CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1940

INTRODUCTION

History of Census of Agriculture.—The 1940 Census of Agriculture was a constituent part of the Sixteenth Decennial Census of the United States. The Federal Government first provided for a Census of Agriculture to be taken in 1840 in connection with the Sixth Decennial Census of Population. Since that time, a census of agriculture has always been taken in conjunction with the census of population in each decennial enumeration. Congress first provided for a mid-decennial farm enumeration to be taken in 1915, but owing to the war in Europe this census was not taken. Congress again provided for a mid-decennial agricultural census to be taken as of January 1, 1925, and such a census was taken. Another mid-decennial census was taken as of January 1, 1935, and the legislation which provided for it, which is still in effect, also provided that every ten years thereafter a census of agriculture should be taken. Thus, beginning with 1840, there has been a Federal Census of Agriculture every fifteen years. In 1940, the Census of Agriculture was rather limited in scope. It included such items as an inventory of the principal classes of domestic animals, the production of wool, the value of poultry, the value of products of the dairy, and the production of the principal crops. In 1850, the decennial census first included the number of farms and the acreage and value of farms and; in 1890, information was first secured as to the tenure under which the farms were operated; and in 1893 a more detailed classification of the farm land according to its use was introduced. No recent census has required information about silk cocoons which formed a part of the questionnaire for several of the earlier censuses. These are but a few of the additions, changes, and deletions which have been made in the 100-year span since the first Census of Agriculture.

Legal basis for the 1940 Census.—Provision for the 1940 Census was made in the Act providing for the Fifteenth Decennial Census which was approved on June 18, 1929. In part this Act provided, “That a census of population, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, distribution, unemployment, and mines shall be taken by the Director of the Census in the year 1930 and every ten years thereafter. The census herein provided for shall include each State, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.”

Method of canvass and tabulation.—In the 1940 Census of Agriculture, as for each census of agriculture beginning with 1900, a separate schedule was required for every farm in the United States. The data, therefore, are the results obtained from the canvass and tabulation of the information given by farm operators to census enumerators in a personal canvass of the individual farms.

After the schedules were received in Washington and examined for accuracy and completeness, the figures were transferred to punch cards. By means of other mechanical equipment the totals for geographic areas were obtained.

Presentation of statistics.—The data in this volume were first published in two separate bulletins for each of the forty-eight States and the District of Columbia. These State bulletins comprise the first and second series of reports for the 1940 Census of Agriculture.

In the first series of bulletins the data relate, in the main, to the number, acreage, and value of farms; the value of buildings and of implements and machinery on farms; farm land according to its utilization; some of the foregoing items classified by the color of the farm operator, some by the tenure of the farm operator, and some by the size of the farm; farms reporting and numbers of specified classes of livestock and poultry with some of their products; and farms reporting with the acreage and production of specified crops harvested in the second series of bulletins, the statistics are presented for the following items: Mortgage debt for farms of operating owners (both full owners and part owners); taxes on farm property owned by full owners and part owners; work off their farms by farm operators for pay or income; age of operators; year of occupancy translated (except for 1940) into the number of years the operators had been working their present farms; whether the farm operators reside on their farms; cooperative selling and purchasing of goods and services; farm labor employed at specified times; expenditures for selected items; inventories of automobiles, motortrucks, and tractors, with the year of latest model for each general class; the availability, use, and source of electric current; whether the farm has a telephone; kind of road adjoining the farm; inventory of goats; mohair production; goats milked; farm slaughter, purchases, and sales of various classes of livestock; the individual annual legumes; clover and grass seeds; miscellaneous field crops; farm gardens; vegetables harvested for sale; horticultural specialties; small fruits; and tree fruits, nuts, and grapes.

The same general plan of presentation is followed for all States except that supplemental county table II with data by color and tenure of operator, is carried for the Southern States only, and county table XV is shown for only 19 States. Tabel table carries the acreages and average yields of some of the principal crops which were harvested from irrigated land with comparative data for nonirrigated land. The 19 States for which county table XV is shown are: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

In a third series of bulletins to comprise volume II, county data are presented for amount of income received from sales of various livestock and livestock products, field crops, vegetables, fruit and nuts, horticultural specialties, and forest products, together with the value of farm products used by farm households. These data are also given by income groups and by the major source of income. In addition, data are shown for the value of livestock on farms, the value of livestock owned but not in use, and the value of crops harvested. These latter values, in general, are based on inventory or production multiplied by county unit prices.

