

FINAL CROP REPORT, 1902—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES	CORN.		WINTER WHEAT.		SPRING WHEAT.		OATS.		RYE.		BARLEY.		FLAX SEED.		POTATOES.		TAMARAY.		WILD RAY.	
	Yield per acre.	Total bushels.	Yield per acre.	Total bushels.	Yield per acre.	Total bushels.	Yield per acre.	Total bushels.	Yield per acre.	Total bushels.	Yield per acre.	Total bushels.	Yield per acre.	Total bushels.	Yield per acre.	Total bushels.	Yield per acre.	Total bushels.	Yield per acre.	Total bushels.
Shelby	30	327,450	12	386,020	27	580,530	15	1,050	82	60,020	10	6,820	72	115,000	1.7	27,230	22	22,230	1.3	15,800
Stoddard	32	4,200,200	12	362,000	33	1,371,500	17	5,670	24	220,220	10	6,820	80	32,140	2.2	18,790	25	18,790	1.3	27,230
Stoddard	37	3,435,300	12	275,000	32	1,427,840	12	1,820	24	531,390	10	6,820	62	147,870	1.7	49,670	25	49,670	1.3	6,400
Tama	33	2,711,000	15	5,320,225	35	453,000	15	7,530	25	27,120	10	6,820	130	141,600	2.4	87,100	2.6	87,100	2.6	3,140
Taylor	34	2,277,000	15	7,310	35	524,550	16	640	25	7,520	10	6,820	110	123,200	1.8	13,200	1.1	13,200	1.1	1,925
van Buren	43	1,955,170	18	31,120	40	733,000	20	81,000	22	7,760	10	6,820	90	120,000	1.4	22,200	1.1	22,200	1.1	370
Wapello	35	1,955,250	20	2,200	29	493,580	16	18,125	22	2,760	10	6,820	80	120,000	1.4	22,200	1.1	22,200	1.1	370
Washington	38	3,412,000	15	3,520	28	1,127,500	15	3,520	23	110,160	10	6,820	75	101,550	1.4	22,200	1.1	22,200	1.1	370
Webster	40	2,843,000	15	1,050	35	3,388,520	15	2,436	22	45,080	10	6,820	15	73,720	1.7	49,670	1.3	49,670	1.3	3,000
Winnebago	38	3,850,020	14	146,850	33	1,915,020	14	2,436	22	45,080	10	6,820	80	105,000	1.4	22,200	1.1	22,200	1.1	370
Winnebago	39	1,406,100	12	294,520	40	916,400	20	5,820	27	81,400	10	6,820	60	70,200	1.5	17,110	1.2	17,110	1.2	40,220
Winneshiek	33	2,224,870	15	114,000	32	1,993,800	20	5,820	27	291,350	10	6,820	40	107,200	1.8	71,280	1.5	71,280	1.5	17,150
Woodbury	33	4,740,000	10	367,800	36	681,750	15	2,300	28	64,400	11	8,500	120	172,000	1.5	17,440	1.2	17,440	1.2	14,210
Worth	37	300,500	6	50,100	35	1,040,800	13	1,050	20	115,160	10	6,820	45	87,000	2.0	31,400	2.0	31,400	2.0	25,110
Wright	37	1,370,500	6	84,320	30	1,363,500	13	1,050	23	115,160	10	6,820	45	87,000	2.0	31,400	2.0	31,400	2.0	25,110
Total for state	31	290,050,225	13	12,080,800	31	92,557,900	17	82,530	25	15,380,000	8	755,350	9	12,031,070	1.8	4,430,040	1.8	4,430,040	1.8	1,592,800
Average per acre.	31	290,050,225	13	12,080,800	31	92,557,900	17	82,530	25	15,380,000	8	755,350	9	12,031,070	1.8	4,430,040	1.8	4,430,040	1.8	1,592,800

APPENDIX.

IOWA CLIMATE AND CROPS.

CLIMATIC DATA COMPILED FROM ALL AVAILABLE RECORDS, AND STATISTICS OF THE SOIL PRODUCTS OF THE STATE.

PREFATORY NOTES.

In response to a constantly increasing public demand for climatic data and statistics of farm products, the following pages have been appended to this report. In this age of intensive scientific investigation and far-reaching statistical inquiry the matter herein presented is of vital interest to students of climatology, producers and consumers of foodstuffs, and men of affairs who direct the operations of our complex industrial and commercial system.

Meteorological records have been made at stations of observation well distributed throughout the state, and cover sufficient periods of time to illustrate fairly the general characteristics and permanent conditions of the climate of Iowa, and the statistics of farm crops afford ample proof of the marvelous productivity of its soil. To answer questions being the special purpose of this compilation of data, the tables of climatic means and crop averages and totals have been placed in convenient form for reference and comparison.

In the systematic collection of climatic data the medical department of the United States army took the initiative in the early part of the last century. The surgeons or hospital stewards at all military posts were directed to keep a diary of the weather, and to note everything of importance relating to the climate. And the records made in pursuance of this general order afford all the accurate knowledge we have of the climate of the northwest in the years antedating the general settlement of the country. Observations were made and recorded at Council Bluffs military post in 1820-25; at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), in 1824-35; at Fort Des Moines in 1843-46; at Fort Atkinson in 1844-46; and at Fort Dodge in 1851-53. These somewhat fragmentary records have a special value as evidence of the fact that the climate of this region has been practically permanent for more than three-quarters of the past century.

To the late Prof. Theodore S. Parvin belongs the honor of being the pioneer voluntary meteorological observer of this state. His service in that

line was begun at Muscatine in January, 1839, and continued at that place until 1869. After his removal in the latter year to Iowa City to accept a professorship in the state university, his observations were resumed and continued until 1873, when the service was transferred to Dr. Gustavus Hinrichs, who began the organization of the Iowa weather service. The records made by Professor Parvin, covering a third of a century, were used by him in the preparation of articles on the climate of Iowa, contributed to various scientific publications, rendering valuable service by setting forth the climatic advantages of this then comparatively unknown and sparsely settled region. At Muscatine the observations were continued by the Rev. John Ufford and J. P. Walton, making a consecutive record of more than fifty years, of much public value.

In 1849 the Smithsonian Institution, aided by the general government, established stations of observation in all parts of the Union, wherever amateurs of science could be found to serve as voluntary observers. An issue of instruments was made to observers, and about twenty fairly well equipped stations were established in Iowa. The records of mean temperature and precipitation are to be found in the voluminous reports of that institution. The first attempt to predict the course of general storm movements in the United States was made previously to 1850 by the Smithsonian Institution, which secured telegraphic reports upon temperature, atmospheric pressure and rainfall from a number of stations east of the Missouri river. This was the inception of the system of daily weather forecasting which has become so popular and useful to the public.

Upon the foundation thus prepared by series of observations covering a period of fifty years, the structure of the National Weather Bureau was erected by the general government in 1870. In Iowa five regular and fully equipped stations have been established by the government, as follows: At Davenport in 1872; at Keokuk and Dubuque in 1873; at Des Moines in 1878, and at Sioux City in 1889. The Iowa weather Service was organized in 1874, the special object being to collect climatic data from a much larger number of stations than were provided for by the national service. In 1878 the general assembly made an appropriation to defray a portion of the expense of the state service, and named Dr. Hinrichs as director. In 1890 the service was re-organized and made co-operative with the National Weather Bureau, and its scope was enlarged by providing for the collection and tabulation of statistics of the acreage and yield of staple farm crops in addition to the climatic records. By this system of co-operation it is believed, the state is recipient of a much larger measure of benefits than might be secured by the independent operation of either the national or state service.

Climatology is properly included as a branch of physical geography, correlated to geology; and, therefore, as a fitting prelude to the study of climate and crops, the following paper on "The Physiography of Iowa" has been generously contributed by Prof. Samuel Calvin, chief of the state geological department. In this most excellent paper we have a clear presentation of some of the results of surveys and studies made by the able scientists of the geological corps. The foundations of agricultural empire appear to have been laid deeply and securely in this central valley during the far distant

glacial epoch, when the ponderous ice mills were grinding the primeval rocks, "slowly but exceeding fine," to provide a covering of drift as the bed of the richest deposits of soil found on earth.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY OF IOWA.

BY PROF. SAMUEL CALVIN, STATE GEOLOGIST.

*General Statement.*—It would seem that a very short chapter ought to be sufficient to include all that can be said concerning the physical features of Iowa; for the state is simply an extensive plain—over large areas a very monotonous plain—lying between the great rivers and rising but little above them at any point. The relief is small. The zero point on the river gauge at Keokuk has an elevation above tide of 477 feet; the elevation of Sibley, the highest important railway station in Iowa, is 1,572 feet. It is possible that Ocheyedan mound or some of the morainic prominences in Osceola county rises 100 feet higher than Sibley, but even then there is less than 1,200 feet of difference between the lowest and the highest points in the state. One hundred feet is gained at once by ascending the bluffs at Keokuk and passing on to the upland a short distance northwest of the city, and so there is left but about 1,100 feet as the sum of all the variations in level occurring over the general surface of the whole great state of Iowa. There are stretches, many miles in extent, so monotonously level that differences in altitude are scarcely perceptible.

### TOPOGRAPHY.

*Larger Features.*—Looking at the state as a whole there are a few conspicuous topographic features worthy of special note. On the eastern border the Mississippi flows in a gorge which, at New Albin and Lausing, measured from the summit of the bluffs facing the valley, is 400 feet in depth. From the level of the divides a short distance back in the interior, the depth exceeds 600 feet, an amount equal to more than half the sum of all the variations in altitude encountered in the entire state. The depth of the Mississippi gorge diminishes toward the south. Instead of measuring from 600 to 700 feet between the flood plain and the higher levels as in the northeastern corner of the state, there is a difference in altitude between Dubuque and the upland at Peosta of only 430 feet; between Davenport and Walcott the difference is 190 feet; between Keokuk and New Boston, 140 feet. Furthermore the valley is a curious patchwork of newer and older parts. At New Albin, Clinton and Burlington the valley is old, wide and deeply filled with mud. It is comparatively young at Dubuque, and younger still at Le Claire. Twice at least in the course of recent geological history the great stream has been forced to abandon parts of its old valley and cut several miles of channel relatively new. The narrow, rock-bottom gorge above and below Le Claire is yet unfinished; adjustment of stream to valley is not yet complete.

The valley of the Missouri river is very different from that of the Mississippi. It is bordered by a series of bluffs unique in appearance and more unique in structure, for they have been built up largely of fine dust transported by the winds. The constantly shifting meanders of the stream and the great width of the level alluvial flood plain are among the striking characteristics of this peculiar valley.

Another of the larger topographic features is the great watershed. This is the ill defined ridge which extends in a sinuous course from Dickinson county to Wayne and forms the line of parting between the waters flowing to the Mississippi on the one side and to the Missouri on the other. The watershed is in reality the southward extension of the noted ridge of the Dakotas and southwestern Minnesota, known as the *Coleau des Prairies*. An area somewhat greater than two-thirds of the state lies east of the watershed; less than one-third lies on the west.

In the eastern area there is a comparatively short but rather important ridge which is followed for some distance by the railway passing through Calmar, Ridgeway, Cresco and Bonair. At Bonair the altitude is more than 1,300 feet. On one side the general slope is toward the Upper Iowa and the Mississippi; on the other side the surface inclines strongly toward the southwest, the inclination being continued as far as the Cedar river. The stream last named occupies the bottom of a broad trough which has the Cresco-Calmar ridge for one margin, while Wesley in Kossuth county is situated on the divide which forms the western rim. The eastern side of the trough presents the interesting anomaly of a region drained by streams which flow at an angle of but little less than 90° with the general inclination of the surface. For example, the direction followed by Crane creek and the numerous branches of the Wapsipinicon is toward the southeast, but there is a much greater fall to the mile toward the southwest. The southwesterly slope of the surface is indicated by the following series of altitudes taken along a line nearly at right angles to the present drainage: Arlington, 1,113; Oelwein, 1,049; Fairbank, 1,000; Dunkerton, 945; Dewar, 889; Waterloo, 841. In this direction, across the drainage courses, the average fall is more than seven feet to the mile. Between Oelwein and Waterloo the fall per mile is exactly eight feet. In the direction of the drainage the average slope of the surface is less than four feet to the mile. That the Cedar river flows in the axis of a great trough is farther illustrated by such a series of altitudes as the following, taken along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway: Calmar, 1,263; New Hampton, 1,169; Charles City, at the bottom of the trough, 1,014; Nora Springs, 1,070; Mason City, 1,132; Garner, 1,223; Britt, 1,235; Wesley, 1,258. Clear Lake is omitted from this last series for the reason that it is located in the morainic ridge of the Wisconsin drift and so stands above the general level of the surface sloping toward the Cedar river.

*Minor and More Localized Features.*—On the basis of the effects produced by the great ice sheets of the glacial epoch, the surface of Iowa may be divided into two parts, to be known respectively as the Driftless Area and the Drift-covered Area. So far as size is concerned the driftless area is quite unimportant, for it covers only the small fraction of the state embraced in Allamakee county, and parts of Winneshiek, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. But, small as it is, it presents topographic features in some respects more interesting than all the rest of the state together. As the name implies, this area was not invaded by the ice sheets of any of the stages of the glacial epoch. Its soils are largely residual, for they have resulted directly, in place, from the decay of the local limestones, sandstones and shales. Its topography is a product of erosion acting upon indurated rocks of varying degrees of hardness and varying degrees of elevation above base

level. The driftless area is a land of thin soils, high, rocky precipices, long steep hills and deep rock-cut valleys. It is a picturesque land. The main streams have made valleys that are from 600 to 700 feet in depth, measured from the higher points to the divides. The upper Iowa—or the Oneota as it might better be called—flows between rocky bluffs which in places rise almost sheer to a height of 300 feet above the level of the water, and from their summits the surface, in many long swells and undulations, rise 300 feet higher to the tops of the dividing ridges which are back some miles from the stream. The whole surface of the driftless area has been carved into an elaborate system of branching and re-branching trenches separated by steep-sided ridges. The details of topography resulting from erosion are governed to no small extent by the geological structure of the region. The picturesque escarpments, buttresses, towers and castles which crown the bluffs and give charm to the scenery along the lower courses of the upper Iowa are due to the effects of the weathering on the hard, resistant, dolomitic formation called the Oneota limestone. We owe the impressive scenery above and below Decorah, culminating in those majestic cliffs at Bluffton, to the presence and characteristics of the Trenton limestone. The Galena limestone gives us the splendid castles, towers and other grand scenic effects about Dubuque. For the great Niagara escarpment, probably one of the most striking of the topographic features of the driftless area, we are indebted to another hard dolomite, the Niagara limestone. The Niagara escarpment forms the steep acclivity, looking like a line of bold hills, which curves around Dubuque at a distance of six or seven miles to the west and culminates toward the southwest in the high, promontory-like salient known as Table Mound. The escarpment makes up those conspicuous cliffs seen crowning the long slopes which form the walls of the valley of the little Maquoketa in the vicinity of Graf. It zigzags back and forth to accommodate itself to the rims of numerous small valleys opening to the Mississippi, between Table Mound and Bellevue. North of Dubuque the escarpment forming Niagara expresses itself in the steep slopes of Sherrill's Mound, and in a number of other prominent and symmetrical buttes of circumscription; and across the river, over yonder in Wisconsin, the eastern sky line is broken by another mass of Niagara, the far famed Sinsinewa.

The Maquoketa shales are the most important of the slope making formations coming to the surface in the driftless area. The gently inclined and largely cultivated plain, more or less trenched by erosion, which lies between the summit of the precipitous bluffs of Galena limestone at Dubuque and the foot of the steep Niagara escarpment six or seven miles to the west, is due to the presence of the Maquoketa shales. At some points near Graf the slope due to the Maquoketa is less than a mile in width, and detached blocks of Niagara limestone, loosened by frosts and other agencies from the escarpment above, gradually creep down the inclined surface to be at last precipitated into the stream over a cliff of Galena limestone. At no points are there better illustrations of the effects of structure on topography. Here are two hard limestones separated by shale; two steep escarpments separated by cultivated slopes.

Had it not been for the incursion of glaciers and the distribution of drift, the whole face of Iowa would have resembled the driftless area in many particulars. Thin soils, bare rocks, steep precipices and deep valleys would

have prevailed everywhere. The effect of the successive ice sheets which in turn covered nearly the whole of Iowa, was to tone down and conceal the preglacial, rock-carved topography by spreading over it a deep mantle of drift. The drift-covered area occupies much the larger part of the state. In this region the topography is young as compared with that of the driftless area; it is in no way related to geological structure; its characteristic features are due partly to the manner in which the load of glacial detritus was distributed and deposited by the ice, and partly to the effects of erosion and other modifying influences acting on the mantle of loose materials since the glaciers disappeared. There were, however, not less than five different episodes of ice invasion for Iowa, each of long continuance, and separated one from the other by still longer interglacial periods, from which it follows that among the different sheets of drift consequent on the successive stages of glaciation, there are enormous differences in age. The glaciers of the later stages were not so strong and did not extend so far as those belonging to the earlier part of the glacial epoch. On many accounts it may be regarded as a fortunate circumstance that the geographical position of Iowa was so exactly related to the magnitude and movements of the later ice sheets that not less than three of them successively entered her borders and terminated by melting before advancing over more than a small fraction of her entire area. The terminal margins of these later glaciers have been mapped with a high degree of accuracy, and it turns out, fortunately again, that the particular parts of the state which the invading lobes of the later glaciers occupied, were not twice the same. The drift-covered portion of Iowa presents four well-defined areas, each having at the surface a sheet of drift differing in age and, to some extent, in origin, from the drift of either of the others. In some places, as, for example, south of a line drawn through Des Moines and Iowa City, the drift is very old; in other places, as in the middle northern counties of the state, the drift is very young. The topographic features of the several glacial areas vary with their age. The older drift, which has been long exposed to the action of weathering and drainage waters, has the upper zone profoundly changed, and the whole surface has been carved into an elaborate system of drainage trenches and deep stream valleys. The withdrawal of the latest ice sheet from Iowa is an event so recent that the surface of the younger drift is yet unaltered; it has not been affected in any way; it remains precisely as the waning glaciers left it.

The oldest glacial deposit known in the state does not appear at the surface anywhere. It is effectually covered by the drift of the second ice invasion, and is revealed only through the erosion of stream valleys and the making of artificial excavations. The second glacial invasion and the resulting sheet of till have come to be known in geological literature as the Kansan. The Kansan ice, flowing in this region from the northwest, covered the whole of Iowa except the small fraction belonging to the driftless area; it extended southward half way across Missouri; it spread westward into Nebraska and Kansas; eastward it joined other glaciers which radiated from centers of accumulation into Labrador, and so formed a continuous sea of ice reaching from central Nebraska to the Atlantic ocean. Outside of the comparatively small areas occupied by the younger sheets of till, the Kansan drift gives character to the surface of Iowa. The topography of the Kansan

has been developed by erosion of the drift mantle. Valleys have been cut in the loose glacial clays to depths ranging from eighty to two hundred feet. The great age of the Kansan valleys is further indicated by the fact that they are broadly U-shaped, and their sloping sides are trenched by numerous lateral channels which branch and re-branch repeatedly until traced to their origin in a multitude of minute twigs up on the divides. The whole surface has been carved and shaped by flowing water and developed into an intricate system of rounded hills and ridges separated by steep-sided ravines. (Pl. I, Fig. 1.) Every foot of the surface is thoroughly drained. While the Kansan areas everywhere present the same fundamental type of topography, the erosional features are probably most strikingly developed in the counties drained by the forks of the Grand, Nodaway, Nishnabotna and other rivers of southwestern Iowa.

It is a wholly different type of topography from that noted above, that is seen between Wilton and Walcott, around Morning Sun and Mediapolis, between West Burlington and New London. These points all lie in an area of drift which rests upon and overlaps the weathered and eroded surface of the Kansan. An ice sheet having its origin in the Laurentian highlands south of Hudson Bay, flowed outward until it crossed Illinois and pushed over for a short distance into Iowa. This was the Illinoian stage of glaciation, and the detritus left on the surface when the ice melted is the Illinoian drift. The Illinoian drift is more or less trenched around its edges; near the larger river valleys, as between Walcott and Davenport, it has been carved by erosion so as to develop young, narrow and steeply graded ravines. But over the greater part of its area the surface is unchanged; the topographic features are due, not to the carving effect of drainage waters, but to the leveling and moulding influences of glacier ice. The drift of this small area in southeastern Iowa is young as compared with the Kansan.

The flow of the Illinoian ice across the Mississippi river into Iowa is responsible for another interesting bit of topography. Nichols is located in the midst of a level undrained area, the bed of an extinct lake. The Illinoian ice choked up the channel of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Wapsipinicon to the mouth of the Des Moines, and the waters of the great stream were diverted around the glacier front. Southward from West Liberty and Atalissa there was a low, wide basin which was hemmed in on one side by the high bluffs seen a mile or two west of Nichols, and on the other side by the thick margin of the Illinoian ice. The waters were ponded in this basin and formed an extensive glacial lake in which sediments composed of mud, sand and gravel accumulated. When the ice melted and the Mississippi returned nearly to its old course, the lake was drained, but the level floor of sedimentary deposits remains to bear testimony to former conditions. Lake Calvin, the name given to this ancient body of water, has been mapped and described by Udden; the level floor of the old Illinoian glacial basin attracts the attention of all observant travelers between West Liberty and Columbus Junction.

Embracing Buchanan, Black Hawk, Bremer, Chickasaw, Mitchell and a number of the other counties in northeastern Iowa, is an area of what is known to geologists as the Iowan drift. The evidences of newness, of youth, are much more strongly marked in the Iowan than in the Illinoian drift. There has been no alteration of the till and practically no erosion of

the surface anywhere since the Iowan glaciers retreated from the state. It is true that, in places, the surface is more or less undulating and irregular, but such inequalities as do exist were brought about by the erratic and disorderly way in which the transported materials were distributed at the time the ice disappeared. Prior to the general occupation of the region by the white man, there were extensive undrained sloughs covering a large percentage of the entire area. The rivers of the Iowan region illustrate in an ideal way the characteristics of young streams. They have cut no valleys; they simply flow in narrow, shallow trenches at the level of the drift plain. The minor drainage courses are very largely broad sags in which there is not, as yet, even the beginning of a definite stream channel. Cultivation and artificial drainage have wrought greater changes in the surface, in the last score or two of years, than had been accomplished in all the preceding centuries since the Iowan stage came to a close. Large granite boulders ranging up to thirty, forty, or even fifty feet in diameter, are characteristic features of the Iowan area. The outer margin of the Iowan plain is usually quite sharply defined by a thickened ridge of the fine silt-like clay called loess. (Pl. I, Fig. 2.) From the summit of such a marginal ridge the observer looks outward upon the billowy and deeply eroded surface of the older Kansan (Pl. I, Fig. 1); in the other direction the young, uneroded Iowan plain extends away to the horizon, as level as the surface of the sea. (Pl. I, Fig. 3.)

Younger than the Iowan is the Wisconsin drift, which, so far as our own state is concerned, covers an area nearly triangular in shape. The base of the triangle, where the comparatively narrow ice lobe crossed from Minnesota to Iowa, extends from Worth county to Osceola; the apex is at Des Moines. Through the western part of Worth, Cerro Gordo, Franklin and Hardin counties the edge of the Wisconsin drift overlaps the Iowan; the apex of the Wisconsin lobe rests at Des Moines on the older Kansan. The Wisconsin area is in general a level ill-drained plain. The traveler may go for scores of miles without seeing a definite drainage trench so much as a foot in width or depth. Saucer-shaped depressions or "kettle holes," varying from a rod or two, to an eighth or a quarter of a mile in diameter, are common features of the Wisconsin plain.

The Wisconsin, more than any of its predecessors, was a moraine forming ice sheet. Part of the transported materials was piled up around the margin of the lobe in a bewildering series of disorderly hills or knobs, varying from eighty to one hundred and fifty feet in height. A well characterized belt of lawlessly heaped up morainic knobs six to ten miles wide, extends from the north line of Worth county to the south line of Cerro Gordo, from which point southward the knobby character of the Wisconsin margin becomes less pronounced. Pilot Knob, near the northeastern corner of Hancock, is the most noted and the most prominent of these great morainic heaps of drift. The marginal moraine is well developed at many points along the western edge of the Wisconsin lobe. It forms a belt of more or less prominent hillocks and knobs passing through Osceola, Clay, Buena Vista, Sac and Carroll counties. As on the eastern margin, the morainic characters gradually fade out toward the south. While the Wisconsin ice lobe was slowly melting and disappearing from the state, the retreating margin halted at intervals for periods long enough to pile up con-



FIG. 1

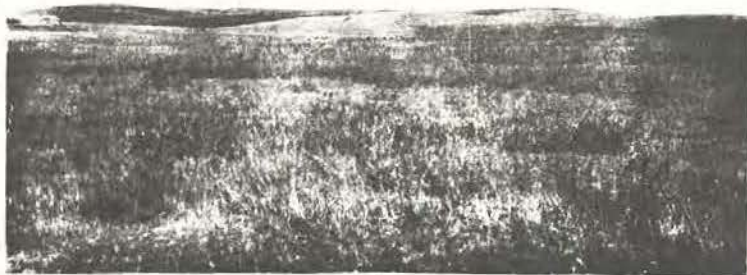


FIG. 2



FIG. 3.

spicuous recessional moraines; and so areas of knobby drift of considerable extent are distributed in the Wisconsin area at varying distances from the outermost margin. Recessional moraines are especially well developed in Palo Alto, Emmet and Dickinson counties.

Intimately related to the subject of Wisconsin moraines are the many charming lakes of Iowa. There are no lakes worthy of note in the Kansan, Illinoian or Iowan areas. All our lakes are of Wisconsin age, and most of them occupy basins in the irregularly piled morainic ridges. Indeed it was the very lawlessness accompanying the deposition of the morainic materials that left the enclosed basins in which imprisoned waters might accumulate. Clear Lake lies in such a basin in the eastern moraine, surrounded by prominent constructional hills and knobs. Spirit Lake, the Okoboji and a number of beautiful but less important sheets of water in the same part of the state, are all located in an extensive morainic belt belonging to the recessional series. The beauty and charm of all these delightful bodies of water are greatly enhanced by the eccentricities of distribution, and the ever varying curves and slopes and outlines, of the surrounding morainic knobs.

Among the interesting, though rather inconspicuous topographic features of the lake region are the walls, embankments and causeways which coincide in position and direction with lake margins, and often present the deceptive appearance of railway grades or other artificial structures. So common are these that they may be expected to occur somewhere, in some form, along the margin of every considerable sheet of water in northern Iowa. The conspicuous ridge of sand, gravel and boulders lying along the lake shore in front of the Assembly grounds at Clear lake, must be familiar to every visitor. When this marginal feature of our northern lakes assumes the form of a rude wall of cobbles and boulders, it seems to be capable of taking a stronger hold on popular attention and popular imagination. Hence it is that our Walled Lakes have long been famous, descriptions of them occupying column after column in newspaper and magazine, while other lakes bordered by embankments of plain sand and clay, though equally as interesting and instructive, equally as worthy of investigation and comment, have suffered the neglect and inattention that usually falls to modest, unobtrusive merit.

These marginal ridges and walls, along the shores of northern lakes with shallow basins, have been heaped up by the expansion of ice in winter. In our severe climate, particularly if the snowfall be not great, quite an extent of shoal water near the shore freezes to the bottom. Indeed the effects of freezing go deeper than the water, and bottom sands and clays and boulders become a part of the frozen sheet. The alternations of temperature, such as take place between colder and warmer days or between noon and midnight, affect the volume of the ice in such wise that from day to day it expands and is thrust shoreward with tremendous energy. The resistance is least on the low, gradually sloping shores, and here the movements are most pronounced. The marginal ice, with all the materials frozen in its lower surface, is shoved up on the slope, and stones and earth are left as a contribution to the growing ridge or wall when melting takes place in the following spring. The process has been going on for centuries, and where the conditions have been most favorable, the results are somewhat surprising.

The curious peaks and knobs of the wind-drift topography, developed on the bluffs facing the Missouri river, need only be mentioned. There is here a perpetual contest between erosion and construction, which has resulted in many erratic forms. This type of land surface is best seen in Iowa in a narrow belt extending from Sioux City to Hamburg.

