

INDUSTRIES.

The principal industries of the country which are treated by the Eleventh Census are, in the order of their importance, manufactures, agriculture, transportation, mining, and the fisheries. Diagram 273 shows by its total area the product of these branches of industry. In manufactures only the net product is represented—that is, the difference between the value of product and the cost of material, this difference representing the increase in value due to the manufacturing processes.

The products of agriculture include the value of all agricultural products excepting meat. The addition of meat would involve considerable duplication, inasmuch as the hay and a large portion of the oats and other grains which are already included are used in its production.

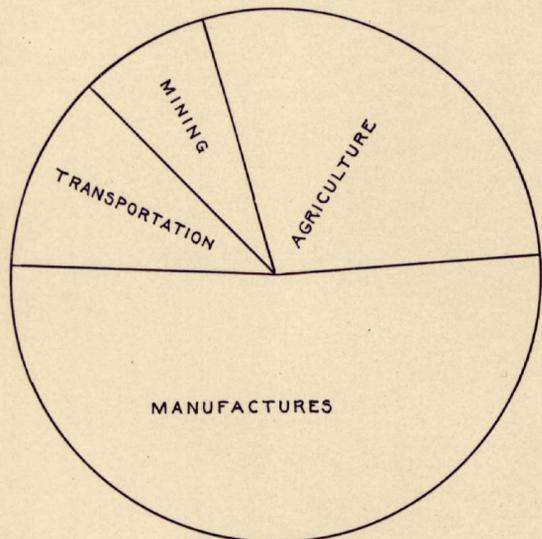
The products of transportation are taken as the gross earnings of our railroads and vessels. The mining products are the spot values at the mines.

As is seen at a glance, the value of the manufacturing industry, which in 1880 was less than that of agriculture, has during the past decade reached and passed it, and is now much larger. Our mines yield but a small fraction of our annual income, while our fisheries are too small to be represented upon the diagram.

The total value of our industries is estimated at \$8,535,000,000, which is distributed in the following proportions among these different branches:

	PER CENT.
Agriculture	28
Manufactures	52
Transportation	12
Mining	8

273. RELATIVE VALUE OF THE INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES: 1890.

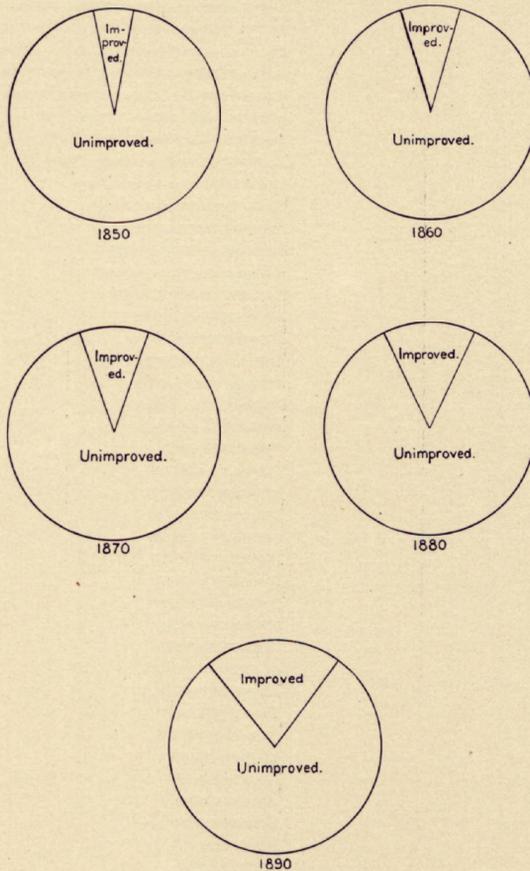


AGRICULTURE.

This branch of industry is, in the number of persons which it employs and supports and in the amount of capital invested in it, the most important. In the value of its product it is secondary to manufactures.