In these three series of State reports, summary tables, containing totals for the States only, are presented and are followed by tables in which county data, as well as totals for the States, are shown. For those items appearing in the State tables, all available comparative data are presented for each census beginning with 1930. In the county tables, in addition to the data from the Census of 1940, comparative figures are presented for some of the items from both the Census of 1935 and the Census of 1930 and in other cases for either or neither of these years depending, in part, upon whether the information was available. Information for inquiries carried in former census years, but not included in the questionnaire for 1940 is omitted from all tables.

In some cases the summary tables for the States show more information than is carried in the county tables. In other cases, especially where information is available for 1940 only, more information is carried in the county tables than in the State summary tables. The reader is cautioned to observe both the State and county tables in order to obtain all the information which is contained in these volumes.

A general report, volume III, will carry United States and State totals for various subjects or items. This latter publication will also present comparative data, when available, for all earlier census years.
Comparability of data.—The 1940 Census of Agriculture, in accordance with the law, was taken as of April 1, 1940, consequently, all inventory items relate to that date. Crop and livestock schedules, with the exception of operating data for poultry and hogs, were taken for the calendar year 1939. Production of citrus fruit in Arizona and California was reported for the bloom of 1938, while in all other citrus-producing areas it was given for the bloom of 1939. For other years the inventory items relate to the date of the census and the production items to the preceding calendar year. Since the date of the census has varied, affecting the comparability of the data for some items more than for others, the date of the enumeration or the year of production is usually indicated in the tables. The user of the statistics must be on guard when comparing the figures for one year with those for another.

The definition of a farm —The schedule form for 1940 was entitled "Farm and Ranch Schedule." This title was followed by a subtitle "Including Special Agricultural Operations." The following definition appeared on each schedule:

A farm, for Census purposes, is all the land on which some agricultural operations are performed by one or more persons, either by own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household, or hired employees. The land operated by a partnership is likewise considered a farm. A "farm" may consist of a single tract of land, or a number of separate tracts, and the several tracts may be held under different tenures, as when one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is rented by him. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a farm. Thus, on a plantation the land operated by each cropper, tenant, or manager should be considered as a separate farm, and the land operated by the owner or manager by means of wage hands should likewise be reported as a separate farm.

In enumerators’ handbooks was the following instruction was given:

The definition of a farm found on the face of the schedule must be carefully studied by the enumerator. Note that for tracts of land of 3 acres or more the $250 limitation for value of agricultural products does not apply. Such tracts, however, must have had some agricultural operations performed in 1939, or contemplated in 1940. A schedule must be prepared for each farm, ranch, or other establishment which meets the requirements set up in the definition. A schedule must be filled out for all tracts of land on which some agricultural operations were performed in 1939, or are contemplated in 1940, which meet the following requirements of a "farm." When in doubt, always make out a schedule.

Farming, or agricultural operations, consists of the production of crops and livestock. "Cropping" includes forage operations or of the keeping, grazing, or feeding of livestock for animal products (including eggs), animal increase, or value enhancement. Livestock, as used here, includes all kinds, aged, young, and fur-bearing animals in captivity, in addition to males, asses, burros, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs. Frequently, certain operations are not generally recognized as farming. This is especially true where no crops are grown or where the establishments are not commonly considered as farms.
grazed or pastured on land neither owned nor leased by the operator, such land was not to be included as a part of the farm.

In 1940, data were secured for six classes of land based on the use made of the land in 1939, as follows:

1. Cropland harvested.—The land from which cultivated crops were harvested; land from which hay (including wild hay) was cut; and land in small fruits, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, and greenhouses. Where more than one crop was harvested in 1939 from the same acreage, such acreage was included only once in the acreage for cropland harvested. However, the acreage and the quantity of each individual crop were reported separately as cropland harvested. Thus, in some counties the total of the acreage of crops may greatly exceed the acreage designated as cropland harvested.

2. Fall pasture.—The land from which no crop was harvested in 1939 because of destruction by wind, hail, drought, floods, insects, disease, or from any cause, or failure to harvest because of low prices or lack of labor. If a crop was harvested, even though the yield was very low, the land from which the crop was actually harvested was included in the acreage for cropland harvested, not crop failure. The acreage designated as crop failure does not represent the entire acreage of crops which failed, but only that acreage of land in crops that failed and which was not successfully replanted to a crop that was harvested in 1939.