#### DRAINAGE.

The rivers of Iowa fall naturally into two systems—the Mississippi system and the Missouri system. The headwaters of the two systems are separated by the great divide. The Upper Iowa, or Onocota, has a more than usually distinct drainage basin, for in its upper courses it is separated from the other rivers of the eastern slope by the Cresco-Calmar ridge. Looking at the rivers of the state as a whole, there are only a few points deserving special mention. The streams and stream valleys of the driftless area are unique. They are comparatively old. The waters began working on their present channels before the beginning of the earliest glacial stage. The valleys, in places ten or fifteen miles in width from crest to crest of the divides, have been cut to depths of 500, 600, or even 700 feet. Near their mouths the process of down-cutting, or corrasion, has brought the streams to base level, and the walls of the valleys have receded so as to give broad alluvial flood plains covered with what is probably the most productive soil in this great fertile state. In the upper courses of the streams of the driftless area, and in all the smaller tributaries, the gradients of the valleys are steeper, flood plains are absent, adjustments are not yet perfect. In some portions of this area the minor drainage is largely underground, a fact well demonstrated by the numerous springs which pour out copious volumes of water along the hill-sides and the steep river bluffs. In the area of the Kansan drift, water-cut channels have been developed everywhere, and practically every foot of the surface is thoroughly drained. None of the basins and sags which must have been present in the original surface of the Kansan drift have been left undivided. The whole area of this drift sheet, where not concealed by younger deposits, is characterized by a miniature type of mature erosional topography; but surface drainage has worked to best effect on the shorter and steeper slope west of the great divide. Here the river valleys are deeper and wider, and the numerously branched lateral channels have cut back and become deeply entrenched in the higher plateaus. The rivers of the Iowan area have done but little work since they began to flow in their present courses. Lateral drainage is not well developed; there are large areas in which the surface remains just as it was left by the glaciers; not a little of this surface is yet without effective means for getting rid of the surplus storm waters. On the east slope of the great Cedar valley trough the several streams drain areas which are remarkably narrow in proportion to their length. Apart from the branches of the Des Moines river, there are no important streams in the area of the young Wisconsin drift. Over the greater part of the Wisconsin plain even the rudiments and beginnings of effective drainage have not yet been established.

The physical features of Iowa are conspicuously lacking in the rugged and impressive types which characterize many of the states. The relief forms are relatively tame. The scale on which they are designed is an exceedingly modest one. What is lost in the matter of bold and massive

grandeur, however, is more than compensated for in the quiet charm of our rock-walled river valleys and other erosion forms of the driftless area; in the beauty of our clear crystal lakes nestling among morainic hills; in the hope and joy inspired by fertile plains loaded with bounteous harvests and stretching on in endless vistas to the far horizon; in all the evidences of peace, comfort, intelligence, wealth and prosperity which everywhere abound within our borders. The uniformity of the surface of our state, and the physical agencies which produced this uniformity, are to be reckoned among the fundamental causes of Iowa's marvelous success, a success which states of more rugged topographic forms could not possibly attain. But a full discussion of the causes of the physical features of Iowa, and their consequences in connection with the progress and development of her people, while making an interesting chapter, would make one too long for our present purpose.

#### IOWA CLIMATE AND CROPS.

Iowa easily holds the foremost place among agricultural states. Statistics of its soil products and live stock industry justify this claim, and a careful study of climatic records and vast resources of soil fertility will reveal the cause of its primacy in agriculture. Its location within the greatest corn-producing area in this country or the world is especially favorable. In fact, it may be claimed without exaggeration that Iowa constitutes the most productive portion of the far-famed corn belt of America; the statistical records of the past thirteen years will sustain it. The distinctive feature of this state is the fact that about 95 per cent of its area may be made to produce something of value. And fully 90 per cent of its surface is exceedingly rich in the elements of plant growth. In a paper entitled "What Glaciers have done for Iowa," Professor Calvin wrote as follows concerning the value of its soils:

The soils of Iowa have a value equal to all the gold and silver mines of the world combined. In fact it is difficult to find sources of wealth with which our soils may properly be compared. And for all this rich heritage of soils we are indebted to great rivers of ice that overflowed Iowa from the north and northwest. The glaciers in their long journey ground up the rocks over which they moved and mingled the fresh rock flour, derived from granites and other crystalline rocks of British America and northern Minnesota with pulverized limestones and shales of more southern regions, and used these rich materials in covering up the bald rocks and leveling the irregular surface of preglacial Iowa. The materials are, in places, hundreds of feet in depth. They are not oxidized or leached, but retain the carbonates and other soluble constituents that contribute so largely to the growth of plants. The physical condition of the materials is ideal, rendering the soil porous, facilitating the distribution of moisture, and offering unmatched opportunities for the employment of improved machinery in all the processes connected with cultivation.

In their appointed time those ancient glaciers wrought well in preparing the material and overspreading the rocky valley with drift. That formative period in earth-building was succeeded by more genial climatic conditions, with alternations of wet and dry seasons like those of recent years, with fervent heat of summer and intense cold of winter, producing growth and decay of vegetation for unnumbered thousands of centuries, and transform-

ing the surface of the drift deposits into a mantle of humus as rich in the elements of plant growth as the famed valley of the Nile. There is no continent on earth that contains so large an area of exceedingly fertile lands as we have in the great corn belt of America.

#### CLIMATE THE CHIEF FACTOR.

In crop production the prime factors are fertility of soil and a congenial climate; and climate is the chief factor. There are millions of acres in this country, now comparatively worthless though containing abundant supplies of fertility, the one thing lacking being a favorable climate. Nothing can fully compensate for the lack of ample moisture in the growing season, as only a small part of any arid region may be made productive by irrigation. And prevalent low temperature, or frequent occurrence of frosts in the crop growing season, will render nugatory the most fertile soil and abundant rainfall. The true tests of climatic excellence are found in the tables of mean temperature and precipitation, and the average number of days between killing frosts in the crop season. Iowa has attained its present unrivaled position as an agricultural state by its heritage of vast wealth of soil and its generally favorable climate. In attestation of that claim the appended tables of annual crop yield may be cited. There has been nothing near a total failure of the staple farm crops in the worst season experienced since its settlement by civilized people. There have been lean and fat years, but the products of the leanest season would be fatness to the people of less favored regions. This is the result of the fine texture and great depth of soil, whereby it is able to endure the greatest extremes in form of wet or dry seasons.

#### GENERAL CLIMATIC FEATURES.

Situated near the geographical center of the United States, too far inland to receive the equalizing thermal effects of winds blowing directly from the oceans, the climate of Iowa is strictly continental in type. This implies a very wide range in temperature, winters of considerable severity, summers of almost tropical heat, and a large percentage of sunshine as compared with insular regions. As there are no mountain ranges, nor considerable differences in the altitude of the several sections, the climate of the state is quite homogenous, with only such variations of temperature and rainfall as result from latitude and location with reference to the pathway of the cyclones which traverse the continent. Despite its remoteness from the oceans, the seasonal constants of temperature, humidity and precipitation afford a guaranty of ample production in the future as in the past. In fact, it is the best watered and most productive mid-continent region known on earth. Its worst droughts and seasons of floods have never been famine breeders.

Climate is the product of certain elements and properties of the atmosphere, and physical features of the earth's surface. The sun's energy produces in the air and earth the threefold forms of force termed light, heat and electricity, and causes the varied phenomena of evaporation and precipitation. The climate of this section differs from that of other midland regions because of material differences in the topographic features of the western continent. The great mountain ranges that gridiron the western third of the continent, stretching from the Arctic Sea to the isthmus and enclosing numerous valleys of the semi-arid or desert type, effectually cutting off the

rain-bearing winds that blow inland from the Pacific Ocean; as a result the eastern slope of the Rockies receives a scant and irregular supply of rainfall, and the Mississippi valley practically receives no moisture from that source. The western and northwestern winds in this section are cool and dry, while the southerly and easterly winds are warm and moist, affording generally an ample supply of rainfall. If the great mountain ranges had been stretched diagonally across this continent, cutting off this region from the rain-bearing wind currents from the Gulf, this section would be in reality the great American desert, instead of the richest domain of Ceres.

It appears, then, that the essential features of the climate of this region are determined by the size and general topography of the continental area at the westward, the height and location of the mountain ranges, the direction of the prevailing winds, and the general movement of the "highs" and "lows" that cross the valley.

#### PRECIPITATION.

Nearly the entire amount of moisture precipitated over Iowa and contiguous portions of the Mississippi valley comes directly or indirectly from the Gulf of Mexico. The mechanics of this irrigation process may be understood quite readily. By cyclonic force, or the powerful suction of low area storms of a rotary character, the warm, moist winds from the south are drawn up into the valley, and by dynamic cooling are made to deposit a goodly portion of their burden of moisture. It may be said, therefore, that this valley is watered by cyclones, which in their mechanical action and effect may be termed vast rotary pumps, and condensers of atmospheric vapors. This great central depression, which may be called the "trough of the continent," extending from the Gulf to the Arctic Sea, gives an unobstructed pathway for the warm and moist south winds and the cool waves from the north, which here commingle in the atmospheric eddies, and refresh the earth with copious showers.

The heaviest annual precipitation is deposited in the region near the Gulf, and there the bulk of it comes in the fall, winter and early spring, frequently in excessive downpours. In considerable portions of the Gulf region the mean annual rainfall is double the average in Iowa, and as a result commercial fertilizers are in demand to restore some measure of the loss of fertility caused by the washing and leaching process. This state is more fortunately located, in the region of the golden mean between the extremes of heavy precipitation at the south and east, and general deficiency at the west and northwest. In other words, the people of Iowa suffer less damage from excessive rains than their neighbors at the east and south, and very much less harm from drouth than their neighbors in the western and northwestern part of the interior valley.

At an early day in various historic and scientific publications this state was credited with a mean annual precipitation of 40 to 47 inches. This high average was obtained from insufficient climatic data, collected at a few stations in the extreme east and southeast parts of the state, where the yearly average is somewhat greater than in the west and northwest districts. Since that early period stations have been established in all parts of the state, and from the mass of observations obtained the true mean is found to be 31.40 inches. During the past thirteen years, the voluminous records



collected by the Iowa Weather and Crop Service show the state average to have been 31.07 inches.

Prof. Lorin Blodgett's hyetal chart of the continent, published in 1855, placed Iowa in the belt having a range of 25 to 40 inches, the southeastern counties showing a mean of about 40 inches, the central belt from southwest to northeast, 30 inches, and the northwestern fifth of the state, about 25 inches. The more recent observations do not show so great difference in the yearly rainfall of these sections. A bulletin issued by the Weather Bureau in 1897 contained a rain chart in which Iowa was placed in the belt having an average of 30 to 40 inches, except an area of a few thousand square miles in the belt ranging from 20 to 30 inches. Rainfall tables in the following pages show that no single station having a record for more than ten years has an average as high as 40 inches, and no station for a like period has an average below 23 inches per year.

#### RAINFALL DATA BY DISTRICTS.

For convenience of reference and comparison, the state is divided into three belts, or sections, on lines running east to west, each section three counties in width. These sections may be subdivided into three districts, following county lines, giving us nine districts, designated as follows: Northeast district, seven counties; North Central district, fourteen counties; Northwest district, nine counties; West Central district, nine counties; Central district, fifteen counties; East Central district, fourteen counties; Southeast district, ten counties; South Central district, thirteen counties; Southwest district, nine counties. The tables show the following yearly averages by districts: Northeast, 32.25 inches; North Central, 29.40 inches; Northwest, 28.16 inches; West Central, 29.36 inches; Central, 31.66 inches; East Central, 32.61 inches; Southeast, 33.65 inches; South Central, 32.53 inches; Southwest, 32.60 inches. It will be seen that the Southeast district has a yearly average of 5.49 inches more than the Northwest district, and only 1.05 inches more than the Southwest district.

The annual average rainfall of the three eastern or Mississippi river districts is 32.50 inches; three Missouri valley districts, 30.04 inches—a difference of 2.46 inches between the eastern and western slopes of the state. The central belt on north and south line has an average of 31.51 inches, or very nearly the state average. On the east and west line of division the averages are as follows: Northern section, 29.93 inches; central section, 31.21 inches; southern section, 32.92 inches. These figures show a quite regular gradient of decrease in yearly amount from south to north, as well as from east to west.

#### RAINFALL IN THE CROP SEASON.

From an agricultural point of view the most important feature of the climate of Iowa is that its maximum of rainfall comes in the crop season, April to September, inclusive. The average winter precipitation is 3.30 inches, or 10 per cent of the yearly amount; spring, 8.85 inches, 28 per cent; summer, 12.15 inches, 39 per cent; autumn, 7.10 inches, 23 per cent. In the six crop months the average rainfall is 22.48 inches, or 71 per cent of the annual total. And in the four most critical crop months, May 1st to September 1st, the average for the state is 16.29 inches, or 51 per cent. It will be seen from these figures that the bulk of precipitation is distributed

through the months when it is needed for irrigation, while in the balance of the year it is relatively dry. This feature of the climate is more in evidence in the western districts than in the balance of the state. By districts the percentages of the rainfall in the six crop months are as follows: Northeast district, 70 per cent; North Central district, 74 per cent; Northwest district, 77 per cent; West Central district, 74 per cent; Central district, 72 per cent; East Central district, 68 per cent; Southwest district, 66 per cent; South Central district, 70 per cent; Southwest district, 73 per cent. The Missouri valley receives the least amount, but gets a greater percentage in the crop season. In other words, the fall and winter precipitation is much lighter in the west than in the east. So there is in this state a wet and dry season, about as well defined as in some of the tropical countries.

Professor Blodgett, in his American Climatology, referring to this feature in this climate, said: "For the whole period of the warm months the quantity of rain distributed over the Mississippi valley is very great, and there is no great area so far in the interior which presents a similar result. The quantities are absolutely as well as relatively large, and they considerably exceed those of the plains of the Atlantic coast in the same latitude."

#### VARIATION OF RAINFALL.

Meteorological records in all parts of the United States show marked variation in the seasonal rainfall, and a perpetual succession of wet and dry periods, though the general averages are steadily maintained through long periods. There are some faint suggestions of periodicity in the occurrence of wet and dry seasons, but the complex problems relating to the variability of the weather have not been solved. All long-time tables of monthly and annual precipitation show that the distribution is exceedingly erratic, though the totals for the continents and hemispheres may be about the same from year to year. During the past thirteen years the lowest yearly average for this state was 21.91 inches in 1894, and the largest amount was 43.82 inches in 1902. At single stations the range in total rainfall is much greater than for the state at large. It has occurred quite frequently that considerable portions of the state suffered from excess of moisture, while other districts were complaining of drought.

In 1894 the state average for the four critical crop months (May–August) was only 6.75 inches, or a monthly average of 1.68 inches. In 1902 the total for that period was 27.80 inches, or 6.95 inches per month. And yet portions of the state received about the normal amount of rainfall. Evaporation and precipitation are constants, but we have no means of determining in advance where the vapor will be precipitated, for that is subject to vicissitudes in the ebb and flow of the great atmospheric currents of the continent.

Since the early settlement of this section the records show that quite severe midsummer droughts have occurred at irregular intervals, averaging from one to three in each decade. The normal amount for the four critical months is 16.21 inches. During the past thirteen years this was exceeded seven times, and the average fell below the normal six times. There has been, in fact, a greater liability toward excess than deficiency in the crop months, and more real damage to crops in this state has been caused by excess in the season of planting and growth than by the reverse.

In this connection the fact may be noted, especially in seasonal rainfall, that there is a tendency in nature which causes one extreme to be followed

by another; and this oscillation from dry to wet, or vice versa, may occur quickly, or it may run through two, three or four years. In the biennial period of 1901-1902 there was a very rapid swing of the pendulum from excessive heat and drought to the opposite extreme of cold and wet weather. And in respect to quality and commercial value the soil output of 1901 was much better than that of 1902. Generally, it may be said, the predominant influence in this valley in midsummer is much stronger toward prolongation of wet weather periods than the dry weather type. A considerable portion of the summer rainfall comes in form of local showers, which irrigate narrow belts and short distances; and it not infrequently happens that a portion of a single county may be well watered, while other parts are greatly in need of moisture.

Though subject to very considerable fluctuations in the amount of rainfall in the crop season, there is a measure of compensation in the deep, rich and porous soil of this state, which has produced fairly good crops in the driest or wettest seasons. In the worst season ever experienced in this portion of the great valley there has been no near approach to a famine. The most severe drought within the past fifty years occurred in 1894, and yet this state produced in that year 256,000,000 bushels of cereals, and sufficient other soil products to swell the total value to over \$121,000,000. The superior quality of Iowa soil was noted by the late Prof. T. S. Parvin, who in a contribution to the *American Journal of Science*, Vol. XIII, said: "In 1854 occurred the great drought in this and the western states generally; but owing to the porous nature of our soil the crops with us turned out much better than in the states east of the Mississippi. In 1856 the season was also very dry, the total quantity of rain in the summer months being only 6.78 inches, or 10.20 below the summer mean. The crops were, notwithstanding, more than an average yield, both of corn and small grain; and the three or four dry seasons we have had abundantly prove that the soil and climate of Iowa are unsurpassed on the continent for farming purposes."

#### TEMPERATURE.

On the climatological map published by the United States Weather Bureau, Iowa is situated in the isothermal belt wherein the mean annual temperature ranges from 45° to 50°. The lines inclosing this belt run nearly parallel from the Missouri valley to the Atlantic coast, and embrace a large part of the territory between 41° and 44° north latitude. The mean annual temperature of this state is 47.5°. By sections the mean temperatures are as follows: Northern section, 45.7°; central section, 47.3°; southern section, 50°. The highest yearly mean at any station is 51.7°, as shown by records of the Weather Bureau station at Keokuk; the lowest is 43.2°, according to records of voluntary stations at Osage and Cresco. From the south line of the state to the Minnesota boundary the temperature gradient is quite uniform, making due allowance for differences in altitude of stations.

In this part of the Mississippi valley the summers are warmer and the winters colder than on the same parallels near the Atlantic coast. In July the 75° isotherm passes through the southern half of Iowa, dips southeastward below Cincinnati, passing between Baltimore and Philadelphia. The mean maximum of the state for July is 85°, and the midsummer temperature is about as high as that of Virginia and North Carolina. In January

the larger part of Iowa is within the isothermal belt 15° to 20°. These lines run northwestward through Wisconsin, northern Michigan, Ontario, northern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. The midwinter temperature corresponds to that of the vicinity of Montreal, while the summers are as warm as in Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va. The winters, however, are shorter than in the same latitude in the Atlantic states. The transition from winter to summer is usually quite rapid, the average increase in temperature in April being more than half a degree daily. The daily mean of April is 17° higher than that of March, and May averages 11° per day higher than April. The season of seeding and planting is 8 to 12 days earlier than in the eastern states. The autumns are usually drier and warmer in Iowa than in the coastal regions on the same parallels. The average duration of summer temperature, the daily means ranging from 65° to 75°, is about four months. The average duration of winter, or the period having a mean below 30°, is about three and a half months.

The highest temperature registered in Iowa by a standard thermometer was 113°, at Sigourney in July, 1901. The lowest temperature recorded was 43° below zero, at Cresco, in January, 1888. These records indicate the remarkable range of 156° from minimum to maximum temperature. These extremes of heat and cold are rendered more endurable to man and beast by the prevalent dryness of the air at the time of their occurrence. In the humid air of insular regions such extremes would be intolerable. In this connection it may be stated that both heat and cold are important factors in the production of the great crops for which this section is noted. The myriad plowshares of the frost penetrate the earth to great depths, pulverizing the clods and preparing the soil to respond to the quickening influence of the gentle rains of spring and the almost tropical heat of summer. This is not an ideal climate for invalids, who need equable temperature, but no country is better adapted to develop hardy, stalwart and brainy people than this valley, where the rigors of winter incite men to a strenuous life. Some adverse conditions seem to be necessary to develop hardiness and vigor in plants, animals and mankind. The best types of all races have been reared about midway between the tropics and the Arctic zones.

The following table shows the monthly and annual mean temperatures for the state, for the thirteen-year period, 1890 to 1902, inclusive. This is followed by a table showing the averages by districts and sections, and also for the state at large, for all the years of record. A slight difference will be noted in the state averages for the thirteen-year period, as compared with the means shown in the latter table:

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR THE STATE—1890-1902. (DEGREES.)

Table with columns for Year, Month (Jan-Dec), Annual, Winter, Spring, Summer, Autumn. Rows for years 1890-1902 and a Means row.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURES BY DISTRICTS AND SECTIONS.

Table with columns for Districts, Month (Jan-Dec), Annual. Rows for various districts and sections, and State averages.

LATE AND EARLY KILLING FROSTS.

In common with other portions of this country, this state is subject in the crop growing season to occasional depression of temperature down to the frost line. On the average, however, there is immunity from killing frosts for a period of about 170 days. The records of the United States Weather Bureau stations, covering a period of about thirty years, show that the average date of the latest killing frost in the spring has been April 20th, and the earliest in autumn, October 9th. In every season there have been light frosts at later and earlier dates, causing no appreciable damage to vegetation, but extensive injury to staple crops by heavy frost has occurred at very infrequent intervals within the past thirty years. In 1870 Prof. T. S. Parvin wrote as follows: "It has happened but once or twice in the last thirty years that the frost has, over a great extent, seriously injured the corn crop. When the spring is late, the fall is either quite hot or lengthened so as to afford time for the crop to mature." The records covering the period since 1870 confirm this statement. The following tables show the dates on which the latest and earliest frosts have occurred at the United States Weather Bureau stations since their establishment:

DES MOINES FROST DATA

Table with columns for Year, Latest Killing Frost in Spring (Month, Day), Earliest Killing Frost in Autumn (Month, Day), Days between killing frosts. Rows for years 1878-1902 and an Average row.

DAVENPORT FROST DATA.

Table with columns for Year, Latest Killing Frost in Spring (Month, Day), Earliest Killing Frost in Autumn (Month, Day), Days between frosts. Rows for years 1872-1902 and an Average row.

DUBUQUE FROST DATA.

YEAR.	LATEST KILLING FROST IN SPRING.		EARLIEST KILLING FROST IN AUTUMN.	
	MONTH.	Day. Temperature date of frost.	MONTH.	Day. Temperature date of frost.
1873	April	15 32	October	20 29
1874	April	17 32	October	18 29
1875	May	1 32	October	17 29
1876	May	1 32	October	15 29
1877	May	1 31	October	30 31
1878	March	18 32	October	32 30
1879	April	5 24	October	14 27
1880	April	15 32	October	17 30
1881	April	1 30	November	5 32
1882	May	21 31	October	19 30
1883	May	21 32	October	1 31
1884	April	21 32	October	23 28
1885	May	11 26	October	6 28
1886	April	8 32	October	29 29
1887	April	16 32	October	12 32
1888	May	13 30	September	22 32
1889	April	6 26	September	31 31
1890	May	6 30	September	19 32
1891	April	12 32	October	16 32
1892	April	15 32	October	23 32
1893	April	23 30	September	23 32
1894	April	8 32	October	22 32
1895	May	14 30	October	9 32
1896	April	8 32	October	18 32
1897	April	20 27	October	17 32
1898	April	16 32	October	15 32
1899	April	9 32	September	29 32
1900	April	9 28	November	4 31
1901	April	21 30	October	4 31
1902	April	15 32	October	14 30
Average	April	19	October	12

KEOKUK FROST DATA.

YEAR.	LATEST KILLING FROST IN SPRING.		EARLIEST KILLING FROST IN AUTUMN.		Number days between frosts.
	MONTH.	Day.	MONTH.	Day.	
1873			October	6	190
1874	April	23	October	31	229
1875	March	22	September	18	187
1876	April	22	October	15	215
1877	April	4	November	19	328
1878	March	17	October	24	130
1879	April	13	October	4	159
1880	April	16	October	24	100
1881	April	32	November	13	238
1882	March	24	October	15	172
1883	April	8	October	23	167
1884	April	8	October	6	166
1885	April	6	October	1	177
1886	April	5	September	28	206
1887	April	20	September	27	190
1888	April	6	September	27	214
1889	April	6	September	15	391
1890	April	10	October	19	20
1891	April	7	October	23	199
1892	April	6	October	23	174
1893	April	23	October	9	179
1894	April	12	October	9	160
1895	April	14	September	30	192
1896	April	4	October	29	192
1897	April	19	October	14	190
1898	April	6	October	29	190
1899	April	16	September	29	195

KEOKUK FROST DATA—CONTINUED.

YEAR.	LATEST KILLING FROST IN SPRING.		EARLIEST KILLING FROST IN AUTUMN.		Number days between frosts.
	MONTH.	Day.	MONTH.	Day.	
1900	April	13	November	3	208
1901	April	18	November	8	209
1902	April	8	October	14	188
Average	April		October	15	190

SIoux CITY FROST DATA.

1880		September	17	
1881	May	September	13	129
1882	April	October	6	182
1883	May	October	8	154
1884	May	September	25	145
1885	May	September	23	134
1886	May	September	27	129
1887	April	September	19	153
1888	April	September	17	141
1889	April	October	6	163
1890	May	September	20	139
1891	May	September	17	136
1892	April	September	17	150
1893	April	September	13	143
Averages	May	September	21	145

SUNSHINE AND CLOUDINESS.

Iowa enjoys the advantage of a good average amount of sunshine. The mean for the year is 50 to 60 per cent, and this average is maintained in midwinter as well as in midsummer. A distinctive feature of the climate as compared with the eastern states is the large percentage of clear skies in the winter season. The coldest periods in winter are generally cloudless, as a result of the low percentage of humidity during prevalence of north and west winds. For the year the average for the state is as follows: 156 clear, 107 partly cloudy, and 102 cloudy days. The following table shows the yearly averages for the state from 1892 to 1902, inclusive. It will be seen that in the hot and dry years, 1894 and 1901, the number of clear days much exceeded the normal:

YEAR	No. of clear days.	No. of partly cloudy days.	No. of cloudy days.
1892	146	102	117
1893	93	108	104
1894	184	109	72
1895	169	118	88
1896	145	115	105
1897	158	105	102
1898	100	103	100
1899	100	116	89
1900	172	101	92
1901	178	103	84
1902	145	119	111
Average	156	107	102

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

Cyclones of the transcontinental type, which move in rapid succession across this central valley and irrigate the larger part of the continent, are

moderate in force in comparison with the tropical cyclones or hurricanes that occasionally devastate portions of the Gulf and Atlantic coast. The most severe storms that visit this region are of the minor or local class of disturbances, and their destructive effects are usually limited to narrow tracks and small areas. The earth is watered and made fruitful by the expenditure of tremendous energy in the operation of nature's rain making machinery, and the most destructive storms are incidental ills resulting from conditions which promote the general good. Hailstorms, windsqualls, thunderstorms and tornadoes are exceptional products of the benign elements of heat and moisture which have made this valley a paradise of abundance. There are regions of wide extent, which enjoy well nigh perfect immunity from these severe storms, but they are mostly deserts or arid sections which must be irrigated to yield even a scanty support to their inhabitants.

In Iowa the heaviest damage to crops has been caused by hail, and lightning is the element that causes greatest destruction of human life, farm animals and buildings. Wind squalls have wrought considerable destruction to farm buildings, windmills and frail structures in exposed localities. Tornadoes have caused more general alarm among people at home and abroad, but in reality they have been relatively infrequent, and have caused less real damage than has resulted from ordinary thunderstorms. The area devastated by tornadoes in this state is quite insignificant in comparison with the whole state; in fact, it may be stated that not exceeding one half of one per cent of the entire surface of the state has been swept over by tornadoes within the past half century. There have been scores of windstorms that were mis-called tornadoes in sensational reports, but the real, deadly tornado is an infrequent visitor, and when one comes its path is very narrow. There has been a vast deal of exaggeration in relation to that class of storms.

Gen. A. W. Greeley, chief signal officer of the United States army, in his book on American Weather, said that about three thousand persons in the United States have been killed by tornadoes, and the loss of life has been greatest in the following states, in the relative order named: Missouri, Mississippi, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ohio. In his annual report for 1890, General Greeley gave the following estimate of the total area visited annually by violent storms of all classes: In Alabama one square mile of limited destruction to 8,866 square miles of area; Arkansas, 1 to 14,418; Georgia, 1 to 6,696; Illinois, 1 to 8,162; Indiana, 1 to 6,210; Iowa, 1 to 7,164; Kansas, 1 to 9,720; Missouri, 1 to 5,336; Ohio, 1 to 4,554; Wisconsin, 1 to 12,042 miles.

The mean velocity of the wind over this state is about the average for the United States eastward of the one hundredth meridian. The average hourly movement is seven to eight miles. In recent years the force of the wind has been measurably broken, or modified, by artificial timber belts, hedges, etc. The prevailing winds in summer are southerly, and westerly at other seasons.

#### IS THE CLIMATE PERMANENT?

All records of weather observations in this state for the past fifty years give an affirmative answer to the above inquiry, though there are some who still regard it as an open question. The chief value of records covering considerable periods is that they illustrate not only the seasonal variability but also the permanent conditions of climate. There is as much weight of testimony to sustain the theory that the climate is becoming wetter and

cooler as that it is changing towards the opposite extreme. Every table of extremes and means is a prophecy of what may be expected in future years. The constants of temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure and precipitation appertain as much to the reality of this state as the soil and nether deposits of clay, rock and coal. In fact, it is much easier for man to exhaust these resources of soil and mineral deposits than to cause even the slightest change in its climatic features.

#### IOWA'S SOIL PRODUCTS.

Iowa's primacy in agriculture is attested by the following statistical tables, compiled from the annual reports of the state Weather and Crop Service for the past thirteen years—1890 to 1902. The first table in the series of crop statistics gives the average yield per acre for each year of the period, and the average amount of rainfall for the state in the four critical months of the crop season, May 1st to September 1st. The second table shows the totals of the staple crops for the state, and the third gives the average farm price of the several products on December 1st in each year of record, with the aggregate value of all soil products. In these figures as to value of crops no account is made of the increment gained by feeding grain and hay to farm animals. The price of corn, oats and hay on December 1st is usually much less than the maximum prices for the year, and much less than the sum usually realized by consuming these crops in the manufacture of beef, pork, mutton, dairy and poultry products, etc. In very many seasons the feeding value of corn has been double the price offered in December, and in all years the sums actually realized have greatly exceeded the farm prices current at close of the harvest.

