HISTORY OF AGRICULTURAL LAND VALUES OF OHIO

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HISTORY OF AGRICULTURAL LAND VALUES OF OHIO

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by

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Introduction.

In this paper it shall be the aim of the writer to point out past and recent fluctuations in the value of agricultured land of Ohio, taking the State as a unit, and later discussing the various sections of the state, and to attempt to correlate these fluctuations with changes in agricultural and economic conditions. A knowledge of the past and present may make it possible to predict what will be the state of affairs in the future.

In order to ascertain what have been the fluctuations in land values, two main sources of information have been used. Both have their advantages and disadvantages. The first of these was the United States Census Reports. From these it has been possible to secure the value of farm lands in each county from 1850 to 1910, which material is shown graphically in the accompanying maps. One objectionable feature of these data, and likewise of the other source of information, is that the values shown are not for farm land alone, but for land and it's improvements, including fences and buildings. The process of arriving at these values in the Census reports was somewhat tedious, being secured by dividing the value of farms by the total number of acres in farms. In 1850. '60 and '70 the total number of acres must be found by adding the improved and unimproved acres, and in 1870 there are two classes of the latter. In 1880 and 1890 total values are given for land, fences and buildings; in 1900 and 1910 valuations of land and improvements (except buildings) and of

buildings are listed separately. The values of 1870 as given by the Census are in terms of paper dollar. These were transferred to the gold basis. The advantages of the Census reports as a source of information are that they are authentic, represent values which are close to the actual values, and extend back over a long period of years.

The second source of material regarding land valuations was the annual reports of the Secretary of State. Each year since 1877 the county recorders have reported to the Secretary of State the sales of agricultural land, showing the number of deeds recorded, the number of acres sold, average selling price per acre and total consideration for the county. These date are published annually in 'Ohio Statistics.' They have the advantage that they represent the actual selling value of farms. It is the opinion of the writer, however, that the values thus given may be lower than the actual values, since in the localities familiar to him, the poorer grades of farms, and those without buildings, are sold more often than are those of the better class, the latter being, as a rule, held by the better farmers and those in better financial circumstances, which means that forced sales are not necessary. It is found that these values, for the State as a whole, are lower than those given by the United Census, which helps to substantiate this opinion. There is no proof, however, that the Census figures are not too high, except that farmers would be reluctant in placing too high a value on their farms. fearing that these values might become known to tax officials.

This second source of information has the advantage in that it shows annual fluctuations instead of ten-year periods.

It has been found that date published by the State must be used with considerable care. After the average values were found and a chart of the fluctuations made, including fluctuations of the prices of farm products, it was surmised that the values for the early eighties were too high, while that for 1894 was too low. On examination of the tables in the annual reports it was found that in several instances a mistake had been made in the tabulation. Thus in 1882 and 1884 the total consideration received from sale of land in Putnam county was reported as over eleven million dollars when it should have been but over one hundred and ten thousand: likewise for Ashland in 1883 and 1885. Several similar instances were found. In 1894 three counties report with error in the amount of total consideration, while Pike County reports over 303,000 acres sold, where the gagure should have been but over 30,000, making a difference of about 270,000 acres sold and six dollars per acre in average selling price of land. The fact that several counties reported with error at different times led to the conclusion that it was not an error on the part of the printer but on the part of the statisticians or county recorders. The 1894 figures were checked on the adding machines, with results which canfirmed the writer's opinion.

Part 1.

This paper shall deal largely with the period since 1850, when the first date as to land values are available. However, it is thought advisable to spend a little time in portraying the conditions existing before 1850, dividing this into the period before the building of the Ohio and Erie Canal and from 1832 to 1850.

The Period Before 1832.

The agricultural industry in the early history of Ohio, so far as any existed, was one largely for domestic consumption. As a general thing very little livestock was kept beyond what was absolutely necessary for the use of the family and to perform labor on the farm - the Scioto Valley being perhaps the only place where exception to this general condition was to be found in the State. Among the early pioneers of the Scioto Valley were a number of families from Virginia who understood the business of feeding cattle. In the winter of 1804 - '05 George Renick of Chillicothe fed a lot of cattle and drove them to Baltimore the following Spring, the first fat cattle that ever crossed the Allegheny mountains. The result was a complete success: the trade increased gradually but not rapidly until some years after the close of the war of 1812, when the failure of wheat to command cash gave a great impetus to the raising and feeding of livestock in this section of the State.

Almost every family during this period kept a few sheep

2. in order to be supplied with wool for clothing. The wool was carded by hand, spun in the cabin, and not infrequently dyed, and woven into garments. 1. As most of the immigrants brought with them the best household and farming implements their limited means would allow them to obtain in the older States, so too they brought the bext strains of livestock they could obtain. Most of the immigrants brought here also either young fruit trees or grafts of some favorite variety from the old homostead. Door, bears, wilddturkeys, in a word, almost all varieties of game were abundant; so indispensable had the rifle becomenot for protection against Indians- but to procure necessaries of life- that the gunsmith outrivaled the blacksmith in the number of his patrons. 2. Thus the agriculture of the early days was very largely of a self-sufficing type. But it was not long after the first settlement of the interior of the State until the early pioneers realized that markets must be found for the products of the soil. Not only was the distance to market great, but as New Orleans was for many years the chief market for the agricultural products, transportation was largely influenced by the weather and condition of the rivers. The costs of reaching the market were almost prohibitive during most of the year, and hence the grains were reduced in Ohio Agricultural report 1859, p. 468 Report of State Board of Agriculture. 1859, p. 459

bulk, the corn being fed to hogs and cattle, or distilled. and the wheat ground into flour. Notwithstanding the hazards to be encountered in this river voyage, the extreme scarcity of money, combined with the restless character of the men of that period, led to this trade being taken up with a will. This shipment of flour was generally a remunerative enterprise. To float a flat boat down to New Orleans was easy enough. provided they got safely out of the smaller streams: but the return trip of nearly one thousand miles, the greater part of the way through an almost unbroken forest, was generally made on foot. Nevertheless the trade flourished and rapidly increased, until some years after the close of the War of 1812. when the supply of flour so far outran the demand that the business became very precarious, often resulting in a loss to the shipper of almost the entire cargo. It resulted in the price of wheat being reduced so low that it was no longer regarded as the staple product of the western farmer, and indeed it finally ceased for a time to be a cash article. It was no uncommon sight to see stacks of wheat rotting down in the field - 25 cents per bushel in store goods being the highesti price obtainable by the farmer. It was about this time that the driving of cattle to eastern markets began it's rapid increase.

During the period of 1810 to 1820 wheat had declined

^{3.} Census 1860, Agriculture, p. cxxx.

to 25d per bushel; corn 12 to 15d; oats 10d; potatoes 10 to 12g per bushel; and rarely was a sale effected for cash at these minimum rates; but these things were bartered to the merchant and mechanic for things which the farmer could not produce. The price of a cow was from \$6 to \$8; a horse. \$25 to \$40; pork was worth from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per owt. During the war of 1812, prices were considerably augmented. but as there was very little communication of one portion of the State with another, the increase of prices benefitted only a small proportion of the producers. The indispensable article, salt, sold at \$18 per barrel at ports on the lake. While flour was worth only \$5 per barrel. Farmers throughout Stark, Wayne, Portage and other famous wheat producing counties in that vicinity would leave the 'log cabin' on Monday morning, with six barrels of flour for Cleveland, and return on Saturday night, having bartered the mix barrels of flour for a single barrel of sale.4.

In 1825 apples were very plentiful in Cincinnati market in the month of April at 25 cents per bushel; corn 15 cents; flour \$2.75 per barrel; iron, \$1.20 per ton; beef \$6 per barrel; pork \$6 per barrel; fresh pork \$2 per cwt; fresh butter 5 and 6¢; hams 4¢; salt 95 cents per bushel; Karawha salt, 55 cents per bushel; whiskey 17 and 18¢ per gallon; manufactured tobacco, 4 and 8 cents per pound. 5.

⁴ Ohio Agricultural Report 1859, p. 469

⁵ Ibid., p. 495.

In Howe's Historical Collections is related an instance of a Medina County farmer hauling an ox wagon filled with corn a distance of eight miles to market, where the load of corn was gladly exchanged for three yards of satinet. 6. The influence of low prices and lack of markets was felt throughout the State. Thus the conditions in Darke County are described: 'Rich as the land was it could not produce money, and this must be had to meet payments and taxes. Clearing. aside from small patches, had no stimulus. Of what avail were bins of corn and wheat and droves of swine without a purchaser or market? Wheat was worth about two shillings a bushel and corn changed hands at about half that price .--- Pork was sold, when it could be sold, at two and three cents per pound; beef brought about the same price; maple syrup was held at about 25d per gallon. Wages ranged from two to three shillings per day, --- Improvements in wages, prices and health were yet far in the future, and this border life between the civilized and the savage had few attractions such as society affords. 7.

A very important branch of industry, aside from agriculture, was distilling. There were in 1820, not half a dozen points in Ohio where wheat could be sold for eash; there was no demand for rye or corn. But if they were converted into whiskey, it could be shipped to some point in Ohio and sold for eash. It was a much easier matter to ship a barrel of

⁶ Howe's Historical Collections, Vol. 2 p. 201

⁷ Ibid. Vol. 1, p. 557.

52 gallons of whiskey, for which \$6.90 could be obtained, than to ship fifty-five bushels of corn, which if it could have been sold, would not have been worth any more,—

The condition of the country-no markets, no outlet for supplies farm products, was what first induced the establishment of so many distilleries.

The abundance of land and the low price of products of course meant that land had but little value. In 1825 the amount of land returned for taxation was 15,143,309 acres; its average value per acre was \$2.475.9 In 1830 the number of acres of land in possession of individuals was 15,525,318, or about two-thirds the territory of the State, and was valued at \$2.58 per acre. 10.

The great necessity for a more ready means of transporting surplus products and the great desire of farmers to exchange their commodities for products of other regions, led the Legislature to create a commission to survey routes for a canal connecting Lake Brie with the Ohio River. In the inaugural address on Dec. 14, 1818, Governor Brown said, "If we would raise the character of our State by increasing industry and our resources, it seems necessary to improve the internal communications and open a cheaper way to market for the surplus produce of a large portion our fertile country."

⁸ Ohio Agr. Report 1859, p. 431

⁹ Ibid. p. 481

¹⁰ Ibid, p. 495

¹¹ Ibid, p. 477

The advantages which the people of Ohio thought would result from a system of Canals are indicated by the report of the Committee to which Governor Brown's message of 1822 was referred. It was pointed out that the New York market was preferable to that of New Orleans. A trader who arrived in New Orleans in the spring with a cargo of flour, wheat. pork and other Ohio products usually found the markets overstocked. Rather than loose a large part of his cargo by spoiling which would result if he waited for a higher price. he was often forced to sell his products at a sacrifice. During the season of 1818-19 there were received at Cincinnati 130,000 barrels of flour, which at this time sold in Cincinnati at \$3.50 per barrel and in New York at \$8.00 per barrel. The cost of shipping by canal to the latter market would be \$1.70, thus making a saving of \$2.80 per barrel. Again it was pointed out that while the Scioto Valley then produced enormous quantities of flour, wheat, corn and pork, production would be many times increased if better means of transportation could be secured. The commissioners argued that most of the imported goods and those manufactured goods of the eastern States, bought for this, including the surrounding states, would be purchased in New York and sent by way of the Ohio Canals. Such arguments as these appealed strongly to the people of the regions affected. 12. In 1825. when the work on the Ohio and Brie Canal was begun, and the

¹² Gephart - Transportation and Industrial Development in the Middle West, p. 113.

Same year that the National Road was extended through the State, the outlook for the people of Ohio was very encouraging.

However, there was not a little opposition to the construction of the Canal from farmers not living on the line of the canal. They supposed it would be of benefit only to the towns and villages through which it would pass: even in the Legislature it was opposed on the ground that it would be taxing the many for the benefit of the few. From Wheeling westward, through the central and southern portion of the State, and from Pittsburg westward, as far as Richland county, were two common thoroughfares, over which the commerce was conducted by teams (butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, bees-wax, feathers and other products of Ohio being taken eastward, and manufactured or foreign goods brought back). The farmers along the line occasionally sold a horse for cash to a teamster; the village hotels purchased oats from the farmers for each to supply the teamsters; and they foresaw that the construction of a canal would eventually abolish this trade, and, therefore, opposed the canal project. 13.

^{13.} Ohio Agr. Report 1859, p. 479.

The Period From 1832 to 1850.

Agriculture of Ohio did not begin to assume real importance as a commercial industry until the opening of the canals. It was the facilities and certainty that the canals offered to the interior of the state that placed the industry on a firm basis. The following quotation taken from Klippart, and by him from 'The West - it's commerce and Mavigation' seems appropriate here. 'But commerce came, bringing a market, offering rich rewards to industry, and stimulating labor to the highest point of exertion. Ble brought with her, money, established credit, confidence, commercial intercourse, united action and mutuality of interest. Through her influence the forests were penetrated by roads, bridges were thrown over rivers, and highways constructed through dreary morasses. Traveling was rendered easy and transportation cheap. Through this influence the earth was made to yield it's mineral treasures. --- Our agricultural products are daily increasing in variety and value; while in every village is seen the smoke of the manufactory and heard the cheerful sounds of the engine and hammer. 14.

The Ohio and Erie Canal was completed and navigation commenced in April 1832. Canal building continued until 1846 when the canal system of the State, totaling 813 miles.

¹⁴ Ibid, p. 495.

was completed.

The low prices of farm products and poor facilities, before the Canal period, have been noted. But the opening of the Canals changed all this. Wheat rose in price to 75 cents in the interior of the State, and the prices of other products rose in proportion, while many imported articles gradually fell in price.

By this increase in price of farm products, production was stimulated and exportation increased. In 1839 there were exported from the State, by canal, wheat and flour equivalent to 560,742 bushels of wheat; this increased to 5.784,447 bushels in 1840. 15.

In 1837 farm products reached a higher price than ever before. Wheat was sold along the canal at \$1.75, clover seed at \$15, potathes at \$1.25 per bushel, and other products proportionally high. Farmers involved themselves in debt for new lands, laboring under the impressions that the prices of '37 would be maintained or even increased. This impression was no doubt derived from the fact that prices had steadily increased since the completion of the canal. Money was cheap and abundant. The drafts on the future by the excesses of 1857 stimulated improvements and progress in agriculture. 16.

¹⁵ Ibid, p. 497

¹⁶ Ibid. p. 515

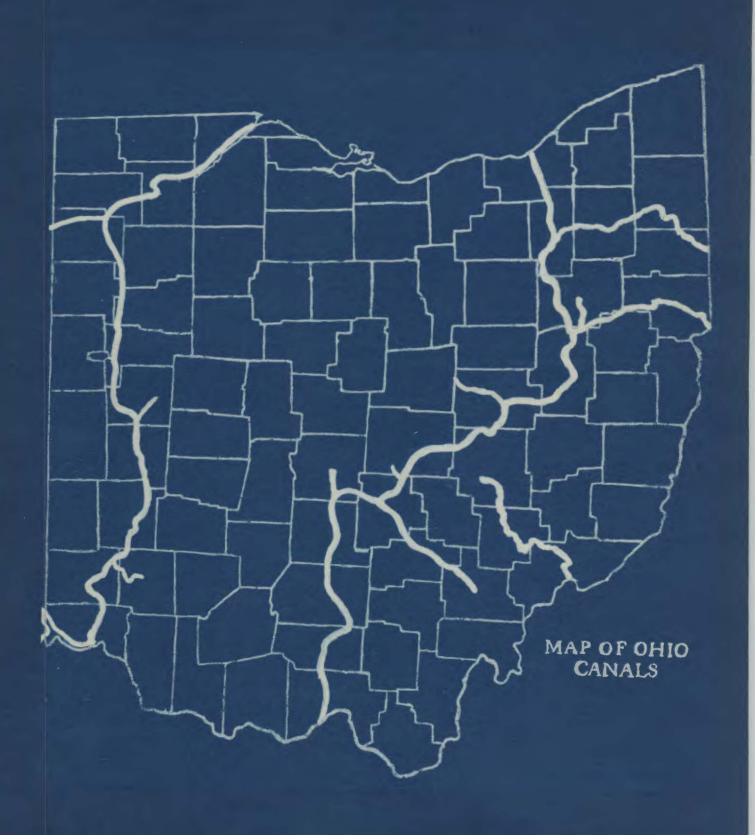
Before the Miani and Erie Canal was built north of Piqua, seven entire counties were without a market, save that there was a very limited demand due to slow immigration. But the completion of that canal changed conditions. By the end of 1848 that wilderness district was in direct communication with northern and southern markets. And where in 1845 no flour, pork or grain found it's way out of the immediate neighborhood, there were in 1848 not less than \$400,000 worth of those articles produced and exported by canal, chiefly to the north. Besides farm products, there was a very large export trade in lumber, staves, hoop-poles, and ashes, all of which had, previously, very little value in that region. 17.

The impetus given to all industrial branches by the circulation of a large amount of money distributed to the laborers on the canal, and subsequently by commission merchants and dealers in produce, was almost incredible. Hew life, new energy appeared to be inflused into the population; industry found an abiding place in every log cabin. When navigation was fairly opened on the canal, every farmer regarded his farm no longer as an abiding place only, but regarded it as a mine of wealth in which he delved day and night to increase his wealth. 18.

The growth of towns and cities was in many cases greatly

¹⁷ Huntington and McClelland - History of the Ohio Canals, p. 131.

¹⁸ Ohio Agricultural Report p. 486.



hastened by the canals, especially where there was extensive water power to be derived from them, as at Akron. Massillon, and other places. Akron owes it's beginning to the settlement there in 1825 of laborers engaged in constructing the Ohio Canal. 19.

Through cheapened transportation, better markets and higher prices it can easily be seen how industry was stimulated and wealth increased. Huntington has shown 20. the increase of wealth in the canal countries and non-canal countries. In 1826 the assessed valuation of real property in the 37 canal counties was \$25,600,000; this increased to \$549,100,000 in 1859, and to \$922,000,000 in 1900. The value of real property in the 51 non-canal countles was in 1826, \$19,200,000. In 1859 the valuation was \$284,200,000, and in 1900, \$450,600,000. This shows a greater increase of wealth in the canal counties than in the non-canal counties, but it by no means is conclusive to say that the canals are to be credited with all this increase. The accompanying map shows the completed canal system of the state.

In this period from 1832 to 1850 there were other factors leading to a bettered condition of Ohio Agriculture. In 1832, the same year that Canal navigation commenced, a law was passed providing for the establishment of county agricultural societies. In 1846 the State Board of Agriculture was formed,

¹⁹ History of the Ohio Canals, p. 121.

