

Map 299, plate 47, shows the average yield of Indian corn per acre cultivated in that crop. It develops the fact that the heaviest yield per acre cultivated is, in the main, in that region in which the crop is of the greatest absolute importance, as shown above, and that where it is of less importance, there the yield per acre is smaller.

Map 300, plate 47, shows the relation between the corn production and the population in the form of the yield per capita. The features of this map are very similar to those of the first and second maps of the groups relating to this cereal, the product per capita being highest in the states of the upper Mississippi valley.

OATS.

Diagram 301 shows the product of oats in those states in which the crop is of importance. These are almost entirely northern states, and the two states, Iowa and Illinois, produce more than double that of any other state.

Diagram 302 shows the yield of oats per acre cultivated in that crop. Besides having the largest crop of all the states, Iowa has the largest yield per acre, its yield being about 39 bushels. In this regard she is followed by Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan, in the order named.

Map 303, plate 48, shows the yield of oats per square mile. This is a measure of the absolute importance of the oat crop. It is heaviest in northern Illinois and northern Iowa, while it is of great importance also in all the states of the upper Mississippi valley and of the Lakes, together with New York and Pennsylvania. It is of little importance in the south and far west.

Map 304, plate 48, shows the production of oats per acre of improved land, being a measure of the importance of the oats crop in relation to the sum of all other crops. This is seen to be the greatest in northern Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and southern Minnesota, and least in the southern and western states.

Map 305, plate 48, shows the yield of oats per acre cultivated in that crop, and here it is seen that where it is of the greatest absolute importance, there the yield is the greatest.

Map 306, plate 48, shows the production of oats as compared with the population. This is greatest in the states bordering on the Great Lakes and those of the upper Mississippi valley, while it is of trifling importance in the south and southwest.

RYE.

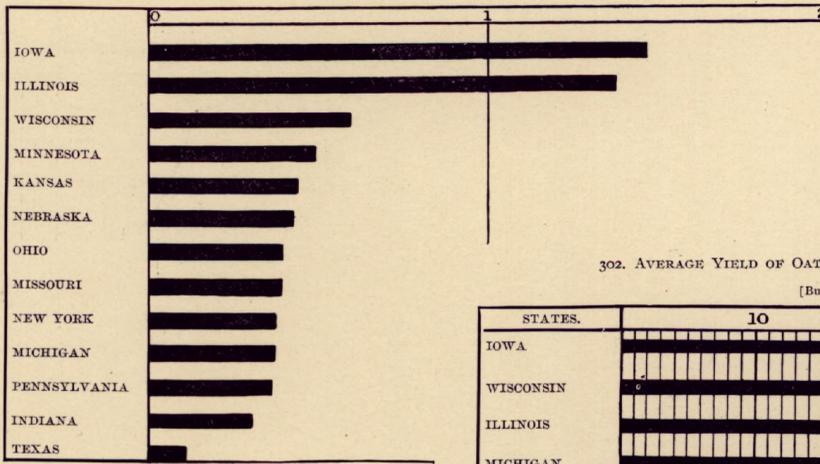
Diagram 307 shows the production of rye in those states in which it is of importance. It is raised mainly in the northern states, and of those, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, Kansas, Illinois, and Michigan are of the greatest importance, in the order named.

Diagram 308 shows the average yield of rye per acre cultivated, and it appears that Minnesota has the highest yield per acre, followed by Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

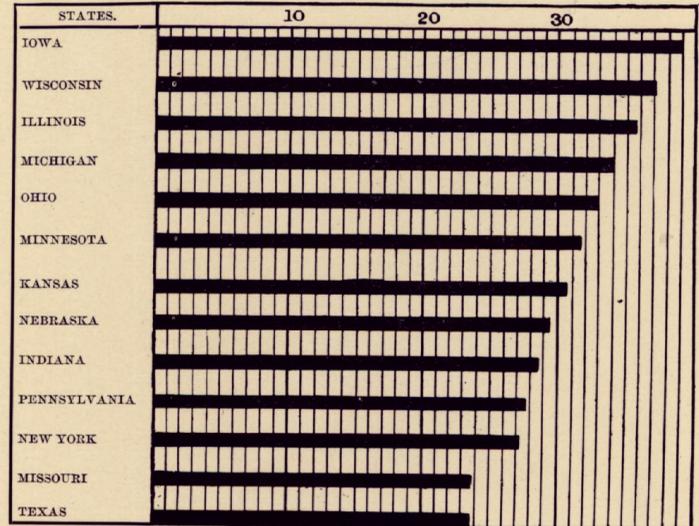
Map 309, plate 49, shows the distribution of the production of rye as compared with the total area. It shows that the principal regions are in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, southern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Map 310, plate 49, shows the production of rye in comparison with the area of improved land; that is, it outlines the regions in which rye is of importance as compared with other crops. The presentation made by this map is quite similar to that of the last, excepting the addition of considerable areas in Kansas and Nebraska.

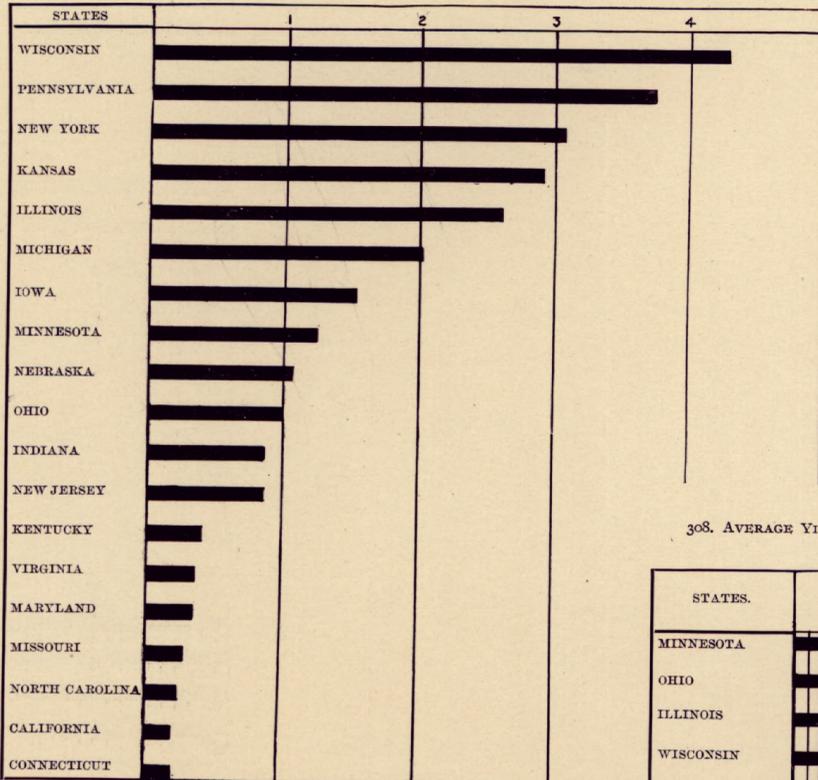
301. PRODUCTION OF OATS, BY STATES: 1890.
[Hundreds of millions of bushels.]



