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# Topical Studies and References

on the

## Economic History of American Agriculture

By

LOUIS BERNARD SCHMIDT

Professor of History in the Iowa State College of  
Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

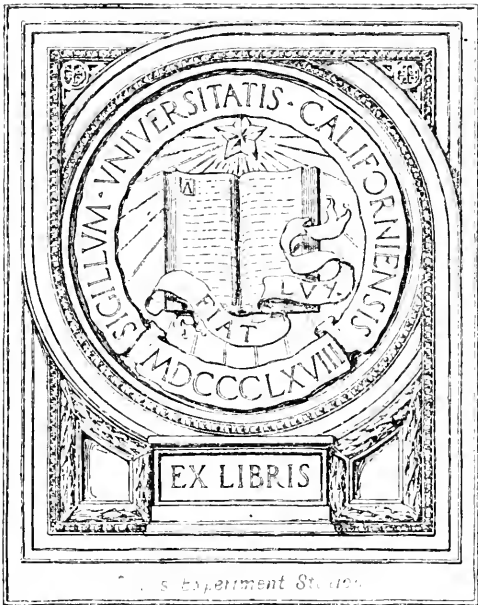
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## PREFACE

The following topical studies and references have been prepared in connection with a course of lectures on the economic history of American agriculture which I have been giving at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts during the past six years. They are now presented in published form with the hope that they may serve to encourage the further establishment of similar courses of instruction in other institutions of learning, and thereby stimulate a more active interest in a most important, though hitherto neglected, phase of our national development.

LOUIS B. SCHMIDT.

*Ames, Iowa.*

*July 15, 1919.*





# THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE AS A FIELD FOR STUDY<sup>1</sup>

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## THE NEW HISTORY.

History, like all other studies, has repeatedly undergone significant changes in point of view and in methods of interpretation. Formerly, it was regarded as a narrative of past events, and its chief purpose was to interest and amuse the reader, rather than to contribute to a well considered body of scientific knowledge. This conception of history, however, has been greatly changed during the past fifty years by the introduction of the scientific method in historical investigation. The main objective of this method is the critical study of the past life of humanity, not only for its own sake, but also for the sake of enabling us to understand better the present life of the times of which we ourselves are a part. It has led students to search beneath the surface of passing events and to study the institutional life of society; in other words, the common every-day life of humanity. It has brought about a reconstruction of the whole field of history with the result that all phases of human progress are being studied and presented in a new light. It conceives of history as a social science whose concern is the scientific study of the past life of human society in its economic, social, religious, political, military, æsthetic, and intellectual phases.

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<sup>1</sup> This paper was presented at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, held in Washington, D. C., December 28, 1915. Reprinted from *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, Vol. III, No. 1, June, 1916, pp. 39-49. Marginal headings have been added and sub-topics numbered and italicized.

## IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC FORCES IN THE STUDY OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The application of the scientific method of the study of American history has brought out more clearly the significance of the economic forces underlying our national development. It has been only a few years since the histories of the United States treated merely the political, military, and religious phases of American life, while the economic and social were neglected, if not altogether ignored; and this in spite of the fact that the latter have been constantly gaining in importance with our material progress and have formed, further, the real essence of our most crucial political questions. We need only refer to the slavery question with its many complications, or consider the debates on the public lands, internal improvements, the United States bank, the tariff, the currency, immigration, the organization of labor, and the regulation of corporations, to show what an important part economic questions have played in American politics.

## THE NEED FOR THE STUDY OF AMERICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY.

To-day, economic and social problems are pressing for solution; and questions of government are becoming, to an ever-increasing extent, economic rather than political. The scientific spirit is making new demands upon the past. It wants to know a thousand things concerning which analysts in former times were not curious. Whereas historians have hitherto interrogated the past concerning the doings of generals, politicians, and churchmen, they are now coming to search for information concerning such matters as the tenure of public and private land, the migrations of settlers and of crop areas, the rise of trades unions and farmers' organizations, the growth of corporations, the status of the negro, and the advance of education. The rising school of economic historians is

responding to the demands of a new age and the history of our country is being reëxplored and rewritten in order that we may better understand the present with its complex economic and social problems: in other words, that we may better interpret our own times in the light of economic and social evolution.

#### FUNDAMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

Of fundamental significance in the scientific study of American development is the economic history of our agriculture. This phase of our history has not hitherto received the attention at the hand of historians which its importance merits. It is time, therefore, first, to define the economic history of American agriculture as a field of study; second, to review some of the reasons why special attention should be directed to this field; and, third, to suggest some of the more important problems which this field offers for investigation.

The economic history of American agriculture includes much more than a mere account of progress in the technique of agriculture. It is concerned with all the facts, forces, and conditions which have entered into the development of agriculture in the United States, from the founding of Jamestown to the Pan-American exposition. It deals with the influences affecting the evolution of agriculture and of agricultural societies in different sections; the problems engaging the attention of the rural population in various periods; the relation of agriculture to other industries; the contributions of the agricultural population to the professions, to politics, and to legislation; and the influences of our agricultural development on our national life. It includes the study of the whole life of the rural population, economic, social, moral, religious, intellectual, and political. Viewed in one way the history of the United States from the beginning has been in a very large measure the story of rural communities advancing westward by the con-

quest of the soil, developing from a state of primitive self-sufficiency to a capitalistic and highly complex agricultural organization.

#### REASONS FOR THE STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

These preliminary considerations show the broad scope of the economic history of American agriculture as a field for study. What, then, are some of the more important reasons for directing attention to this field?

1. *Agriculture is the fundamental basis of our prosperity.* The greater portion of our population has always dwelt in rural communities. According to the census, the rural population in 1790 represented ninety-six and seven-tenths per cent. of the total; in 1880, seventy and five-tenths per cent.; and in 1910, fifty-three and seven-tenths per cent.; thus it still constitutes more than half of the whole population. In 1910, thirty-four and six-tenths per cent. of the population was engaged directly in the cultivation of the soil, a greater proportion than is engaged in any other occupation. The value of farm property as compared with that of manufacturing, transportation, forestry, and mining industries also emphasizes the great prominence of agriculture; and finally, the study of cycles in business prosperity indicates that our general well-being has always been dependent on this industry.