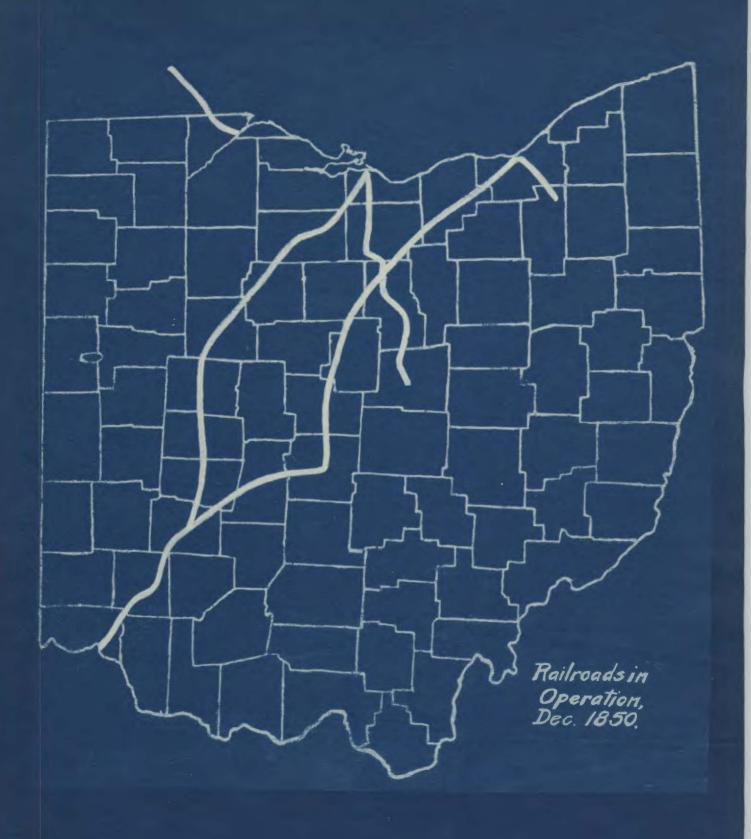
²⁰ Ibid, p. 122.

which together with the county Societies, did much to encourage the development of agriculture, in the way of improved methods of soil culture, stock breeding and the use of agricultural machinery. Agricultural machinery, however, made it's rapid strides in the following period.

Another influential factor had it's beginning late in this period of 1832 to 1850. Those engaged in Commercial interprises perceived that, notwithstanding the state's system of conals, the means for transportation were inadequate for placing in market at a proper time the surplus products of Ohio. During the period from 1840 to 1850 more than 3000 miles of railroads were surveyed, the greater portion of it put under contract and commenced, and a part of it in operation before 1850. The first railroad in Ohio was that from Toledo, Ohio to Adrian, Michigan, built in 1836. The first important railroad in the State, and the first one chartered in Ohio, was the "Mad River and Lake Erie." extending from Sandusky to Dayton. It's charter was granted in 1832; the road was opened to Bellevne (sixteen miles) in 1839, and through to Dayton in 1844. 21. In 1848, in connection with the "Little Miami" it formed the first continuous line of railway from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. The Little Miami was commenced in 1837. completed to Springfield in 1846. 22. A line extended from Sandusky to Mansfield, Richland County, and that part of the "Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati" between Columbus

²¹ Howe's Historical Collections, Vol. 11, p. 156

²² Poor's Manual of Railways of the U.S., 1868-9, p. 17.



and Menia was completed before 1850. The accompanying map compiled from Clark's "History of Manfactures in the United States" and Howe's Historical Collections, 1852 edition, shows the railroads in operation, December, 1850.

Period From 1850 to 1874.

Railway construction in Ohio went on even more rapidly during this period, and especialy from 1850 to 1860. Some of the more important roads next built were the following: The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, commenced in 1848 and opened late in 1850, formed the second line between the lake and the Ohio river. The Cleveland and Pittsburg, the third line making the same connection was opened in 1852. Of the lines running east and west in the State, the Central Ohio was opened from Wheeling to Columbus in 1854; the Marietta and Cincinnati in 1857; and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne 25.

The following table shows the number of miles of railroad in Ohio at different dates:

Year	Miles	of Railroad
1840		30
1844		84
1848		301
1852		756
1856	:	1808
1860		2946
1864		3311

²³ Ibid, p. 17.

²⁴ Manual of Railroads, 1869-70, p. XXVI.

This indicates the rapidty of railyay building between 1850 and 1860.

By referring to the graph of prices it may be seen that, although there were fluctuations, the general price level in the last half of the decade 1850 - '60 was considerably higher than prices just previous to and following 1850. The high prices in 1854 and 1856 were undoubtedly the result of excessive drouths which occurred those years, while in 1858 there were crop failures due to heavy rains. 25. The lower prices of 1855 and 1860 were in part the result of large crop yields those years, 26. while the fall in 1857 was due to a crisis and depression in the financial world. The infinence of the canals on prices has been noted: "but when two or three of the main railroad lines were finished in 1852-53 the rise in prices and the amount carried to the eastern markets was even more increased. --- From 1835 to 1860, under the influence of railroad competition with canals, the price of corn advanced fifty per cent, and that of hogs one hundred per cent." Hence in so far as the railroads were a factor in bringing about a further increase in the price of farm products, they were also a factor in the increase in value of farms in this decade.

The amount of improved land in farms was increased from 9.850,000 acres in 1850 to 12,625,000 acres in 1860; farms

²⁵ Ohio Agricultural Reports, 1854, '56, '58.

²⁶ Ohio Agricultural Reports, 1855, 1860.

²⁷ Census 1860, Agriculture, p. claviii.

for the state as a whole, or over \$12.00 per acre, which was a greater increase than occurred in the succeeding forty years, according to Census values.

In this decade there were other factors contributing to this great increase in farm land values. Chief among these is the development of agricultural machinery. The decade witnessed the introduction and practical use of the grain drill, corn planter, reaping and mowing machine, combined thresher and cleaner, portable saw mill and other machinery throughout the state. It was estimated that the labor saving machinery took the place of over 150,000 laborers.

The largest amount of machinery manufactured in any one county in the United States in 1860 was in Stark County, Ohio, in which fifteen establishments produced \$900,480 worth of implements and machinery, the larger part of which consisted of mowers and reapers, and of threshing machines and separators. The next largest production in this branch was in Cook County, Illinois, which made to the value of \$529,000, chiefly in the city of Chicago. From 1850 to 1860 the production of agricultural implements in Ohio was increased 417.6 per cent.

Then there was the beginning of underdrainage. In several of the south west-central counties the mole plow was used with good results, while in some of the central counties and others in the north-east section, drain tile works were es-

^{28.} Ohio Agricultural, 1862, - Corresponding Sec'y.

^{29.} Census 1860, Agriculture, p. XVI.

tablished and a system of tile drainage commenced. 30.

Improved machinery enabled the farmer to operate large acres with little labor, while drainage brought large acres of unprofitable land into use and increased crop yields.

Thus were the farmer's net returns increased and his farm enhanced in value.

Cheapened transportation, due to railroads, and the repeal of the corn laws in Great Britain and the rapid development of manufacturing in that country, all contributed to opening a market for our bread stuffs in Europe, meaning of course better prices.

Moreover the discovery of gold in California and Australia, and the resulting increase in the production of that metal affected the whole scale of prices and became a factor in increasing farm values.

The potato famine in Ireland in 1847 and the revolution of 1848 in Germany, assisted in setting in motion an important movement of population toward America. These immigrants settled in all the northern states, westward as far as Wisconsin, As a rule they were thrifty, industrious and experienced in European methods of agriculture. The cheapness of the new lands of the West and the growing markets for American farm products caused great numbers of people to move from New England and other Eastern States to the Middle West. 51.

A great rage for land speculation set in, which was no

³⁰ Ohio Agr. Report. 1858. Corresponding Secty.

³¹ Census 1900, Agriculture, p. XXVI

less marked in Ohio than in the States further West. When farms were selling for thirty dollars per sere in Ohio, it was often of interest to the farmer to sell out and buy ten-collar-an-acre land in the West or in the less settled sections of this state. Between 1850 and 1860 this moving to the West took 300,000 people out of the state, resulting in an actual loss in population in many of the old agricultural counties. See The new counties of the north west section of the state increased in population as rapidly as did the Western States, since they, too, had cheap and fortile farm land.

The remainder of the period from 1850 to 1874 is characterized by high prices of farm products and advancement of agriculture. However, there were fluctuations in prices, as may be seen in the accompanying chart. The period includes the Civil War, and the accompanying high prices, largely the result of inflation of the currency, due to "greenback" issue. There was, however, a greater demand for farm products, due to the increased number of consumers.

The Civil War was a very great factor in hastoning the invention and use of agricultural machinery. The withdrawal of an army of men from the fields of production to the battle-field caused a large substitution of mechanical for muscular power in the agricultural industry. As a result of the increased use of machinery the progress of agriculture in Ohio was not hindered by the war, the total area in crops not

³² Gephart, Transportation and Industrial Development in the middle West, p. 248.

Varrying materially from the ordinary annual average. In
1850 there were less than 100 reapers and mowing machines in
the state, which in 1866 it was estimated that there were between 50,000 and 40,000 in actual use. 35. In 1867 there were
256 establishments in the State, devoted to the manufacture
of agricultural implements and machinery.

During the War there was a falling off in the cattle and swine industry of the State. The number of cattle decreased from 1,830,000 with a value of \$19,700,000 in 1861 to 1,240,000 valued at \$22,000,000 in 1865. The number of hogs decreased from 2,600,000, valued at \$7,200,000 to 1,450,000, valued at \$6,700,000. However, in the sheep industry there was a great increase. In 1861 there were 5,900,000 head of sheep, valued at \$6,680,000; by 1865 the number had increased to 6,300,000 with a valuation of \$22,000,000. This great increase was caused by the interruption of cotton growing, and the unprecedented price of it, as well as by the great demand for the medium and coarse grades of wool for army clothing.

The Superintendent of the Census, writing in 1864 makes the following statement: "There can be little doubt that the war is destined to make a great change in our agriculture. Farming was never so remunerative as at the present time. Prices have increased to a figure never before reached in this country. Everything that the farmer can raise is in

³³ President State Bd. of Agr., 1866.

⁵⁴ U. S. Dept. of Agr. Report, 1867, p. 352.

demand at rates which are highly remunerative. "35.

And in 1866 the status of agriculture in the Northern States is summed up as follows in the annual Report of the Department of Agriculture:

"The agricultural condition of the northern states was never more flourishing. High prices, accessible markets and crops of average abundance have insured good profits, and as a result mortgages have been paid, farm buildings erected, permanent improvements accomplished, farm implements and machinery obtained and in thousands of instances a surplus invested in government funds."56.

The value of Ohio farm land and it's improvements increaded from \$33.12 per acre in 1860 to \$48.56 (paper money basis) in 1870.

In 1874 the President of the State Board of Agriculture sums up the prosperity of the State thus: "The increased price of produce and profits from farming since 1846 can be credited to various causes, principal of which are the facilities now afforded by the increased number of internal improvements. The farmers of Ohio, with 6,000 miles of turnpikes, 800 miles of canals and 4,300 miles of railroads to carry their produce wherever the telegraph or daily paper informs them are the best markets, have innumerable advantages over the farmers of 1846, who were governed by the

³⁵ Census 1860, Agriculture, p. XI

³⁶ Report of U. S. Dept. of Agr., 1866, p. 5.

condition of roads and streams as to when they could market their crops. "(The canals, however, were built before this time.)" Another source of profit is the large amount of produce consumed at home by mechanics and laborers employed by the furnaces and manufactories distributed over the State. These, and the great improvements made in farm machinery have made increased profits over former years."

The Period from 1875 to 1896.

This period in the history of prices is characterized by a decline in prices of farm products, with the exception of a rise in 1880-82 and a slight recovery in 1887.

Data concerning selling values of farms were obtainable for only three years previous to 1880. However, it is safe to conclude that land values fell till about 1880, then rose during the middle of the '80's, then declined until late in the '90's.

The two outstanding factors in the decline of Ohio land values and agricultural prosperity in general were the effects of the Homestead Law and Construction of railroads.

In consequence of the panic of 1873, which was brought about by excessive construction of railroads and overspeculation, and as a result of the demonstration of silver, prosperity began to decline and continued townward to 1878. And up to the beginning of this period the prosperity of Ohio farmers was always spoken of in the annual meetings of the State Board of Agriculture. But in 1875 the President of the

Board of Agriculture makes note of the condition of the farmers, mentioning an "unusually cold and backward Spring," "long continued rains and floods at harvest time," "great lossed due to hog cholera," "rather stringent money matters" and "dull markets." "7.

At a meeting of the American Economic Association in Dec. 1910, D. F. Houston speaks of the period of falling prices in this manner: - "The period of 1873 - '79 was one of tremendous industrial activity, characterized by the opening up of vast regions of new and fertile lands, the completion of transportation facilities through a greater part of these regions, and the effective use of numberous important inventions in agriculture and manufacturing, which had as their effect, the production of a great increase in the quantities of commodities generally at a lower cost. The period was further characterized by chaotic financial systems. experimentation with them, and final settling down to a gold standard. Much of the new gold and of the silver was sent into new and rapidly developing sections of the earth to furnish the very foundation of a currency system and to meet the demands for rapidly developing trade. The result was that the increase in money did not quite keep pace with the demand for it brought about by the readjustments of the financial system of the world and by the rapidly expanding commerce. " 38.

³⁷ Ohio Agricultural Report, 1875.

³⁸ Am. Ec. Association, Bul. 4th Ser. 1:48-49.

Following the resumption of specie payment and improvement of business conditions, prices of farm products rose to 1881, and of that year the Bresident of the State Board thus comments: "The year just closed has been fraught with bountiful blessings. The continuance of the revival of business has inspired the people with confidence. Capital is seeking investment at low rates of interest and farm products, though not as abundant as last year, are commanding proportionately greater prices. Labor has been in constant demand at wages 15 to 20 percent higher than last year." ³⁹

Although there was a decline in prices to 1878, the subsequent rise was instrumental in raising land values in 1880 above the gold values of 1870.

The panic of 1873 resulted in the reorganization of many railroads, and in lower transportation rates, which in turn assisted in settlement of new farm lands of the West. The eager pioneers pushed into western Kansas and Bebraska as they had into the Northern Ohio Valley a half-century before. Nebraska grew from a population of one hundred and twenty-three thousand in 1870, to nearly a half million in 1880 and to more than a million in 1890. From a little over three hundred thousand in 1870, the population of Kansas rose to nearly a million and a half in 1890.

^{39.} Ohio Agricultural Report, 1881.

^{40.} Census Reports.

The roads centering in Chicago thrust out their lines to develop wheat farms in interior Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. From the seventies till the middle of the nineties the cost of transporting agricultural products from the west to the seaboard constantly decreased, and the competition of Western land became more and more apparent.

An examination of the graph of relative prices reveals the fact that the selling value of farms continued to rise until 1884, following the short period of high prices for farm products, and rose again in 1887. Data for 1888 were not available, so it can not be said whether the real decrease in salling price of farms began that year or in 1889. But through all the years from 1885 to 1896 are heard the murmurings of discontent on the part of the farmers. Thus in 1886, the President of the State Board of Agriculture says: "There is very general complaint that the prices of farm products have not been remunerative during the past season. The cattle interest has been depressed, owing to the low prices, perhaps the lowest in twenty years. The dairy interest has been suffering from the competition of oleomargerine and butterine. The sheep and woolen industry is slowly recovering from adverse legislation." In 1888 he makes the statement that "Agriculture has not been as prosperous during the past year, and in fact for some years past, as it should have been, to secure a fair compensation for the labor and capital involved," and in 1889 that the "past year has generally brought discouragement to the agriculturists of the country." In 1888 President Warfield of Miami University thus

comments on the period of depression: 41. "There is a panicky condition throughout all our agricultural circles, which has given farmers want of confidence, not only in the markets of the world, but in themselves."

In an address before the Ohio Agricultural Convention in 1889, Prof. Chamberlain of Iowa, assigns the agricultural depression to the following caused: "Unjust taxes, falling heaviest on the farmer; railroad discriminations; demonitization of silver; overproduction; trusts and monopolies, and middlemen."

By referring to the chart of prices it may be seen that in addition to low prices, the years from 1887 to 1896 were characterized by low yields, which made the depression even stronger.

In his report for the year 1895, the President of the Board of Agriculture sums up conditions thus: "For some time agriculture has been greaning under a heavy burden, occasioned by some interests to which it is tributary. Taxation, debt and interest cannot be met with present prices and cost of marketing our products." 43.

And for the year 1896: "The year just ended has been one of unparalleled financial depression. Business has been almost paralyzed. Stagnation has threatened every enterprise. Agriculturists have borne a heavy burden;...and after the crops

⁴¹ Ohio Agr. Report 1888.

⁴² Ohio Agr. Report 1889.

⁴³ Ohio Agr. Report 1896.

were harvested they could not be sold for enough to pay the actual cost of planting and harvesting. "44.

The panic of 1893 is not, directly at least, to be traced to the silver purchases, as authorized by the Sherman Act of 1890, but was the result of various causes, including the agricultural depression, farm mortgages, reckless railroad financiering and unsound banking in the United States as well as to Argentine and European financial troubles. The panic began in the Spring with the failure of the Reading railway, which had undertaken the acquisition of coal land and an extension of activity beyond it's resources...Currency remained at a premium for a month; deposits in National banks shrank enormously; failures were common; 22,000 miles of railroad were under receiverships, and construction almost ceased. The interruption to business is indicated by the decline of iron production by one-fourth. 45.

The Homestead Act was passed May 20, 1862. Up to 1896, 162,892,132 acres had been entered by homestead settlers. Between the years 1883 and 1896 the government, by patents to States, railroads, homestead and other settlers, and by sales, disposed of about 326,000,000 acres of the public domain. 46.

⁴⁴ Ohio Agr. Report, 1896.

⁴⁵ Encyclopaedia Britannica, V. 27. p. 728.

⁴⁶ Year Book, Dept. of Agr. 1896, p. 558.

This giving away of something for nothing resulted in an abnormally rapid increase of the acreage under tillage in the United States. Lands in the Eastern States long tilled and rendered partially infertile could not sell in competition with virgin soil which was being donated by the government. Reduction in the cost of transportation made the long haul of the products of those western farms but a trifle more than the freight rates upon products grown in the middle and Eastern States going to the same market. 47.

Cheap water transportation also strengthened the competition of the North-West. Thus spoke onetof the members of the Ohio Agricultural Convention in 1895: "A ton of freight can be transported from the farthest western end of our Great Lake System to New York, cheaper, by far, than the same freight can be sent from Central Ohio...We are not in a position to compete with the Great Northwest. The difference between the cost of water transportation and that of railroads is so great that unless some relief can be given Ohio farmers, they will be obliged to either change the character of their production or abandon their Ohio farms and more to the great Northwest. "48.

Thus it may be concluded that the chief factor in the depression which manifested inself in Ohio was the rapid expansion of the West, accompanied by cheapened railway

^{47.} Ibid., p. 49.

^{48.} Ohio Agr. Report 1895, p. 259.

transportation and steamboat navigation on the lakes. Prices of farm products fell; further than this, the yields in Ohio were low most of these years. The farmers of Ohio and other States in the East were unable to compete with the Homestead farmers of the West, and farm lands decreased in value.

The effects of this agricultural depression on land values continued for four years after the year of 1896, or until 1900, when land values began to rise again. This is brought out in the graph of relative prices.

That this depression was not felt West of Ohio is shown in the following table, compiled from the Census:

Value of Farm Land and Improvements, per acre: 1850-1910. Year New York Ohio Indiana Illinois Iowa Wisconsin 1850-\$29.00 \$19.93 \$10.58 \$ 7.98 \$ 6.82 1860- 38.30 33.12 21.76 19.55 17.90 *1870- 49,95 20.64 39.67 28.62 29.15 20.95 1880- 44.41 22.92 45.96 31.10 31.87 23,95 1890- 44.08 44.96 37.06 41.40 28.12 28.45 1900- 39.21 42.28 53.80 43.32 34.54 38.90 96.00 57.06 1910- 53.78 74.85 108.31 68.62

^{*}Gold basis.

These data show that New York farms decreased in valuation from 1870 to 1900, and Ohio from 1880 to 1900, whereas the other states continued to advance in value. However, the lands of Indiana showed only a slight increase, from 1890 to 1900. There may have been a time, about 1896, when the value of farm lands in Indiana were lower than in 1890. But in the three other states, the greatest increase in farm values, previous to the decade ending 1900, occurred between 1890 and 1900, with large increases between 1880 and 1890, during which twenty years there was a gradual decline in Ohio.

