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, 1926, 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 1920, there has been a Federal Census of Agriculture every fifth year.

In 1940, the Census of Agriculture was rather limited in scope. It included such items as the inventory of the principal classes of livestock, the production of wool, the value of poultry, the value of products of the dairy, and the production of the principal crops. In 1890, the decennial census first included the number of farms and the acreage and value of farm land; in 1890, information was first secured as to the tenure under which the farms were operated; and in 1920 a more detailed classification of the farm land according to its use was introduced. No recent census has required information about livestock 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 1920 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 1890, a separate schedule was required for every farm in the United States. The data, therefore, are the results obtained from the tabulation of the information given by farm operators to census enumerators in a personal canvass of the individual farms.

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 animal classes; 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. This latter 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, fruits 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 products, and the value of all 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 1910. 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 1920 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 the 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. For 19 States 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.

VII
CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1940

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 production, with the exception of citrus fruits, is for the calendar year 1939. Production of citrus fruits in Arizona and California was reported for the bloom of 1939, while in all other citrus-producing areas it was given for the bloom of 1938. 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 difference in the time of the year when the enumeration was made does not alone, account for all of the changes which have occurred from one census year to another. Various factors, some conflicting in their tendencies, have been at work. For example, the advance of mechanized farming tends to put larger areas under the control of an operator; the utilization of the acreage has been affected by commodity prices, by weather conditions, and by government programs; and industrial employment has had its effect upon migration from farms to cities or from cities to farms. Special studies of the returns and comparisons with previous censuses are contemplated. These studies should assist in evaluating the data and explaining the changes which have occurred.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Only those items which need clarification, or for which explanatory remarks are deemed necessary as to their comparability are discussed.

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 person, either by his 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, so that one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is rented by him. When a homestead has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by cash is considered a farm. Thus, on a plantation the land operated by each cropper, tenant, or operator should be reported as a separate farm, and the land operated by the owner or manager by means of wage bonds should likewise be reported as a separate farm.

Include dry-land or fallow fields, nurseries, greenhouses, hatcheries, fruit farms, mushroom and oyster farms, cranberry bogs, etc. Exclude "fish farms," "fish hatcheries," "oyster farms," and "frog farms."

Do not report as a farm any tract of land of less than 3 acres, unless its agricultural products in 1939 were valued at $250 or more.

In the enumerators' handbook 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. Thus, unless, 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, when possible, must cover all the operations shown in the definition.

A partial list of types of specialized agriculture and of operations not generally recognized as farming but for which farm and ranch schedules were required is provided. This list included such operations as dairy farming, poultry farming, feedlots, greenhouses, hatcheries, mushroom cellars, etc.

Farm operator.—A "farm operator," according to the Census definition, is a person who operates a farm, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. For all practical purposes, the number of farm operators is identical with the number of farms.

Color of operator.—Farm operators are classified as "white" and "nonwhite." White includes Mexican and nonwhite includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other nonwhite races.

Race of operator.—Statistics by race of operator are given in one of the State tables but no data of this kind are presented in any of the county tables. Separate figures are given for the nonwhite races only.

Tenure of operator.—Farm operators are also classified according to the tenure under which they operate their farms. In State tables 1 and 2 comparative figures are given for full owners, part owners, managers, and "all tenants" for the Northern and Western States, whereas one subclass of tenants, viz., croppers, is added for the Southern States. In county table II data are presented for additional subclasses of tenants. These are cash tenants, share-croppers, share-takers, farm laborers, croppers, and other tenants for all States and, in a supplemental table to county table II, for the Southern States only, some data are carried separately for croppers. In supplemental table to county table II, which, as just indicated, is a part of the reports for the Southern States only, information is presented by color and tenure, i.e., a tenure breakdown is shown for each of the two color classifications.

Full owners own all the land they operate.

Part owners own a part and rent from others the rest of the land they operate.