Of the area of the country about one-third is included in farms. This farm land is again grouped as improved and unimproved, the improved being the cultivated portion, the unimproved being that devoted to pasturage and timber purposes. The cultivated or improved land comprised in 1890 a little more than one-sixth the area of the country. The proportion which it has borne to the total area of the country at different times since 1850 is shown by Diagram 274. In each case the area of the circle represents the area of the country, and the proportional extent of the improved land is shown by the size of the sector thus marked.

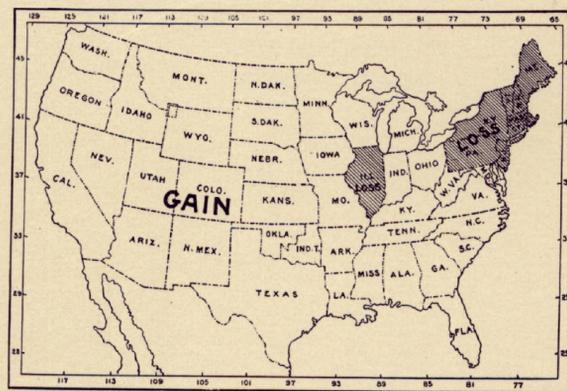
274. PROPORTIONS OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LAND IN THE UNITED STATES: 1850 TO 1890.



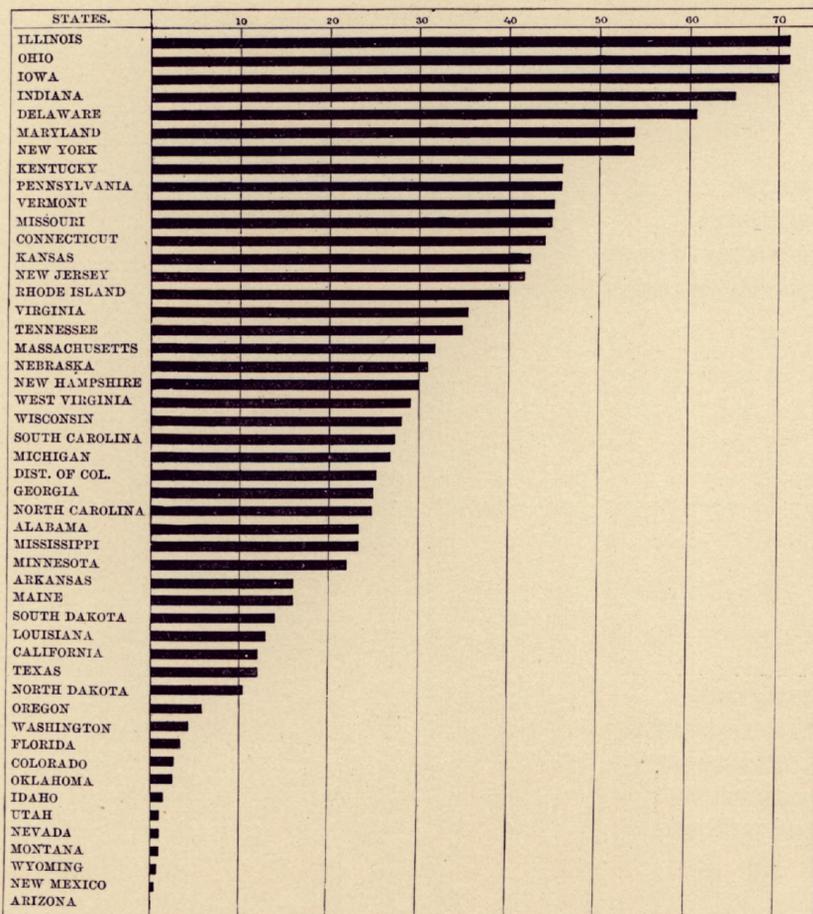
The proportion of land which is improved or cultivated in the different states differs widely, as is shown by Diagram 275. Of Illinois and Ohio, more than 70 per cent of the area is cultivated; of Iowa nearly 70 per cent; of Indiana, 65 per cent; of Delaware, 61 per cent; of Maryland and New York, 54 per cent. In most of the cotton states of the south the proportion runs between 20 and 30 per cent, while the smallest proportion of cultivated land is found in the sparsely settled states and territories of the west.