Concerning the low prices of farm leads the laitor of the "Ohio Farmer" thus comments: "The farms sold these times are forced upon the market, and forced sales in hard times are no correct indication of values. We know of a very good 115 acre farm in Morrow County that sold for a little over \$25 an acre this winter, but farms along side of it, belonging to those not in debt, are held at \$40 and \$50. Every man who buys land at these forced sales and low prices knows that he is making a good investment...The hard times will not last long. With the advent of better times there will be increased demand for farm products, at increased prices, and land will begin to advance in value again, and we have faith to believe that in a few years it will attain a higher value than ever before."49.

^{49.} Ohio Farmer, Feb. 14, 1895.

The Period from 1897 to the Present.

The competition of Western land began to decrease about the middle of the last decade of the Nineteenth century. From that time on the larger portion of the Public domain remaining undisposed of has been less desirable agriculturally.

In 1897, prices of most farm products started to increase, and of that year the President of the State Board of Agriculture commented in these encouraging words: "The hope of returning prosperity seems about to be realized. With few exceptions the varied products of our State have yielded fair returns, and this, with the general advance in prices and the revival of other industries, affords the most gratifying evidence that we are on the eve of almost universal prosperity." 50° A true prophesy, indeed, for the predominating characteristic of the past twenty years has been rapidly and almost constantly increasing prices of farm products.

Even as early as 1906 this rapid increase in the prosperity of farmers was a subject of much comment. "In the Middle
West," writes the Secretary of Agriculture, "the prosperity
of the farmers during the last half-dozen years and over has
advanced in such mass and with such speed that no parallel can
be found in the economic history of Agriculture. One of the
great changes that have come over this region is the conversion
of a million agricultural debtors, paying high rates of interest and finding great difficulty in procuring the wherewithal

^{50.} Ohio Agricultural Report, 1897.

out of prices much too low, into financially independent farmers. "51.

After the period of depression, ending in 1896, it was four years until confidence was restored, so that the selling price of farms remained about stationary. But since 1900, the average selling price of land has increased even more rapidly than have the prices of farm products, as is revealed in the chart of index numbers. Explanation of this may be found in several factors.

The yields of the important farm crops have been much better than in many of the years of the period of depression. Higher yields and increasing prices mean increasingly higher net returns.

In a period of prosperity it is very easy for buyers of farms to become optimistic and overestimate the probabilities of a rise in the net returns from land. Hence it is easily possible that the selling price of farms of Ohio are rising too high, or higher than their earning power would justify.

The increase in the price of farm products is explainable largely on two grounds; increase in the gold supply, and increased demand for farm products. In 1910, at a meeting of the American Economic Association, referred to before, D.F. Houston said, "Since 1896, conditions have changed. For the first time in the world's history, each of the leading nations have devised a much more rational and satisfactory monetary system. Confidence has superceded distrust. The foundations were laid for these changes by the additions to the gold stock of the world by the large output of the mines during the last half

53. Exports of Leading Agricultural Products, 1897 - 1914.

Year	Cattle, number	Beef and its products, lbs	Pork and its products, lbs	Corn and *: Wheat and *: corn meal : wheat flour
97-01	415,488	637,268,235	1,528,138,779	192,531,378:197,427,246
02-06	508,103	622,843,230 :	1,242,136,649	74,615,465:140,025,529
07-11	253,867	448,024,017	1,028,996,659	56,568,465:116,137,728
1911	150,100	265,923,983	879,455,006	65,568,030: 69,311,760
11912	105,506	233,924,626	1,071,951,724	41,614,522: 79,689,404
1913	24,714	166,463,344	984,696,710	50,780,143:141,132,166
1914	18,376	148,487,828	921,913,029	: 10,725,819:145,590,349

* In terms of bushels of grain.

Between the years 1897-1901 and 1914, the number of cattle exported from the United States decreased 95 per cent, the amount of beef and it's products exported decreased 76 per cent, pork and it's products 40 per cent, corn and corn meal 94 per cent, and wheat and wheat flour 26 per cent.

Excess of Agricultural Exports over Imports, not including forest products, 1897-1914.

Year ending June 50.	Value of Excess of Exports
1897 - 1901	4461,977,989
1902 - 1906	403,582,501
1907 - 1911	352,954,048
1912	279,277,316
1913	523,380,919
1914	207,456,481
1 - The street	
A For Cartination	

There have been other factors at work causing this increase in the value of farm land and it's improvements. There is a greater amount of capital seeking investment in farm land. The increased presperity of the farmer and the face rural mail delivery, interurban railways, telephone service, automobiles and better roads, all of which have come since the beginning of this period have broken down the prejudices against farm life, brought the farmer greater economic independence and resulted in higher capitalization of farms. Since the farmer has been getting better returns for his labor and capital invested he has a larger amount of money to spend in improving his land, in the way of better buildings, new fences and more tile drains.

Because the farm is becoming a better place to live, there is an increasing demand, near our industrial centers, coming from the more wealthy business men, for farms as summer homes.

Further than this, there is a demand for farms in certain sections of the state, caused by a roturn of farmers from Illinois and other states west of Ohio. This movement began as early as 1905, this report appearing the Ohio Farmer in that year:

"Hardin, Wyandot, Faulding, Crawford and one or two other counties in this part of the state are reaping a harvest of agricultural settlers from Illinois. Whole communities are colonizing and coming east to Ohio. Their leaving Illinois is attributed to high value of farms and high taxes." 54.

54. Ohio Farmer, Jan. 21, 1905.



Part 11

The fluctuations in land values for the State as a whole having been discussed, the State shall now be divided into five districts, as indicated in the following map. Four or five rather typical counties are to be selected from each division and an attempt made to explain the fluctuations which have taken place. It would be an almost endless task to try to account for changes that farm land values of all eightys eight counties have undergone.

The North-Best Division.

In this section the growing of certain crops and following of certain types of agriculture are, and have been for many years in the past, more or less characteristic. The early settlers of the Western Reserve, coming from Connecticut, continued here the making of choose. This industry, carning for this section the title of "Cheesdom," was at it's height between 1862, when the factory system was established, and the seventies. The making of choose continued to be of considerable importance until the eighties, since when the production of butter, and later, market milk have been of greater importance.

Oats and hay have been important crops in nearly all parts of this section for at least sixty years, the soil and climate being favorable for these crops. The raising of potatees is also a distinct industry in this section, as is the making of maple syrup. In the southern and western counties,

and of those selected, in Wayne and Stark, wheat has for many years been an important cereal. In several of the counties, and in particular in Wayne and Medina, the growing of tobacco as a minor crop increased up till about 1890, since when it has decreased in importance.

The counties in this section selected for study are:
Ashtabula, Geauga, Lorain, Stark and Wayne. In these regional
studies Census data shall be given; the data obtained from
the Secretary of State's reports shall be used to show fluctuations between Census periods and conditions since 1910.

Table showing value of land and improvements in selected counties of north-east division, in dollars per acre. (a)

Year	Ashtabula	Geauga	Lorain	Stark	Wayne
1850	11.00	16.00	19.00	26.00	28.00
1860	27.00	28.00	31.00	43.00	46.00
1870	34.00	37.00	47.00	58.00	57.00
1880	35.00	38.00	48.00	78.00	80.00
1890	36.00	32.00	56.00	65.00	65.00
1900	32.00	84.00	52.00	58,00	54.00
1910	47.00	50.00	76.00	88.00	79.00

⁽a) All values in gold.

On the five pages following are given data obtained from the annual reports of the Secertary of State:

Sales of Agricultural Land, Ashtabula County, Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

Wann	Number of	Average price
Year	acres sold	per acre
1877	29.336	\$32.00
1878	33.520	30.00
1879	********	00.00
1880	37.047	33.44
1881	35 851	26.00
1882	49.784	31.40
1883	45.713	33.00
	8338800	37.04
1885	28.367	34.30
1886	29,391	32.65
1887	28,236	30.10
1889	26,234	43.34
1890	22,387	31.72
1891	19.462	27.96
1892	15,769	24.39
1893	14.807	21.07
1894	12,724	20.00
1895	11,160	18.00
1896	9,865	16.10
1897	9,565	17.00
1898	9,800	18.00
1899	10,946	20.00
1900	11,976	19.00
1901	29,067	20.00
1902	26,528	31.88
1903	43,923	88.95
1904	33,287	43.94
1905	31,553	32.42
1906	36,615	29.46
1907	32,682	54.07
1908	34,831	35.26
	36,962	35.05
1910	38,415	40.29
1911	42,294	41.63
1912	30,797	44.92
1913	24,252	46.00
1914	24,227	55.00
	The second secon	
1917	16,845	51.00
1918	17.480	45.00

Sales of Agricultural Land, Geauga County, Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

M. M. Carlot		
	Number of	Average price
Year	acres sold	per acre
1877	14.354	. \$35.12
1878	14.340	
	1W 500	
	17,508	
1880		
1881	. 13,856	
1882	25,914	
1883	. 20,659	41.62
1884		44.00
1885		
1886		
1887		
8000		The second secon
2000		
1889		
1890		
1891	. 11,937	
1892	. 13.024	. 35.00
1893		. 29.00
1894		
1895	19.334	
1896	73 606	29 00
1897	16,389	22.00
	37 744	22.00
	. 17,744	30.00
1899		
1900	. 12,094	
1901		
1902	. 21.300	. 24.38
1903	. 19,194	. 32.86
1904	17,024	. 29.60
1905		
1906		
1907		The state of the s
1908		
1909	The state of the s	
1910		
1911	8,566	. 39.16
1912	6.870	. 28.51
1913	6,768	. 32.00
1914	6,274	41.00
1915	6,541	

1917		- 50.00
1915 -		48.00
1713	- 6,029	16.

Sales fo Agricultural Land, Lorain County, Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

	Wang 2			
Year	Number o		Average	price
. 002	20108 80	T.C.	per acre	
1877	15, 225		. \$44.00	
	***		-	
-	15, 242	******		
-	13,987		The state of the s	
AND AND AND AND	20,833	******		
2000	26,751	******	The second secon	
60 mm m	16,575	******		
	*** 14,702	******		
All and all and	13,634	******		
	12,125	******		
1886		******		
2000	11,526	******		
9000	10,117	******		
-	12,428	******	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
3000	12,105	*******		
	17,400		THE RES	
	14,935	******		
-	12,155	*******		
	11,589		. 44.98	
	12,431	1		
-	10,997	******	The state of the s	
9000	13,856	******		
2	15,980	******	to the same of	
	15,930	******		
2001	16,368	*******	The second secon	
-	16,429	******	Company 17 September 1	
-	16,429			
1907	14,596	******	. 64.66	
1908	14.086	******		
	15,045			
-	14,789	******		
-	15,633	******	-	
	12,475	******		
	10.883	*******		
	10,193	******		
			104,00	
1912	10,547			
, 914 -	10:694		57.	

Sales of Agricultural Land, Stark County, Ohio for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

	Number of	Average price
Year	acres sold	per acre
1877		\$72.66
1878		70.00
1879		76.55
1880	200 400	
2000 ***		70.28
1881	21,938	82.44
1882	27,175	
1883	24,596	
1884	18,457	106.57
	14,200	
1886	13,788	95.00
	15,202	
	16.796	
	13,788 15,202 16,796 10,892	103.00
	13.483	68.00
1892	TARA LESTED ANDAR	89.00
1895	9.898	89.00
1894	7.492	71.00
	8.354	72.00
	7.962	
Be an arrive		
	7,681	
and the later than th	9,975	
	10,655	
-	12,745	
	25,500	
	21,400	
-	27,126	
	39,350	
	24,281	
	21,699	
	19,608	
and the seasons	20,686	The second secon
-	17.130	
	18,000	
TO COLUMN CO.	18 150	
Mr. Alberta son	9,000	
	12 207	
and the same of	10 071	
	20,012	
1917	8,632	77.00
1918 -	- 12,681	107.00

Sales of Agricultural Land, Wayne County, Chio for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

Year	Number of acres sold	Average price
		302 0020
1677	20.887	\$55.11
State and the state of the stat	20,887	
-	17.905	
-	27,453	The state of the s
	25,460	
	22,444	
	17,319	
1884	12,498	
1885	16,097	80.93
1886	16,793	77.30
	16.462	76.30
1889	18,987	52.60
	18 022	45.15
	16.540	55.80
1892	15,448	62.87
	16.217	59.61
	14.340	54.82
	25,539 ****	41.93
	21,805	
	16.573	
	21,525	
	19,575	The state of the s
Mr. 100 100 100	18,572	
	18,476	
THE AREA AND AND	21,506	
THE RES	23,850	
AND THE PROPERTY OF	20,167	
	22,583	
The second secon	20,296	
	29,956	The region of the second secon
	24,631	
600 att an	25,620	
	26,994	The second secon

	22,100	
	20,901	The second secon
	16,204	
1915	17,421	73.00
1912	15,040	68.05
1918	- 12,222	- 78.00
	,,,,,,	

The farmers of Ashtabula, Geauga and Lorain have, for many years, been engaged in the dairy industry, while in Stark and Wayne, grain farming, with wheat the important crop, has been practise.

The beginning of the cheese industry dates from the first settlement. In the summer of 1820 the first cargo of cheese was taken to a southern market. Two thousand pounds were hauled by wagon to Beaver Point, Pa., there transferred to a pine skiff and floated down stream, being sold at Wheeling, Marietta, ather river towns, and Louisville. In 1826 a cargo of 30 tons, collected at Aurora and Bainbridge, was taken to Louisville and there divided, part going to Alabama, part to Nashville. At the latter place the market was overstocked, so two 6 horse teams with large wagons were hired to haul four tons each over the Cumberland Mountains, into Bastern Tennessee and North Carolina, where the cheese was disposed of at 25¢ to 37¢ per pound.

Between 1850 and 1860 the value of farms had increased, as in all sections of the State. In these selected counties the increase ranged from \$12 to \$18 per acre. The price of wheat in the last half of this decade was from 50¢ to 40¢ per bushel higher than it was at about 1850. (See index.) During the decade tile drainage had been begun in Geauge and Lorain Counties.

Nor must the influence of railroads be forgotten.

^{1.} Howe's Historical Collections, 11:435.

^{2.} Ohio Agr. Report 1858.

From 1860 to 1870 values of farm lands further increased, following the great increase in the prices of farm products. In 1862, the first cheese factory was built; the number increased every year, which greatly stimulated the dairy industry.

The following table shows the number of cheese factories in the leading dairy counties at various dates. 3.

Number of Cheese Factories in -

County	1866	1868	1870	1875
Ashtabula	1	7	12	54
Geauga	19	20	24	58
Lorain	4	7	29	25
Portage	6	8	13	52
Summit	8	7	16	27
Trumbull	. 3	4	11	42

dairy counties increased only \$1.00 per acre in each case, when the values for 1870 are expresses in gold; if expressed in "greenbacks" there would be a decrease of \$10 per acre in Lorain and \$7 in the other two counties. Whereas in the counties of Wayne and Stark there was an increase of over \$20 per acre, or \$8 per acre when the 1870 values are given in terms of "paper."

³ See Ohio Agricultural Reports for these years. In 1881 there were 72 cheese factories in Lorain County.

Between 1869 and 1879 the average price of butter in Cincinnati fell from 28.33 cents per pound to 17.44 cents. or a decrease of nearly 40 per cent. The price of cheese fell from 17 to 11.47 cents, a decrease of 50 per cent.

(Up to 1892 average annual prices cover the period from August 31 to August 31. Consequently the prices of one year would not show up in land values until a year later.) This decrease in the price of dairy products is sufficient to account for the only slight increase in land values in these dairy counties, or a decrease of about 15 per cent, (1870 values in greenbacks.) (In the quotations of prices of farm products during the period of inflated money, values are expressed in "paper" not in "gold.")

- There was little difference in the period of wheat in 1869 and 1879, that in the latter being only alightly higher.

whill 1884, starting to decline in 1885. In 1884 and 1885 there was a big flacrease in the price of dairy products. The figures then show a decrease until 1897 and 1898. The price of dairy products reached the lowest point in 1896, so that it took two years for confidence in land to return. Prices of products did not show any marked increase until 1902. In 1902 and 1903 the selling price of farms showed a marked increase and continued to increase on the whole since that time. Between 1900 and 1915 there has been an increase of \$32 per acre in Lorain, \$36 in Ashtabula, \$16 in Geauga, or since 1910, \$9, \$15, and \$7 per acre, respectively.

In regard to Stark and Wayne, there is a rapid advance in selling price of farms from 1877 to 1885, occasioned by the high price of wheat. The price of wheat began to fall in 1882 but this did not show its influence until later. Following this there was a rather steady decline in selling price of farms till 1898 and 1899; there was a rise in 1892 and 1893. however: in 1890 and 1891 the price of wheat had increased slightly. Since 1900 there has been an almost steady increase in selling price of land. An exception is noted in 1907: in 1906 there had been a decrease in the price of wheat. Since 1909 there has been a rapid increase in land values, but it is of interest to note that in 1915 the selling price of land in Wayne was still lower than it had been in 1885 and that of Stark was no higher. Explanation of this is found in the fact that the average price of wheat at Cincinnati for the five years previous to 1885 was \$1.07 per bushel, while that of the years 1910 - 1914 was \$1.04.

The East Central Division.

This section, like the next to be discussed, is not of great inportance agriculturally. With the exception of the three counties on the western side, this section is outside of the limits of the glaciated area of the state: the topography is rough and broken. The most characteristic feature of the agriculture of this section has been the raising of sheep, except in Fairfield County, and for the last tro decades or more, in Tuscarawas. The growing of cereal crops does not assume much importance due to the rough topography. Hay is an important crop. In the Western part, and more empecially in Fairfield County, the raising of wheat and corn and the fattening of hogs have been important. In the counties of Belmont, Mouree and Noble the tobacco grop has been of considerable importance, but not so much so since 1890. The industry was at its height here about 1860. At that date these counties together with lesser areas in Guernsey. Morgan and Washington counties comprised the important tobacco region of Ohio.

The counties selected in this district are: Belmont,
Harrison, Licking and Fairfield. The following figures represent data as obtained from Census Reports, values for 1870
being expressed in gold.

Value of Land and Improvements, per acre.

	Belmont	Harrison	Licking	Fairfield
1850-	\$23.00	\$21.00	\$12.00	\$22.00
1860-	32.00	30.00	42.00	36.00
1870-	43.00	46.00	45.00	47.00
1880-	43.00	40.00	45.00	51.00
1890-	42.00	41.00	37.00	52.00
1900-	34.00	32,00	37.00	46.00
1910-	52.00	45.00	59.00	77.00

On the four succeeding pages are figures representing the average selling price of farms, per acre, as found in the State Reports.

44.