Managers operate farms for others and receive wages or salaries for their services. Persons acting merely as caretakers or hired as laborers are not classified as managers.

Tenants operate hired or rented land only. Cash tenants pay a cash rental, such as $4.50 per acre for the cropland or $6.50 for the use of the whole farm. Share-cash tenants pay a part of their rental in cash and part as a share of crops or livestock production. Share tenants pay a share only of either the crops or livestock production or both. Croppers have been defined as share tenants, to whom the landlord furnishes all the equipment used in the operation of the farm, in lieu of wages. Other tenants include those whose rental agreement was unspecified and those who did not fall definitely into one of the other subclasses.

Farms reporting.—The term "farms reporting," as used in the tables, indicates the number of farms for which the specified items shown in the particular table were reported. If there were 1,000 farms in a county and only 1,450 of those had chickens on hand over 4 months old, April 1, 1940, and the enumeration of that item were complete, the number of farms reporting chickens for that year would be 1,450.

Land area.—The approximate land areas given for the States and for the counties resulted from a complete measurement of the United States, the individual States, and their counties and, consequently, may be at variance with those published in earlier Census Reports even though the county boundaries may not have changed. The measurements involved geodetic values and plaster meter readings, and the latest and most authentic maps to be secured from public and private sources were used.

Land in farms.—The acreage designated as "all land in farms" includes considerable areas of land not actually under cultivation and some land not even used for pasture or grazing. As much land must have been under the control of the operator and considered part of his farm. However, large areas of timberland or other nonagricultural land held by an operator of a farm as a separate business, and not used for pasture or grazing, or for any other farm purpose, were to be included in the area of the farm. All land rather owned or leased but from which crops, including wild hay, were harvested was to be reported as part of the farm. When cattle, sheep, or other livestock were...
INTRODUCTION

Farm values.—The enumerators were instructed to obtain from each farm operator the total value of the farm (land and buildings). This total value was to be reported in accordance with the market value. In deriving the average value per farm, it has always been assumed that the total value should be divided by the total number of farms. This has been done for all years even though in 1940 operations with no land owned or leased were tabulated as having "0" acres and "0" value. For part-time operators, for the first time, the value of the owned portion of the farm was requested. These data appear in county table II.

When the Agricultural Appropriation Bill for 1941 was under consideration by Congress, a request was made that the data in those counties having less than a 10 percent population and over. This information was needed in connection with the Farm Tenant Land Purchase Program. Consequently, such data are presented in county table I.

The operator was also asked to give the value of all farm buildings on the farm. These values were necessarily the nearest approximation the farm operator could give, and the figures obtained are probably somewhat less satisfactory than the figures for the total real-estate value; in other words, the value of the buildings should not be subtracted from the total value of the farm and the difference assumed to represent accurately the market value of the land alone.

Finally, the operator was asked to place a value on the farm implements and machinery used in operating the farm. This was to represent the present market value and was to include not only the farm implements and machinery but also the tools and hand tools. In many cases, it would not be known whether the farms were operating and would be even less likely to know the amount of the mortgage and the contract rate of interest. The inquiries for the latest census read as follows:

If you own all or part of this farm—Was there any mortgage debt on the land and buildings on April 1, 1940?---------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The or No</th>
<th>Total amount of outstanding mortgage debt on such part of farm lands &amp; buildings--(in dollars)</th>
<th>(Percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes or No</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Omitted)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In many cases not all the land and buildings of a mortgage farm are covered by mortgage. The above inquiries were not intended to ascertain the actual acreage under mortgage.

The mortgage information given herein for part owners (operating owners who rented some land from others) relates only to the portion of the farm owned by them, for as tenants, no attempt was made to secure the facts as to debt on the rented land. In the Census of 1940 a separate value of the owned portion of the farm for these owner-tenant operations was secured for the first time. This separate value has made possible computations for the owner's equity as well as for his encumbrance.

