| Scott | 12,235 | 3,548 | 3,548 | 500 | 3,491 | 500 |
| Searcy | 5,666 | 2,193 | 2,193 | 500 | 1,517 | 499 |
| Sebastian | 18,398 | 6,357 | 6,381 | 502 | 6,936 | 508 |
| Sevier | 15,169 | 6,285 | 6,103 | 485 | 7,042 | 501 |
| Sharp | 10,207 | 3,250 | 3,256 | 501 | 3,573 | 499 |
| Stone | 5,629 | 2,160 | 2,146 | 495 | 2,027 | 499 |
| Union | 38,454 | 11,980 | 11,790 | 492 | 12,300 | 495 |
| Van Buren | 9,994 | 2,957 | 2,996 | 510 | 3,201 | 513 |
| Washington | 27 | 10 | 10 | 510 | ..... | ..... |
| White | 25,972 | 9,236 | 9,236 | 500 | 11,495 | 498 |
| Woodruff | 45,141 | 22,488 | 20,713 | 492 | 16,155 | 515 |
| Yell | 31,824 | 13,990 | 13,954 | 499 | 12,299 | 504 |
| Florida | 99,038 | 30,283 | 29,881 | 493 | 25,179 | 492 |
| Alachua | 105 | 30 | 28 | 450 | 694 | 450 |
| Baker | 126 | 42 | 42 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Bradford | 41 | 15 | 14 | 480 | ..... | ..... |
| Calhoun | 529 | 195 | 195 | 500 | 150 | 500 |
| Clay | 206 | 65 | 65 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Columbia | 300 | 82 | 82 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Escambia | 290 | 127 | 127 | 501 | 125 | 500 |
| Gadsden | 4,807 | 1,100 | 1,040 | 444 | 367 | 455 |
| Hamilton | 381 | 90 | 90 | 520 | ..... | ..... |
| Hillsboro | 2 | 1 | 1 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Holmes | 2,308 | 709 | 696 | 490 | 377 | 505 |
| Jackson | 29,082 | 9,262 | 9,231 | 498 | 9,000 | 508 |
| Jefferson | 26,585 | 8,599 | 8,515 | 495 | 5,801 | 489 |
| Lafayette | 13 | 4 | 4 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Leon | 24,791 | 6,601 | 6,440 | 484 | 5,983 | 483 |
| Levy | 8 | 1 | 1 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Liberty | 91 | 37 | 37 | 502 | ..... | ..... |
| Madison | 5,358 | 1,937 | 1,891 | 486 | 1,985 | 476 |
| Marion | 108 | 29 | 29 | 500 | 3 | 500 |
| Nassau | 4 | 1 | 1 | 400 | ..... | ..... |
| Pasco | 16 | 6 | 6 | 488 | ..... | ..... |
| St. John | 10 | 3 | 3 | 488 | ..... | ..... |
| Santa Rosa | 220 | 77 | 75 | 490 | 22 | 464 |
| Sumter | 30 | 7 | 7 | 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. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Fiber. | | Average gross weight of square bales. | 500-pound bales. | Average gross weight of square bales. |
| | | Commercial bales. | 500-pound bales. | | | |
| Florida—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Taylor | 34 | 8 | 7 | 400 | | |
| Wakulla | 172 | 39 | 36 | 460 | 18 | 450 |
| Walton | 1,167 | 493 | 482 | 488 | 496 | 499 |
| Washington | 2,254 | 723 | 736 | 512 | 649 | 508 |
| Georgia | 3,343,083 | 1,231,722 | 1,188,337 | 483 | 1,185,530 | 482 |
| Appling | 394 | 125 | 120 | 475 | 257 | 480 |
| Baker | 16,395 | 4,642 | 4,522 | 487 | 3,938 | 487 |
| Baldwin | 29,421 | 9,827 | 9,325 | 478 | 9,666 | 478 |
| Banks | 19,945 | 8,528 | 7,486 | 439 | 7,915 | 450 |
| Bartow | 30,306 | 13,095 | 12,817 | 490 | 12,540 | 490 |
| Berrien | 2,265 | 925 | 853 | 468 | 1,055 | 462 |
| Bibb | 21,247 | 6,881 | 6,791 | 493 | 6,476 | 493 |
| Brooks | 16,096 | 7,164 | 7,151 | 499 | 6,364 | 499 |
| Bryan | 587 | 257 | 218 | 421 | 191 | 421 |
| Bulloch | 5,250 | 2,283 | 2,158 | 455 | 1,743 | 455 |
| Burke | 99,883 | 45,219 | 44,427 | 493 | 44,129 | 493 |
| Butts | 31,698 | 10,726 | 10,705 | 499 | 14,369 | 498 |
| Calhoun | 26,148 | 9,426 | 9,302 | 492 | 9,312 | 492 |
| Camden | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Campbell | 19,014 | 7,610 | 7,490 | 492 | 9,192 | 478 |
| Carroll | 52,883 | 24,948 | 23,341 | 463 | 25,747 | 463 |
| Catoosa | 1,422 | 635 | 540 | 418 | 680 | 420 |
| Charlton | 48 | 17 | 16 | 400 | | |
| Chatham | 31 | 10 | 10 | 500 | | |
| Chattahoochee | 14,438 | 5,780 | 5,699 | 493 | 4,970 | 493 |
| Chattooga | 13,938 | 6,243 | 5,829 | 462 | 6,451 | 456 |
| Cherokee | 14,887 | 6,785 | 5,950 | 438 | 5,922 | 438 |
| Clarke | 16,614 | 4,229 | 3,760 | 444 | 3,119 | 441 |
| Clay | 26,944 | 9,233 | 9,252 | 501 | 9,360 | 501 |
| Clayton | 18,915 | 8,158 | 7,928 | 486 | 7,851 | 486 |
| Clinch | 14 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| Cobb | 27,062 | 12,943 | 11,542 | 445 | 13,379 | 447 |
| Coffee | 203 | 71 | 74 | 500 | 19 | 500 |
| Colquitt | 5,783 | 2,291 | 2,038 | 443 | 1,586 | 443 |
| Columbia | 36,733 | 10,557 | 10,077 | 480 | 9,134 | 488 |
| Coweta | 67,427 | 27,037 | 26,877 | 497 | 23,700 | 492 |
| Crawford | 28,315 | 9,543 | 9,486 | 497 | 7,177 | 501 |
| Dade | 8 | 3 | 3 | 500 | | |
| Dawson | 3,167 | 1,325 | 1,172 | 440 | 1,123 | 433 |
| Decatur | 21,632 | 6,570 | 6,443 | 490 | 4,460 | 490 |
| Dekalb | 18,914 | 7,997 | 7,437 | 464 | 6,370 | 456 |
| Dodge | 29,244 | 10,234 | 10,253 | 501 | 10,705 | 499 |
| Dooly | 52,904 | 18,786 | 18,714 | 498 | 18,465 | 497 |
| Dougherty | 29,589 | 9,768 | 9,171 | 467 | 13,121 | 459 |
| Douglas | 16,316 | 7,395 | 6,662 | 449 | 7,384 | 456 |
| Early | 29,742 | 9,935 | 10,012 | 504 | 6,352 | 504 |
| Echols | 54 | 17 | 17 | 500 | | |
| Effingham | 1,054 | 574 | 566 | 492 | 422 | 492 |
| Elbert | 49,441 | 15,737 | 13,526 | 429 | 12,688 | 429 |
| Emanuel | 25,725 | 11,068 | 10,267 | 463 | 8,820 | 463 |
| Fayette | 29,199 | 11,942 | 11,946 | 501 | 9,476 | 501 |
| Floyd | 31,300 | 12,785 | 12,237 | 478 | 10,787 | 477 |
| Forsyth | 17,454 | 7,901 | 6,789 | 429 | 6,389 | 429 |
| Franklin | 36,474 | 14,130 | 13,070 | 461 | 12,809 | 458 |
| Fulton | 4,178 | 1,647 | 1,489 | 445 | 1,398 | 436 |
| Gilmer | 404 | 130 | 120 | 447 | | |
| Glascock | 11,702 | 4,122 | 4,097 | 497 | 3,870 | 497 |
| Glynn | 9 | 2 | 2 | 480 | | |
| Gordon | 15,991 | 6,778 | 6,460 | 476 | 6,292 | 476 |
| Greene | 42,776 | 10,360 | 10,338 | 499 | 11,563 | 499 |
| Gwinnett | 40,846 | 17,673 | 15,782 | 446 | 15,736 | 446 |
| Habersham | 3,463 | 1,362 | 1,239 | 445 | 1,278 | 445 |
| Hall | 19,735 | 7,651 | 7,219 | 437 | 8,378 | 437 |
| Hancock | 45,204 | 14,827 | 14,250 | 480 | 13,719 | 480 |
| Haralson | 11,849 | 5,389 | 4,682 | 431 | 4,817 | 430 |
| Harris | 52,618 | 19,676 | 19,422 | 496 | 22,008 | 496 |
| Hart | 37,059 | 12,822 | 11,631 | 452 | 11,261 | 452 |
| Heard | 30,441 | 12,895 | 12,490 | 484 | 12,996 | 484 |
| Henry | 53,092 | 22,691 | 22,104 | 487 | 19,408 | 487 |
| Houston | 62,022 | 20,597 | 20,480 | 497 | 20,727 | 499 |
| Irwin | 6,406 | 2,919 | 2,831 | 485 | 1,835 | 486 |
| Jackson | 54,553 | 21,035 | 18,712 | 444 | 20,379 | 446 |
| Jasper | 46,516 | 13,597 | 13,489 | 496 | 15,189 | 496 |
| Jefferson | 41,014 | 16,709 | 16,100 | 480 | 19,887 | 469 |
| Johnson | 28,052 | 11,090 | 10,795 | 483 | 8,016 | 481 |
| Jones | 35,474 | 10,774 | 10,474 | 486 | 11,105 | 503 |
| Laurens | 58,201 | 21,982 | 21,852 | 497 | 21,208 | 490 |
| Lee | 36,853 | 11,407 | 10,931 | 479 | 8,195 | 473 |
| Liberty | 246 | 81 | 80 | 483 | 28 | 483 |
| Lincoln | 15,939 | 5,450 | 5,401 | 496 | 5,053 | 492 |
| Lowndes | 412 | 160 | 143 | 444 | 100 | 444 |
| Lumpkin | 402 | 104 | 89 | 408 | 58 | 388 |
| McDuffie | 24,020 | 7,201 | 7,102 | 494 | 7,678 | 494 |
| McIntosh | 10 | 4 | 4 | 490 | | |
| Macon | 35,704 | 13,805 | 13,722 | 497 | 16,761 | 501 |
| Madison | 31,727 | 11,896 | 10,765 | 448 | 10,259 | 448 |
| Marion | 29,885 | 10,616 | 10,221 | 482 | 9,336 | 482 |
| Meriwether | 73,850 | 28,677 | 28,563 | 498 | 22,401 | 499 |
| Miller | 8,281 | 2,855 | 2,842 | 504 | 2,048 | 504 |
| Milton | 12,542 | 6,174 | 5,339 | 482 | 5,447 | 425 |
| Mitchell | 27,842 | 9,673 | 9,559 | 494 | 7,771 | 494 |
| Monroe | 55,099 | 17,527 | 17,388 | 496 | 18,348 | 490 |
| Montgomery | 12,406 | 5,060 | 4,691 | 462 | 4,488 | 462 |
| Morgan | 50,626 | 15,303 | 14,530 | 487 | 15,637 | 494 |
| Murray | 7,061 | 2,579 | 2,398 | 464 | 2,346 | 464 |
| Muscogee | 17,118 | 6,345 | 6,295 | 496 | 6,989 | 496 |
| Newton | 46,372 | 13,536 | 13,374 | 494 | 14,037 | 489 |
| Oconee | 24,686 | 5,779 | 5,507 | 476 | 6,992 | 476 |
| Oglethorpe | 57,605 | 16,368 | 15,113 | 460 | 17,859 | 463 |
| Paulding | 20,883 | 10,372 | 9,376 | 450 | 8,181 | 447 |
| Pickens | 4,009 | 1,402 | 1,250 | 441 | 1,634 | 441 |
| Pierce | 139 | 47 | 47 | 500 | | |
| Pike | 42,174 | 14,057 | 14,003 | 498 | 14,211 | 498 |
| Polk | 20,590 | 9,333 | 8,915 | 477 | 8,163 | 461 |
| Pulaski | 43,598 | 15,715 | 15,406 | 494 | 15,813 | 501 |
| Putnam | 36,071 | 9,088 | 8,947 | 492 | 9,384 | 488 |
| Quitman | 17,039 | 5,242 | 5,242 | 500 | 6,184 | 495 |
| Randolph | 51,191 | 18,356 | 18,248 | 497 | 18,330 | 491 |
| Richmond | 8,520 | 3,867 | 3,784 | 489 | 3,784 | 495 |
| Rockdale | 16,457 | 6,113 | 6,018 | 492 | 7,230 | 491 |
| Sehley | 16,113 | 5,791 | 5,711 | 493 | 5,683 | 493 |
| Screven | 36,767 | 18,570 | 17,828 | 480 | 16,646 | 471 |
| Spalding | 25,393 | 9,041 | 8,970 | 496 | 11,365 | 499 |
| Stewart | 44,082 | 16,768 | 16,702 | 498 | 17,687 | 495 |
| Sumter | 64,036 | 24,128 | 23,843 | 494 | 24,890 | 495 |
| Talbot | 28,887 | 8,860 | 8,654 | 488 | 8,467 | 476 |
| Taliaferro | 20,047 | 6,044 | 5,993 | 496 | 6,176 | 495 |
| Tattnall | 2,340 | 815 | 729 | 445 | 849 | 445 |
| Taylor | 19,106 | 7,018 | 6,989 | 498 | 8,309 | 496 |
| Telfair | 7,248 | 3,289 | 3,149 | 478 | 2,258 | 486 |
| Terrell | 55,183 | 22,788 | 22,742 | 499 | 25,585 | 497 |
| Thomas | 28,790 | 10,705 | 10,252 | 478 | 10,458 | 479 |
| Troup | 52,399 | 20,312 | 20,271 | 499 | 21,433 | 498 |
| Twiggs | 27,838 | 9,580 | 9,254 | 483 | 9,149 | 482 |
| Union | 16 | 6 | 5 | 450 | | |
| Upson | 31,193 | 9,521 | 9,427 | 495 | 9,661 | 495 |
| Walker | 7,038 | 3,119 | 2,751 | 430 | 3,267 | 450 |
| Walton | 55,174 | 18,444 | 18,031 | 487 | 19,053 | 484 |
| Ware | 113 | 43 | 38 | 396 | | |
| Warren | 30,266 | 9,456 | 9,456 | 500 | 9,338 | 500 |
| Washington | 81,714 | 33,653 | 31,885 | 488 | 28,644 | 488 |
| Wayne | 79 | 25 | 25 | 495 | 109 | 495 |
| Webster | 18,910 | 6,760 | 6,694 | 495 | 4,001 | 486 |
| White | 617 | 215 | 192 | 413 | 120 | 400 |
| Whitfield | 6,886 | 2,867 | 2,582 | 447 | 1,717 | 441 |
| Wilcox | 10,153 | 4,154 | 4,138 | 498 | 3,848 | 504 |
| Wilkes | 52,136 | 15,867 | 15,560 | 490 | 15,507 | 488 |
| Wilkinson | 31,083 | 11,369 | 10,965 | 482 | 9,692 | 481 |
| Worth | 26,178 | 10,382 | 10,048 | 486 | 10,088 | 492 |
| Indian Territory | 442,065 | 154,850 | 155,729 | 503 | 143,608 | 508 |
| Cherokee[1] | 58,627 | 31,678 | 31,625 | 498 | 20,594 | 503 |
| Chickasaw[1] | 263,140 | 74,383 | 74,520 | 501 | 72,275 | 505 |
| Choctaw[1] | 90,366 | 34,317 | 34,369 | 501 | 30,796 | 509 |
| Creek[1] | 27,454 | 13,841 | 14,576 | 502 | 19,793 | 525 |
| Quapaw and Peoria[2] | 35 | 23 | 23 | | | |
| Seminole[1] | 2,441 | 606 | 614 | 523 | 150 | 597 |
| Seneca and Wyandotte.[2] | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Kansas | 153 | 70 | 70 | 500 | 121 | 500 |
| Chautauqua | 45 | 12 | 12 | 500 | | |
| Montgomery | 108 | 58 | 58 | 500 | 121 | 500 |
| Kentucky | 2,396 | 1,369 | 1,371 | 500 | 79 | 471 |
| Allen | 1 | [3] | [3] | | | |
| Bell | 1 | [3] | [3] | | | |
| Butler | 1 | [3] | [3] | | | |
| Carlisle | 32 | 11 | 11 | 500 | | |
| Clay | 1 | [3] | [3] | | | |
| Clinton | 4 | 3 | 3 | 440 | | |
| Crittenden | 2 | 2 | 2 | 500 | | |
| Cumberland | 1 | [3] | [3] | | | |
| Floyd | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Fulton | 2,324 | 1,845 | 1,847 | 500 | 60 | 500 |

[1] Indian nation.