Sales of Agricultural Land, Belmont County, Ohio for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

	Number of	Average price
IGHTS	annes sord	per acre
Years 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885	12 612 18 171 25 442 18 928 22 544 18 557 19 045 18 035 17 860	43.00 35.00 33.72 42.86 40.00 48.59 50.00 51.00
1887 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894	20 010 25 000 19 400 20 400 16 500	47.00 40.00 33.00 30.00 24.00
1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901	17,916 13,725 10,601 22,701 13,432 20,018	29.84 28.48 28.58 27.00 30.91 37.96
1903 1904 1905 1906 1907	13,077 15,297 15,842	58.43 43.97 52.20
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	18,013 17,261 15,680 15,104 12,974	42.01 44.10 60.53 59.00
1917	- 14,367	49.00

Sales of Agricultural Land, Harrison County, Chio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

Year	Number of acres sold	Average price per sere
1877	7,872 12,065 17,750 16,400 17,560 17,464 17,464 17,464 16,550 16,550 16,550 16,550 16,280 16,280 16,280 16,280 16,280 16,280 16,280 16,280 16,280 17,280 18,10 18,110 18,282 19,117	Per sere \$43.00 \$6.75 \$7.26 \$9.00 \$8.20 \$7.00 \$6.00 \$7.25 \$7.25 \$7.00 \$9.38 \$9.38 \$4.02 \$3.17 \$7.02 \$2.00 \$2.00 \$3.25 \$4.02 \$3.17 \$7.02 \$3.25 \$4.02 \$3.25 \$4.02 \$3.25 \$4.02 \$3.25 \$4.02 \$3.25 \$4.02 \$3.25 \$4.02 \$3.25 \$4.00 \$3.25 \$4.00 \$3.25 \$4.00 \$3.25 \$4.00 \$3.25 \$4.00 \$3.25 \$4.00 \$3.25 \$4.00 \$3.25 \$4.00 \$3.25 \$4.00 \$3.25 \$4.00 \$3.25 \$4.00
1904 1905 1906 1908	22,435 22,118 15,246	28.46 27.39 32.77 38.75
1910 1912 1913 1914	. 14,989 . 15,019 . 10,391 . 9,325	42.49 42.47 42.00 36.00
1917	19.463	35.00

Sales of Agricultural Land, Licking County, Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

Sales of Agricultural Land, Pairfield County, Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

	Number of	AVO	rage price
Year	acres sol		acre
1877	16,226	\$4	2.86
1878		The real part of the second se	Control of the Contro
	17,804		1.00
1879	16,303	The same of the sa	7.68
1880	28,918		50,80
1881	21,264	2	88.63
1882	***** 26,550	*******	57.00
1883	28,012	***********	9.16
1884	18,635		2.00
1885	19,919		0.00
1886	17,580		0.00
1887	18,435		1.32
Sares San	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		
1889	81,471		37.76
1890	16,980	1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	3.15
1891	17,887	the same of the sa	32.18
1892	17,571		88.41
1893	***** 15.676	*******	1.55
1894	21,563	******** 2	4.06
1895	38,232	********	25, 20
1896	20,698		27.83
1897	19,379		26.98
1898	19,699		50.35
1899			9.15
Control of the Contro	20,373		
1900	24,188		50.82
1901	21,988		6.02
1902	20,574		2.93
1908	22, 858		17.60
1904	***** 18,045	******* 4	18.91
1905	19,721	*******	16.38
1906	21,739		19.09
1907	******	THE PERSON NAMED IN CO., LANSING MICH.	in the own that the
1908	19,809		50.15
1909	16,169		7.60
1910	17,560		4.75
	27,000		
1911	22,225		0.48
1912	0000000 IE, 974		55.30
1913	11,650		60.00
1914	****** 13,844		75.00
1915	12,847	*******	31.00
	WENT PRINT		
1917	12,866	7	5200
1915	10 , 751		3,00

Some idea of the conditions existing in Eastern Ohio about 1850 may be given by stating that in Belmont County there were 69 grist mills, 105 saw mills, 9 woolen factories, 5 paper mills, and 1 iron foundry, of which 16 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 3 woolen factories and the 5 paper mills were worked by steam. 4. The number of grist and saw mills would represent those times just as would the number of siloes in a given county today. At this time no underdrainage had been done in Harrison County, except 40 or 50 rods constructed by one farmer. A trench, 30 inches deep, was filled to the depth of one foot with stones. On top of these were places shavings or sod, then earth. 5.

Land values increased rapidly from 1850 to 1870. Between 1870 and 1880 there was no increase in Belmont, Harrison showed a \$6 decline, while Licking and Fairfield showed increases of but \$2 and \$4 per acre, respectively (the values of 1870 being expresses in gold); if the 1870 values are expressed in paper the decreases are: Belmont \$10; Harrison \$16; Licking \$8; Fairfield \$7.

The difference may be explained as follows: It is easily possible that the high prices of farm products in the decade 1860 - 1870, and especially the high price of wool, may have resulted in too high valuation of farm land. In the decade following, the decrease in prices resulted in a lowering of farm values, (compared with the "greenback" values of 1870)

⁴ Ohio Agr. Report, 1849.

⁵ Ibid

which was greater in the eastern counties than those in the interior, market facilities in the latter being better.

Following 1880, the selling price of farms decreased till
1885 in Licking and Harrison, both important in sheep raising.
During this time farm products, in general, had fallen in price.
This influence was not felt in Fairfield and Belmont, just as
in many other counties of the State. A slight increase in land
values occured in 1886 and 1887, following a slight rise in
prices at that time. The lowest selling price of farm land occured in 1895. Since 1900 there have been great increases: between 1910 and 1900 the farms of Licking and Fairfield increased
\$17 per acre. In Belmont and Harrison the selling prices
between 1912 and 1915 decreased. This is rather difficult of
explanation; there may be some relation between this and the
decreasing price of sheep and wool during these years.

The Southern Division.

This section like the one last discusses is not of much importance agriculturally. In the southern part of Ohio are the least productive and least valuable farm lands in the State. The rough and broken topography and the then unglaciated soil makes the land of the majority of these counties unsuitable for agricultural purposes. In these counties and most of those of the East-Central Division Coal mining and the burning of Clay products have been and are important industries. The mining of Iron ores was formerly an important breach of industry, also.

The counties Clermont, Brom, Highland and the north-western three-fifths of Ross are in the glaciated area, and in the two counties last mentioned are some valuable farming lands.

In Ross, Eighland, and to a less extent in Brown County, corn is and has been for many years, an important crop. Wheat also finds a rather prominent place. The fattening of swine and beef cattle have been important lines of business here. In the river counties tobacco is increasing in importance.

In this division, Brown, Highland, Lawrence and Jackson Counties have been chosen for study.

Table showing value, per acre of land and improvements in selected counties, according to Census data, 1850 - 1910. (a)

		Brown	Highland	Jackson	Lawrence
1850	-	\$22,00	\$19.00	₿ 8.00	\$10.00
1860	-	31.00	33,00	16.00	15.00
1870	-	27.00	32.00	20.00	15.00
1880	-	33.00	29.00	20.00	19.00
1890	-	33,00	25.00	16.00	19.00
1900	-	30.00	30.00	16.00	19.00
1910	4	41.00	46.00	20.00	23.00

(a) All figures in gold.

Following are the data of these counties, as found in the annual State Reports.

Sales of Agricultural Land, Brown County, Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

Year	Number of	Average price
IGST	acres sold	per acre
1877	14,453	. \$35.98
1878	18,069	The second secon
1879	20.188	24.80
1880	32,407	
1881	23,595	
1882	28,378	
1883	18,201	
1884	19,163	
1885	16,033	
1886	15,010	
1887	12,649	
	13,828	The same of the sa
2000	25.071	
1891	22,361	The second secon
1893	22,224	
1894	26,251	
1895	18.329	
1896	13,549	
1897	27,581	
1898	28 453	
1899	26,308	The second secon
1900	36,045	
1901	25,290	
1902	27.501	
1903	21 277	
1904	22,654	The state of the s
1905	18.314	33.19
1906	20,514	
1907	18,314	32,93
1908	16,969	
1909	18,071	
1910	19,513	
1911	16,953	
1912		The second secon
1913	11,867	
1914	11.793	
1915	10,446	38.00
	9,921	- 45,00
1917	10,755 -	43,00
1918 -	101/33	

Sales of Agricultural Land, Highland County, Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

Year	Number of acres sold	Average price
7007	acres som	her gere
1877	****** 35,320	\$14.81
1878		****** 34.00
1879	Mile and The Section 2016	29.00
1880		39.47
1881	The state of the s	43.00
1882		40.00
1883	16,884	48.41
1884		****** 37.20
1885	***** 36,463	****** 35.00
1886	30,000 35,000 12,452	****** 30.00
1887	35,000	****** 25.00
1889	12,452	****** 24.29
1890		****** 84.46
1891		26.44
1892		25.60
1895	15,666	24.24
1895	20,798	25.92
1896		24.85
1897		22.00
1898		23,45
1899		22.44
1900		23.00
1901	****** 21.691	****** 28.05
1902	16,706	27.35
1903	21.876	***** 28.64
1904	23,423	28.77
1905	***** 17,803	***** 32.04
1906	15,601	****** 55.16
1907		****** 57.31
1908		****** 55.74
1909	12,546	****** 55.56
1910		57,26 43,03
1912	10,871	43.00
1913		46.00
1914	7,600	47.00
1915		37.00
		The state of the s
1917	6:146	52500
1918	5,253	77,00
, , , -		

Sales of Agricultural Land, Jackson County, Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

Year	Number of acres sold	Average price per acre
1877		\$19.95
1878		15.00
1879		15.80
1880	21.214	15.48
1882		29.00
1883	15,688	20.55
1884		21.11
1885		22,22
1886	and the second second	17.58
1887		23.49
1889		22.68
1890		23.25
1891		22.35
1892		20.52
1893	19,438	28.08
1894		20.36
1896	14,237	24.21
1897		14.73
1898	9.836	16.93
1899		14.15
1900	13,000	14.07
1901	12,022	25.04
1902		20,00
1903		22.00
1904		20.00
1905		29.80
1906		14.59
1908		16.64
1909		17.20
1910		14.00
1911		11.00
1912	1,723	18.00
1913	1,671	19.00
1913		15.00
1915	9,935	15.00
	- 9,125	45,00
1917	- 9,000	17.00
1918	11000	

Sales of Agricultural Land, Lawrence County, Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915/

			Paul International
		Humber of	Average price
Year		acres sold	per acre
1877		29,000	\$15.00
1878	******	14,400	16.00
1879		17.400	18.00
1880		18.700	13.00
1881	*******	18,700 10,038	
1882		12,313	
1883		14.425	
1884	******	14,425 15,218 8,171	
1885		8.171	
1886		14.480	
1887			
1889	******		
1890		11,577	
	******	16,827	
1891	******	17,163	
1892	******	14,721	
1893		8,408	
1894	******	16,569	
1895	******	12,468	
1896	*******	18,418	
1897	******	9,210	
1898	******	18,5377	
1899	******	29,625	
1900	******	15,042	
1901		29,784	
1902	*******	15,688	
1903		30,820	
1904		13,839	
1905	******	18,908	
1906	******	16,578	19.00
1907		8,419	
1908		11,001	19.00
1909		10.832	17.60
1910		14.441	
1911	******	30,309	9.00 a
1912		13,761	13.00
1913		27,460	13.00
1914		16,570	14.00
1915	******	13,332	26.00
10.		10 . 20	
1917	Probably	erroneous.	15.00
1918		-11,245	- 20.00

These counties show the usual increase in land values between 1850 and 1860.

The following quotation taken from an early Ohio farm paper may be of interest: "The growth of iron mining in Ohio has increased immensely in the last seven years. In the counties of Lawrence, Jackson, Vinton and Hocking, many new furnaces have been opened, and in these as in other things there are great improvements.... In this mining we find a good illustration of the dependence of various industries on each other. These iron furnaces consume a great amount of food for men and horses. This opens a market for the farmers of the mining counties. This region will need the highest cultivation to supply the denend. 6.

This section of the State is interesting in that it's farm land values were the first to lecline. Thus of these four counties, Jackson was the only one that showed an increase between 1860 and 1870 (gold values.) The fact that values in Jackson county increased may find explanation in the following:

"In 1869 the discovery of inexhaustible feds of coal of a superior quality attracted attention of capitalists to this region and in November, 1875 contracts were made for the construction of the first iron furnace for the Wellston Coal and Iron Co.

Notwithstanding the panic and hard times, the town grew, rail-roads were built and new enterprises started."

⁶ Ohio Cultivator, Sept 14, 1857

⁷ Howe's Historical Collections, I:958.

County from felling in the next decade. In this decade
(1870 - 1880) farm land values in Highland County continued
to decrease, while those of Brown and Lawrence increased above the gold values of 1870. In Brown County tobacco was
increasing in importance and in price. So great an interest
was taken in raising the crop that timber was cut down and
burned upon the ground so that fresh ground might be obtained. So
In 1881 comes the following report: "The vast increase in the
number of acres in tobacco in the last few years is a marked
feature in our agriculture. The high price of tobacco is the
cause of farmers giving so much of their time and care to it's
cultivation." So large numbers of tobacco farms were built. The
tobacco industry undoubtedly accounts for the increase in the
values of farms there.

In lastence County a change was taking place about 1880. In 1877 the Secretary of the County Agricultural Society reports that agriculture had been neglected, due to the mining interests. Many thousands of acres of land of which the iron furnaces each held from 5,000 to 10,000 acres, stripped of their timber to furnish charcoal, were being used for pasturing purposes. 10. In 1884 conditions in the same country are thus pictured: "Ten years ago our furnaces were all in blast and more were being built; and our lands were largely valued with reference to the iron industry; our forests were being

^{18.} Ohio Agr. Report, 1877.

^{9.} Ohio Agr. Report, 1884.

¹⁰ Ohio Agr. Report. 1877.

converted into charcoal, and our hills torn up for ores and limestones. Agriculture and stock raising were but secondary pursuits, and engaged in only by those whose lands were outside the famed "Iron Belt." But now all this is changed. Our furnaces are mostly idle, and the lands belonging thereto fenced, and used for pasturage." Il.

The Census data show that only Lawrence County increased in land values between 1880 and 1890, and in the next decade Highland showed the only increase. The selling price of farms continued fairly high in Brown County until 1889, during which time the price of tobacco was good. After 1885 the values in Highland decreased rather steadily for more than fifteen years. The prices of land in Lawrence fluctuated from year to year, but show a general decrease after 1881. The lowest prices received were from 1897 to 1901. Since that time, Brown and Highland have shown good increases, having more than doubled in value of farm lands, just as prices of products have doubled.

But in Jackson and Lawrence, very unimportant agricultural counties, there has been very little increase in the selling value of farm lands, in fact some years show lower figures than the low prices following the period of agricultural depression. It is further of interest to note that the farms at these two counties show little increase, if any, over the selling values of thirty-five years ago. Some years show an actual de-

^{11.} Ohio Agr. Report, 1884.

crease. This is the case with many of the counties in the Southern and South-Eastern parts of the state. The farm lands of Vinton, Jackson, Lewrence and Adams counties have the lowest selling values in the State.

The South-West Division.

This section, of chiefly gently rolling topography, and the North-West Division, comprise the great grain growing section of the State. The Divisions differ in several respects, however.

With the exception of Hamilton County, wheat raising increased in importance throughout the South-West Division until and including the Census year 1900. The returns of the 1910 Census showed a great decrease, except in Pickaway and Fayette Counties, where, together with Clinton and Franklin Counties, the concentration of this crop was greatest. Previous to 1900, wheat was of relatively little importance in Union and Madison Counties. The most important crop in the South-Western section is corn. The characteristic cash crop of Montgomery, Darke, Miami and Preblo Counties is tobacco; this is the big tobacco raising district of the State. Since this is a corn raising section it is but logical to expect hog raising to be an important industry. And so it is, but chiefly in the Bastern half and more especially in Clinton, Fayette and Pickaway Counties. Dairying is well developed in

Delaware, Franklin and Union Counties; here hay is an important crop. There is also considerable dairying around Cincinnati and Dayton.

Of the counties in this district, those selected are Clinton, Darke, Franklin, Montgomery, Pickaway and Union. The following table ti taken from Census data.

Value in dollars per acre, of land and improvements in selected counties of South-West Division, 1850 - 1910.

	Clinton	Darke	Franklin	Montgomery	Pickway	Union
1850-	\$22.00	\$10.00	\$24.00	\$30.00	\$22.00	\$12.00
1860-	40.00	27.00	45.00	56,00	43.00	22.00
1870-	42.00	35.00	54.00	69.00	51.00	38.00
1880-	44.00	47.00	71.00	84.00	49.00	40.00
1890-	48.00	51.00	70100	74.00	47.00	45,00
1900-	46.00	52.00	82.00	71.00	54.00	42.00
1910-	82.00	101.00	115.00	128.00	93.00	77.00

Following are the average annual selling values per acre, of farms in these counties, 1877 to 1915.

Sales of Agricultural Land, Clinton County, Ohio for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

_	Number of	Average price
Years	acres sold	per ecre
Years 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1889 1890 1891 1892	20,000 19,500 21,310 18,500 16,200 18,400 21,000 18,259 18,752 18,245 12,950 14,204 13,535 13,535 17,443	\$50.00 40.00 30.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 42.38 53.61 42.00 41.50 44.70 45.00 46.53 47.00
1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905	14 122 19 270 12 266 11 133	46.00 34.00 39.00 36.40 34.00 39.00 42.50 41.00 50.41 54.96 53.80 55.99 62.88
1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915	16,044 13,166 12,181 10,571 10,728 8,708 7,057 6,842 4,802	62.09 68.36 65.40 71.92 76.50 87.00 85.00
1917	5.133 7.047	119.00

Sales of Agricultural Land, Darke County, Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

Year	Number of acres sold		Average per acr	
1877			\$40.00	
1878		******	37.00	
1879	27.398	******	7.14	
1880		******	36.40	
1881			44.00	
1882	43,020	****	46.00	
	34,251	******	55.64	
	the state of the s	****	40.50	
1885	30, 823	******	38,93	
1887	COLUMN TO THE REAL PROPERTY.		32.50	
1889			42.87	
1890	Colore Co. Market Color		49.76	
1891	the second secon		44.72	
1892			44.42	
1893	27.625		39,50	
1894			37.67	
1895	30,089		43.56	
1894	28,466		43.87	
1897			33.85	
1898	31,446		38,35	
1899	26,680		41.43	
2900	35.071	******	38.95	
1901		******	47.17	
1902	26,162	******	55.60	
1903			58.65	
1904			60,90	
1905			69.68	
1906		******	66.72	
1907		******	47.59 -	8
1908	The second secon		71.11	
1909	The state of the s		81.55	
1910		******	84.42	
1911	21,636		101.12	
1912	17,791	******	96.00	
1913	17,025		99.00	
1914	19,119		106.00	
1915	17,791 17,025 19,119 20,890		115.00	
1917 Probably	roneous.		120,00	
1918	25,399 -		133.00	

Sales of Agricultural Land, Franklin County, Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

Year		Number of acres sold	Average price per acre
1877	******		57.59
1878		15,809	
1879	******	15,759	
1880	******	23,838	
7 1882	*******	19,258	46 6 6 6
1883	******	26,242	
1884		21,904	
1885		21,095	
1886		28,560	70.00
1887	******		
1889	*******	61,068	
1890	******	TE 000	
1891	******	35,000	
1892	******	11,200	
1894	*******	22,090	
1895		MI, 200 0000	
1896		23,160	
1897		15,410	41.93
1898	******	15,173	48.92
1899	******	19,088	
1900		35,273	
1901	******	24,442	
1902	******	24,955	
1903	*******	29,544	
1905	*******	27,546	
1906	*******	24,578	
1907	*******	20,797	
1908		25,372	
1909	******	25, 212	
1910	*******	20,452	
1911	*******	11,414	
1912	*******	7.021	
1913	*******	8,124	
1914		8,733	
1915	******	5,360	73.00
1917		6.520	111.00
		23:901-	
1918		-11101-	

Sales of agricultural Land, Montgomery County, Chio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

7	Number of	Average price
Year	acres sold	per acre
1877	10 700	\$101.50 a
1878		The second secon
M. Market		
	16,093	
	20,257	
	17,999	
	24,770	and the same of th
	The second secon	
	18,012	
	11,029	
	14,877	
1889		
	16,932	
	16,674	
1895	14,214	
1897		
1898		
1899		
1900		
1901	The state of the s	The same of the sa
1902	and the second second	
1903	22.376	200 20 7 20 200
1905		
1906		
1907		
1908		
1909		
1910	15.736	
1911		
1912	THE AND THE REAL PROPERTY.	BB 6 H6
1913	6,123	
1914		114.00
1915	6.014	117.00
1817 Prob	ably erroneous.	130,00
1915	16,749	107.00

Sales of Agricultural Land, Pickaway County, thio for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