Owner-operators who rent land from others often think of their entire holdings as one farm, especially if the tracts are contiguous, thus having in mind some vague connotation of the Census definition of a farm. For such operators, the mortgage may cover the whole or any part of the land owned and, if an enumerator did not make it clear that the mortgage information was to relate only to that portion which the owner by operation was operating, the respondent might have included in his answers data for the land rented to others. A blanket mortgage, covering both the land the owner was operating and land rented out, could not always be easily apportioned to the respective tracts. Therefore, in the tabulation of the results, themortgage information is considered only in those cases where the owner owned any land in addition to that which he was operating. This type of inquiry was first carried in 1930.
CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1940

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 an addition of the rates reported, divided by the number of reports. They do not represent weighted averages. For example, if interest rates were reported as 5 percent on $20,000, 5-1/2 percent on $10,000, 5-1/2 percent on $9,000, and 8 percent on $20,000, the average of these rates would be obtained by dividing their sum (228) by the number of reports (4). The result would be 5.5 percent. Whereas, if extensions were made and a weighted rate secured, the average interest rate would be 5-3/8 percent.

As noted in the questions above, the annual interest rate should represent the contract rates on the first mortgage debt. Instructions were given to the enumerators that the rate should be the one specified in the first mortgage even though a lower rate was temporarily in effect, as was true of many of the Federal Land Bank loans. A tabulation of farm mortgages indebtedness by interest rate has been made and will be presented by geographic divisions and States in chapter IV of volume III. This tabulation will afford some opportunity to judge the frequency of reports of temporary rates instead of contract rates.

Farm taxes. — The tax burden on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule read as follows:

If you own all or part of this farm—
Give amount of taxes levied in 1939 on the REAL ESTATE of this farm owned by you on April 1, 1939, including buildings and other improvements, but do not include taxes levied by drainage or irrigation districts. (2d costs) (Only costs)

Give amount of taxes levied in 1939 on PERSONAL property owned by you on this farm (include livestock, machinery, etc., but do not include automobile taxes). (2d costs)

As with farm mortgages, the tax inquiries were restricted to owner-operators, both full owners and part owners. Taxes on farm land rented to others were to be excluded. Here, again, the tabulations were made in such manner that reports for operators who stated they did not own additional land were grouped together.

In many cases answers were supplied for the first question and none appeared for the second. In such instances, it may be that the operator did not pay any personal-property tax of the types specified or that the operator reported the total amount of his tax bill in the first question and could not or did not make a separate report for his personal taxes.

Cash-rented land. — In addition to cash tenants, another group of farm operators, namely, part owners, may be renting land for cash. A presentation is made separately in State table 7 of the data reported for cash tenants and for part owners whose rented land was operated on a cash basis. In this table the information pertains, in most part, to those operators who reported the amount of cash rent paid. The acreage of the farm, the value of the farm (land and buildings), the value of the buildings, and the amount of cash rent paid are given so that derived figures are available for the amount of rental per acre and the amount of rent per $100 of value.

Work off farm. — Many operators of farms obtain additional income from personal services performed off their farms. In some cases the operator supplements his farm income with odd or spare time jobs; in many other cases his farming activities are only secondary, his off-farm job being his principal source of income. The inquiry carried on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule ascertained the number of days the operator worked off his farm for pay or income, and, for those days, the number of hours worked, the number of days worked, and the number of hours worked.

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 were made by the farm operator in the previous calendar year. Three questions were designed to elicit information about cooperative buying, the second to cooperative selling, and the third to cooperative exchanges through a cooperative service organization. Instructions were given to the enumerators that service cooperatives included mutual fire insurance companies, mutual telephone companies, cooperative truck routes, spray rings, rural electrification associations, etc.