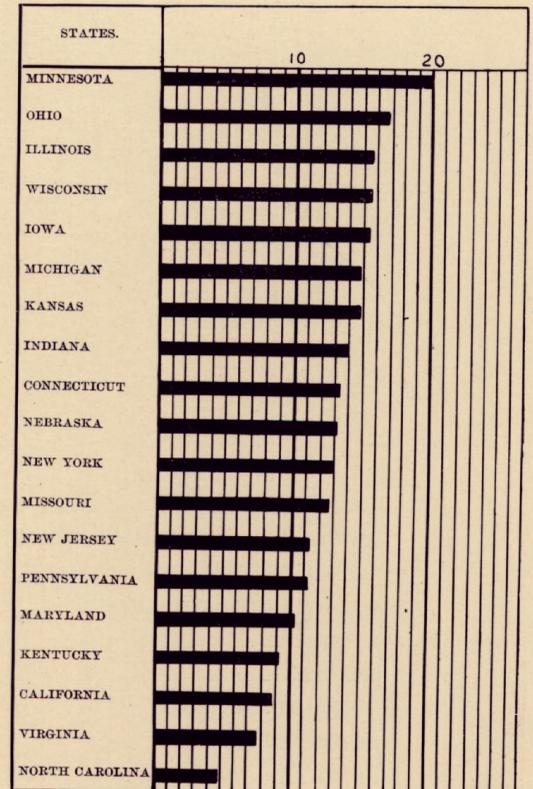
302. AVERAGE YIELD OF OATS PER ACRE, BY STATES: 1890.
[Bushels.]



307. PRODUCTION OF RYE, BY STATES: 1890.
[Millions of bushels.]



308. AVERAGE YIELD OF RYE PER ACRE, BY STATES: 1890.
[Bushels.]



BARLEY.

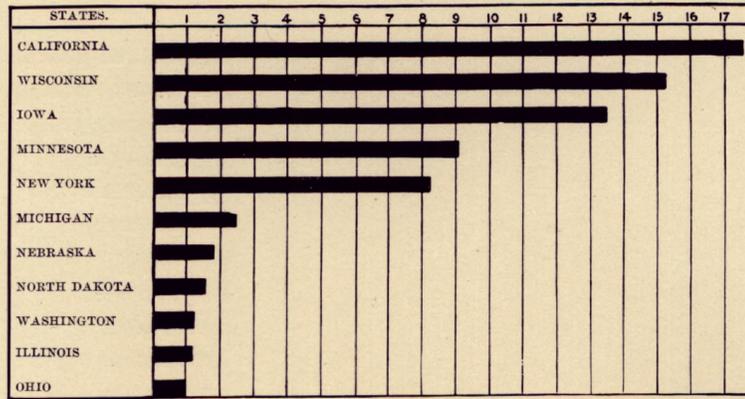
The production of barley is shown, by states, by Diagram 311, where it appears that most of the barley of the country is produced in California, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and New York.

The yield per acre is shown by Diagram 312. It is seen to range from 32 bushels down to 14.5 bushels per acre, Wisconsin leading with the highest production.

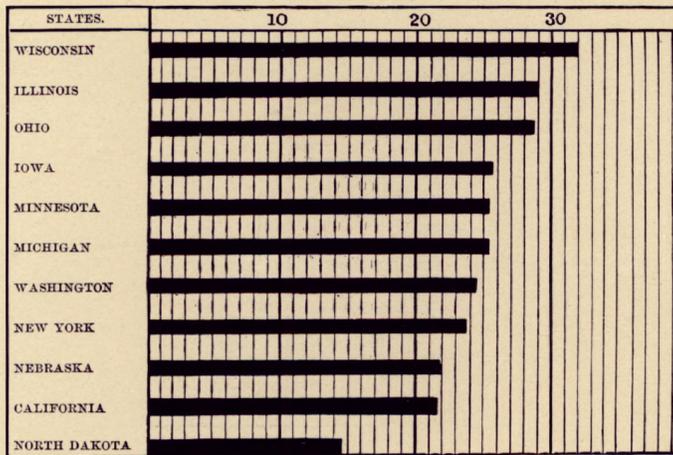
The production of barley per square mile, being a measure of its absolute importance as a crop, is shown by Map 313, plate 50. Being a cold weather crop, its habitat is seen to be mainly in the Lake states and in California.

Map 314, plate 50, shows the relative importance of this cereal to other crops, which represents its range as widespread, it being of importance over the Lake states and much of the far west.

311. PRODUCTION OF BARLEY, BY STATES: 1890.
[Millions of bushels.]



312. AVERAGE YIELD OF BARLEY PER ACRE, BY STATES: 1890.
[Bushels.]



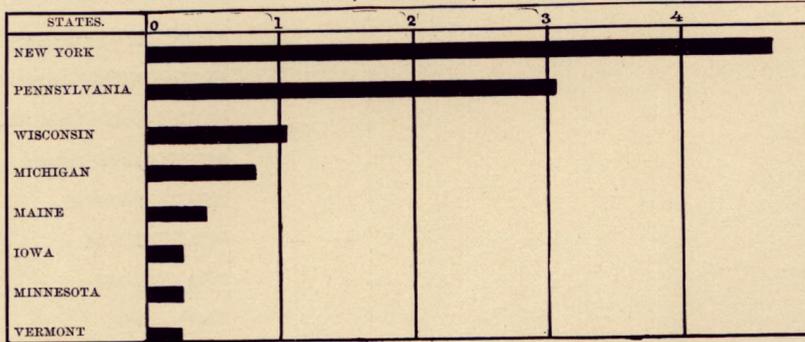
BUCKWHEAT.

Diagram 315 shows the production of buckwheat by states. New York produced far more than any other state, Pennsylvania about two-thirds as much as New York, Wisconsin about one-third as much as Pennsylvania, and other states still less.

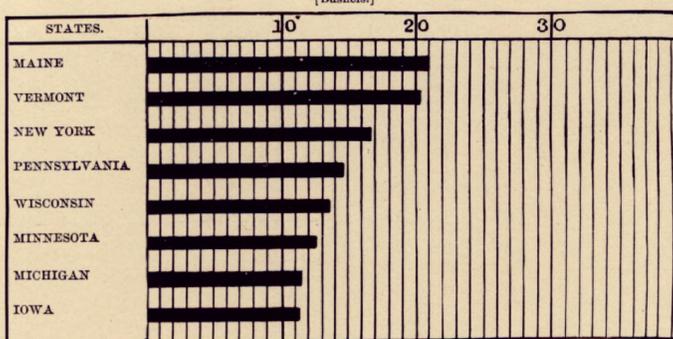
Diagram 316 represents the average production of buckwheat per acre by states.

Map 317, plate 51, shows the production of all grains, as compared with the area of the improved land. It is a measure of the importance of grain cultivation to all other crops. The upper Mississippi valley and the Lake states are seen to be the great grain producing region of the country.

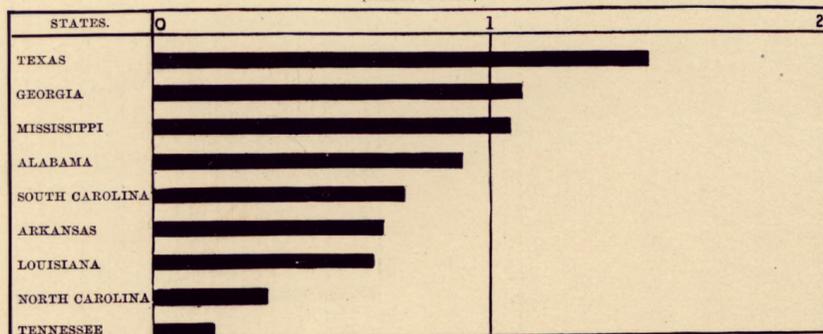
315. PRODUCTION OF BUCKWHEAT, BY STATES: 1890.
[Millions of bushels.]