		Number of		verage pr	ice
Year		acres so	18 3	er acre	
1877	******	19,568	******		
1878	******	15,844	******		
1879	*******	15,844 16,305 18,127	******		
1880	******	18,127	******		
1881	******	15.885			
1882	******	19,632			
1883	,	12,982	******	55.53	
1884		11,444		56.00	
1885		13,826	******	55.55	
1886		10,403		50.00	
1887		12,003		46.43	
1889		10,553		54.96	
1890		12,924		45.75	
1891		16,808		46.22	
1892		12,723		50.20	
1893	******	12,085		52.00	
1894		15,284			
1895		14,498			
1896		12,157			
1897		9,966			
1898		9,606	******		
1899		14,259			
1900	*****	12,243		and the same of the same of	
1901		13,863			
1902		14,283		44 4 44 4	
1903		15,423		The same of the same	
1904		10,505			
1905	*******	12,745	*******		
1906	******	11,456		Mary III Committee	
1907				COLUMN TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	
1908	******	14,096	******		
The same of the sa	******	10,505		the same and the same	
1909	*******	with their terms of the state of the		-	
	******	The same of the sa	******		
1912	******	11,970			
1913	******	6,900	******	The same of the same of	
1914	******	6,078	******	AND MADE TO SELECT MA	
1915	*******	6,269	******	113.00	
		4		112 =	
1917		4,799		/13,60	
1918		8,247		120,00	

Sales of Agricultural Land, Union County, Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

57	Number of	Average price
Year	acres sold	per acre
1877	OH ENO	000 00
	23,572	
	24.018	
		The second secon
	20,085	
1882	24.682	
1884	22,086	The state of the s
	Mariana Mariana da	tions to the state of
1885	15.764	
1887	13,750	
	18.787	
1889	17,229	
1891	12.585	a war and the same of the same
1892	14.826	
1893	14,826	
1894	15,110	
1895	15,110	
1896	16.333	
1897	14.893	The second secon
1898	18.493	
1899	18,493	
1900	25 611	The same of the sa
1901	28,200	The same of the sa
1902 0	25,611 28,200 30,758	
1903	31,812	
1904	16,682	
1905	22,443	The second secon
1906	22 478	
2907	24,130	
1908	16,586	62.55
1909	16,497	
1910	26,224	70.74
1911	16.449	81.62
1918	18,319	
1913	14.866	
1914	14,840	
1915	12,190	74.00
		89.40
1917	11,355	
1918	8.019	- 96:00

In 1850 Darke County had a low land value, being far from . markets and without railway or canal facilities, as was the case in Union, also. Clinton had neither, but this was an older agricultural county and hence her farms had reached a higher value. The following editorial from an early farm journal describes a condition characteristic of a part of this division: *The sale of farming lands is going on quite briskly in Fayette and adjoining counties. This is not due to the increase of population by the coming in of new settlers, but to the large and more prosperous farmers buying out the poorer classes and the moving of the latter to the West. Many, if not most of the farmers in these parts came originally from Virginia and Kentucky and with them the desire for large possessions is as strong as that of any miser for gold. It is true, however, that in order to carry on a large business in raising and feeding beef cattle with hogs, as is done in this valley, a large amount of land is necessary. 12. Land values increased in the selected counties between 1850 and 1870, as revealed in the Census data; between 1870 and 1880, Pickaway alone showed a decrease, only slight, however. In this decade the largest increase were in Franklin and in the tobacco growing counties. In the latter, tobacco increased in importance and in price.

In Union, Darke, Montgomery, and Pickaway counties the average selling values of farm lands increased from 1880 to 1883-185, during the earlier part of which time prices of farm

^{12.} Ohio Cultivator, June 15, 1852.

products were good. It was at this time, too, that farmers were actively engaged in tile drainage. Thus in Pickaway County, in 1883, a dozen tile factories were unable to supply the demand, and 150,000 rods of tile were put in. The same year, with thirteen kilns in Clinton County, and in Union, where the number of tile factories had increased from seventeen in 1880 to thirty in 1885, the demand for tile could scarcely be met. 23. Following this, selling values of farms in Montgomery and Pickaway decrease until 1898 and 1899, following the fall of prices of products. Franklin and Clinton counties did not show the effects of the agricultural depression until later, the selling prices of farms increasing till 1891 in the former county and till 1894 in the latter. In Union county values remained reasonably constant till 1898. It is of interest to note how low selling values fell in Franklin county from 1890 to 1900, then the enormous increase to 1911, with a decrease following. Montgomery County shows little or no increase in the years 1911-1915. It is also of interest to see that in some of these counties, as in many others of the state, much less land was being sold of late, either because it was being held for higher prices, or because it was not in such demand because of the high prices.

¹³ See Ohio. Agricultural Reports of those years.

The Horth-West Division.

This section of the State was the last to be settled: but it has developed the most rapidly of any, due to it's level topography and it's righ, black soils, rendered highly productive throuth drainage. Corn has become the leading grain crop; since 1890 cats have made the counties of Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance, Henry, Wood, Lucas, Fulton and Williams the leading section in the preduction of this cereal. In these counties not much attention has been given to the raising of wheat, but in the remaining counties of the district this cereal has been raised to a large extent. The raising of hogs is one of the important industries; the south-eastern part is in the sheep-raising section of the state. Dairying has received little consideration, comparatively, except in Fulton County. In the Northwestern third of this area, and particularly in Paulding county the sugar best industry has assumed large proportions.

The counties selected out of this section, and the fluctuations in their land values are shown below.

	Allen	Hancook	Hardin	Paulding	Wood
1850-	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$11.00	\$13.00	\$10.00
1860-	24.00	27.00	24.00	13.00	21.00
1870-	39.00	33.00	25.00	16.00	30.00
1880-	44.00	54.00	40.00	21.00	45.00
1890-	55.00	57.00	43.00	36.00	62.00
1990-	48.00	50.00	43.00	38.00	63.00
1910-	95.00	96.00	86.00	99.00	103.00

Data on the five pages following were obtained from State reports.

Sales of Agricultural Land, Allen County, Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

Year	Number of acres sold	Average price per acre
-		\$44.61
N ame		22.80
		38.61
1882		43.00
		54.13
		32.38
		47.60
B		44.95
		64.90
	Control of the Contro	43.46
		39.53
		45.78
	19.598	31.57
	11,495	36.76
		35.75
		40.00
		30.00
		34.00
		25.00
	18.492	54.00
		34.70
The second secon	19,841	26.10
	19,058	41.20
-		39.80
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	20,060	41.43
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		61.30
100 mm mm mm		64.27
		102.61
7022	90 000	112.76
	12.437	96.96
		113.00
1914	10.381	115.00
1915	8,780	101.00
1917	715-95	124,00

Sales of Agricultural Land, Hancock County, Ohio for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

Year	Number of acres sold	Average price per acre
Year 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1889 1890 1891 1892 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897	30,940 23,222 20,464 20,651 39,340 27,550 30,474 22,559 15,913 29,007 14,715 30,983 29,614 40,803 35,440 23,202 25,324 25,482	per acre \$37.00 \$7.54 \$53.50 60.00 40.00 42.37 31.58 21.10 58.56 174.50 80.38 35.00 35.60 23.90 24.50 42.50 38.63 35.92
1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915	17, 953 20, 087 16, 737 15, 884 20, 634 22, 135 18, 775 20, 698 19, 819 15, 249 18, 418 20, 595 25, 275 12, 418 16, 624 13, 370 11, 796	34.92 39.45 48.60 44.25 55.41 48.22 52.70 46.70 56.50 58.88 55.70 68.68 76.85 87.95 84.97 100.00 92.00
1917	16,131	84.00

Sales of Agricultural Land, Hardin County, Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

Year	Number of acres sold	Average price per acre
1877	31,171	\$25.05
1878	34,855	25.00
1879	16,991	35.82
1880	19,466	38.80
1881	15,763	40.27
1882	36,285	42.00
1883	27,061	42.15
1884	17,333	40.03
1885	18,285	38.42
1886	26,359	41.75
1887	16,532	40.59
1889	17,100	39.00
1890	7,455	35.00
1891	25.593	26.47
1892	17,729	441.58
1893	23,066	33.70
1894	20,270	33.00
1895	21,576	35.00
1896	24,742	25.50
1897	17,582	35,03
1898	18,848	36.20
1899	12,202	39.62
	17,999	39.00
	20, 292	41.03
	22,812	44.03
1903	22,965	45.33
1905	20,889	48.17
1906	15,621	57.51
1907	17,844	60.08
1908	15 214	56.77
1909	24,600	58.17
1910	22,626	69.99
1911	19 822	78.89
1912	19,822	76.75
1913	14,461	83.00
1914	14,636	84.00
1915	11.548	99.00
		110.00
1917	8,755	7,0.00

Sales of Agricultural Land, Paulding County, Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

Year		Number of acres sold	Average price
1877	******	58,881	\$ 7.47
1878	******	61,926	9.00
1879	******	50,792	9.00
1880		64,240	10.00
1881	*******	66,000	12.00
1882	******	61.926 50.792 64.240 66.000 100.700	11.00
1883	*******	101,950	24.80
1885		78,886	15.00
1886	******	78,886 72,850 75,725 41,314	15.00
1887	*******	41,314	18.50
1889		52 650	22.50
1890		45.875	23.00
1891	******	33.374	24.50
1892		45,875 33,374 38,382	25.13
1893		34,727	25.61
1894		35,126	25.41
1895		40,210	27.00
1896		41,621	28.00
1897		33,488	29,00
1898	******	29,205	29.50
1899	******	36,708	31.00
1900	******	35,512	30.57
1901		40,532	39.00
1902	******	40,306	40.75
1903	******	39,052	46.75
1904	******	39,760	61.35
1905		36,4000	61.03
1906	******	24,198	60.38
1908	******	51,285	77.67
1909	******	34,688	78.48 87.50
1910	******		98.61
1911	*******	47,781	118.48
1912		34,190	118.65
1913		26,973	120.00
1914		25 440	1.84.00
1915		20,889	126.00
1917		19.513	133.00

Sales of Agricultural Land, Wood County, Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

	Number of	Average price
Year	acres sold	per acre
1877	20 970	\$44 EO
	30,212	
1878	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED	
1880	29,356	
1881	32,688	
1882	49,000	
1883	39,816	
1884	26,478	2 22 22 2
1885	34,712	
1886	38,600	4
1887	41,000	
1889	53,650	
1890	62,550	
1891	38,600	
1892	37,960	
1893	39,000	
1894	56,600	
1895	52,3000	The second secon
1896	11,580	
1897	29.400	4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
1898	30,630	to take the same
1899	29,540	
1900	37,160	. 38.00
1901	30,680	. 61.00
1902	34.640	. 62.00
1903	39,780	. 63.84
1904	31,560	. 66.24
1905	55,820	
1906	27.542	
1907	23,920	
1908	21,630	
1909	23,470	
1910	20,380	
1911	18,460	
1912	20,734	
1913	11,300	
1914	12,655	
1915	9,325	. 130.00
	9.956	- 143.00
1917		

The Census data show that three of these counties are similar to the states of Illinois and Iowa in that their agricultural lands did not decline, at the Census period at least, during the period of agricultural depression.

It is of interest to note the low values in the beginning, being no higher than those of some of the poor agricultural counties in the southern part of the State. In 1850 the north western part of the state was the most sparsely settled section of Ohio.

Especially so was Paulding County, with a population of only 1,766.

The soils of this section were swampy and badly in need of drainage, a thing which came later and worked wondrous results.

For many years the chief operations were the clearing of the forests and draining of swamps. The following comes from the secretary of the Paulding County agricultural society in 1873: "In the Spring time the banks of the Maumee and Auglaise Rivers and the Maumee and Eric and the Wabash Canals are all lined with lumber ready for the opening of navigation." 14. Concerning the same county the following is written in 1887; "The greater part of the population of Paulding live with their families in hoop shanties or log cabins in the woods and engage in getting our staves and hoops. There are about fifteen or sixteen stave factories in the county." "About 1½ mile south of Cecil is the Paulding furnace, the only one in Northwestern Ohio, with bee-hive ovens for the burning of charcoal. This furnace was established here in 1864 because the country was full of wood. It proved a great civilizer....clearing annually

¹⁴ Ohio Agr. Reports, 1873.

1,000 acres. As late as 1878 wild timbered lands could be bought within 4 miles of Paulding at \$4 to \$6 per acre: now(1887) they bring \$10 to \$13, improved lands \$30 to \$50.815.

The following gives some impression of the work which was being done in the way of drainage: "The petition for the construction of the first ditch in Wood County was filed April 28, 1859, and up to September 1869, there were constructed and in process of construction in this county, 140 ditches whose aggregate length is 495 miles. Up to January, 1872, there had been constructed in the Black Swamp no less than 3000 miles of main or county ditches and fully 2000 miles of township or side ditches, together with thousands of tile, plank, and sapling underdrains. In 1890, the largest ditch in Wood County had cost \$110,000 and drained 30,000 acres. It was estimated at that time that the total drainage system of Wood County amounted to 16,000 miles, its cost reaching into the millions. 16. Great work had also been done before this date in the drainage of the swamps of Hardin County. The Census data show that all of these counties increased in the value of their farm lands, up to 1890.

The annual statistics show that, following 1880, there were large increases in the selling price of farms between 1886 and 1889 in the counties of Allen, Hancock and Wood. It was at this time that there was a big boom in this section, due to the discoveries of oil and gas. Findley was a small and almost unknown

¹⁵ Howe's Historical Collections, Vol II, p.376-380; see also Vol. I, p. 250.

¹⁶ Howe's Historical Collections, Vol. II, p. 473.

town when gas was struck. It took a year for the news of the wonderful discoveries to spread, and it was not until 1886, when the Great Earg well, with a capacity of 15,000,000 cubic feet daily was struck that the greatest interest was aroused. There was a great deal of speculation in farms in the gas belt, titles changing hands many times in the same year. Hundreds of farmers were made rich. In three months one farm advanced in value from \$30,000 to \$150,000. The population of Findley grew from 5,000 to 15,000 in a year. 17.

The counties, other than Paulding, showed a period when lands fell in value. In no other county in the State have farm lands increased with such speed and regularity as in Paulding. The increase has been especially rapid since 1900. A big increase occurs in 1910 and 1911. In 1910 a large sugar beet factory was built at Paulding, which was a great stimulus to this section. 18. Wood, Hardin and Allen have witnessed great increases since 1900. Allen has not increased as much as the others since 1900, while Hancock County lands showed considerable decrease between 1913 and 1915.

^{17.} Howe's Historical Collections, Vol. I, p. 873

^{18.} See Ohio Farmer, May 6, 1911.

Summary.

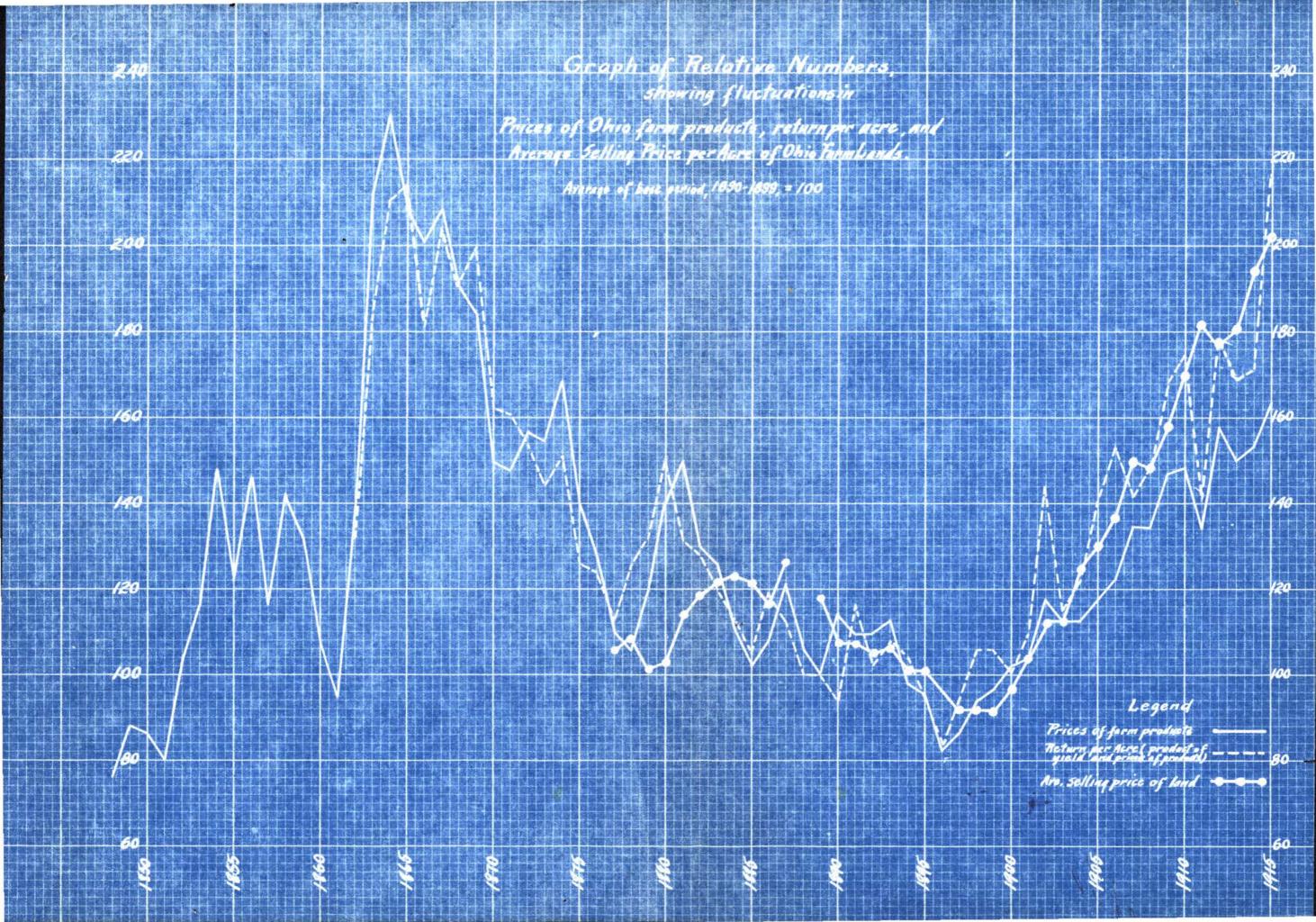
This thesis has aimed to point out the fluctuations in the farm land values of Ohio and present economic reasons for these fluctuations. No attampt has been made to study the effect of changes or differences in land values with changes in size of farms or to see what relation exists between land values and the problem of tenancy. Either of these, in themselves, would be a big subject for investigation.

It would have been very desirable if the selling values of farm lands could have been ascertained for the years of 1916 and 1917, to see what effect the unprecedented prides of farm products are having. It is safe to conclude that land values have increased since 1915, but whether in the same ratio as have farm products, is impossible to say. The April crop report of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture estimates the value of Ohio farm lands and improvements at \$77.00 per acre in 1912, \$91.00 in 1916, and \$95.50 per acre in 1917.

The following table represents the sales of farms in Ohio from 1877 to 1915, showing the number of ddeds recorded, total number of acres sold, average price per acre, and relative price, using the average of the 10 year period 1890-1899 as 100.

Sales of Agricultural Land in Ohio, for years ending June 30, 1877 - 1915.

