

## Chapter E. Agriculture (Series E 1-269)

### General Statistics: Series E 1-116

**E 1-269. General note.** In this chapter, series E 1-60 relate to farm real estate, farms and tenure; series E 61-71 provide data on farm employment, wages, and productivity; series E 72-75 present a few production measures; series E 76-104 are concerned with farm taxes, insurance and income; series E 105-116 constitute data on farm machinery and equipment, and fertilizer consumption; series E 117-180 show statistics on livestock, meat, dairying, and poultry; series E 181-243 relate to crop statistics; and series E 244-269 provide summary series on farm credit.

Basic statistics on agriculture are, for the most part, prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, which conducts the Census of Agriculture, and by the Department of Agriculture which prepares current estimates.

Annual agricultural statistics of a wide variety have been issued currently by the United States Department of Agriculture for over 80 years—the first being as of May 1, 1863. Statistics compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on crops, livestock and livestock products, agricultural prices, farm employment, and other related subjects are based mainly on data obtained through mail questionnaires. The basic information is obtained from nearly three-quarters of a million reporters, located in every agricultural county in the United States, who report on one or more items during a year. These reporters, mostly farmers, report for their own and nearby farms on some 80 crops and scores of other items pertaining to agricultural production and farm-family living.

Beginning with 1840 a Census of Agriculture has been taken every 10 years in conjunction with the Decennial Census of Population. In 1925, 1935, and 1945 a mid-decennial Census of Agriculture has also been taken. Information at each census has been obtained by a personal canvass of individual farms by census enumerators. The first Census of Agriculture, that of 1840, was 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. The number of farms and the acreage and value of farm land were first included in the Census of 1850. In 1880 information was first secured as to the tenure under which the farms were operated. A detailed classification of farm land according to use was first obtained in 1925; in earlier censuses, farm land was classified only as improved land, woodland, and other unimproved land. For brief discussions of the comparability of various agricultural data, census to census, see United States Bureau of the Census, 1945, *Census of Agriculture Reports*, vol. II.

For each decade from 1840 through 1900, the Census of Agriculture was taken as of June 1. The four decennial censuses since then have been taken as of April 15, 1910; January 1, 1920; April 1, 1930; and April 1, 1940. The 1925, 1935, and 1945 quinquennial Censuses of Agriculture were taken as of January 1.

#### FARM REAL ESTATE, FARMS, AND TENURE (E 1-60)

**E 1-4. Number and value of farms, decennial 1850-1900; annual 1910-1945.** SOURCE: For 1850-1900, data from Bureau of the Census reports; for 1910-1945, see Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Net Farm Income and Parity Report: 1943*, July 1944 (processed); and *The Farm Income Situation*, June-July 1947 (processed).

The first Census of Agriculture was taken in 1840, but the Census of 1850 was the first in which data on the number, acreage, and value of farms was secured. Prior to 1850, early tax records are available in some counties giving the number, acreage, and

value of farms listed for assessment purposes. Information on farm land values in scattered local areas is referred to by Bidwell, P. W., and Falconer, J. I., *History of Agriculture in the Northern United States, 1620 to 1860*, pp. 70-71, 242 and 328. Similar information for Southern States is found in Gray, L. C., *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860*, vol. I, pp. 403-406, and vol. II, pp. 640-645.

**Definitions.**—Instructions accompanying the 1945 Census schedule gave the following definition for farms to be enumerated:

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 of land 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, renter, or tenant should be reported 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. \* \* \* Do not report as a farm any tract of land of less than 3 acres, unless its agricultural products in 1944 were valued at \$250 or more. \* \* \* (See 1945 Census of Agriculture Reports, vol. II, p. 371ff.)

The 1945 Census of Agriculture Report (vol. II, pp. 4-5) carried the following statement of explanation regarding the census data on number of farms:

The definition of a farm used in the 1945 Census of Agriculture was essentially the same as that used in the 1940, 1935, 1930, and 1925 censuses. That used for the 1920 and 1910 censuses was similarly worded but was somewhat more inclusive. In those years farms of less than 3 acres with less than \$250 worth of products were to be included, provided they required the continuous services of at least one person.

In the definition for 1900, there was no acreage limit. Market, truck, and fruit gardens, orchards, nurseries, cranberry marshes, green houses, and city dairies were to be included, provided the entire time of at least one individual was devoted to their care. For 1890, 1880, and 1870, no tract of less than 3 acres was to be reported as a farm unless \$500 worth of produce was actually sold from it during the year. For 1860, no definition was given the enumerators. In the Census of 1850, there was no acreage qualification given in the definition, but there was a lower limit of \$100 for value of produce.

The value of farm real estate and other specified items of farm property obtained by the census was the current market value.