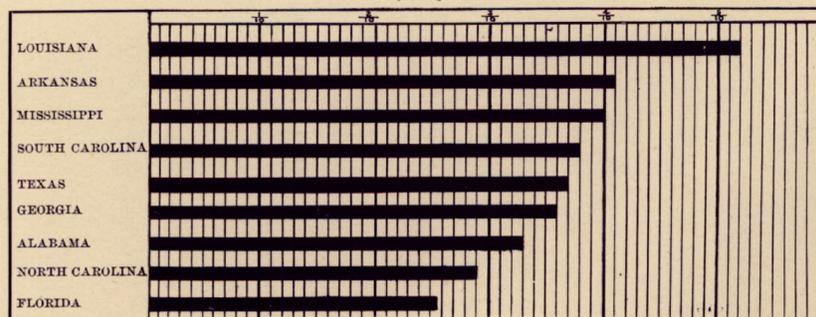
316. AVERAGE YIELD OF BUCKWHEAT PER ACRE, BY STATES: 1890.
[Bushels.]



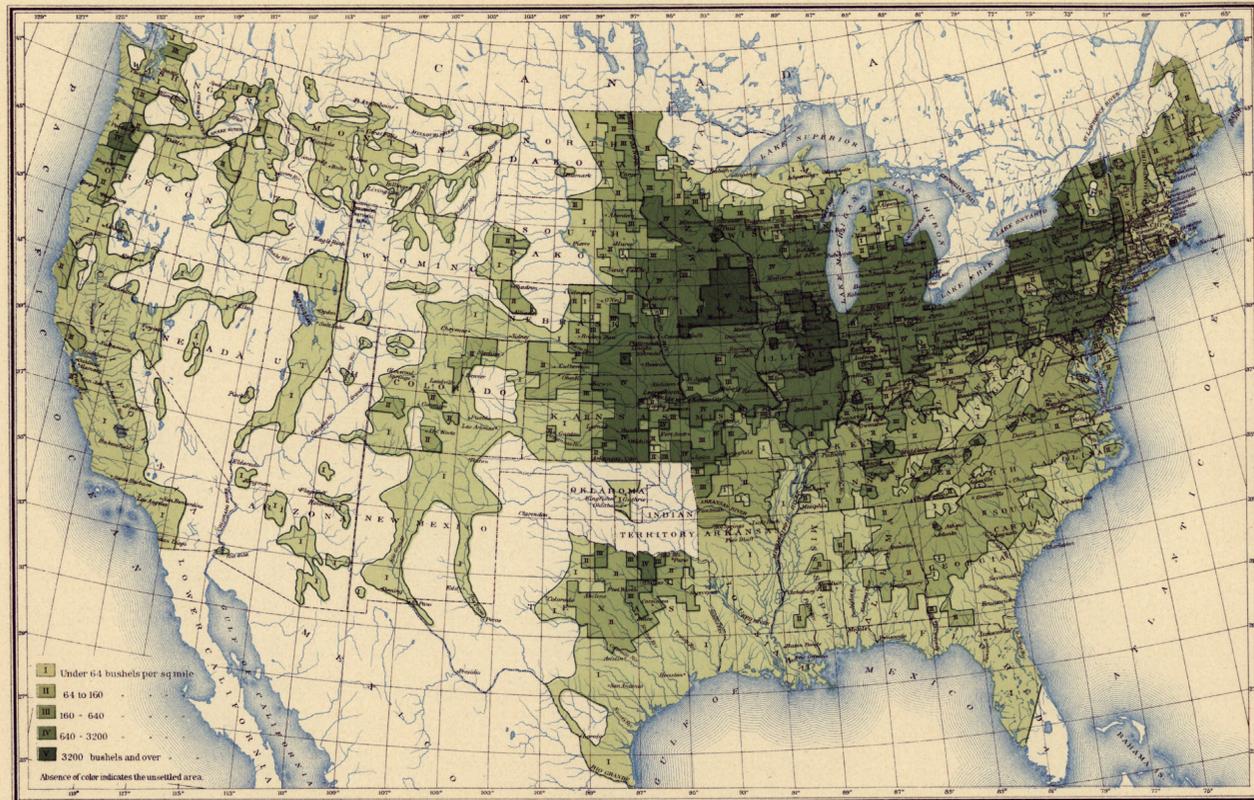
318. PRODUCTION OF COTTON, BY STATES: 1890.
[Millions of bales.]



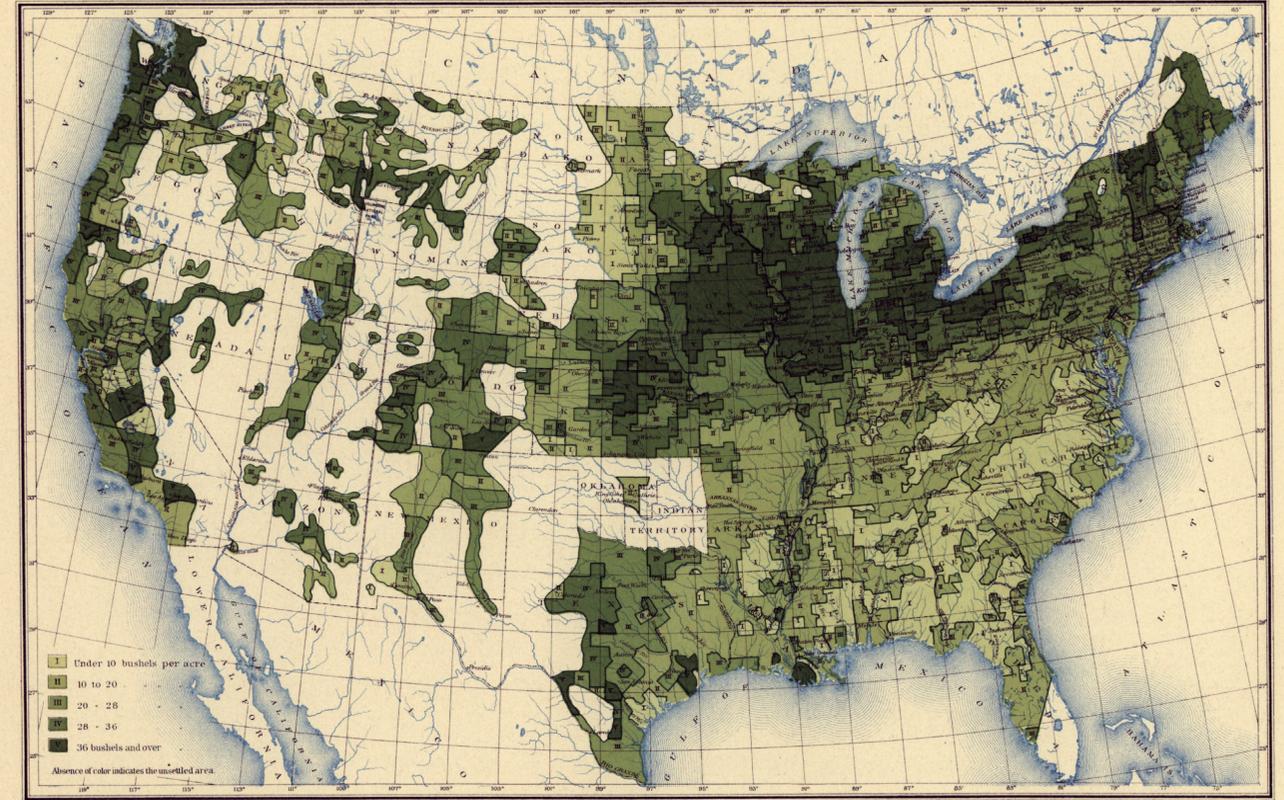
319. AVERAGE YIELD OF COTTON PER ACRE, BY STATES: 1890.
[Bales.]