The small map numbered 276 shows by states the increase or a decrease in the amount of cultivated land during the 10 years between 1880 and 1890. In all the states of the north Atlantic group, without exception, and in Illinois, there was less cultivated land in 1890 than in 1880. In the other states and territories the amount of cultivated land increased.

276. GAIN OR LOSS IN IMPROVED LAND: 1880 TO 1890.

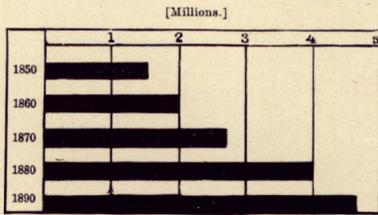


275. PERCENTAGE OF IMPROVED LAND IN THE TOTAL AREA, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890. [Per cent.]

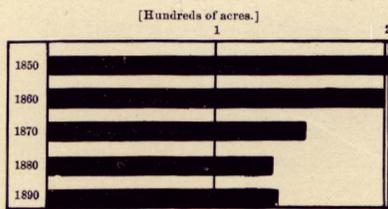


The number of farms, which was in 1850 but 1,500,000, has increased to 4,600,000 in 1890. This increase has been somewhat regular, as shown by Diagram 277. The average size of farms has diminished during the past 40 years from a trifle over 200 acres to 137 acres, as is shown by Diagram 278. During the past decade the average size has increased from 134 to 137 acres.

277. NUMBER OF FARMS: 1850 TO 1890.



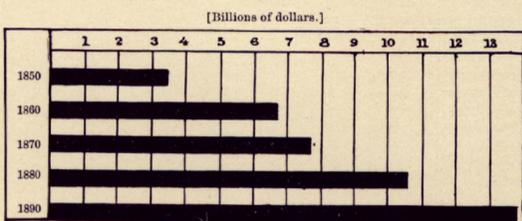
278. AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS: 1850 TO 1890.



The average size differs widely in different states, being generally greatest in the new, sparsely settled states of the west and smallest in the northeastern states, where population is dense and where much of the farming takes on the character of market gardening. The average size of farms is shown by states by Diagram 279.

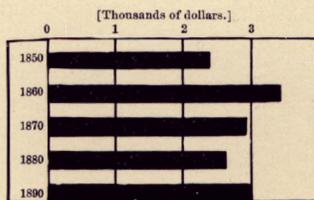
The value of farms, farm implements, and machinery—in other words, farming capital—is shown by Diagram 280. It appears that in 1850 it amounted to about three and a half billions, and it has increased until in 1890 it amounted to thirteen and eight-tenths billions of dollars. In 1850 nearly one-half the wealth of the country was invested in agriculture. In 1890 only a little more than one-fifth of it was thus invested.