3. Cropland lying idle or in summer fallow.—Cropland which was lying idle or which was in cultivated summer fallow, or land on which crops were planted for soil improvement or the prevention of erosion, and which was not pastured, or from which no crop of any kind was harvested in 1939.

4. Plowed pasture.—Land used only for pasture in 1939 which could have been used for crops without additional clearing, draining, or irrigating. (Land from which a crop was harvested in 1939 but which was later used for pasture was included under cropland harvested rather than pasture land.)

5. Woodland.—Land used only for woodland, timber, and other tree plantations, planted, and cut-over land with young growth, which may or will have value as wood or timber and which wood and wild shrubs were to be left.

6. All other land in Census.—This classification includes pasture land other than plowed and woodland pasture, all wasteland, house yards, barneys, feed lots, lanes, roads, etc.

In the last three preceding censuses information for eight classes of land according to use had been secured. The data obtained for "woodland," as noted, were obtained as one total, whereas in the previous census years these had been divided into "woodland pasture" and "woodland not used for pasture." Also, for the same years separate figures had been secured for pasture, other than plowed and woodland pasture with a "catch-all" question for rough, swampy, or waste lands not in woodland, pasture, or crops, and land occupied by buildings, barnyards, feed lots, roads, fences, ditches, etc. In the 1940 Census a combined figure was secured for these two classes as described under "6" above.

County table presents figures for "irrigated cropland harvested" and "irrigated pasture." The acreage reported for irrigated cropland harvested are included in the acreage for whole cropland harvested above. The acreage for irrigated pasture is usually a part of the plowed pasture though it may be part of the area shown for "all other land in farms" or even in "woodland." Land in an individual farm occasionally lies in two or more counties. In such cases the entire farm was to be enumerated in the district in which the farmstead was located. As a result of this procedure, the acreage shown for "all land in farms" in some counties may be greater, and in other counties smaller, than the area actually in farms. Reference to cropland acreage is made in the tables only when the area shown for the farms of a county is in excess of the county area.

**Farms and farm acreage classified by size of farm.**—The revised grouping of farms and farm land by size (total acreage in the farm) as used in the Census of 1930 was repeated for the Census of 1940. This classification was made with the intention that the mode of more of the groups, especially in survey territory, would tend to fall more nearly at the midpoint of the group interval. The classification is so presented that comparisons are possible between the different years.

Hereafter, the "under 3 acres" group has included a count of farms and livestock operators who either owned or leased any land but grazed their animals on open or public range. In this report, the number of such farms still appears with the "under 3 acres" group, but in county table III separate figures are presented for such farms for those States where this condition was found to exist.
In county table VIII figures are given for an item labeled "average of the rates of interest." These figures should be used with caution, as they represent the average of all the rates reported for the number of reports. They do not represent weighted averages. For example, if interest rates were reported as 5 percent on $20,000, 6-1/2 percent on $10,000, 5-1/2 percent on $6,000, and 6 percent on $2,000, the average of these rates would be obtained by dividing their sum by the number of reports (4). The result would be 6 percent, whereas, if extensions were made and a weighted rate secured, the average interest rate would be 5-3/6 percent.

As noted in the questions above, the annual interest rate should represent the contract rate on the first mortgage debt. Instructions were given to the enumerator that the average age for farm operators classified by age for several censuses and the absolute figures for six age groups are shown, by tenure of operator, in State table 10. Averages are also given in this table by tenure for both white and nonwhite operators for 1940, the only year for which averages are available. Age data in county table IX are restricted to those whose age is classified by color and for operators classified by tenure, disregarding color.

Year of occupancy.—The question on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule, "Year when you began to operate THIS farm— (Year)," reflects, in part, the stability or instability of operators on a particular farm. No account was taken as to whether the operator had ever had previous farm experience; for example, if an operator began operating his farm in 1940, it may have been the first time he was ever gainfully employed and not that he was unstable in his term of occupancy and had just moved from another farm. In making comparison between these two classes as to the length of time the operator had been on their farms, it is well to consider the average age of the operators in the identical tenure classes.