Corn is foremost, with an average yearly output of 261,200,756 bushels, and an aggregate of 3,395,609,836 bushels in the thirteen year period. The average selling value on the farms, December 1st, has been nearly \$70,000,000 yearly. The highest total value for a year's product was \$113,000,000 in December, 1901, and the lowest was \$36,000,000 in 1894. In four seasons during the period the corn yield has amounted to more than 300,000,000 bushels, viz, in 1891, 1896, 1899 and 1900. In the latter year the product was 345,000,000 bushels, which is the maximum amount for all the years of record, according to the figures compiled by the state crop service. The United States census of 1900, however, credited this state with a total of 383,453,190 in the year 1899, produced on an acreage of 9,804,076 acres. The census figures are of value as evidence that the statistics of the Iowa crop service have been made on a conservative basis as to acreage and average yield. For the past fifteen years the total corn output of Iowa has exceeded any other state in this country, or any other country. Other states have grown more bushels per acre on very small areas; but Iowa is in the lead because it possesses the largest area of farm lands adapted to the production of this great staple. By rotation of crops, it has been possible to produce corn continually on about one-fourth of the area in farms, without exhausting the soil.

The average annual yield of corn has been 31.5 per acre for the state at large. During the past decade the yield per acre has averaged about two bushels higher than in any previous ten-year period; as a result of improved methods in selection and care of seed, preparation of seed bed and cultivation of the crop. The highest yield per acre for the state was harvested in

1900, when the average was 40.3 bushels. In that year May and June received a little less than normal and July considerably above the usual amount; thus giving relatively dry weather for planting and cultivating the fields and copious moisture during the tasseling, earing and filling stage of growth. In 1890 there was dry weather in June and ample rainfall in July for the development of an average crop of 39 bushels per acre. The temperature and rainfall of these critical months determine the output of the corn.

The hay crop ranks second in value and importance, the average yearly amount harvested being about 5,500,000 tons, averaging in value over \$30,000,000. The average yield has been about one and a half tons per acre. The total forage products of the state, including cultivated and wild hay, millet, corn stover, straw and pasturage, have been more valuable year by year, than the grain product of the corn crop.

The oats crop fills an important place in the agriculture of the state, the average annual amount being 117,118,000 bushels, valued at over \$25,000,000. The range in the average yield has been from 24 to 48 bushels per acre.

The average yearly output of all the cereal crops has been 408,760,000 bushels, valued at \$110,541,980 at farm prices on December 1st. This would make the average yearly value of cereals about \$485 per farm. The average value of corn per farm has been about \$305.

The United States census report for 1900 contained the following important statistics relative to Iowa:

Total number of farms, 228,626.

Number of acres in farms, 34,574,337.

Total acreage improved, 20,897,552.

Value of land and improvements, except buildings, \$1,256,751,980.

Value of farm buildings, \$240,830,095.

Value of live stock on farms, \$278,830,096.

Value of live stock not on farms, \$12,714,320.

Value of soil products not fed to stock, \$263,383,480.

Value of all farm products, including amount fed to stock, \$365,411,528; an average of one million dollars per day.

Average value of products per farm, \$1,598.

Average value per acre of products not fed, \$7.62.

Value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms in 1899, \$121,527,461.

Total products of animal industry, \$169,858,981.

Value of milk, butter, cheese and eggs, \$27,516,870.

Value of eggs produced, \$10,016,707.

Value of poultry, \$9,491,819.

Products of bees, \$305,183.

Value of wool sold, \$992,334.

Number of horses in 1900, 1,392,578.

Number of milk cows, 1,423,648.

Number of other cattle, 3,943,882.

Number of swine, 9,723,791.

Number of sheep, 657,868.

Number of mules and asses, 57,579.

Value of farm implements and machinery, \$57,960,660.

Amount paid for labor on farms, 1899, \$16,375,670.

## CROP STATISTICS—1890-1902.

COMPILED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE.

YEAR.	STATE AVERAGES OF FARM CROPS 1890-1902— YIELD PER ACRE.								AVERAGE RAINFALL, INCHES —MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST.				
	Corn, bushels.	Spring wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Flax, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
1890	28	32	29	24	16	16.5	48	1.5	3.36	7.76	1.98	3.41	16.71
1891	35	35	40	29	20	16.7	142	1.7	3.18	5.39	1.52	4.24	17.03
1892	24	23	25	24.8	15	8	51	2.0	8.77	5.19	5.29	3.24	21.49
1893	35.7	32.4	34	29.6	16.3	9.1	50.5	1.7	3.45	3.91	3.33	3.52	18.01
1894	14.8	12.8	14	18.4	15.1	8	49	0.8	1.87	2.67	.63	1.58	6.75
1895	28	19	48	41	19	11	163	1.3	3.19	4.32	3.40	4.43	15.34
1896	39	18	26	29	16	9.5	67	1.5	6.69	3.71	6.40	3.52	20.32
1897	39	13.4	39	25	15	10	63	1.6	1.92	3.81	3.29	1.80	6.85
1898	31.5	14.8	32	27.5	16	19.5	76	1.7	4.67	4.72	3.66	3.44	15.81
1899	39.3	12.7	34	25.6	16.3	11.2	98	1.5	6.24	5.04	3.97	3.88	18.02
1900	40.3	14.3	35	25.3	15.6	11.7	78	1.4	3.31	3.98	6.15	4.65	18.09
1901	40	15.3	32	24.2	15.8	8.8	57.4	1.4	3.31	3.71	2.31	1.29	9.69
1902	34	13	31	25.2	17	8	91	1.8	5.39	7.16	8.67	6.58	27.80
Averages	32.5	18.8	31.5	29.2	16.4	9.7	73.8	1.5	4.19	4.67	4.02	3.32	16.21

## TOTAL YIELD IOWA STAPLE CROPS—1890-1902.

YEAR.	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Flax, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons
1890	239,675,156	19,041,000	89,002,765	1,608,940	3,664,398	2,979,081	8,332,352	5,668,182
1891	335,031,598	27,589,000	115,810,800	2,651,400	4,578,699	3,151,016	25,620,350	7,120,000
1892	173,897,334	7,534,932	83,485,150	1,594,270	14,949,072	5,188,104	8,729,166	6,968,000
1893	2,480,758	11,385,869	100,742,832	1,785,202	11,437,696	2,263,891	6,172,257	7,382,000
1894	129,104,180	9,470,306	107,691,400	1,634,673	8,625,630	1,371,165	7,893,321	3,220,000
1895	285,000,000	14,346,000	201,600,000	2,014,000	18,678,000	2,310,000	21,200,000	3,510,000
1896	312,602,210	10,338,785	73,450,000	1,891,716	15,881,618	1,640,730	14,814,745	5,701,440
1897	339,452,150	14,913,654	132,371,150	3,400,544	14,076,850	2,498,600	10,651,910	5,301,320
1898	289,214,850	22,321,268	189,915,340	3,370,550	14,138,000	2,376,000	12,538,410	5,498,080
1899	800,852,710	19,960,830	640,647,300	2,661,100	14,719,310	1,574,790	15,232,600	5,311,130
1900	345,055,040	21,288,350	138,832,300	1,621,130	12,608,200	1,222,980	10,850,000	5,130,000
1901	327,908,850	18,265,000	114,883,000	859,630	14,654,410	916,800	5,098,400	4,980,380
1902	290,950,230	13,512,840	92,967,900	882,830	15,280,910	755,350	12,651,670	5,644,900
Sums	4,395,000,899	200,094,284	1,522,540,287	24,707,205	102,530,678	28,678,957	168,582,515	71,732,492
Aves	261,240,756	16,131,339	117,118,489	1,967,482	12,803,651	2,182,950	12,198,347	5,517,884

AVERAGE VALUES OF FARM CROPS OF IOWA—DECEMBER 1 PRICES—1890-1902.

YEAR.	CORN.		OATS.		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RYE.		FLAX.		POTATOES.		HAY.		Value of Total crop products.
	Average per bus.	Total Value.	Average per bus.	Total Value.	Average per bus.	Total Value.	Average per bus.	Total Value.	Average per bus.	Total Value.	Average per bus.	Total Value.	Average per bus.	Total Value.	Average per ton.	Total Value.	
1890	\$.41	\$8,266,810	\$.30	\$30,401,030	\$.78	\$19,589,850	\$.47	\$1,722,250	\$.51	\$820,570	\$.10	\$3,270,080	\$.81	\$6,749,200	6.00	\$40,140,730	\$150,375,000
1891	.30	100,569,470	.23	25,636,480	.78	1,741,030	.35	1,811,460	.65	1,333,410	.80	2,523,210	.21	5,380,270	6.25	40,490,340	207,841,830
1892	.32	55,637,550	.27	22,540,990	.58	4,570,270	.50	7,024,530	.44	675,950	.90	1,969,290	.76	6,372,240	5.25	38,698,000	175,727,940
1893	.25	53,791,880	.22	22,163,420	.49	5,460,000	.32	8,069,040	.35	621,820	.86	1,946,920	.66	8,963,880	5.03	32,239,000	161,267,400
1894	.45	36,394,480	.27	26,112,570	.50	5,740,510	.40	3,687,510	.43	668,490	1.20	2,477,730	.65	3,104,470	7.00	22,151,000	121,284,650
1895	.17	4,510,000	.13	26,208,000	.45	6,455,700	.20	4,482,720	.20	584,000	.78	1,801,800	.18	3,816,000	6.00	22,312,500	168,235,420
1896	.14	43,916,900	.12	8,814,000	.57	6,020,000	.20	3,110,820	.25	486,680	.95	1,135,000	.21	2,462,650	4.00	22,782,000	133,004,020
1897	.17	40,706,890	.16	21,211,330	.74	10,873,650	.23	3,237,670	.34	1,280,870	.87	2,173,782	.45	4,523,300	4.10	22,304,000	151,084,050
1898	.23	66,519,400	.21	29,383,220	.53	11,602,000	.30	4,209,740	.33	1,280,870	.80	1,601,280	.31	3,860,710	4.37	22,281,000	187,453,370
1899	.23	70,429,410	.19	26,722,880	.58	10,701,490	.30	4,415,570	.40	824,490	1.04	1,661,890	.24	3,660,710	5.70	29,350,000	194,005,700
1900	.27	93,164,860	.20	27,705,490	.60	12,799,570	.33	4,189,410	.43	697,300	1.50	1,834,470	.40	4,340,330	5.60	31,120,000	229,800,650
1901	.50	113,954,000	.35	40,209,230	.60	10,965,000	.44	6,447,040	.48	859,650	1.29	1,916,990	.90	4,588,610	7.50	38,712,000	274,060,930
1902	.28	83,432,700	.24	22,297,900	.53	7,062,640	.33	5,075,710	.40	353,132	1.00	725,350	.34	4,095,650	6.00	36,787,320	215,722,330
Sums.....	\$.28	\$905,234,220	.....	\$330,467,620	.....	\$136,821,010	.....	\$54,123,890	.....	\$10,332,950	.....	\$23,944,040	.....	\$57,364,640	.....	\$390,306,800	\$2,377,194,400
Avg. ....	\$.28	\$9,633,410	\$.23	\$25,420,530	\$.59	\$10,524,690	\$.34	\$4,163,835	\$.41	\$799,460	1.01	\$1,841,970	\$.45	\$4,412,660	\$.55	\$30,720,530	\$182,833,420

PRECIPITATION DATA FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

The following tables contain precipitation data that will be valuable for reference. Table I shows the averages for the past thirteen years for the state at large. Table II contains the averages of meteorological stations and the counties wherein they are located grouped by districts and showing the district and section averages. The last two columns show the number of years covered by the averages of each station.

TABLE I—MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION FOR THE STATE, 1890-1903.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.	INCHES.			
														Winter months.	Spring months.	Summer months.	Autumn months.
1890	2.03	0.85	1.57	1.78	3.56	7.76	1.93	3.41	2.97	3.48	1.46	0.45	31.23	4.91	6.91	13.15	7.81
1891	1.75	1.16	2.60	3.15	3.18	5.30	4.22	4.24	1.83	2.77	1.70	2.41	62.90	5.32	7.93	13.85	5.80
1892	1.09	1.20	2.22	4.75	8.77	5.19	5.29	2.24	1.58	1.55	1.10	1.65	33.58	3.94	15.74	12.72	4.18
1893	0.74	1.39	2.14	4.21	3.45	3.9	3.33	2.92	2.34	1.28	1.17	1.31	27.59	3.44	9.80	9.56	4.79
1894	1.09	0.89	2.30	3.07	1.87	2.67	0.63	1.58	3.57	2.87	0.92	0.95	21.91	2.93	7.14	4.88	7.16
1895	0.85	0.49	0.83	2.62	3.19	4.32	3.40	4.43	3.03	0.47	1.51	1.63	26.77	2.97	6.64	12.15	5.01
1896	0.48	0.71	1.10	5.02	6.68	3.1	6.90	3.52	4.09	3.13	1.83	0.65	37.23	1.84	12.81	13.53	0.05
1897	2.01	0.88	2.39	5.35	1.92	3.81	3.26	1.86	2.04	1.14	0.66	1.65	26.07	4.54	9.09	8.93	3.84
1898	1.60	1.20	1.94	2.5	4.67	4.72	2.68	3.44	2.69	4.50	2.50	0.48	31.34	3.2	9.17	11.14	7.75
1899	0.28	0.89	1.62	2.40	3.23	5.04	3.07	3.68	0.93	1.73	1.20	1.61	23.68	2.78	10.25	11.79	3.86
1900	0.53	1.30	2.08	2.67	3.31	3.9	6.15	4.65	4.08	3.91	1.06	0.45	34.15	3.23	8.04	14.78	9.05
1901	0.74	1.01	2.64	1.79	2.35	3.71	2.34	1.29	4.77	1.93	0.86	0.63	24.41	3.68	6.78	7.34	7.61
1902	0.88	0.73	1.45	1.71	5.39	7.16	8.67	6.58	4.35	2.54	2.13	2.23	43.82	3.84	8.55	22.41	9.02
Averages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.07	3.32	9.19	12.62	6.58

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION.

Averages by Districts, Stations and Counties, with Number of Years' Records.

NORTHEAST DISTRICT.

Table for Northeast District with columns: Station, County, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Annual, P. Max, P. Min, Total.

NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Table for North Central District with columns: Station, County, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Annual, P. Max, P. Min, Total.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT.

Table for Northwest District with columns: Station, County, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Annual, P. Max, P. Min, Total.

WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Table for West Central District with columns: Station, County, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Annual, P. Max, P. Min, Total.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Table for Central District with columns: Station, County, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Annual, P. Max, P. Min, Total.

\* Thirty-eight stations of observation.



MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION—CONTINUED.

CENTRAL DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

Table showing monthly and annual precipitation for the Central District. Columns include Station, County, and months from Jan. to Dec., followed by Annual, No. of years, and Period.

EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Table showing monthly and annual precipitation for the East Central District. Columns include Station, County, and months from Jan. to Dec., followed by Annual, No. of years, and Period.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT.

Table showing monthly and annual precipitation for the Southeast District. Columns include Station, County, and months from Jan. to Dec., followed by Annual, No. of years, and Period.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Table showing monthly and annual precipitation for the South Central District. Columns include Station, County, and months from Jan. to Dec., followed by Annual, No. of years, and Period.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT.

Table showing monthly and annual precipitation for the Southwest District. Columns include Station, County, and months from Jan. to Dec., followed by Annual, No. of years, and Period.

\*Thirty-five stations.



WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

Area of the county, 696 square miles; area in farms, 423,227 acres; number of farms, 2,900; value of farms in 1900, \$14,288,410; value of farm buildings, \$3,626,140; value of live stock, \$2,941,096; value of products not fed to stock, \$3,225,513; area in cereal crops, 160,990 acres. Average altitude of the county is about 1,200 feet. The following tables contain records of precipitation and temperature at Decorah from July, 1903, to December, 1902; also at Ridgeway since January 1, 1898. At Fort Atkinson rainfall records were kept at the United States Military Post from May, 1844, to May, 1846. The yearly average for the two years was 39.74 inches. For the spring months the amount was 12.22 inches; summer, 20.43 inches; autumn, 4.82 inches; winter, 2.27 inches:

DECORAH—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with columns for YEAR, months (Jan-Dec), and Annual (Ann'l) mean temperature in degrees. Rows include years 1893-1902 and a Means row.

DECORAH—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with columns for YEAR, months (Jan-Dec), and Annual (Ann'l) precipitation in inches. Rows include years 1893-1902 and an Averages row.

RIDGWAY—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with columns for YEAR, months (Jan-Dec), and Annual (Ann'l) mean temperature in degrees. Rows include years 1894-1902 and a Mean row.

WINNESHIEK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

RIDGWAY—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table showing precipitation in inches for Ridgeway from 1898 to 1902. Columns include YEAR, months (Jan-Dec), and Annual (Ann'l) precipitation.

WINNESHIEK COUNTY CROPS.

Table showing crop yields and rainfall for Winneshek County from 1890 to 1902. Columns include YEAR, crop types (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay), and rainfall (May-Aug, Total).



CHICKASAW COUNTY.

Area of the county, 504 square miles; area in farms, 311,208 acres; number of farms, 2,197; value of farms in 1900, \$11,594,740; value of farm buildings, \$2,330,060; value of live stock, \$2,251,826; value of products not fed to stock, \$2,280,213; acreage in cereal crops, 121,630 acres. The altitude of New Hampton is 1,169, feet. Following tables contain records of the meteorological station established at New Hampton in April, 1897:

NEW HAMPTON—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with columns for Year (1897-1902) and months (Jan-Dec), plus Ann'l, High-est, Low-est, and Snow. Data shows monthly mean temperatures ranging from approximately 19.2°F in January to 73.4°F in July.

NEW HAMPTON—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with columns for Year (1897-1902) and months (Jan-Dec), plus Averages. Data shows monthly precipitation ranging from 0.43 inches in February to 4.88 inches in April.

CHICKASAW COUNTY CROPS.

Table showing crop yields and rainfall for Chickasaw County from 1890 to 1902. Columns include Year, Average per acre (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay), and Rainfall (May, June, July, August, Total). Average yields are: Corn 81, Wheat 13, Oats 83, Barley 26, Potatoes 73, Hay 1.4.

BREMER COUNTY.

Area, 432 square miles; area in farms, 275,501 acres; number of farms, 2,004; value of farm lands, \$10,389,470; value of buildings, \$3,084,690; value of live stock, \$2,255,518; value of products not fed to stock, \$2,250,581; acreage in cereal crops, 117,740 acres. The altitude of Waverly is 948 feet. A meteorological station was established at Waverly January 1896, and the records are tabulated below.

WAVERLY—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with columns for Year (1896-1902) and months (Jan-Dec), plus Ann'l, High-est, Low-est. Data shows monthly mean temperatures ranging from approximately 13.7°F in January to 73.9°F in July.

WAVERLY—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with columns for Year (1896-1902) and months (Jan-Dec), plus Averages. Data shows monthly precipitation ranging from 0.43 inches in February to 4.88 inches in April.

BREMER COUNTY CROPS.

Table showing crop yields and rainfall for Bremer County from 1890 to 1902. Columns include Year, Average per acre (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay), and Rainfall (May, June, July, August, Total). Average yields are: Corn 80.3, Wheat 13.2, Oats 31.8, Barley 25.4, Potatoes 58.7, Hay 1.4.

FAYETTE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

FAYETTE—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with 17 columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l., High-est., Month, Low-est., Month. Rows include years 1830-1902 and Means.

FAYETTE—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with 13 columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l. Rows include years 1890-1902 and Averages.

FAYETTE COUNTY CROPS.

Table with 2 columns: AVERAGE PER ACRE (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay) and RAINFALL, MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST. Rows include years 1890-1902 and Averages.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Area, 720 square miles; area in farms, 445,118 acres; number of farms, 3,261; value of farms in 1900, \$15,210,420; value of farm buildings, \$3,756-290; value of live stock, \$3,592,448; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$3,256,824; acreage in cereals, 175,285 acres. The elevation of the railway station at Clermont is 886 feet; Fayette, 1,003 feet. The following table contains records of meteorological stations at Clermont and Fayette. At the former place the records were made by Miss Augusta Larrabee from 1887 to 1892, and by Wm. Larrabee Jr. from 1893 to 1902, inclusive. The Clermont records show the average annual precipitation for twenty-six years to have been 29.93 inches, while the average at Fayette for thirteen years has been 33.79 inches. The minimum yearly amount at Clermont was 19.04 inches in 1895; in 1896 the amount was 19.16, and in 1894, 19.29 inches. At Fayette the minimum was 22.01 inches in 1894. The maximum precipitation for the period at Fayette was 54.31 inches in 1902. At Clermont the maximum was 51.58 inches in 1902.

CLERMONT—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with 14 columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Total. Rows include years 1877-1902 and Averages.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CLAYTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.  
MCGREGOR - PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with columns for years (1876-1902) and months (Jan-Dec), plus an annual total column. Data represents precipitation in inches for Clayton County.

CLAYTON COUNTY CROPS.

Table with columns for years (1890-1902) and crop types (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay). It includes sub-headers for 'AVERAGE PER ACRE' and 'RAINFALL, MAY 1st to SEPT. 1st'.

NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT.

This district includes fourteen counties, as follows: Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago, Kossuth, Emmet, Palo Alto, Hancock, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Butler, Franklin, Wright, Humboldt, Pocahontas. The mean annual temperature of the district is 45.7°; average yearly precipitation, 29.40 inches; average rainfall May 1 to September 1, 15.79 inches; average yield of corn per acre, 32 bushels.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

Area, 480 square miles; area in farms, 288,600 acres; number of farms: 1,718; value of farms (1900), \$11,323,630; value of buildings, \$2,181,900; value of live stock, \$2,083,764; value of farm products not fed to stock, \$2,326,906; area in cereal crops in 1902, 123,380 acres. Elevation of Osage, 1,163 feet. A voluntary meteorological station was established at Osage in 1891, and the records are tabulated below.

OSAGE—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with columns for years (1891-1902) and months (Jan-Dec), plus annual, high, and low estimates. Data represents mean temperature in degrees for Osage.

OSAGE PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with columns for years (1880-1902) and months (Jan-Dec), plus an annual total column. Data represents precipitation in inches for Osage.







EMMET COUNTY.

Area, 408 square miles; area in farms, 236,580 acres; number of farms, 1,056; value of farms (1900), \$6,854,570; value of farm buildings, \$979,300; value of live stock, \$1,341,214; value of farm products not fed to stock (in 1900), \$1,203,151; area in cereal crops, 113,690 acres. The average yield of corn for 13 years has been 31 bushels per acre; oats, 32; barley, 26 bushels. A voluntary meteorological station was established at Estherville in 1895, and the somewhat fragmentary records are given in the following tables:

ESTHERVILLE—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annul.	High- est.	Month.	Low- est.	Month.
1891	12.0	...	...	46.9	54.4	72.2	72.0	65.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895	21.6	25.0	26.8	30.2	32.0	39.8	46.9	51.8	56.8	45.0	21.6	35.8	...	...	...	...	...
1896	11.0	23.0	34.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898	22.0	20.0	34.0	45.0	57.0	69.0	71.0	30.0	60.0	44.0	29.0	10.0	44.0	98	July	25	Dec.
1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	10.8	2.0	13.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	17.8	15.0	30.3	45.0	57.4	69.4	69.4	70.4	58.3	49.2	31.2	14.9	45.0	107	July	30	Dec.
1902	19.4	17.4	35.2	44.2	52.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Means	16.3	15.0	27.1	42.0	58.7	68.6	72.7	71.0	60.0	49.1	29.1	16.4	44.5	...	...	...	...

ESTHERVILLE—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annul.
1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Means	35	62	1.41	2.40	3.13	3.09	3.88	3.30	3.10	1.62	1.17	59	24.72

EMMET COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.					
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bu. hols.	Hay, tons.
1890	27	14	29	32	55	1.0
1891	27	21	40	37	87	2.5
1892	31	11	28	24	43	2.0
1893	34	11	25	23	45	1.8
1894	20	12	20	15	20	1.0
1895	22	21	45	31	140	1.1
1896	22	16	33	30	130	1.5
1897	23	11	30	35	115	1.6
1898	22	17	39	30	104	2.0
1899	30	13	31	30	110	2.0
1900	38	13	35	35	85	1.6
1901	35	12	35	33	45	1.7
1902	30	11	33	32	130	2.0
Averages	31	14	32	29	84	1.7

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

Area of county, 576 square miles; area in farms, 342,599 acres; number of farms, 1,661; value of farms, \$9,372,930; value of farm buildings, \$1,421,810; value of live stock (in 1900), \$1,830,955; value of farm products of the year not fed to stock, \$1,954,090; area in cereal crops, 146,301 acres. The following tables contain records of temperature and precipitation at the meteorological station established in West Bend in 1893; altitude, 1,197 feet.

WEST BEND—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annul.	High- est.	Month.	Low- est.	Month.	
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Av'g's	17.6	16.5	20.2	26.8	33.6	37.8	72.9	69.7	60.8	49.0	31.0	19.9	45.0	100	July	1800-1901	25	Jan.

WEST BEND—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annul.
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Av'g's	32	37	41.1	42.8	42.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8

PALO ALTO COUNTY CROPS.

YEARS.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.						RAINFALL MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST.					
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	Rainfall.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Totals.
1890	34	10	35	24	5	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	34	15	44	29	132	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892	35	11	33	17	64	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893	39	12	37	20	43	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894	13	15	26	20	43	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895	28	23	45	31	59	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	40	14	37	35	84	1.4	14.81	5.01	2.49	4.58	2.76	14.81
1897	30	11	37	28	75	1.5	9.43	4.71	2.86	4.15	1.71	9.43
1898	32	14	34	28	78	1.7	20.02	4.85	6.21	2.93	6.63	20.02
1899	35	8	33	35	80	1.5	14.02	4.04	4.22	3.02	2.04	14.02
1900	37	13	35	35	60	1.2	13.89	3.34	2.59	5.02	3.34	13.89
1901	25	11	30	25	20	1.2	10.80	3.17	3.7	3.66	2.20	10.80
1902	34	10	33	35	60	1.5	22.74	3.97	4.39	8.36	7.12	34.31
Averages	31	13	34	27	66	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	14.97

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 349,343 acres; number of farms, 1,703; value of farms (in 1900), \$11,567,000; value of farm buildings, \$1,735,980; value of live stock, \$2,068,541; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$2,153,116; area in cereal crops, 170,010 acres. The tables below give records of the meteorological station established in Britt in 1897:

BRITT—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l	High-est.	Month	Low-est.	Month
1897	12.6	22.0	29.0	45.0	57.5	66.0	73.0	66.5	59.0	54.0	50.0	44.2	55	July	24	Jan.	
1898	19.0	20.0	30.4	44.0	58.0	70.0	71.0	69.0	62.0	55.0	49.0	44.4	67	July	12	Feb.	
1899	14.7	7.3	18.2	40.5	59.0	69.8	70.8	72.7	59.8	53.2	41.4	19.3	44.4	67	Sept.	53	Feb.
1900	22.1	19.5	27.2	50.0	67.1	75.0	81.0	85.7	74.2	69.0	52.0	29.0	46.6	95	July	24	Feb.
1901	19.2	15.4	23.0	48.1	58.3	70.2	79.4	70.0	69.4	56.2	43.0	22.0	45.9	100	July	22	Dec.
1902	19.0	16.1	25.6	45.3	62.0	72.4	87.6	67.4	50.4	38.8	17.0	45.4	92	July	22	Jan.	
Average	17.7	17.0	28.8	46.8	59.1	67.8	72.9	70.0	61.6	51.7	33.1	17.1	45.2	100	July	1890	Feb.

BRITT—PRECIPITATION.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.
1897	1.46	0.61	1.52	3.73	3.83	6.03	8.02	2.76	1.40	1.00	2.5	1.10	22.19
1898	1.55	1.67	1.93	2.79	4.43	3.96	1.37	4.85	1.88	1.04	7.0	4.1	20.84
1899	0.81	1.19	2.03	1.63	4.77	7.31	2.48	1.49	1.14	1.44	1.31	8.4	26.65
1900	0.61	0.60	1.09	1.56	2.99	5.25	5.44	3.30	3.97	4.5	1.8	3.75	35.75
1901	1.44	1.51	1.35	1.84	2.99	3.45	4.48	1.94	8.35	1.49	1.49	1.49	25.08
1902	1.55	1.47	1.40	1.95	6.16	3.87	6.83	7.24	3.41	1.18	1.59	1.93	35.64
Average	1.50	1.57	1.94	2.07	3.69	4.48	4.32	3.67	4.63	2.18	1.98	1.79	29.13

HANCOCK COUNTY CROPS.