280. VALUE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY: 1850 TO 1890.

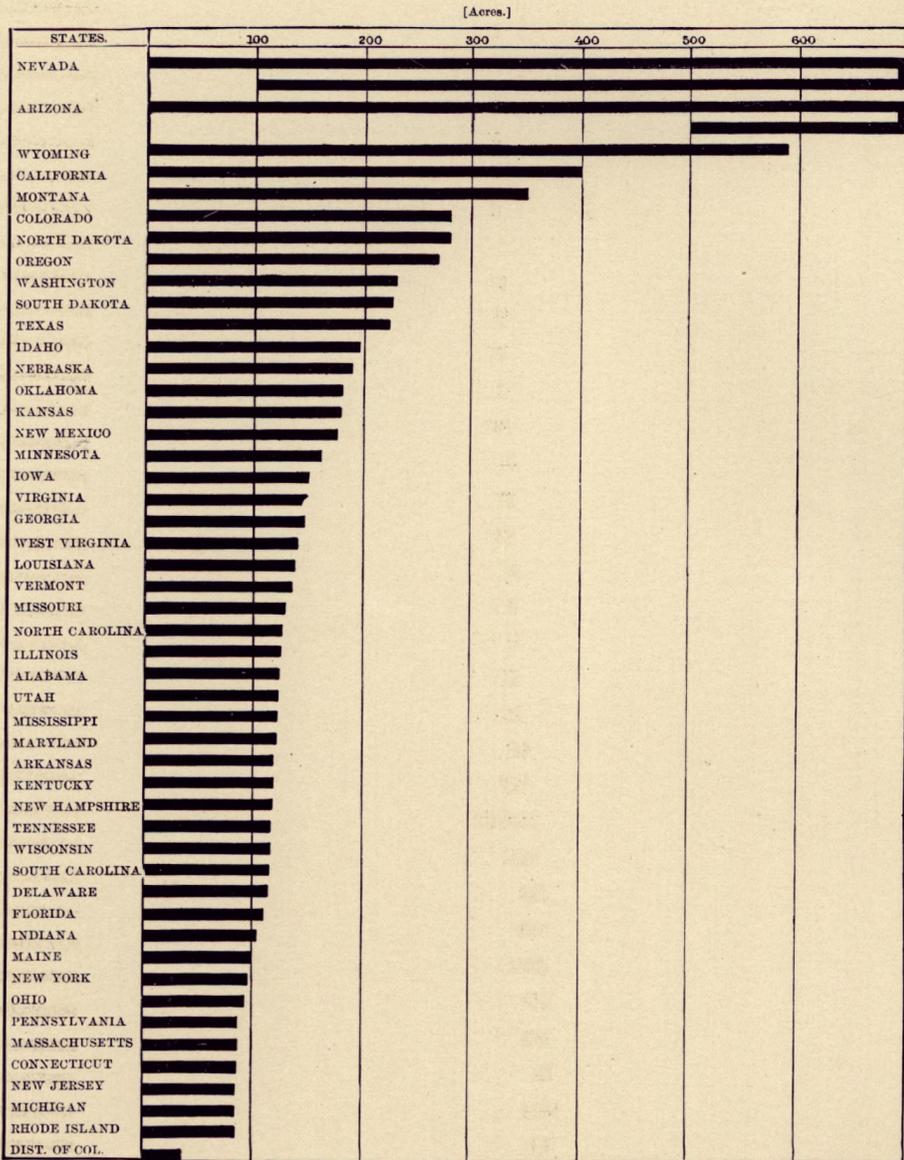


The average value of farms at different times is shown by Diagram 281. It appears that this average value increased from 1850 to 1860; then it diminished during two decades, and during the last decade has increased again.

281. AVERAGE VALUE OF FARMS: 1850 TO 1890.



279. AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

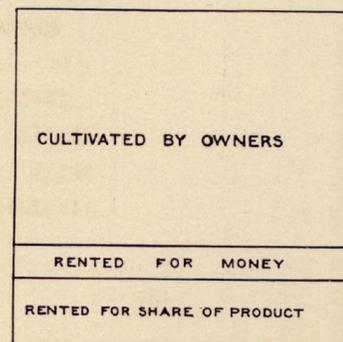


There are three forms of farm holdings in vogue in this country. First, ownership by the occupant. As shown by Diagram 282, somewhat more than seven-tenths of the farms of the country are owned by their occupants. Second, rented for fixed money rental. One-tenth of the farms of the country are of this class, and third, rented for a share of the crop, in which class are one-fifth of the farms. The distribution of these several forms of holdings among the states is shown by Diagram 283, where, out of every 100 farms in each state and territory, the number which are owned is shown by the white space, those which are rented for money are shown by the black space, and those which are rented for a share of the crop are shown by the shaded space.