Labor. — Many and persistent demands produced the labor inquiry which took a part of the agricultural schedule for 1940. Several types of information were desired. Some persons wanted to secure data which would show supply and demand for labor at various seasons of the year. Others desired to obtain similar information by the use of the labor market, that is, on a piece work or contract basis. The amount paid for various classes of labor was also wanted.
INTRODUCTION

After many conferences by representatives of interested agencies and private individuals, the following question, somewhat complex in nature, was formulated:

X.—PARK LABOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS OF LABOR</th>
<th>Number of persons 14 years old and over and working the equivalent of 5 or more days the week of—</th>
<th>Total cash paid for all hired labor in 1949</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Operator and unpaid members of his family.</td>
<td>Mar. 24-30, this year</td>
<td>$xx$x$x $xx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Labor hired by month.</td>
<td>Sept. 24-30, 1949</td>
<td>(Omit next)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Labor hired by day or week.</td>
<td>(Omit next)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Others (include piece work and contract labor).</td>
<td>(Omit next)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is to be noted that adequate corrections for labor data, especially for type and numbers, cannot be made where reports were improperly recorded or where no reports were given.

In presenting the data, the cash expenditures for labor have been listed along with other farm expenditures and not in the section relating to the numbers employed. It should be noted that the expenditures for farm labor represent the amounts paid in cash. For certain types of labor, cash payments are often supplemented with the furnishing of board, housing, feed and pasturage for animals, or products of the farm for the use of the laborer’s family.

Farm expenditures.—As noted in the foregoing under farm labor, the inquiry for that item specified expenditures in cash. For all other expenditures, it was pointed out to the instructions to enumerators that cash paid out and other obligations incurred during 1939 for all specified goods and services used on the farm should be included. In the case of a tenant-operated farm, contributions made by the landlord, as well as those made by the tenant operators, were to be included. Another instruction stated that a farm operator who rent land from others should report only the expenditures for the part he operated.

The inquiry for the amount expended for farm implements and machinery specified the inclusion of expenditures for automobiles, tractors, and motor trucks, while that for expenditures for building materials specified the inclusion of lumber, roofing materials, hardware, cement, paint, fencing material, etc., for use on the farm.

Farm machinery and facilities.—In 1940, an inventory record was made for the number of automobiles, motor trucks, and tractors on each farm. The enumerator was cautioned to include automobiles owned by hired help living on the farm. Any tractors which were horse-made were to be listed under the inquiry relating to that item. For each of these three general classes of equipment, the year of latest model on the farm was to be recorded. The number of farms reporting each model is presented by tenure of operator and by individual year of model beginning with the most recent model and extending to those approximately 10 years of age. For all older models the number of farms reporting is shown in one group. Such data are presented in State table 11. In county table X the year of latest model is given for two 5-year groups and for a third group in which all older models fall.

The averages given for the year of latest model were obtained by adding the years reported for the individual models and divided by the total number of farms reporting. The resulting quotient is shown as a whole number; for example, a quotient of 1934 (with or without a decimal) is given in the tables as 1934. The average age of any of the types of equipment on the farm might be a little older than indicated by the average for the year of latest model, as shown in the tables, since in some cases there would be cars, trucks, or tractors, of an earlier model on the farm.

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 owners of electric current. Of the farms 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 table X 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, oxen, cattle, swine, sheep, and goats, but also fur-bearing animals (kept in captivity), poultry, and bees. It follows, then, that the term “livestock products” should include production from the abovementioned.

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 and back again 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 comparability of the statistics for most 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 1920 censuses were taken as of April 1; the 1935, 1925, and 1920 censuses as of January 1; and the 1910 and 1915 censuses as of April 1. 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 this three-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, April 1 is in the midst of the seasonal effects of calf, colts, calves, lambs, spring pigs, and other livestock are born. In some parts of the country, a census on that date would 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 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 a different State, an entire route or on the spring-fall range. The instructions to the enumerators were that sheep on open range be enumerated where the ranch headquarters are located.