303. YIELD OF OATS PER SQUARE MILE: 1890.



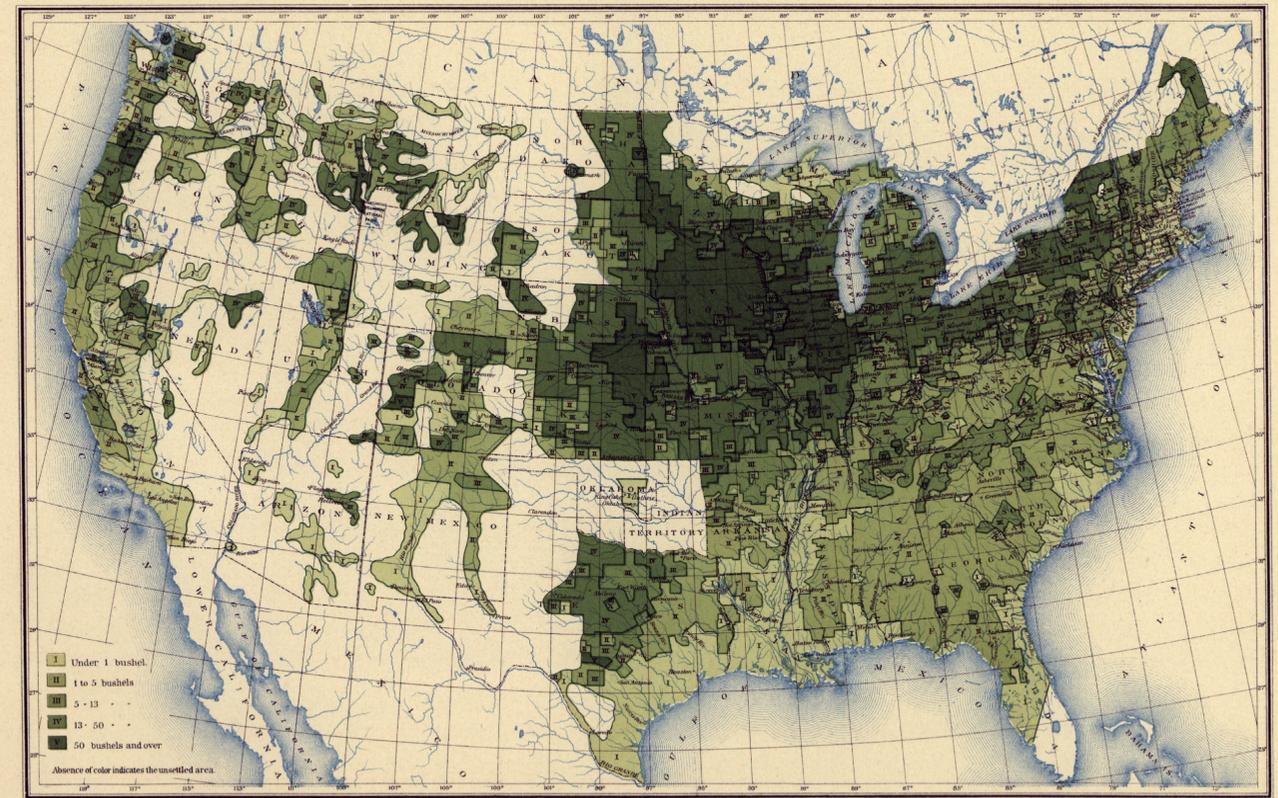
305. AVERAGE YIELD OF OATS PER ACRE: 1890.