2. *The economic history of American agriculture is indispensable to a correct understanding of much of our political and diplomatic history.* A consideration of the effect of cotton and slavery on the whole history of party politics from the adoption of the constitution down to the civil war, or of the rapid growth of the wheat industry in its relation to the organization of a farmers' party and the effect of this party movement on national legislation, as evidenced, for instance, by the interstate commerce act of 1887 and the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890, will give anyone

an appreciation of the fact that in order to understand our political history, no little attention must be given to the economic history of agriculture. A consideration of the influence of the agricultural industry on our foreign relations and the making of commercial and other treaties will further emphasize this same fact. It was the demand of the southwestern farmers for the free and unrestricted navigation of the Mississippi which led directly to the purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon. It was the interference with American shipping and the seizure of American food products which led to the war of 1812. It has been generally conceded that England's need of cotton was chiefly responsible for that country's sympathetic attitude toward the South during the civil war; it is equally significant that her imperative need of northern wheat operated effectively to keep England officially neutral. These illustrations are sufficient to suggest the importance of our agrarian history in the study of American diplomacy; our nation's historians have been too much inclined to take a provincial view of the national past—the "short-view," as the late Rear-Admiral Mahan has expressed it. It is time to abandon this attitude, and to take the larger or the "long-view" of the forces which have shaped our destinies.

3. *Our agricultural history offers an excellent opportunity for the study of the lives and services of eminent men who have profoundly affected American economic development.* Consider the influence of Eli Whitney on the history of the cotton industry, or that of Cyrus Hall McCormick on the history of the cereal production. It is not too much to say that the triumph of the north over the south in 1865 was the triumph of the reaper over the cotton gin, and that McCormick and Whitney deserve as great a place in American history as U. S. Grant and Robert E. Lee. Or consider the influence of Franklin, Washington, and Jefferson on the early formation of agricultural societies; of Thomas H. Benton and Galusha A. Grow

on the movement of free homesteads for actual settlers; of Senator Morrill on the establishment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts; of O. H. Kelly on the granger movement; of General James B. Weaver on the organization of a farmers' party; and of P. G. Holden, "the corn wizard," on the development of rural extension work and the popularization of better farming methods. These names will suggest at once a host of other Americans who have contributed to the development of the farming industry; our agrarian history is rich in the personal element.

4. *It further furnishes a background for the study of agricultural economics.* It is recognized that economic science bears about the same relation to economic history that political science bears to political history. The value of political history to the political scientist is so obvious as to require no defense. It is equally evident that agricultural economics, a science which is of recent origin, must have a historical foundation and background. The agricultural economist needs to be familiar with the economic life of man in the past in order to realize and appreciate the organic nature of society. He should be historically minded if he would deal most efficiently with the problems of the present. With the introduction of the science of agricultural economics into the land grant colleges and universities of the country, therefore, comes a new motive for productive work in the field of agricultural history.

5. *The history of American agriculture, then, is essential to the development of a sound and far-sighted rural economy.* The great problems of rural communities are human rather than merely materialistic. That is to say, they are economic, social, and educational, and cannot be understood except in the light of their historical evolution. Government action involving agricultural interests should be based on a broad knowledge of rural economic history. Questions of land tenure, tenancy, size of farms, markets (including the complex problems of distribution and

exchange), capitalistic agriculture, the rise of land values, rural credits, farmers' organizations with their economic, social, intellectual, and political functions. the rural school, the rural church, and good roads: these are only a few of the vital problems which should be considered from a historical and comparative as well as from a purely technical point of view. Rural problems will henceforth demand a superior type of statesmanship, for we are to-day rapidly passing through a great transition period of our history. We have emerged from the period of colonization, of exploitation, of extensive development, and have entered the period of intensive development. There is a greater need than ever for calling upon the wisdom and experience of the past in the working out of a sound and farsighted rural economy. We are in need of a scientific treatment of the economic history of agriculture in this country to help supply this need.

#### INDICATIONS OF AN AWAKENING INTEREST IN OUR AGRARIAN HISTORY.

The subject, thus outlined<sup>2</sup>, presents an inviting field for study and investigation. Although it has been neglected, not to say almost entirely ignored, by our nation's historians, it is encouraging to note an awakening interest in this direction. Some of the leading institutions of the country, particularly Harvard, Wisconsin, and Columbia, are directing research work in this field, and a few of these institutions have begun to offer courses on the subject. At the Iowa State College, for example, such a course is offered, and it is required in the various departments of the division of agriculture, in addition to the course in agricultural economics. Mention should also be made of the work now being undertaken by the department of economics and sociology in the Carnegie institution at Washington, under whose auspices a number of published and unpublished monographs in the economic history of American agriculture have

already been prepared. Under its direction, the materials are being collected for a comprehensive history of American agriculture which will serve as an encyclopedia on the subject. These contributions, however, represent merely the pioneer undertakings, which will need to be supplemented by numerous studies if the economic history of American agriculture is to be properly emphasized and recorded. The limits of this paper will permit only a brief consideration of some of the more important problems which await the labors of the historian.

#### SOME PROBLEMS WHICH THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE OFFERS FOR INVESTIGATION.

1. *Among these subjects, that of the public lands commands primary consideration.* The entire land area of continental United States amounts to 1,903,289,600 acres. Of this area forty-six and two-tenths per cent., or 878,798,325 acres, have been carved out into farms. The remainder consists of forests and mineral holdings and reserves, land occupied by towns and cities, railroads' rights of way, public highways, mountainous country, and arid and swamp lands. There remain unreserved and unappropriated only 290,000,000 acres, the great portion of which will never be available for agricultural purposes.

The transference of the originally vast heritage from public to private ownership is of fundamental significance; its history should include a consideration of early French, Spanish, and English land grants to individuals and to colonial corporations, of colonial systems of land disposal, and of the various methods by which the national and state governments have disposed of public lands to the settler, to the "land grabber", and to the speculator. A review of the federal land policy presents the story of a long and bitter contest between the east and west, culminating in the triumph of the latter in the enactment of the preëemption law of 1841, and the homestead



act of 1862. This struggle was involved with other public questions: the protective tariff, New England's primary concern; and slavery, the major interest of the South. The ascendancy of the slavery issue after the Mexican war brought the east to the support of the west in opposition to slavery extension, and in the demand for free homesteads which was inserted in the republican platform of 1860. Representative Lovejoy, of Illinois, is authority for the statement that without this plank Lincoln could not have been elected. With the secession of the southern states, the enactment of the homestead law was assured. But Congress and the land office, in devising the liberal land policy, did not guard the right of the actual settler against land pirates. Ruthless spoliation was practiced until all the best land was gone. Recent tendencies in land legislation indicate an intention on the part of the government to revert to the original purpose of the law of 1862, and to assign free homesteads only to actual settlers.