Data for the census years are published in Bureau of Census reports, and are obtained from complete census enumerations. The number of farms between census years is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the basis of estimates of changes in farm population. The value of farm land and buildings between census years is estimated on basis of changes in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics index of land values per acre and adjusted for changes of acreage of land in farms.

**E 5. Index of estimated value of farms per acre, 1912-1945.** Base: 1912-14 = 100. SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, *The Farm Real Estate Situation*, circular No. 754, and earlier circulars bearing the same title.

These index numbers cover farm land, together with buildings and other permanent improvements. Estimates of average value per acre of farm real estate, within relatively small communities, are made by crop reporters of the United States Department of Agriculture on March 1 of each year. They are not averages of market

transactions or sales prices, although it is thought that such transactions as do occur tend to influence the reporters in formulating their estimate for the community.

About 20,000 estimates of average value per acre are obtained from the crop reporters. In addition, approximately 9,000 reports from a special list of reporters (farm real estate dealers, country bankers, and appraisers) are used as a check. Data from both sources are summarized for crop reporting district averages and are combined into State, regional, and national weighted averages. The weights used are fixed on the basis of area of land in farms according to the 1925 Census of Agriculture. Index numbers of the State, geographic division, and United States estimates are then computed, using as a base 1912-1914=100.

**E 6-11. Estimated number of farms changing ownership per 1,000 farms, 1926-1945.** SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, annual circular, *The Farm Real Estate Situation*.

Basic data for these estimates are supplied by crop reporters. *Farms* are defined broadly as properties used primarily for farming and exclude ranches, plantations, and orchards. The reporters are instructed that if ownership of a farm has changed more than once in the last 12 months, then each transfer should be counted separately. *Voluntary sales and trades* (series E 7) indicates *bona fide* sales, *straight* sales, etc.; contracts to purchase are included, but not options. *Forced sales* (series E 8-10) are divided between those resulting from difficulties in meeting payments on indebtedness and those resulting from delinquency in payment of taxes. *Foreclosures of mortgages, bankruptcies, etc.*, (series E 9) includes loss of title by default of contract, sales to avoid foreclosure, and surrender of title or other transfers to avoid foreclosure. *Other transfers* (series E 11) includes transfers of title as a result of inheritance and gift, administrator and executor sales in settlement of estates, and a small group of miscellaneous and unclassified sales.

The data refer to the number of transfers that occurred during the 12 months ended March 15. The reports are summarized by crop reporting districts and are combined to yield State ratios, using the number of farms reported in the 1925 Census as a basis for the weights, except in the Southern States where the weights are based on the number of farms minus the number of croppers.

A processed release by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, "Transfers of Farm Real Estate," August 1939, gave data on transfers for 485 selected counties, for 1935 or earlier years. In a number of counties, data on recorded transfers are shown in that report for a period of years extending back to 1900.

The county record data on transfers have been used as a basis for extending back to 1912 the regular series of estimates of frequency of voluntary sales, and foreclosures and assignments, for the United States as a whole (see series E 17-18). The county record data for earlier years were in terms of tracts and acreages, rather than farms, and by calendar years; hence they were not exactly comparable with the regularly computed series. The total acreage was used in preference to the number of parcels in extending back the transfer volume series. For the period since 1926, transfer data for the 12 months ended March 15 were used to represent the previous calendar year's transfers. The estimates for the earlier years are shown in series E 17 and 18.

**E 12-16. Percentage of voluntary sales and trade by specified classes of residents, 1928-1945.** SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, annual circular, *The Farm Real Estate Situation*.

Data on the character of farm buying are computed annually from reports of individually listed actual sales furnished by co-operating farm real estate dealers and similar correspondents. For the purpose of this classification a *local resident* (series E 12) was defined as one "from the same county, or a county adjoining that in which the farm bought is located." Purpose of purchase (series E 13) was determined from "Yes" or "No" answers to the question: "As far as you know, did the buyer buy to actually work the place himself or to turn it over to some of his children to own or operate?" Occupation status of buyer (series E 14-16) was deter-

mined on the basis of answers to the question: "At the time he bought was the buyer (1) an active farmer, or (2) a retired farmer, or (3) mainly in some other occupation?"

The percentage distributions are based on simple totals of all reports received. The distributions indicated for the United States as a whole have checked closely with those obtained in selected county surveys during recent years. The data published in *The Farm Real Estate Situation* also give comparable classifications by geographic divisions.

**E 17-18. Transfers per 1,000 farms, 1912-1924.** SOURCE: See text of series E 6-11.

**E 19-60. General note. Farm tenure, census years, 1880-1945.** SOURCE: For 1880-1940, see Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census of the United States, *Agriculture*, vol. III. Data for 1945 are from Bureau of the Census records.