In both 1940 and 1935, only the year in which the operator began to operate his farm was secured. Since the Census of 1940 was taken as of April 1, that is, of 1940, it is impossible to classify the data so as to make correct comparison between the two years. This lack of complete comparability also prevails in regard to the data obtained in 1940 with those obtained in 1930 and earlier years when the month, as was the year of the initial question, was used in tabulating the reports. Hence, in State table 10 the year of occupancy is given for the 1940 Census, while for earlier census years the data have been translated into the number of years the operators had been operating their farms.

In State table 10 averages are presented for operators, classified by color and tenure and in county table IX averages are presented for operators, classified by color, and in a second group of averages for operators, classified by tenure. These averages were obtained by making a summation of all years reported for a given class and dividing the total by the number of operators reporting for that class. The resulting quotient was given as a whole number; for example, when the average came to something in excess of 1928 but not as much as 1929, the average year is shown in the table as 1928.

Residence of farm operator.—Information was secured in 1940 as to whether the operator of the farm resided on the farm while operating. The question read "Do you reside on this farm?". The information obtained as a result of this inquiry, since it is available for the one year only, is carried in county table IX only and does not appear in any State table.

Cooperative marketing.—Since a clear-cut distinction is not easily made as to what types of transactions constitute cooperative selling and purchasing, and since inquiries carried in former censuses as to dollar volume of business were not fully satisfactory, the inquiries in 1940 were designed to get only positive or negative answers as to whether such transactions during the previous calendar year. Three questions were designed, one for cooperative buying, the second to cooperative buying, and the third to business done through a cooperative service organization. Instructions were given to the enumerators that service cooperatives included mutual fire insurance companies, mutual telephone companies, cooperative associations, etc.

Farm labor.—Many and persistent demands produced the labor inquiry which comprised a part of the agricultural schedule for 1940. Several types of information were desired. Some persons were supposed to answer questions which would show the varying demand and supply for labor at various seasons of the year. Others were supposed to obtain similar information by the type of labor hired, that is, whether hired or available for hire by the month, day, or on a piece work or contract basis. The amount paid for various classes of labor was also wanted.
An inquiry was carried on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule as to whether there was an electric distribution line within one-quarter mile of the farm dwelling. This distance was recommended by engineers as defining the probable range of potential users of electric current. Of the dwellings that were already lighted by electricity, the source of current was ascertained, that is, whether from a power line or from a home plant. Of those lighted by a home plant a presentation is made of the number within one-quarter mile of an electric distribution line.

The enumerator was required to indicate each kind of road on which a farm was located. Many farms have frontage on more than one type of road. For such farms, the tabulations were made so that the higher or superior class of road was shown in one group and the secondary type of road in another group. Such a distinction is made in State table 11. In county tables the farms are classified according to the highest type of road recorded for them.

Livestock and livestock products.—For convenience, the term "livestock" in the Census Reports is made to include not only domestic animals such as horses, mules, cattle, swine, sheep, and goats, but also fur-bearing animals (kept in captivity), poultry, and bees. It follows, then, that the term "livestock production" should include these classes.

In making comparisons between the various census years for any particular class of livestock shown in the accompanying tables, several points should be kept in mind, two of which are:

(1) It is characteristic for some classes of livestock to change in numbers between years through rather definite cycles, i.e., from a low point to a high point with an interval over a period of years. These cycles often follow price relationships. A census taken every five years might fall at different points of the cycle and thus interfere with the determination of long-time trends. Cyclical changes have an effect on the volume of production.

(2) A variation in the months of enumeration seriously affects the completeness of comparison for livestock and poultry statistics. The kinds of livestock, again making it difficult to determine the trend in numbers between census periods. As noted in the livestock tables, the 1940 and 1930 censuses were taken as of April 1; the 1925, 1920, and 1910 censuses as of January 1; and the 1910 census as of April 15. In the period from January 1 to April 1 (or April 15) rapid changes are taking place in the numbers of each class of livestock due to decreases from farm slaughter, deaths, and marketings during the month period and to increases due to births and purchases. The net effect of these influences cannot be readily appraised. For the country as a whole, the period April 1 is in the midst of the season when colts, calves, lambs, spring pigs, and other livestock are born. In some parts of the country, a census on that date may include many young animals; in other parts, it would include relatively few of such animals; and in still other parts varying proportions would be included. For this reason and because of the necessity of limiting the number of inquiries, those responsible for the 1940 census schedule thought it best that all recently-born animals should be excluded from the enumeration.