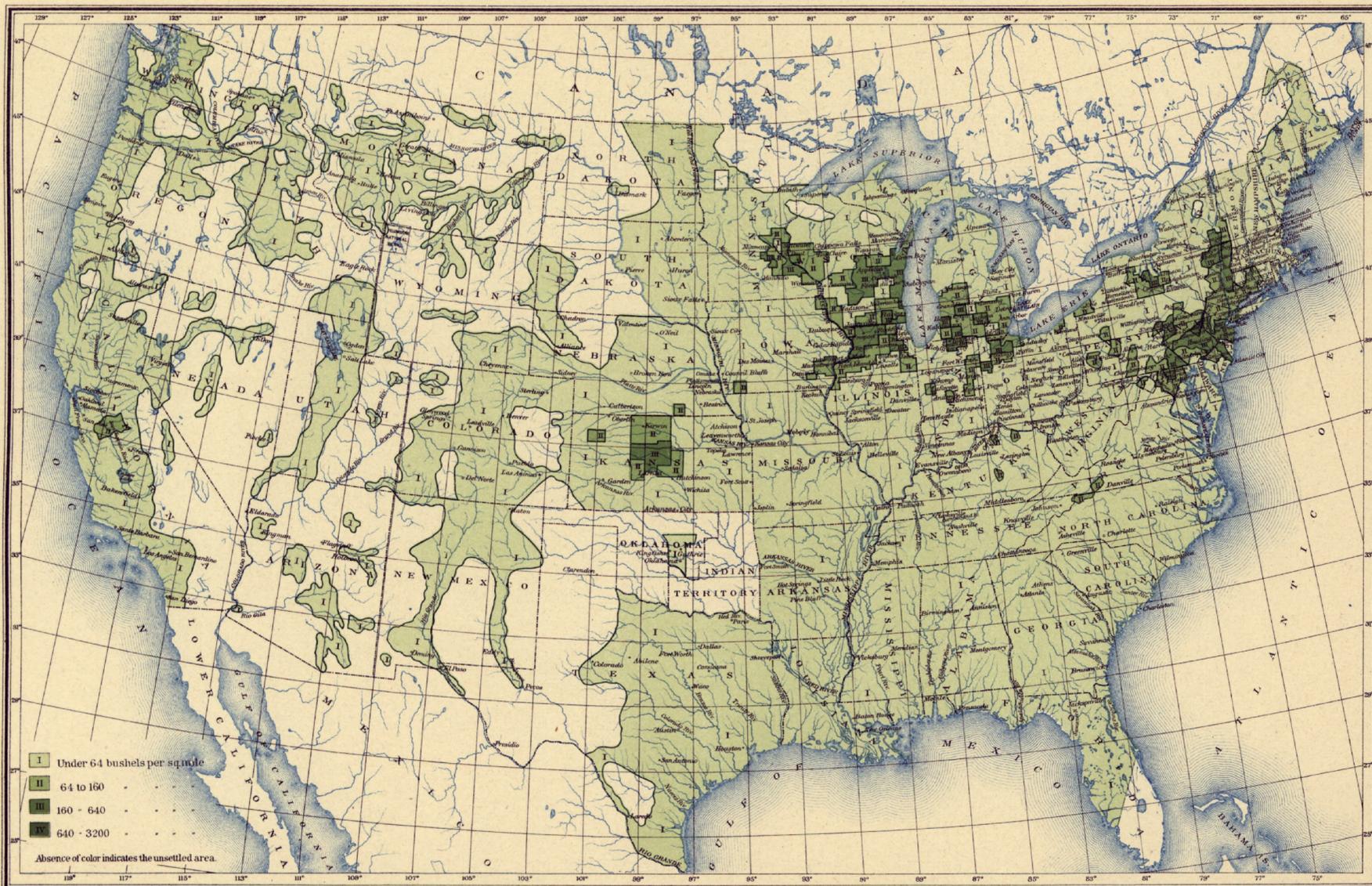


304. PRODUCTION OF OATS PER ACRE OF IMPROVED LAND: 1890.



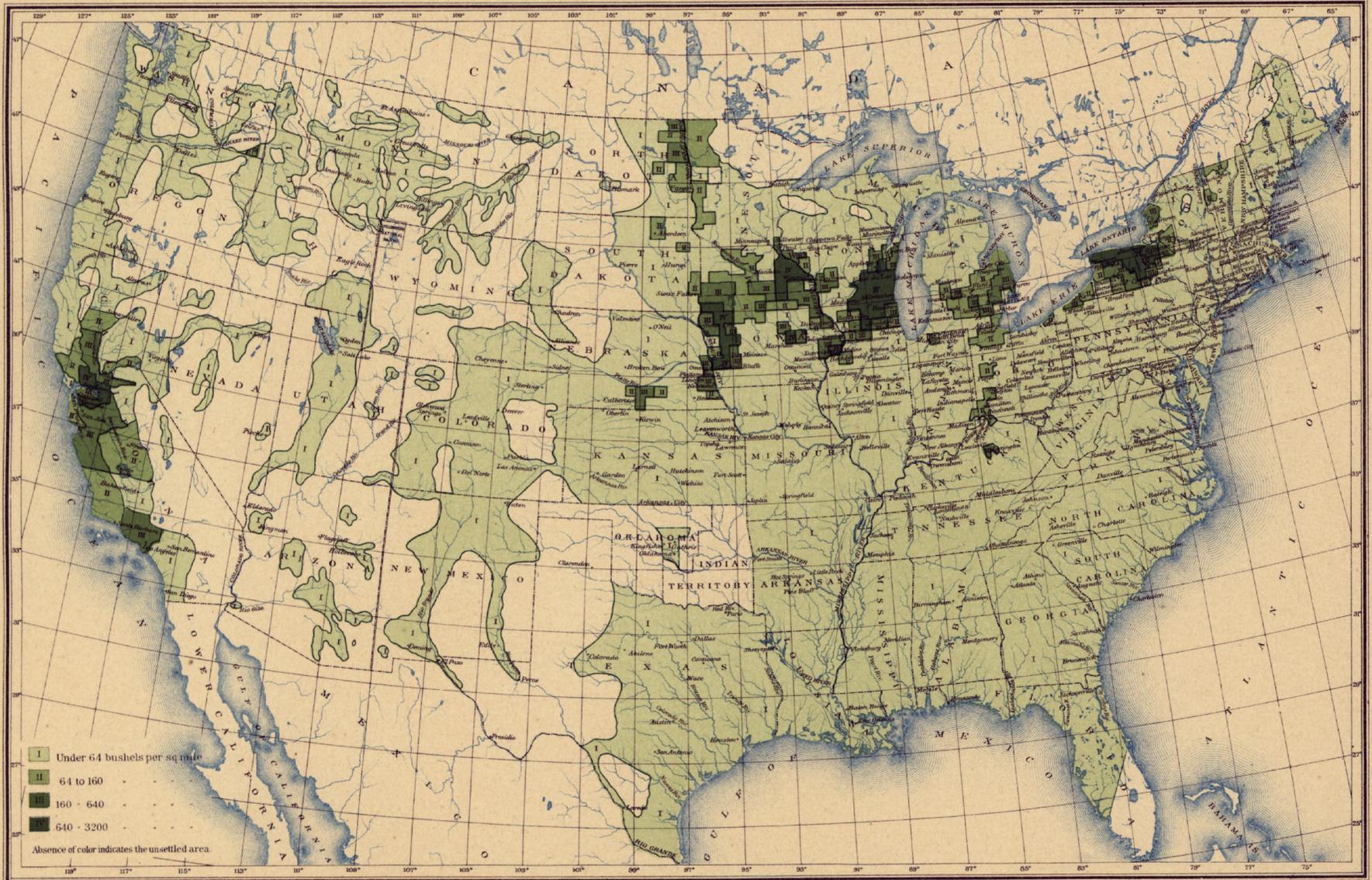
306. PRODUCTION OF OATS PER CAPITA: 1890.