Number		Awamaina andas	Dayaddan andan
		wastage brice	Relative price
Year of deeds	Acres sold	Per acre	(Ave. 190-199 100)
		.7	
3000	3 004 000	Ant 00	
1877	1,804,820	90	105.5
1878	1,816,675	36.19	109.4
1879		75 50	
	1,677,216		
1880 41.032	1,958,775	34.10	103.0
1881 39.594	1,804,401		
	7,002,407	01.000	114.8
1882 49,159	2,252,741 1,983,437 1,741,194 1,597,130	39.04	118.0
1883 50.510	1 983 437	40.63	122.2
	7 843 304	40.00	
	1,741,194	40.85	
1885 35,935:	1.597.130	40.36	122.0
1886 35,769	1,554,944	58.33	
The second state of the second			
1887 46,673	1,565,160	41.94	126.8
1888			
		39.37	
1890 43.320	1,662,137	35.40	107.0
1891 35.890	1,530,043	35.36	106.9
	3 550 050	24 00	
1893 35,691	1,523,638	35.70	107.9
1894 39 149	1.491.720		
3000 000 000, 200			
1895 39,570	1,495,472	33.40	100.9
1896 314495	1,459,723	31,60	95.5
	3 290 NME	20 GE	Control of the Contro
	1,320,775		91.7
1898 35,228	1.484.141	50.43	91.9
1899 32,438	1,489,999	The second secon	
	2,200,000		
1900 37,185	1,579,639	32.00	96.7
1901 37,712	1,628,429	34.44	104.1
	7 000 000		The state of the s
	1,829,729		
1905 42,109	2,085,507	37.34	112.0
1904 40.010	1,739,362		
	7 660 8 55		
1905 37,362	1,669,155		150.1
1906 37.318	1,654,741	45.40	137.2
1907 38,215	7 707 007	10 74	75h E
	2,101,001	49.744	
1908 31,546	1,496,669	49.00	148.1
1909 31,209	1.480.805	52.08	157-4
	1,594,855	EE 99-	760.0
1911 29,429	1,406,886	60.42	182.6
	1,211,896	58.48	108 7
	3 003 800	50 07	300 0
1913 22,177	1,061,790	09.04 *	180,8 2
1914 25.849	.1,117,689	64.27	
	1,214,526	67 06	
1916 19,906	11023,059	67.00	102.4
Average, 1890 - 189	9	33.08 -	100.0
			_ 206.0 -
1917 18,764	- 276,647	- 68.14	7.00.
	- 977 030	31 20	_ 215.0 -
1918 20,196	111,737	11.00	_ 220.0
1911 21,591	-1.627.094 -	~ -72.80	
1111 211371		0750	_ 264.5
1920		- 57.50	The second second
			- 2704
1			



These figures show that in the first part of the decade 1880 to 1890, when the price of land temporarily increased, large numbers of sales were made. Then as the value of land fell the number of acres sold likwise declined; in the three years following 1897, when the price of land remained almost stationary, the amount sold increased. The acreage sold increased until 1903, since which time there has been a somewhat steady decrease. Owners are evidently holding on to their farms, this being the result of the period of prosperity. Since 1910 the largest amount of land sold per County, has been in Paulding, Putnam, Ashtabula, Trumball, Wayne, Adams, and Scioto (not in order of importance), while the least amount has been transferred in Lucas, Geauga, Franklin, Fayette, Glark and Butler Counties.

It may be stated with certainty that the price of farm products is the most important factor; though it is by no means the only one, affecting land values. By examining the chart of relative numbers it appears that if it were possible to predict future prices of farm products correctly, it would be the trend in the value of farm lands. It is impossible to predict how long the present crisis will continue or what it's outcome will be. After the war has been brought to a successful end, prices of farm products will fall in a few years at least; if buyers of farms become over-optimistic as the result of the present high prices they are most sure to loose. If prices fall no lower than they were previous to the war, then farm land values will at least be as high as they were in 1915.

APPENDIX.

Table A. Value of Land and Improvements, per Agre, by Counties: 1850-1910

County	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Adams	13.00	19.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	16.00	25.00
Allen	12.00	24.00	29.00	44.00	55.00	48.00	95.00
Ashland	31.00	37.00	64.00	44.00	55.00	40.00	62/00
Ashtabula	11.00	27.00	34.00	35.00	36.00	32.00	47.00
Athena	11.00	19.00	21.00	25.00	26.00	25.00	29.00
Auglaize	9.00	20.00	28.00	37.00	46.00	45.00	84.00
Belmont	23.00	32.00	43,00	43.00	43.00	34.00	52.00
Brown	22.00	31.00	27.00	33.00	33.00	30.00	41.00
Butler	38.00	61.00	72.00	70.00	53.00	50.00	75.00
Carroll	17.00	24.00	38.00	47.00	39.00	29.00	37.00
Champaign	20.00	38.00	49.00	55.00	50.00	45.00	81.00
Clark	27.00	47.00	56.00	61.00	64.00	62.00	92.00
Clermont	25.00	45.00	47.00	41.00	36.00	30.00	46.00
Olinton	22.00	40.00	43.00	44.00	48.00	46.00	82.00
Columbiana	22.00	33.00	47.00	52.00	46.00	41.00	55.00
Coshooton	15.00	25.00	29.00	39.00	39.00	30.00	37,00
Grawford	16.00	33.00	43.00	58.00	54.00	52.00	81.00
Cuyahoga	24.00	47.00	69.00	81.00	99.00	120.00	305.00
Darke	10.00	27.00	35.00	47.00	51.00	53.00	101.00
Defiance	11.00	18.00	26.00	36.00	45.00	42.00	81.00
Delaware	16.00	31.00	43.00	47.00	45.00	40.00	72.00
Erie	24.00	37.00	66.00	73.00	74.00	64.00	99.00
Fairfield	33.00	36.00	46.00	61.00	52.00	46.00	77.00
Fayette	17.00	37.00	51.00	44.00	45.00	55.00	96.00
	Adams Allen Ashland Ashland Ashland Ashland Athens Auglaize Belmont Brown Butler Carroll Champaign Clark Clermont Clinton Columbiana Coshooton Crawford Cuyahoga Darke Defiance Delaware Erie Fairfield	Adams 13.00 Allen 12.00 Ashland 31.00 Ashland 11.00 Athena 11.00 Auglaize 9.00 Belmont 23.00 Brown 23.00 Butler 38.00 Carroll 17.00 Champaign 20.00 Clark 27.00 Clark 37.00 Clermont 25.00 Clinton 22.00 Coshooton 15.00 Crawford 16.00 Cuyahoga 24.00 Darke 10.00 Defiance 11.00 Delaware 16.00 Erie 24.00 Fairfield 22.00	Adams 13.00 19.00 Allen 12.00 24.00 Ashland 21.00 37.00 Ashtabula 11.00 19.00 Athena 11.00 19.00 Belmont 23.00 32.00 Brown 23.00 31.00 Butler 38.00 61.00 Carroll 17.00 24.00 Champaign 20.00 38.00 Clark 27.00 47.00 Clermont 25.00 45.00 Clinton 22.00 40.00 Columbiana 22.00 33.00 Coshooton 15.00 25.00 Crawford 16.00 33.00 Cuyahoga 24.00 47.00 Darke 10.00 27.00 Defiance 11.00 18.00 Delaware 16.00 21.00 Erie 24.00 37.00 Fairfield 22.00 36.00	Adams 13.00 19.00 16.00 Allen 12.00 24.00 29.00 Ashland 21.00 37.00 44.00 Ashtabula 11.00 19.00 21.00 Auglaize 9.00 20.00 28.00 Belmont 23.00 31.00 27.00 Brown 23.00 31.00 27.00 Butler 38.00 61.00 72.00 Carrell 17.00 24.00 38.00 Champaign 20.00 38.00 49.00 Clark 27.00 47.00 56.00 Clermont 25.00 45.00 47.00 Columbiana 22.00 33.00 47.00 Coshooton 15.00 25.00 29.00 Crawford 16.00 33.00 42.00 Champaign 24.00 47.00 69.00 Defiance 11.00 18.00 26.00 Delaware 16.00 21.00 43.00 Erie 24.00 37.00 66.00 Fairfield 22.00 36.00 46.00	Adams 13.00 19.00 16.00 17.00 Allen 12.00 24.00 39.00 44.00 Ashland 21.00 37.00 24.00 35.00 Athens 11.00 19.00 21.00 25.00 Auglaize 9.00 20.00 28.00 37.00 Belmont 23.00 33.00 43.00 43.00 Brown 23.00 31.00 27.00 33.00 Butler 38.00 61.00 72.00 70.00 Carroll 17.00 24.00 38.00 47.00 Champaign 20.00 38.00 49.00 55.00 Clark 27.00 47.00 56.00 61.00 Clark 27.00 47.00 56.00 61.00 Clark 23.00 40.00 42.00 44.00 Columbiana 23.00 33.00 47.00 53.00 Coshooton 15.00 25.00 29.00 39.00 Crawford 16.00 33.00 47.00 58.00 Cuyahoga 24.00 47.00 69.00 81.00 Darke 10.00 27.00 35.00 47.00 Defiance 11.00 18.00 26.00 36.00 Delaware 16.00 37.00 66.00 72.00 Fairfield 22.00 36.00 46.00 51.00 Fairfield 22.00 36.00 46.00 51.00	Adams 13.00 19.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 Allen 12.00 24.00 29.00 44.00 55.00 Ashland 21.00 37.00 44.00 44.00 55.00 Ashtabula 11.00 27.00 34.00 35.00 36.00 Athena 11.00 19.00 21.00 25.00 26.00 Auglaize 9.00 20.00 28.00 37.00 46.00 Belmont 23.00 33.00 43.00 43.00 43.00 Brown 22.00 31.00 27.00 33.00 33.00 Butler 38.00 61.00 72.00 70.00 53.00 Champaign 20.00 38.00 47.00 39.00 Champaign 20.00 38.00 49.00 55.00 50.00 Clark 27.00 47.00 56.00 61.00 64.00 Clermont 35.00 45.00 47.00 41.00 36.00 Clinton 22.00 40.00 43.00 44.00 48.00 Columbiana 22.00 33.00 47.00 53.00 46.00 Coshooton 15.00 25.00 39.00 39.00 39.00 Crawford 16.00 33.00 42.00 58.00 54.00 Cuyahoga 24.00 47.00 69.00 81.00 99.00 Darke 10.00 27.00 35.00 47.00 51.00 Defiance 11.00 18.00 26.00 36.00 45.00 Erie 24.00 37.00 66.00 72.00 74.00 Fairfield 23.00 36.00 46.00 51.00 53.00	Adams 13.00 19.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 16.00 Allen 12.00 24.00 28.00 44.00 55.00 48.00 Ashland 21.00 37.00 24.00 35.00 38.00 32.00 Ashtabula 11.00 19.00 21.00 35.00 36.00 25.00 Auglaize 9.00 20.00 28.00 37.00 48.00 45.00 Belmont 23.00 32.00 43.00 43.00 43.00 34.00 Brown 28.00 31.00 27.00 33.00 33.00 30.00 Butler 38.00 61.00 72.00 70.00 53.00 50.00 Carroll 17.00 24.00 38.00 47.00 39.00 29.00 Champaign 20.00 38.00 49.00 55.00 50.00 45.00 Clark 27.00 47.00 56.00 61.00 64.00 63.00 Clarmont 25.00 45.00 47.00 41.00 36.00 30.00 Clinton 22.00 40.00 43.00 44.00 48.00 46.00 Columbiana 22.00 33.00 47.00 52.00 48.00 41.00 Coshooton 16.00 33.00 47.00 58.00 54.00 52.00 Champaign 24.00 47.00 69.00 81.00 99.00 120.00 Darke 10.00 37.00 35.00 47.00 51.00 52.00 Defiance 11.00 18.00 26.00 38.00 45.00 45.00 42.00 Delaware 16.00 37.00 66.00 73.00 74.00 64.00 Fairfield 22.00 36.00 46.00 51.00 53.00 46.00 Fairfield 22.00 36.00 46.00 51.00 53.00 46.00

Table A-continued.

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Franklin	24.00	45.00	54.00	71.00	70.00	82.00	115.00
Fulton	11.00	22.00	34.00	45.00	50,00	50.00	90,00
Gallia .	9.00	15.00	30.00	22.00	17.00	19.00	22.00
Geauga	16.00	28.00	37.00	38.00	33.00	34.00	50,00
Greene	25,00	49.00	51.00	68.00	56.00	53.00	83.00
Guernsey	14.00	33.00	29,00	31.00	29.00	24.00	35.00
Hamilton	83.00	98.00	113.00	108.00	106.00	90.00	115.00
Hanoock	12.00	38.00	33.00	54.00	57.00	50.00	96.00
Hardin	11.00	22.00	25.00	40.00	43.00	43.00	86.00
Harrison	21.00	30.00	46.00	40.00	41,00	32.00	45.00
Henry	8.00	16.00	25.00	41.00	49.00	54.00	103.00
Highland	19.00	33.00	33.00	29.00	25.00	30.00	46.00
Hooking	9.00	15.00	19.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	83.00
Holmes	17.00	30.00	36.00	57.00	51.00	40.00	57.00
Huron	31.00	36.00	43.00	57.00	50.00	43.00	72.00
Jackson	8.00	16.00	20.00	20.00	16.00	16.00	20.00
Jefferson	31.00	35.00	50.00	48.00	42.00	32.00	43.00
Knox	19.00	33.00	42.00	52.00	44.00	35.00	60.00
Lake	23.00	40.00	56.00	56.00	65.00	73.00	131.00
Lawrence	10.00	15.00	15.00	18.00	19.00	19.00	23.00
Licking	12.00	42.00	43.00	45.00	37.00	37.00	59.00
Logan	16.00	30.00	37.00	46.00	43.00	37.00	70.00
Lorain	19.00	31.00	47.00	48.00	56.00	52.00	76.00
Lucas	14.00	29.00	62.00	63.00	78.00	81.00	126.00

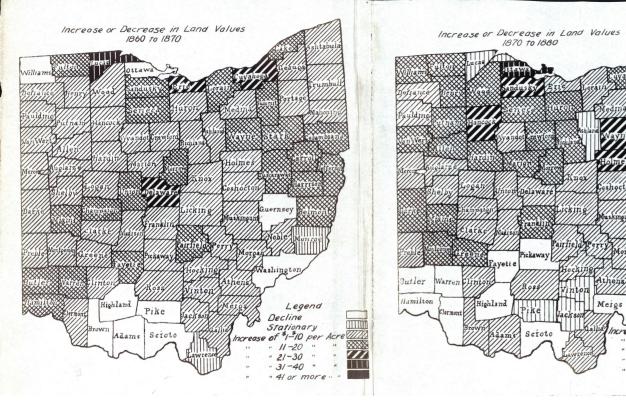
Table A-continued.

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Madiaon	14.00	30,00	39.00	43.00	45,00	50.00	86.00
Mahoning	24.00	39.00	48,00	59.00	49.00	44.00	71.00
Marion	13.00	29,00	31.00	47.00	47.00	46.00	86.00
Medina	31.00	34.00	43.00	53.00	51.00	44.00	63.00
Meiga	11,00	21,00	24.00	22.00	24.00	20.00	26.00
Mercer	9.00	18.00	20.00	29.00	43.00	42.00	90.00
Miami	35,00	47.00	58.00	70.00	68.00	58.00	103.00
Monroe	10.00	19.00	19.00	25.00	26.00	26.00	32.00
Montgomery	30,00	66.00	69.00	84.00	74.00	71.00	128.00
Morgan	16.00	24.00	27.00	33.00	31.00	25.00	31.00
Morrow	16.00	31.00	43.00	54.00	43.00	38.00	63.00
Muskingum	22.00	28.00	33.00	36.00	34.00	26.00	38.00
Noble	13.00	22.00	33.00	35.00	33.00	27.00	37.00
Ottawa	11.00	29.00	26.00	58.00	66.00	73.00	113.00
Paulding	13.00	12.00	16.00	21.00	36.00	38.00	99.00
Perry	17.00	24.00	30.00	35.00	29.00	27.00	35.00
Pickaway	22.00	43.00	51.00	49.00	47.00	54.00	93.00
P1ke	13.00	19.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	15.00	21.00
Portage	23.00	36.00	43.00	51.00	45.00	43.00	57.00
Preble	24.00	42.00	47.00	51.00	43.00	49.00	84.00
Putnam	10.00	18.00	24.00	38.00	50.00	50.00	105.00
Richland	23.00	39.00	48.00	61.00	47.00	40.00	65.06
Ross	23.00	24.00	34.00	37.00	35.00	33.00	56.00
Sandusky	15,00	30.00	44.00	66.00	69.00	70.00	101.00

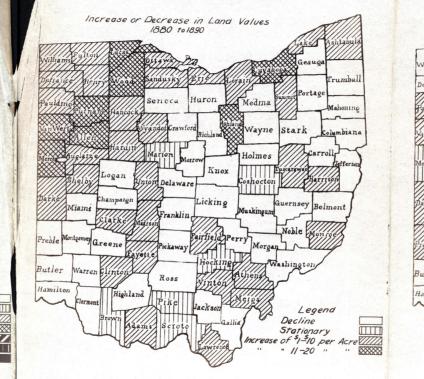
Table A-continued.

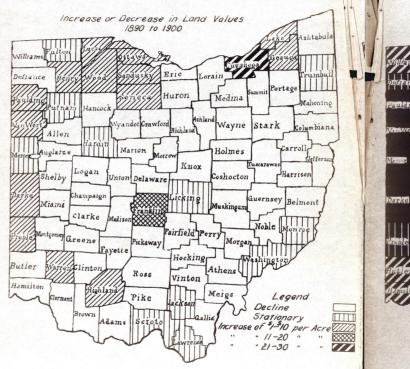
	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Scioto	17.00	31.00	20.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	26.00
Seneca	30,00	34.00	46.00	64.00	53.00	55.00	85.00
Shelby	14.00	24.00	31.000	37.00	43.00	40.00	83.00
Stark	26.00	43,00	58.00	78.00	65.00	58,00	88.00
Sugmit	34.00	41.00	53.00	64.00	65.00	57.00	83.00
Trumbull	20,00	29.00	39.00	41,00	37.00	37.00	54.00
Tuscarawas	16.00	25.00	38,00	43.00	45.00	36.00	48.00
Union	12.00	22.00	38.00	40.00	45.00	42.00	77.00
Van Wert	8.00	16.00	22.00	33.00	45.00	47.00	100.00
Vinton	9.00	13.00	16.00	16.00	17.00	13.00	16.00
Warren	36.00	44.00	61.00	57.00	41.00	47.00	69.00
Washington	11.00	28.00	25.00	28.00	26.00	26.00	34.00
Wayne	28.00	46.00	57.00	80.00	65.00	54.00	79.00
Williams	10,00	43.00	29.00	41.00	49.00	43,00	73.00
Wood	10.00	21.00	30.00	45.00	62.00	63.00	102.00
Wyandot	13.00	27.00	36.00	46.00	50.00	45.00	82,00

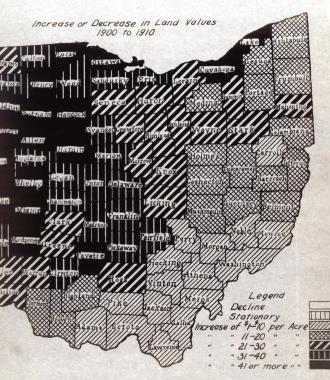
These data show that only a few counties showed no increase in land values at any of the census periods. (only one county may be said to have shown no decrease, 1 e Paulding). These counties are Cuyahoga, Darke, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Van Wert and Wood. Auglaize and Marion counties might well be classed with these, each having shown a decrease on only \$1 per acre between 1890 and 1900.