A change of date from January 1 to April 1 may seriously affect the comparability in enumeration of migratory sheep in the Western States. January 1 will usually find such sheep on the winter range but April 1 may find them in a different county or even a different State, on route to or on the spring-fall range. The instructions to the enumerators were that sheep on open range be enumerated were the ranch headquarters are located.

The inquiries for 1940 were so worded that, when considering young animals and poultry, inclusions were made for horse and mule colts and calves over 3 months of age, pigs and kids (goat) over 4 months of age, lambs over 6 months of age, and poultry over 4 months of age, on the date of the census. Because of the varying age groups included in the different census years, a tabulation appears as a part of this text presentation showing to what age groups the numerical information to refer. The tabulation is confined to the material appearing as part of this volume.
# CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1940

**A GE AND SEX GROUPS ENUMERATED FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LIVESTOCK, 1940, WITH APPROXIMATELY COMPARABLE GROUPS, 1910 TO 1935; AND OWNERSHIP OF BEES, 1910 TO 1940**

(See State tables 2, 32, and 24, and county tables IV, V, and XI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>1940 (April 1)</th>
<th>1935 (January 1)</th>
<th>1930 (April 1)</th>
<th>1920 (January 1)</th>
<th>1910 (April 15)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horses and/or mules</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses and colts</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colt</td>
<td>5 to 27 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males and females</td>
<td>Over 27 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male colts</td>
<td>Over 27 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle and calves</td>
<td>Over 27 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cows and heifers</td>
<td>Over 27 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expt. mainly for milk</td>
<td>Over 27 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expt. mainly for beef</td>
<td>Over 27 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs and pigs</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sows and gilts</td>
<td>Parrowing between Jan. 1 and June 1, 1939 and 1940</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and lambs</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bees</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearling ewes</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ewes</td>
<td>Over 36 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats and kids</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angora</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other goats</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkeys</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducks</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geese</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guineas</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeons</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quill</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasants</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hives of bees</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For animals in captivity:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver fox</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
<td>All ages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not available.*

In theory, a change in the date of the enumeration should have little effect on the volume of production reported for the previous calendar year. However, experience indicates that, when accurate records of production are not kept, daily production of milk and eggs at the time the enumeration does affect the total volume reported for a year. This means that a census of milk and egg production taken near the peak of production in April, for the previous year, would tend to give somewhat higher figures than a census taken in January which is near the low point.

In county tables IV and V, where the data are given only for the last 3 censuses, the inventory data for 1935 are given in italics, since that census was taken as of January 1 while the 1940 and 1930 enumerations were as of April 1.

Hogs and pigs.—In 1940, pigs on hand on April 1 which had been born since December 1, 1939, were not to be counted as a part of the farm inventory. In some of the previous censuses taken in April the inventory had been limited to hogs and pigs on hand which had been born prior to January 1 of the census year. The change, so that any pigs under 4 months of age would be excluded, was made at the request of the United States Department of Agriculture which divides farrowings into "spring" and "fall," the former including pigs born from December 1 to the following June 1, and the latter including pigs born between June 1 and December 1.

Poultry.—To be counted in 1940, all poultry on hand on the census date had to be over 4 months of age. This age limit, as in the case of pigs, had been raised. By excluding
fowls under 3 months in several of the preceding censuses, an approach was made to securing information for laying fowls, particularly for chickens. Since many chickens which go to market as broilers are about 12 weeks of age (or approximately 3 months), some chickens intended for broilers might be included in the enumerations and some might be excluded. By changing the minimum age to 4 months it was hoped that chickens on the census date which were to be marketed as broilers would be excluded from the enumeration in 1940.

Separate inquiries were carried on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule for chickens, turkeys, and ducks. Another inquiry was provided for other classes of poultry. The names of these other classes of poultry were to be given along with the numbers on hand on a 4-month old on April 1, 1940, and the numbers raised in 1939. County data for chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and guinea in is presented in county table V. State table V presents totals for farms reporting, numbers on hand, and numbers raised, for pigeons, peafowls, and quail. In many cases the names of the other classes of poultry were not given. The factual data for such reports are included under a heading "Unspecified and otherwise.