YEARS.	YIELD PER ACRE.						Radial, May 15 to Sept. 1.
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	
1890	30	13	31	25	51	1.5	
1891	37	15	41	31	150	1.5	
1892	30	13	37	24	74	1.5	
1893	32	12	22	21	39	1.9	
1894	19	15	33	23	47	0.8	
1895	46	20	43	36	90	1.3	
1896	34	13	30	23	54	1.8	
1897	57	14	27	23	73	1.3	10.48
1898	41	17	35	29	97	1.3	16.15
1899	35	13	39	30	16	1.7	
1900	40	14	36	27	65	1.2	18.01
1901	38	10	40	24	45	1.4	13.00
1902	31	10	32	25	65	1.8	24.80
Average	34	14	35	27	73	1.5	15.99

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; number of farms, 1,957; area in farms, 353,188 acres; value of farms, \$13,272,230; value of farm buildings, \$2,384,700; value of live stock, \$2,610,465; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$2,811,297; area in cereal crops, 173,410 acres. A meteorological station was established in Mason City in 1894, the fragmentary records of which are tabulated below. At Clear Lake a station was established in 1898; the records have been continuous since 1900. The altitude of Mason City is 1,148 feet; Clear Lake, 1,241 feet.

CLEAR LAKE—PRECIPITATION.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.
1899	1.10	1.05	2.25	3.80	6.00	4.00	7.00	4.80	3.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	32.20
1900	1.50	1.70	2.10	2.10	2.10	3.70	1.40	6.00	2.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	33.47
1902	1.90	1.90	1.65	1.75	2.50	3.00	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	35.81

MASON CITY—TEMPERATURE.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.
1894	9	13	31	51	58	69	75	72	64	49	28	26	55
1895	9	13	31	51	59	67	70	68	69	69	30	26	55
1896	16	28	51	62	70	71	55	43	30	26	14	14	55
1897	16	28	51	62	70	71	55	43	30	26	14	14	55
1898	19	20	34	46	58	68	72	69	52	45	31	14	44.8
1899	13.0	8.0	18.7	45.5	59.9	68.0	70.8	71.0	61.2	52.0	32.2	14	44.8
1900	20.8	10.4	19.0	49.6	60.3	65.8	70.8	71.0	61.2	52.0	32.2	14	44.8
Averages	15.2	14.9	27.9	49.4	59.0	67.0	71.4	69.0	63.0	49.4	29.4	20.4	44.8

MASON CITY—RAINFALL.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.
1894	0.51	0.37	1.00	1.61	2.91	3.37	2.01	5.71	3.24	5.3	1.92	7.3	23.81
1895	0.35	0.29	1.02	0.20	7.31	7.64	2.08	3.30	8.28	4.22	2.00	85	40.17
1896	4.00	0.45	0.75	1.85	3.30	3.03	3.02	2.65	1.90	3.20	1.00	1.00	25.00
1897	0.71	1.80	1.81	3.29	11.05	2.25	2.80	1.40	1.30	1.00	1.00	1.00	35.00
1898	0.70	0.29	0.90	1.35	2.30	2.35	2.30	1.40	1.30	1.00	1.00	1.00	28.30
Averages	1.19	0.61	1.34	3.34	3.95	7.04	2.79	2.60	1.85	2.01	1.00	1.00	28.30

CERRO GORDO COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.					
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.
1890	21	11	29	31	49	1.5
1891	34	12	39	25	71	1.8
1892	30	12	25	25	84	2.0
1893	35	12	25	24	53	1.5
1894	15	11	16	24	44	1.1
1895	38	16	46	27	116	1.9
1896	35	13	25	23	75	1.4
1897	28	14	29	22	67	1.3
1898	38	16	38	25	80	2.0
1899	37	12	33	22	109	1.7
1900	40	16	38	22	68	1.2
1901	37	12	38	22	49	1.5
1902	33	10	30	21	70	2.0
Averages	32	13	32	24	72	1.5



FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 362,601 acres; number of farms, 1,874; value of farms (in 1900), \$13,873,480; value of farm buildings, \$2,025,880; value of live stock, \$2,723,713; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$2,769,883; acreage in cereal crops (1902), 185,820 acres. A voluntary meteorological station was established at Hampton in 1890, and the records are tabulated below. Altitude of the station, 1,155 feet.

HAMPTON—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Table of mean temperature at Hampton from 1890 to 1902, including monthly and annual averages and high/low estimates.

HAMPTON—PRECIPITATION.

Table of precipitation at Hampton from 1890 to 1902, including monthly, annual, and snowfall averages.

FRANKLIN COUNTY CROPS.

Table of crop yields and rainfall in Franklin County from 1890 to 1902, categorized by crop type and month.

WRIGHT COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 366,371 acres; number of farms, 1,878; value of farms (in 1900), \$13,221,370; value of farm buildings, \$2,048,833; value of live stock, \$2,521,948; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$2,584,921; acreage in cereal crops, 157,630 acres. The following tables contain records of the meteorological station at Dows, established in 1896. Elevation of station, 1,142 feet.

DOWS—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table of mean temperature at Dows from 1896 to 1902, including monthly and annual averages and high/low estimates.

DOWS—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table of precipitation at Dows from 1896 to 1902, including monthly and annual averages.

WRIGHT COUNTY CROPS.

Table of crop yields and rainfall in Wright County from 1890 to 1902, categorized by crop type and month.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
POCAHONTAS COUNTY—CONTINUED.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.						RAINFALL MAY 1ST TO SEPT 1ST.				
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Total.
1890	31	11	33	27	53	1.0					
1891	33	9	40	27	129	2.0					
1892	25	11	25	25	21	1.8					
1893	32	11	25	26	42	1.6					
1894	16	16	24	22	50	0.6					
1895	33	21	57	39	104	1.2					
1896	35	14	27	28	52	2.0					
1897	27	15	29	25	00	1.7	.47	1.98	4.22	1.54	8.21
1898	33	16	37	31	52	1.7	4.85	4.22	3.80	6.39	18.76
1899	32	11	33	26	92	1.5	5.55	4.43	1.82	1.61	13.41
1900	42	18	40	23	70	1.6	2.89	4.67	8.58	2.40	18.34
1901	29	14	40	25	32	1.2	1.36	3.67	2.27	2.90	10.60
1902	30	8	33	31	45	2.0	4.79	7.24	9.94	9.48	31.45
Averages	31	13	34	27	67	1.5					16.79

NORTHWEST DISTRICT.

This district includes nine counties, as follows: Dickinson, Osceola, Lyon, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Buena Vista, Cherokee, and Plymouth. The mean annual temperature of the district is 45.8°; average yearly precipitation, 28.16 inches; average rainfall May 1st to September 1st, 15.83 inches; average yield of corn, 31 bushels per acre. Covering a period of twenty years, however, the average yearly precipitation for the northwest district is not above 26.00 inches, of which amount about 55 per cent falls in the crop growing months, May 1st to September 1st.

DICKINSON COUNTY.

Area, 408 square miles; area in farms, 221,980 acres; number of farms, 995; value of farms (in 1900), \$6,243,020; value of farm buildings, \$970,260; value of live stock, \$1,143,256; value of farm products not fed to stock, \$1,101,161; acreage of cereal crops, 105,800 acres. The records of a meteorological station at Spirit Lake are tabulated below. Elevation of the station, 1,458 feet.

SPIRIT LAKE—TEMPERATURE.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High-est.	Month	Low-est.	Month
1893										49.0	32.2	16.2					
1894	10.0	15.0	33.0	50.0	57.0	73.0	78.0	75.0	65.0	49.0	29.0	28.0	47.2				
1895	7.0		36.0	55.0	62.0	68.0	73.0	74.0	68.0	45.0	29.0	21.0					
1896	19.0	25.0	26.0	49.0	62.0	68.0	72.0	71.0	57.0	44.0	19.0	29.0	44.8				
1897	11.0	17.0	24.0	45.0	58.0	67.0	74.0	68.0	72.0	45.0	31.0	15.0	44.8				
1898	22.0	20.0	34.0	46.0	57.0	68.0	74.0	70.0	65.0	44.0	21.0	15.0	45.8				
1899	15.0	5.2		47.3	58.4	68.4	70.9	73.4	62.2	51.6	41.8	21.4		98	Sept.	-89	Feb.
1900	22.8	10.6	26.0	51.0				77.9	62.6	59.7	29.1	20.1					
1901	18.1	17.2	32.4		59.9	69.2	88.2	74.4	59.8			18.7		108	July.	-27	Dec.
1902	20.4	17.4			60.5	64.8	72.8	68.4		51.8	34.4	16.2		98	July.	-28	Jan.
Averages	16.1	15.9	30.9	49.1	59.3	68.3	74.6	72.3	64.0	50.1	30.5	19.8	45.5	100	July.	-89	Feb.

SPIRIT LAKE—PRECIPITATION.

1890	.71	1.16		.65	3.94	10.89	6.91	3.22	.90	2.07	.32	1.06					
1900	.32	.65	1.10	2.79				4.31	8.82	1.51	.68						
1901	.60	.25	.50		2.66	4.28	.89	2.46	8.08			1.00	.65				
1902	.60	.20			4.95	2.9	5.41	6.08		.43		1.46					
Averages	.51	.55	.80	1.72	3.85	5.88	4.40	4.01	5.71	1.35	.67	1.15	80.50				



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
DICKINSON COUNTY—CONTINUED.  
DICKINSON COUNTY CROPS.

Table with columns for YEARS and AVERAGE PER ACRE (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay) for years 1890-1902 and averages.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

Area, 408 square miles; area in farms, 246,875 acres; number of farms, 1,088; value of farms (in 1900), \$8,011,350; value of farm buildings, \$1,123,060; value of live stock, \$1,096,678; value of farm products not fed to stock, \$1,299,984; acreage in cereal crops, 112,250 acres. A meteorological station was established at Sibley in 1893, and the records are contained in the following tables. Altitude of the station, 1512 feet:

SIBLEY—TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with columns for YEAR, months (Jan-Dec), Ann'l, High-est, Month, Low-est, Month for years 1893-1902 and averages.

SIBLEY—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with columns for years 1893-1902 and averages, showing precipitation in inches.

OSCEOLA COUNTY—CONTINUED.  
OSCEOLA COUNTY—CROPS.

Table with columns for YEAR, AVERAGE PER ACRE (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay), and RAINFALL MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST (May, June, July, August, Totals) for years 1890-1902 and averages.

LYON COUNTY.

Area, 600 square miles; area in farms, 358,801 acres; number of farms, 1,619; value of farms (census of 1900), \$11,590,090; value of farm buildings, \$1,727,090; value of live stock, \$1,918,442; value of farm products not fed to stock, \$2,238,843; acreage in cereal crops, 213,590 acres. Meteorological records of a station at Rock Rapids are tabulated below:

ROCK RAPIDS—TEMPERATURE.

Table with columns for YEAR, months (Jan-Dec), Ann'l for years 1893-1902 and means.

ROCK RAPIDS—PRECIPITATION.

Table with columns for years 1893-1902 and mean, showing precipitation in inches.

LYON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

LYON COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.					
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.
1890	54	14	35	31	51	1.5
1891	54	20	43	35	119	1.5
1892	52	16	31	33	49	1.5
1893	37	14	20	24	71	1.6
1894	12	10	14	11	42	0.7
1895	25	13	15	42	100	1.3
1896	33	16	28	39	20	1.4
1897	42	14	28	32	75	1.8
1898	36	11	30	25	100	1.5
1899	35	13	33	25	70	1.3
1900	33	13	35	22	60	1.5
1901	31	15	35	32	90	1.7
1902						
Average	31	14	33	27	90	1.4

SIoux COUNTY.

Area, 768 square miles; area in farms, 476,621 acres; number of farms, 2,451; value of farms (census of 1900), \$18,558,110; value of farm buildings, \$2,675,470; value of live stock, \$3,094,698; value of farm products not fed to stock, \$3,454,171; acreage in cereal crops, 283,840 acres. Meteorological records of a station at Sioux Center are tabulated below. The precipitation for the four years of observation shows a higher average than would be obtained from a period of fifteen to twenty years. The average for that county is not much in excess of 25 inches.

SIoux CENTER—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High-est.	Month.	Low-est.	Month.
1899	27.4	27.2	36.0	42.5	49.3	55.4	62.5	62.5	53.7	42.3	30.3	18.4	48	92	July	-15	Feb.
1900	30.3	28.2	36.4	43.7	50.7	56.8	63.9	63.9	55.7	43.5	31.5	18.4	104	104	July	-27	Dec.
1901	27.1	27.2	36.4	43.7	50.7	56.8	63.9	63.9	55.7	43.5	31.5	18.4	91	104	July	-20	Jan.
1902	27.1	27.2	36.4	43.7	50.7	56.8	63.9	63.9	55.7	43.5	31.5	18.4	91	104	July	-20	Jan.
Average	21.6	15.7	23.0	28.3	36.1	43.0	50.7	56.8	63.9	74.5	72.2	60.7	53.2	35.5	19.7	47.0	

SIoux CENTER—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

1890	1.02	0.78	2.20	3.75	0.15	2.46	0.66	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	0.15	0.95	1.17	3.85	2.20	4.42	12.31	3.20	7.22	2.24	0.55	0.60	39.98	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	0.27	0.75	1.41	2.67	4.31	5.44	4.44	6.03	1.24	0.73	0.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	0.40	0.65	1.19	3.37	3.77	1.63	5.04	5.03	4.15	0.38	0.35	2.60	29.08	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	0.27	1.78	1.25	3.13	3.82	4.30	5.38	4.10	4.88	1.56	0.57	0.83	30.37	.....	.....	.....	.....

SIoux COUNTY—CONTINUED.

SIoux COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.					
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.
1890	20	11	29	25	36	2.0
1891	38	22	47	34	163	2.0
1892	27	16	31	28	43	1.7
1893	36	19	32	22	56	1.6
1894	12	14	21	17	45	0.5
1895	37	27	36	46	111	1.7
1896	38	15	26	35	82	1.8
1897	29	10	28	27	68	1.4
1898	39	15	32	27	87	1.8
1899	36	12	38	25	90	1.4
1900	34	14	39	23	70	1.4
1901	39	13	25	25	40	1.2
1902	35	10	33	24	50	1.5
Average	32	15	33	28	76	1.5

O'BRIEN COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 360,025 acres; number of farms, 1,845; value of farms (census of 1900), \$13,754,540; value of farm buildings, \$2,171,510; value of live stock, \$2,618,240; value of farm products not fed to stock, \$2,614,846; acreage in cereal crops, 204,320 acres.

Weather records of stations at Primghar and Sheldon are tabulated below. Elevation of Primghar, 1,502 feet; Sheldon, 1,406 feet.

PRIMGHAR—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High-est.	Month.	Low-est.	Month.
1896	22	27.4	27.2	36.0	42.5	49.3	55.4	62.5	62.5	53.7	42.3	30.3	18.4	100	Sept	-14	Jan
1897	21	30	28	46	58	68	74	87	70	55	32	17	45.5	97	Aug	-24	Jan
1898	21	22	36	45	59	73	73	87	68	47	28	17	0	97	July	-20	Dec
1899	17.6	10.7	16.0	47	57.8	66.5	75.4	73.6	60.5	52.6	45.2	22.4	45.7	98	Sept	-38	Feb
1900	37.0	8.8	53.3	65.8	66.0	73.8	77.4	86.4	59.0	32.7	24.8	43.6	.....	98	June	-20	Feb
1901	20.4	15.4	22.8	32.4	42.4	53.6	62.4	70.2	62.0	52.6	.....	.....	.....	110	July	.....	.....
1902	20.3	17.4	37.4	47.3	61.2	.....	83.6	76.2	62.0	52.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	20.2	17.4	29.2	49.8	60.9	63.4	74.7	73.1	62.8	50.9	31.7	21.9	46.6	110	1901	-38	1899

PRIMGHAR—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

1896	.....	.....	2.99	2.24	5.29	1.76	1.03	3.97	24	1.01	1.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	1.55	38	2.97	4.78	1.17	1.90	2.98	4.84	1.12	2.30	3.75	18	28.68	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	1.19	32	1.29	2.19	4.49	5.10	4.52	2.10	5.52	2.40	1.00	1.00	10	24.11	.....	.....	.....
1899	0.00	70	2.73	1.50	3.95	7.78	2.85	2.20	0.90	1.25	4.5	70	24.11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	1.10	60	4.13	2.32	7.52	4.01	18	4.81	8.5	5.51	1.71	20	40.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	.....	.....	2.00	2.75	7.40	8.5	2.06	.....	1.55	7.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	4.5	30	.....	1.10	2.20	2.10	5.46	4.45	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	4.2	42	2.33	2.82	3.07	4.31	5.13	2.44	2.22	1.98	97	42	35.88	.....	.....	.....	.....

O'BRIEN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

SHELDON—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES)

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High est.	Month	Low est.	Month
1890	18.0	14.7	15.6	16.9	19.2	21.3	21.6	19.2	15.8	12.2	9.2	5.9	1.90	88	Sept.	-13	Dec.
1900	25.0	10.3	28.8	50.1	64.4	67.1	71.0	74.4	61.8	46.8	30.7	24.4	16.8	94	July	21	Feb.
1901	20.0	15.3	31.8	49.2	59.6	68.7	73.0	72.4	66.8	51.8	33.5	17.4	10.1	104	July	21	Dec.
1902	20.4	17.2	33.8	45.0	60.8	63.8	71.2	72.4	57.8	51.8	37.0	15.5	14.4	92	June	21	Jan.
Mean	21.8	14.2	28.8	48.2	59.0	66.5	73.0	71.4	62.4	53.4	35.0	19.0	16.1				

SHELDON—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High est.	Month	Low est.	Month
1890	1.27	1.75	1.24	2.45	1.00	3.80	16.54	3.47	0.94	1.86	2.22	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	1.39	1.83	1.26	1.56	4.06	4.03	1.82	3.72	3.95	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	1.71	1.65	1.76	4.81	1.46	5.90	.....	1.14	3.31	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Averages	1.50	1.68	1.58	1.48	3.22	4.17	3.85	1.42	4.06	2.00	1.71	1.90	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

O'BRIEN COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.						RAINFALL, MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST.				
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
1890	18	8	17	17	20	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	33	19	45	31	113	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	13	11	12	12	75	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	33	13	22	13	81	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	15	12	22	19	78	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	29	20	30	31	133	1.5	2.24	5.92	1.76	1.03	10.31
1896	27	14	22	13	75	1.1	5.60	1.50	4.22	1.46	13.27
1897	11	10	10	10	100	1.5	1.17	1.90	2.22	4.84	10.27
1898	42	15	33	33	125	1.5	4.49	5.10	4.62	2.20	16.21
1899	37	10	30	31	95	1.5	3.85	7.79	2.22	1.10	16.76
1900	35	15	33	30	80	1.5	4.75	4.40	1.85	2.45	25.45
1901	33	14	33	33	80	1.5	2.70	4.35	2.05	3.00	13.00
1902	33	12	32	30	80	1.5	2.10	5.45	4.46	1.21	14.21
Averages	31	13	33	33	80	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.02

CLAY COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 344,960 acres; number of farms, 1,684; value of farm lands (census of 1900), \$11,440,140; value of farm buildings, \$1,750,250; value of live stock, \$2,413,082; value of products, not fed to stock, \$2,186,381; acreage in cereal crops, 174,580 acres. Weather records compiled at Spencer are tabulated below. Altitude of Spencer, 1,319 feet.

SPENCER—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

YEARS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High est.	Month	Low est.	Month
1895	15.0	12.0	17.0	27.0	38.0	46.0	50.0	46.0	35.0	25.0	18.0	12.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	23.8	27.9	38.0	63.1	68.3	71.4	70.7	64.4	44.5	20.8	25.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	11	20.0	26.0	45.0	57.0	66.0	74.0	65.0	69.0	53.0	30.0	16.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	20	29.0	33.0	45.0	57.0	70.0	72.0	70.0	62.0	46.0	28.0	13.0	44.8	85	July	25	Jan.
1899	15.2	6.8	17.1	45.1	58.1	68.7	70.0	73.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Means	17.5	17.7	26.9	48.0	58.0	68.0	72.0	69.0	63.1	47.8	26.2	18.6	44.7	.....	.....	.....	.....

SPENCER—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

YEARS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High est.	Month	Low est.	Month
1895	1.12	1.39	1.39	2.33	2.79	3.11	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	1.22	1.04	1.35	5.63	3.48	3.85	2.19	1.70	1.40	1.51	1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	1.28	1.24	1.72	4.20	6.23	4.81	1.59	1.71	1.95	1.12	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	0.4	0.7	2.4	3.12	5.00	4.17	4.09	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	0.06	0.77	1.59	1.00	5.92	5.77	2.28	4.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Averages	1.40	1.48	1.67	2.70	3.75	5.03	3.18	3.06	2.50	2.58	1.95	1.47	27.20	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLAY COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.					
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.
1890	81	9	33	27	50	1.0
1891	20	10	33	32	127	1.5
1892	28	12	23	32	68	1.5
1893	38	17	24	21	40	1.6
1894	12	14	22	18	29	0.8
1895	10	15	35	35	20	0.7
1896	45	14	40	40	100	1.6
1897	27	11	90	26	65	1.6
1898	42	15	34	30	75	1.5
1899	30	11	33	34	100	1.6
1900	36	12	31	33	72	1.2
1901	25	10	32	25	60	1.2
1902	26	10	32	30	60	1.5
Averages	31	13	31	29	66	1.4

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 360,231 acres; value of farms, (census of 1900), \$13,001,470; value of farm buildings, \$2,306,120; value of live stock, \$2,736,760; value of farm products not fed to stock, \$2,512,688; acreage in cereal crops, 189,840 acres. Records of voluntary meteorological stations at Alta and Storm Lake are tabulated below. The altitude of Alta is 1,513 feet; Storm Lake, 1,440 feet.

ALTA—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with columns for YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l., High-est., Month, Low-est., Month. Rows include years 1891-1902 and averages.

ALTA—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with columns for YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l., High-est., Month, Low-est., Month. Rows include years 1891-1902 and averages.

STORM LAKE—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with columns for YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l., High-est., Month, Low-est., Month. Rows include years 1891-1902 and averages.

BUENA VISTA COUNTY—CONTINUED.

STORM LAKE—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with columns for YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l., High-est., Month, Low-est., Month. Rows include years 1884-1902 and averages.

BUENA VISTA COUNTY CROPS.

Table with columns for YEAR, AVERAGE PER ACRE (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay tons), RAINFALL, MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST (May, June, July, Aug., Total, inches). Rows include years 1890-1902 and averages.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 354,643 acres; number of farms, 1,908; value of farms (in 1900), \$13,341,580; value of farm buildings, \$2,268,410; value of live stock, \$3,051,784; value of farm products, not fed to stock, \$2,584,577; acreage in cereal crops, 203,620 acres. A voluntary meteorological station was established at Larrabee in 1890, and the unbroken records are tabulated below. Altitude of the station, 1,366 feet.

At Washta records of precipitation have been compiled since January, 1898, and these records are appended. Altitude of Washta, 1,157 feet.

LARRABEE—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table showing mean temperature in degrees for Cherokee County from 1890 to 1902, with columns for months and annual averages.

LARRABEE—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table showing precipitation in inches for Cherokee County from 1890 to 1902, with columns for months and annual averages.

WASHTA—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table showing precipitation in inches for Cherokee County at Washta from 1898 to 1902, with columns for months and annual averages.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CHEROKEE COUNTY CROPS.

Table showing average yield per acre and rainfall for Cherokee County crops from 1890 to 1902. Columns include crop types (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay) and rainfall by month (May, June, July, August) and total.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Area, 820 square miles; area in farms, 541,967 acres; number of farms, 2,643; value of farms (census of 1900) \$19,388,570; value of farm buildings, \$2,425,480; value of live stock, \$3,425,044; value of farm products not fed to stock, \$3,615,604; acreage in cereal crops, 286,760 acres. Records of the meteorological station established at LeMars in 1896 are tabulated below. Altitude of station, 1,224 feet.

LEMARS—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table showing mean temperature in degrees for Plymouth County from 1896 to 1902, with columns for months and annual averages.

LEMARS—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table showing precipitation in inches for Plymouth County from 1896 to 1902, with columns for months and annual averages.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.						RAINFALL MAY 1ST SEPT. 1ST.				
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total
1890	28	9	30	27	46	1.0					
1891	38	18	43	30	130	1.8					
1892	28	14	28	23	45	2.0					
1893	34	14	33	26	50	1.8					
1894	11	11	16	18	45	0.9					
1895	32	28	50	40	100	1.0					
1896	35	14	22	23	90	1.8	8.64	2.67	4.50	.98	16.77
1897	29	12	27	25	50	1.5	1.10	3.11	2.09	2.60	8.90
1898	35	15	35	27	72	2.0	3.71	4.72	3.34	2.31	14.08
1899	39	10	35	30	80	1.6	4.72	6.28	3.22	5.51	19.71
1900	40	14	35	30	70	1.6	.96	3.42	12.00	2.85	28.23
1901	33	15	35	30	25	1.2	4.54	3.28	2.10	1.09	10.99
1902	39	12	35	38	72	2.0	1.46	4.68	7.08	3.65	16.87
Averages	32	14	33	28	67	1.5					16.50

WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT.

This district includes the following (9) counties: Sac, Ida, Woodbury, Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Audubon, Shelby and Harrison. The mean annual temperature of the district is 47.1°; average annual precipitation, 29.36 inches; average rainfall from May 1st to September 1st, 15.75 inches; average yield of corn, 31.4 bushels per acre.

SAC COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 364,232 acres; number of farms, 1,999; value of farms (census of 1900), \$13,892,300; value of farm buildings, \$2,590,690; value of live stock, \$3,189,585; value of farm products for the year not fed to stock, \$2,936,298; acreage in cereal crops, 189,260 acres. In this county meteorological records have been compiled at Sac City, Grant City and Odebolt. Altitude of station at Sac City, 1,278 feet; Odebolt, 1,356 feet.

SAC CITY—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High-est.	Month	Low-est.	Month
1888	1.8	18.4	23.7	47.1	50.3	66.1	74.3	67.2	56.0	45.7	32.3	20.4	42.5				
1889	18.7	15.8	30.6	48.0	57.3	65.4	69.6	69.0	55.9	44.0	29.7	33.0	45.4				
1890	12.6	20.9	23.4	48.8	52.3	69.5	74.3	63.3	56.7	46.0	33.8	25.0	44.0				
1891	23.0	11.2	24.8	49.2	54.8	66.9	65.1	65.4	62.9	48.8	29.4	31.6	44.4				
1892	13.2	20.2	23.7	44.5	52.2	67.8	75.0	62.7	62.6	51.3	31.3	18.2	44.0				
1893	7.8	11.3	27.6	42.0	51.4	71.2	74.5	64.2					18.7				
1894	14.0	17.0	37.1	47.9	60.2	72.8	77.0	75.9	68.6	49.6	30.7	27.5	41.9				
1895	11.0	16.0	31.0	53.0	62.0	68.0	72.0	69.0	66.0	45.0	32.0	24.0	45.8				
1896	22.5	27.4	28.2	52.8	64.6	70.8	72.6	71.4	58.4	47.1	25.2	29.7	47.6				
1897	12.0	22.0	28.0	46.0	57.0	67.0	74.0	68.0	70.0	53.0	32.0	16.0	45.4				
1898	22.2	21.9	35.0	47.0	59.0	70.0	71.0	72.0	62.0	46.0	30.0	16.0	46.1				
1899	18.4	11.8	20.8				72.1	73.4	62.6	55.8	43.6	21.9		98	Sept.	-20	Feb.
1900	25.8	18.2	30.0	52.4	63.0	63.2	72.3	76.4	63.2	53.8	32.0	27.0	48.5	94	{ June. July	-17	Feb.
1901	23.0	18.8	33.4	49.2	59.8	71.1	82.8	73.9	62.0	53.2	35.2	18.4	48.4	108	July	-17	Dec.
1902	20.4	17.4	38.5	47.7	63.6	65.9	72.0	68.8	59.1	53.5	38.4	17.2	46.9	94	{ July. Aug.	-21	Jan.
Averages	16.5	17.6	29.8	48.2	57.7	63.6	73.3	70.0	61.6	49.9	32.5	23.4	45.8	108	1901 July	-20	1899 Feb.







MONONA COUNTY.

Area, 648 square miles; area in farms, 386,780 acres; number of farms, 2,491; value of farms (census of 1900), \$12,084,550; value of farm buildings, \$1,851,220; value of live stock, \$2,917,524; value of farm products, not fed to stock, \$2,745,540; acreage in cereal crops, 171,640 acres. The following tables contain meteorological records of the station at Onawa. Altitude of the station, 1,048 feet.

ONAWA—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with 15 columns: YEAR, Jan, Feb, Mar, April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Ann'l, High-est, Low-est. Rows for years 1890-1902.

ONAWA—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with 15 columns: YEAR, Jan, Feb, Mar, April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Ann'l, High-est, Low-est. Rows for years 1879-1902 and averages.

MONONA COUNTY CROPS.