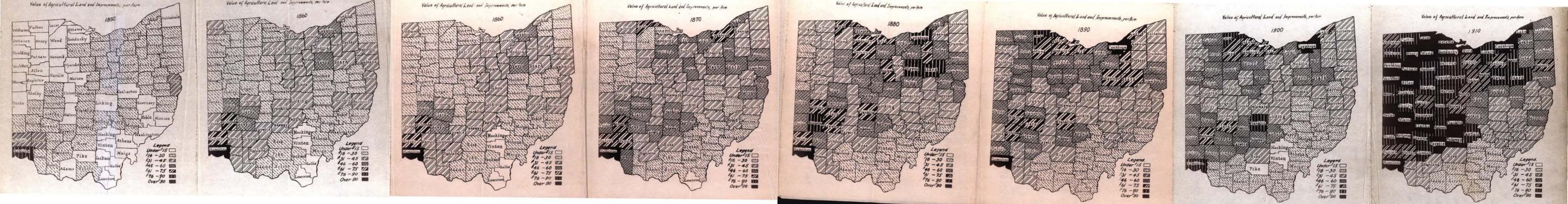


1870 to 1880

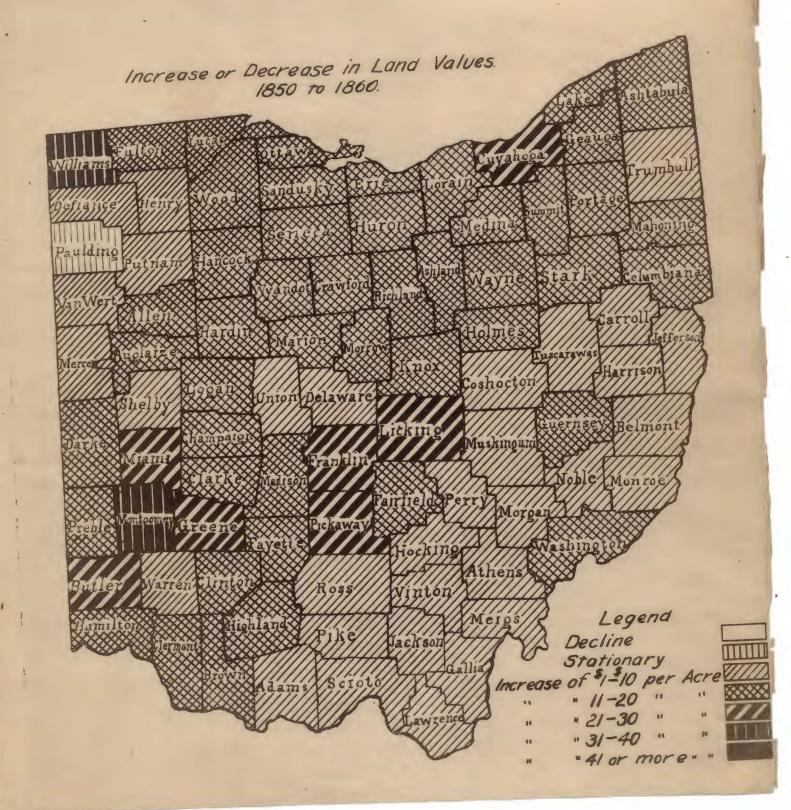








These two sets of maps were compiled from data derived from the U.S.Census Reports, 1850 - 1910. The data for 1870 were converted to the gold basis by multiplying the original figures by 81.7, the average value of the greenback dollar for the twelve months preceding June 1870, the time when the census was taken.



AT	orage		Whole o Farm				Jawe:		l Rei	lative E	rices.	Price -
	+			1	-	20		0	2	=	7	A TO
700	Hays, por cont	Coffe	Sheep, per curt.	r Post	Butter, per pound	Chesse, Perform	Corn, per bushel	Wheat, per bu	Oats, per bu	Hay, per ton	Tobacco, per perind	Relative go-99
148	2.70	35	42	E.Mool,	10 g	51	.28	.77				
149	2.55	*		135			.39	.89				76.6
150	3.20			137			.39	70				86.2
151	3.76		-	-43				.61	Marie Marie Marie			580.2
152	5.05			37	400 cm cm pu			.74				
54	5.55			56				1.19				116.8
155	4.84	3.87		37	Silve Hille Spin-Silve	.097	.67	1.55	.30	14.71		148.8
156	4.99	4.57		.47	Clina tono biggi alimi	.101		1.18	46	21.20		146.9
157	4.13	3.78	-	.52	.150	.081		77	.36	13.46		116.3
158	5.27	4.88		.36	.190	.082		1.15	.57	15.38		142.6
59	4.97	3.90		.48	.145	.085		1.17	.43	17.73		131.9
60	78	5.30	200 (00) 000 500	-46	.132		.54	.93	. 27	12.62		108.0
61	8.63	5.24		.38	.125	.065	.31	1.04	.30	11.85		93.7
165	5.60	5.74		.80	.290	140		1.42	.79	27.16		212.3
164	11.70	7.45		.75	350	.197		1.79	53	26.00		200.9
166	6.02	7.28		.57	.265	.117	. 79	2.79	.57	29.76		201.6
67	6.60	7.27		.55	.365	.142	.92	2.31	.69	14.80		Z09.1
68	8.42	5.65		.48	.529	.165	.74	1.57	. 64	16.42		191.3
169	9.46	5.85		.49	.285	1137	.83	1.15	.54	181.45	-090	184.0
171	4.56	4.74	4.41	.48	. 200	.145	.56	1.27	.37	20.79		150.2
172	3.92	4.99	4.76	.70	252	145	.45	1.56	56	22.18		156.0
173	4.58	3.90	4.50	.52	.270	.147	.60	1.38	.48	17.16		154.5-
174	6.99	4.31	4.89	.52	.253	.140	.73	1.17	.59	20.98		168.2
75	7.28	5.96	4.75	.50	.232	.114	.52	1.10	.38	17.66	.105	141.9
76	5.90	3.51	4.53	.45	.187	.122	.46	1.40	.37	11.67		127.5
178	2.84	3.04	4.00	.39	.178	.109	.45	1.11	.29	10.79	.080	109.6
179	4.56	2.83	4.56	.52	.174			1.16		15.87		119.5
180	4.61	5.45	4.66	.53	.220			1.10		16.36		138.7
181	6.24	3.98	4.91	.39	. 266	.114	.72	1.32	.50	17.90		148.9
88	6.44	3.85	4.76	.33	232			1.05		12.39		129.5
185	5.24	3.95	4.69	.41	242			1.01		11.62		125.7
184	3.81	3.53	3.99	.36	.165	.092		.89		12.81		111.0
186	4.28	2.98	4.10	.32	.188	.112		.80		11.17		108.3
187	5.18	3.04	4.58	.33	.175	.104			.33	14.79		121.3
188	5.15	2.84	4.46	.32	.174	.097	.37	.93	.26	12.74	.103	106.2
189	3.74	2.90	4.84	.32	.135	.090		.83		10.56		99.5
190	3.64	3.28	4.83	.31	.150	.096		.99.		10.58		114.7
192	5.90	5.17	4.79	.31	.163	.102		.80		11.25		110.8
193	5.05	5.22	4.86	.30	.170	.100		.81		12.55	.178	113.6
194	5.10	3.35	3.10	.22	.129	.096		.54		10.95	.100	98.5
195	4.55	3.85	3.30	.20	.105	.090		.66		12.70	.094	95.3
196	3.50	5.40	3.15	.18	.086	.088	.27	.72	.20	12.20	.069	81.5
197	5.30	5.54	5.78	.21	.096	.091	. 26	.89	.21	9.80	.080	86.0

year	Hags, per cert.	Cattle, percent,	Shace, per cart.	Wool,	Butter, per pound	Gheese, yer pound	Gorn, per bushel	Wheat.	Oats , per bushel	Hay.	Tobace.	Relative P	
198	3.85	3.70	3.87	.27	.110	.087	.34	.86	.27	8.67	.091	93.9	
199	4.05	5.85	3.77	.26	.126	.107	.36	.72	. 27	10.10	.079	95.9	
100	5.10	4.00	3.72	.31	1140	.110	.41	.75	. 25	13.95	.085	106.0	
101	5.95	5.78	3.34	.26	.120	.103	.52	.77	. 34	13.60	.079	1207:0	
102	6.80	4.10	3.80	. 25	.155	.116	.61	.80	.41	13.35	.081	117.5	
103	6.05	3.50	3.80	. 28	.137	.114	.47	.81	.37	15.40	.084	112.7	
104	5.25	5.40	5.70	.31	.114	.094	.51	1.08	.38	13.00	.101	112.2	
105	5.35	3.45	4.45	.34	.159	.126	.52	.99	.32	12.10	.093	117.8	
196	6.40	3.60	4.65	.35	.150	.128	.48	.81	.34	15.45	.089	122.2	
107	6.30	3.90	4.75	.34	.177	.145	.55	.89	.46.	18.25	.109	134.44	ě
108	5.75	4.05	4.10	.34	.176	.135	.68	.99	.51	V31.50	.115	V134.1	
109	7.45	4.35	4.45	.36	.197	.133	57	1.24	.49	14.85	.140	146.7	
110	9.15	4.60	4.85	.34	.211	.169	.59	1.09	.30	18.50	.119	148.1	
111	6.78	4.33	3.41	.31	.118	.148	. 60	.98	40	21.94	.097	133.8	
'12	7.69	6.94	5.82	.32	. 236	.173	.71		.46	22.66	.105	158.8	
113	8.57	5.98	4.59	.31	. 234	.168		The state of the s	.39	17.79	.095	149.0	
114	8.41	6.06	4.79	.29	.220	.163	.75	1.02	.44	18.95	.115	153.2	
115	7.38	5.61	5.65		.220	.164	.75	1.33	.50	19147	1117	163.5	

Note ---- These data concerning average annual wholesale prices for products, except wool, were secured from Annual Reports of 324 Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, 1875 to 1915. Up to and 1747-228-including 1891 - 92 prices are for the commercial year ending Aug. 21. since then for the calender year. The grades represented are: Corn, No. 2 mixed; Oats, No 2. mixed; Wheat, No.2 red winter; Hay, No.1 timothy; Cattle, fair to medium butchers; hogs, average of packing grades; Sheep, good to extra; Cheese, Ohio; Butter, dairy; Tobacco, medium leaf.

The prices for wool (Mauger & Avery's) represent average prices paid in April for fine and coarse washed Ohio wools at Boston. In computing the relative prices, only the unweighted average of which is given above, the years 1890-99 were used as the base period, the average relative price of that period being 100.

Table C.

Average Yields, Por Acre, of Leading Crops, Average Relative Yields, and Product of Relative Prices and Relative Yields.

		A PA				
	Averag	ge Wields.			Average Relative	Product of Relative Prices
year	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Нау	Yields	and Relative
162	33.0 bu.	16.0 bu.	15.0 bu.	1.50 to	n 97.	132
163	20.0	13.2	25.0	1.00	87	1.85
164	31.0	10.2	29.0	1.30	92	211
165	41.5	P.5	31.7	1.66	102,	214
166	58.0	4.5	32.0	1.30	90	181
67	28.7	11.6	51.1	1.40	98	205
168	34.0	17.0	29.0	1.30	100	191
169	50.1	15.5	33.0	1.44	109	201
170	39.0	13.8	31.0	1.30	108	162
172	58.5	13.9	30.0	1.22	98	254
173	35.0	12.0	27.0	1.05	93	144
174	36.0	15.0	20.5	.90	90	151
175	54.5	9.5	27.2	1.10	89	126
176	36.7	11.8	26.5	1.20	97	124
177	31.5	15.0	32.0	1.25	3.03	122
178	34.9	18.0	35.9	1.50	120	126
179	35.0	19.5	29.9	1.17	111	132
180	37.5	17.5	28.0	1.24	109	151
182	25.4	13.5	27.7	1.05	98	/31 128
183	26.1	15.1	35.9	1.40	95	119
184	30.0	15.3	28.0	1.50	101	-112
185	37.1	10.2	37.3	1.10	103	104
186	32.2	15.0	32.4	1.21	110	119
187	26.3	13.1	30.0	1.20	95	113
188	32.5	10.8	51.8	1.15	95	101
189	35.8	14.6	31.3	2 20	100	100
190	25.5	12.5	18.0	1.20	106	117
192	32.0 29.4	17.1	26.5	1.15	93	103
193	25.8	14.5	28.6	1.55	95	108
194	27.3	19.0	30.3	1.27	105	103
195	52.6	13.3	51.7	.58	1000	95
196	41.0	9.0	53.0	1.26	201	82
197	31.5	15.6	52.0	1.44	109	94
198	37.0	16.9	30.9	1.39	125	106
199	36.0	14.2	36.0	1.30	110	106
00	57.0	6.0	28.0	1.06	94	100
101	26.1	15.3	31.6	1.36	102	145
102	28.0 29.6	17.1	30.6	1.48	102	115
104	52.5	11.5	40.9	1.43	109	122
05	37.8	17.1	35.8	1.49	120	141
106	42.6	20.4	52.8	1.22	126	154

Table C contined.

		Average	yields		Average	Product of
year	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Hay	Relative	Yield and Prices.
'07 '08 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '15	54.6 bu. 58.5 59.5 56.5 58.6 42.8 37.5 59.1 41.5	16.3 ba. 16.0 15.9 16.2 16.0 8.0 18.0 18.5 20.5	22.8 1 26.4 32.5 37.2 32.1 44.0 30.2 50.5 41.0	bu. 1.45 1.53 1.39 .98 1.36 1.30 1.44	ton 105 111 115 118 105 113 113 112 132	141 149 169 175 141 179 168 172 216

Note-----Data concerning average yields of Ohio of these leading crops were secured from the Annual Reports and
Year Books of the United States Department of Agriculture. Relative yields were computed, using the
period 1890-99 as the base, the average yields of
those years being designated 100. Only the unweighted
average is given above.

AVERAGE ANNUAL WHOLESALE PRICES AND UNWEIGHTED RELATIVE PRICES OF OHIO PARM PRODUCTS, 1850 - 1910

	1					FARM PAG	, פוטטענ	1990 - 1	310			
1	-	Hogs	Cattle	Sheep	Wool	Butter	Cheese	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Hay	Average
7	Year	per	per',	per	per	per	per	per	per	per	per	Relative
		owt.	.cwt.		16.	16.	16.	bu.	bu.	bu.	ton	
	-										3	E LEW D
	1850	\$3.20	-		\$.45		100 000	\$.39	\$.70	100 600	1	V
	51	3.76	-	-	.50	-		.31	.61			1
	52	5.05			.42			.42	.74			1
平 *	53	3.56	-		.62			.48	1.19			14
	54	3.57	00.00		57			.67	1.55			14
	55	4.84	\$3.87		.43		8.097	.42	1.27	\$.30	\$14.71	12
	56	4.99	4.57		.57		.101	.59	1.18	.46	21.00	1516
	57	4.13	3.78		.60	8.150	.081	.42	.77	.36	13.46	
	58	5.27	4.88		.42	,.190	.082	.72	1.15	.57	15.38	
	59	4.97	3.90		.60	.143	.085	.50	1.17	.43	17.73	
	60		3.30		.52	.132	.078	.34	.98	.27	12.62	
	61	2.63	3.24		. 45	.125	.063	.31	.86	.30	11.85	The state of the s
	62	3.56	3.96		. 46	.185	.10+	.53	1.04	.58	16.34	
	63	5.60	5.74		.80	.290	.140	1.04	1.42	.79	27.16	
	64	11.70	7.45		.78	.350	.197	.78	1.79	.53	26.00	
	65	9.57	7.55		.80	.363	.193	.54	2.27	.57	12.63	
	66	6.02	7.28		.65	.265	.127.	.79	2.79	.57	19.76	
	67	6.60	7.27	407-000	.60	.365	.142	.92	2.31	.69	14.80	
	68	8.42	5.63		.50	.329	.165	.74	1.57	.64	16.42	
_	69	9.46	5.85		.50	.283	.170	.83	1.15	.54	17.43	
	70	5.50	5.02		. 48	.846	.137	.56	1.27	.46	18.45	
	71	4.36	4.74	84.41	.50	.200	.145	.49	1.58	.37	20.79	
		3.92	4.99	4.76	.80	.222	.145	.48	1.56	.36	22.18	
	73	4.58	3.90	4.50	.56	.270	.147	.60	1.38	.48	17.16	
	74	6.99	4.31	4.89	.56	.253	.140	.73	1.17		20.98	
	75	7.28	3.96	4.75	.54	.232	.114	.52	1.10	.38	17.66	
	76	.5.90	3.51	4.53	.46	.187	.122	.46	1.40	.37	11.67	
	77	4.20	3.04	4.07	. 45	.178	.109	.43	1.11	.29	9.86	
	78	2.84	2.96	4.00	.40	.138	.073		.96	.27	10.79	
	79	4.36	2.83	4.56	.34	.174	.115	.42	1.16	.35	15.87	
	. 80	4.61	9.45	4.66	.55	.220	.114	.49	1.10	.38	16.36	
	81	6.24	3.98	4.91	. 40	.266	.114	.72	1.32	.50	17.90	
7	82	6.44	3.85	4.76	.42	.232	.109	.56	1.05	.39	12.39	
37	83	5.24	3.95	4.69	44	.242	.096	.53	1.01	.34	11.62	
	84	4.44	3.53	8.99	.38	.165	.092	.74	.89	.32	12.81	
1	85	3.81	3.24	4.13	.32	.141	.094	.39	.88	.30	12.16	
	86	4.28	2.98	4.10	.33	.188	.112	.40	.80	.29	11.17	
F		5.18	3.04	4.58	.33	.175	.104	.52	.85	.33	14.79	
-	88	5.15	2.84	4.46	.31	.174	.097	.37	.95	.26	12.74	
	89	3.74	2.90	4.84	.33	.195	.090	.36	.83	. 27	10.56	
	. 90	3.64	3.28	4.88	.32	.150	.096	.60	.99	. 48	10.58	
	91	3.90	3.17	4.79	.32	.163	.102	.48	.80	.33	11.25	
	98	5.05	3.22	4.86	.29	.170	.100	.45	.81	.33	11.10	
	93	6.90	3.61	4.20	.30	.190	.102	.44	.64	.32	12.55	
	94	5.10	3.35	3.10	.21	.129	.096	.45	.54	.35	10.95	
	95	6.35	3.85	3.30	.16	.105	.090	.41	.66	.27	12.70	100
		1-1		*								
	Carried .											The second second

AVERAGE ANNUAL WHOLESALE PRICES AND UNWEIGHTED RELATIVE PRICES OF OHIO FARE FRODUCTS, 1850 - 1910

								-			-
	Hoge		Sheep	Wool	Butter		Corn	Wheat	Oats		Avers
Year	ber	per	ber	ber	per	per	per	per	per		Relat
	owt.	owt.	owt.	16.	16.	lb.	bu.	bu.	bu.	ton	pric
-		-				-		4-1		-	30-
1996	\$3,50	\$3.40	\$3.15	\$.19	\$.086	\$.088	\$.27	\$.72	\$.20	\$12.20	8
97	3.30	3.54	3.78	.21	.096	.091	. 26	.89	.21	9.80	100
98	3.85	3.70	3.87	. 29	.110	.087	.34	.86	. 27	8.67	
99	4.05	3.85	3.77	. 25	.126	.107	.36	.72	. 27	10.10	
1900	5.10	4.00	3.72	.82	.140	.110	.41	.75	.25	13.95	
01	5.95	3.78	3.34	.25	.120	.103	.52	.77	.34	13.60	
90	6.80	4.10	3.80	.25	.155	.116	.61	.80	.41	13.35	
03	6.05	3.50	3.80	. 29	.127	.114	.47	.81	.97	15.40	77
04	5.25	3.40	3.70	.33	.114	.094	.51	1.08	.38	18.00	
05	5.35	3.45	4.45	.34	.159	.126	.52	.99	.32	12.10	
06	6.40	3.60	4.65	.34	.150	.128	.48	.61	.34	15.48	
07	6.30	3.90	4.75	34	.177	.145	.55	.89	. 46	18.25	
08	5.75	4.05	4.10	.94	.176	.135	.68	. 99	.51	13.50	
09	7.45	4.35	4.45	.36	.197	.133	.57	1.84	. 49	14.85	
10	9.15	4.60	4.75	.84	.211	.169	.59	1.09	.39	18.50	
11	6.78					.148	,60	.98	.40	21,94	
12	7.69	4.33	3.41	31	116	.173	.71	1.08	.46	22.69	
13			4.59	31	,234	,168		1.03		17.79	
	8.57	5.98	4.79	27	.22	.163	.63	1.02	39	18.95	157.
15	7.38	5.61	5.65	33	.22	164	-75	1.33	.50	19.41	162.
16	9.63	6.55	6.79	140	.271	12	.54	1.40	47	1815	3 155.
17	17.76	8.57	10.38	172	424	:25	1.61	2.26	.67	28,8	3/90
19	15.35	10.68	10.625	44/00	.518	.331	1.64	2.41	72	33.2	24 345.