Bees and honey.—Beeskeeping has been considered as an agricultural operation. At the request of those interested in apiculture, the form of the inquiry was changed in 1940 so that separate inquiries were carried on the number of hives of bees. The first related to hives on a farm on April 1 which were owned by someone other than the farm operator and the second related to hives owned by the farm operator whether kept on his own farm or on nonfarm land such as deserts, hills, limestone, etc. In order to get a report on substantial amounts of honey production for bee owners whose bees were on another farm, the following instruction was given to the enumerators:

If on this farm there are bees owned by a person other than the operator, list on the schedule for this farm the number of hives but also inquire as to whether the owner of such colonies has other bees. If he has as many as 30 hives altogether, on this farm and on nonfarm land, he should be told to contact his district, etc., and provide the names and addresses of the owners of the bees and any information pertaining to his operations which might be helpful in the enumeration, such as number of hives of bees on this farm, a statement whether he has other bees and where located, etc., in order that a Farm and Ranch Schedule may be obtained from him.

Goats and mohair.—The inventory of goats and kids for April 1, 1940, related to those animals over 4 months old on that date. Separate data were secured for Angora and for "other" goats and, for the first time, an inquiry was included relating to the number of goats milked. The quantity of mohair was also clipped in 1939. Goat farms also reported.

Farms slaughtered and purchases and sales of livestock.—Data are shown for four separate classes of animals butchered, namely, cattle (excluding calves), calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs. In the county table, figures are also given for the number of farms reporting slaughter of any of these four classes of animals. Another set of figures is given in the county table only for the number of farms reporting cattle and/or calves butchered. The 1940 inquiry included animals butchered in 1939 for use on the particular farm or for sale from the farm. Animals butchered off the farm on a custom basis, or otherwise, were not considered to be crops and were to be included in the operator of the farm for which the animals were butchered.

For purchases and sales, data are shown in county table X, only, for four specific classes of animals, namely, cattle, excluding calves; calves; hogs and pigs; and sheep and lambs. Data are also presented therein for the farms reporting the purchase or sale of cattle and/or calves.
making the conversions will be published in the general report, volume III, where the data for each crop are brought together; and shown by States in the same table.

For a few crops, the type of container, or weight per unit, has been shown on some sheets. The item has been deemed advisable to show the production for other years in terms of the current census year's unit. Peanuts, which were reported in pounds in 1930 and in bushels in earlier years, afford a good example of the difficulty of converting production. There has been a considerable shift in the type of peanuts grown in the various States owing principally to market demands and, in part, to farm production practices and crop programs. The Virginia type of peanut weighs 22 pounds per bushel; Southeastern Runner type, 28 pounds per bushel; and the Georgia type, 30 pounds per bushel. The proportion of these types has varied widely within many of the States through the years and no reliable data on the production by types within the States are available.

Corn.—In State table 4 and county table VI, figures are presented for the item "corn for all purposes." This item includes corn harvested for grain, for silage, and that bogged or grazed off, or cut for fodder. It does not, however, include sweet corn and other corn for roasting ears or for canning, popcorn, "Egyptian" corn, karir, or arrow maize. There is no distinction of acreage for the uses shown in the table, that is, the acreage for all uses where totalled will equal that reported for "corn for all purposes."

Sorghums.—In the Census of 1940, sorghums for silage were reported separately from those which were cut for hay or fodder. Separate figures for these appear in county table VI but not in State table 4. The data for sorghums are not included in this table.

Small grains.—In the tables, figures are given for small grains threshed. The term "small grain threshed" is broad enough to include grains harvested with combines, which are in general use in many areas. Acreages of oats, wheat, barley, and other small grains which were harvested for hay are shown with the hay crops and not under "small grains."

For the item "mixed grains (other than a flax and wheat mixture) threshed," the following instruction was given to the enumerators:

Even though the mixture of grains may be separated in the process of harvesting, or after harvest, and the quantities of the separate grains determined, report the total of the mixture here and do not report under the question for those specific crops the quantities of the separate kinds included in this mixture.

In addition to an inquiry for "oats threshed" and an inquiry for "small grain hay" which included oats cut for hay, another inquiry was carried in the small grain block of the schedule worded as follows: "Data out for grain when ripe or nearly ripe and fed unthreshed (omit oat hay)."