The rapid disposal of the swamp land grants, the internal improvement and railway grants, the section grants for common schools, and the land grants for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts under the Morrill act of 1862, as well as the location and final disposition of these lands, suggest important studies to be made in public land history. The history of the forest lands (including forest reserves and national parks), and of the mineral and the saline lands also is waiting to be written. Finally, the disposition of lands under the timber culture act, the desert land act, the timber and stone act, the Carey act, the reclamation act, and the Kinkaid act, may be mentioned as profitable subjects for investigation.

Fifty years ago there was little or no occasion for careful consideration of the land question. Land was to be had for nothing, and there was plenty of it. Congress was not much concerned as to how rapidly or how unwisely the vast national heritage was spent. The speculative spirit seems to have become in-

grained as one of the chief American characteristics; it has contributed to an inflation of land values, and to the present high rate of tenancy. The land question has therefore entered upon a new and complex phase. In undertaking an equitable solution of this problem, the history of the land under both public and private ownership should be investigated. In essaying this task, it should be kept in mind that the disappearance of the public lands is closely linked with the rapid increase in population, the change from extensive to intensive farming, and the increased cost of living.

2. *The history of specific leading industries also remains to be written.* As examples of what may be done in this direction we may indicate Hammond's "Cotton Industry" and Thompson's "Rise and Decline of the Wheat Growing Industry in Wisconsin." Similar studies should be undertaken for cereal and live stock production, the latter including dairying and meat packing. The tobacco, poultry, and beet sugar industries should also be mentioned as profitable fields for research. The history of the range should be a particularly interesting subject for investigation. Such a study should give special attention to influences affecting the rise and growth of the industry, such as soil and climate, early trade and commerce, labor, tenancy, the use of improved machinery, markets, prices, transportation, and the tariff; and the relation of the industry to such industries as transportation, manufactures, mining, and lumbering should be considered. The westward movement of the center of production should be studied in its relation to the westward movement of population and the accessibility of markets. The influence of agricultural prices on production, and the influence of grain markets on national politics and finance should receive careful study. Mr. Turner has called attention to the importance of the study of the wheat industry, in the following terms:

"If, for example, we study the maps showing the

transition of the wheat belt from the East to the West, as the virgin soils were conquered and made new bases for destructive competition with the older wheat states, we shall see how deeply they affected not only land values, railroad building, the movement of population and the supply of cheap food, but also how the regions once devoted to single cropping of wheat were forced to turn to varied and intensive agriculture and to diversified industry, and we shall see also how these transformations affected party politics and even the ideals of the Americans of the regions thus changed.”<sup>2</sup>

3. *The economic history of agriculture in particular states or in given regions should also be written.* Such studies should include the consideration of agricultural geography, Indian agriculture, early trade and travel, relations of the white race to the Indian, pioneer population and agriculture, nearness to the markets, transportation of agricultural products, development of specialized and diversified farming, systems of land tenure, agricultural labor, use of improved farm machinery, size of farms, price of lands, and rentals, and laws governing inheritance of real estate in lands. These studies would naturally include also the consideration of the sources of immigration, the type of farmers, the methods of agriculture, and the social phases of life, including religion, education, amusements, and entertainments. Attention should be given to currency and banking facilities, rural credit, rates of interest, and the relation of the farming population to national monetary legislation and to the tariff. The subject of agricultural education should receive extended treatment; a study of state agricultural societies and fairs, the agricultural press, and the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, including rural extension departments and recently introduced courses in agriculture in the

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<sup>2</sup> F. J. Turner, "Social Forces in American History," in *The American Historical Review*, Vol. XVI, 1911, pp. 229, 230.

high schools. Finally, the economic history of agriculture of any state should present an historical and comparative analysis of the problems confronting the farming class. Mr. E. V. Robinson's "Economic History of Agriculture in Minnesota," just published, suggests the possibilities and the value of this type of study. Similar studies might indeed profitably be made of larger areas, as, for example, a given region like the middle west.

4. *The history of the farmers' organizations should be given considerable attention in view of the recent active interest which is being awakened in the various forms of farmers' coöperative unions and enterprises.* Studies of this kind may be divided into two groups: First, those dealing with organizations which seek to combine the farmers as a class, as illustrated by the grange; and, secondly, those treating of organizations which serve some special end or industry, as, for example, the coöperative creameries, and farmers' elevators. For such a study it would be necessary to investigate the origin, purpose, growth, difficulties, successes, and failures of the various organizations. European ideals and methods introduced by the immigrant farmer should be studied. The influence of the organization on state and national politics and legislation should be given due weight. The recent appearance of Mr. S. J. Buck's monograph on "The Granger Movement" marks a distinctive contribution to the history of farmers' organizations. Studies of this kind will contribute very materially to a proper understanding of the farmers' coöperative movement in this country, and will point the way to more successful and fruitful efforts along that line in the future.

5. *Other problems awaiting the labors of the historian are readily suggested.* Mention may be made of the history of farm machinery, foreign immigration and its influence on the development of agriculture, agricultural labor, transportation of agricultural products, markets and prices, the relation of agricul-

ture to financial legislation, taxation and the tariff, and agricultural education. The relation of agriculture to other industries, the relation of the state to agriculture, and the work of the Department of Agriculture may also be suggested.

THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE  
A CONSTITUENT PART OF THE HISTORY OF  
OUR NATION.

After all is said, however, the fundamental reason why the economic history of American agriculture should be studied is that we may ultimately have a well-balanced history of our nation. For it must be remembered, as I have already tried to show, that our agrarian history is to be viewed not in the strict or narrow sense, but in the broad sense so as to include the whole life of the rural population, the influences which have affected its progress, and the influence its progress has in turn had on the course of events. Thus defined, the economic history of American agriculture is a constituent part of the history of the entire people, closely interwoven with other phases of our national progress; and to define it is to emphasize a new point of view in the study of American development. "The marking out of such a field is only a fresh example of the division of scientific labor; it is the provisional isolation, for the better investigation of them, of a particular group of facts and forces," in order that a true history of our national progress and development may finally be written.