[2] Indian reservation.

[3] 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. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Fiber. | | Average gross weight of square bales. | 500-pound bales. | Average gross weight of square bales. |
| | | Commercial bales. | 500-pound bales. | | | |
| Kentucky—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Graves | | | | | 19 | 400 |
| Grayson | 1 | 1 | 1 | 500 | | |
| Jackson | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Johnson | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Laurel | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Lawrence | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Livingston | 11 | 4 | 4 | 471 | | |
| Magoffin | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Marshall | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Martin | 1 | 1 | 1 | 450 | | |
| Metcalfe | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Morgan | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Owsley | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Pulaski | 3 | 1 | 1 | 500 | | |
| Warren | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Wolfe | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Louisiana | 1,376,254 | 709,041 | 699,521 | 493 | 700,352 | 499 |
| Acadia | 9,599 | 4,060 | 3,933 | 484 | 4,944 | 489 |
| Ascension | 7,834 | 5,334 | 5,439 | 510 | 4,976 | 497 |
| Avoyelles | 49,761 | 39,436 | 39,749 | 504 | 39,718 | 515 |
| Bienville | 38,793 | 10,766 | 10,560 | 489 | 11,636 | 494 |
| Bossier | 61,319 | 29,764 | 29,880 | 502 | 27,287 | 511 |
| Caddo | 75,210 | 29,259 | 29,259 | 500 | 30,592 | 507 |
| Calcasieu | 3,117 | 1,464 | 1,392 | 465 | 754 | 457 |
| Caldwell | 9,601 | 4,937 | 4,583 | 465 | 3,261 | 476 |
| Cameron | 3,563 | 2,393 | 2,401 | 508 | 646 | 520 |
| Catahoula | 19,896 | 13,749 | 12,553 | 456 | 12,005 | 462 |
| Claiborne | 67,707 | 20,223 | 19,626 | 485 | 19,718 | 486 |
| Concordia | 35,111 | 28,751 | 27,799 | 485 | 24,084 | 500 |
| De Soto | 59,273 | 16,657 | 16,536 | 496 | 13,910 | 497 |
| East Baton Rouge | 37,849 | 21,891 | 20,241 | 461 | 21,128 | 474 |
| East Carroll | 20,494 | 19,917 | 19,917 | 500 | 19,223 | 507 |
| East Feliciana | 46,721 | 22,185 | 20,612 | 464 | 21,752 | 464 |
| Franklin | 13,904 | 7,781 | 7,509 | 483 | 6,772 | 489 |
| Grant | 14,575 | 8,200 | 7,989 | 487 | 8,639 | 499 |
| Iberia | 7,121 | 3,948 | 3,943 | 499 | 3,509 | 515 |
| Iberville | 5,460 | 4,901 | 4,862 | 496 | 4,204 | 507 |
| Jackson | 22,104 | 6,600 | 6,294 | 476 | 6,350 | 475 |
| Jefferson | 2 | 1 | 1 | 500 | | |
| Lafayette | 26,835 | 12,811 | 12,829 | 501 | 14,486 | 505 |
| Lincoln | 36,204 | 10,805 | 10,620 | 491 | 11,027 | 495 |
| Livingston | 5,004 | 2,521 | 2,305 | 452 | 2,923 | 471 |
| Madison | 30,742 | 15,686 | 15,779 | 503 | 14,400 | 504 |
| Morehouse | 49,014 | 28,655 | 28,484 | 497 | 32,165 | 495 |
| Natchitoches | 55,803 | 31,577 | 31,515 | 499 | 28,350 | 503 |
| Orleans | 10 | 3 | 3 | 500 | | |
| Ouachita | 36,973 | 21,037 | 20,786 | 494 | 22,232 | 495 |
| Pointe Coupee | 48,305 | 40,310 | 40,515 | 503 | 42,682 | 512 |
| Rapides | 46,880 | 38,444 | 39,162 | 510 | 38,156 | 510 |
| Red River | 31,354 | 15,067 | 15,038 | 499 | 15,283 | 507 |
| Richland | 26,282 | 13,160 | 13,160 | 500 | 13,210 | 505 |
| Sabine | 23,967 | 10,249 | 10,229 | 499 | 10,453 | 501 |
| St. Helena | 17,266 | 6,885 | 6,654 | 483 | 6,068 | 479 |
| St. Landry | 78,369 | 42,036 | 41,293 | 491 | 43,951 | 491 |
| St. Martin | 16,803 | 10,529 | 10,572 | 503 | 9,606 | 505 |
| St. Tammany | 1,702 | 785 | 732 | 461 | 1,048 | 461 |
| Tangipahoa | 8,249 | 3,289 | 3,231 | 491 | 4,071 | 495 |
| Tensas | 46,232 | 30,049 | 30,517 | 508 | 34,041 | 530 |
| Union | 44,260 | 13,265 | 12,897 | 486 | 12,242 | 494 |
| Vermilion | 18,009 | 5,765 | 5,831 | 515 | 3,701 | 515 |
| Vernon | 4,447 | 1,451 | 1,399 | 479 | 1,473 | 493 |
| Washington | 18,314 | 7,683 | 7,419 | 482 | 8,967 | 482 |
| Webster | 27,950 | 8,565 | 8,379 | 488 | 8,813 | 494 |
| West Baton Rouge | 7,685 | 6,978 | 6,900 | 494 | 8,062 | 494 |
| West Carroll | 7,507 | 4,698 | 4,679 | 498 | 3,546 | 503 |
| West Feliciana | 34,869 | 19,745 | 18,924 | 479 | 18,776 | 479 |
| Winn | 15,705 | 4,776 | 4,590 | 479 | 5,518 | 480 |
| Mississippi | 2,897,920 | 1,813,798 | 1,286,680 | 491 | 1,237,666 | 499 |
| Adams | 41,970 | 25,556 | 23,520 | 460 | 22,600 | 475 |
| Alcorn | 16,646 | 5,315 | 5,325 | 501 | 5,229 | 501 |
| Amite | 48,179 | 21,895 | 21,413 | 489 | 21,057 | 493 |
| Attala | 50,751 | 19,795 | 19,452 | 491 | 18,591 | 492 |
| Benton | 22,620 | 8,045 | 7,966 | 495 | 7,383 | 499 |
| Bolivar | 90,413 | 57,091 | 57,967 | 509 | 55,463 | 514 |
| Calhoun | 26,848 | 11,241 | 11,135 | 495 | 9,444 | 500 |
| Carroll | 45,010 | 20,113 | 19,668 | 489 | 19,600 | 494 |
| Chickasaw | 43,665 | 15,768 | 15,862 | 503 | 15,194 | 516 |
| Choctaw | 19,798 | 8,325 | 8,370 | 503 | 8,170 | 504 |
| Claiborne | 43,272 | 21,226 | 18,690 | 440 | 12,156 | 459 |
| Clarke | 23,944 | 9,711 | 9,659 | 497 | 10,116 | 503 |
| Clay | 45,484 | 15,752 | 15,909 | 505 | 16,595 | 516 |
| Coahoma | 67,107 | 42,857 | 42,857 | 500 | 43,167 | 508 |
| Copiah | 57,250 | 25,570 | 24,909 | 486 | 24,761 | 491 |
| Covington | 17,928 | 7,624 | 7,320 | 480 | 6,912 | 477 |
| De Soto | 62,383 | 24,519 | 24,327 | 496 | 24,197 | 499 |
| Franklin | 26,370 | 13,060 | 12,539 | 480 | 12,830 | 481 |
| Greene | 254 | 104 | 102 | 490 | 175 | 500 |
| Grenada | 30,172 | 12,397 | 11,707 | 485 | 14,890 | 492 |
| Hancock | 41 | 15 | 15 | 495 | 180 | 500 |
| Harrison | 89 | 37 | 37 | 500 | | |
| Hinds | 103,353 | 43,843 | 41,283 | 480 | 41,021 | 493 |
| Holmes | 80,775 | 37,032 | 37,032 | 500 | 37,328 | 505 |
| Issaquena | 26,587 | 17,827 | 17,764 | 498 | 17,525 | 505 |
| Itawamba | 18,554 | 6,929 | 7,002 | 506 | 4,981 | 504 |
| Jackson | 3 | 2 | 2 | 510 | 3 | 525 |
| Jasper | 27,830 | 11,916 | 11,874 | 498 | 11,187 | 500 |
| Jefferson | 53,900 | 29,053 | 27,256 | 458 | 26,817 | 476 |
| Jones | 11,714 | 6,025 | 5,891 | 488 | 6,995 | 484 |
| Kemper | 47,808 | 17,464 | 17,464 | 500 | 15,997 | 502 |
| Lafayette | 40,329 | 17,623 | 17,209 | 487 | 15,852 | 492 |
| Lauderdale | 43,588 | 16,760 | 16,496 | 490 | 14,952 | 497 |
| Lawrence | 32,389 | 12,913 | 12,144 | 470 | 11,891 | 478 |
| Leake | 34,204 | 13,556 | 13,227 | 487 | 13,293 | 489 |
| Lee | 38,725 | 16,283 | 16,471 | 506 | 16,771 | 513 |
| Leflore | 65,878 | 39,133 | 39,133 | 500 | 39,470 | 502 |
| Lincoln | 23,010 | 10,840 | 10,626 | 490 | 11,454 | 496 |
| Lowndes | 64,972 | 20,768 | 20,592 | 495 | 20,907 | 500 |
| Madison | 70,277 | 26,852 | 26,692 | 497 | 26,682 | 504 |
| Marion | 14,262 | 6,048 | 5,875 | 485 | 4,823 | 477 |
| Marshall | 68,224 | 23,267 | 22,359 | 480 | 22,270 | 488 |
| Monroe | 76,001 | 25,376 | 25,813 | 509 | 26,035 | 517 |
| Montgomery | 30,384 | 12,469 | 11,534 | 480 | 11,911 | 485 |
| Neshoba | 26,562 | 9,430 | 9,197 | 487 | 7,690 | 488 |
| Newton | 36,391 | 14,929 | 14,459 | 483 | 16,362 | 495 |
| Noxubee | 83,892 | 23,928 | 23,908 | 500 | 23,843 | 502 |
| Oktibbeha | 36,946 | 13,929 | 13,350 | 501 | 12,442 | 505 |
| Panola | 72,544 | 27,698 | 26,522 | 480 | 27,198 | 482 |
| Pearl River | 412 | 199 | 194 | 485 | 166 | 485 |
| Perry | 2,780 | 1,467 | 1,422 | 483 | 1,252 | 487 |
| Pike | 32,170 | 11,551 | 11,095 | 478 | 9,590 | 485 |
| Pontotoc | 32,763 | 13,443 | 13,319 | 495 | 12,756 | 506 |
| Prentiss | 24,201 | 8,928 | 8,960 | 502 | 10,247 | 507 |
| Quitman | 12,232 | 8,507 | 8,507 | 500 | 6,384 | 506 |
| Rankin | 36,247 | 15,276 | 14,981 | 490 | 14,228 | 498 |
| Scott | 21,561 | 9,354 | 8,184 | 490 | 8,194 | 491 |
| Sharkey | 38,830 | 23,465 | 24,647 | 526 | 23,474 | 544 |
| Simpson | 21,798 | 9,631 | 9,059 | 470 | 8,742 | 476 |
| Smith | 21,109 | 9,302 | 8,820 | 470 | 8,643 | 477 |
| Sunflower | 30,242 | 17,675 | 17,812 | 504 | 18,009 | 514 |
| Tallahatchie | 44,457 | 25,002 | 23,525 | 490 | 23,515 | 502 |
| Tate | 55,292 | 21,701 | 21,701 | 500 | 17,184 | 500 |
| Tippah | 19,749 | 6,774 | 6,799 | 502 | 7,485 | 506 |
| Tishomingo | 10,566 | 3,506 | 3,506 | 500 | 3,744 | 503 |
| Tunica | 56,841 | 36,126 | 36,126 | 500 | 24,716 | 507 |
| Union | 26,882 | 10,486 | 10,477 | 500 | 9,204 | 503 |
| Warren | 47,347 | 28,670 | 26,388 | 460 | 23,201 | 487 |
| Washington | 105,072 | 68,588 | 70,688 | 516 | 69,132 | 538 |
| Wayne | 10,784 | 4,061 | 4,091 | 504 | 4,913 | 510 |
| Webster | 20,784 | 8,453 | 7,964 | 475 | 8,966 | 471 |
| Wilkinson | 40,767 | 22,183 | 20,022 | 450 | 16,508 | 469 |
| Winston | 20,083 | 11,889 | 11,772 | 495 | 10,782 | 502 |
| Yalobusha | 32,502 | 14,528 | 13,706 | 485 | 14,388 | 490 |
| Yazoo | 114,153 | 55,224 | 53,021 | 480 | 47,834 | 484 |
| Missouri | 45,596 | 25,576 | 25,732 | 503 | 20,275 | 523 |
| Barry | 38 | 19 | 19 | 500 | | |
| Bollinger | 42 | 23 | 23 | 500 | | |
| Butler | 1,226 | 486 | 489 | 490 | 136 | 500 |
| Camden | 3 | 1 | 1 | 500 | | |
| Cape Girardeau | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Christian | 6 | 3 | 3 | 500 | | |
| Dallas | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Dent | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Douglas | 6 | 2 | 2 | 500 | | |
| Dunklin | 25,663 | 16,013 | 16,114 | 515 | 13,660 | 526 |
| Howell | 345 | 124 | 125 | 505 | 197 | 512 |
| Laclede | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| McDonald | 8 | 3 | 3 | 500 | | |
| Madison | 2 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Mississippi | 27 | 11 | 11 | 500 | 12 | 500 |
| New Madrid | 3,290 | 1,600 | 1,602 | 530 | 1,831 | 542 |
| Oregon | 597 | 200 | 203 | 514 | 78 | 517 |
| Ozark | 2,592 | 665 | 667 | 501 | 610 | 500 |
| Pemiscot | 5,990 | 4,034 | 4,084 | 515 | 1,442 | 517 |
| Polk | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Pulaski | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Ripley | 375 | 136 | 137 | 505 | 358 | 508 |
| Shannon | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |

[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. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Fiber. | | Average gross weight of square bales. | 500-pound bales. | Average gross weight of square bales. |
| | | Commercial bales. | 500-pound bales. | | | |
| Missouri—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Stoddard | 4,034 | 1,805 | 1,805 | 500 | 1,393 | 502 |
| Stone | 20 | 6 | 6 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Taney | 1,282 | 430 | 432 | 512 | 558 | 514 |
| Texas | 40 | 15 | 15 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Wayne | 1 | (1) | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wright | 2 | (1) | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nevada | 26 | 18 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lincoln | 26 | 18 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Carolina | 1,007,020 | 459,707 | 433,014 | 471 | 440,400 | 466 |
| Alamance | 1,266 | 525 | 494 | 490 | 590 | 491 |
| Alexander | 2,229 | 828 | 747 | 425 | 755 | 420 |
| Anson | 40,091 | 17,507 | 17,135 | 489 | 18,666 | 488 |
| Beaufort | 9,033 | 4,134 | 3,940 | 473 | 3,485 | 481 |
| Bertie | 14,411 | 7,406 | 7,355 | 496 | 6,506 | 496 |
| Bladen | 6,928 | 2,788 | 2,734 | 488 | 2,999 | 491 |
| Brunswick | 1,004 | 431 | 430 | 497 | 253 | 500 |
| Burke | 229 | 75 | 71 | 446 | 202 | 450 |
| Cabarrus | 22,126 | 8,039 | 7,681 | 474 | 7,569 | 462 |
| Caldwell | 110 | 36 | 36 | 480 | 6 | 400 |
| Camden | 3,060 | 1,392 | 1,394 | 502 | 1,011 | 505 |
| Carteret | 1,408 | 514 | 514 | 495 | 595 | 496 |
| Caswell | 1 | (1) | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Catawba | 10,505 | 3,636 | 3,369 | 461 | 4,018 | 443 |
| Chatham | 12,329 | 6,742 | 6,028 | 429 | 5,724 | 425 |
| Chowan | 4,769 | 2,513 | 2,494 | 496 | 2,065 | 500 |
| Cleveland | 33,721 | 11,790 | 11,192 | 472 | 11,309 | 458 |
| Columbus | 7,306 | 2,959 | 2,939 | 495 | 2,505 | 504 |
| Craven | 6,332 | 2,646 | 2,561 | 481 | 4,076 | 480 |
| Cumberland | 15,559 | 7,350 | 6,756 | 455 | 7,970 | 463 |
| Currituck | 1,210 | 516 | 518 | 514 | 593 | 513 |
| Davidson | 3,512 | 1,405 | 1,327 | 460 | 1,295 | 474 |
| Davie | 3,414 | 1,213 | 1,147 | 450 | 758 | 451 |
| Duplin | 9,225 | 3,972 | 3,829 | 477 | 4,845 | 475 |
| Durham | 3,363 | 1,354 | 1,226 | 436 | 1,145 | 434 |
| Edgecombe | 30,835 | 19,050 | 17,171 | 434 | 13,699 | 438 |
| Forsyth | 4 | 1 | 1 | 400 | 9 | 400 |
| Franklin | 20,618 | 9,463 | 8,494 | 445 | 9,831 | 452 |
| Gaston | 20,521 | 7,313 | 6,570 | 445 | 6,577 | 440 |
| Gates | 3,251 | 1,052 | 1,046 | 497 | 1,470 | 496 |
| Granville | 3,879 | 1,521 | 1,357 | 481 | 1,333 | 488 |
| Greene | 16,237 | 8,048 | 7,703 | 481 | 7,283 | 486 |
| Guilford | 854 | 320 | 319 | 440 | 276 | 251 |
| Halifax | 34,794 | 17,783 | 16,643 | 458 | 14,587 | 465 |
| Harnett | 15,266 | 6,491 | 5,864 | 442 | 5,614 | 448 |
| Hertford | 8,527 | 4,459 | 4,377 | 490 | 3,973 | 498 |
| Hyde | 2,049 | 256 | 255 | 487 | 135 | 484 |
| Iredell | 22,998 | 8,585 | 7,964 | 455 | 10,127 | 463 |
| Johnston | 41,950 | 20,466 | 18,502 | 449 | 17,836 | 460 |
| Jones | 11,624 | 5,459 | 5,315 | 487 | 3,548 | 481 |
| Lenoir | 15,273 | 7,313 | 7,246 | 495 | 7,155 | 500 |
| Lincoln | 14,145 | 5,124 | 4,642 | 447 | 5,107 | 441 |
| McDowell | 87 | 29 | 28 | 466 | ..... | ..... |
| Macon | 1 | (1) | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Martin | 8,614 | 4,551 | 4,496 | 493 | 3,603 | 495 |
| Mecklenburg | 66,434 | 24,248 | 23,444 | 483 | 21,790 | 478 |
| Montgomery | 8,475 | 3,572 | 3,303 | 455 | 5,044 | 458 |
| Moore | 9,462 | 3,840 | 3,405 | 430 | 4,434 | 439 |
| Nash | 13,602 | 7,369 | 6,512 | 435 | 8,795 | 432 |
| New Hanover | 3 | 2 | 2 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Northampton | 24,506 | 10,877 | 10,713 | 491 | 11,350 | 491 |
| Onslow | 4,937 | 2,295 | 2,270 | 494 | 2,298 | 492 |
| Orange | 3,646 | 1,542 | 1,499 | 446 | 1,636 | 424 |
| Pamlico | 3,614 | 1,301 | 1,291 | 495 | 1,267 | 497 |
| Pasquotank | 2,762 | 1,328 | 1,307 | 486 | 1,094 | 503 |
| Pender | 1,254 | 524 | 514 | 478 | 776 | 469 |
| Perquimans | 7,292 | 4,087 | 4,087 | 500 | 3,251 | 504 |
| Pitt | 25,497 | 13,582 | 13,208 | 485 | 13,948 | 482 |
| Polk | 2,559 | 1,054 | 960 | 451 | 896 | 448 |
| Randolph | 1,424 | 518 | 510 | 426 | 448 | 400 |
| Richmond | 22,909 | 11,689 | 11,261 | 481 | 23,609 | 493 |
| Robeson | 52,490 | 27,157 | 26,362 | 485 | 28,269 | 490 |
| Rockingham | 1 | (1) | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rowan | 18,171 | 7,470 | 7,116 | 471 | 8,791 | 465 |
| Rutherford | 18,175 | 6,628 | 6,061 | 453 | 4,698 | 446 |
| Sampson | 20,054 | 8,862 | 8,364 | 469 | 8,881 | 466 |
| Scotland | 25,780 | 16,089 | 16,061 | 499 | ..... | ..... |
| Stanly | 11,791 | 5,057 | 4,782 | 457 | 5,308 | 449 |
| Stokes | 2 | 1 | 1 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Surry | 1 | (1) | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Swain | 1 | 1 | 1 | 480 | ..... | ..... |
| Transylvania | 1 | (1) | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tyrrell | 1,122 | 458 | 458 | 492 | 707 | 491 |

| COUNTIES. | REPORTED BY FARMERS. | | | | REPORTED BY GINNERS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Fiber. | | Average gross weight of square bales. | 500-pound bales. | Average gross weight of square bales. |
| | | Commercial bales. | 500-pound bales. | | | |
| North Carolina—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Union | 45,157 | 17,903 | 16,548 | 461 | 22,950 | 453 |
| Vance | 6,024 | 2,116 | 2,018 | 461 | 2,325 | 457 |
| Wake | 48,926 | 24,280 | 21,103 | 431 | 19,581 | 433 |
| Warren | 18,275 | 7,264 | 6,761 | 457 | 6,058 | 455 |
| Washington | 3,767 | 1,677 | 1,672 | 498 | 1,837 | 493 |
| Wayne | 34,319 | 17,189 | 16,577 | 480 | 18,571 | 471 |
| Wilkes | 14 | 4 | 4 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Wilson | 18,699 | 11,453 | 10,397 | 447 | 10,606 | 455 |
| Yadkin | 46 | 17 | 17 | 500 | 16 | 400 |
| Oklahoma | 240,678 | 70,675 | 72,012 | 509 | 71,983 | 518 |
| Blaine | 675 | 224 | 224 | 500 | 559 | ..... |
| Canadian | 287 | 101 | 102 | 515 | ..... | ..... |
| Cleveland | 24,565 | 7,049 | 6,924 | 490 | 7,826 | 500 |
| Custer | 2,730 | 687 | 690 | 504 | 1,377 | 500 |
| Dewey | 997 | 319 | 317 | 495 | 200 | 500 |
| Garfield | 467 | 117 | 117 | 507 | ..... | ..... |
| Grant | 16 | 5 | 5 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Greer | 22,748 | 5,864 | 5,755 | 490 | 4,231 | 499 |
| Kingfisher | 2,600 | 647 | 644 | 494 | 1,359 | 497 |
| Lincoln | 60,215 | 18,745 | 19,014 | 510 | 13,326 | 514 |
| Logan | 18,162 | 5,228 | 5,229 | 500 | 5,286 | 502 |
| Noble | 1,780 | 562 | 562 | 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Oklahoma | 16,888 | 4,693 | 4,716 | 503 | 4,213 | 506 |
| Pawnee | 5,762 | 1,925 | 1,946 | 535 | 2,131 | 541 |
| Payne | 18,189 | 5,840 | 5,906 | 510 | 4,810 | 515 |
| Pottawatomie | 49,559 | 15,001 | 16,200 | 545 | 22,839 | 552 |
| Roger Mills | 620 | 140 | 140 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Washita | 13,702 | 3,318 | 3,307 | 497 | 2,722 | 504 |
| Woods | 834 | 199 | 203 | 500 | 104 | 635 |
| Woodward | 10 | 3 | 3 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Osage and Kaw[2] | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wichita, Kiowa, and Comanche.[2] | 20 | 7 | 7 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| South Carolina | 2,050,179 | 872,213 | 837,378 | 480 | 831,381 | 491 |
| Abbeville | 94,001 | 30,213 | 28,121 | 465 | 26,490 | 472 |
| Aiken | 63,127 | 29,676 | 28,233 | 475 | 25,044 | 466 |
| Anderson | 123,992 | 43,366 | 41,679 | 480 | 38,456 | 485 |
| Bamberg | 38,102 | 17,912 | 17,807 | 497 | 17,817 | 505 |
| Barnwell | 88,307 | 35,858 | 35,927 | 501 | 38,048 | 507 |
| Beaufort | 7,656 | 2,879 | 2,809 | 465 | 2,115 | 468 |
| Berkeley | 21,224 | 9,982 | 9,591 | 470 | 11,060 | 467 |
| Charleston | 427 | 188 | 185 | 475 | ..... | ..... |
| Cherokee | 32,583 | 11,912 | 11,329 | 475 | 9,700 | 468 |
| Chester | 64,663 | 21,934 | 20,462 | 466 | 19,133 | 462 |
| Chesterfield | 30,897 | 14,002 | 13,546 | 483 | 13,919 | 490 |
| Clarendon | 45,660 | 23,642 | 24,092 | 510 | 22,512 | 515 |
| Colleton | 18,090 | 8,057 | 7,866 | 487 | 8,099 | 495 |
| Darlington | 55,951 | 28,832 | 28,778 | 499 | 29,462 | 498 |
| Dorchester | 11,473 | 6,301 | 6,043 | 479 | 6,234 | 475 |
| Edgefield | 58,366 | 20,960 | 20,262 | 483 | 19,804 | 479 |
| Fairfield | 75,918 | 24,305 | 23,833 | 490 | 21,613 | 487 |
| Florence | 37,966 | 17,707 | 17,640 | 498 | 18,991 | 496 |
| Georgetown | 1,690 | 689 | 670 | 482 | 1,296 | 496 |
| Greenville | 69,718 | 26,535 | 24,391 | 458 | 24,645 | 460 |
| Greenwood | 70,601 | 28,655 | 21,888 | 462 | 26,987 | 468 |
| Hampton | 28,830 | 13,207 | 13,207 | 500 | 15,028 | 509 |
| Horry | 12,426 | 5,679 | 5,598 | 492 | 5,194 | 496 |
| Kershaw | 44,703 | 18,474 | 18,109 | 490 | 17,458 | 492 |
| Lancaster | 49,646 | 20,584 | 19,151 | 463 | 18,576 | 463 |
| Laurens | 105,364 | 40,442 | 37,321 | 461 | 35,888 | 454 |
| Lexington | 32,904 | 13,637 | 12,502 | 454 | 13,024 | 454 |
| Marion | 54,776 | 31,488 | 29,947 | 475 | 27,685 | 478 |
| Marlboro | 57,491 | 38,574 | 37,881 | 490 | 38,467 | 491 |
| Newberry | 58,429 | 23,921 | 22,225 | 464 | 24,240 | 465 |
| Oconee | 25,612 | 10,148 | 9,523 | 466 | 9,972 | 466 |
| Orangeburg | 117,735 | 65,433 | 62,309 | 475 | 62,071 | 476 |
| Pickens | 28,964 | 12,577 | 11,407 | 452 | 10,320 | 456 |
| Richland | 35,182 | 14,378 | 14,213 | 494 | 12,605 | 501 |
| Saluda | 40,761 | 17,520 | 16,530 | 471 | 13,497 | 461 |
| Spartanburg | 87,594 | 35,390 | 33,485 | 472 | 33,747 | 459 |
| Sumter | 93,598 | 48,485 | 48,485 | 500 | 51,404 | 507 |
| Union | 53,783 | 18,417 | 17,286 | 469 | 17,052 | 467 |
| Williamsburg | 41,067 | 18,631 | 18,428 | 494 | 20,818 | 492 |
| York | 75,815 | 26,669 | 24,610 | 460 | 23,910 | 459 |
| Catawba[2] | 32 | 9 | 9 | 491 | ..... | ..... |
| Tennessee | 623,137 | 234,592 | 235,008 | 501 | 211,641 | 510 |
| Anderson | 3 | 2 | 2 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Bedford | 233 | 78 | 78 | 468 | 46 | 468 |
| Benton | 1,582 | 428 | 428 | 505 | 336 | 505 |

[1] Less than 1 bale.