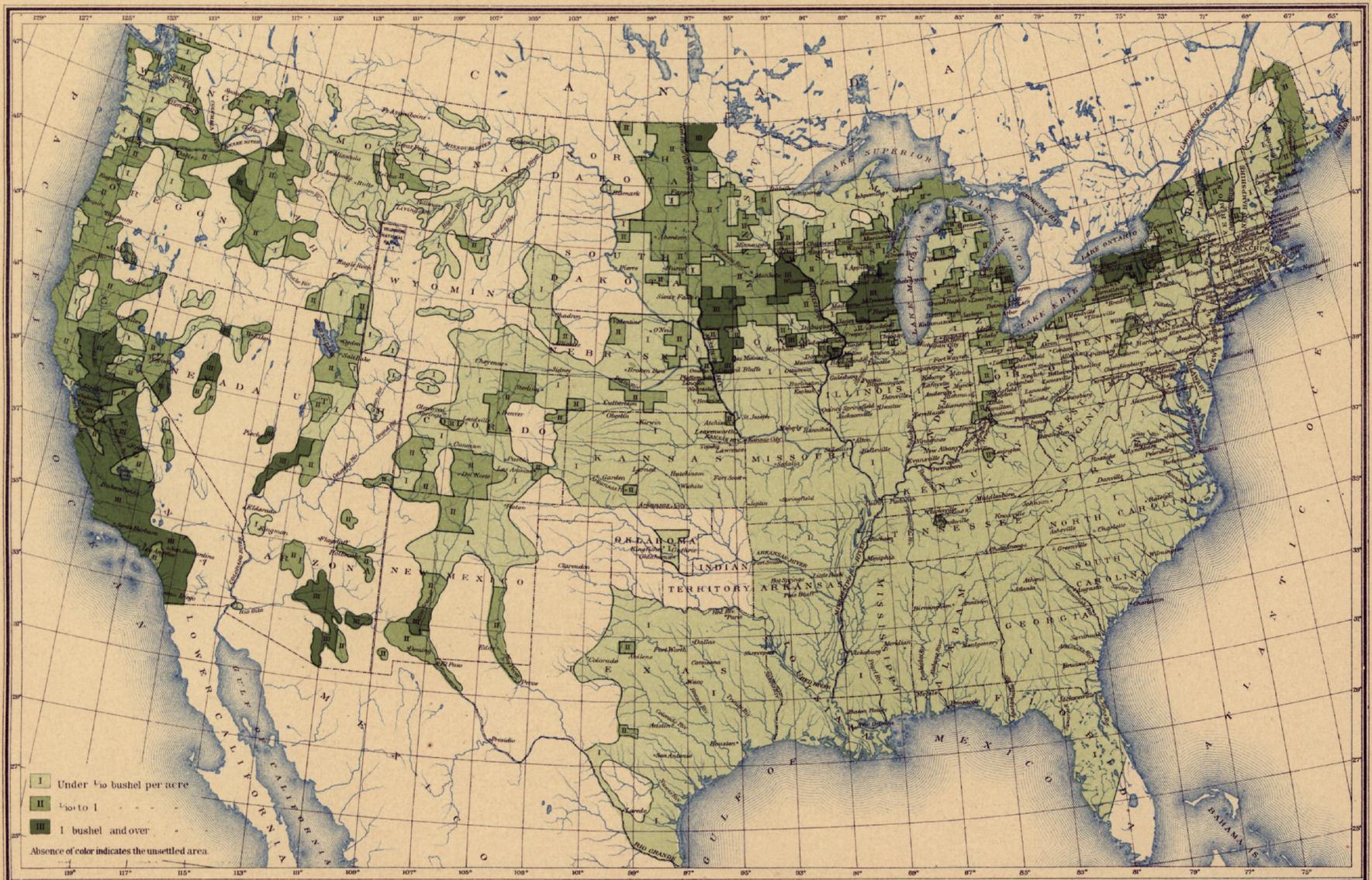


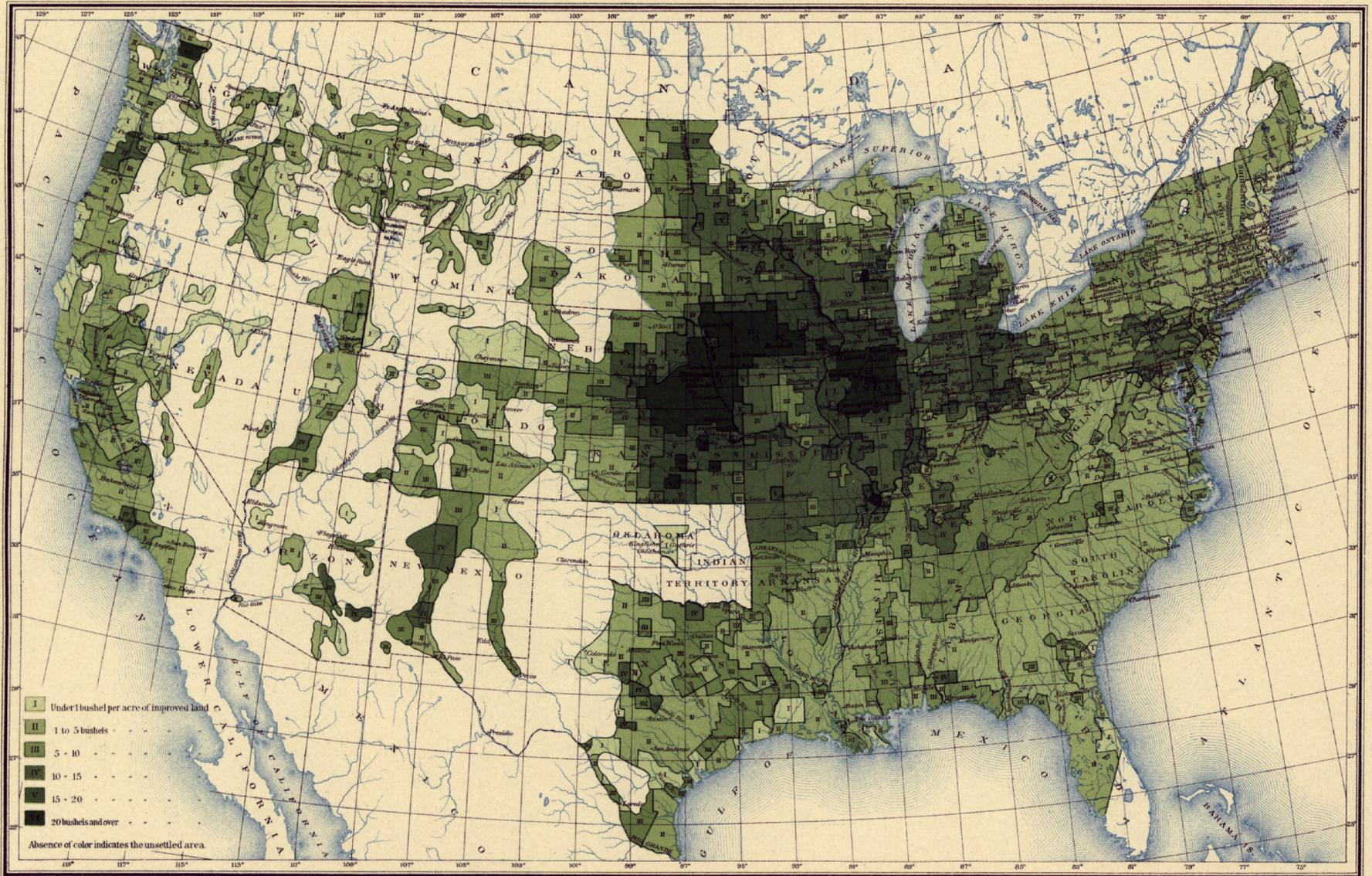
310. PRODUCTION OF RYE PER ACRE OF IMPROVED LAND: 1890.





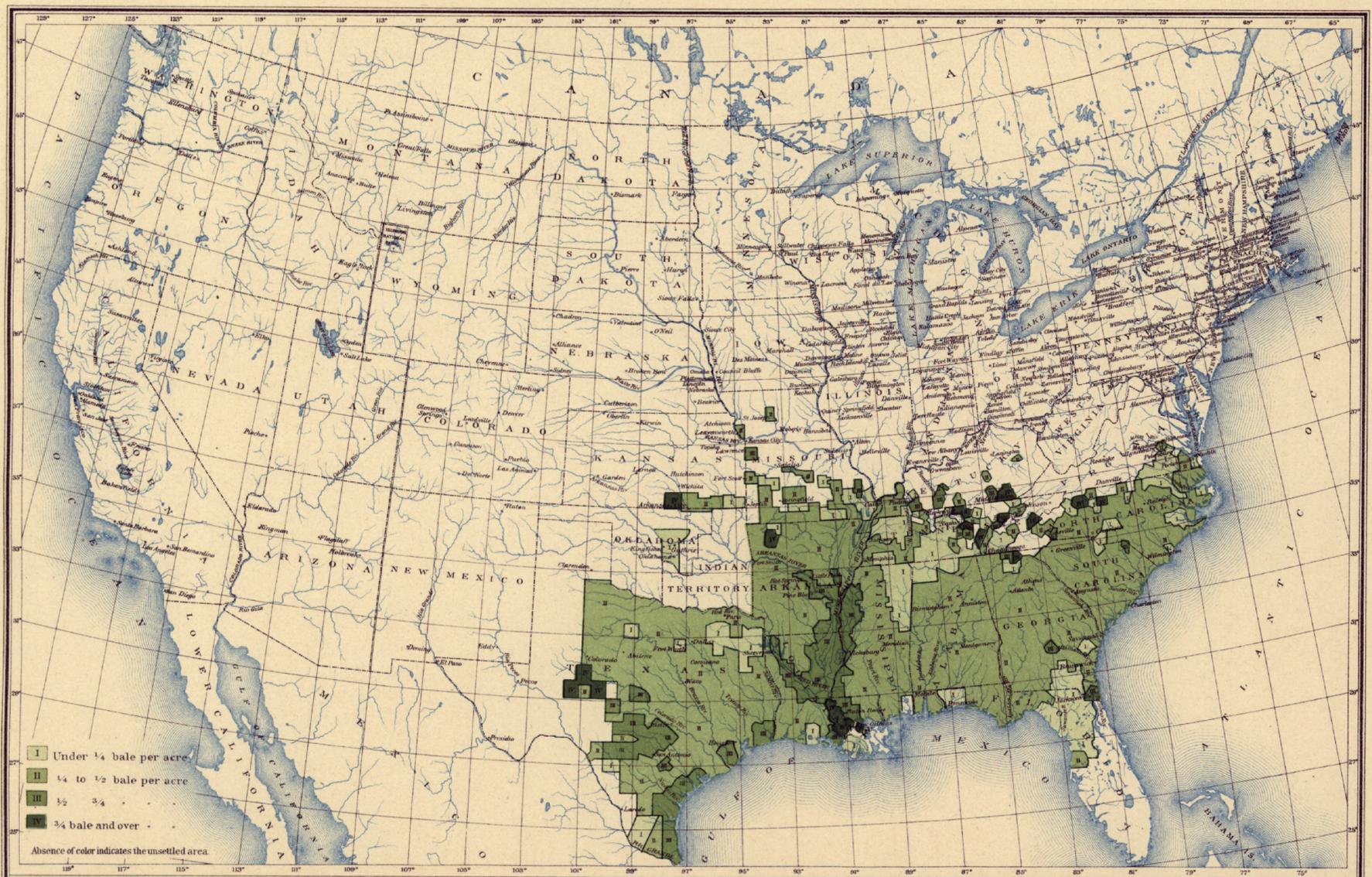
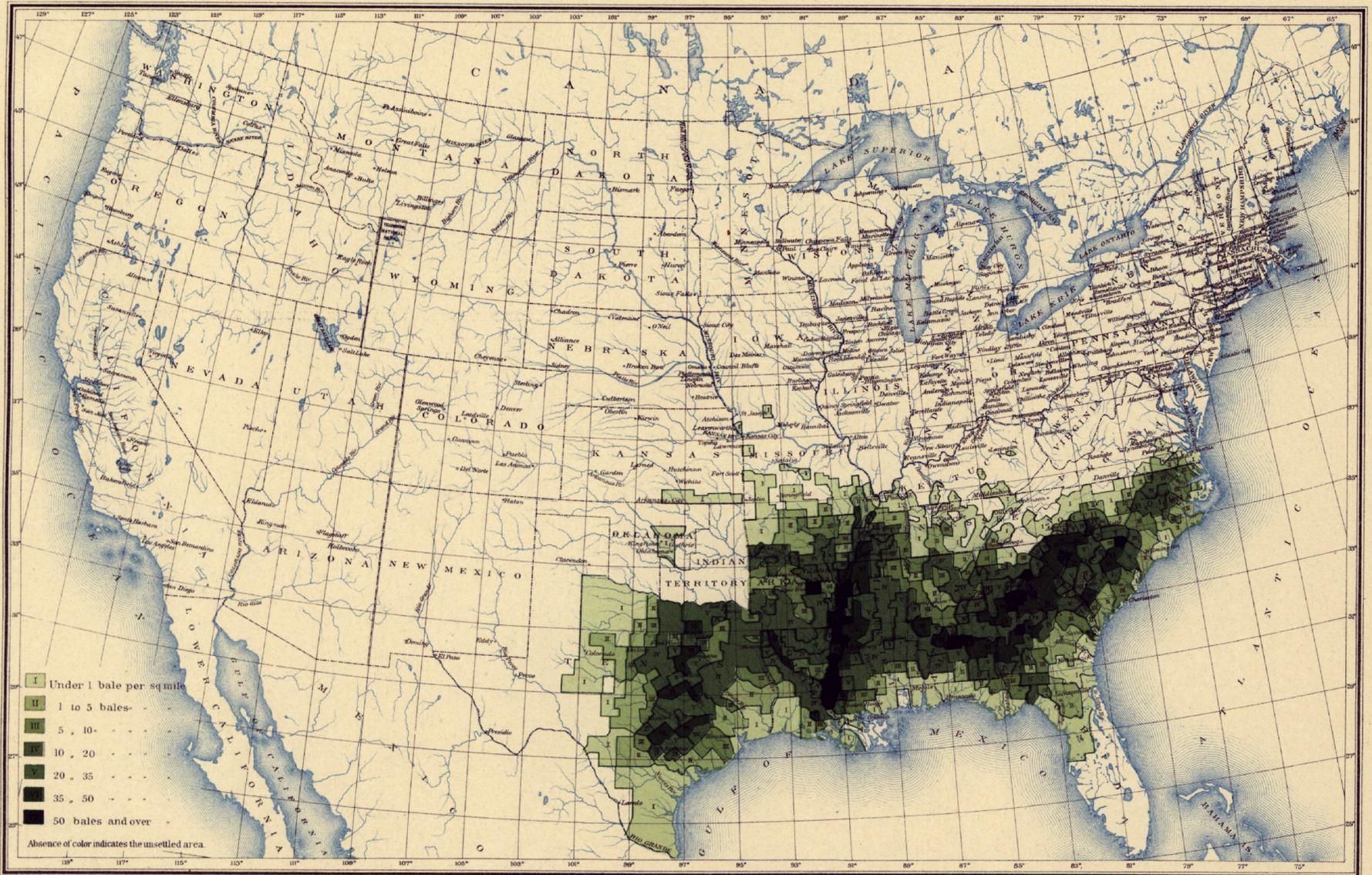
314. PRODUCTION OF BARLEY PER ACRE OF IMPROVED LAND: 1890.