LOUIS BERNARD SCHMIDT.

*The Iowa State College of  
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Ames.*

A LIST OF TOPICS ON THE ECONOMIC  
HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

INTRODUCTION.

- I. The Study of Economic History.
- II The Economic History of American Agriculture.

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- III. Geographic Influences in American History.
- IV. Indian Agriculture in America.
- V. Land Systems of the American Colonies.
- VI. Agriculture in the American Colonies.
- VII. Trade and Commerce of the American Colonies.

PART II.

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INTO THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

1783-1860.

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- VIII. The Public Lands.
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### PART III.

#### THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION AND THE OPENING OF THE FAR WEST. 1860-1900.

- XXI. General Features of the Agrarian Revolution.
- XXII. The Public Lands.
- XXIII. Agriculture in the North Atlantic States.
- XXIV. Agriculture in the South Atlantic States.
- XXV. Agriculture in the North Central States.
- XXVI. Agriculture in the South Central States.
- XXVII. The Range and Ranch Cattle Industry.
- XXVIII. Agriculture in the Western States.
- XXIX. Growth of Internal Trade and Domestic Markets.
- XXX. Expansion of Agricultural Exports and Foreign Markets.
- XXXI. Rise and Growth of Farmers' Organizations.
- XXXII. The Farmer as a Factor in Politics and Legislation.
- XXXIII. The Relation of the State to Agriculture.

### PART IV.

#### THE REORGANIZATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY. 1900-1920.

- XXXIV. The Public Lands.
- XXXV. The New Agriculture.
- XXXVI. Recent Developments in Internal Trade.
- XXXVII. Recent Changes in Foreign Commerce.
- XXXVIII. Agriculture in Reconstruction.





# INTRODUCTION.

## I.

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PART I.  
THE BEGINNINGS OF AMERICAN  
AGRICULTURE.

1607-1783.

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III.

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1783-1860.

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  16. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, 1839 to 1862*. The Agricultural reports of the government were printed as a part of the reports of the Commissioner of Patents during this period.
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- good index. See especially Vol. II, pp. 205-263 on Negro Slavery.
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  16. Page, T. N.—*The Old South* (1892).
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  22. *The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil*. An Agricultural Journal published in Philadelphia from 1848 to 1857 (nine volumes). Continued under the name of the *Farmers' Magazine*, from July, 1857. Valuable for a study of northern and southern agriculture in the fifties.
  23. *Eighth Census of the United States, 1860*. Volume on Agriculture published in 1864. Introduction, pp. viii-cxxix. Exceedingly valuable for the following: Agricultural Implements, pp. viii-x; Cereals (wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and buckwheat), pp. xi-lxxiv; minor crops (peas and beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes), pp. lxxiv-lxxxii; Dairy products, pp. lxxxii-lxxxvi; Wool, pp. lxxxvi-lxxxix; Flax, pp. lxxxix-xciii; Cotton, pp. xciii, xciv; Rhee, pp. xciv, xcv; Hops, xcv, xcvi; Tobacco, pp. xcvi-xcviii; Cane sugar, Maple sugar, Sorghum molasses and Honey, pp. xcix-ci; Beet sugar, pp. ci-cviii; Live stock (horses, and

- mules, cattle, sheep and swine), pp. cix-cxxix. Study especially the distribution of products according to geographic sections, and note the growing differentiation between northern agriculture under a system of small farms and free labor and southern agriculture under a system of large plantations and slave labor.
24. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, 1830 to 1862.* The Agricultural reports of the government were printed as a part of the reports of the Commissioner of Patents during this period.
  25. *Annual Reports of the State Departments of Agriculture to 1860.*
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## XVI.

### INTERNAL TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

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## XVII.

### AGRICULTURE IN RELATION TO CURRENCY AND BANKING.

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1. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States*. (Revised Edition of 1912.) Chapter XVII.
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  8. Garrison, G. P.—*Westward Extension*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XVII, Chapter XII.
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  14. Turner, F. J.—*Rise of the New West*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XIV, Chapter IX.
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11. Taussig, F. W.—*Tariff History of the United States*, Part I, Chapters I, II and III. *State Papers and Speeches on the Tariff* (1893), pp. 252-385.

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14. *Annals of Congress*.—16th Congress, 1st Session, Vol. II, pp. 2034-2041 (Clay's Speech, April 26, 1820). 18th Congress, 1st Session, Vol. II, pp. 1964-1980, 1997-1998 (Clay's Speech, March 30, 31, 1824). Also p. 2370 (Randolph), and pp. 2403-2412; 2423-2424 (McDuffie).
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17. *Tariff Acts from 1789 to 1909*. Sixty-first Congress, Second Session, Document No. 671. (1909.) See Table of Contents for Tariff Acts of this period.

## XX.

### PIONEER LIFE AND IDEALS.

1830-1860.

1. Aurner, C. R.—*Iowa Stories*, Book I, 1917; Book II, 1918.
2. Baird, E. T.—*Reminiscences of Life in Territorial Wisconsin*, in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. XV, pp. 205-267.
3. Brigham, Johnson.—*Frontier Life in Iowa in the Forties*, in *Magazine of History*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 23-28.

4. Brunson, Alfred.—*A Methodist Circuit Rider's Horseback Tour from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, 1835*, in Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. XV, pp. 264-291.
5. Brunson, Mrs. C. C.—*Sketch of Pioneer Life Among the Indians*, in Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 161-163.
6. Buck, S. J.—*Some Materials for the Social History of the Mississippi Valley in the Nineteenth Century*, in Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Vol. IV (1910-1911), pp. 139-151.
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PART III.  
THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION AND THE  
OPENING OF THE FAR WEST.

1860-1900.

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XXI.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION.

1860-1900.