Table with 11 columns: YEAR, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay, May, June, July, August, Total. Rows for years 1890-1902 and averages.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Area, 720 square miles; area in farms, 499,956 acres; number of farms, 2,649; value of farms, \$19,623,80; value of farm buildings, \$3,049,900; value of live stock (in 1900), \$3,988,215; value of products of the year not fed to stock, \$3,534,097; acreage in cereal crops, 208,380 acres. The following tables contain records of the meteorological station established at Denison in 1893. Altitude of the station, 1,180 feet.

DENISON—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with 15 columns: YEAR, Jan, Feb, Mar, April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Ann'l, High-est, Month, Low-est, Month. Rows for years 1893-1902 and averages.

DENISON—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with 15 columns: YEAR, Jan, Feb, Mar, April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Ann'l, High-est, Low-est. Rows for years 1893-1902 and averages.

CRAWFORD COUNTY CROPS.

Table with 11 columns: YEAR, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay, May, June, July, August, Total. Rows for years 1890-1902 and averages.



YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.					
	Corn, bushels	Wheat, bushels	Oats, bushels	Barley, bushels	Potatoes, bushels	Hay, tons
1890	24	10	12	15	76	1.4
1891	31	15	15	15	126	1.5
1892	36	22	15	15	67	1.2
1893	31	15	15	15	67	1.7
1894	5	15	15	15	44	0.4
1895	35	12	15	15	84	1.4
1896	32	12	15	15	50	1.0
1897	30	18	15	15	65	1.8
1898	30	16	15	15	75	1.8
1899	35	14	15	15	125	1.4
1900	33	15	15	15	115	1.5
1901	35	16	15	15	110	1.6
1902	33	13	15	15	110	1.8
Averages	30	14	15	15	74	1.5

SHELBY COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 371,873 acres; number of farms, 2,387; value of farms (census of 1900), \$13,813,860; value of farm buildings, \$2,418,980; value of live stock, \$3,625,677; value of farm products for the year not fed to stock, \$3,245,566; acreage in cereal crops, 183,380 acres. The following tables contain meteorological records compiled at Panama and Harlan. Altitude of Harlan, 1,192 feet.

HARLAN—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High-est.	Month	Low-est.	Month
1899	11.9	25.4	48.8	60.4	71.2	72.7	74.2	68.0	57.2	43.0	32.4	19.6	46.9	96	.....	.....	.....
1900	30.	14.8	32.5	52.3	63.0	69.0	70.2	75.5	63.0	54.2	33.4	27.9	49.2	98	.....	.....	.....
1901	29.1	10.2	34.8	49.8	60.8	67.3	62.4	73.0	64.2	53.1	35.7	19.6	49.2	111	.....	.....	.....
1902	32.4	17.8	39.9	48.7	64.0	65.8	73.6	69.6	58.4	52.0	38.0	18.6	47.4	95	.....	.....	.....
Averages	30	14	35	52	63	70	72	75	63	54	33	27	49	98	.....	.....	.....

HARLAN—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High-est.	Month	Low-est.	Month
1899	0.42	0.75	4.21	4.40	7.52	2.31	4.44	0.84	2.65	0.91	1.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	0.38	1.40	1.96	2.21	2.00	1.89	8.33	7.79	3.91	4.82	0.56	0.07	30.26	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	0.38	1.05	1.20	1.97	1.78	7.29	0.76	0.81	8.02	3.25	0.07	0.00	30.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	1.07	0.15	2.01	0.96	3.31	7.87	12.03	3.32	5.03	2.25	1.45	2.69	43.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Averages	.80	.77	2.00	2.34	2.01	6.14	6.00	4.09	4.60	3.18	.89	1.42	85.14	.....	.....	.....	.....

PANAMA—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High-est.	Month	Low-est.	Month
1891	1.07	1.00	1.84	2.50	3.62	2.60	2.95	3.80	24.2	63.2	4.02	2.95	27.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	1.17	1.37	2.72	3.87	6.84	2.43	4.80	2.48	2.23	1.42	.40	.49	28.22	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	1.29	1.10	1.10	2.47	5.17	1.44	3.98	2.33	1.35	0.12	.48	1.29	24.19	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	1.37	1.81	6.24	4.48	1.03	2.69	1.51	1.63	2.94	2.71	.29	1.24	10.59	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	1.15	1.40	8.83	3.22	8.84	4.12	2.03	10.63	2.67	1.11	1.22	.00	28.24	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	1.10	1.23	1.01	1.18	1.00	4.81	8.05	3.82	4.62	3.17	3.55	.90	45.08	.....	.....	.....	.....
Averages	0.96	0.50	1.35	4.11	4.90	3.51	3.88	4.11	2.34	1.59	1.38	1.04	28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

SHELBY COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.						RAINFALL MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST.				
	Corn, bushels	Wheat, bushels	Oats, bushels	Barley, bushels	Potatoes, bushels	Hay, tons	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
1890	35	13	27	23	68	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	35	15	29	22	121	2.0	3.62	2.50	2.95	3.80	12.97
1892	33	12	25	25	43	2.5	6.84	2.43	4.80	2.48	16.85
1893	35	12	20	19	84	1.8	6.15	4.44	3.98	2.33	15.89
1894	9	14	14	12	43	0.5	1.05	2.03	1.51	1.03	6.86
1895	30	21	44	31	85	1.9	8.83	4.12	2.03	10.63	17.96
1896	45	15	25	20	60	2.0	2.05	4.51	8.05	3.82	24.74
1897	30	18	35	23	85	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	35	16	37	25	75	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	39	14	33	25	105	1.3	4.49	7.53	2.31	4.44	18.77
1900	40	13	30	30	70	1.5	2.09	1.89	8.33	7.79	20.10
1901	36	14	30	25	30	1.4	1.78	7.99	1.76	8.11	10.64
1902	30	12	27	23	72	1.8	3.51	7.57	12.03	8.32	27.13
Averages	32	14	29	23	70	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.18





ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

HARDIN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

WHITTEN—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Table showing annual mean temperatures for Whitten from 1897 to 1902. Columns include Year, months (Jan-Dec), Annual, High-est., and Low-est.

WHITTEN PRECIPITATION—(INCHES).

Table showing annual precipitation in inches for Whitten from 1897 to 1902. Columns include Year and months (Jan-Dec), and Averages.

HARDIN COUNTY CROPS.

Table showing crop yields (AVERAGE PER ACRE) and rainfall (MAY 1ST TO SEPTEMBER 1ST) for Hardin County from 1890 to 1902. Crops include Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, and Hay.

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 364,042 acres; number of farms, 2,195; value of farms (census of 1900), \$13,145,110; value of farm buildings, \$2,364,880; value of live stock, \$2,704,918; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$2,804,782; acreage in cereal crops, 167,730 acres. A meteorological station was maintained at Webster City from 1891 to 1897, except the years 1895 and 1896, and the records are tabulated below.

WEBSTER CITY—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table showing annual mean temperatures for Webster City from 1891 to 1897. Columns include Year, months (Jan-Dec), Annual, High-est., and Low-est.

WEBSTER CITY—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table showing annual precipitation in inches for Webster City from 1891 to 1897. Columns include Year and months (Jan-Dec), and Averages.

HAMILTON COUNTY CROPS.

Table showing crop yields (AVERAGE PER ACRE) for Hamilton County from 1890 to 1902. Crops include Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, and Hay.

WEBSTER COUNTY.

Area in farms, according to twelfth census, 428,975 acres, and number of farms, 2,564. Value of farms, \$15,559,930. Value of farm buildings, \$2,643,920. Value of live stock, \$2,733,918. Products not fed to stock, \$2,760,576. Area in crops in 1902: Corn, 111,290 acres, wheat, 12,490; oats, 66,110; barley, 2,090; tame hay, 12,240. The county is drained by the Des Moines river. The altitude of Fort Dodge is 1,032 feet, which is not much below the average elevation of the county. Meteorological records in Webster county have been thus far lacking in continuity. A station was established in Fort Dodge in 1900, and the records are given in the table below.

FORT DODGE MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High-est.	Month	Low-est.	Month
1900	12.0	12.2	16.0	51.8	62.9	68.3	71.7	76.5	63.3	59.4	42.3	25.4	47.9	107	.....	23	.....
1901	22.0	18.0	33.4	48.1	60.2	70.7	81.9	71.0	62.8	51.0	34.2	20.0	47.9	107	.....	23	.....
1902	20.2	16.3	38.0	46.4	63.4	64.0	72.2	67.7	58.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FORT DODGE PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

1900	0.10	0.64	2.04	4.04	4.57	5.34	7.65	6.87	5.00	3.58	1.08	0.10	44.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	0.85	0.43	1.59	2.98	3.75	2.95	4.82	1.33	7.13	4.20	0.00	0.20	30.91	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	0.90	0.40	2.15	2.10	2.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WEBSTER COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.					
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.
1890	26	14	32	20	84	1.0
1891	40	14	45	35	175	1.8
1892	23	13	25	18	40	1.8
1893	30	12	22	15	57	1.8
1894	40	20	30	15	50	0.5
1895	40	18	32	30	84	1.8
1896	26	15	28	22	55	1.8
1897	35	17	40	30	45	1.8
1898	35	14	40	25	57	1.7
1899	43	17	40	30	80	1.7
1900	36	16	40	30	40	1.8
1901	38	14	33	22	80	1.5
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Averages	33	15	36	25	74	1.6

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 362,873 acres; number of farms, 2,134; value of farms (census of 1900), \$13,248,880; value of farm buildings, \$1,199,560; value of live stock, \$2,496,244; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$3,047,603; acreage in cereal crops, 194,600 acres. The following tables contain meteorological records compiled at Rockwell City; altitude of the station, 1,219 feet.

ROCKWELL CITY—TEMPERATURE.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High-est.	Month	Low-est.	Month
1897	19	19	23	47	60	71	70	67	70	52	39	14	46.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	19	21	44	45	50	71	73	70	64	47	30	17	45.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	17.0	10.9	41.8	47.9	59.0	70.2	72.7	74.2	62.0	55.9	43.9	22.0	46.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	33.8	13.3	32.6	32.2	33.2	48.6	72.6	67.6	62.8	58.4	42.2	28.3	48.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	24.0	18.8	34.6	49.2	60.4	68.4	81.4	73.0	62.8	58.4	43.0	20.7	48.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	22.8	17.8	36.2	46.4	62.0	64.0	71.4	68.0	.....	53.1	38.0	19.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Averages	21.2	16.8	31.4	48.2	60.6	68.0	73.9	71.4	64.2	52.7	34.0	20.9	47.1	109	1901	.....	1899

ROCKWELL CITY—PRECIPITATION.

1894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Averages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALHOUN COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.						RAINFALL, MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST.				
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
1890	38	10	29	30	56	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	41	14	45	81	143	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	35	11	30	25	58	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	35	12	23	22	54	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	8	11	16	16	34	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	45	25	60	63	153	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	34	17	37	35	63	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	24	15	29	22	48	1.6	3.40	.....	2.27	2.49	8.18
1898	30	20	40	21	48	1.9	5.29	8.22	2.12	8.81	14.44
1899	33	14	35	34	120	1.5	4.71	5.42	2.32	1.86	14.30
1900	43	15	40	30	80	1.8	1.78	8.98	5.96	6.83	22.53
1901	24	14	29	25	1.5	.....	2.53	5.47	1.45	5.65	10.60
1902	36	8	27	20	90	2.0	4.90	6.12	9.55	7.85	29.60
Averages	32	14	35	29	74	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.82





STORY COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 386,654 acres; number of farms, 2,436; value of farms (census of 1900), \$15,558,110; value of farm buildings, \$2,627,360; value of live stock, \$2,853,544; value of the yearly products not fed to stock, \$3,131,013; acreage in cereal crops, 165,010 acres. Meteorological records have been compiled at the agricultural college at Ames since 1876, and the records are included in the following tables. Elevation of the station, 926 feet.

AMES—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with columns for Year, months (Jan to Dec), and Annual mean, and High/Low for each month. Data spans from 1876 to 1902.

AMES—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with columns for Year, months (Jan to Dec), and Annual mean, and High/Low for each month. Data spans from 1876 to 1902.

STORY COUNTY—CONTINUED.

STORY COUNTY—CROPS.

Table showing YIELD PER ACRE for Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, and Hay, and RAINFALL (MAY 1ST TO AUG. 31ST) for May, June, July, August, and Totals. Data spans from 1880 to 1902.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 360,238 acres; number of farms, 2,400; value of farms (census of 1900), \$15,403,970; value of farm buildings, \$2,933,000; value of live stock, \$3,132,071; value of yearly farm products not fed to stock, \$3,318,962; acreage in cereal crops, 183,910 acres. The following tables contain meteorological records compiled at Albion and Marshalltown. Altitude of the station at Marshalltown, 947 feet.

ALBION—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Table with columns for Year, months (Jan to Dec), and Annual mean, and High/Low for each month. Data spans from 1879 to 1884.

ALBION—PRECIPITATION.

Table with columns for Year, months (Jan to Dec), and Annual mean, and High/Low for each month. Data spans from 1879 to 1884.

MARSHALL COUNTY—CONTINUED.

MARSHALLTOWN—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with 14 columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l, High-est., Month, Low-est., Month. Rows include years 1891 through 1902 and averages.

MARSHALLTOWN—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with 14 columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l, High-est., Month, Low-est., Month. Rows include years 1891 through 1902 and averages.

MARSHALL COUNTY CROPS.

Table with columns: YEAR, Average per acre (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay), and Rainfall (May, June, July, August, Total). Rows include years 1890 through 1902 and averages.

TAMA COUNTY.

Area, 720 square miles; area in farms, 438,596 acres; number of farms, 2,725; value of farms (census of 1900), \$18,403,280; value of farm buildings, \$3,277,300; value of live stock, \$3,895,981; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$3,845,577; acreage in cereal crops, 200,010 acres. The following tables contain climatic data compiled at Dysart, Buckingham (near Traer), and Toledo. The altitude of Toledo is 857 feet. The meteorological observations at Dysart were made by Hon. Jos. Dysart, of that town.

DYSART PRECIPITATION.

Table with 14 columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l, High-est., Month, Low-est., Month. Rows include years 1876 through 1889 and averages.

TOLEDO—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with 14 columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l, High-est., Month, Low-est., Month. Rows include years 1894 through 1902 and averages.

TOLEDO—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with 14 columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l, High-est., Month, Low-est., Month. Rows include years 1894 through 1902 and averages.

BUCKINGHAM (TRAEER POSTOFFICE)—PRECIPITATION.

Table with 14 columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l, High-est., Month, Low-est., Month. Rows include years 1900 through 1902 and averages.

TAMA COUNTY—CONTINUED

TAMA COUNTY CROPS.

Table with columns: YEAR, AVERAGE PER ACRE (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay), and RAINFALL, MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST (May, June, July, Aug., Total).

POWESHIEK COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 366,620 acres; number of farms, 2,322; value of farms (census of 1900), \$14,983,600; value of farm buildings, \$2,824,640; value of live stock, \$3,966,124; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$3,249,660; acreage in cereal crops, 165,130 acres. The following meteorological tables were compiled at Grinnell; elevation, 935 feet.

GRINNELL—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table showing mean monthly and annual temperatures for Grinnell from 1880 to 1902. Columns include YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec, and ANN'L.

GRINNELL—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table showing monthly and annual precipitation for Grinnell from 1880 to 1902. Columns include YEAR and Precipitation values for each month and annual average.

POWESHIEK COUNTY—CONTINUED

POWESHIEK COUNTY CROPS.

Table with columns: YEAR, AVERAGE PER ACRE (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay), and RAINFALL, MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST (May, June, July, August, Total).

JASPER COUNTY.

Area, 720 square miles; area in farms, 464,105 acres; number of farms, 3,320; value of farms (census of 1900), \$18,995,090; value of farm buildings, \$3,344,060; value of live stock, \$4,447,620; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$4,138,061; acreage in cereal crops, 153,890 acres; The following tables contain climatic data compiled at Newton; elevation of the station, 944 feet.

NEWTON—TEMPERATURE.

Table showing mean monthly and annual temperatures for Newton from 1878 to 1902. Columns include YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec, ANN'L, High est., Month, Low est., Month.

Summary table for Newton temperature data, showing averages for years and months: Avg's, 17 720, 4 83, 2 48, 9 60, 9 70, 2 75, 5 72, 2 62, 9 51, 8 84, 5 22, 0 47, 7 107, 1901, July, -28, 1890, Feb.









DELAWARE COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 355,619 acres; number of farms, 2,241; value of farms (census of 1900), \$14,607,900; value of farm buildings, \$3,123,380; value of live stock, \$3,038,823; value of the year's farm products not fed to stock, \$2,951,827; acreage in cereal crops, 148,820 acres. In the town of Hopkinton the late Theodore Marks began keeping records of weather observations in 1852, and continued this line of public service until his death. These valuable records are tabulated below, and also the tables compiled at Delaware, since 1891, by observer William Ball.

HOPKINTON—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with columns for Year, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l., High est., Month, Low est., and Month. Rows list years from 1852 to 1906, with mean temperatures ranging from approximately 46.9 to 50.2 degrees.

DELAWARE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

HOPKINTON—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with columns for Year and precipitation values for each month (Jan-Dec), Ann'l., High est., and Month. Rows list years from 1850 to 1906, with annual precipitation ranging from approximately 39.6 to 50.6 inches.

DELAWARE—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with columns for Year and mean temperature for each month (Jan-Dec), Ann'l., High est., and Month. Rows list years from 1891 to 1902, with annual mean temperatures ranging from approximately 45.2 to 50.2 degrees.

DELAWARE—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with columns for Year and precipitation values for each month (Jan-Dec), Ann'l., High est., and Month. Rows list years from 1891 to 1902, with annual precipitation ranging from approximately 37.2 to 48.6 inches.





BUCHANAN COUNTY—CONTINUED

INDEPENDENCE—PRECIPITATION (INCHES)

Table showing monthly precipitation (inches) for Independence from 1870 to 1902. Columns include Year, Jan, Feb, Mar, April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Ann'l, High est, Month, Low est, Month.

BROOKSIDE—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES)

Table showing monthly mean temperature (degrees) for Brookside from 1870 to 1902. Columns include Year, Jan, Feb, Mar, April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Ann'l, High est, Month, Low est, Month.

BUCHANAN COUNTY CROPS.

Table showing average yield per acre and rainfall by month for Buchanan County crops from 1880 to 1902. Columns include Year, Crop (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay), Yield, and Rainfall (May, June, July, August, Total).

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 349,194 acres; number of farms, 2,257; value of farms (census of 1900), \$14,943,470; value of farm buildings, \$3,354,200; value of live stock, \$3,067,935; value of the year's product, not fed to stock, 3,040,056; acreage in cereal crops, 161,700 acres. The following tables contain meteorological records compiled at Cedar Falls and Waterloo. Altitude of Waterloo, 856 feet; Cedar Falls, 865 feet.

WATERLOO—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES)

Table showing monthly mean temperature (degrees) for Waterloo from 1865 to 1902. Columns include Year, Jan, Feb, Mar, April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Ann'l, High est, Month, Low est, Month.

WATERLOO PRECIPITATION.

Table showing monthly precipitation (inches) for Waterloo from 1876 to 1902. Columns include Year, Jan, Feb, Mar, April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Ann'l, High est, Month, Low est, Month.

WATERLOO PRECIPITATION—1895-1902.

Table showing monthly precipitation (inches) for Waterloo from 1895 to 1902. Columns include Year, Jan, Feb, Mar, April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Ann'l, High est, Month, Low est, Month.

CEDAR FALLS—TEMPERATURE.

Table showing monthly mean temperature (degrees) for Cedar Falls from 1881 to 1902. Columns include Year, Jan, Feb, Mar, April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Ann'l, High est, Month, Low est, Month.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CEDAR FALLS—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High- est.	Month	Low- est.	Month
1891	1.19	1.17	1.00	1.11	1.11	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.00	2.74	29.07			
1892	.47	.73	1.34	1.32	1.10	1.89	1.84	1.07	1.22	1.32	1.31	1.01	1.00	36.41			
1893	1.49	1.90	1.75	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.15	1.01	1.01	1.75	1.56	1.55	1.00	28.45			
1894	1.73	.90	.98	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.15	1.01	1.01	1.75	1.56	1.55	1.00	28.45			
1895	1.25	.75	.92	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.15	1.01	1.01	1.75	1.56	1.55	1.00	28.45			
1896	1.00	.45	.39	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.15	1.01	1.01	1.75	1.56	1.55	1.00	28.45			
1897	1.00	.70	1.15	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.15	1.01	1.01	1.75	1.56	1.55	1.00	28.45			
1898	1.90	.70	1.34	1.15	1.15	1.33	1.33	1.05	1.43	1.50	1.30	1.30	2.00	33.74			
1899	.59	1.50	1.45	1.15	1.15	1.33	1.33	1.05	1.43	1.50	1.30	1.30	2.00	33.74			
1900	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00			
Averages	1.12	.90	1.42	1.13	1.13	1.30	1.30	1.05	1.36	1.42	1.31	1.31	1.02	30.03			

BLACK HAWK COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.						RAINFALL MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST.				
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Total.
1890	30	18	32	20	51	1.5	2.66	2.55	3.94	3.63	12.78
1891	43	16	46	32	83	1.5	11.00	4.89	5.67	2.2	23.77
1892	34	9	39	18	96	1.8	3.20	3.15	4.47	1.00	11.91
1893	34	14	37	25	58	1.9	1.80	3.55	.61	1.95	7.91
1894	11	10	23	21	40	1.0	4.26	2.87	1.86	4.63	13.62
1895	35	15	44	33	101	1.4	6.13	2.60	7.93	8.29	19.95
1896	40	14	35	34	88	1.5	2.03	4.32	4.16	1.23	11.75
1897	35	20	33	29	85	1.9	4.22	4.31	1.68	3.47	13.66
1898	41	18	35	32	95	2.0	6.08	6.94	1.61	3.59	18.22
1899	41	18	35	33	112	1.7	1.37	5.47	7.92	3.48	18.24
1900	42	18	38	28	140	1.3	1.79	3.48	3.04	1.40	9.71
1901	24	18	33	20	37	1.5	8.54	6.81	10.61	7.70	33.66
1902	28	15	30	25	108	2.0					
Averages	33	15	34	28	75	1.6					15.43

BENTON COUNTY.

Area, 720 square miles; area in farms, 458,801 acres; value of farms (census of 1900), \$20,788,190; value of farm buildings, \$3,966,730; value of live stock, \$3,896,730; value of the year's farm products not fed to stock, \$3,828,346; acreage of cereal crops, 210,260 acres. Meteorological stations were established at Vinton and Belle Plaine in 1890, the records are included in the following tables. Altitude of Vinton, 810 feet; Belle Plaine, 828 feet.

VINTON—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June	J. ly.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High- est.	Month	Low- est.	Month	
1890	19	6	27	59	59	72	74	66	57	48	39	27	43.6					
1891	14	20	26	49	57	66	72	67	65	49	39	32	46.2					
1892	14	17	31	45	54	67	72	70	63	52	31	17	45.3					
1893	7	16	31	44	55	70	74	63	63	61	53	31	44.7					
1894	16	20	40	51	61	73	76	73	63	50	32	30	48.9					
1895	12	14	34	53	61	70	72	73	78	46	34	26	46.9					
1896	23	36	32	54	60	70	73	71	57	47	31	32	48.4					
1897	17	25	33	47	53	68	76	69	68	57	34	17	47.2					
1898	23	29	38	47	60	71	74	71	65	43	32	19	47.0					
1899	20	24	25	49	59	70	72	72	74	74	43	32	47.0					
1900	25	4	15	4	25	49	63	70	72	4	43	32	47.0					
1901	24	4	8	35	4	31	64	72	3	41	2	72	8	103	Aug.	-11	Jan.	
1902	23	16	1	38	48	64	64	64	9	72	68	5	42.1	47.3	91	July	-17	Dec.
Averages	18.9	10.9	32	149	2.59	9.00	7.73	70.7	62.8	50.6	31.4	28.9	47.1	103	July	-27	Jan.	

VINTON—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June	J. ly.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High- est.	Month	Low- est.	Month
1890	1.04	.50	1.38	2.05	1.20	2.01	1.33	3.07	2.65	4.4	1.74	.89	31.38				
1891	.94	.67	3.24	.84	3.49	4.31	2.75	3.24	1.00	2.19	1.35	2.58	28.61				
1892	.37	1.82	1.70	4.61	7.54	4.12	3.86	1.77	2.62	1.51	.78	2.00	22.65				
1893	.86	.49	1.65	3.22	2.60	3.19	1.6	1.40	1.85	2.57	.81	.64	20.93				
1894	.88	.80	2.41	2.21	1.94	2.82	.30	2.29	3.46	2.32	.90	.74	21.06				
1895	1.65	.96	.31	1.68	5.04	1.38	2.16	2.24	2.74	.87	1.11	1.74	21.92				
1896	.60	.92	.50	4.43	3.65	.81	8.21	2.71	1.63	3.15	2.01	.88	31.28				
1897	1.74	.90	2.29	6.73	1.87	3.31	2.40	1.51	2.67	.62	.42	1.55	29.31				
1898	2.27	1.65	1.41	2.53	3.02	2.76	.85	1.67	2.47	3.90	1.64	.24	24.45				
1899	.54	1.00	2.18	2.96	7.20	4.51	1.94	2.55	2.40	1.75	1.04	.28	28.27				
1900	.20	.85	1.57	1.02	1.88	3.87	5.10	2.74	2.77	3.19	1.16	2.70	30.85				
1901	.65	1.5	2.65	1.74	2.42	3.20	4.64	.76	2.95	1.31	.35	.25	22.12				
1902	.75	1.15	1.56	.91	6.64	8.26	8.75	8.03	3.39	2.03	1.76	1.35	44.59				
Averages	1.15	1.01	1.78	2.92	3.95	3.98	3.39	2.61	2.79	1.60	1.15	1.21	28.27				

BENTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

BELLE PLAINE MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High- est.	Month	Low- est.	Month	
1880	39	35	32	32	34	37	41	44	46	43	38	32	47.0	162	Aug.	-16	Jan.	
1881	41	37	34	34	36	39	43	46	48	45	40	34	47.4	94	Aug.	-13	Nov.	
1882	44	40	37	37	39	42	46	49	51	48	43	37	46.0	96	July.	-35	Jan.	
1883	49	45	42	42	44	47	51	54	56	53	48	42	49.7	97	July.	-29	Jan.	
1884	50	46	43	43	45	48	52	55	57	54	49	43	49.6	101	July.	-25	Jan.	
1885	50	46	43	43	45	48	52	55	57	54	49	43	49.6	101	July.	-25	Jan.	
1886	50	46	43	43	45	48	52	55	57	54	49	43	49.6	101	July.	-25	Jan.	
1887	50	46	43	43	45	48	52	55	57	54	49	43	49.6	101	July.	-25	Jan.	
1888	50	46	43	43	45	48	52	55	57	54	49	43	49.6	101	July.	-25	Jan.	
1889	50	46	43	43	45	48	52	55	57	54	49	43	49.6	101	July.	-25	Jan.	
1890	50	46	43	43	45	48	52	55	57	54	49	43	49.6	101	July.	-25	Jan.	
1891	50	46	43	43	45	48	52	55	57	54	49	43	49.6	101	July.	-25	Jan.	
1892	50	46	43	43	45	48	52	55	57	54	49	43	49.6	101	July.	-25	Jan.	
Averages	18.4	21.6	32.5	45.7	53.3	60.8	73.6	78.8	83.7	80.6	73.4	62.1	67.1	1804	100	July	-32	Feb.