[2] Indian reservation.

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. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Fiber. | | Average gross weight of square bales. | 500-pound bales. | Average gross weight of square bales. |
| | | Commercial bales. | 500-pound bales. | | | |
| Tennessee—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Bledsoe | | | | | 4 | |
| Blount | 23 | 8 | 7 | 454 | | |
| Bradley | 685 | 255 | 231 | 445 | 251 | 441 |
| Campbell | 21 | 8 | 8 | 500 | | |
| Cannon | 18 | 6 | 5 | 450 | 24 | 500 |
| Carroll | 20,165 | 6,532 | 6,571 | 509 | 6,215 | 513 |
| Chester | 11,233 | 3,998 | 3,985 | 498 | 3,771 | 500 |
| Claiborne | 5 | 2 | 2 | 450 | | |
| Clay | 33 | 11 | 11 | 510 | | |
| Cocke | 23 | 9 | 9 | 450 | | |
| Coffee | 12 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Crockett | 17,648 | 6,264 | 6,335 | 507 | 5,949 | 515 |
| Davidson | 18 | 5 | 4 | 450 | | |
| Decatur | 4,485 | 1,704 | 1,688 | 486 | 1,176 | 487 |
| Dekalb | 10 | 6 | 6 | 465 | 4 | 500 |
| Dickson | 1 | 1 | 1 | 500 | 6 | 500 |
| Dyer | 14,032 | 8,524 | 8,526 | 501 | 8,039 | 523 |
| Fayette | 81,701 | 25,978 | 25,881 | 498 | 21,864 | 507 |
| Fentress | 16 | 7 | 7 | 455 | | |
| Franklin | 102 | 29 | 29 | 500 | | |
| Gibson | 24,528 | 8,714 | 8,864 | 519 | 7,546 | 520 |
| Giles | 16,465 | 6,142 | 6,122 | 498 | 5,785 | 501 |
| Grainger | 7 | 2 | 2 | 460 | | |
| Hamilton | 40 | 12 | 12 | 500 | 17 | 500 |
| Hancock | 1 | 1 | 1 | 480 | | |
| Hardeman | 40,678 | 13,221 | 13,197 | 499 | 10,700 | 500 |
| Hardin | 13,014 | 4,624 | 4,623 | 500 | 4,648 | 510 |
| Hawkins | 1 | 1 | 1 | 480 | | |
| Haywood | 45,498 | 15,914 | 15,914 | 500 | 17,098 | 498 |
| Henderson | 16,676 | 5,764 | 5,749 | 498 | 4,723 | 502 |
| Henry | 4,862 | 1,342 | 1,342 | 500 | 668 | 508 |
| Hickman | 22 | 10 | 10 | 485 | 36 | 500 |
| Humphreys | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Jackson | 8 | 3 | 3 | 500 | 2 | 500 |
| James | 108 | 37 | 37 | 490 | 5 | 500 |
| Jefferson | 2 | 1 | 1 | 500 | | |
| Knox | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Lake | 18,247 | 12,894 | 12,967 | 510 | 14,657 | 542 |
| Lauderdale | 35,889 | 15,872 | 15,929 | 504 | 12,004 | 505 |
| Lawrence | 811 | 113 | 113 | 500 | 371 | 500 |
| Lincoln | 7,398 | 2,816 | 2,804 | 497 | 2,199 | 501 |
| Loudon | 3 | 2 | 2 | 500 | | |
| McMinn | 1,446 | 391 | 391 | 492 | 425 | 490 |
| McNairy | 20,772 | 7,419 | 7,506 | 507 | 7,125 | 509 |
| Macon | 4 | 2 | 2 | 480 | | |
| Madison | 37,898 | 12,444 | 12,488 | 502 | 12,480 | 516 |
| Marion | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Marshall | 299 | 85 | 85 | 493 | 295 | 500 |
| Maury | 498 | 180 | 174 | 480 | 293 | 500 |
| Meigs | 6 | 5 | 5 | 510 | 3 | 500 |
| Monroe | 253 | 78 | 78 | 400 | 3 | 500 |
| Moore | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Morgan | 11 | 3 | 3 | 500 | | |
| Obion | 1,726 | 1,032 | 1,032 | 500 | 867 | 500 |
| Overton | 27 | 12 | 12 | 490 | 2 | 500 |
| Perry | 223 | 116 | 116 | 500 | 198 | 459 |
| Pickett | 18 | 10 | 10 | 476 | | |
| Polk | 3,099 | 1,045 | 981 | 464 | 710 | 456 |
| Putnam | 12 | 5 | 5 | 481 | | |
| Rhea | 3 | 1 | 1 | 400 | | |
| Roane | 8 | 3 | 3 | 520 | | |
| Rutherford | 12,494 | 4,148 | 4,102 | 486 | 3,193 | 506 |
| Scott | 2 | 1 | 1 | 500 | | |
| Sequatchie | 2 | 1 | 1 | 470 | | |
| Sevier | 23 | 7 | 7 | 506 | 6 | 500 |
| Shelby | 102,197 | 39,039 | 39,175 | 502 | 35,454 | 511 |
| Smith | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Sullivan | 8 | 6 | 6 | 500 | | |
| Sumner | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Tipton | 59,890 | 25,506 | 25,604 | 502 | 19,762 | 508 |
| Union | 45 | 17 | 17 | 512 | | |
| Van Buren | 45 | 10 | 10 | 500 | | |
| Warren | 94 | 41 | 41 | 510 | 100 | 500 |
| Washington | 1 | (1) | (1) | | | |
| Wayne | 666 | 201 | 201 | 500 | 350 | 500 |
| Weakley | 5,471 | 1,904 | 1,904 | 500 | 1,648 | 524 |
| White | 18 | 7 | 7 | 490 | 8 | 500 |
| Williamson | 103 | 29 | 29 | 471 | 35 | 550 |
| Wilson | 21 | 5 | 5 | 500 | | |
| Texas | 6,960,367 | 2,506,212 | 2,584,810 | 516 | 2,699,018 | 517 |
| Anderson | 51,690 | 16,574 | 16,950 | 512 | 16,826 | 514 |
| Angelina | 12,095 | 5,355 | 5,354 | 500 | 3,838 | 484 |
| Aransas | 53 | 47 | 42 | 450 | | |
| Archer | 2,150 | 376 | 377 | 502 | 141 | 525 |
| Armstrong | 15 | 4 | 4 | 500 | | |
| Atascosa | 18,552 | 3,715 | 3,799 | 512 | 3,999 | 516 |
| Austin | 58,925 | 24,212 | 26,087 | 540 | 31,744 | 543 |
| Bandera | 4,086 | 1,228 | 1,251 | 510 | 1,206 | 516 |
| Bastrop | 91,157 | 41,030 | 41,730 | 525 | 40,261 | 526 |
| Baylor | 3,065 | 596 | 602 | 505 | 466 | 517 |
| Bee | 14,409 | 4,177 | 4,340 | 520 | 4,784 | 525 |
| Bell | 145,784 | 53,272 | 56,560 | 534 | 55,754 | 535 |
| Bexar | 42,485 | 9,948 | 10,329 | 521 | 8,886 | 529 |
| Blanco | 10,375 | 3,846 | 9,921 | 510 | 3,951 | 522 |
| Borden | 137 | 32 | 32 | 506 | | |
| Bosque | 50,616 | 12,053 | 12,193 | 506 | 11,736 | 507 |
| Bowie | 41,160 | 15,772 | 15,753 | 500 | 16,826 | 505 |
| Brazoria | 12,996 | 5,923 | 5,923 | 500 | 6,888 | 513 |
| Brazos | 49,213 | 18,358 | 19,011 | 518 | 22,069 | 519 |
| Briscoe | 8 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Brown | 45,680 | 11,426 | 11,638 | 510 | 12,619 | 511 |
| Burleson | 51,062 | 23,055 | 25,243 | 548 | 25,194 | 547 |
| Burnet | 22,349 | 6,803 | 6,987 | 515 | 7,788 | 513 |
| Caldwell | 90,164 | 42,202 | 42,660 | 516 | 47,473 | 521 |
| Calhoun | 3,595 | 1,167 | 1,185 | 512 | 1,477 | 527 |
| Callahan | 27,389 | 7,582 | 7,640 | 504 | 7,716 | 508 |
| Cameron | 529 | 101 | 101 | 500 | | |
| Camp | 22,445 | 7,164 | 7,039 | 492 | 7,607 | 500 |
| Carson | 5 | 2 | 2 | 500 | | |
| Cass | 52,219 | 15,277 | 15,189 | 497 | 15,343 | 499 |
| Castro | 72 | 43 | 43 | 500 | | |
| Chambers | 505 | 295 | 296 | 501 | | |
| Cherokee | 53,186 | 16,586 | 16,649 | 502 | 15,300 | 504 |
| Childress | 1,002 | 284 | 289 | 513 | 255 | 500 |
| Clay | 18,935 | 3,779 | 3,774 | 500 | 3,346 | 500 |
| Coke | 6,694 | 1,605 | 1,620 | 505 | 1,345 | 510 |
| Coleman | 36,291 | 7,540 | 7,766 | 516 | 8,089 | 520 |
| Collin | 110,451 | 49,786 | 50,762 | 510 | 49,077 | 510 |
| Collingsworth | 345 | 53 | 53 | 501 | | |
| Colorado | 69,893 | 30,783 | 32,924 | 535 | 30,923 | 533 |
| Comal | 19,750 | 7,857 | 8,171 | 521 | 11,997 | 531 |
| Comanche | 88,728 | 23,598 | 24,224 | 515 | 23,707 | 512 |
| Concho | 591 | 150 | 151 | 515 | 42 | 525 |
| Cooke | 54,923 | 11,332 | 11,415 | 504 | 11,905 | 510 |
| Coryell | 66,771 | 17,865 | 18,189 | 510 | 20,702 | 510 |
| Cottle | 749 | 197 | 203 | 515 | 173 | 525 |
| Crosby | 103 | 49 | 49 | 500 | | |
| Dallas | 92,028 | 37,226 | 37,440 | 503 | 41,012 | 504 |
| Deaf Smith | 30 | 10 | 10 | 500 | | |
| Delta | 49,298 | 21,209 | 21,705 | 517 | 24,705 | 518 |
| Denton | 62,717 | 17,482 | 17,746 | 508 | 20,381 | 510 |
| Dewitt | 53,354 | 23,825 | 24,000 | 504 | 23,440 | 503 |
| Dickens | 400 | 73 | 74 | 509 | | |
| Donley | 14 | 4 | 4 | 460 | | |
| Duval | 2,424 | 638 | 638 | 493 | 853 | 521 |
| Eastland | 57,805 | 14,967 | 14,985 | 501 | 15,611 | 502 |
| Edwards | 309 | 69 | 72 | 522 | 4 | 500 |
| Ellis | 197,828 | 87,055 | 91,298 | 526 | 80,639 | 526 |
| Erath | 93,350 | 24,852 | 25,478 | 513 | 21,211 | 514 |
| Falls | 152,398 | 56,707 | 59,894 | 529 | 48,416 | 530 |
| Fannin | 156,065 | 62,180 | 64,367 | 518 | 59,802 | 519 |
| Fayette | 118,686 | 62,395 | 66,334 | 532 | 73,238 | 532 |
| Fisher | 6,901 | 1,280 | 1,279 | 501 | 745 | 500 |
| Floyd | 16 | 3 | 3 | 500 | | |
| Foard | 1,982 | 398 | 399 | 502 | 408 | 510 |
| Fort Bend | 25,199 | 9,944 | 10,073 | 507 | 8,256 | 508 |
| Franklin | 13,632 | 7,045 | 7,058 | 501 | 8,659 | 508 |
| Freestone | 72,694 | 22,185 | 22,695 | 512 | 20,138 | 511 |
| Frio | 13,764 | 2,561 | 2,616 | 511 | 2,590 | 522 |
| Galveston | 172 | 82 | 84 | 510 | 761 | 479 |
| Garza | 5 | 4 | 4 | 530 | | |
| Gillespie | 13,885 | 5,641 | 5,856 | 520 | 6,383 | 525 |
| Goliad | 17,743 | 7,679 | 7,911 | 517 | 7,435 | 517 |
| Gonzales | 103,253 | 41,176 | 43,120 | 524 | 44,131 | 523 |
| Gray | 12 | 4 | 4 | 500 | | |
| Grayson | 114,077 | 39,891 | 40,202 | 504 | 40,871 | 503 |
| Gregg | 18,954 | 4,744 | 4,735 | 499 | 6,194 | 481 |
| Grimes | 75,786 | 29,899 | 30,899 | 516 | 26,541 | 516 |
| Guadalupe | 100,673 | 37,463 | 38,960 | 520 | 28,114 | 522 |
| Hall | 891 | 101 | 98 | 482 | 113 | 500 |
| Hamilton | 47,474 | 11,665 | 12,014 | 516 | 15,070 | 516 |
| Hardeman | 1,450 | 385 | 424 | 558 | 1,335 | 500 |
| Hardin | 493 | 183 | 176 | 471 | 83 | 464 |
| Harris | 13,587 | 6,404 | 6,666 | 527 | 5,859 | 580 |
| Harrison | 72,678 | 19,147 | 19,002 | 496 | 19,663 | 501 |
| Haskell | 3,674 | 668 | 669 | 501 | 830 | 500 |
| Hays | 47,362 | 23,301 | 24,369 | 523 | 23,737 | 523 |
| Hemphill | | | | | 40 | 500 |
| Henderson | 48,692 | 18,987 | 19,057 | 502 | 16,093 | 506 |
| Hidalgo | 1,332 | 568 | 568 | 500 | | |
| Hill | 153,528 | 54,020 | 57,513 | 536 | 59,070 | 530 |
| Hood | 28,213 | 8,630 | 8,615 | 499 | 7,941 | 499 |
| Hopkins | 67,183 | 21,928 | 22,012 | 502 | 24,710 | 503 |
| Houston | 64,027 | 27,004 | 27,619 | 512 | 26,154 | 510 |
| Howard | 452 | 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. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Fiber. | | Average gross weight of square bales. | 500-pound bales. | Average gross weight of square bales. |
| | | Commercial bales. | 500-pound bales. | | | |
| Texas—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Hunt | 132,364 | 52,050 | 53,891 | 518 | 50,317 | 513 |
| Hutchinson | 29 | 4 | 4 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Irion | 26 | 10 | 10 | 485 | ..... | ..... |
| Jack | 22,491 | 4,197 | 4,197 | 500 | 3,172 | 502 |
| Jackson | 12,961 | 3,119 | 3,204 | 514 | 3,326 | 520 |
| Jasper | 5,570 | 2,243 | 2,202 | 489 | 1,822 | 483 |
| Jefferson | 117 | 20 | 20 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Johnson | 85,269 | 25,881 | 26,735 | 519 | 26,894 | 518 |
| Jones | 25,121 | 4,822 | 4,858 | 504 | 4,401 | 500 |
| Karnes | 34,103 | 12,134 | 12,254 | 505 | 12,515 | 508 |
| Kaufman | 107,428 | 42,126 | 43,446 | 516 | 53,429 | 518 |
| Kendall | 4,730 | 1,738 | 1,767 | 509 | 1,878 | 506 |
| Kent | 839 | 205 | 206 | 502 | 189 | 500 |
| Kerr | 2,458 | 749 | 751 | 502 | 789 | 507 |
| Kimble | 742 | 183 | 187 | 510 | 634 | 500 |
| King | 36 | 11 | 12 | 525 | ..... | ..... |
| Knox | 2,135 | 491 | 492 | 501 | 341 | 500 |
| Lamar | 143,754 | 49,677 | 51,006 | 514 | 49,193 | 512 |
| Lampasas | 14,620 | 3,573 | 3,612 | 506 | 4,562 | 509 |
| Lasalle | 43 | 8 | 8 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Lavaca | 79,428 | 38,349 | 41,881 | 547 | 42,484 | 544 |
| Lee | 50,694 | 23,900 | 25,667 | 540 | 21,486 | 536 |
| Leon | 47,684 | 18,566 | 18,597 | 501 | 21,778 | 503 |
| Liberty | 6,387 | 3,207 | 3,284 | 498 | 3,376 | 486 |
| Limestone | 144,021 | 48,930 | 50,384 | 515 | 49,790 | 511 |
| Live Oak | 3,772 | 1,067 | 1,071 | 502 | 424 | 500 |
| Llano | 9,701 | 2,202 | 2,227 | 506 | 2,524 | 502 |
| Lubbock | 20 | 15 | 15 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| McCulloch | 8,669 | 1,907 | 1,922 | 504 | 3,104 | 501 |
| McLennan | 170,854 | 56,690 | 60,165 | 532 | 65,964 | 530 |
| McMullen | 398 | 98 | 98 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Madison | 27,305 | 12,196 | 12,505 | 513 | 11,896 | 511 |
| Marion | 16,271 | 4,019 | 4,019 | 500 | 3,880 | 499 |
| Mason | 10,563 | 3,066 | 3,090 | 504 | 4,257 | 511 |
| Matagorda | 11,782 | 6,802 | 6,815 | 501 | 4,375 | 510 |
| Medina | 22,293 | 3,882 | 3,973 | 514 | 4,195 | 517 |
| Menard | 2,129 | 930 | 928 | 499 | 689 | 522 |
| Milam | 147,683 | 63,086 | 66,555 | 528 | 67,753 | 526 |
| Mills | 21,979 | 4,850 | 5,037 | 520 | 4,879 | 518 |
| Mitchell | 3,105 | 430 | 428 | 498 | 916 | 505 |
| Montague | 78,560 | 15,982 | 15,817 | 495 | 15,004 | 497 |
| Montgomery | 27,109 | 11,803 | 12,013 | 509 | 10,272 | 515 |
| Morris | 20,600 | 6,454 | 6,429 | 498 | 9,345 | 491 |
| Motley | 95 | 24 | 24 | 503 | ..... | ..... |
| Nacogdoches | 47,358 | 18,170 | 18,137 | 499 | 19,041 | 500 |
| Navarro | 152,968 | 59,700 | 60,568 | 512 | 65,478 | 510 |
| Newton | 4,531 | 1,659 | 1,678 | 475 | 1,319 | 476 |
| Nolan | 3,686 | 911 | 919 | 500 | 1,324 | 513 |
| Nueces | 1,591 | 389 | 389 | 500 | 503 | 514 |
| Orange | 184 | 50 | 47 | 456 | 36 | 550 |
| Palo Pinto | 19,569 | 4,380 | 4,388 | 501 | 4,928 | 498 |
| Panola | 57,254 | 14,466 | 14,411 | 498 | 13,927 | 500 |
| Parker | 60,806 | 15,406 | 15,377 | 499 | 17,433 | 501 |
| Pecos | 239 | 80 | 82 | 510 | 78 | 520 |
| Polk | 16,557 | 8,908 | 8,891 | 499 | 8,455 | 500 |
| Potter | 8 | 2 | 2 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Rains | 14,982 | 5,314 | 5,314 | 500 | 5,575 | 502 |
| Red River | 83,510 | 28,525 | 29,329 | 516 | 28,584 | 510 |
| Refugio | 674 | 320 | 324 | 513 | 402 | 500 |
| Robertson | 101,783 | 34,584 | 34,919 | 509 | 32,394 | 509 |
| Rockwall | 32,816 | 13,357 | 13,754 | 515 | 12,053 | 509 |
| Runnels | 11,154 | 3,023 | 3,023 | 500 | 3,099 | 505 |
| Rusk | 70,126 | 21,143 | 21,102 | 499 | 21,291 | 501 |
| Sabine | 11,407 | 3,958 | 3,908 | 493 | 4,262 | 486 |
| San Augustine | 16,803 | 6,829 | 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 |
| Shackelford | 3,311 | 605 | 613 | 507 | 807 | 500 |
| Shelby | 38,159 | 14,911 | 13,638 | 456 | 14,606 | 497 |
| Smith | 82,082 | 24,889 | 24,937 | 501 | 26,888 | 502 |
| Somervell | 12,612 | 2,729 | 2,702 | 495 | 1,411 | 513 |
| Starr | 48 | 9 | 9 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Stephens | 18,883 | 3,692 | 3,618 | 498 | 3,875 | 500 |
| Sterling | 136 | 26 | 26 | 495 | ..... | ..... |
| Stonewall | 3,818 | 802 | 804 | 501 | 700 | 500 |
| Swisher | 25 | 7 | 7 | 520 | ..... | ..... |
| Tarrant | 44,528 | 13,928 | 14,333 | 515 | 16,190 | 512 |
| Taylor | 27,907 | 6,402 | 6,414 | 501 | 6,520 | 504 |
| Throckmorton | 2,974 | 510 | 515 | 506 | 352 | 525 |
| Titus | 27,215 | 10,845 | 10,866 | 501 | 10,720 | 499 |
| Tom Green | 456 | 212 | 210 | 495 | 85 | 500 |
| Travis | 113,353 | 52,651 | 56,169 | 534 | 60,078 | 528 |
| Trinity | 13,704 | 6,078 | 6,120 | 504 | 6,812 | 503 |
| Tyler | 8,460 | 3,930 | 3,863 | 491 | 4,581 | 490 |
| Upshur | 41,879 | 13,507 | 13,457 | 498 | 13,431 | 497 |
| Uvalde | 1,330 | 387 | 384 | 495 | 528 | 513 |
| Valverde | 5 | 2 | 2 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Van Zandt | 63,982 | 24,133 | 24,224 | 502 | 26,428 | 503 |
| Victoria | 19,424 | 9,030 | 9,459 | 539 | 11,956 | 522 |
| Walker | 26,736 | 11,449 | 12,014 | 525 | 9,714 | 524 |
| Waller | 24,288 | 8,334 | 8,482 | 509 | 9,191 | 520 |
| Ward | 1,495 | 723 | 718 | 496 | 928 | 502 |
| Washington | 104,775 | 52,215 | 54,724 | 525 | 48,791 | 521 |
| Webb | 18 | 6 | 6 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Wharton | 45,386 | 18,847 | 20,060 | 537 | 27,383 | 535 |
| Wheeler | 10 | 3 | 3 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Wichita | 304 | 45 | 45 | 504 | 313 | 500 |
| Wilbarger | 3,629 | 939 | 938 | 499 | 1,475 | 509 |
| Williamson | 152,659 | 74,658 | 80,514 | 541 | 89,237 | 538 |
| Wilson | 48,530 | 11,817 | 12,525 | 534 | 8,522 | 535 |
| Wise | 84,169 | 17,091 | 17,196 | 505 | 17,556 | 503 |
| Wood | 44,111 | 15,902 | 15,929 | 499 | 15,992 | 503 |
| Young | 14,310 | 2,562 | 2,567 | 501 | 3,031 | 508 |
| Zavalla | 38 | 6 | 6 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Utah | 10 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Washington | 10 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Virginia | 25,724 | 10,789 | 10,382 | 468 | 8,622 | 467 |
| Appomattox | 1 | (1) | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brunswick | 9,044 | 3,330 | 3,080 | 457 | 2,951 | 463 |
| Chesterfield | 45 | 11 | 11 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Culpeper | 10 | 4 | 4 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Dinwiddie | 341 | 134 | 133 | 425 | ..... | ..... |
| Floyd | 12 | 3 | 3 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Franklin | 1 | (1) | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Greensville | 6,269 | 2,471 | 2,396 | 471 | 1,831 | 481 |
| Halifax | 5 | 3 | 3 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Isle of Wight | 9 | 5 | 5 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Lee | 1 | (1) | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lunenburg | 1 | (1) | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mecklenburg | 3,195 | 1,272 | 1,190 | 453 | 230 | 459 |
| Nansemond | 687 | 369 | 363 | 485 | 220 | 478 |
| Norfolk | 809 | 623 | 624 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Patrick | 1 | (1) | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Prince George | 162 | 65 | 64 | 420 | 67 | 426 |
| Princess Anne | 185 | 113 | 113 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Scott | 1 | (1) | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Southampton | 3,705 | 1,814 | 1,794 | 470 | 2,079 | 468 |
| Sussex | 1,225 | 565 | 542 | 448 | 1,244 | 454 |
| Washington | 10 | 4 | 4 | 500 | ..... | ..... |
| Petersburg city | 5 | 3 | 3 | 500 | ..... | ..... |