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16. Wright, C. W.—*Wool-Growing and the Tariff*, in *Harvard Economic Studies*, Vol. V (1910), Chapters VI, VII, VIII, IX.
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22. *Twelfth Census of the United States*, Volumes V, VI. See especially Vol. V, pp. xvi-xxxvii for a review of "Agricultural Progress of Fifty Years, 1850-1900."
23. *United States Department of Agriculture*. Annual Reports from 1862 to 1900 and Yearbooks from 1894 to 1900. See especially Annual Report of the Statistician printed in the Annual Report of the Department. See also Table of Contents under appropriate headings in both the Annual Reports and Yearbooks. The Yearbook for 1899 contains a number of papers presenting a resume of the development of agriculture in the United States in the Nineteenth Century and its conditions at the close of the century.
24. *State Departments of Agriculture*. Annual Reports from 1860 (or from beginning of publication if later than 1860) to 1900.
25. *Agricultural Periodicals*. See periodicals listed in Buck's *The Granger Movement*, in Harvard Historical Series, Vol. XIX, 1913, pp. 321-329.

## XXII.

### THE PUBLIC LANDS.

1862-1900.

1. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 640-643.
2. Best, E. F.—*The Utilization of the Vacant Public Lands*, in *The National Geographic Magazine*, Vol. VIII, 1897, pp. 49-57.

3. Commons, J. R.—*Documentary History of the American Industrial Society*, Vol. IX, pp. 46-51.
4. Donaldson, T.—*The Public Domain* (Washington, 1884). See Table of Contents.
5. Haney, L. H.—*A Congressional History of Railways in the United States, 1850-1887*. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1910. Book I, Chapters II, III.
6. Hill, R. T.—*The Public Domain and Democracy*, in *Columbia University Studies*, Vol. XXXVIII, 1910, Chapters VII, VIII. See also *General Bibliography*, pp. 241-249.
7. Ise, John.—*A Chapter in the Early History of the United States Forest Policy*, in *The Ames Forester*. Published by the Iowa State College, Vol. III, 1915, pp. 33-66.
8. McLaughlin, A. C., and Hart, A. B.—*Cyclopedia of American Government*, Vol. III, pp. 95-97.
9. Puter, S. A. D.—*Looters of the Public Domain* (1908). See Table of Contents, pp. 492-495.
10. Sanborn, J. B.—*Congressional Grants of Land in Aid of Railways*, in *Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin*, 1899. Chapters V, VI, VII, VIII. See also Appendix A on "The Use of Railroad Lands by States and Corporations." and Appendix B on "Bibliography."
11. West, Max.—*The Public Domain of the United States*, in *Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture*, 1898, pp. 325-354.
12. *The Public Domain*, in *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture*, 1868, pp. 454-471.
13. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office*. 1860 to 1900. (Department of the Interior.)
14. *Annual Reports of the State Land Offices*, 1860-1900.
15. *Land Laws of the United States*. (2 volumes, Washington, 1884.)

## XXIII.

### AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATES.

1860-1900.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

1. Fowler, F. H.—*Abandoned Farms*, in Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, Vol. IV, pp. 102-106.
2. Hartt, R. L.—*The Regeneration of New England*, in *Outing*, Vol. 64 (1900), pp. 504-509.
3. Hibbard, B. H.—*Tenancy in the North Atlantic States* in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XXVI, pp. 105-117. Reprinted in Carver's *Selected Readings in Rural Economics* (1916), pp. 498-507.
4. Morgan, Philip, and Sanborn, A. F.—*The Problems of Rural New England*, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. 79 (1897), pp. 577-598.
5. Sanborn, A. F.—*The Future of Rural New England*, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. 80 (1897), pp. 74-83.
6. *Agricultural Progress of Fifty Years, 1850-1900*, in *Twelfth Census of the United States* (1900), Vol. V, pp. xvi-xxxv.
7. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Eleventh Edition). For states composing the North Atlantic Group.
8. *Farming in New England*, in *Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture*, 1870, pp. 255-267.
9. *Disastrous Effects of the Opening of the West on New Hampshire Agriculture*, in *Annual Report of the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture*, 1887.
10. *United States Census Reports* for 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890 and 1900. See volumes on "Population" and "Agriculture," for reports

on the states composing the North Atlantic Group.

11. *Annual Report of the Statistician*, printed in the Annual Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.
12. *Annual Reports of the State Departments of Agriculture of the States Composing the North Atlantic Group*. The Massachusetts and New York reports are especially valuable.
13. *Agricultural Periodicals*.

## XXIV.

### AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES.

1860-1900.

Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

1. Arnold, B. W.—*The History of the Tobacco Industry in Virginia from 1860 to 1894*, in the Johns Hopkins University Studies, 1897.
2. Brooks, P. E.—*The Agrarian Revolution in Georgia, 1865-1912*. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1914.
3. Hammond, M. B.—*The Cotton Industry*, in Publications of the American Association. New Series, No. 1, Part I, 1897, Chapters IV, V, VI, VII.
4. Hibbard, B. H.—*Tenancy in the Southern States*, in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XXVII, 1913, pp. 482-496. Reprinted in Carver's Selected Readings in Rural Economics, pp. 523-535.
5. Jacobstein, M.—*The Tobacco Industry*, in the Columbia University Studies, Vol. XXVI (1907), No. 3, Part II, Chapters I to VII, inclusive.
6. *Status of Virginia Agriculture in 1870*, in Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1870, pp. 267-291.

7. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Eleventh Edition).  
For states composing the South Atlantic Group.
8. *Agricultural Progress of Fifty Years, 1850-1900*,  
in Twelfth Census of the United States, Vol.  
V. pp. xvi-xxxv.
9. *Annual Report of the Statistician*, in the Annual  
Reports of the United States Department of  
Agriculture.
10. *Annual Reports of the Departments of Agricul-  
ture of the States Composing the South Atlan-  
tic Group*.
11. *United States Census Reports* for 1860, 1870,  
1880, 1890 and 1900. Volumes on "Popula-  
tion" and "Agriculture." Consult these re-  
ports for the states of the South Atlantic  
Group.
12. *Agricultural Periodicals*.
13. For General Bibliography on *The New South,  
1870-1895*, see Channing, Hart, and Turner's  
Guide to the Study and Reading of American  
History (Revised edition, 1912). pp. 536-538.

## XXV.

### AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES.

1860-1900.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin,  
Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska,  
North Dakota and South Dakota.

1. Bentley, A. F.—*Condition of the Western Farmer  
as Illustrated by the Economic History of a  
Nebraska Township*, in the Johns Hopkins  
University Studies, Vol. 11, pp. 285-370.
2. Brooks, F. C.—*The Story of Corn and the  
Westward Migration*, 1916.
3. Casson, H. N.—*The Romance of the Reaper*,  
1908.  
*Cyrus Hall McCormick: His Life and Work*,  
1909.