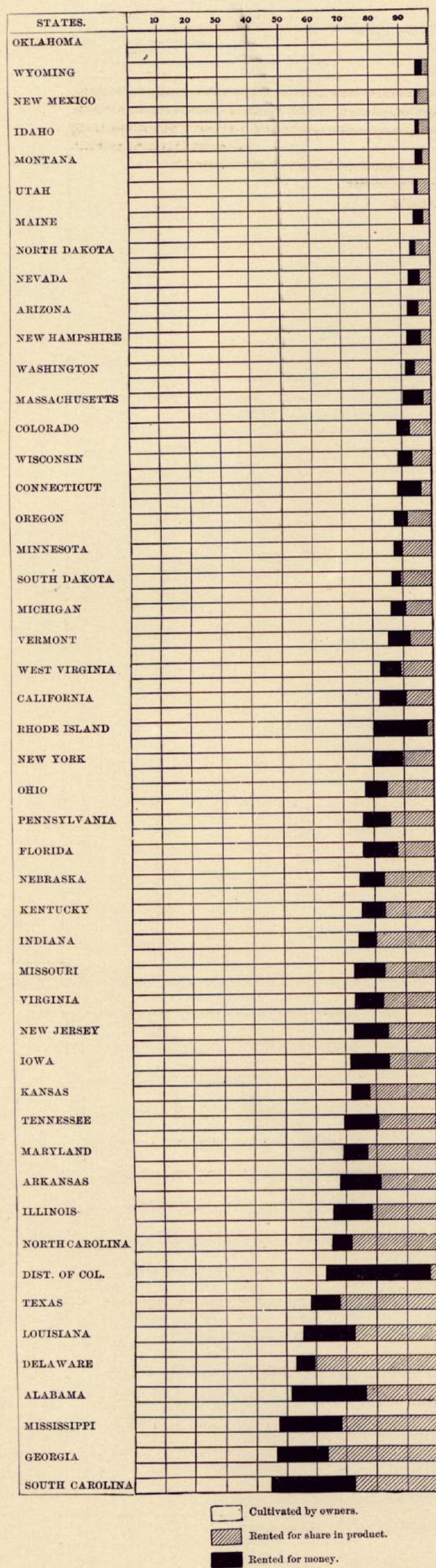
In the far western states and territories and in the northern states, ownership by the occupant is most general, while in the southern states the renting of farms is more prevalent than elsewhere. In the cotton states generally nearly half the farms are rented either for money or on shares.

Diagram 284 shows the average value of the farm product per acre of improved land, the length of the bar indicating the value in dollars. The highest value is seen to be in the northeastern states, where market gardening is most extensively carried on. Next are certain of the cotton states, while low down in the column are the great wheat and corn states, where the farms are large and where profits are obtained, not by high cultivation, but by cultivating large areas of land by wholesale methods and with the utmost economy of labor.