BELLE PLAINE—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

1880	2.15	1.00	1.15	1.42	4.34	6.63	4.42	3.84	2.32	3.46	1.93	4.22	29.38				
1881	2.52	1.89	1.66	2.02	4.21	4.26	2.90	3.31	1.26	3.25	2.07	1.93	33.01				
1882	1.30	1.40	2.00	4.04	3.26	4.31	3.38	3.31	1.13	1.74	4.60	2.24	31.38				
1883	1.90	1.80	2.40	4.04	3.26	4.31	3.38	3.31	1.13	1.74	4.60	2.24	31.38				
1884	1.30	1.80	2.40	4.04	3.26	4.31	3.38	3.31	1.13	1.74	4.60	2.24	31.38				
1885	2.08	2.02	1.65	2.40	2.86	1.15	5.45	5.25	1.19	1.51	1.70	3.28	32.95				
1886	1.63	1.23	1.75	4.81	4.01	3.63	1.13	2.26	2.37	3.25	2.64	3.28	32.92				
1887	1.63	1.35	2.73	1.69	3.42	3.51	4.50	1.87	5.33	7.8	9.4	2.06	32.92				
1888	3.32	1.30	2.05	3.89	5.48	3.80	2.36	1.87	5.87	3.92	3.15	4.2	42.25				
1889	3.32	1.30	2.05	3.89	5.48	3.80	2.36	1.87	5.87	3.92	3.15	4.2	42.25				
1890	3.32	1.30	2.05	3.89	5.48	3.80	2.36	1.87	5.87	3.92	3.15	4.2	42.25				
1891	3.32	1.30	2.05	3.89	5.48	3.80	2.36	1.87	5.87	3.92	3.15	4.2	42.25				
1892	3.32	1.30	2.05	3.89	5.48	3.80	2.36	1.87	5.87	3.92	3.15	4.2	42.25				
Averages	1.52	1.50	2.40	3.61	4.54	1.20	3.64	4.36	2.56	2.28	1.81	1.49	33.33				

BENTON COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.					MAY 1st TO SEPTEMBER 1st.					
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bu.-bols.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Totals.
1880	24	11	29	25	55	1.5	4.26	9.29	1.13	3.07	17.69
1881	42	15	42	33	141	1.4	3.48	4.31	2.75	3.24	13.78
1882	31	12	24	29	67	2.0	7.54	4.12	3.86	1.77	17.23
1883	35	14	27	23	62	1.8	2.60	3.19	1.05	1.40	8.84
1884	12	12	28	18	50	6	1.94	2.82	2.16	2.28	7.34
1885	30	16	54	25	140	5	5.06	1.88	2.16	2.24	10.87
1886	38	12	25	24	58	1.8	3.65	.81	8.21	2.71	15.98
1887	35	15	33	26	90	1.6	1.87	3.31	2.46	1.51	9.09
1888	30	14	30	31	95	1.6	3.02	2.76	.85	1.67	8.30
1889	30	15	40	31	140	1.5	7.29	4.51	1.94	2.55	16.20
1890	42	15	35	32	95	1.3	1.68	3.87	6.10	2.55	12.39
1901	30	15	24	25	35	1.4	2.42	3.20	4.04	7.8	10.42
1902	35	12	30	25	90	1.5	6.64	8.26	8.75	8.63	31.68
Averages	33	14	31	26	88	1.4					13.86

LINN COUNTY.

Area, 720 square miles; area in farms, 432,888 acres; number of farms, 3,567; value of farms (census 1900), \$19,207,170; value of farm buildings, \$4,254,110; value of live stock, \$3,848,381; value of year's farm products not fed to stock, \$3,828,154; acreage in cereal crops, 158,160 acres. The following tables contain meteorological records compiled at Mt. Vernon and Cedar Rapids.

MT. VERNON—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High- est.	Month	Low- est.	Month
1861	14.8	23.0	31.8	48.5	51.6	60.9	70.0	70.8	69.3	59.1	44.8	29.4	46.2				
1862	12.9	13.0	30.3	46.5	47.2	58.0	70.0	63.9	49.6	32.5	27.5						
1863	25.8		31.5	49.1	61.2	67.8	69.7	61.0	41.1	31.5	24.2						
1864	15.8	24.3	30.6	43.9	62.4	69.3	77.0	70.0	62.8	45.8	32.6	16.2	45.6				
1865	18.0	18.2	28.9	50.0	57.4	67.2	73.0	69.8	53.0	39.0	18.6	47.6					
1867	14.2	32.9	32.0	44.7	49.8	70.2	73.5	65.8	57.3	35.0	17.1	14.5	46.0				
1868	11.2	21.0	40.8	42.2	50.4	60.9	79.7	65.8	55.9	45.8	31.0	19.4	45.7				
1869	24.3	25.2	27.5	45.3	57.1	63.2	71.2	71.1	54.8	39.0	40.4	24.4	43.2				
1870	30.7	24.0	29.4	51.2	64.7	69.4	75.2	69.1	64.4	49.0	37.5	23.4	48.3				
1871	22.9	25.6	37.1	51.4	62.6	71.1	73.2	71.0	62.6	50.8	29.3	15.4	47.8				
1872	16.8	1.9	29.6	40.9	100.5	71.8	67.2	61.4	63.1		30.9	12.0					
1874	10.4	15.4	31.2	44.4	53.6	74.2	72.2	71.3	65.2	52.1	38.9	23.1	44.5				
1875	18.3	34.2	31.6	39.4	63.7	70.7	76.8	73.4	62.9	51.4	32.0	22.9	47.0				
1876	3.6	4.8	28.3	42.4	53.1				60.7	2.2	45.0	29.4	31.4				
1879	24.7	25.9	27.8	46.4	60.4	68.0	75.8	73.0	61.6	45.5	30.4						
1877	12.0	31.6	24.6	46.5							32.9	39.4					
Averages	16.7	21.6	29.9	46.5	53.0	60.4	73.4	70.2	61.7	47.3	33.2	24.1	44.2				

MT. VERNON—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

1892	15.2	29.8	32.7	46.6	65.0	69.6				55.4	31.0							
1893	7.9	17.4	32.7	47.0	57.9	72.9	77.4			65.9	33.1	34.2	22.4					
1894	20.8	19.4	40.4	52.8	61.4													
1895	12.0	14.0	33.0	64.0	62.0	73.0				75.0	69.0	46.0	35.0	26.0				
1896	23.9	25.5	31.6	53.0	66.5	71.1	74.9	72.4	50.7	45.0	32.4	31.0	49.2	90	July	-15	Jan.	
1897	16.0	25.0	33.0	58.0	60.0	67.0	77.0			70.0	59.0	35.0	19.0					
1898	30.4	24.0	39.0	49.0	61.0	73.0	76.0				34.0	28.0	19.0					
1899	20.3	18.9	26.6	61.2	61.4	72.3	75.0				60.3	35.4	0.44	9.23				
1900	26.2	15.2	29.4	52.9	64.0	69.7	72.5	78.1	75.0	60.0	35.4	26.2	40.6	90	Aug.	-12	Feb.	
1901	21.8	16.1	33.3	50.3	61.2	71.4	84.8	76.7	65.8	51.8	36.0	22.2	50.0	107	Aug.	-13	Dec.	
1902	21.7	16.6	38.3	48.6	64.5	65.5	73.9	70.0			66.8	55.1	44.2	48.3	95	July.	-21	Jan.
Averages	18.7	20.1	33.5	53.0	58.1	67.1	77.7	77.4	64.4	51.6	35.8	29.9	48.2					

MT. VERNON—PRECIPITATION.

1896					3.40	1.82	9.08	2.95	4.79	2.96	1.40						
1897	2.37		.36		1.55	6.52	1.86	2.17	2.95			1.65					
1898					2.23	2.68	4.43	2.66	3.20				3.40	1.43			
1899					5.6	3.29	9.28	4.18	5.49				8.0	1.80	1.47	2.17	
1900					1.9	2.90	2.90	4.22	3.06	6.03	4.00	3.37	3.56	93	56	34	45
1901	1.08	1.23	3.32	1.43	1.97	4.25	.61	.80	2.74	4.18	.97	1.88	21.16				
1902	.90	7.1	7.73	3.30	4.49	8.10	7.20	10.65	5.80	3.99	7.72	4.46	47.90				
Averages	1.31	1.07	2.03	3.03	4.09	3.75	4.63	4.57	2.81	2.40	1.12	1.06					

LINN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CEDAR RAPIDS—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table showing mean temperature for Cedar Rapids from 1882 to 1902, with columns for Year, Month (Jan-Dec), and High/Low estimates.

Table showing precipitation for Cedar Rapids from 1882 to 1902, with columns for Year, Month (Jan-Dec), and High/Low estimates.

LINN COUNTY CROPS.

Table showing crop yields (Average per acre) and rainfall for Linn County from 1880 to 1902, including crops like Corn, Wheat, Oats, etc.

JONES COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 354,689 acres; number of farms, 2,373; value of farms (census of 1900), \$14,761,750; value of farm buildings, \$3,081,660; value of live stock, \$3,484,931; value of the year's farm products not fed to stock, \$3,074,637; acreage in cereal crops, 122,530 acres. Meteorological stations are maintained at Monticello and Olin. The records compiled at Monticello cover a period of forty-nine consecutive years. The service was begun by M. M. Moulton in 1854 and continued by him until 1874, after which Henry D. Smith served as observer until his death in the spring of 187. Altitude of Monticello, 925 feet; Olin, 760 feet.

MONTICELLO—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table showing mean temperature for Monticello from 1854 to 1902, with columns for Year, Month (Jan-Dec), and High/Low estimates.

JONES COUNTY—CONTINUED.

MONTICELLO—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.
1853	2.71	1.87	2.92	6.63	1.55	4.59	3.42	4.75	2.15	3.91	3.21	3.70	40.07
1854	.91	3.97	7.72	2.80	4.15	4.76	3.97	1.17	2.67	4.07	4.21	6.00	38.40
1857	1.10	4.22	4.03	7.09	2.18	7.74	3.97	4.82	1.07	2.54	2.25	2.65	30.62
1858	1.37	3.22	3.31	2.16	7.97	6.63	7.16	4.18	6.21	5.07	4.42	2.27	52.07
1859	1.31	1.29	4.96	2.71	6.62	4.92	3.10	1.99	1.73	1.07	1.71	4.73	33.31
1860	1.23	1.10	2.54	2.08	2.11	4.23	4.73	2.38	5.14	2.25	2.83	5.06	33.30
1861	1.16	2.74	2.65	1.16	4.15	2.55	1.85	3.05	6.79	5.77	2.25	2.30	37.08
1862	1.25	1.85	4.71	3.78	4.15	6.26	4.35	6.98	6.85	4.08	3.72	1.27	52.05
1863	2.85	2.37	1.97	6.43	3.37	1.18	1.15	3.98	2.10	5.35	12.0	6.53	43.02
1864	2.14	1.50	2.18	1.14	2.42	2.57	3.24	2.37	1.17	2.55	2.57	1.83	25.83
1865	2.23	2.23	3.50	5.47	8.61	9.02	4.35	2.78	5.62	2.80	12.1	1.00	38.09
1866	3.77	1.02	1.32	2.67	3.16	4.00	5.63	8.20	3.73	3.21	1.45	2.15	40.31
1867	1.25	3.46	1.35	1.25	4.67	6.32	4.30	3.37	2.18	1.15	1.90	1.05	30.85
1868	.33	3.55	4.02	2.78	4.59	3.75	2.90	1.70	6.72	6.85	2.05	1.58	31.69
1869	1.71	1.13	0.71	1.90	5.55	6.05	8.31	6.41	6.05	8.31	6.41	6.05	23.40
1870	1.35	1.31	3.00	1.05	4.11	1.60	5.25	3.05	3.95	1.55	1.6	1.34	29.17
1871	2.70	3.65	4.11	1.96	1.20	3.14	1.24	2.81	3.11	4.05	3.32	3.12	31.12
1872	.60	1.92	2.62	2.63	3.47	4.79	3.63	7.05	4.12	4.31	1.38	1.93	2.87
1873	2.50	2.52	2.68	2.97	4.07	4.45	1.76	1.34	.81	3.03	2.78	2.83	31.72
1874	3.27	2.50	1.70	1.78	1.70	3.16	.60	2.81	6.26	1.18	3.45	3.22	30.75
1875	1.61	1.58	.70	3.72	3.08	4.32	5.34	2.37	2.95	.55	.38	2.95	28.55
1876	2.20	1.88	4.00	2.83	4.75	7.00	10.45	5.74	8.62	1.24	2.6	.77	52.30
1877	2.10	.32	6.54	3.40	3.70	8.74	2.22	6.75	1.47	6.21	3.84	2.67	47.47
1878	4.8	1.55	2.94	2.79	5.96	5.02	2.16	3.07	6.38	3.82	.69	1.14	35.90
1879	3.51	1.21	1.71	1.08	3.41	3.30	7.60	6.94	3.63	1.63	5.29	2.04	40.79
1880	2.30	1.20	2.85	2.75	3.92	6.32	5.95	7.22	3.32	.89	1.85	1.50	40.05
1881	1.70	2.00	2.74	1.37	4.17	7.96	5.67	2.28	10.15	7.21	2.30	.94	50.01
1882	.62	1.25	2.32	4.07	5.45	3.01	2.00	3.10	2.83	5.58	1.67	2.16	35.56
1883	.87	2.65	.88	1.55	2.94	3.85	10.03	1.22	1.65	4.43	1.35	1.20	35.04
1884	.61	1.15	3.96	1.80	3.74	2.82	3.99	3.78	6.8	3.19	1.59	4.34	37.77
1885	1.75	.72	.22	4.10	3.01	5.54	6.16	8.54	3.45	2.65	.61	2.48	40.28
1886	3.35	1.81	3.50	1.80	4.65	1.41	6.05	2.38	2.80	5.34	1.35	.84	50.30
1887	2.39	4.62	2.45	.83	2.72	1.46	4.45	3.31	6.31	1.39	.77	3.23	33.65
1888	1.13	1.48	3.71	1.50	6.10	3.18	6.8	1.71	1.85	2.02	2.77	2.26	34.60
1889	1.72	.79	1.63	3.32	4.56	4.89	4.23	.22	2.62	1.25	.98	1.5	26.28
1890	1.90	.98	1.86	3.09	4.48	12.19	1.79	4.07	4.05	6.82	2.21	.71	44.05
1891	1.25	.80	2.55	2.00	2.70	1.92	4.55	4.11	.64	2.16	2.55	2.09	27.38
1892	1.44	1.18	1.11	2.70	9.58	8.87	4.39	2.44	2.00	.93	1.43	1.06	38.09
1893	1.18	1.32	2.44	3.58	2.57	5.82	1.92	1.23	2.50	2.08	1.80	1.54	27.98
1894	1.08	.81	3.84	3.46	1.55	8.03	1.3	3.42	3.35	2.11	2.03	.97	25.78
1895	.98	.43	.99	.50	2.82	1.27	2.43	1.46	2.50	1.10	1.39	2.47	18.57
1896	.42	.84	.63	.65	4.54	1.91	7.55	1.01	4.11	1.98	1.48	.97	31.59
1897	2.55	1.67	2.66	5.80	.....	.....	1.17	.....	2.11	1.12	1.04	2.63	.....
1898	2.59	.97	2.42	2.40	3.46	.....	1.71	5.08	3.59	3.25	1.42	.35	.....
1899	.49	.97	.37	3.81	6.19	4.24	2.48	1.75	.50	1.11	1.60	4.28	27.82
1900	.73	1.76	2.49	3.23	2.75	1.26	6.49	2.97	3.47	5.00	1.30	.80	31.75
1901	1.36	.63	.38	1.24	1.56	3.59	.59	.97	3.29	1.97	1.84	1.27	20.66
1902	.48	.92	1.72	.85	5.97	9.78	7.80	3.39	4.89	1.39	1.59	2.46	41.34
Averages	1.54	1.90	2.70	2.60	3.91	4.49	4.16	3.55	3.72	2.72	2.14	2.21	35.12

OLIN—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	19.5	14.1	17.1	19.0	15.0	70.0	75.0	70.0	64.0	64.7	61.0	61.9	.....
1900	22.7	16.1	14.0	15.0	11.8	70.6	72.4	74.5	61.4	55.4	42.2	32.4	47.4
1901	20.4	13.2	12.7	11.2	15.6	72.8	81.2	70.9	62.4	62.1	61.8	53.2	47.7
1902	20.7	13.8	18.4	16.2	14.7	64.8	72.6	68.0	54.2	52.4	43.6	21.2	47.0
Averages	22.6	14.3	13.0	14.6	7.1	69.6	74.8	70.8	61.5	61.1	59.9	47.2	.....

OLIN—PRECIPITATION.

1898	.....	.....	2.85	2.32	4.70	1.90	1.5	16.47	3.35	4.47	1.24	1.6	.....		
1899	.....	39	1.47	95	2.83	7.58	.47	3.34	1.88	.96	.89	9.2	24	28	82
1900	.....	.81	1.56	3.14	3.27	3.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.13	.20	.....	.....	.....
1901	.....	2.34	1.34	3.41	1.20	1.99	5.09	1.08	.64	2.85	1.44	1.00	1.82	23.90	.....
1902	.....	.80	.94	1.89	1.30	5.59	6.63	8.47	5.34	6.35	2.88	1.72	2.97	44.78	.....
Averages	.....	1.08	1.30	2.45	2.18	4.53	3.52	3.60	3.58	3.38	2.42	1.20	1.46	30.73	.....

JONES COUNTY—CONTINUED.

JONES COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.						RAINFALL—MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST.				
	Corn, bushels	Wheat, bushels	Oats, bushels	Barley, bushels	Potatoes, bushels	Hay, tons	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
1890	40	11	24	30	59	2.0	4.48	12.18	1.79	4.97	23.55
1891	42	14	40	36	170	1.5	2.70	1.92	4.55	4.11	13.28
1892	23	20	29	26	68	1.6	9.58	8.87	4.39	2.44	25.28
1893	45	14	29	31	80	1.6	2.57	5.82	1.92	1.23	11.54
1894	21	16	37	32	57	1.1	1.55	3.93	.13	3.42	8.13
1895	7	15	42	24	86	1.0	2.82	1.27	2.43	1.46	7.98
1896	50	12	39	30	108	1.7	5.44	1.91	7.55	1.91	16.81
1897	34	14	35	26	30	1.6	3.47	4.10	2.10	1.17	10.84
1898	30	10	38	33	120	1.9	3.46	1.90	1.51	6.47	13.34
1899	45	20	30	32	120	1.5	6.19	4.24	2.48	1.75	14.66
1900	43	14	35	36	76	1.6	2.75	1.26	6.49	2.97	13.47
1901	26	15	32	29	45	1.5	1.56	3.56	.50	.97	6.98
1902	40	12	33	32	115	1.8	5.81	6.78	7.80	3.31	26.70
Averages	35	15	31	30	86	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.20

JACKSON COUNTY.

Area, 619 square miles; area in farms, 394,420 acres; number of farms, 2,637; value of farms (census of 1900), \$11,908,350; value of farm buildings, \$3,087,650; value of live stock, \$3,104,633; value of the year's products, not fed to stock, \$2,801,911; acreage in cereal crops, 129,180 acres. The following tables contain meteorological records compiled at Maquoketa. Elevation of the station, 688 feet.

MAQUOKETA—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High-est.	Month	Low-est.	Month
1881	18.3	25.9	37.2	44.2	57.6	74.7	82.7	82.6	75.6	60.0	40.0	38.2	48.4				
1880	24.9	30.1	29.8	52.3	55.1	73.2	74.3	68.4	57.3	49.5	38.1	27.7	48.4				
1892	14.6	29.1	31.9	45.8	55.8	68.5	73.4	70.4	61.0	51.8	31.8	18.9					
1893	7.2	16.0	31.8	45.8	57.4	75.0	80.6	82.3	47.7	33.3	23.6						
1897	18.9	27.0	35.0	49.0	60.0	69.0	76.0	69.0	68.0	56.0	38.0	22.0	48.8				
1898	23.0	23.6	33.8	48.1	59.3	70.2	72.6	69.6	61.1	53.0	35.7	21.6	48.8				
1899	21.9	16.4	31.8	50.1	60.4	70.4	72.3	72.6	61.6	56.2	44.5	25.4	48.6	96	Sept.	-26	Feb.
1900	25.7	17.4	30.1	51.4	61.2	67.6	71.2	76.3	64.6	59.2	36.8			95	Aug.		
1901	25.6	14.2	35.4	50.1	59.8	71.8	80.6	72.2	63.6	54.6	37.0	23.6	49.0	108	July	-15	Dec.
1902	21.4	16.1	39.1	47.8	65.5	65.0	72.8	68.6	59.6	53.3	44.2	19.6	48.8	92	July	-29	Jan.
Averages.	20.1	21.6	34.0	48.9	61.1	70.0	75.1	71.9	63.8	54.4	40.8	25.1	48.5	108	1901 July	-26	1899 Feb.

MAQUOKETA—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.
1881	.92	3.13	1.81	.92	4.55	6.35	4.84	2.08	4.87	5.44	2.07	4.07	41.65
1880	3.19	1.33	1.90	1.70	3.08	10.98	1.17	5.42	2.44	4.54	2.28	.52	38.50
1891	.67	1.71	2.54	5.93	9.33	9.62	6.48	2.27	1.08		1.48	2.29	43.70
1892	.84	1.72	3.17	4.80	1.77	2.07	1.62	3.22	.78	1.21	1.10	21.89	
1897	2.65	1.15	2.81	3.24	1.40	2.54	2.12	.93	2.11	.29	1.06	1.01	20.87
1898	2.01	1.52	2.98	2.20	3.64	2.20	2.45	4.84	2.99	3.74	.94	25.30	21
1899	.24	.78	.05	1.36	6.74	5.82	2.77	2.89	1.10	1.59	1.26	1.82	27.0
1900	.88	1.10	2.34	1.90	7.06	2.20	3.04	4.43	4.62	4.64	1.57		38.73
1901	1.15	1.25	3.03	1.04	1.91	3.11	2.15	.76	3.27	1.62	51.1	54	21.34
1902	.78	1.31	2.23	1.69	5.73	8.67	3.80	3.57	6.39	2.37	1.17	2.35	46.0
Averages.	1.92	1.50	2.29	2.53	4.52	5.72	4.09	2.83	3.21	2.94	1.45	1.61	33.14

JACKSON COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.						RAINFALL MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST.				
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
1880	26	15	23	21	45	2.0	3.03	10.98	1.17	5.42	20.60
1891	44	14	37	27	125	1.8					
1892	28	14	29	23	42	1.8	9.53	9.62	6.48	2.27	27.70
1893	35	13	27	25	95	1.5	1.77	4.10	2.07	1.62	9.53
1894	24	16	35	25	65	1.5					
1895	30	14	24	20	55						
1896	40	16	35	18	142	1.7					
1897	32	15	32	30	45	1.2	1.40	2.54	2.12	.93	6.99
1898	36	16	35	25	73	1.5	3.64	2.20	2.45	4.34	12.63
1899	41	15	30	22	102	1.5	6.74	5.82	2.77	2.89	18.82
1900	42	15	30	33	82	1.6	7.06	2.20	2.04	4.43	21.73
1901	25	15	28	30	38	1.4	1.91	3.11	2.15	.78	9.93
1902	36	15	28	30	60	1.8	5.73	8.67	3.80	3.57	26.77
Averages.	31	15	30	25	70	1.5					17.12

CLINTON COUNTY.

Area, 680 square miles; area in farms, 423,251 acres, number of farms, 2,786; value of farms (census of 1900), \$19,623,080; value of farm buildings, \$4,285,110; value of live stock, \$3,959,715; value of the year's farm products not fed to stock, \$3,782,638; acreage in cereal crops, 174,110 acres. This county has had the benefit of meteorological records covering the period of about forty years, Dr. P. J. Farnsworth serving as observer at Clinton from 1860 to 1871, and Dr. Luke Roberts from 1879 to the present date. The observations have been made with unusual care, and the data compiled are of great value to the locality and the state. Altitude of Clinton, 593 feet.

CLINTON—TEMPERATURE.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High-est.	Month	Low-est.	Month
1860	23.8								59.7	49.8	32.6	17.2					
1861	17.3	24.8	33.7	51.1	55.2	68.3	66.0	71.2	59.6	49.1	37.3	29.2	47.1				
1862	18.9	17.7	31.3	40.0	52.4	65.2	72.0	71.4	63.9	50.0	34.3	29.2	48.90				
1863			32.5		60.4				61.6	44.5	37.2	27.6					
1864	18.8		33.8	46.5	62.3	69.9	74.2	71.8	64.1	47.9	35.2	17.8					
1865	18.0	28.8	33.2	47.9	61.2	72.0	69.7	72.2	73.6	51.4	39.6	21.8	49.1				
1866	19.8	19.8	31.0	51.5	53.9	67.6	77.0	67.3	57.5	51.9	40.0	25.4	47.2				
1867	17.9	28.0	28.2	44.4	51.6	72.3	74.2	74.8	61.2	55.5		23.8					
1868	15.0	22.9	41.6	42.7	59.8	70.2	82.9	71.1	60.5	51.0	40.2	22.1	48.4				
1869	29.8	26.9	34.2	45.1	57.6	65.9	69.9	71.6	61.8	40.4	30.7	24.0	48.0				
1870	21.5	22.9	30.4	50.8	61.8	70.0	70.8	71.4	67.2	59.9	36.4	24.9	48.8				
1871	24.1	27.1	41.3	49.6	64.2	71.5											
1879	8.8	19.4	32.3	43.8	53.4	66.3	73.2	63.6	56.0	63.9	35.4	21.0	44.8				
1880	33.7	26.9	32.3	45.6	63.9	69.5	71.0	72.0	61.1	46.6	25.9	17.0	47.1				
1881	10.5	18.2	29.5	43.4	63.2	68.5	77.2	75.2	67.3	53.5	34.4	32.0	43.2				
1882	22.4	33.0	36.3	43.8	53.5	67.4	68.7	70.6	61.6	53.8	37.2	21.9	47.9				
1883	8.0	13.5	29.0	49.0	55.3	67.6	73.0	67.9	53.0	47.1	36.4	23.4	43.4				
1884	21.2	21.4	31.2	47.6	60.0	69.6	70.4	67.8	67.2	52.8	33.0	18.6	46.8				
1885	9.1	8.4	29.2	45.8	57.9	68.4	73.5	66.5	60.4	45.0	30.4	23.4	43.7				
1886	13.3	22.2	31.1	51.3	61.3	70.0	75.3	73.3	63.6	62.4	33.0	16.1	47.0				
1887	12.3	23.1	32.4	50.9	56.6	72.6	76.5	70.1	62.2	44.5	34.3	22.7	47.4				
1888	8.4	13.6	28.6	43.5	55.3	70.2	74.5	69.4	53.0	46.4	37.5	20.4	45.0				
1889	24.4	18.8	39.2	50.4	59.9	67.3	73.2	69.8	61.0	46.1	35.1	33.2	48.6				
1890	26.0	29.6	28.5	51.8	57.6	74.4	75.6	68.6	58.8	49.8	33.4	28.1	49.0				
1891	23.0	25.2	28.1	51.4	58.7	70.4	68.8	63.8	66.9	49.7	31.2	32.7	43.1				
1892	15.9	29.9	32.7	46.7	55.6	68.8	73.2	73.5	63.9	53.5	32.1			90	{ Jly {		
															{ Ag {		
															{ Sep {		
1893	8.3	16.7	34.4	47.5	57.6	71.8	78.3	70.5	64.4	52.7	34.2	23.0	40.5	96	{ Jly {	-20	Jan.
															{ Ag {		
															{ Sep {		
1894	23.4	20.8	42.6	52.7	61.5	74.3	75.4	73.6	65.4	52.0	33.2	31.2	50.5	100	{ Jly {	-28	Jan.
															{ Ag {		
1895	14.0	13.0	34.0	53.0	62.0	73.0	74.0	74.0	69.0	46.0	35.0	28.0	47.9	90	{ Jly {	-21	Feb.
															{ Ag {		
1896	25.2	25.4	32.3	57.9	69.0	71.3	74.4	72.8	60.1	48.2	35.1	30.6	50.2	97	{ Jly {	-12	Feb.
															{ Ag {		
1897	20.0	23.0	35.0	50.0	60.0	71.0	77.0	71.0	63.0	57.0	31.0	22.0	47.7	100	{ Jly {	-21	Jan.
															{ Ag {		
1898	25.0	25.0	40.0	49.0	61.0	72.0	75.0	72.0	66.0	50.0	33.0	22.0	49.1	99	{ Jly {	-8	{ Feb.
															{ Ag {		{ Dec.
1899	21.2	15.1	29.0	51.8	61.4	71.5	73.9	73.9	62.3	58.2	43.1	24.2	43.6	98	{ Jly {	-28	{ Feb.
															{ Ag {		{ Feb.
1900	27.0	17.1	22.9	50.8	63.0	70.6	73.3	77.6	65.5	53.2	35.6	28.5	49.7	98	{ Jly {	-10	{ Feb.
															{ Ag {		{ Dec.
1901	24.4	14.8	34.7	49.4	61.0	73.3	80.6	73.4	63.2	59.6	33.9	22.4	48.7	106	{ Jly {	-12	{ Feb.
															{ Ag {		{ Dec.
1902	22.3	13.8	39.7	48.5	65.6	63.3	74.2	69.5	59.6	53.4	44.6	22.8	48.6	95	{ Jly {	-15	Jan.
Avg.	19.2	22.0	32.8	43.6	60.9	69.9	74.0	71.2	63.1	50.4	35.5	25.1	47.6	106	1901 July	-28	Jan. '

CLINTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CLINTON COUNTY—PRECIPITATION.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.
1866	2.80	4.10	4.75	2.90	2.65	1.80	3.00	7.75	3.10	5.00	3.50	3.50	48.7
1867	2.50	1.00	0.00	1.75	7.00	4.50	1.00	4.50	1.85	3.90	1.50	1.50	35.85
1868	7.50	1.00	5.00	5.75	10.00	6.00	1.00	6.00	1.20	1.45	1.35	1.35	55.85
1869	1.05	5.31	1.05	4.71	4.90	3.80	6.45	8.45	4.00	1.30	2.15	3.70	48.95
1870	4.50	0.30	4.25	4.50	3.25	3.75	4.00	2.65	2.50	7.00	5.20	8.15	52.15
1871	1.35	1.20	4.50	4.25	7.50	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	1.90	1.55	3.20	3.25	5.75	5.50	1.70	4.25	1.90	5.00	3.50	3.50	52.75
1873	5.00	2.40	4.70	3.70	5.50	5.30	1.70	4.25	1.90	5.00	3.50	3.50	52.75
1874	1.95	1.00	1.75	1.35	4.00	1.50	8.00	2.40	8.20	5.44	2.25	1.75	41.35
1875	2.05	1.60	1.95	4.30	4.20	4.10	1.50	4.34	6.50	1.44	1.17	1.75	39.35
1876	1.80	4.91	4.12	2.60	12.12	8.17	3.50	1.38	4.00	3.55	3.28	4.41	41.16
1877	4.5	1.1	4.1	2.7	4.0	4.16	6.05	5.51	2.61	1.31	1.40	2.15	42.05
1878	1.25	4.00	7.0	2.90	7.10	5.5	1.20	2.32	1.68	1.70	1.17	1.75	38.55
1879	7.4	2.10	2.71	3.40	5.20	4.55	1.08	2.43	7.89	1.16	1.02	1.15	43.04
1880	1.50	2.32	1.19	3.80	2.33	2.51	1.92	10.02	3.42	2.54	1.74	3.73	38.94
1881	1.15	1.91	4.45	1.35	4.2	3.24	3.27	7.76	1.82	3.8	1.00	1.01	39.74
1882	5.2	2.2	2.2	1.21	3.2	3.72	4.45	2.95	3.81	4.44	4.29	1.00	41.29
1883	5.31	0.00	3.45	1.48	5.00	4.1	1.47	2.02	1.61	7.73	1.41	3.29	33.01
1884	2.2	0.71	1.2	3.61	3.53	1.94	1.21	1.06	4.34	1.97	4.19	3.55	34.76
1885	4.21	1.73	2.39	2.82	4.43	3.54	1.40	3.12	1.67	3.70	1.45	2.64	42.25
1886	8.84	1.42	2.59	2.92	3.75	3.11	1.14	3.80	6.81	1.63	2.81	2.92	44.82
1887	1.31	1.70	1.81	4.43	8.41	3.39	1.49	1.81	1.20	6.3	2.58	2.64	39.35
1888	2.01	0.98	2.75	5.48	3.80	3.22	2.26	1.94	4.25	6.8	1.77	1.39	33.3
1889	2.02	1.91	2.80	1.33	4.77	2.54	1.39	2.24	2.55	1.84	1.62	1.75	37.95
1890	1.8	0.67	1.08	1.90	5.79	4.68	1.69	1.87	3.40	1.04	2.75	1.85	33.38
1891	1.10	1.02	1.95	4.23	4.90	1.10	1.13	3.87	3.40	1.68	2.72	2.82	33.38
1892	2.27	1.61	1.73	1.30	1.98	1.48	1.60	3.74	3.50	1.98	2.72	2.82	33.38
1893	3.60	2.37	4.73	3.53	4.53	3.02	1.89	3.87	3.80	1.07	1.42	4.2	44.75
1894	1.27	1.43	1.89	3.54	8.38	3.01	3.54	3.91	7.0	1.48	1.05	2.32	39.31
1895	1.31	1.78	3.24	2.24	4.77	1.70	6.32	5.32	4.6	2.73	1.90	2.90	33.88
1896	1.35	1.40	3.80	1.80	1.72	3.17	4.26	4.8	2.62	3.81	1.51	2.8	33.88
1897	0.63	1.18	2.19	1.45	6.04	0.90	7.79	4.08	3.79	3.15	1.51	2.8	33.88
Avg.	1.85	2.11	3.02	2.93	4.80	4.08	1.06	3.05	3.10	2.41	1.90	1.81	35.55

CLINTON COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE							RAINFALL, MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1st.				
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.						
							May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.	
1890	43	15	31	29	32	2.9	4.43	6.50	4.40	8.12	14.45	
1891	44	15	24	24	100	1.5	3.73	3.11	4.14	8.61	14.89	
1892	42	15	24	30	33	2.0	8.41	9.33	4.49	1.81	24.10	
1893	40	10	40	34	43	1.7	3.80	3.22	2.26	1.20	10.48	
1894	15	15	30	20	80	1.5	4.77	2.54	3.99	2.24	9.94	
1895	32	15	31	26	50	1.8	5.7	4.68	4.09	1.87	17.03	
1896	47	11	37	28	82	1.8	4.90	3.10	7.13	2.96	17.49	
1897	35	20	26	20	45	1.8	4.93	3.03	1.69	1.54	6.89	
1898	33	15	32	27	90	1.8	4.53	8.02	1.89	7.87	22.01	
1899	37	15	30	35	130	1.9	8.28	3.01	3.54	3.91	18.84	
1900	42	15	30	31	80	1.8	4.77	1.70	6.32	5.32	18.11	
1901	28	11	37	37	37	1.8	4.72	2.17	4.28	4.38	9.63	
1902	31	10	32	20	75	1.5	6.04	9.90	7.79	4.08	27.81	
Averages..	34	14	31	26	70	1.6					16.28	

SCOTT COUNTY.

Area, 447 square miles; area in farms, 278,945 acres; number of farms, 2,347; value of farms (census of 1900), \$14,987,980; value of farm buildings, \$3,973,940; value of live stock, \$2,489,635; value of the year's farm products not fed to stock, \$2,951,750; acreage in cereal crops, 140,450 acres. The following tables of temperature and precipitation were compiled at the United States Weather Bureau station at Davenport. Altitude of the station, 529 feet.

DAVENPORT—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l	Highest.	Month	Lowest.	Month
1871	12.0	15.7	22.2	31.9	40.7	51.9	61.7	70.5	78.1	82.0	85.1	82.2	78.7	90	July	-20	Jan.
1872	17.1	23.4	28.5	36.5	45.2	53.9	61.7	70.5	78.1	82.0	85.1	82.2	78.7	90	July	-10	Jan.
1873	14.4	19.0	24.1	31.1	39.4	47.2	55.0	62.8	70.5	78.1	82.0	85.1	82.2	92	July	-22	Jan.
1874	19.9	23.2	29.0	36.2	43.9	51.6	59.4	67.2	75.0	82.8	89.6	96.4	103.2	100	July	-17	Jan.
1875	16.8	20.8	27.8	34.9	42.0	49.1	56.2	63.3	70.4	77.5	84.6	91.7	98.8	95	July	-17	Jan.
1876	19.1	24.8	30.4	37.5	44.6	51.7	58.8	65.9	73.0	80.1	87.2	94.3	101.4	95	July	-17	Jan.
1877	18.8	23.8	29.8	36.8	43.8	50.8	57.8	64.8	71.8	78.8	85.8	92.8	99.8	95	July	-17	Jan.
1878	18.0	23.0	29.0	36.0	43.0	50.0	57.0	64.0	71.0	78.0	85.0	92.0	99.0	95	July	-17	Jan.
1879	18.4	23.5	29.5	36.5	43.5	50.5	57.5	64.5	71.5	78.5	85.5	92.5	99.5	94	July	-19	Jan.
1880	17.0	22.0	28.0	35.0	42.0	49.0	56.0	63.0	70.0	77.0	84.0	91.0	98.0	94	July	-14	Dec.
1881	13.8	19.8	26.8	33.8	40.8	47.8	54.8	61.8	68.8	75.8	82.8	89.8	96.8	90	July	-11	Jan.
1882	24.9	30.0	35.1	40.2	45.3	50.4	55.5	60.6	65.7	70.8	75.9	81.0	86.1	90	Aug.	-21	Jan.
1883	15.5	21.4	27.3	33.2	39.1	45.0	50.9	56.8	62.7	68.6	74.5	80.4	86.3	82	July	-15	Dec.
1884	18.8	23.8	28.8	33.8	38.8	43.8	48.8	53.8	58.8	63.8	68.8	73.8	78.8	82	June	-2	Jan.
1885	16.9	21.8	26.8	31.8	36.8	41.8	46.8	51.8	56.8	61.8	66.8	71.8	76.8	80	Sept.	-27	Jan.
1886	13.3	18.3	23.3	28.3	33.3	38.3	43.3	48.3	53.3	58.3	63.3	68.3	73.3	80	July	-27	Jan.
1887	15.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	80	July	-29	Jan.
1888	9.7	15.6	21.5	27.4	33.3	39.2	45.1	51.0	56.9	62.8	68.7	74.6	80.5	90	July	-24	Jan.
1889	23.4	29.3	35.2	41.1	47.0	52.9	58.8	64.7	70.6	76.5	82.4	88.3	94.2	90	July	-12	Feb.
1890	25.0	30.9	36.8	42.7	48.6	54.5	60.4	66.3	72.2	78.1	84.0	90.0	95.9	94	June	-7	Jan.
1891	23.8	29.7	35.6	41.5	47.4	53.3	59.2	65.1	71.0	76.9	82.8	88.7	94.6	94	Aug.	-10	Nov.
1892	25.0	31.0	37.0	43.0	49.0	55.0	61.0	67.0	73.0	79.0	85.0	91.0	97.0	94	July	-12	Jan.
1893	9.2	17.4	25.6	33.8	42.0	50.2	58.4	66.6	74.8	83.0	91.2	99.4	107.6	96	Sept.	-15	Jan.
1894	24.0	30.0	36.0	42.0	48.0	54.0	60.0	66.0	72.0	78.0	84.0	90.0	96.0	96	July	-21	Jan.
1895	15.0	21.0	27.0	33.0	39.0	45.0	51.0	57.0	63.0	69.0	75.0	81.0	87.0	92	July	-26	Feb.
1896	26.6	32.6	38.6	44.6	50.6	56.6	62.6	68.6	74.6	80.6	86.6	92.6	98.6	98	Aug.	-8	Jan.
1897	21.0	27.0	33.0	39.0	45.0	51.0	57.0	63.0	69.0	75.0	81.0	87.0	93.0	90	July		





MUSCATINE COUNTY—CONTINUED.  
MUSCATINE—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Table with columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l., High est., Month, Low est., Month. Rows include years 1879-1891 and a Means row.

MUSCATINE—PRECIPITATION.

Table with columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l., High est., Month, Low est., Month. Rows include years 1846-1891 and a Means row.

MUSCATINE COUNTY—CONTINUED.  
WILTON JUNCTION—TEMPERATURE.

Table with columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l., High est., Month, Low est., Month. Rows include years 1894-1902 and an Av'gs row.

WILTON JUNCTION—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l., High est., Month, Low est., Month. Rows include years 1894-1902 and an Av'gs row.

MUSCATINE COUNTY CROPS.

Table with columns: YEAR, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay, tons, Rainfall May 1st to Sept. 1st. Rows include years 1890-1902 and an Averages row.



JOHNSON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

IOWA CITY—PRECIPITATION.

Table with columns for Year (1857-1902) and months (Jan-Dec) showing precipitation data. Includes a final 'Average' row.

JOHNSON COUNTY CROPS.

Table with columns for Year (1890-1902) and crop types (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay) showing yield per acre. Includes a final 'Averages' row.

IOWA COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 368,799 acres; number of farms, 2,454; value of farms (census of 1900), \$13,740,820; value of farm buildings, \$2,828,300; value of live stock, \$3,463,023; value of farm products of the year not fed to stock, \$2,937,937. a:reage in cereal crops, 146,510 acres. Since 1876 weather records have been compiled at Amana, as shown by the following tables. Elevation of station, 721 feet.

AMANA—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table with columns for Year (1876-1902) and months (Jan-Dec) showing mean temperature data. Includes a final 'Means' row.



LOUISA COUNTY—CONTINUED

LOUISA COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.				
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.
1890	38	18	23	39	1.4
1891	48	20	44	135	1.8
1892	33	15	32	50	1.5
1893	35	13	28	42	1.4
1894	17	15	29	56	1.0
1895	33	20	25	75	.8
1896	45	16	20	88	1.5
1897	27	15	25	55	1.8
1898	31	18	30	90	1.5
1899	34	18	30	97	1.4
1900	37	18	35	80	1.3
1901	25	18	30	38	1.2
1902	35	17	32	90	1.7
Averages	33	16	29	72	1.4

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms 344,695 acres; number of farms, 2,511; value of farms (census of 1900), \$14,662,740; value of farm buildings, \$2,932,430; value of live stock, \$3,348,190; value of the year's farm products not fed to stock, \$2,995,344; acreage in cereal crops, 143,260 acres. The following tables contain climatic data compiled at Washington; elevation, 769 feet.

WASHINGTON—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High-est.	Month	Low-est.	Month
1892	18.0	33.0	35.0	50.0	59.0	75.0	79.0	75.0	67.0	56.0	35.0	22.0	50.4				
1893	12.0	21.0	37.0	50.0	60.0	76.0	82.0	74.0	68.0	55.0	37.0	26.0	49.7				
1894	23.0	23.0	42.0	54.0	60.0	74.0	77.0	74.0	68.0	53.0	33.0	31.0	50.8				
1895	15.0	16.0	35.0	53.0	62.0	72.0	72.0	74.0	69.0	47.0	36.0	27.0	48.2				
1896	25.0	26.0	32.0	57.0	68.0	70.0	73.0	72.0	60.0	52.0	34.0						
1897		27.0	34.0	48.0	59.0	70.0	76.0	70.0	71.0	58.0	36.0	18.0					
1898	24.0	21.0	39.0	48.0	59.0	71.4	73.9	73.0	66.0	48.0	23.0	20.0	48.3				
1899	21.6	14.6	27.4	49.8	60.7	70.6	71.6	74.1	61.4	57.8	45.0	24.0	48.2				
1900	26.4	16.3	31.1	52.4	62.8	69.2	73.2	78.2	64.6	50.6	35.0	27.2	49.6	98	Aug.	-11	{ Jan Feb }
1901	24.4	12.5	36.2	50.4	60.7	73.2	82.0	73.3	64.2	54.6	34.9						
1902	22.6			47.3	64.4	64.0	72.5	68.7	58.7	53.7	41.0	21.0					
Averages	21.2	21.4	34.6	50.9	61.4	73.2	75.6	73.2	65.0	54.0	35.6	24.0	49.1				

WASHINGTON—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

1890	2.23	1.27	1.74	.28	2.22	5.44	.75	2.65	2.05	2.45	1.52	.18	22.78				
1891	2.32	.86	3.45	.89	1.65	5.81	4.46	2.87	.40	1.19	3.07	1.33	28.30				
1892	1.15	1.45	3.40	3.79	9.12	5.51	3.10	1.27	1.59	1.28	1.85	1.85	35.36				
1893	.89	.80	2.70	4.21	1.74	3.83	2.27	1.65	4.24	1.15	.90	1.14	25.02				
1894	1.10	1.25	2.97	1.95	2.54	.57	1.14	1.89	3.15	1.56	1.45	.72	28.29				
1895	1.25	1.21	1.11	1.26	3.18	1.65	4.59	3.06	2.40	.67	1.54	2.61	24.47				
1896	.74	.72	.83	4.12	5.84	2.23	7.56	3.79	2.94	2.70	.78	1.10	33.85				
1897	3.51	.82	1.42	5.13	.93	1.39	6.23	1.43	1.33	.12	1.01	1.53	24.45				
1898	3.17	1.10	2.67	2.83	4.59	2.79	1.67	4.45	2.46	3.73	1.05	.38	30.89				
1899	.16	1.21	1.23	2.81	5.27	2.00	2.82	2.61	.90	.00	.74	2.09	22.49				
1900	.74	2.03	3.48	2.50	2.80	1.52	2.65	7.22	4.76	4.12	1.12	.80	33.24				
1901	1.04	1.80	1.67	1.68	2.06	1.61	.97	.24	1.74	1.32	.77	1.68	16.56				
1902	.49	1.01	1.57	2.66	2.58	7.68	7.80	12.34	3.13	5.29	2.35	2.47	49.37				
Averages	1.45	1.16	2.17	2.62	3.43	3.24	3.54	3.49	2.62	2.13	1.39	1.47	29.92				

WASHINGTON COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.					RAINFALL MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST.					
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
1890	21	15	29	19	41	1.0	2.22	5.44	.75	2.65	11.06
1891	48	16	42	23	147	1.7	1.65	5.81	4.46	2.87	14.79
1892	29	15	22	19	30	1.5	9.12	5.51	3.10	1.27	19.00
1893	40	16	26	20	52	1.6	1.74	3.83	2.27	1.65	9.49
1894	19	21	30	19	42	1.2	2.54	.57	1.14	1.89	6.14
1895	45	20	40	22	91	.8	3.18	1.65	4.59	3.06	12.48
1896	45	17	28	24	75	1.8	5.84	2.23	7.56	3.79	19.42
1897	30	16	24	20	54	1.5	.93	1.39	6.23	1.43	9.98
1898	33	15	31	21	74	1.7	4.59	2.79	1.67	4.45	13.50
1899	40	12	30	30	88	1.3	5.27	2.00	2.82	2.61	12.70
1900	39	14	31	20	62	1.5	2.80	1.52	2.65	7.22	14.19
1901	24	16	26	25	20	1.2	2.06	1.61	.57	.24	4.88
1902	40	16	40	32	87	1.8	2.58	7.68	7.80	12.34	30.40
Averages	34	16	30	23	66	1.4					18.69



WAPELLO COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.						RAINFALL MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST.				
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
1890	21	14	27	18	47	1.0					
1891	48	18	39	18	105	1.8					
1892	27	18	19	12	21	1.5					
1893	36	14	26	15	48	1.5					
1894	16	16	24	17	44	0.8					
1895	48	18	42	19	97	1.1	2.86	2.78	.11	1.32	7.07
1896	45	15	31	18	119	1.4	5.54	2.95	5.16	3.48	17.13
1897	27	12	23	13	55	1.5	7.52	1.01	9.91	5.33	23.77
1898	32	18	33	17	70	2.0	.63	5.81	2.53	.77	9.74
1899	30	10	30	10	80	1.5	7.80	4.45	3.52	5.84	21.21
1900	38	12	30	12	60	1.2	7.95	3.01	4.73	2.52	18.21
1901	25	14	22	13	30	1.3	6.20	3.00	3.35	6.05	19.10
1902	35	18	29	16	90	1.8	.95	2.04	1.98	1.36	6.33
Averages.	32	15	27	14	66	1.4	3.90	3.42	7.32	6.42	26.09

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Area, 432 square miles; area in farms, 268,189 acres; number of farms, 2,266; value of farms (census of 1900), \$9,042,520; value of farm buildings, \$2,247,510; value of live stock, \$2,247,468; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$1,818,659; acreage in cereal crops, 104,970 acres. The following meteorological tables contain data compiled at Fairfield; also records of observations made by C. Houghton, in the years 1876 to 1888, inclusive, at Brookville, nine miles northwest of Fairfield. Elevation of Fairfield, 780 feet.

BROOKVILLE—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.
1876		1.85	3.25	3.91	3.90	4.26	5.04	4.65	10.56	1.87	1.61		
1877	.75	1.00	3.51	3.61	3.08	12.14	3.27	4.83	1.82	3.16	2.02	2.78	45.48
1878		1.00	3.45	3.05	5.22	3.97	2.46	3.21	2.90	3.33	1.74	1.04	37.33
1879	1.15	.60	2.49	1.68	4.47	4.83	.60	1.45	2.74	.93	4.96	.77	24.63
1880	3.19	1.44	2.13	3.87	1.80	2.02	2.95	5.01	2.66	1.00	1.39	.90	23.96
1881	.48	2.14	1.72	3.28	1.60	13.17	1.17	1.25	3.23	0.48	1.64	1.62	39.73
1882	.60	.58	1.81	3.42	5.04	7.25	2.21	1.08	.73	4.11	1.36	2.25	31.23
1883	1.23	3.25	1.36	3.08	4.83	6.03	3.32	3.35	.54	2.93	2.71	.28	30.09
1884	.40	.90	2.55	1.42	3.64	1.39	3.13	3.45	3.22	5.68	1.16	2.31	29.80
1885	2.39	.25		2.45	1.51	2.96	3.56	4.55	3.22	3.21	.53	.80	26.13
1886	1.51	.10	1.68	1.42	2.93	.50		1.42	2.90	2.45	.15		
1887	2.40	3.32	.87	1.76	1.42	2.19	3.04	1.90	2.40	1.78	1.01	2.97	25.06
1888	.95	.55	3.04	1.57	9.33	3.72	3.87	3.33	1.00	1.32	2.75	2.04	36.61
Averages.	1.26	1.26	1.99	3.06	3.83	4.97	2.82	3.39	3.00	2.95	1.77	1.62	32.24

FAIRFIELD—TEMPERATURE.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High-est.	Month	Low-est.	Month
1894	23.1	22.8				74.7	76.6		66.0	53.2	33.8	31.6					
1895	16.0	15.0	36.0	52.0	61.0	72.0	72.0	73.0	68.0	47.0	36.0	27.0		44.2			
1896	26.0	27.0	32.8	57.6	66.1	69.6	71.9	70.9	59.2	46.8	35.6	34.0		49.6			
1897	20.0	27.0	35.0	48.0	59.0	70.0	76.0	70.0	72.0	59.8	33.0	21.0		41.6			
1898	26.4	26.5	39.9	48.6	60.2	71.8	74.0	73.2	67.0	49.8	35.4	23.4		41.7			
1899	25.2	17.0	30.0	52.7	61.1	71.5	73.4	74.0	64.1	59.9	47.3	26.0		50.3			
1900	29.0	19.2		54.0	64.0	69.9	74.2	78.7	66.4								
1901	24.3	18.9	39.8		66.2	66.0	75.4	70.9	60.9	55.4	44.4						
Mean.	23.7	22.0	35.5	48.8	62.6	70.6	74.2	72.9	65.4	53.0	38.3	23.2	49.1				





HENRY COUNTY—CONTINUED.

HENRY COUNTY CROPS

YEAR	AVERAGE PER ACRE						RAINFALL, MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST				
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
1890	39	16	34	15	47	1.5					
1891	51	20	44	18	103	1.5					
1892	33	15	33	14	31	1.5					
1893	34	12	28	15	68	1.5					
1894	21	16	36	19	44	1.2	3.80	1.64	.56	.96	6.36
1895	51	19	40	22	105	1.5	4.21	3.12	5.58	3.77	16.68
1896	42	16	25	19	81	1.8	6.75	1.95	6.11	3.39	18.02
1897	39	13	25	14	49	2.0	1.50	7.10	4.60	.95	14.45
1898	39	16	30	16	91	2.0	3.50	7.87	1.67	2.63	20.22
1899	85	11	33	15	88	1.6	4.80	3.10	3.25	3.18	13.18
1900	49	12	34	15	88	1.3	1.37	2.01	.48	6.77	
1901	40	14	34	18	50	1.3	3.70	10.16			
1902	40	20	25	14	106	2.0					
Averages..	36	16	31	16	73	1.6					15.89

DES MOINES COUNTY.

Area, 400 square miles; area in farms, 250,572; number of farms, 2,189; value of farms (census of 1900), \$9,875,800; value of farm buildings, \$2,475,230; value of live stock, \$1,939,403; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$1,976,447; acreage in cereal crops, 99,640 acres. The following tables contain climatic data compiled in Burlington; elevation, 533 feet.

BURLINGTON—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.	High est.	Month	Low est.	Month
1897	22	20	12	..	..	..	15	..	..	60	69	24	..	..	..	..	..
1898	22	20	12	..	..	..	15	..	..	60	69	24	..	..	..	..	..
1899	22	20	12	..	..	..	15	..	..	60	69	24	..	..	..	..	..
1900	22	20	12	..	..	..	15	..	..	60	69	24	..	..	..	..	..
1901	22	20	12	..	..	..	15	..	..	60	69	24	..	..	..	..	..
1902	22	20	12	..	..	..	15	..	..	60	69	24	..	..	..	..	..

BURLINGTON—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

1898	1.86	1.25	0.13	2.79	5.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1899	1.71	1.74	3.83	3.45	6.10	1.71	2.69	3.56	2.37	2.32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	1.98	4.27	3.33	3.78	3.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	1.81	1.60	3.39	1.86	2.16	4.95	2.15	..	2.20	1.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902	..	1.16	3.52	3.21	3.17	11.65	7.27	10.62	3.77	3.79	2.37	2.13	51.55	..	..	..	..

DES MOINES COUNTY CROPS.

YEARS.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.					
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.
1890	27	15	30	18	61	1.0
1891	40	19	38	17	87	2.0
1892	29	15	24	14	50	1.5
1893	32	12	28	16	77	1.8
1894	21	18	32	14	58	1.2
1895	40	18	32	19	69	.7
1896	45	19	27	18	113	1.4
1897	33	11	30	12	50	1.5
1898	35	16	30	13	80	1.9
1899	30	12	25	15	95	1.2
1900	37	15	35	16	85	1.2
1901	32	16	32	20	50	1.0
1902	36	20	31	20	100	1.5
Averages	33	16	31	16	74	1.4



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

LEE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

KEOKUK—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Table with columns for Year, Month, and Temperature. Rows list years from 1871 to 1902 with monthly mean temperatures and annual averages.

KEOKUK—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with columns for Year, Month, and Precipitation. Rows list years from 1871 to 1902 with monthly precipitation in inches and annual averages.

LEE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

LEE COUNTY CROPS.

Table with columns for Year, AVERAGE PER ACRE (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Potatoes, Hay), and RAINFALL MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST (May, June, July, August, Totals). Rows list years from 1890 to 1902 with crop yields and rainfall data.



DAVIS COUNTY.

Area, 500 square miles; area in farms, 381,392 acres; number of farms, 2,553; value of farms (census of 1900), \$7,762,460; value of farm buildings, \$1,724,020; value of live stock, \$2,260,854; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$1,799,835; acreage in cereal crops, 76,510 acres. Records of the voluntary meteorological station at Belknap are tabulated below. Elevation of the station, 856 feet.

BELKNAP—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Table with columns for Year, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l., High-est., Month, Low-est., Month. Rows include years 1895-1902 and an average row.

BELKNAP—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with columns for Year and precipitation values for each month from Jan. to Dec., plus an average row.

DAVIS COUNTY CROPS.

Table with columns for Year, Average per acre (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay), and Rainfall May 1st to Sept. 1st (May, June, July, August, Total). Rows include years 1890-1902 and a means row.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT.

This district includes thirteen counties, as follows: Mahaska, Marion, Warren, Madison, Adair, Union, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Appanoose, Wayne, Decatur and Ringgold. The mean annual temperature of the district is 49.2 degrees; average yearly precipitation, 32.53 inches; average rainfall May 1st to September 1st, 17.14 inches; average yield of corn per acre, 31.3 bushels.

MAHASKA COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 358,250 acres; number of farms, 3,202; value of farms (census of 1900), \$14,835,900; value of farm buildings, \$3,073,970; value of live stock, \$3,330,208; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$3,090,997; acreage in cereal crops, 139,990 acres. Following tables contain climatic data compiled at Oskaloosa; elevation, 843 feet:

OSKALOOSA—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Table with columns for Year, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l., High-est., Month, Low-est., Month. Rows include years 1883-1902 and an average row.



WARREN COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 351,783 acres; number of farms, 2,926; value of farms (census of 1900), \$11,931,710; value of buildings, \$2,256,510; value of live stock, \$3,306,985; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$2,675,808; acreage in cereal crops, 126,950 acres. Climatic records compiled at Simpson College, Indianola, are tabulated below. Elevation of the station, 969 feet.

INDIANOLA—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Table with columns for Year (1891-1902) and months (Jan.-Dec.), and rows for High-est. and Low-est. temperatures. Includes an 'Averages' row at the bottom.

INDIANOLA—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table with columns for Year (1890-1902) and rows for monthly precipitation and an 'Averages' row at the bottom.

WARREN COUNTY CROPS.

Table with columns for Year (1890-1902) and rows for 'AVERAGE PER ACRE' (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay) and 'RAINFALL MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST.' (May, June, July, August, Total).

MADISON COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 354,216 acres; number of farms, 2,600; value of farms (census of 1900), \$11,373,216; value of farm buildings, \$2,206,850; value of live stock, \$3,325,232; value of farm products not fed to stock, \$2,685,436; acreage in cereal crops, 121,710 acres. Meteorological stations have been established at Winterset (elevation 1,129 feet) and at St. Charles and Earlham R. F. D. The records of the Winterset station are tabulated below:

WINTERSET—TEMPERATURE.

Table with columns for Year (1891-1902) and months (Jan.-Dec.), and rows for High-est. and Low-est. temperatures. Includes an 'Averages' row at the bottom.

WINTERSET—PRECIPITATION.

Table with columns for Year (1891-1902) and rows for monthly precipitation and an 'Averages' row at the bottom.

MADISON COUNTY CROPS.

Table with columns for Year (1890-1902) and rows for 'AVERAGE PER ACRE' (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay) and 'RAINFALL MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST.' (May, June, July, Aug., Total).



ADAIR COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 360,224; number of farms, 2,387; value of farms (census of 1900), \$10,868,310; value of farm buildings, \$1,965,700; value of live stock, \$3,414,436; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$2,869,447; acreage in cereal crops, 146,460 acres. The following tables contain records of the meteorological station at Greenfield.

GREENFIELD—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Table with 16 columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l., High-est, Month, Low-est, Month. Rows include years 1891-1902 and Averages.