The inquiries for 1940 were so worded that, when considering young animals and poultry, inclusions were made for horses and mules over 6 months of age, calves and steers over 6 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 what age groups the numerical data refer. The tabulation is confined to the material appearing as part of this volume.
### CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1940

#### AGE 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 data tables 3, 13, and 14, and county tables IV, V, and XI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>1940 (April 1)</th>
<th>1945 (January 1)</th>
<th>1950 (January 1)</th>
<th>1955 (January 1)</th>
<th>1960 (January 1)</th>
<th>1965 (January 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horses and/or mules</td>
<td>farms reporting</td>
<td>farms reporting</td>
<td>farms reporting</td>
<td>farms reporting</td>
<td>farms reporting</td>
<td>farms reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 5 mo. old</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 7 mo. old</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>Under 2 yr. old</td>
<td>Under 2 yr. old</td>
<td>Under 2 yr. old</td>
<td>Under 2 yr. old</td>
<td>Under 2 yr. old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 mo. old</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 5 mo. old</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 5 yr. old</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 2 yr. old</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</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>number</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 2 yr. old</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 yr. old and over</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-12 mos.</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
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<td>All ages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sheep and lambs</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 2 yr. old</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 yr. old and over</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 6 mos. old</td>
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<td>All ages</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-18 mos.</td>
<td>All ages</td>
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<td>All ages</td>
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<td>All ages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other goats</td>
<td>number</td>
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<td>number</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Over 4 mo. old</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 2 yr. old</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 5 mos. old</td>
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<td>All ages</td>
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<td>All ages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 1 yr. old and over</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>All ages</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 10 mos. old</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over 18 mos. old</td>
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<td>All ages</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chickens</td>
<td>farms reporting</td>
<td>farms reporting</td>
<td>farms reporting</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 6 mos. old</td>
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<td>Over 6 mos. old</td>
<td>Over 6 mos. old</td>
<td>Over 6 mos. old</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 3 mos. old</td>
<td>Age not specified</td>
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<td>Over 9 mos. old</td>
<td>Over 9 mos. old</td>
<td>Over 9 mos. old</td>
<td>Over 9 mos. old</td>
<td>Over 9 mos. old</td>
<td>Over 9 mos. old</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over 1 yr. old</td>
<td>Over 1 yr. old</td>
<td>Over 1 yr. old</td>
<td>Over 1 yr. old</td>
<td>Over 1 yr. old</td>
<td>Over 1 yr. old</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over 2 yr. old</td>
<td>Over 2 yr. old</td>
<td>Over 2 yr. old</td>
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<td>Over 2 yr. old</td>
<td>Over 2 yr. old</td>
<td>Over 2 yr. old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hives of bees</td>
<td>farms reporting</td>
<td>farms reporting</td>
<td>farms reporting</td>
<td>farms reporting</td>
<td>farms reporting</td>
<td>farms reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 2 yr. old</td>
<td>Hives owned by operator or by others</td>
<td>Hives owned by operator or by others</td>
<td>Hives owned by operator or by others</td>
<td>Hives owned by operator or by others</td>
<td>Hives owned by operator or by others</td>
<td>Hives owned by operator or by others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 1 yr. old and over</td>
<td>Hives owned by operator or by others</td>
<td>Hives owned by operator or by others</td>
<td>Hives owned by operator or by others</td>
<td>Hives owned by operator or by others</td>
<td>Hives owned by operator or by others</td>
<td>Hives owned by operator or by others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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 of eggs at the time of 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 1950 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 flocks, particularly for chickens. Since many flocks which go to market are under 12 months old (as the minimum required length of age for laying is 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 hand 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 given along with the numbers on hand over 3 months old on April 1, 1940, and numbers raised in 1939. Count data for chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and guineas are presented in county table V. State table 14 presents totals for farms reporting, numbers on hand, and numbers raised, for pigeons, pheasants, and quail. In many cases the number of other classes of poultry was not given. The factual data for such reports are included under a heading "Unspecified and other."