282. CHARACTER OF FARM HOLDINGS: 1890.



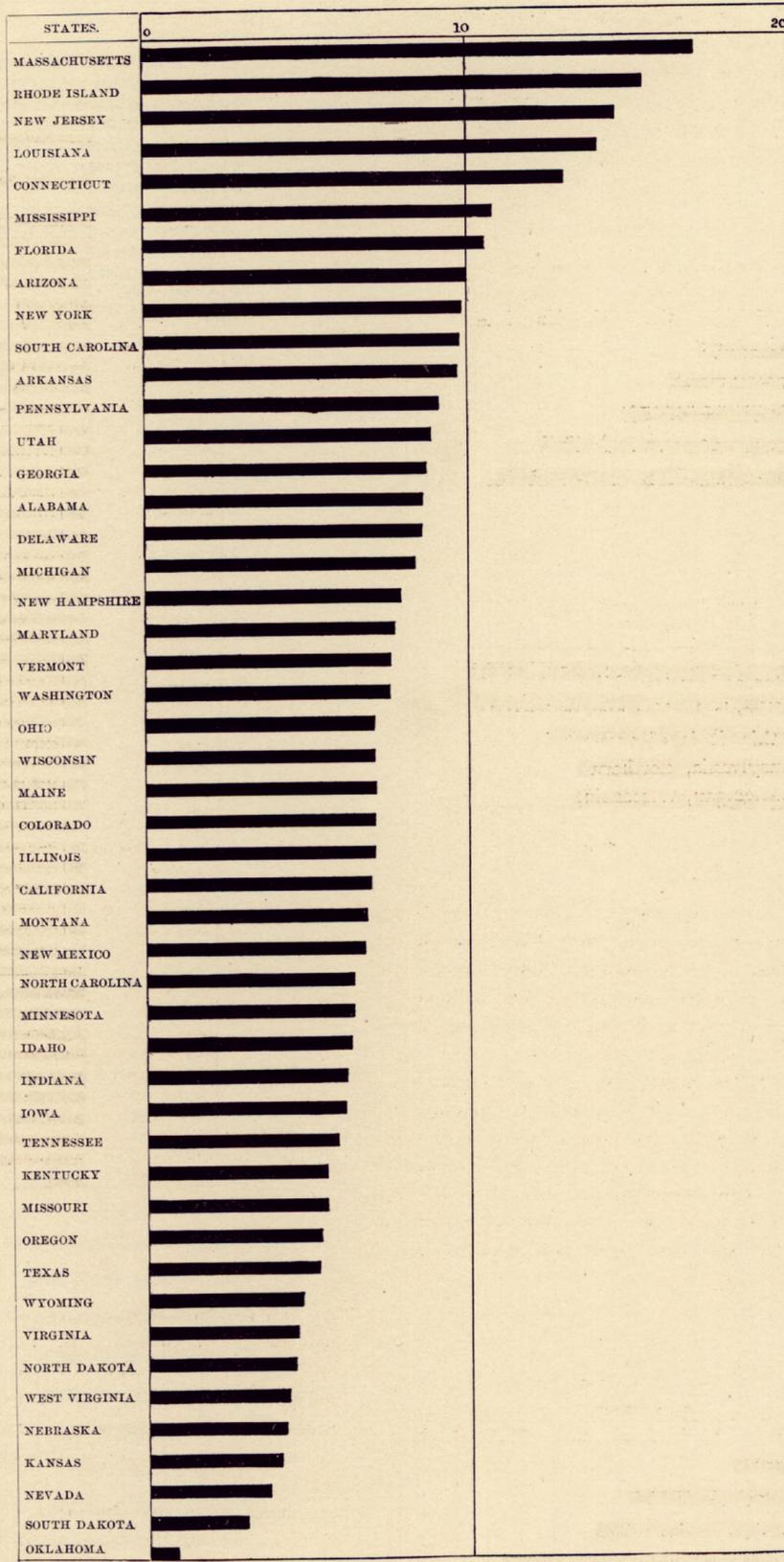
283. CHARACTER OF FARM HOLDINGS, EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS. By States and Territories: 1890.



Map 285, plate 44, shows the average size of farms in different parts of the country, the county being used as the unit of computation. The great farms are found mainly in the far west, in western Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, and California, and the smallest are found in the northeastern part of the country.

Map 286, plate 44, shows the proportion which the improved land bears to the total area in various parts of the country. This proportion is greatest in the upper part of the Mississippi valley, in parts of the states of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, where more than

284. AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS PER ACRE OF IMPROVED LAND, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890. Dollars.



three-fourths of the land is under cultivation. In the greater part of these states, together with New York, Indiana, southern Michigan, and Wisconsin and southeastern Minnesota, together with areas in other northern states, more than one-half is under cultivation. Areas in which between a fourth and a half of the land is under cultivation are scattered widely over the country, but principally in the cotton states. In the far west but a small proportion is under cultivation, in most of this area the proportion being less than 10 per cent.

Map 287, plate 45, shows the value in dollars of the farm products per acre of land cultivated. The highest value is found in the neighborhood of the great cities, where the land is largely devoted to market gardening; in Florida and on the Gulf coast generally, where it is devoted to fruits and sugar, and in southern California and in Arizona, where fruits are largely cultivated. On the

other hand, the low values are found upon the plains, where the farms are, in the main, devoted to the cultivation of wheat and corn by wholesale methods.

Map 288, plate 45, shows the value of farm products as compared with the total area, county by county. This map differs in some respects materially from the last, owing to the fact that it takes no account of the proportion which the cultivated land bears to the total area. Here the highest values are, as before, obtained from market gardens in the neighborhood of the great cities. Next to that the highest values are obtained in the northern part of the Mississippi valley and in the Lake states, where so large a proportion of the land is under cultivation. There are high values obtained also in certain parts of the cotton states. On the other hand, low values are obtained in the far west, where but a small proportion of the land is under cultivation.