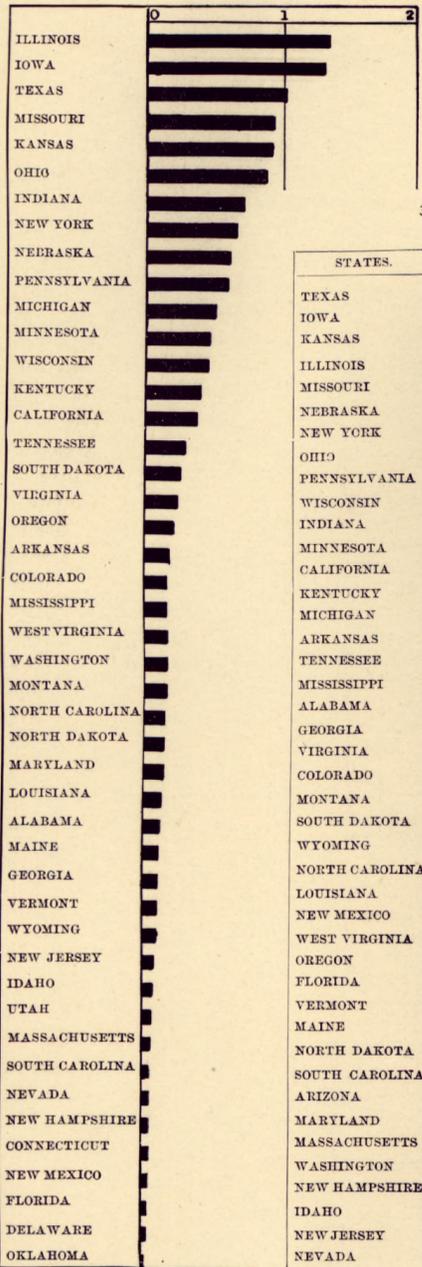


320. PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO IN RELATION TO THE ENTIRE AREA OF TOBACCO-PRODUCING COUNTIES 1890.





326. NUMBER OF HORSES ON FARMS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890. [Millions.]



HAY.

The hay product is one of the most valuable of the country. In 1890 the crop amounted to 66,831,480 tons. Map 324, plate 53, shows the production of hay compared with the total area, county by county. The heaviest production is seen to be in the northern states, especially those bordering upon the Great Lakes. The crop in the south and west was of comparatively little importance.

Map 325, plate 53, shows the yield of hay per acre. Here it is seen that the highest yield per acre is found on the Pacific coast, in certain regions of the west and in central Texas. It is high also in the states bordering on the Great Lakes.