**B.—Sea-Island Cotton.**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Florida | 122,787 | 31,578 | 24,113 | 382 | 24,180 | 387 |
| Alachua | 18,198 | 4,569 | 3,473 | 380 | 3,807 | 391 |
| Baker | 3,565 | 1,073 | 850 | 396 | 741 | 376 |
| Bradford | 9,293 | 2,988 | 2,993 | 356 | 2,733 | 360 |
| Calhoun | 86 | 24 | 19 | 410 | 32 | 400 |
| Clay | 296 | 76 | 61 | 400 | ..... | ..... |
| Columbia | 18,848 | 4,696 | 3,709 | 395 | 3,509 | 391 |
| Duval | 12 | 4 | 3 | 384 | ..... | ..... |
| Gadsden | 641 | 165 | 124 | 376 | 182 | 393 |
| Hamilton | 17,468 | 4,665 | 3,498 | 375 | 2,278 | 382 |
| Hillsboro | 2 | 1 | 1 | 420 | ..... | ..... |
| Holmes | 78 | 28 | 18 | 390 | 30 | 400 |
| Jackson | 426 | 124 | 100 | 400 | 387 | 384 |
| Jefferson | 1,176 | 353 | 254 | 360 | 336 | 400 |
| Lafayette | 2,791 | 774 | 580 | 375 | 321 | 381 |
| Lake | 21 | 4 | 4 | 450 | ..... | ..... |
| Leon | 1,948 | 469 | 375 | 400 | ..... | ..... |
| Levy | 2,571 | 617 | 488 | 356 | 78 | 350 |
| Liberty | 11 | 3 | 2 | 395 | ..... | ..... |
| Madison | 21,112 | 5,312 | 4,080 | 384 | 7,061 | 393 |
| Marion | 2,315 | 487 | 365 | 375 | 248 | 369 |
| Nassau | 68 | 16 | 12 | 400 | 8 | 400 |
| Putnam | 352 | 83 | 58 | 348 | ..... | ..... |
| Santa Rosa | 14 | 9 | 6 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Sumter | 214 | 46 | 31 | 344 | ..... | ..... |
| Suwanee | 18,062 | 4,304 | 3,383 | 393 | 2,294 | 401 |
| Taylor | 3,141 | 718 | 560 | 390 | 135 | 400 |
| Volusia | 10 | 3 | 2 | 350 | ..... | ..... |
| Wakulla | 33 | 5 | 4 | 350 | ..... | ..... |
| Walton | 45 | 12 | 10 | 400 | ..... | ..... |

(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.