WHEAT.

Diagram 289 shows the production of wheat in those states in which wheat is a crop of importance. It is seen that Minnesota is the greatest wheat producer, followed by California, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio in the order named.

The average yield of wheat per acre devoted to that crop is shown by Diagram 290, where it is seen that while the average yield for the country is about 15 bushels per acre that of Kansas exceeds 19 and New York 18, while many states show an average yield between 14 and 17 bushels.

Map 291, plate 46, shows the production of wheat as compared with the total area, county by county. This map shows the importance of various regions as wheat producers. From this we see that the upper Mississippi valley and the southern parts of the Lake states, with the Dakotas, constitute the principal wheat region of the country; that in the northeastern, the southern, and the far western states, excepting those on the Pacific coast, the wheat crop is of little importance.

Map 292, plate 46, shows the distribution of wheat production with relation to improved land. This map expresses the relation which the cultivation of wheat bears to that of all other crops. Here the deepest tint is seen to be in the Dakotas and western Minnesota, and in the great valley of California, besides scattered patches elsewhere. Next to this, it is of greatest importance in southeastern Pennsylvania, northern Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, southern Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri and in certain parts of the Rocky Mountain region.

Map 293, plate 46, shows the average yield of wheat per acre cultivated in that crop. The highest yield is in certain parts of the Rocky Mountain region, where irrigation is practiced, and on the Pacific coast, in Washington and Oregon. A low yield is found in the Dakotas, where land is cheap and where wholesale methods of cultivation are employed.

Map 294, plate 46, shows the relation of the wheat product to the population, expressed in the form of bushels to the inhabitant. In this map the greatest production per inhabitant is seen to occur in the Dakotas and Minnesota, in certain parts of the Rocky Mountain region and in the great valley of California, while in the northeastern and southern states the product per inhabitant is very small, being much less than the needs of the population.

CORN.

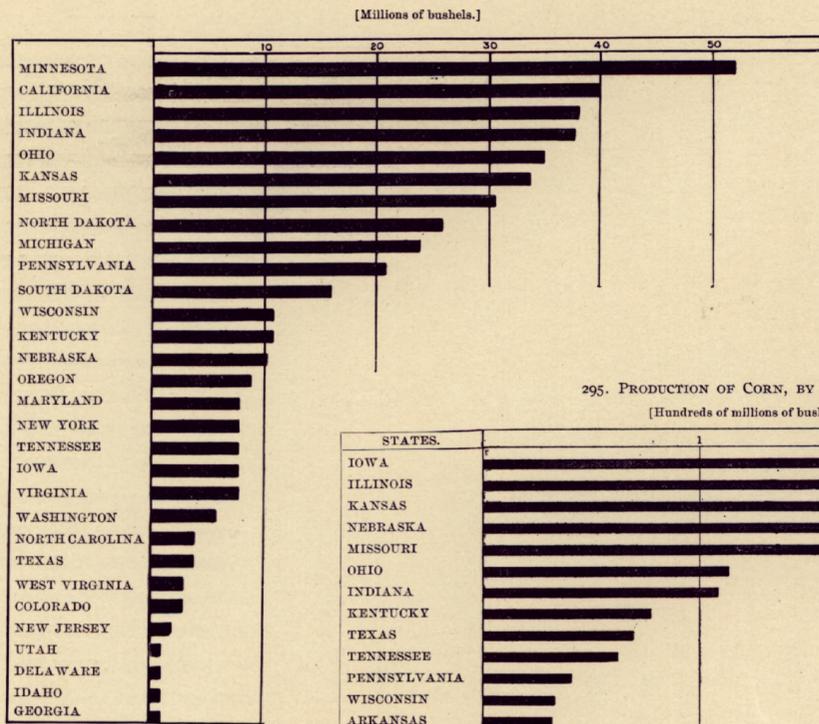
Diagram 295 shows the corn product of all the principal corn producing states. In this product Iowa leads, followed closely by Illinois, then Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri.