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AVERAGE ANNUAL WHOLESALE PRICES AND UNWEIGHTED RELATIVE PRICES OF OHIO FARM PRODUCTS, 1850 - 1910

-	- Library Control											
Year	Hogs	Oattle per	Sheep	Wool	Datter per	Cheese	Corn	Wheat	Oate		erage	3-6
	owt.	owt.	ovt.	1b.	1b.	lb.	bu.	bu.	bu.	ton p	rice	
								*			- 99 - 1	00
1996	\$3,50	\$3.40	\$3.15	\$.19	\$.086	\$.088	\$.27	\$.72	\$.20	\$12.20	\$ 82.5	
97	3.30	3.54	3.78	.21	.096	.091	. 26	.89	.21	9.80	86.0	
98	3.85	3.70	3.87	.29	.110	.087	.34	.86	. 27	8.67	96.3	
99	4.05	3.85	3.77	. 25	.126	.107	.36	.78	. 27	10.10	96.8	
1900	5.10	4.00	3.72	.82	.140	.110	.41	.75	. 25	13.95	107.4	
01	5.95	3.78	3.34	.25	.120	.103	.52	.77	.34	13.60	108.9	
30	6.80	4.10	3.80	.25	.155	.116	.61	.80	.41	18.35	120.8	
03	6.05	3.50	3.80	. 29	.127	.114	.47	.81	.97	15.40	115.6	-
04	5.25	3.40	3.70	.33	.114	.094	.51	1.08	.38	18.00	113.4	
05	5.35	3.45	4.45	.34	.159	.126	.52	.99	.32	12.10	119.1	
06	6.40	3,60	4.65	.34	.150	.128	.48	.81	.34	15.45	122.3	
07	6.30	3.90	4.75	.34	.177	.145	.55	.89	.46	18.25	136.6	
08	5.75	4.05	4.10	.34	.176	.135	.68	. 99	.51	13.50	134.6	
09	7.45	4.35	4.45	.36	.197	.133	.57	1.24	. 49	14.85	143.7	
10	9.15	4,60	4.75	.34	.211	.169	.59	1.09	.39	18.50	149.8	
				1		.148		.95		21,94	136.2	
11/	6.78	4.33	3.41	131	.16		,60		.40	12.64	162.4	
12	7.69	6:95	3.82	31	, 136	.173	.71	1.08	.46	17.79	154.2	
13	8.57	5.98	4.59	31	.234	.168	.63	1.03	39	18.95	157.4	
15	7.38	5.61	4.79	33	22	163	.73	1.02	.50	19.47	162.6	
16	9.63	6.55	6.79	140	271	12	.54	1.40	.47	18,53	155.3	
17	15.56	8.57	9.25	160	1357	. 25	1.45	1.30	.67	28.84	314.9	15
18	17.76	10.05	10.38	44 00	.518	.28/	1.61	2.16	22	33,22	+ 13 UC 4	r
	18.35	10.68	TO TOO P	17/42	.718	13 KL		444	To Bottom	1000	C Park	A

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AVERAGE ANNUAL WHOLESALE PRICES AND UNWEIGHTED RELATIVE PRICES OF OHIO FARM PRODUCTS, 1850 - 1910

	Hoge	Cattle	Sheep	Wool	Butter	Cheese	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Hay	Average
ar	per	per.	per	per	per	per	per	per	per	per	Relative
	owt.		owt.	ib.	ib.	ib.	bu.	bu.	bu.	ton	price
											0 - 99-10
50	\$3.20	-		\$.45			\$.39	\$.70	100 400		109.3
					-				60-00	++ ++	109.6
					-	40.40			-		118.9
											151.6
						-					168.3
											12475
											152.2
											120.1
											145.2
											137.7
11.00											98.3
											213.4
											232.7
											217.6
											205.6
											212.3
											184.7
											149.2
											146
											167.6
											168 3
									-	16.36	
				100							
		3.24									103.4
86	4.28	2.98									Total 12 (4)
87	5.18	3.04	4.58	.33							
88	5.15	2.84	4.46								
89	3.74	2.90	4.84	.33	.135						
90	3.64	3.28	4.83	.32							
91	3.90	3.17	4.79	.32	.163	.102	.48	.80	.33		
92	5.05	3.22	4.86	.29	.170	.100	.45	.81	.33		
93	6.90	3.61	4.20	.30	.190	.102	. 44	.64	.32		
94	5.10	3.35	3.10	.21	.129	.096	. 45	.54	.35		
95	4.35	3.85	3.30	.16	.105	.090	.41	.66	.27	12.70	91.9
	512345557899012345555777777777777777777777777777777777	50 \$3.20 51 3.76 52 5.05 53 3.56 54 3.57 4.84 4.99 57 4.13 58 5.27 4.97 4.78 51 2.63 5.60 61 2.63 62 3.56 63 5.60 64 11.70 65 9.57 66 6.02 67 6.60 8.42 9.46 70 5.50 71 4.36 72 3.92 4.58 74 6.99 75 7.28 76 5.90 77 4.20 78 4.20 79 4.20 79 4.36 81 6.24 82 6.44 83 5.24 84 4.44 85 3.81 86 4.28 87 5.18 88 5.15 89 3.74 90 3.64 91 3.90 92 5.05 93 6.90 94 5.10	51 3.76 52 5.05 53 3.56 54 3.57 55 4.84 \$3.87 56 4.99 4.57 57 4.13 3.78 58 5.27 4.88 59 4.97 3.90 60 4.78 3.30 61 2.63 3.24 62 3.56 3.96 63 5.60 5.74 64 11.70 7.45 65 9.57 7.55 66 6.02 7.28 67 6.60 7.27 68 8.42 5.63 69 4.6 5.85 70 5.50 5.02 71 4.36 4.74 72 3.92 4.99 73 4.58 3.90 74 6.99 4.31 77 7.28 3.96 76 5.90 3.51 4.20	\$3.20	\$ \$3.20	\$3.20	50 \$3.20 \$.45 51 3.7650 52 5.0542 53 3.5662 55 4.84 \$3.874357 55 4.84 \$3.874350 57 4.13 3.7860 \$.150 .081 57 4.13 3.7860 \$.150 .081 58 4.97 3.9060 .143 .085 59 4.97 3.9060 .143 .085 61 2.63 3.2445 .125 .068 62 3.56 3.9646 .185 .104 63 1.70 7.4578 .350 .197 65 9.57 7.5580 .363 .193 66 6.02 7.2865 .265 .117 67 6.60 7.2760 .365 .142 68 8.42 5.6330 .329 .165 69 9.46 5.8550 .283 .170 70 5.50 5.0248 .246 .137 71 4.36 4.74 \$4.41 .50 .200 .145 72 3.92 4.99 4.76 .80 .292 .145 73 4.58 3.90 4.50 .56 .270 .147 74 6.99 4.31 4.89 .56 .253 .140 77 4.20 3.04 4.07 .45 .178 .109 78 2.84 2.96 4.00 .40 .138 .073 79 4.36 2.83 4.56 .34 .174 .115 80 4.61 3.45 4.66 .55 .222 .114 80 4.61 3.45 4.66 .55 .222 .114 80 4.61 3.45 4.66 .55 .222 .114 80 4.61 3.45 4.66 .55 .222 .114 80 4.61 3.45 4.66 .55 .222 .114 80 4.61 3.45 4.66 .55 .222 .114 80 4.61 3.45 4.66 .55 .222 .114 80 4.61 3.45 4.66 .55 .222 .114 80 4.61 3.45 4.66 .55 .222 .114 80 4.61 3.45 4.66 .55 .222 .114 80 4.61 3.45 4.66 .55 .222 .114 80 5.15 8.84 4.13 .32 .141 .094 80 5.15 8.84 4.46 .31 .174 .097 80 3.64 3.28 4.99 4.70 .33 .188 .112 80 5.15 8.84 4.46 .31 .174 .097 80 3.64 3.28 4.83 .32 .150 .096	50 \$8.20	\$ \$3.20	\$1. \$2.0	50 \$8.20 \$.45 \$.39 \$.70 55 51 \$.765031 .61 52 5.054242 .74 53 \$.566242 .74 554 \$.5757101 .55 555 \$4.84 \$3.874557101 .59 1.18 .46 21.00 575 \$4.13 \$3.7860 \$1.50 .091 .42 .77 \$36 \$14.71 56 \$4.99 \$4.5757101 .59 1.18 .46 21.00 579 \$4.13 \$3.7860 \$1.50 .091 .42 .77 .36 13.46 58 \$5.27 \$4.8842 .190 .082 .72 1.15 .57 15.38 59 \$4.97 \$3.9050 1.143 .085 .50 1.17 .43 17.73 50 \$4.78 \$3.3052 .132 .078 34 .98 .27 12.52 51 \$2.63 \$3.2445 .125 .068 .31 .86 .30 11.85 52 \$3.56 \$3.9646 .185 .104 .55 1.04 .58 16.34 63 \$5.60 \$5.7680 .290 .140 1.04 1.42 .79 27.16 64 \$11.70 7.4578 .350 .197 .78 1.79 5.5 26.00 655 \$9.57 7.5580 .368 .193 .54 2.27 .57 12.63 66 .02 7.2850 .365 .122 .92 .91 .95 .91 .97 66 .02 7.2850 .365 .142 .92 2.31 .69 14.90 70 \$5.50 \$7.2750 .365 .142 .92 2.31 .50 1.79 .79 71 .50 .50 5.0248 .846 .137 .79 2.79 .57 19.76 72 \$3.90 .48 .49 .49 .40 .80 .29 .165 .74 1.57 .64 16.42 72 \$9.9 .46 5.8550 .329 .165 .74 1.57 .64 16.42 72 \$9.9 .46 5.8550 .329 .165 .74 1.57 .64 16.42 72 \$9.9 .46 5.8550 .329 .165 .74 1.57 .64 16.42 72 \$3.92 4.99 4.76 .80 .282 .145 .49 1.58 .37 20.79 72 \$3.92 4.99 4.76 .80 .282 .145 .49 1.58 .37 20.79 73 \$4.58 3.90 4.50 .56 .270 .147 .60 1.38 .48 17.16 74 6.59 4.31 4.99 .56 .253 .140 .78 1.17 .59 20.98 75 7.28 3.96 4.75 .54 .282 .114 .52 1.10 .38 17.66 76 5.50 3.51 4.58 .46 .187 .122 .46 1.40 .37 11.67 77 \$4.20 3.04 4.90 .45 1.78 .109 .49 1.10 .38 17.66 86 4.48 2.98 4.90 .40 .40 .138 .079 .38 .96 .27 10.79 87 4.58 3.99 4.56 .55 .220 .114 .49 1.10 .38 .10 .10 .39 17.66 87 5.50 3.51 4.58 .46 .187 .122 .46 1.40 .37 11.67 88 2.84 2.96 4.00 .40 .138 .079 .38 .96 .27 10.79 88 5.12 4.90 4.86 .31 .174 .097 .37 .98 .88 .30 12.16 80 4.84 2.98 4.91 .40 .38 .115 .40 .40 .80 .39 11.15 80 5.16 3.80 3.91 .40 .40 .30 .100 .45 .80 .39 11.15 80 5.16 3.80 3.91 .40 .40 .80 .39 11.15 80 5.16 3.80 3.91 .40 .30 .100 .45

Table B.

Average annual Wholesale Prices and Unweighted Relative Prices of Ohio Farm Products.
1848 - 1915.

1 48	2.70	-		.36	-	-	. 28	.79	-	-		51.4
' 49	2,33	-		.35	-		.39	.89		des describines	and which the same	58.9
' 50	3.20	-	-	. 37	G0-40-00-00	-	.39	.70	-	-	400-400-000-400	57.8
'51	3,76	-	-	.43	op-months	-	.31	.61	-	-	-	53.8
' 52	5.05	*	-	. 37	-	00 m-00-00	.42	.74	ore expenses	-		77.0
1 53	2.56	007-000-000 Disc	-	.56	-	40-00-00-00	. 48	1.19	-	-	-	78.3
154	8.57	49-40-40-40	dis-no-emelis	.51	60-40-40 ED		.67	1.55	-	-	-	99.8
55	4.84	3.87	-	. 87	-	.097	.48	1.27	. 30	14.71		81.9
156	4.99	4.57	-	.47	-	.101	. 59	1.18	.46	21.20	-	98.5
* 57	4.13	8,98		.52	.150	.081	.48	.77	.36	13.46	-	78.0
* 58	5. 27	4.88	-	.36	.190	.082	.92	1.15	. 57	15.38	-	95.7
1 59	4.97	3.90	-	. 48	.148	.085	.50	1.17	. 43	17.73	-	88.5
1 60	4.78	3.30	dip construit	.46	.132	.078	.34	.93	. 27	12,68		72.4
'61	2.63	3.84	-	. 38	.125	.063	.31	.86	.30	11.85		62.8
168	8,56	8.96		.45	.185	.104	.53	1.04	. 58	16.84		91.4
163	5.60	5.74	-	.80	. 890	.140	1.04	1.42	.79	27,16	go-to-en-to-	148.4
164	11.70	7.45	-	.75	.350	.197	.78	1.79	.53	26.00	40-00-00-00	154.9
165	6.02	7.28	***	. 57	.265	.117	.79	2.79	.57	29.76	mig-disp-vist-alia	135.3
167	6.60	7.87	-	.55	365	.148	98	2.31	.69	14.80	William Sept. State	140.3
1 68	8.42	5.63	*****	.48	.329	.165	.74	1.57	.64	16.48	-	128.8
* 69	9.46	5.85	-	.49	.283	.170	.83	1.15	.54	17.43	-	123.4
170	5.50	5.02	-	.47	.246	.137	. 56	1.27	.46	81.45	.090	100.8
171	4,36	4.74	4.41	. 48	. 200	145	.49	1.58	. 37	20.79	.130	99.3
172	3,92	4,99	4.76	.78	. 232	.145	. 43	1.56	.36	22.18	.105	105.3
178	4.58	3.90	4.50	.52	.270	.147	.60	1.38	. 48	17.16	.155	103.6
174	6.99	4.81	4.89	.52	253	.140	73	1.17	.59	20.98	.165	112.0
175	7.28	8.96	4.75	.50	. 232	,114	.52	1,10	.38	17.66	.105	95.2
176	5.90	8,51	4.58	.43	.187	.122	.46	1.40	.37	11.67	.088	85.5
177	4. 20	3.04	4.07	. 39	.178	.109	.43	1,11	. 29	92.86	.080	73.5
178	2.84	8.96	4.00	.37	.138	.078	. 38	.96	. 27	10.79	.145	70.4
179	4.36	2.83	4,56	.32	.174	.115	.42	1.16	,35	15.87	.118	80.0
'80	4,61	8,45	4.66	53	.220	.114	. 49	1.10	. 38	16,36	.148	93.0
'81	6.84	3.98	4.91	. 39	. 266	.114	.78	1.32	.50	17.90	.109	99.9
182	6.44	3,85	4,76	.33	. 238	.109	.56	1.05	.39	12.39	.108	86.9
183	5, 24	3,95	4.69	.41	. 242	.096	.53	1.01	.34	11.68	.100	84.3
184	4,44	3.53	3.99	.36	.165	.092	.74	.89	.32	18.81	.095	74.4
185	3,81	3.24	4.18	.30	.141	.094	. 39	.88	.30	12,16	.080	67.9
186	4, 28	8,98	4.10	. 32	.188	.118	.40	.80	. 29	11.17	.108	72.6
187	5,18	3.04	4.58	.33	.175	104	.52	.85	.33	14,79	,180	81.4
188	5,15	2.84	4.46	. 32	.174	.097	. 37	.98	. 26	18,74	.103	71.2
189	3,74	2,90	4,84	.88	.135	.090	.36	.83	. 27	10.56	.090	66.7
190	8,64	3.28	4,88	,31	.150	.096	.60	.99	. 48	10.58	.090	76.9
'91	3.90	8.17	4.79							11.25		
198		3.22		. 31	.168	.102	. 48	.80	. 33		-097	73.9
193	5.05		4.86	. 30	.170		.45	.81	.33	11.10	.100	
194	6.90	3.61	4.20	. 30	.190	.102	.44	.64	.32	12.55	.118	76.2
195	5,10	8,35	3.10	. 22	.129	.096	.45	.54	.35	10.95	.100	65.9
196	4, 35	3.85	3.30	. 20	.105	.090	.41	.66	. 27	12.70	.094	63.9
	3.50	3.40	3.15	.18	.086	.088	. 27	.72	. 20	12.20	.069	54.6
197	3.30	3.54	3.78	.21	.096	.091	. 26	.89	, 21	9.80	.080	57.7

1 98	3.85	3,70	3,87	. 27	.110	.087	.34	.86	. 27	8.67	.091	83.0
199	4.05	3.85	3.77	. 26	.126	.107	. 36	.72	. 27	10.10	.079	64.3
1900	5,10	4.00	3.72	.31	.140	.110	.41	.75	. 25	13.95	.085	71.1
'01	5.95	8.78	3.34	. 26	.120	.108	.52	.77	.34	13,60	.079	71.8
108	6.80	4.10	3.80	. 25	.155	.116	.61	.80	.41	13,35	.081	78.8
.08	6.05	8.50	3.80	. 28	.137	.114	.47	.81	.37	15.40	.084	75.6
*04	5, 25	3.40	8.70	.81	.114	.094	.51	1.08	. 38	13,00	.101	75.3
*05	5,35	3.45	4, 45	.34	.159	.126	.52	.99	,32	18.10	.093	78.6
.06	6.40	3,60	4,65	. 35	.150	.128	. 40	.81	.34	15.45	.089	0.88
107	6, 30	3.90	4.75	.34	.177	.145	. 55	.89	. 46	18.25	.109	90.2
* 08	5,75	4.05	4.10	.34	.176	,135	. 68	.99	,51	81.50	.115	90.0
109	7.45	4.35	4.45	. 36	.197	.133	.57	1.84	. 49	14.85	.140	98.4
110	9,15	4, 60	4.75	.84	.211	.169	.59	1.09	.34	18.50	.119	99.3
'11	6,78	4,33	3.41	.81	.116	.148	.60	.98	. 40	21.94	.099	89.7
118	7.69	6,94	3.82	.32	. 236	.178	.71	1.08	.46	22.66	.105	106.5
,13	8,57	5,98	4,59	. 31	. 234	.168	.63	1.03	.39	17.79	.095	100.0
114	8,41	6.06	4.79	. 29	. 880	.168	.78	1.02	.44	18.95	.115	102.8
'15	7,38	5,61	5,65	-	.220	.164	.75	1,33	.50	19.49	.117	109.7
116	9.63	6,55	6.79	.40	.271	.19	.84	1.40	.47	18.58	.128	124.1
117	15,56	8.57	9.25	.60	. 357	. 25	1.68	2.30	.67	20.75	.174	183.2
118	17.76	10.05	10.38	.92	.424	. 281	1.61	2.26	.78	28.84	. 308	211.4
119	10,35	10,68	8.44	,90	.518	.331	1.64	2,41	.78	33,22	383,	234.2
' 20									3			217.4
13,		1				4						153.6