4. Coulter, J. L.—*Industrial History of the Valley of the Red River of the North*, in Publications of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Vol. III, pp. 28-115.
5. Dondlinger, P. T.—*The Book of Wheat*, 1916. An economic history and practical manual of the wheat industry.
6. Edgar, W. C.—*The Story of a Grain of Wheat*, 1903.
7. Fite, E. D.—*Agricultural Development of the West during the Civil War*, in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XX, 1906. pp. 259-278. Reprinted in substantially the form as Chapter I in the same author's *Social and Industrial Conditions in the North during the Civil War*, 1910.
8. Grinnell, J. B.—*Sheep on the Prairies*, in Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1862. pp. 300-312.
9. Harger, C. M.—*The New Era in the Middle West*, in *Harper's Magazine*. Vol. 97, July. 1898. pp. 276-282.
10. Hedrick, W. O.—*Social and Economic Aspects of Michigan History*. in Michigan Historical Society Collections. Vol. XXXIX. pp. 327-342.
11. Hibbard, B. H.—*History of Agriculture in Dane County, Wisconsin*. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1904, Part II, Chapters I to VII, inclusive.  
*Tenancy in the North Central States*, in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XXV, 1911, pp. 710-729. Reprinted in Carver's Selected Readings in Rural Economics. 1916. pp. 508-522.
12. Mappin, W. F.—*Farm Mortgages and the Small Farmer*, in *The Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. IV, 1889, pp. 433-451.
13. Merk, Frederick.—*The Economic History of Wisconsin during the Civil War Decade*, in



Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

14. MacDonald, James.—*Food from the Far West, or American Agriculture with Special Reference to the Beef Production and Importation of Dead Meat from America to Great Britain.* (London, 1878.)
15. Robinson, E. V.—*Economic History of Agriculture in Minnesota*, in *University of Minnesota Social Science Studies*, No. 3, 1915, Chapters IV, V.
16. Ross, J. B.—*The Agrarian Revolution in the Middle West*, in *The North American Review*, Vol. 190 (1909), pp. 376-391.  
*Agrarian Changes in the Middle West*, in *The Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XXV, 1910, pp. 625-637.
17. Smalley, E. V.—*The Isolation of Life on Prairie Farms*, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. 72 (1893), pp. 378-382.
18. Thompson, C. W.—*Movement of Wheat-Growing*, in *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XVIII, 1904, pp. 570-584.
19. Thompson, J. G.—*The Rise and Decline of the Wheat-Growing Industry in Wisconsin*. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 1907. Part II, Chapters II to X, inclusive.
20. Thwaites, R. G.—*Cyrus Hall McCormick and the Reaper*, in *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, 1909, pp. 234-259.
21. Turner, F. J.—*The Middle West*, in *The International Monthly*, Vol. IV, pp. 794-820.
22. Webster, E. H.—*Fifty Years of Kansas Agriculture*, in *Kansas Historical Society Collections*, Vol. XII, pp. 60-64.
23. Wright, C. W.—*Wool-Growing and the Tariff*, in *Harvard Economic Studies*, Vol. V, 1910, Chapters VI, VII, VIII.

24. Brewer, W. H.—*Cereal Production* (special report), in the Tenth Census of the United States (1880), Vol. III, pp. 381-553.
25. Neftel, Knight.—*Flour-Milling* (special report), in Tenth Census of the United States (1880), Vol. III, pp. 561-582.
26. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Eleventh Edition). For states of North Central Group.
27. *Agricultural Progress of Fifty Years, 1850-1900*, in Twelfth Census of the United States (1900). Vol. V, pp. xvi-xxxv.
28. *United States Census Reports* of 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890 and 1900. Volumes on "Population" and "Agriculture." Consult reports on states of the North Central Group.
29. *Statistical Atlas of the United States* (1914), pp. 13-19 for distribution of population by decennial periods. See also maps showing distribution of population.
30. *Annual Report of the Statistician*, in the Annual Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.
31. *Annual Reports of the State Departments of Agriculture for the States of the North Central Group*.
32. *Agricultural Periodicals*.

## XXVI.

### AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL STATES. 1860-1900.

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi,  
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

1. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 605-608, 627-629.
2. Coman, Katharine.—*Industrial History of the United States* (Revised edition of 1910). pp. 307-312.

3. Garner, J. W.—*Reconstruction in Mississippi* (1901), Chapter IV.
4. Grady, H. W.—*Cotton and Its Kingdom*, in *Harpers's Magazine*, Vol. 63, 1881, pp. 719-734.  
*The New South*, 1890.
5. Hammond, M. B.—*The Cotton Industry*, in Publications of the American Economic Association. New Series. No. 1, Part I, 1897, Chapters IV, V, VI, VII.  
*The Southern Farmer and the Cotton Question*, in *The Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XII, 1897, pp. 450-475.
6. Hart, A. B.—*The Southern South*, 1910.
7. Hibbard, B. H.—*Tenancy in the Southern States*, in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 482-496.
8. Holmes, G. K.—*Peons of the South*, in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. IV, 1893, pp. 265-274.
9. Jacobstein, M.—*The Tobacco Industry in the United States*, in the *Columbia University Studies*, Vol. XXVI, 1907, No. 3, Part II, Chapters I to VII, inclusive.
10. Loring, F. W., and Atkinson, C. J.—*Cotton Culture and the South Considered with Reference to Emigration*, 1869.
11. Paxson, F. L.—*The New Nation*, in the *Riverside History of the United States*, Vol. IV, 1915, Chapter XII.
12. Scherer, J. A. B.—*Cotton as a World Power*, 1916, Book VI.
13. Stone, A. H.—*Some Problems in Southern Economic History*, in *The American Historical Review*, Vol. XIII, No. 4, 1908, pp. 779-797.  
*Studies in the American Race Problem*, 1908, Part II, Chapters III, IV, V.
14. *Agricultural Progress of Fifty Years, 1850-1900*, in *Twelfth Census of the United States* (1900), Vol. V, pp. xvi-xxxv.

15. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Eleventh Edition).  
For states of the South Central Group.
16. *Annual Report of the Statistician*, in the Annual Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.
17. *United States Census Reports* of 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890 and 1900. Volumes on "Population" and "Agriculture." Consult these volumes for the states of the South Central Group.
18. *Annual Reports of the State Department of Agriculture for the States of the South Central Group*.
19. *Agricultural Periodicals*.
20. General Bibliography on *The New South*, from 1870 to 1895, is given in Channing, Hart, and Turner's *Guide to the Study and Reading of American History* (Revised edition, 1912). pp. 536-538.