Hay crops.—For the enumerators' guidance as to what hay crops were to be included under "annual legumes saved for hay," the following list was made a part of the schedule inquiry:

- Cowpeas
- Peanuts
- Canada peas
- Austrian peas
- Other peas
- Yetches
- Creole peas
- Soybeans
- Velvetbeans
- Mungbeans
- Other beans
- Baggaweed
- Euphues
- Horsebeans

This listing was followed by a note concerning byproducts used for hay or straw which read: "Include peanut vines saved for hay, but omit 'straw' where beans or peas have been threshed."

Separate figures for sweetclover hay and lespedezas hay were secured in the 1940 Census for the first time. These data appear in county table VII.

Annual legumes.—The inquiries for the individual annual legumes were designed to obtain the acreage of each crop grown alone and the acreage grown with companion crops. Because of different planting practices, the interplanted acreage cannot be satisfactorily reduced to an equivalent solid acreage to obtain the equivalent for any particular legume. The result of the acreage of the individual annual legumes cut for hay was to be reported not only under the separate inquiries for legumes, but also in the hay section of the schedule under "annual legumes cut for hay." The acreage and production of annual legumes hay appears in State table 4 and county table VII.

If soybeans, cowpeas, and peanuts were grown extensively in an area, a separate inquiry was carried for each on the regionalized farm schedule. For those three crops, total acreage harvested was requested and a subquestion was designed to ascertain the portion of the acreage (both grown alone and grown with other crops) which was harvested for beans only, for peas only, or for peanuts only. The data for acreage obtained as a result of the subquestions are shown in county table XII only.

For some of the annual legumes, such as cowpeas, picking of the seed is often incidental to the main use made of the crop. Some picking of seed is also done from interplanted acreages. Dry beans likewise are produced on an extensive scale in several regions of California. This crop is also carried on the regionalized schedule for that State, which form was also used in Arizona. Such data are presented in State table 16 and county table XII for these two States.

Miscellaneous field crops.—In the "catch-all" question for field crops, some reports have been secured for crops not grown on an extensive scale. The data for any such crops are shown in a State table only. Some of the crops which may be listed therein are cassava, chicory, chick rais for fiber, ginsing, golden seal, kudzu, mustard seed, sugar beet seed, sunflower seed, willow seed, and yucca seed.

Vegetables.—The data for Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes are presented in State table 4 and county table VII. Information is given in State table 16 and county table XIII for the farms reporting, acreage, and value of the individual vegetables produced. Data are usually given for more kinds of vegetables in State table 16 than in county table XIII.

The inquiry on the 1940 schedule relating to vegetables grown for home use was intended to secure the value of all vegetables grown in 1939 on a particular farm for consumption by the operator's family and by other households living on the farm.

Horticultural specialties.—Special emphasis was given in the instructions to enumerators that production in mushroom cellars, nurseries, greenhouses, and similar establishments were considered agricultural operations, for which a Farm and Ranch Schedule should be secured, if minimum requirements of a farm were met. Three inquiries were made of each of the regionalized schedule to obtain the area and the number of sales of such products.

Small fruits.—The figures given for the individual small fruits represent the acreage and production for tame, or cultivated, varieties only, with the exception that wild blueberries were considered a harvested crop if the land was used primarily for their production. The 1940 schedule specified that bearing acreage was not to be included in the same block, to be included in the "Small fruits" section.

Tree fruits, nuts, and grapes.—On many farms there are a few fruit or planted nut trees, or grapevines which are not a part of a well-defined orchard or vineyard. In many such cases reports were secured for the number of trees, with or without production, but no acreage was shown. An acreage was supplied when there were enough trees or plants, at normal planting distances, to make two acres. For this reason, the number of farms reporting land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, as shown in State table 17 and county table XIV, is usually smaller than the number of farms reporting tree fruits, nuts, or grapes of any kind.

Demand has been made for the number of farms reporting orchard fruits, the number of farms reporting citrus fruits, and the number of farms reporting nuts. State table 17 and county table XIV present this type of data. In several regions where fruit production is important, a separate schedule was set aside for cherry and pear orchards. The data are shown in State table 17 and county table XIV.

Maple syrup and sugar.—Production of maple syrup and sugar was carried as a separate inquiry only in Region 1 which roughly comprises those States in the northeastern part of the country. When reported, it will appear in State table 17 and county table XIV.