GREENFIELD—PRECIPITATION.

Table with 16 columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l., High-est, Month. Rows include years 1891-1902 and Averages.

ADAIR COUNTY CROPS.

Table with 13 columns: YEAR, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay, May, June, July, August, Total. Rows include years 1890-1902 and Averages.

UNION COUNTY.

Area, 432 square miles; area in farms, 268,513 acres; number of farms, 1,823; value of farms (census of 1901), \$8,622,540; value of farm buildings, \$1,593,330; value of live stock, \$2,517,181; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$1,967,490; acreage in cereal crops, 85,370 acres. Records of the voluntary meteorological station at Afton are tabulated below; elevation, 1,212 feet.

AFTON—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Table with 16 columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l., High-est, Month, Low-est, Month. Rows include years 1894-1902 and Averages.

AFTON—PRECIPITATION.

Table with 16 columns: YEAR, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l., High-est, Month. Rows include years 1894-1902 and Averages.

UNION COUNTY CROPS.

Table with 11 columns: YEAR, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Hay, May, June, July, August, Total. Rows include years 1890-1902 and Averages.

CLARKE COUNTY.

Area, 432 square miles; area in farms, 259,491 acres; number of farms, 1,714; value of farms (census of 1900), \$7,131,900; value of farm buildings, \$1,248,960; value of live stock, \$2,183,388; value of the year's farm products not fed to stock, \$1,509,431; acreage in cereal crops, 73,700 acres. The tables below contain weather records compiled at Osceola and Hopeville. Elevation of Osceola, 1,132 feet.

OSCEOLA—TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table showing monthly temperature records for Osceola from 1894 to 1902. Columns include Year, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Ann'l High-est., Month, Low-est., and another Month. Data points are provided for each month and year, with averages listed at the bottom.

OSCEOLA - PRECIPITATION.

Table showing monthly precipitation records for Osceola from 1894 to 1902. Columns include Year and months from Jan. to Dec., plus Ann'l, High-est., Month, Low-est., and another Month. Data points are provided for each month and year, with averages listed at the bottom.

HOPEVILLE—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

Table showing monthly mean temperature records for Hopeville from 1891 to 1901. Columns include Year and months from Jan. to Dec., plus Ann'l, High-est., Month, Low-est., and another Month. Data points are provided for each month and year, with averages listed at the bottom.

CLARKE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

HOPEVILLE—PRECIPITATION.

Table showing monthly precipitation records for Hopeville from 1891 to 1902. Columns include Year and months from Jan. to Dec., plus Ann'l. Data points are provided for each month and year, with averages listed at the bottom.

CLARKE COUNTY CROPS.

Table showing crop yields and rainfall for Clarke County from 1890 to 1902. Columns include Years, Average per Acre (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Hay), and Rainfall (May, June, July, August, Total). Data points are provided for each year and crop, with averages listed at the bottom.





DECATUR COUNTY.

Area 534 square miles; area in farms, 326,078 acres; number of farms, 2,508; value of farms (census of 1900), \$8,537,330; value of farm buildings, \$1,676,120; value of live stock \$2,417,731; value of farm products of the year not fed to stock, \$1,800,227; acreage in cereal crops, 82,360 acres. A voluntary meteorological station was established at Leon in April, 1902. The precipitation for the nine months of that year was 48.93 inches, and for the first full year (to April 1, 1903) the total was 52.13 inches.

DECATUR COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.					
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, Tons.
1890	33	16	29	17	60	1.0
1891	23	17	44	14	46	1.8
1892	27	16	17	13	46	2.0
1893	35	13	21	14	56	1.6
1894	10	17	32	15	22	0.4
1895	48	20	49	19	131	1.6
1896	37	17	21	12	69	1.2
1897	24	14	20	12	37	1.3
1898	32	15	25	13	73	1.6
1899	31	16	32	11	73	1.4
1900	40	19	32	15	63	1.5
1901	23	21	27	20	24	1.2
1902	36	18	25	16	130	1.4
Average	31	16	27	15	66	1.4

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

Area, 545 square miles; area in farms, 349,110 acres; number of farms, 2,356; value of farms (census of 1900), \$9,877,970; value of farm buildings, \$1,688,320; value of live stock, \$3,215,151; value of year's products not fed to stock, \$2,229,654; acreage in cereal crops, 112,050 acres. The following tables contain the weather records compiled at Mt. Ayr; elevation, 1,236 feet.

MT. AYR—TEMPERATURE.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l. High.	Ann'l. Low.	Month	Low. est.	Month
1892	14	21	25	49	59	72	77	71	68	56	44	33	83	29			
1893	16	20	27	55	62	70	75	74	69	51	34	23	82	29			
1894	21	30	34	57	67	71	75	71	66	51	33	24	81	31	50.8		
1895	21	28	33	59	61	72	77	71	71	56	34	21	81	30	51.3		
1896	26	37	40	60	62	73	74	75	67	50	35	20	80	29	49.8		
1897	33	43	49	64	66	75	78	75	64	60	46	33	61	49	49.2	98	Sept.
1898	27	37	43	64	66	71	75	78	67	61	43	36	62	51	51.3	97	July
1899	26	36	43	64	66	71	75	78	67	61	43	36	62	51	51.3	97	July
1900	26	36	43	64	66	71	75	78	67	61	43	36	62	51	51.3	97	July
1901	26	36	43	64	66	71	75	78	67	61	43	36	62	51	51.3	97	July
1902	23	17	40	49	64	69	74	71	69	59	55	42	8	48	48.7	93	July
Average	23	32	35	51	62	70	75	73	66	55	37	24	65	50	100	1901	1899

MT. AYR—PRECIPITATION.

1892						40.8	17.1	16.2	8.4	2.58	7.5	1.45					
1893	.16	.95	2.13	3.31	5.06	1.14	4.75	3.96	1.4	.63							
1894			1.50	2.28	2.10	9.26	7.21	4.01	1.19	11.01	0.16						
1895	.65	.95	1.47	2.83	11.79	2.09	2.92	4.95	4.56	3.63	1.39	.50					
1896	1.06	1.23	3.30	7.53	9.60	6.17	2.25	1.72	1.23	1.06	.00	2.53					
1897	2.80	1.41	2.15	2.45	7.29	4.55	3.69	2.36	5.39	4.46	2.23	1.01					
1898	.53	.31	1.04	3.11	7.53	3.13	6.25	2.12	1.09	5.04	.52	1.25					
1900		24	1.70	1.75	1.92	4.1	1.85	4.79	3.12	3.61	5.89	1.38					
1901		1.52	3.04	2.32	2.90	4.59	3.62	7.5	3.12	2.39	1.81	1.24					
1902		1.45	.67	.69	2.27	5.13	8.18	7.44	9.09	7.29	3.30	2.00					
Average	1.03	1.16	1.93	3.15	5.39	4.44	5.11	3.32	3.17	2.39	1.28	1.32					

RINGGOLD COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.						RAINFALL MAY 1ST TO SEPT 1ST.				
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
1890	34	16	31	13	72	1.0					
1891	24	17	30	14	116	2.0					
1892	33	17	17	14	24	2.0					
1893	37	12	22	15	48	1.6	5.09	4.14			
1894	11	16	18	11	24	0.4					
1895	46	17	47	16	155	1.5	2.10	9.28	7.21	4.01	22.68
1896	35	17	33	13	73	1.5	11.79	2.09	2.92	4.95	21.75
1897	22	13	20	13	42	1.6	9.60	6.17	2.25	1.72	12.74
1898	35	20	25	19	58	1.8	7.29	4.55	3.69	2.36	17.99
1900	36	10	32	12	95	1.5	7.53	3.13	6.25	2.12	19.05
1901	41	13	33	12	45	1.2	4.1	1.85	4.79	3.12	13.87
1902	38	18	30	14	25	1.4	5.13	8.18	7.44	9.09	29.84
Average	32	15	27	14	75	1.5					18.61

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT.

This district comprises the following counties, viz: Cass, Pottawattamie, Mills, Montgomery, Adams, Taylor, Pace and Fremont. The mean annual temperature of the district is 50 degrees; average annual precipitation, 32.60 inches; average rainfall, May 1st to Sept. 1st, 18.02 inches; average yield of corn, 13 years, 32 bushels per acre.

CASS COUNTY.

Area, 576 square miles; area in farms, 354,644 acres; number of farms, 2,395; value of farms (census of 1900), \$13,725,420; value of farm buildings, \$2,395,790; value of live stock, \$3,610,416; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$3,348,196; acreage in cereal crops, 171,000 acres. Meteorological records compiled at Atlantic are tabulated below. Elevation of the station, 1,164 feet.

ATLANTIC—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

YEAR.	MONTH												Month	Lowest.	Month		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				Ann'l. high-est.	
1891	21	21	27	51	57	68	69	68	66	50	33	34	45.1	97	Aug.	-20	Feb.
1892	6	24	32	39	53	69	73	72	67	53	39	19	46.0	103	July.	-38	Jan.
1893	13	18	33	47	57	72	76	66	59	53	35	22	45.9	102	July.	-21	Jan.
1894	19	19	42	53	60	71	74	64	50	32	30	49.1	105	Aug.	-28	Jan.	
1895	16	18	34	53	61	68	71	70	68	45	34	26	47.0	103	July.	-21	Feb.
1896	25	28	30	54	63	70	73	72	59	48	29	32	48.6	97	June.	-8	Jan.
1897	14	26	33	48	58	70	74	69	71	55	33	18	47.4	102	July.	-25	Dec.
1898	33	35	36	47	58	70	72	74	65	46	31	18	47.1	98	July.	-12	Dec.
1899	22.1	32.2	26.4	48.3	60.1	71	72.4	71.6	62	56.8	43	32.6	47.7	94	Sept.	-26	Feb.
1900	21.2	15.5	32.6	52.6	63.2	69.1	74.8	77	64.4	58.8	34.4	37.3	49.7	99	June.	-21	Feb.
1901	24.3	9.4	36	49.2	60.4	72.4	82.3	74.7	63.4	53.4	36.7	20.7	49.4	110	July.	-25	Dec.
1902	22.4	17.2	40.2	49.2	64.2	65.8	73.4	63.8	58.9	44.4	40.3	19.6	47.9	96	Aug.	-31	Jan.
Average	10.2	20.7	33.5	49.3	59.6	69.7	73.7	70.9	59.1	52.0	34.5	22.5	47.6	110	July	-38	Jan.

ATLANTIC—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

1891	1.44	1.09	1.01	2.16	6.98	8.78	6.16	1.72	1.94	3.35	.77	1.88	38.19
1892	.45	.66	2.01	3.88	8.08	1.07	5.52	2.98	7.9	1.27	.12	1.70	27.93
1893	.24	1.22	1.58	2.68	4.04	7.59	2.68	3.58	.34	.77	1.95	25.29	
1894	.95	1.15	1.43	1.54	1.18	3.95	1.23	.59	3.99	3.78	.20	.97	29.91
1895	1.0	.47	4.1	5.16	1.20	5.09	.92	7.69	4.59	.30	2.52	.60	28.11
1896	.59	3.9	2.05	3.59	6.52	7.89	7.14	1.07	3.23	4.24	1.49	1.23	41.42
1897	.88	.63	3.67	6.80	2.68	3.76	2.39	2.68	2.31	3.11	1.59	29.41	
1898	1.44	1.10	2.02	2.42	4.01	8.74	2.80	.63	2.72	3.11	1.05	.68	30.06
1899	7	.85	1.24	.69	4.08	5.7	4.7	4.96	3.99	7.21	5.8	31.25	
1900	4.0	1.39	2.04	2.33	2.35	2.0	8.20	4.81	3.6	5.15	.30	1.24	35.89
1901	7.9	1.70	3.02	2.85	2.48	6.70	1.41	1.13	3.74	2.80	7.2	.61	21.93
1902	1.70	.59	2.08	1.37	4.48	6.89	3.96	4.75	4.44	2.51	2.68	2.66	43.51
Averages	.76	.99	1.96	3.04	4.17	5.68	4.35	3.06	2.67	2.64	.89	1.38	31.53

CASS COUNTY—CONTINUED.

CASS COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.						RAINFALL MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST.				
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay tons.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
1890	37	13	24	23	78	1.5	6.68	8.78	6.16	1.72	23.34
1891	15	16	31	23	177	2.0	8.08	1.07	5.52	2.98	17.05
1892	32	14	26	23	74	1.8	3.64	7.56	2.58	2.54	16.36
1893	33	12	19	25	63	1.7	1.18	3.95	1.23	.50	6.62
1894	9	14	18	11	55	0.3	1.20	5.06	.92	.69	14.87
1895	32	23	47	27	84	1.4	0.52	7.89	7.14	3.07	24.62
1896	37	13	19	24	100	1.0	2.68	3.76	2.39	2.68	11.51
1897	29	12	26	21	48	1.8	4.01	8.74	2.00	.63	16.58
1898	29	12	26	21	48	1.8	6.18	5.70	4.71	4.69	22.15
1899	34	13	28	25	105	1.6	2.35	2.09	8.29	4.81	17.48
1900	41	16	34	25	58	1.6	2.48	6.70	1.41	1.19	11.72
1901	28	14	31	25	29	1.5	4.48	6.80	9.36	4.75	25.48
1902	35	12	30	23	85	1.5	...	...	...	...	...
Averages	31	14	27	23	78	1.5	...	...	...	...	17.25

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

Area, 876 square miles; area in farms, 530,930 acres; number of farms, 4,233; value of farms (consus of 1900), \$24,223,790; value of farm buildings, \$4,440,310; value of live stock, \$5,414,155; value of the year's products not fed to stock, \$5,330,160; acreage in cereal crops, 291,910 acres. Climatic records tabulated below were compiled at Council Bluffs; altitude, 900 feet.

COUNCIL BLUFFS—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

YEAR	MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES)												High-est	Month	LOW-est	Month
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
1870	27.7	31.4	33.9	32.7	32.7	74.7	72.2	75.5	80.8	80.4	4.2	2.0	100	July	-9	Dec.
1880	27.7	31.4	33.9	32.7	32.7	74.7	72.2	75.5	80.8	80.4	4.2	2.0	100	July	-9	Dec.
1890	27.7	31.4	33.9	32.7	32.7	74.7	72.2	75.5	80.8	80.4	4.2	2.0	100	July	-9	Dec.
1900	27.7	31.4	33.9	32.7	32.7	74.7	72.2	75.5	80.8	80.4	4.2	2.0	100	July	-9	Dec.
1901	27.7	31.4	33.9	32.7	32.7	74.7	72.2	75.5	80.8	80.4	4.2	2.0	100	July	-9	Dec.
1902	27.7	31.4	33.9	32.7	32.7	74.7	72.2	75.5	80.8	80.4	4.2	2.0	100	July	-9	Dec.
Averages	27.7	31.4	33.9	32.7	32.7	74.7	72.2	75.5	80.8	80.4	4.2	2.0	100	July	-9	Dec.

COUNCIL BLUFFS—PRECIPITATION.

YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1871	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1872	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1873	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1874	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1875	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1876	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1877	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1878	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1879	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1880	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1881	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1882	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1883	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1884	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1885	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1886	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1887	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1888	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1889	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1890	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1891	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
1892	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32
Averages	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.04	2.18	2.36	3.95	3.55	1.92	1.95	3.47	3.8	32.32

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR	AVERAGE PER ACRE.						RAINFALL MAY 1ST TO SEPT. 1ST.				
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
1890	33	14	24	19	49	1.0					
1891	33	14	24	19	49	1.0					
1892	33	14	24	19	49	1.0					
1893	33	14	24	19	49	1.0					
1894	33	14	24	19	49	1.0					
1895	33	14	24	19	49	1.0					
1896	33	14	24	19	49	1.0					
1897	33	14	24	19	49	1.0	11.15	1.72	5.19	5.80	23.94
1898	33	14	24	19	49	1.0	2.02	1.47	1.82	2.28	7.59
1899	33	14	24	19	49	1.0	2.24	3.14	3.68	1.57	10.63
1900	33	14	24	19	49	1.0	4.42	3.70	2.21	6.93	17.32
1901	33	14	24	19	49	1.0	2.93	2.32	6.47	5.32	17.04
1902	33	14	24	19	49	1.0	3.51	4.75	2.11	.88	10.25
1902	33	14	24	19	49	1.0	3.34	3.84	10.23	3.30	26.70
Averages	33	14	24	19	49	1.0					16.21









PAGE COUNTY.

Area, 528 square miles; area in farms, 330,132 acres; number of farms, 2,643; value of farms (census of 1900), \$14,962,640; value of farm buildings, \$2,660,300; value of live stock, \$3,446,301; value of year's products not fed to stock, \$3,184,944; acreage in cereal crops, 169,850 acres. The following tables contain climatic data compiled at Clarinda and College Springs. Elevation of Clarinda, 1,069 feet.

COLLEGE SPRINGS—TEMPERATURE.

Table showing monthly temperature data for College Springs from 1891 to 1902. Columns include Year, months Jan-Dec, Annual, High, Low, and Month with record.

COLLEGE SPRINGS—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

Table showing monthly precipitation data for College Springs from 1891 to 1902. Columns include Year, months Jan-Dec, and Annual totals.

PAGE COUNTY—CONTINUED.  
CLARINDA—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Table showing monthly mean temperature data for Clarinda from 1890 to 1902. Columns include Year, months Jan-Dec, Annual, High, Low, and Month with record.

CLARINDA—PRECIPITATION.

Table showing monthly precipitation data for Clarinda from 1890 to 1902. Columns include Year, months Jan-Dec, and Annual totals.

PAGE COUNTY CROPS.

Table showing average yield per acre and rainfall data for Page County crops from 1890 to 1902. Columns include Year, crop types (Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Hay), and monthly rainfall.

## FREMONT COUNTY.

Area, 514 square miles; area in farms, 320,100 acres; number of farms, 2,394; value of farms (census of 1900), \$12,791,750; value of farm buildings, \$1,996,860; value of live stock, \$2,646,021; value of the yearly products not fed to stock, \$2,457,785; acreage in cereal crops, 145,460 acres. The following tables contain climatic data compiled at Thurman and Sidney.

## THURMAN—MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).

YEAR.	MEAN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES).												High- est.	Month	Low- est.	Month	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.					
1897.....	25	24	30	36	40	50	61	74	79	74	65	59	50	100	July	11	Dec.
1898.....	25	24	30	36	40	50	61	74	79	74	65	59	50	100	Aug.	11	Dec.
1899.....	25	24	30	36	40	50	61	74	79	74	65	59	50	100	Sept.	11	Dec.
1900.....	25	24	30	36	40	50	61	74	79	74	65	59	50	100	June	11	Jan.
1901.....	25	24	30	36	40	50	61	74	79	74	65	59	50	100	July	11	Jan.
1902.....	25	24	30	36	40	50	61	74	79	74	65	59	50	100	June	11	Jan.
Averages.....	28.2	20.2	33.4	41.8	51.8	63.3	74.2	77.2	75.3	71.2	65.8	58.3	50.4				

## SIDNEY—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

1895.....	1.35	2.8	3.67	3.45	3.08	2.8	2.38	1.50	2.42	1.89	1.30	.67	1.61				
1896.....	.85	.78	2.35	2.92	3.17	2.62	2.25	2.88	1.17	1.05	2.66	.14	1.07	44.11			
1897.....	1.92	2.9	2.25	3.82	3.63	3.35	2.25	4.00	4.05	3.16	4.38	1.17	5.42	42.44			
1898.....	1.32	2.9	2.65	4.48	3.91	4.46	2.94	1.45	5.40	1.95	1.56	1.35	43.42				

## THURMAN—PRECIPITATION (INCHES).

1897.....	1.38	1.73	2.74	3.76	3.01	7.02	12.88	1.17	3.05	2.66	.14	1.07	44.11				
1898.....	.12	1.02	2.38	3.37	2.05	5.08	3.72	10.45	9.14	4.98	.10	.22	44.67				
1899.....	.80	2.53	2.81	3.67	2.81	10.55	4.10	7.32	9.14	3.98	.10	.22	44.67				
1900.....	.54	1.35	2.81	2.62	4.06	4.81	2.11	1.50	5.25	4.23	1.60	.88	31.76				
1901.....	.75	0	1.15	.83	4.61	9.69	8.80	8.72	4.46	4.47	2.71	4.31	50.49				
1902.....																	
Averages.....	.71	1.33	1.78	3.44	4.71	7.34	5.48	5.43	3.21	4.04	1.09	1.78	40.53				

## FREMONT COUNTY CROPS.

YEAR.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.						RAINFALL MAY 1ST TO SEPT 1ST.				
	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Total.
1890.....	23	15	34	20	18	32	3.08	8.88	5.22	5.61	22.29
1891.....	34	18	32	26	176	32	7.08	5.58	9.49	4.03	24.73
1892.....	31	17	23	20	22	32	2.63	3.55	2.25	2.80	11.23
1893.....	34	15	20	22	55	1.8	5.01	7.62	12.88	1.17	26.68
1894.....	8	14	13	18	25	1.5	7.05	5.08	2.72	10.45	25.30
1895.....	50	19	19	24	25	1.2	2.81	10.55	4.06	7.32	25.94
1896.....	48	16	32	28	42	1.8	4.06	4.81	2.11	1.50	12.48
1897.....	24	12	32	35	25	3.0	4.61	9.66	8.80	8.72	32.99
1898.....	38	16	30	38	60	1.8					
1899.....	25	15	30	21	20	0.8					
1900.....	38	18	35	28	150	2.0					
1901.....											
1902.....											
Averages.....	31	16	30	23	74	1.6					22.55

## IOWA HORTICULTURE.

BY WESLEY GREENE, SECRETARY STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We learn from the Twelfth Census that Iowa produced 2.2 per cent, of the total value of the fruit crop in the United States in 1899, and was rated as eleventh in rank in the production of fruit among the fifty-two states and territories. The value of her orchard fruits, grapes and small fruits was \$2,894,574; her vegetable products were valued at \$7,508,856; the product from the forest, exclusive of the lumber industry, was \$3,266,449; the nursery products were valued at \$635,543 and those from the floral gardens at \$320,407, while from the sale of nuts were realized \$7,605, making a total of \$14,634,443 derived from her horticultural industries in that year. The products from her vegetable gardens were equal in value to those received from her orchards, forests, nurseries and floral gardens. That you may get some idea of the location of the principal centers of production of the different fruits, I will name six counties having the largest acreage, or greatest number of plants, and the bushels or quarts of fruit produced, as given in the last census.

In the sale of forest products, excluding lumber from the sawmills, Iowa's rank is the thirteenth among the states. The counties selling the most cord wood, posts, railroad ties, etc., were: Clayton, \$163,420; Dubuque, \$136,011; Allamakee, \$118,250; Fayette, \$117,392; Linn, \$116,820; Winneshiek, \$110,087.

In the number of grapevines Iowa's rank is the twelfth, with 2,072,101 vines and 7,403,900 pounds of fruit. The counties having the largest number of vines are:

Pottawattamie.....	420,205	vines and 728,500 pounds of grapes
Des Moines.....	204,396	" " 619,800 " " " "
Polk.....	106,143	" " 481,200 " " " "
Lee.....	76,184	" " 227,800 " " " "
Scott.....	66,181	" " 210,000 " " " "
Wapello.....	65,228	" " 276,000 " " " "

In blackberries Iowa is also twelfth in rank of production, with 1,719 acres and 1,965,070 quarts of berries. The six counties with the largest acreage are:

Des Moines.....	150	acres and 224,480 quarts of berries
Lee.....	130	" " 174,290 " " " "
Van Buren.....	70	" " 87,000 " " " "
Wapello.....	65	" " 72,120 " " " "
Warren.....	65	" " 70,580 " " " "
Marion.....	60	" " 64,300 " " " "

In the production of raspberries Iowa is fifth in rank among the states, having produced 3,604,210 quarts from 3,394 acres. The six counties having the greatest number of acres in raspberries are:

Polk.....	371 acres and	375,750 quarts of berries			
Pottawattawie.....	285 "	" "	231,430	" "	" "
Linn.....	160 "	" "	181,940	" "	" "
Mahaska.....	100 "	" "	106,010	" "	" "
Dubuque.....	100 "	" "	105,820	" "	" "
Clayton.....	94 "	" "	101,190	" "	" "

In strawberries Iowa is eighteenth in rank with 2,335 acres and 3,144,320 quarts of berries. The most productive counties are:

Lee.....	160 acres and	297,360 quarts of berries			
Polk.....	159 "	" "	178,710	" "	" "
Wapello.....	110 "	" "	141,480	" "	" "
Des Moines.....	90 "	" "	103,370	" "	" "
Scott.....	80 "	" "	141,520	" "	" "
Linn.....	80 "	" "	120,230	" "	" "

In currants Iowa is the third in rank, with 1,017 acres and 1,226,560 quarts. New York is first and Michigan second. The six productive counties are:

Polk.....	36 acres and	43,580 quarts of currants			
Marion.....	30 "	" "	40,150	" "	" "
Pottawattawie.....	30 "	" "	34,290	" "	" "
Hardin.....	26 "	" "	26,780	" "	" "
Audubon.....	25 "	" "	26,310	" "	" "
Bremer.....	22 "	" "	26,410	" "	" "

In the acreage of gooseberries Iowa is the first in rank with 777 acres and 975,890 quarts, though Indiana produced more quarts of berries from 617 acres. The six counties having the largest number of acres in gooseberries are:

Polk.....	45 acres and	64,010 quarts of berries			
Wapello.....	30 "	" "	37,760	" "	" "
Pottawattawie.....	22 "	" "	22,250	" "	" "
Mahaska.....	20 "	" "	24,450	" "	" "
Davis.....	18 "	" "	30,760	" "	" "
Boone.....	17 "	" "	22,630	" "	" "

Of her tree fruits Iowa stands the lowest in pears; the thirty-first rank of production, with 104,046 bearing trees which produced 5,014 bushels of fruit in 1899. The counties having the greatest number of bearing trees are: Lee 20,241, Van Buren 6,349, Des Moines 5,470, Davis 3,515, Pottawattawie 3,232, and Jefferson 3,034.

Iowa is the twenty-eighth in rank in the number of bearing peach trees, having 516,145. The six counties with the greatest number of trees are: Fremont 89,107, Page 41,974, Lee 35,923, Des Moines 30,591, Van Buren 30,084, and Davis 23,568.

In the number of bearing cherry trees Iowa is fifth in rank, with 791,327 trees. Kansas is first, Pennsylvania second, Indiana third and Michigan fourth. The counties in Iowa having the greatest number of trees are: Pottawattawie 53,285, Polk 45,767, Des Moines 21,815, Taylor 17,316, Marion 16,568 and Lee 16,135.

In the number of plum trees Iowa is fourth, with 1,302,217 bearing trees, and probably produces more native plums than any other state in the Union. California is first, Oregon second, and Michigan third in the number of bearing trees. The six counties with the greatest number of trees are: Pottawattawie 79,078, Polk 43,990, Warren 26,729, Woodbury 27,717, Taylor 26,914, and Audubon 23,736.

In bearing apple trees Iowa is the thirteenth in rank and has 6,869,588 trees. Missouri is first, New York second, Illinois third, Ohio fourth, Kansas fifth, Pennsylvania sixth, Michigan seventh, Kentucky eighth, Indiana ninth, Virginia tenth, Tennessee eleventh, and Arkansas twelfth. The counties in Iowa having the greatest number of bearing trees are: Pottawattawie 292,835, Mills 299,733, Fremont 240,012, Page 192,407, Taylor 166,608, and Harrison 151,673.

I give the number of bearing trees and bushels of apples produced in each county from the census of 1885, 1890, 1895, and 1900. You will notice in the record the effects of the low temperature during the winters of 1884 to 1888, the decline in the number of bearing apple trees is quite marked from 1885 to 1895, but increased rapidly from 1895 to 1900. The most destructive winters to the apple orchards of the state were in 1856 and 1857, 1872 and 1873, 1884 to 1888 and 1899. The weather of 1899 was more destructive to nursery stock, young trees, grapevines and berry bushes than to the orchards, though many bearing trees were badly injured by it.

If we divide the state into four parts, with the northeast corner of Polk county as the center, we would have 21 counties in the southwest, 24 in the southeast, 25 in the northeast and 29 in the northwest. The distribution of bearing fruit trees would be about as follows in the different quarters of the state: Of the 6,869,588 bearing apple trees 2,900,000 would be in the southwest, 1,894,000 in the southeast, 1,133,000 in the northeast and 942,000 in the northwest part.

Plums, 1,302,271 bearing trees: 459,000 in the southwest, 323,000 in the southeast, 346,000 in the northwest and 173,000 in the northeast part.

Cherries, 791,327 bearing trees: 320,000 in the southwest, 280,000 in the southeast, 106,000 in the northwest and 94,000 in the northeast part.

Peaches, 516,145 bearing trees: 258,000 in the southwest, 250,000 in the southeast, 2,000 in the northeast and 5,000 in the northwest part.

Pears, 104,046 bearing trees: 63,900 in the southeast, 27,000 in the southwest, and 6,000 each in the other two parts. The center of pear culture still remains in the southeast, near Lee county, but with the other tree fruits it has moved to the southwest.



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