## XXVII.

### THE RANGE AND RANCH CATTLE INDUSTRY.

1860-1900.

1. Barker, R. M.—*The Economics of Cattle-Ranching in the Southwest*, in *The Review of Reviews*, Vol. XXIV, 1901, pp. 305-313.
2. Chapman, Arthur.—*The Last War for the Cattle Range*, in *Outing*, Vol. 46, 1905, pp. 668-675.
3. Cunniff, M. G.—*The 101 Ranch*, in *The World's Work*, Vol. 11, 1906, pp. 7219-7228.
4. Gordon, Clarence.—*Meat Production*, in Tenth Census of the United States (1880), Vol. III, pp. 965-1116.
5. Harger, C. M.—*Cattle Trails of the Prairies*, in *Scribner's Magazine*, Vol. XI, pp. 732-742.
6. Hough, Emerson.—*The Story of the Cowboy*, 1898.
7. Howard, R. R.—*The Passing of the Cattle King*, in *The Outlook*, Vol. 98, 1911, pp. 195-204.

8. Laut, A. C.—*The Passing of the Ranch*, in *Collier's*, Vol. 43, 1909, pp. 18-19.
9. Love, C. M.—*History of the Cattle Industry in the Southwest*, in *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XIX, No. 4, April, 1916, pp. 370-399; Vol. XX, No. 1, July, 1916, pp. 1-18.
10. McCoy, J. G.—*Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest, 1874*.
11. Nimmo, Joseph.—*Report in Regard to the Range and Ranch Cattle Business of the United States*, in Annual Report on the Internal Commerce of the United States, 1885, pp. 95-294, with five maps. United States Treasury Department, Bureau of Statistics. Reprinted without the maps as House Executive Document, No. 267. Forty-eighth Congress, Second Session, 1884-1885. An exceedingly valuable and indispensable report. Map No. 1 is essential.
12. Roosevelt, T.—*In Cowboy Land*, in *The Outlook*, Vol. 104, 1913, pp. 148-172.  
*A Sheriff's Work on a Ranch*, in *The Century Magazine*, Vol. XXXVI, 1888, pp. 39-51.
13. Steger, H. P.—*Photographing the Cowboy as He Disappears*, in *The World's Work*, Vol. XVII, 1909, pp. 11111-11124.
14. Strother, T.—*The Last of the Cattle Kings*, in *The World's Work*, Vol. XVI, 1908, pp. 10680-10683.
15. White, S. E.—*Round-up Days*, in *Outing*, Vol. 51, 1907, pp. 45-52, 127-140, 321-329.
16. Wyeth, N. C.—*Day with the Round-up*, in *Scribner's Magazine*, Vol. XXXIX, 1906, pp. 285-290.
17. *The Pastoral Lands of America*, in Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1870, pp. 301-310.
18. *The Texas Cattle Trade*, in Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1870, pp. 346-352

## XXVIII.

### AGRICULTURE IN THE WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

1860-1900.

Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico,  
Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California,  
Oregon, and Washington.

1. Brigham, A. P.—*Geographic Influences*, Chapters VIII, IX, X.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 622-627.
3. Bowman, Isaiah.—*Forest Physiography*. See Table of Contents.
4. Berglund, A.—*The Wheat Situation in Washington*, in *The Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 489 and following.
5. Coman, Katherine.—*Economic Beginnings of the Far West* (1912), Vol. II, pp. 291-306.
6. Davis, A. P.—*Reclamation of the Arid West by the Federal Government*, in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 203-218.
7. Dunn, H. D.—*California: Her Agricultural Resources*, in *Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture*, 1866, pp. 581-610.
8. Hibbard, B. H.—*Tenancy in the Western States*, in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XXVI (1912), pp. 363-376. Reprinted in *Carver's Selected Readings in Rural Economics*, pp. 536-546.
9. Hill, J. J.—*Highways of Progress*.
10. Mead, Elwood.—*Rise and Future of Irrigation in the United States*, in *Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture*, 1899, pp. 591-612.

11. Newell, F. H.—*Irrigation and Irrigated Lands*, in McLaughlin's and Hart's *Cyclopedia of American Government*, Vol. II, pp. 239-244. *Irrigation in the United States* (1906).
12. Paxson, F. L.—*The Last American Frontier* (1910).
13. Pyle, J. G.—*The Life of James J. Hill* (1917).
14. Schafer, Joseph.—*The Pacific Northwest*.
15. Smalley, F. V.—*The Future of the Great Arid West*, in *The Forum*, Vol. XIX, pp. 467-475. *Our Sub-Arid Belt*, in *The Forum*, Vol. XXI (1896), pp. 486-493.
16. Smythe, W. E.—*The Conquest of Arid America* (1905).
17. *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Eleventh Edition). Articles on the states composing the Western Group.
18. *Agricultural Progress of Fifty Years, 1850-1900*, in Twelfth Census of the United States (1900), Vol. V, pp. xvi-xxxv.
19. *Agricultural Resources of Wyoming Territory*, in Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1870, pp. 548-559.
20. *Agricultural Topography and Resources of Montana Territory*, in Annual Report of United States Department of Agriculture, 1871, pp. 431-448.
21. *From Cattle Range to Orange Grove*, in Southern California Historical Society Publications, Vol. VIII, Part 3, pp. 145-157.
22. *Early Farming in Umatilla County*, in *Oregon Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. XVI, pp. 343-349.
23. *United States Census Reports* for 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890 and 1900. Volumes on "Population" and "Agriculture" for reports on the western states.
24. *Annual Report of the Statistician*, in the Annual Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

25. *Annual Reports of the State Departments of Agriculture in the Western States.*

26. *Agricultural Periodicals.*

## XXIX.

GROWTH OF INTERNAL TRADE AND DOMESTIC MARKETS.

1860-1900.