Diagram 296 shows the average yield of corn per acre by states. Iowa not only produced the most corn, but its yield per acre was greater than that of any other state, followed by Nebraska, Illinois, Ohio, Kansas, etc., the yield per acre being high in the northern states and low in the southern states.

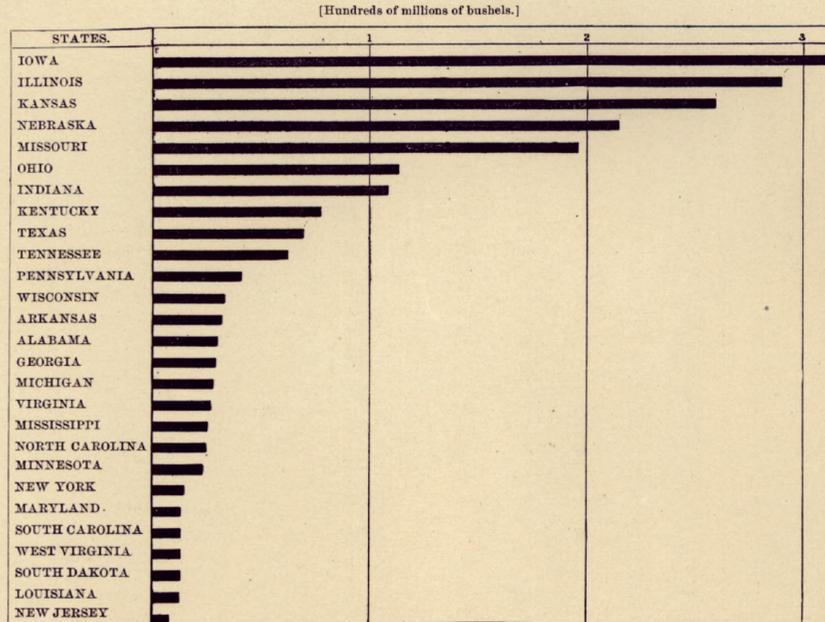
Map 297, plate 47, shows the yield per square mile of Indian corn by counties. It is a measure of the absolute production in various parts of the country. While corn is cultivated very generally in the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes, its cultivation is of the greatest importance throughout a broad belt running across Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Map 298, plate 47, shows the production of Indian corn compared with the extent of improved land. The results presented by this map are quite similar to those preceding. The region in which corn is a crop of the greatest importance in proportion to other crops occupies the middle of the Mississippi valley, extending from West Virginia and eastern Ohio to western Kansas and Nebraska, and from northern Mississippi and Alabama to southern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

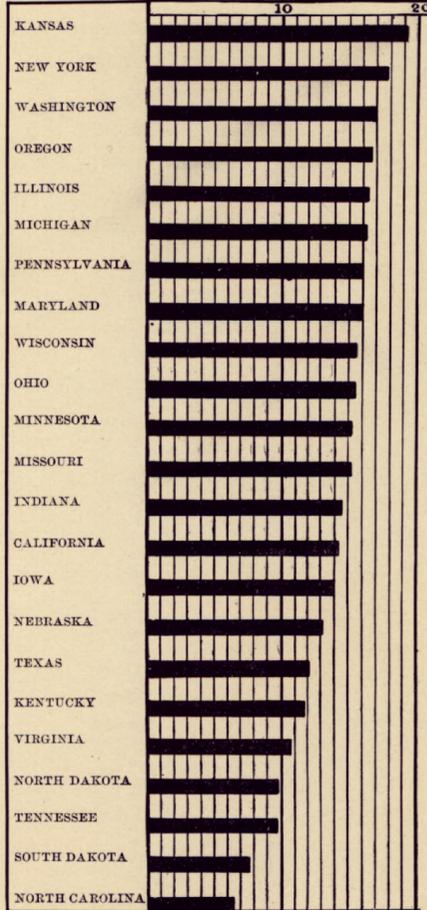
289. PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.



295. PRODUCTION OF CORN, BY STATES: 1890.



290. AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE, BY STATES: 1890.



296. AVERAGE YIELD OF CORN PER ACRE, BY STATES: 1890.