Bees and honey.—Beeskeeping has been considered as an agricultural operation. At the request of those interested in agriculture, the form of the inquiry was changed in 1940 so that two questions were carried in regard to 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 or on nonfarm holdings. An entirely different type, perhaps as desert, hives kept on farms, etc. Data for each of these two groups are presented in county table V, at the beginning of which totals for the State are carried. If the number of farms reporting hives of bees for each of these groups are added, the total may differ somewhat from the number of farms reporting hives of bees shown in State table 3 since the figures shown in State table 3 for this item represent the number of farms having bees regardless of whether owned by the operator or by others but kept on farms.

The schedule inquiry in 1940 regarding honey production was addressed to the farm operator and read as follows: "Honey produced by your bees in 1939... pounds..." 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, not only 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 on this farm or on another farm. If so, go to the owner of these additional hives and ask him to report his bees separately. If the owner has no other bees, you should visit him, in your district, and determine whether a schedule should be obtained. If such is the case, prepare the schedule, including the total quantity of honey produced by all his bees... If such owner is not in your district, send to your supervisor the name and address of the owner of the bees, together with the information as to whether these bees are kept on this farm or elsewhere, you should visit him, if in your district, and determine whether a schedule should be obtained. If such is the case, prepare the schedule, including the total quantity of honey produced by all his bees..."

In 1940, the Census Bureau introduced a new field for bees kept by the operator on another farm. This field was however, not used and the Census Bureau issued a note to the enumerators that the field was skipped and not to report it for the 1940 Census.

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 milk and hair clipped in 1939 was also reported.

Farms slaughtered 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 for the number of farms reporting sales of beef and/or calves butchered. The 1940 inquiry included animals butchered in 1939 for use on the particular farm or for sale from that farm. Animals butchered off the farm on a custom basis, or otherwise for use on the farm were to be reported by the owner. The figures for sales are given for all farms for which a sale was reported.

For purchases and sales, data are shown, in county table XI 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 varied from one census year to another that it 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 1899 and in bushels in earlier years, afford a good example of the difficulty of comparing 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 20 pounds per bushel; Southern Runner type, 50 pounds per bushel; and the Spanish type of the individual peanuts 20 pounds per bushel. Production 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 hogsged or grazed off, or cut for fodder. It does not, however, include sweet corn and other corn for roasting ears or for canning, pickling, or preparing corn,* or kaoli, or milk maiz. There is no duplication of acreage for the use shown in the table, that is, the acreage for all uses when totaled will equal that reported for "corn for all purposes."

Sorghums.—In the Census of 1930, 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. Under the item "harvested for grain" the enumerator was instructed to "include the seed of sweet sorghums and the seed from the various hybrids, as well as from grain sorghums." As in the case of corn, there is no duplication in the acres of sorghums harvested for grain and the acreage cut for silage, hay, or fodder.

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

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 as a part of the schedule inquiry:

- Cowpeas
- Peanuts
- Canada peas
- Austrian peas
- Other peas
- Titches
- Oryzaliza
- Soybeans
- Alfalfa beans
- Leatherbeans
- Hogsheads
- Other beans
- Buckwheat
- Beans
- Expended
- Horsesbeans
- Muskbeans

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

Separate figures for swasticlover hay and lespedea 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 a total acreage for any particular legume. That part 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 crops the total acreage harvested was assigned 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 made from interplanted acres.

Dry lima beans are produced on an extensive scale in several sections of California. This crop is scheduled in a separate inquiry on the regionalized farm schedule for that State, which form was also used in Arizona. Such data are presented in State table 15 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, chickory, chufas, flax for fiber, ginseng, golden seal, kudzu, mustard seed, sugar beet seed, sunflower seed, willows, etc.

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 XII for the farms reporting, acreage, and value of the individual vegetables harvested for sale (excluding Irish and sweet potatoes). Data are usually given for more kinds of vegetables in State table 18 than in county table XII.

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 all other households living on the farm.