**B.—Sea-island Cotton**—Continued.

| COUNTIES. | REPORTED BY FARMERS. | | | | REPORTED BY GINNERS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Fiber. | | Average gross weight of square bales. | 500-pound bales. | Average gross weight of square bales. |
| | | Commercial bales. | 500-pound bales. | | | |
| Georgia | 170,756 | 56,270 | 44,347 | 395 | 45,530 | 394 |
| Appling | 9,303 | 3,049 | 2,372 | 390 | 2,903 | 384 |
| Baker | 103 | 22 | 16 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Baldwin | 90 | 42 | 32 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Banks | 62 | 20 | 15 | 380 | ..... | ..... |
| Bartow | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Berrien | 17,133 | 5,988 | 4,778 | 400 | 3,880 | 392 |
| Bibb | 245 | 104 | 78 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Brooks | 17,265 | 2,789 | 2,252 | 404 | 1,887 | 404 |
| Bryan | 381 | 146 | 116 | 399 | 202 | 400 |
| Bulloch | 25,199 | 9,077 | 7,282 | 403 | 6,389 | 406 |
| Burke | 45 | 30 | 24 | 400 | 140 | 400 |
| Calhoun | 45 | 27 | 20 | 370 | ..... | ..... |
| Campbell | 29 | 13 | 10 | 373 | ..... | ..... |
| Carroll | 178 | 90 | 68 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Charlton | 744 | 161 | 127 | 399 | 242 | 400 |
| Cherokee | 17 | 10 | 8 | 380 | ..... | ..... |
| Clay | 57 | 18 | 13 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Clayton | 62 | 27 | 20 | 374 | ..... | ..... |
| Clinch | 3,420 | 1,051 | 824 | 393 | 462 | 390 |
| Coffee | 13,024 | 3,956 | 3,094 | 392 | 2,782 | 392 |
| Colquitt | 5,468 | 1,979 | 1,582 | 400 | 2,039 | 398 |
| Columbia | 156 | 44 | 33 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Coweta | 25 | 10 | 8 | 370 | ..... | ..... |
| Crawford | 120 | 35 | 26 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Decatur | 889 | 211 | 149 | 334 | 231 | 334 |
| Dekalb | 30 | 10 | 8 | 380 | ..... | ..... |
| Dooly | 260 | 139 | 104 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Dougherty | 50 | 10 | 8 | 375 | 274 | 400 |
| Early | 84 | 29 | 22 | 369 | ..... | ..... |
| Echols | 3,602 | 980 | 764 | 390 | 618 | 389 |
| Effingham | 12 | 7 | 5 | 370 | ..... | ..... |
| Elbert | 18 | 8 | 6 | 380 | ..... | ..... |
| Emanuel | 6,746 | 2,595 | 1,972 | 380 | 3,025 | 374 |
| Fayette | 6 | 5 | 4 | 364 | ..... | ..... |
| Glascock | 15 | 3 | 2 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Gordon | 2 | 1 | 1 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Greene | 78 | 14 | 11 | 380 | ..... | ..... |
| Gwinnett | 50 | 21 | 16 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Hall | 30 | 20 | 15 | 376 | ..... | ..... |
| Hart | 38 | 13 | 10 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Heard | 28 | 10 | 8 | 370 | ..... | ..... |
| Henry | 74 | 34 | 26 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Houston | 10 | 4 | 3 | 385 | ..... | ..... |
| Irwin | 4,907 | 1,590 | 1,272 | 400 | 830 | 400 |
| Jackson | 140 | 65 | 48 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Jasper | 20 | 3 | 2 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Jefferson | 41 | 6 | 5 | 380 | ..... | ..... |
| Laurens | 175 | 77 | 58 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Lee | 120 | 52 | 39 | 374 | ..... | ..... |
| Liberty | 913 | 308 | 243 | 394 | 382 | 395 |
| Lowndes | 20,764 | 6,982 | 5,517 | 395 | 6,062 | 400 |
| Lumpkin | 1 | (1) | (1) | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| COUNTIES. | REPORTED BY FARMERS. | | | | REPORTED BY GINNERS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Fiber. | | Average gross weight of square bales. | 500-pound bales. | Average gross weight of square bales. |
| | | Commercial bales. | 500-pound bales. | | | |
| Georgia—Continued. | | | | | | |
| McDuffie | 18 | 3 | 2 | 417 | ..... | ..... |
| Madison | 104 | 58 | 44 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Miller | 108 | 27 | 22 | 397 | 40 | 400 |
| Mitchell | 2,269 | 907 | 725 | 400 | 1,749 | 400 |
| Monroe | 30 | 5 | 4 | 367 | ..... | ..... |
| Montgomery | 168 | 72 | 54 | 380 | 404 | 378 |
| Muscogee | 96 | 30 | 22 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Oconee | 30 | 6 | 4 | 368 | ..... | ..... |
| Pickens | 15 | 6 | 4 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Pierce | 5,047 | 1,710 | 1,235 | 355 | 2,598 | 355 |
| Pike | 24 | 6 | 4 | 390 | ..... | ..... |
| Pulaski | 86 | 44 | 33 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Randolph | 20 | 6 | 4 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Screven | 652 | 306 | 244 | 399 | 298 | 400 |
| Spalding | 13 | 9 | 7 | 388 | ..... | ..... |
| Sumter | 20 | 5 | 4 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Taliaferro | 12 | 8 | 6 | 378 | ..... | ..... |
| Tattnall | 18,418 | 7,054 | 5,667 | 402 | 5,111 | 402 |
| Telfair | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 176 | 406 |
| Terrell | 240 | 89 | 67 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Thomas | 1,982 | 791 | 594 | 375 | 1,162 | 375 |
| Ware | 1,614 | 511 | 382 | 369 | 91 | 370 |
| Warren | 170 | 61 | 46 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Washington | 16 | 5 | 4 | 370 | ..... | ..... |
| Wayne | 4,378 | 1,524 | 1,195 | 400 | 684 | 400 |
| White | 12 | 3 | 2 | 400 | ..... | ..... |
| Wilcox | 50 | 20 | 16 | 400 | 52 | 400 |
| Wilkes | 217 | 110 | 82 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| Wilkinson | 54 | 17 | 13 | 375 | 927 | 390 |
| Worth | 2,617 | 991 | 744 | 375 | ..... | ..... |
| South Carolina | 23,902 | 9,209 | 6,847 | 336 | 5,724 | 347 |
| Barnwell | 192 | 66 | 46 | 350 | ..... | ..... |
| Beaufort | 6,881 | 2,080 | 1,423 | 350 | 1,189 | 362 |
| Berkeley | 472 | 216 | 147 | 340 | 828 | 346 |
| Charleston | 13,728 | 5,658 | 3,848 | 340 | 3,707 | 344 |
| Cherokee | 287 | 124 | 89 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Chester | 55 | 16 | 12 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Chesterfield | 18 | 17 | 12 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Colleton | 704 | 277 | 199 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Dorchester | 95 | 51 | 37 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Fairfield | 496 | 220 | 145 | 330 | ..... | ..... |
| Greenwood | 52 | 33 | 29 | 340 | ..... | ..... |
| Hampton | 95 | 47 | 34 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Horry | 26 | 11 | 8 | 340 | ..... | ..... |
| Orangeburg | 282 | 175 | 126 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Pickens | 8 | 6 | 4 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Richland | 10 | 3 | 2 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Spartanburg | 68 | 28 | 20 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Sumter | 283 | 203 | 146 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Williamsburg | 50 | 28 | 20 | 360 | ..... | ..... |

[1] Less than 1 bale.

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

| STATES AND COUNTIES. | Acres. | Pounds. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 16,042 | 11,750,680 | $546,338 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 420 | 20 |
| California | 500 | 620,000 | 45,000 |
| Illinois | 783 | 515,400 | 21,784 |
| Missouri | 10 | 2,000 | 100 |
| Kentucky | 14,107 | 10,803,560 | 468,454 |
| Nebraska | 638 | 305,400 | 10,752 |
| Pennsylvania | 3 | 3,850 | 228 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 420 | 20 |
| Calhoun | (1) | 150 | 7 |
| Conway | (1) | 50 | 2 |
| Montgomery | (1) | 20 | 1 |
| Newton | 1 | 200 | 10 |
| California | 500 | 620,000 | 45,000 |
| Butte | 500 | 620,000 | 45,000 |
| Illinois | 783 | 515,400 | $21,784 |
| Champaign | 708 | 455,400 | 19,684 |
| Ford | 75 | 60,000 | 2,100 |
| Kentucky | 14,107 | 10,803,560 | 468,454 |
| Bourbon | 814 | 578,110 | 24,153 |
| Boyle | 915 | 687,100 | 29,145 |
| Clark | 1,130 | 859,420 | 35,137 |
| Fayette | 4,297 | 3,491,020 | 157,497 |
| Franklin | 175 | 105,280 | 4,689 |
| Garrard | 1,412 | 892,760 | 42,396 |
| Harrison | 37 | 31,700 | $1,680 |
| Jessamine | 2,117 | 1,662,490 | 70,145 |
| Lincoln | 139 | 85,980 | 4,136 |
| 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 |
| Kentucky—Continued. | | | |
| Shelby | 278 | 291,780 | $13,606 |
| Trimble | 2 | 3,000 | 160 |
| Woodford | 2,065 | 1,240,510 | 63,454 |
| Missouri | 10 | 2,000 | 100 |
| Shelby | 10 | 2,000 | 100 |
| Nebraska | 638 | 305,400 | 10,752 |
| Dodge | 313 | 165,400 | 6,552 |
| Lancaster | 325 | 140,000 | 4,200 |
| Pennsylvania | 3 | 3,850 | 228 |
| Chester | 2 | 3,700 | 220 |
| Mercer | 1 | 150 | 8 |

[1] 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.[1] | 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. | 1899 | 1889 |
| The United States[2] | ..... | 5,739,657 | 88,306 | 2,110,517 | 19,979,492 | $19,624,901 | 100.0 | 23.9 | $9.30 | $0.98 | 9.5 | 7.8 |
| North Atlantic division | 4 | 677,506 | 161 | 239 | 2,080 | 2,265 | (3) | 1.5 | 9.48 | 1.09 | 8.7 | 7.4 |
| South Atlantic division | 5 | 962,225 | 45 | 17 | 116 | 109 | (3) | 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 | 23.9 | 9.33 | 0.98 | 9.5 | 7.8 |
| South Central division | 3 | 1,658,166 | 193 | 3,664 | 21,179 | 17,618 | 0.1 | 19.0 | 4.81 | 0.83 | 5.8 | 7.9 |
| Western division | 2 | 242,908 | 660 | 20,760 | 158,443 | 143,734 | 0.7 | 31.5 | 6.92 | 0.91 | 7.6 | 10.0 |
| Alabama | 33 | 223,220 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | (3) | 0.5 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 4.0 | ..... |
| Alaska | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arizona | ..... | 5,809 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arkansas | 22 | 178,694 | 6 | 40 | 408 | 414 | (3) | 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 | 13.9 | 16.6 |
| Colorado | 16 | 24,700 | 14 | 434 | 1,820 | 1,851 | (3) | 31.0 | 4.26 | 1.02 | 4.2 | 4.7 |
| Connecticut | 28 | 26,948 | 2 | 3 | 30 | 17 | (3) | 1.5 | 5.67 | 0.57 | 10.0 | ..... |
| Delaware | ..... | 9,687 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| District of Columbia | ..... | 269 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Florida | ..... | 40,814 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgia | ..... | 224,691 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hawaii | ..... | 2,273 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Idaho | 8 | 17,471 | 535 | 17,239 | 134,180 | 121,682 | 0.6 | 32.2 | 7.06 | 0.91 | 7.8 | 10.4 |
| Illinois | 14 | 264,151 | 42 | 394 | 4,336 | 4,705 | (3) | 9.4 | 11.94 | 1.09 | 11.0 | 7.5 |
| Indiana | 18 | 221,897 | 37 | 171 | 1,394 | 1,412 | (3) | 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 | 228,322 | 8,322 | 126,453 | 1,413,380 | 1,380,102 | 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 | (3) | 0.4 | 3.33 | 1.00 | 3.3 | 7.1 |
| Louisiana | ..... | 115,969 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Maine | 27 | 59,299 | 12 | 2 | 16 | 22 | (3) | 0.2 | 11.00 | 1.38 | 8.0 | 1.9 |
| Maryland | 25 | 46,012 | 5 | 3 | 50 | 41 | (3) | 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 | (3) | 2.3 | 16.75 | 1.22 | 13.8 | ..... |
| Nebraska | ..... | 121,525 | 245 | 7,652 | 54,394 | 58,793 | 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 | (3) | 1.0 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 3.0 | ..... |
| New York | 17 | 226,720 | 87 | 159 | 1,350 | 1,485 | (3) | 4.3 | 9.34 | 1.10 | 8.5 | 7.3 |
| North Carolina | 30 | 224,637 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 9 | (3) | 0.3 | 4.50 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.8 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 45,332 | 17,447 | 773,999 | 7,766,610 | 7,735,640 | 39.4 | 44.4 | 9.99 | 1.00 | 10.0 | 3.8 |
| Ohio | 9 | 276,719 | 413 | 3,092 | 29,821 | 28,935 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 9.36 | 0.97 | 9.6 | 7.1 |
| Oklahoma | 15 | 62,495 | 52 | 759 | 5,050 | 4,562 | (3) | 14.6 | 6.01 | 0.90 | 6.7 | ..... |
| Oregon | 13 | 35,837 | 78 | 2,016 | 8,740 | 8,564 | (3) | 25.8 | 4.25 | 0.98 | 4.3 | 6.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 20 | 224,248 | 110 | 75 | 684 | 741 | (3) | 0.7 | 9.88 | 1.08 | 9.1 | 8.1 |
| Rhode Island | ..... | 5,498 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| South Carolina | ..... | 155,355 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| South Dakota | 3 | 52,622 | 10,810 | 302,010 | 2,452,528 | 2,422,269 | 12.3 | 27.9 | 8.02 | 0.99 | 8.1 | 5.1 |
| Tennessee | 31 | 224,623 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 7 | (3) | 0.2 | 7.00 | 1.00 | 7.0 | 3.0 |
| Texas | 21 | 352,190 | 10 | 75 | 640 | 561 | (3) | 7.5 | 7.48 | 0.88 | 8.5 | 11.0 |
| Utah | 26 | 19,387 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 40 | (3) | 1.0 | 40.00 | 2.00 | 20.0 | ..... |
| Vermont | ..... | 33,104 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20.0 |
| Virginia | 24 | 167,886 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 52 | (3) | 0.3 | 5.20 | 1.04 | 5.0 | 4.1 |
| Washington | 19 | 33,202 | 9 | 149 | 850 | 767 | (3) | 16.6 | 5.15 | 0.90 | 5.7 | 9.9 |
| West Virginia | 32 | 92,874 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 7 | (3) | 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 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

[1] The first column shows the rank of the state or territory when arranged according to the value of flaxseed grown in 1899.

[2] Data for Alaska and Hawaii included in totals for United States, but not in those for the five geographic divisions.

[3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | ACREAGE.[1] | | PRODUCTION IN BUSHELS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1900 | 1890 | 1900 | 1890 | 1880 | 1870 | 1860 | 1850 |
| The United States | 2,110,517 | 1,318,698 | 19,979,492 | 10,250,410 | 7,170,951 | 1,730,444 | 566,867 | 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 | 20,793 | 56,804 | 94,541 |
| North Central division | 2,085,837 | 1,301,137 | 19,797,674 | 10,085,923 | 6,982,228 | 1,551,019 | 385,815 | 253,920 |
| South Central division | 3,664 | 277 | 21,179 | 2,178 | 3,264 | 19,379 | 38,853 | 95,147 |
| Western division | 20,760 | 13,506 | 158,443 | 135,689 | 95,449 | 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 | 4,180 | 45,770 | 13,294 | | |
| Colorado | 434 | 422 | 1,820 | 1,994 | | | | |
| Connecticut | 3 | | 30 | | | 4 | 109 | 703 |
| Delaware | | | | | 4 | 356 | 2,126 | 901 |
| District of Columbia | | | | | | | | |
| Florida | | | | | | | | |
| Georgia | | | | | 69 | 48 | 96 | 622 |
| Hawaii | | | | | | | | |
| Idaho | 17,239 | 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[2] | 2,785 | | 15,060 | | | | | |
| Iowa | 126,453 | 230,085 | 1,413,380 | 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 | 883 | 417 | 9,309 | 3,719 | 2,764 | 5,528 | 341 | 519 |
| Minnesota | 566,801 | 303,635 | 5,895,479 | 2,721,987 | 98,689 | 18,635 | 118 | |
| Mississippi | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 20 |
| Missouri | 100,952 | 56,421 | 611,888 | 450,831 | 379,535 | 10,391 | 4,656 | 13,696 |
| Montana | 16 | | 220 | | | | | |
| Nebraska | 7,652 | 163,900 | 54,394 | 1,401,104 | 77,805 | 404 | 2 | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | 6 | 30 | 189 |
| New Jersey | | 2 | | 8 | 5,283 | 6,095 | 3,241 | 16,525 |
| New Mexico | 1 | | 3 | | 834 | | | |
| New York | 159 | 2,922 | 1,350 | 21,307 | 72,372 | 92,519 | 56,991 | 57,963 |
| North Carolina | 2 | 143 | 9 | 397 | 503 | 6,756 | 20,008 | 38,196 |
| North Dakota[3] | 778,999 | 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[4] | 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 | | | | | | | | |
| South Dakota[5] | 302,010 | 354,951 | 2,452,528 | 1,801,114 | | | 313 | 55 |
| 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[6] | 10 | 131 | 50 | 538 | 4,526 | 9,699 | 32,691 | 52,318 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | |

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

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

| COUNTIES. | Acres. | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1 | 4 |
| Dekalb | 1 | 3 |
| Jackson | (1) | 1 |
| Arkansas | 40 | 408 |
| Boone | 8 | 10 |
| Faulkner | 15 | 160 |
| Lonoke | 15 | 230 |
| Pike | 2 | 5 |
| Washington | (1) | 3 |
| California | 904 | 12,610 |
| Butte | 36 | 250 |
| Fresno | 20 | 100 |
| Napa | 3 | 50 |
| San Mateo | 140 | 967 |
| Santa Barbara | 50 | 170 |
| Solano | 655 | 11,064 |
| Colorado | 434 | 1,820 |
| Prowers | 434 | 1,820 |
| Connecticut | 3 | 30 |
| Litchfield | 1 | 10 |
| Windham | 2 | 20 |
| Idaho | 17,239 | 134,180 |
| Bingham | 16 | 330 |
| Idaho | 553 | 4,270 |
| Latah | 335 | 6,620 |
| Nez Perces | 16,335 | 122,960 |
| Illinois | 304 | 4,336 |
| Boone | 1 | 10 |
| Coles | 5 | 20 |
| Cook | 46 | 520 |
| Dekalb | 8 | 200 |
| Dupage | 35 | 370 |
| Fayette | 11 | 40 |
| Franklin | 11 | 90 |
| Hancock | 12 | 150 |
| Iroquois | 2 | 6 |
| Lake | 87 | 1,190 |
| Lasalle | 30 | 180 |
| Livingston | 50 | 500 |
| McDonough | 8 | 110 |
| McHenry | 51 | 550 |
| Ogle | 1 | 20 |
| Shelby | 2 | 10 |
| Stephenson | 2 | 20 |
| Warren | 1 | 10 |
| Will | 31 | 340 |
| Indiana | 171 | 1,394 |
| Adams | 29 | 160 |
| Allen | 39 | 350 |
| Brown | (1) | 3 |
| Carroll | 2 | 20 |
| Dekalb | 6 | 80 |
| Dubois | (1) | 1 |
| Elkhart | 6 | 20 |
| Gibson | 1 | 10 |
| Grant | 7 | 30 |
| Huntington | 22 | 240 |
| Jackson | 7 | 40 |
| Jennings | 2 | 10 |
| Miami | 1 | 10 |
| Perry | 1 | 10 |
| St. Joseph | 1 | 10 |
| Wabash | 30 | 270 |
| Wells | 6 | 50 |
| Whitley | 11 | 80 |
| Indian Territory | 2,785 | 15,060 |
| Cherokee[2] | 1,764 | 9,390 |
| Chickasaw[2] | 12 | 90 |
| Modoc, Shawnee, and Ottawa[3] | 50 | 160 |
| Quapaw and Peoria[3] | 959 | 5,420 |
| Iowa | 126,453 | 1,413,380 |
| Adair | 13 | 80 |
| Allamakee | 523 | 5,930 |
| Appanoose | 32 | 130 |
| Audubon | 19 | 240 |
| Benton | 27 | 130 |
| Blackhawk | 128 | 1,800 |
| Boone | 75 | 770 |
| Bremer | 1,558 | 17,650 |
| Buchanan | 582 | 3,410 |
| Buena Vista | 1,115 | 10,890 |
| Butler | 730 | 7,880 |
| Iowa—Continued. | | |
| Calhoun | 1,238 | 11,470 |
| Carroll | 218 | 2,670 |
| Cass | 10 | 50 |
| Cerro Gordo | 6,399 | 75,970 |
| Cherokee | 461 | 5,540 |
| Chickasaw | 6,542 | 78,820 |
| Clay | 2,784 | 30,280 |
| Clayton | 73 | 860 |
| Clinton | 8 | 60 |
| Decatur | 8 | 130 |
| Delaware | 68 | 470 |
| Des Moines | 4 | 40 |
| Dickinson | 8,766 | 94,150 |
| Emmet | 5,351 | 50,630 |
| Fayette | 2,399 | 24,700 |
| Floyd | 4,241 | 53,260 |
| Franklin | 2,615 | 29,070 |
| Fremont | 20 | 300 |
| Greene | 323 | 2,910 |
| Grundy | 254 | 3,050 |
| Guthrie | 3 | 30 |
| Hamilton | 622 | 6,520 |
| Hancock | 4,327 | 47,570 |
| Hardin | 384 | 4,360 |
| Harrison | 16 | 160 |
| Henry | 1 | 10 |
| Howard | 7,640 | 85,090 |
| Humboldt | 2,230 | 22,940 |
| Ida | 9 | 80 |
| Iowa | 10 | 110 |
| Jackson | 2 | 20 |
| Jasper | 5 | 50 |
| Jones | 2 | 20 |
| Kossuth | 6,511 | 63,400 |
| Linn | 33 | 390 |
| Louisa | 15 | 40 |
| Lucas | 1 | 20 |
| Lyon | 901 | 9,920 |
| Madison | 5 | 40 |
| Mahaska | 3 | 50 |
| Marion | 4 | 40 |
| Marshall | 91 | 600 |
| Mitchell | 11,261 | 144,860 |
| Monona | 335 | 2,520 |
| Montgomery | 35 | 160 |
| O'Brien | 2,691 | 34,390 |
| Osceola | 3,939 | 39,980 |
| Palo Alto | 4,578 | 45,010 |
| Plymouth | 716 | 6,810 |
| Pocahontas | 3,683 | 34,350 |
| Polk | 14 | 110 |
| Poweshiek | 20 | 190 |
| Ringgold | 4 | 20 |
| Sac | 253 | 2,810 |
| Sioux | 796 | 9,430 |
| Story | 133 | 1,240 |
| Tama | 60 | 520 |
| Taylor | 5 | 50 |
| Union | 3 | 40 |
| Wayne | 12 | 90 |
| Webster | 1,320 | 13,770 |
| Winnebago | 3,524 | 38,470 |
| Winneshiek | 9,131 | 128,250 |
| Woodbury | 769 | 5,490 |
| Worth | 10,916 | 122,770 |
| Wright | 2,856 | 27,250 |
| Kansas | 192,167 | 1,417,770 |
| Allen | 17,463 | 115,630 |
| Anderson | 14,271 | 98,780 |
| Atchison | 859 | 5,520 |
| Bourbon | 17,151 | 112,980 |
| Brown | 36 | 280 |
| Butler | 1,180 | 10,530 |
| Chase | 604 | 4,220 |
| Chautauqua | 261 | 1,190 |
| Cherokee | 6,779 | 35,660 |
| Clay | 177 | 1,870 |
| Coffey | 11,376 | 84,490 |
| Cowley | 55 | 220 |
| Crawford | 8,050 | 51,890 |
| Doniphan | 12 | 120 |
| Douglas | 6,153 | 53,630 |
| Edwards | 10 | 60 |
| Elk | 2,074 | 12,780 |
| Franklin | 12,289 | 101,420 |
| Geary | 118 | 690 |
| Gove | 7 | 40 |
| Greenwood | 1,051 | 7,620 |
| Harvey | 4 | 30 |
| Jackson | 1,077 | 7,320 |
| Jefferson | 3,500 | 21,270 |
| Jewell | 47 | 330 |
| Johnson | 11,103 | 93,820 |
| Labette | 2,383 | 14,300 |
| Leavenworth | 902 | 7,530 |
| Lincoln | 10 | 150 |
| Linn | 14,800 | 119,360 |
| Lyon | 2,246 | 19,510 |
| McPherson | 29 | 70 |
| Marion | 286 | 1,540 |
| Marshall | 378 | 3,710 |
| Miami | 17,460 | 145,700 |
| Montgomery | 1,198 | 7,080 |
| Kansas—Continued. | | |
| Morris | 2,548 | 17,850 |
| Nemaha | 1,947 | 17,190 |
| Neosho | 13,702 | 93,050 |
| Ness | 5 | 40 |
| Osage | 7,054 | 62,150 |
| Osborne | 3 | 30 |
| Ottawa | 2 | 20 |
| Pottawatomie | 115 | 990 |
| Pratt | 12 | 190 |
| Reno | 30 | 100 |
| Republic | 2 | 10 |
| Riley | 158 | 1,400 |
| Saline | 3 | 20 |
| Shawnee | 170 | 1,220 |
| Sheridan | 24 | 290 |
| Smith | 63 | 420 |
| Sumner | 53 | 610 |
| Wabaunsee | 284 | 1,610 |
| Washington | 2,904 | 28,990 |
| Wilson | 5,016 | 33,250 |
| Woodson | 2,688 | 17,050 |
| Potawatomi[3] | 40 | 60 |
| Kentucky | 3 | 10 |
| Clinton | (1) | 1 |
| Lawrence | (1) | 1 |
| Menifee | (1) | 2 |
| Metcalfe | 1 | 3 |
| Morgan | 2 | 3 |
| Maine | 2 | 16 |
| Aroostook | 2 | 16 |
| Maryland | 3 | 50 |
| Carroll | 1 | 10 |
| Garrett | (1) | 10 |
| Kent | 1 | 20 |
| Talbot | 1 | 10 |
| Michigan | 883 | 9,309 |
| Allegan | 4 | 30 |
| Alpena | 2 | 14 |
| Antrim | 8 | 130 |
| Barry | 5 | 30 |
| Bay | 1 | 14 |
| Calhoun | 1 | 4 |
| Chippewa | 6 | 60 |
| Genesee | 6 | 60 |
| Huron | 221 | 2,530 |
| Ionia | 2 | 20 |
| Kalamazoo | 1 | 8 |
| Kalkaska | 2 | 20 |
| Lapeer | 1 | 5 |
| Mackinac | 1 | 10 |
| Macomb | 1 | 8 |
| Marquette | 1 | 10 |
| Mecosta | 1 | 8 |
| Menominee | 8 | 50 |
| Monroe | 1 | 20 |
| Montcalm | 2 | 15 |
| Montmorency | 2 | 20 |
| Oceana | 5 | 20 |
| Osceola | 2 | 13 |
| Otsego | 1 | 10 |
| Saginaw | 19 | 190 |
| St. Clair | 163 | 1,490 |
| Sanilac | 406 | 4,340 |
| Tuscola | 15 | 180 |
| Minnesota | 566,801 | 5,895,479 |
| Aitkin | 1 | 10 |
| Becker | 6,525 | 75,340 |
| Beltrami | 193 | 1,700 |
| Benton | 71 | 790 |
| Bigstone | 11,323 | 119,900 |
| Blue Earth | 6,321 | 73,550 |
| Brown | 4,474 | 50,170 |
| Carver | 39 | 460 |
| Cass | 13 | 60 |
| Chippewa | 13,035 | 124,210 |
| Chisago | 1 | 15 |
| Clay | 44,662 | 424,580 |
| Cottonwood | 13,020 | 134,990 |
| Crow Wing | 2 | 14 |
| Dakota | 9,169 | 110,450 |
| Dodge | 10,527 | 117,210 |
| Douglas | 3,397 | 39,070 |
| Faribault | 7,932 | 76,510 |
| Fillmore | 15,767 | 179,150 |
| Freeborn | 13,020 | 125,190 |
| Goodhue | 12,110 | 151,040 |
| Grant | 23,238 | 215,510 |
| Hennepin | 89 | 1,000 |
| Houston | 4,273 | 52,660 |
| Jackson | 13,183 | 145,780 |
| Kanabec | 22 | 110 |
| Kandiyohi | 8,496 | 90,290 |
| Kittson | 9,178 | 108,220 |

[1] Less than 1 acre.

[2] Indian nation.

[3] Indian reservation

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

| COUNTIES. | Acres. | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Minnesota—Continued. | | |
| Lac qui Parle | 9,678 | 112,890 |
| Lesueur | 33 | 370 |
| Lincoln | 14,392 | 147,900 |
| Lyon | 12,086 | 126,210 |
| McLeod | 1,074 | 14,320 |
| Marshall | 11,337 | 120,220 |
| Martin | 9,539 | 89,410 |
| Meeker | 2,589 | 32,780 |
| Millelacs | 30 | 280 |
| Morrison | 72 | 540 |
| Mower | 15,998 | 182,550 |
| Murray | 16,039 | 156,580 |
| Nicollet | 1,400 | 16,650 |
| Nobles | 14,883 | 158,790 |
| Norman | 13,034 | 114,550 |
| Olmsted | 14,922 | 186,270 |
| Otter tail | 8,089 | 86,610 |
| Pine | 57 | 550 |
| Pipestone | 6,010 | 65,230 |
| Polk | 12,599 | 131,420 |
| Pope | 7,583 | 79,380 |
| Ramsey | 42 | 420 |
| Red Lake | 1,003 | 8,480 |
| Redwood | 10,907 | 119,080 |
| Renville | 13,963 | 164,690 |
| Rice | 6,599 | 82,190 |
| Rock | 1,722 | 21,690 |
| Roseau | 412 | 4,070 |
| Scott | 292 | 3,810 |
| Sherburne | 10 | 110 |
| Sibley | 1,952 | 22,020 |
| Stearns | 3,069 | 34,570 |
| Steele | 5,895 | 69,480 |
| Stevens | 18,655 | 177,430 |
| Swift | 14,772 | 136,460 |
| Todd | 117 | 1,090 |
| Traverse | 22,837 | 166,050 |
| Wabasha | 3,632 | 41,990 |
| Wadena | 101 | 1,190 |
| Waseca | 3,673 | 38,190 |
| Washington | 1,329 | 19,480 |
| Watonwan | 4,197 | 44,350 |
| Wilkin | 26,899 | 227,080 |
| Winona | 6,252 | 78,240 |
| Wright | 127 | 1,140 |
| Yellow Medicine | 14,588 | 172,450 |
| White Earth[1] | 2,281 | 27,750 |
| Missouri | 100,952 | 611,888 |
| Adair | 2 | 17 |
| Andrew | 2 | 10 |
| Atchison | 12 | 180 |
| Audrain | 567 | 2,620 |
| Barton | 11,685 | 74,450 |
| Bates | 16,678 | 130,060 |
| Benton | 2,988 | 15,450 |
| Bollinger | (2) | 1 |
| Callaway | 40 | 240 |
| Camden | 16 | 70 |
| Carroll | 37 | 150 |
| Cass | 13,107 | 92,550 |
| Cedar | 1,788 | 8,900 |
| Charlton | 23 | 200 |
| Dade | 3,234 | 18,430 |
| Dallas | 33 | 100 |
| Dent | 15 | 90 |
| Gasconade | 4 | 50 |
| Henry | 9,699 | 44,970 |
| Hickory | 59 | 210 |
| Jackson | 2,970 | 20,990 |
| Jasper | 3,289 | 22,990 |
| Johnson | 10,116 | 50,410 |
| Knox | 10 | 100 |
| Laclede | 5 | 40 |
| Lafayette | 130 | 520 |
| Lawrence | 1,143 | 6,550 |
| Linn | 2 | 20 |
| McDonald | 8 | 30 |
| Mercer | 13 | 50 |
| Miller | 16 | 110 |
| Monitcau | 47 | 290 |
| Monroe | 15 | 50 |
| Montgomery | 230 | 1,570 |
| Morgan | 233 | 1,540 |
| Newton | 1,440 | 8,180 |
| Pettis | 5,462 | 23,480 |
| Pike | 54 | 300 |
| Polk | 85 | 550 |
| St. Clair | 5,202 | 28,890 |
| Saline | 10 | 100 |
| Schuyler | 3 | 30 |
| Scott | 1 | 10 |
| Shelby | 29 | 190 |
| Taney | 3 | 30 |
| Texas | 14 | 100 |
| Vernon | 10,423 | 60,930 |
| Webster | 2 | 20 |
| Worth | 3 | 20 |
| Montana | 16 | 220 |
| Carbon | 8 | 120 |
| Cascade | 8 | 100 |