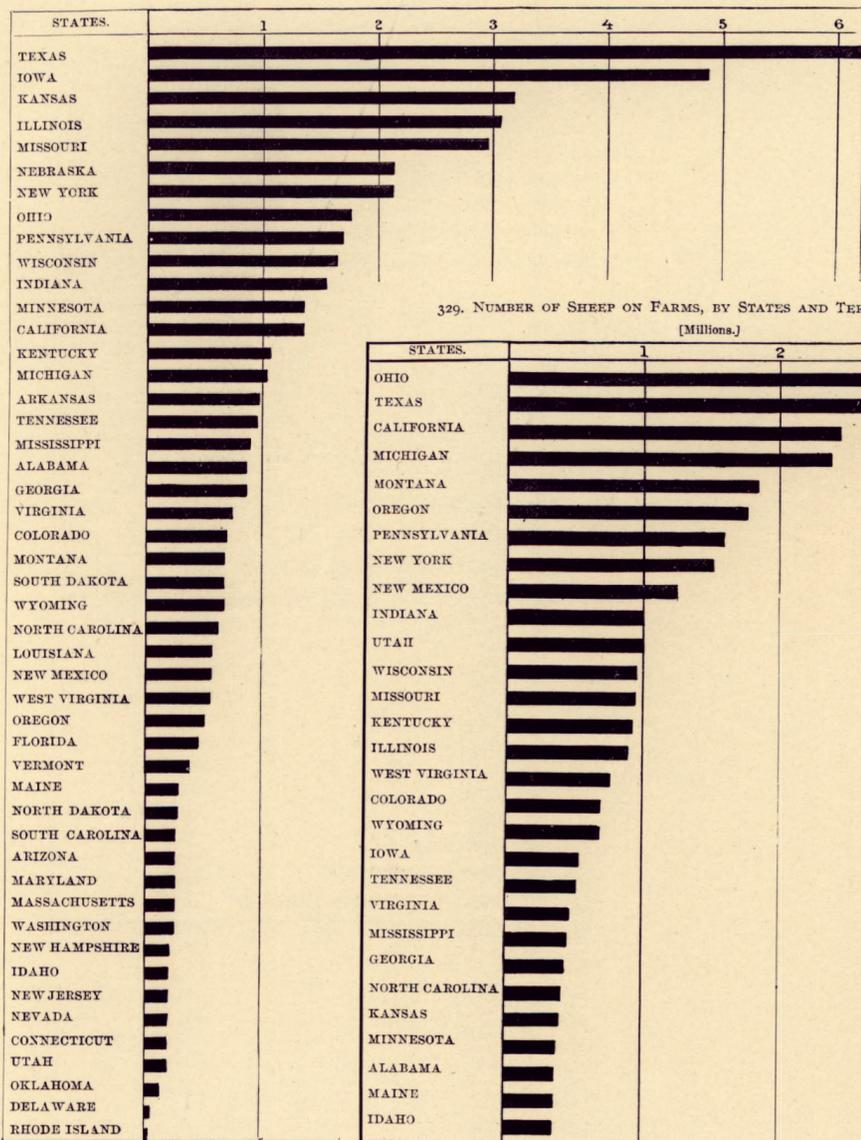
LIVE STOCK.

The number of horses on farms in the country in 1890 was 14,969,467. These were distributed among the states as shown by Diagram 326.

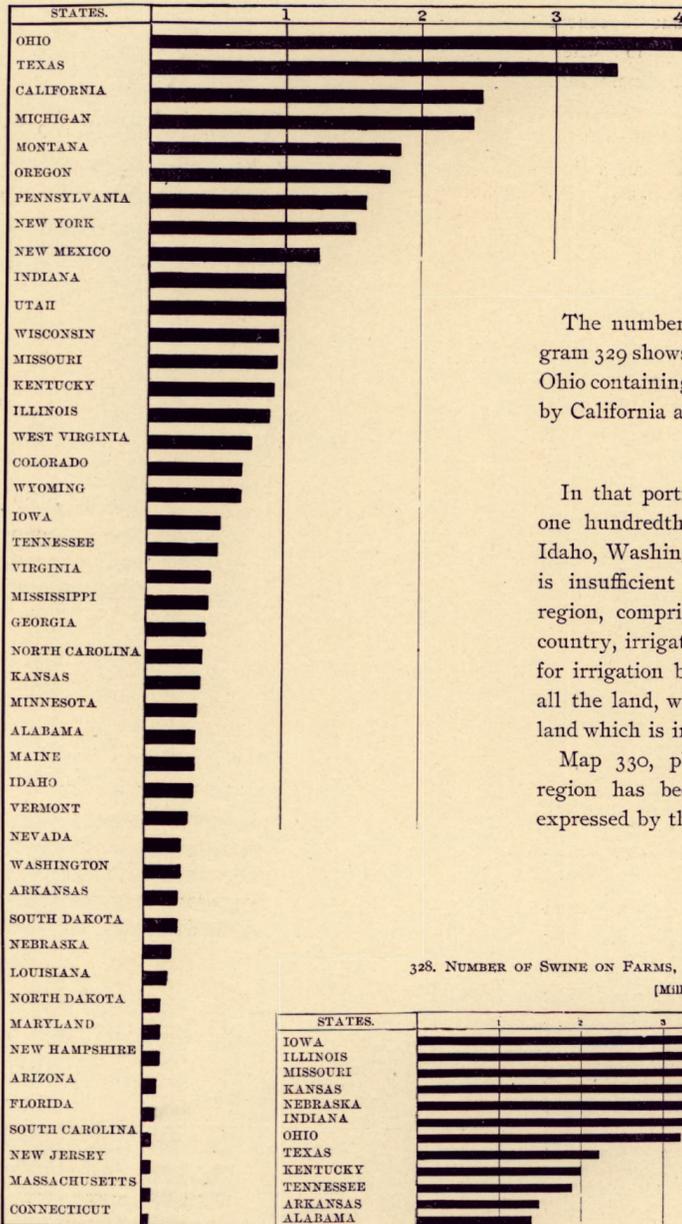
The number of neat cattle on farms, including working oxen, milch cows, and beef cattle, was 51,363,572. These were distributed among the states as shown by Diagram 327, Texas having far the greater number, followed by Iowa, then Kansas, Illinois, and Missouri.

The number of swine on farms was 57,409,583. These were distributed among the states as shown by Diagram 328, Iowa having a much larger number than any other state, followed by Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska.

327. NUMBER OF NEAT CATTLE ON FARMS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890. [Millions.]



329. NUMBER OF SHEEP ON FARMS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890. [Millions.]



The number of sheep on farms was 35,935,364. Diagram 329 shows the distribution among the various states, Ohio containing the greatest number, Texas next, followed by California and Michigan.

IRRIGATION.

In that portion of the United States lying west of the one hundredth meridian, excluding certain portions of Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California, the rainfall is insufficient for agricultural requirements. In this region, comprising about two-fifths of the area of the country, irrigation is a necessity, and the supply of water for irrigation being much less than sufficient to irrigate all the land, water has become the valuable article, while land which is inaccessible to water has but a trifling value.

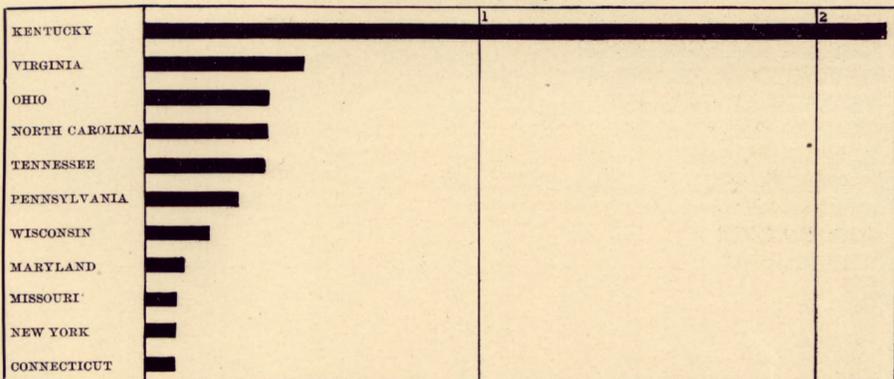
Map 330, plate 54, shows the extent to which this region has been irrigated, the irrigation areas being expressed by the green patches.

TOBACCO.

The total production of tobacco in the United States in 1890 was 488,256,646 pounds. The production in the different states is shown in Diagram 323, from which it appears that Kentucky produced many times as much tobacco as any other state. Indeed, its product is nearly half that of the entire country.

Map 320, plate 51, shows the distribution of tobacco production over the United States. It is produced, not only in the border states of Kentucky, Tennessee, the Virginias, and North Carolina, but is found as far north as Wisconsin, New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, and as far south as Florida. Still, the great bulk of the product comes from the border states.

323. PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO, BY STATES: 1890. [Hundreds of millions of pounds.]



328. NUMBER OF SWINE ON FARMS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890. [Millions.]