1. Bogart, E. L.—*Economic History of the United States* (Revised Edition of 1912), Chapters XXIV, XXV.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 644-651, 655-686.
3. Coulter, E. M.—*Effects of Secession Upon the Commerce of the Mississippi Valley*, in *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, Vol. III, No. 3 (1916), pp. 275-300.  
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4. Fite, E. D.—*Social and Industrial Conditions in the North During the Civil War* (1910), Chapter III.
5. Johnson, E. R.—*History of the Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States* (1915), Vol. I, pp. 270-282.
6. Lord, Daniel.—*The Effect of Secession on the Commercial Relations between North and South* (1861).
7. Merk, F.—*Economic History of Wisconsin Territory During the Civil War Decade*. Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Studies, Vol. I, 1916. Chapters VIII, IX, X, XI, XIII, XIV, XV. See also map at the beginning of the volume.
8. Ripley, W. Z.—*Railroads: Rates and Regulation*.



9. Sparks, E. E.—*National Development*, in *The American Nation*, Vol. XXIII (1907), Chapter XVIII.
10. Veblen, T. B.—*The Price of Wheat Since 1867*, in *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. I. 1892, pp. 68-103.
11. *Annual Report of the Statistician*, in the Annual Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture. Consult those portions of the Statistician's Reports which treat of the growth of the grain, live-stock, and cotton markets. See especially the Report of the Statistician for 1876.
12. *Annual Report on the Internal Commerce of the United States*. United States Treasury Department. Bureau of Statistics. Issued from 1876 to 1891, as Part II of the Annual Report on Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States during this period. These reports contain a large amount of valuable historical material. The report for 1887 is especially valuable for the statistical information concerning the trade in the Mississippi River. No statistics on internal trade were compiled between 1892 and 1899, except G. G. Tunnell's *Lake Commerce* (1899).
13. *Annual Report of the Chicago Board of Trade* (1858-1900).
14. *Annual Report of the New York Chamber of Commerce* (1855-1900).
15. *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (1865-1900).
16. *The Journal of Commerce* (1827-1900).

### XXX.

#### EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

1860-1900.

1. Austin, O. P.—*Imports and Exports of Agricultural Products*, in Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, Vol. IV, pp. 18-22.
2. Bogart, E. L., and Thompson, C. M.—*Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, pp. 651-655.
3. Chapman, S. J.—*History of Trade Between the United Kingdom and the United States* (1899).
4. Day, Clive.—*History of Commerce* (New Edition, 1914), Chapters 51, 52, 53.
5. Evans, C. H.—*Domestic Exports from the United States to All Countries, 1789-1882* (1884).
6. Hammond, M. B.—*The Cotton Industry*, in Publications of the American Economic Association. New Series. No. 1. Part I, 1897. Chapters X, XI.
7. Jacobstein, M.—*The Tobacco Industry in the United States*, in the *Columbia University Studies*, Vol. XXVI (1907). No. 3. Part II. Chapter VI.
8. Huebner, G. G.—*Agricultural Commerce* (1915), pp. 371-373.
9. Johnson, E. R.—*History of Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States* (1915). Chapters XXV, XXVI. See also pages 356-359, 363-369, and 376-381 for Bibliography on the foreign commerce of the United States from 1789 to 1914.
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11. Shaler, N.—*The United States of America*. Vol. I, pp. 558-569.
12. Webster, W. C.—*General History of Commerce* (1903), Chapter XXIX.
13. *Annual Report of the Statistician*, in the Annual Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture. Consult these portions of the Statistician's Reports which treat of the export trade in grain, live stock products, and cotton.
14. *Annual Report on the Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States*. Prepared from 1820 to 1866 in the office of the Register of the Treasury and from 1866 to 1903 by the Bureau of Statistics which was connected with the United States Treasury Department.
15. *Statistical Abstract of the United States* (Annual since 1878). Bureau of Statistics.
16. *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance* (Monthly since 1896). The following monographs are especially valuable:
  - “American Commerce, 1821-1898” (June, 1899).
  - “The Grain Trade of the United States” (January, 1900).
  - “The Provision Trade of the United States” (February, 1900).
  - “The Cotton Trade of the United States” (March, 1900).

### XXXI.

#### THE RISE AND GROWTH OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS. 1865-1900.

1. Adams, C. F.—*The Granger Movement*, in *The North American Review*, Vol. 120 (1875), pp. 394-424.
2. Adams, H. B. (Editor).—*History of Co-operation in the United States*, in Johns Hopkins University Studies, Vol. VI (1888), 540 pp. Monographic studies by geographic divisions.

3. Atkeson, T. C.—*Semi-Centennial History of the Patrons of Husbandry* (1916).
4. Bemis, E. W.—*The Discontent of the Farmer*, in *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. I (1893), pp. 193-213.
5. Buck, S. J.—*The Granger Movement*, in *Harvard Historical Studies*, Vol. XIX (1913). The best treatment of this subject.
6. Butterfield, K. L.—*Farmers' Social Organizations*, in *Bailey's Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, Vol. IV, pp. 289-297.  
*The Grange*, in *The Forum*, Vol. XXXI (1901), pp. 231-242.
7. Detrick, C. R.—*Effects of the Granger Acts*, in *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. II (1903), pp. 237-256.
8. Emerick, C. F.—*An Analysis of Agricultural Discontent in the United States*, in *The Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XI (1896), pp. 433-463, 601-639; XII (1897), pp. 93-127. Reprinted in *Carver's Selected Readings in Rural Economics*, pp. 699-763.
9. Martin, E. W.—*History of the Grange Movement* (1874).
10. Periam, Jonathan.—*The Groundswell* (1874).
11. Pierson, C. W.—*The Rise of the Granger Movement*, in *Popular Science Monthly*, Vol. XXXII (1897), pp. 199-208. Reprinted in *Carver's Selected Readings in Rural Economics*, pp. 645-657.  
*The Outcome of the Granger Movement*, in *Popular Science Monthly*, Vol. XXXII (1888), pp. 368-373. Reprinted in *Carver's Selected Readings in Rural Economics*, pp. 658-665.
12. *Condition of Agriculture in the Cotton States*, in *Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture* (1874), pp. 215-238.

13. *History of Our Rural Organizations*, in Annual Report of the United States Department of Agriculture (1875), pp. 437-468.
14. *Bibliography on the Granger Movement* is given in Buck's *The Granger Movement*, Harvard Historical Studies, Vol. XIX (1913), pp. 315-351. Extensive and well classified. Contains references to related subjects such as The Farmers' Alliance and the Populist Movement. Indispensable.

## XXXII.

### THE FARMER AS A FACTOR IN POLITICS AND LEGISLATION.

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