[1] Indian reservation.

| COUNTIES. | Acres. | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Nebraska | 7,652 | 54,394 |
| Antelope | 43 | 420 |
| Boone | 10 | 200 |
| Boyd | 96 | 700 |
| Brown | 8 | 80 |
| Buffalo | 194 | 1,640 |
| Burt | 1,053 | 7,480 |
| Butler | 16 | 50 |
| Cass | 9 | 110 |
| Cedar | 1,279 | 7,670 |
| Chase | 1 | 10 |
| Clay | 30 | 280 |
| Colfax | 8 | 100 |
| Cuming | 31 | 430 |
| Custer | 47 | 210 |
| Dakota | 126 | 950 |
| Dawson | 25 | 180 |
| Dixon | 1,642 | 10,040 |
| Dodge | 10 | 30 |
| Douglas | 10 | 120 |
| Fillmore | 34 | 280 |
| Franklin | 1 | 10 |
| Gage | 124 | 980 |
| Gosper | 4 | 10 |
| Greeley | 39 | 160 |
| Hall | 63 | 500 |
| Hamilton | 86 | 790 |
| Harlan | 15 | 50 |
| Holt | 2 | 14 |
| Johnson | 50 | 520 |
| Kearney | 123 | 480 |
| Keyapaha | 20 | 140 |
| Knox | 415 | 2,450 |
| Lancaster | 12 | 130 |
| Madison | 25 | 60 |
| Merrick | 25 | 300 |
| Nance | 64 | 630 |
| Nemaha | 3 | 30 |
| Pawnee | 128 | 810 |
| Phelps | 22 | 170 |
| Pierce | 117 | 400 |
| Platte | 28 | 280 |
| Polk | 22 | 180 |
| Saline | 32 | 330 |
| Saunders | 34 | 270 |
| Seward | 6 | 50 |
| Stanton | 19 | 110 |
| Thayer | 10 | 40 |
| Thurston | 700 | 7,000 |
| Valley | 83 | 880 |
| Washington | 7 | 60 |
| Wayne | 611 | 4,900 |
| Webster | 15 | 130 |
| York | 75 | 700 |
| New Mexico | 1 | 3 |
| Colfax | 1 | 3 |
| New York | 159 | 1,350 |
| Broome | (2) | 2 |
| Cortland | 6 | 60 |
| Franklin | (2) | 2 |
| Montgomery | 2 | 15 |
| Oneida | (2) | 2 |
| Onondaga | 72 | 640 |
| Oswego | 1 | 6 |
| Schenectady | 18 | 170 |
| Schoharie | 2 | 13 |
| Schuyler | 35 | 280 |
| Seneca | 3 | 8 |
| Steuben | 2 | 20 |
| Suffolk | (2) | 2 |
| Tompkins | 2 | 50 |
| Ulster | 1 | 10 |
| Wyoming | 13 | 110 |
| Yates | 2 | 10 |
| North Carolina | 2 | 9 |
| Alleghany | (2) | 2 |
| Ashe | (2) | 2 |
| Watauga | 2 | 5 |
| North Dakota | 773,999 | 7,766,610 |
| Barnes | 54,648 | 556,560 |
| Benson | 28,678 | 296,300 |
| Bottineau | 2,466 | 22,680 |
| Burleigh | 321 | 2,770 |
| Cass | 74,200 | 860,980 |
| Cavalier | 7,716 | 94,740 |
| Dickey | 21,095 | 112,330 |
| Eddy | 21,858 | 216,660 |
| Emmons | 3,615 | 26,270 |
| Foster | 31,097 | 285,070 |
| Grand Forks | 46,430 | 524,560 |
| Griggs | 30,143 | 336,200 |
| Kidder | 6,543 | 37,860 |
| Lamoure | 23,471 | 166,880 |
| Logan | 2,928 | 12,500 |
| McHenry | 3,148 | 28,160 |

| COUNTIES. | Acres. | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| North Dakota—Continued. | | |
| McIntosh | 9,035 | 54,240 |
| McLean | 6,614 | 63,420 |
| Mercer | 1,310 | 14,080 |
| Morton | 1,630 | 9,790 |
| Nelson | 18,304 | 215,720 |
| Oliver | 243 | 2,090 |
| Pembina | 23,991 | 261,100 |
| Pierce | 12,977 | 116,250 |
| Ramsey | 37,514 | 500,400 |
| Ransom | 48,098 | 358,840 |
| Richland | 39,564 | 355,700 |
| Rolette | 3,767 | 36,490 |
| Sargent | 15,140 | 86,930 |
| Stark | 649 | 5,100 |
| Steele | 22,131 | 235,060 |
| Stutsman | 35,151 | 266,560 |
| Towner | 21,249 | 240,440 |
| Traill | 18,593 | 255,350 |
| Walsh | 34,946 | 435,930 |
| Ward | 2,544 | 25,560 |
| Wells | 65,112 | 633,530 |
| Devils Lake[1] | 1,899 | 11,040 |
| Turtle Mountain[1] | 186 | 1,870 |
| Ohio | 3,092 | 29,821 |
| Ashland | 1,622 | 16,630 |
| Butler | 15 | 80 |
| Carroll | 1 | 6 |
| Clinton | 2 | 20 |
| Crawford | 33 | 280 |
| Defiance | 17 | 170 |
| Franklin | 6 | 70 |
| Fulton | 1 | 10 |
| Hardin | 2 | 10 |
| Henry | 6 | 40 |
| Huron | 313 | 2,850 |
| Jefferson | 12 | 130 |
| Licking | 19 | 190 |
| Logan | 9 | 80 |
| Lorain | 113 | 1,110 |
| Lucas | 47 | 640 |
| Madison | 4 | 40 |
| Medina | 421 | 3,775 |
| Mercer | 1 | 5 |
| Miami | 11 | 40 |
| Monroe | 1 | 10 |
| Noble | 11 | 130 |
| Portage | 16 | 180 |
| Preble | 12 | 100 |
| Richland | 147 | 1,080 |
| Seneca | 1 | 5 |
| Shelby | 7 | 50 |
| Stark | 16 | 100 |
| Summit | 67 | 350 |
| Trumbull | 3 | 30 |
| Van Wert | 25 | 340 |
| Warren | 4 | 60 |
| Wayne | 104 | 1,070 |
| Wood | 20 | 160 |
| Wyandot | 3 | 30 |
| Oklahoma | 759 | 5,050 |
| Blaine | 1 | 10 |
| Cleveland | 2 | 30 |
| Custer | 5 | 10 |
| Dewey | 18 | 160 |
| Garfield | 13 | 80 |
| Greer | 91 | 210 |
| Kingfisher | 5 | 20 |
| Logan | 35 | 260 |
| Noble | 31 | 210 |
| Oklahoma | 80 | 1,000 |
| Pawnee | 95 | 680 |
| Payne | 304 | 1,970 |
| Woods | 1 | 20 |
| Woodward | 78 | 490 |
| Oregon | 2,016 | 8,740 |
| Benton | 20 | 140 |
| Clackamas | 17 | 100 |
| Coos | 1 | 10 |
| Gilliam | 19 | 60 |
| Lane | 6 | 100 |
| Lincoln | 1 | 10 |
| Linn | 1,475 | 6,000 |
| Marion | 87 | 530 |
| Morrow | 265 | 960 |
| Polk | 40 | 280 |
| Sherman | 51 | 240 |
| Washington | 34 | 290 |
| Yamhill | (2) | 20 |
| Pennsylvania | 75 | 684 |
| Armstrong | 4 | 40 |
| Beaver | (2) | 2 |
| Bedford | 6 | 40 |
| Blair | 1 | 2 |
| Bradford | 1 | 10 |
| Butler | (2) | 2 |
| Cambria | 5 | 30 |

[2] Less than 1 acre.

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

| COUNTIES. | Acres. | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania—Continued. | | |
| Carbon | 2 | 40 |
| Center | 14 | 140 |
| Clarion | 6 | 80 |
| Clearfield | 1 | 10 |
| Clinton | 1 | 10 |
| Columbia | 1 | 6 |
| Crawford | 4 | 40 |
| Elk | (1) | 3 |
| Fayette | 1 | 3 |
| Forest | 1 | 3 |
| Fulton | 4 | 20 |
| Huntingdon | (1) | 4 |
| Indiana | 2 | 19 |
| Juniata | 3 | 20 |
| Lehigh | 1 | 6 |
| Luzerne | 6 | 40 |
| McKean | 1 | 7 |
| Mercer | 3 | 20 |
| Mifflin | 1 | 2 |
| Northampton | (1) | 2 |
| Potter | 1 | 2 |
| Schuylkill | 1 | 10 |
| Snyder | 2 | 12 |
| Somerset | 1 | 3 |
| Washington | 1 | 6 |
| South Dakota | 302,010 | 2,452,528 |
| Aurora | 71 | 520 |
| Beadle | 1,911 | 4,540 |
| Bonhomme | 406 | 3,760 |
| Brookings | 8,419 | 80,540 |
| Brown | 11,492 | 77,780 |
| Brule | 228 | 1,010 |
| Buffalo | 12 | 28 |
| Campbell | 2,049 | 10,410 |
| Charles Mix | 2,120 | 12,800 |
| Clark | 23,334 | 155,360 |
| Clay | 823 | 9,340 |
| Codington | 36,263 | 325,280 |
| Custer | 1 | 50 |
| Davison | 244 | 1,890 |
| Day | 34,782 | 277,180 |
| Deuel | 14,153 | 140,570 |
| Douglas | 111 | 520 |
| Edmunds | 4,763 | 32,070 |
| Fall River | 2 | 10 |
| Faulk | 2,357 | 18,600 |
| Grant | 14,239 | 127,090 |
| Gregory | 715 | 4,850 |
| Hamlin | 18,540 | 162,250 |
| Hand | 809 | 3,770 |
| Hanson | 316 | 1,770 |
| Hutchinson | 360 | 2,240 |
| Hyde | 71 | 520 |
| Jerauld | 170 | 420 |
| Kingsbury | 8,141 | 58,420 |
| Lake | 8,751 | 95,280 |
| Lincoln | 2,670 | 27,010 |
| McCook | 3,561 | 28,160 |
| McPherson | 3,237 | 18,030 |
| Marshall | 16,597 | 141,580 |
| Miner | 487 | 4,100 |
| Minnehaha | 9,875 | 111,400 |
| Moody | 6,745 | 74,520 |
| Potter | 6,142 | 31,410 |
| Roberts | 36,555 | 284,970 |
| Sanborn | 116 | 470 |
| Spink | 7,604 | 37,000 |
| Sully | 279 | 840 |
| Turner | 2,021 | 16,660 |
| Union | 1,109 | 10,100 |
| Walworth | 9,350 | 67,010 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 7 |
| Carter | (1) | 2 |
| Hawkins | (1) | 1 |
| Johnson | 1 | 3 |
| Unicoi | (1) | 1 |
| Texas | 75 | 640 |
| Jackson | 14 | 40 |
| Liberty | 10 | 50 |
| Parker | 6 | 20 |
| Travis | 4 | 40 |
| Victoria | 41 | 490 |
| Utah | 1 | 20 |
| Salt Lake | 1 | 20 |
| Virginia | 10 | 50 |
| Carroll | 5 | 12 |
| Floyd | 3 | 17 |
| Lee | (1) | 3 |
| Patrick | 1 | 10 |
| Wise | (1) | 2 |
| Wythe | 1 | 6 |
| Washington | 149 | 850 |
| Asotin | 18 | 100 |
| Cowlitz | 1 | 10 |
| King | (1) | 10 |
| Spokane | 60 | 190 |
| Whitman | 70 | 540 |
| West Virginia | 2 | 7 |
| Calhoun | 1 | 2 |
| Monroe | 1 | 2 |
| Randolph | (1) | 2 |
| Wyoming | (1) | 1 |
| Wisconsin | 11,263 | 140,765 |
| Barron | 12 | 130 |
| Brown | 6 | 80 |
| Buffalo | 117 | 1,040 |
| Burnett | 4 | 50 |
| Calumet | 27 | 390 |
| Chippewa | 77 | 710 |
| Clark | 49 | 700 |
| Columbia | 80 | 790 |
| Dane | 101 | 890 |
| Dodge | 425 | 6,190 |
| Door | 3 | 30 |
| Dunn | 64 | 870 |
| Eau Claire | 49 | 560 |
| Fond du Lac | 156 | 1,630 |
| Grant | 4 | 50 |
| Green Lake | 88 | 1,070 |
| Iowa | 44 | 440 |
| Iron | (1) | 4 |
| Jackson | 55 | 510 |
| Juneau | 5 | 80 |
| Kenosha | 574 | 8,040 |
| Kewaunee | 38 | 360 |
| La Crosse | 2 | 10 |
| Lafayette | 9 | 130 |
| Langlade | 1 | 6 |
| Lincoln | 1 | 10 |
| Manitowoc | 147 | 2,390 |
| Marathon | 46 | 660 |
| Marquette | 1 | 10 |
| Milwaukee | 48 | 820 |
| Monroe | 42 | 430 |
| Oconto | 10 | 140 |
| Outagamie | 25 | 190 |
| Ozaukee | 28 | 410 |
| Pepin | 1 | 6 |
| Pierce | 847 | 10,770 |
| Polk | 28 | 450 |
| Portage | 22 | 220 |
| Price | 1 | 6 |
| Racine | 1,318 | 18,320 |
| Rock | 14 | 140 |
| St. Croix | 5,940 | 74,010 |
| Sauk | 2 | 30 |
| Shawano | 7 | 100 |
| Sheboygan | 108 | 1,430 |
| Taylor | 1 | 8 |
| Trempealeau | 304 | 2,310 |
| Vernon | 107 | 850 |
| Walworth | 17 | 140 |
| Washington | 37 | 570 |
| Waukesha | 28 | 440 |
| Waupaca | 9 | 45 |
| Waushara | 22 | 380 |
| Winnebago | 107 | 1,130 |
| Wood | 5 | 50 |

[1] Less than 1 acre.