Before the Census of 1880 no general study of operator status had been conducted in this country, although it had been the national policy from the first to be liberal with the public lands in the encouragement of owner operatorship of farms. Studies in the history of agriculture prior to 1860 contain chapters on land tenure but these, necessarily, are based upon fragments of information on the tenure situation. See Bidwell, P. W., and Falconer, J. I., *History of Agriculture in the Northern United States, 1620-1860*, and Gray, L. C., *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860*.

The 1900 Census of Agriculture reported the results of a study of the ownership of rented farms in the United States. This report had particular reference to the questions of absentee ownership and the concentration of ownership of rented farms. On a sample basis, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture has made subsequent studies of the ownership of rented farms as of 1920 and 1945. The results of the 1920 study were published in 1926 as Department of Agriculture *Bulletins 1432* and *1433*, and the results of the 1945 study are now being tabulated.

The findings of a census of plantations for 1910 were published in 1916 by the Bureau of the Census under the title *Plantations in the South*. This report covered 325 selected counties in 11 Southern States. In the selected plantation area, 39,073 plantations were reported as using 5 or more tenants. In connection with the 1940 census, the Bureau made another study of plantations but has not published the results. The findings, in connection with the 1945 Census of Agriculture inquiries into the so-called multiple farm units, were published in 1947 by the Bureau of the Census under the title *Multiple Unit Operations*. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture issued in 1924 as Department Bulletin 1269 the results of a study made by C. O. Brannen into the *Relation of Land Tenure to Plantation Organization*.

For the Census of 1880 and that of 1890 only the number of farms was classified by tenure. Classifications by color of the farm operator and interclassifications by color and tenure were first made in the Census of 1900.

*Definitions of terms* (series E 19-60).—A *farm operator*, according to the census definition, is a person who operates a farm, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. The census definition of a farm is on the basis of operating units, rather than ownership tracts. A *farm* may consist of a number of separate tracts and these may be held under different tenures, as when one tract is owned and another tract is rented by the farm operator. Similarly, when a landowner has several tenants, renters, or croppers, the land operated by each is considered a separate farm. Therefore, the number of farm operators, for all practical purposes is identical with the number of farms (series E 19) and these items are used interchangeably.

The color classification of farm operators includes the Mexicans with the whites. The nonwhite group (series E 45, E 54-60) in-

cludes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and other nonwhite races.

Each farm was classified according to the tenure under which the operator controlled the land, on the basis of replies to the following three inquiries on the schedule: Item 9. Do you operate this farm for others as hired manager? (Yes or no); Item 10. How many acres in this farm do you own?; Item 11. How many acres in this farm do you rent from others?

The enumerator was instructed to consider as owned, land which the operator or his wife held under title, homestead law, purchase contract, or as one of the heirs or as trustee of an undivided estate. If both an owned and a rented tract were farmed by the same operator, these were to be considered as one farm even though the tracts were not contiguous and each was locally called a farm. Farm operators were classified into four major tenure groups: (1) *Full owners* (series E 20, E 32, E 38, E 49, E 56) who own all the land they operate; (2) *Part owners* (series E 21, E 33, E 39, E 50, E 57) who own a part and rent from others the rest of the land they operate; (3) *Managers* (series E 22, E 34, E 40, E 51, E 58) who operate farms for others and receive wages or salaries for their services. Persons acting merely as caretakers or hired laborers were not classed as managers. Farms operated for institutions or corporations were considered to be managed even where no person was specifically indicated as being employed as the farm manager; (4) *Tenants* (series E 23, E 35, E 41, E 52, E 59) operate hired or rented land only. *Croppers* (series E 36, E 42, E 53, E 60) have been defined by the 1945 Census as share tenants to whom their landlords furnish all of the work animals, or tractor power in lieu of work animals. Croppers were classified separately for the first time in the 1920 Census and data for this class have been secured at each succeeding census.

In the censuses of 1920, 1925, and 1930 croppers were defined as share tenants whose landlords furnished the work animals. For the census of 1935, the schedule carried no inquiry in regard to the method of paying rent and, therefore, croppers for that year included all tenants whose landlords furnished the work animals. The furnishing of tractor power was not taken into account in classifying croppers until the census of 1940.

The greatest difficulties in making a classification by tenure result from the sharecropper system. Briefly, the question involved is whether the sharecropper should be considered merely a type of laborer or a farm operator. In reality, croppers have some of the characteristics of both laborers and tenants. *Crop-sharing contracts*, by John H. Graves, Bureau of the Census, 1943, is a memorandum regarding legal relations and rights of parties when land owned by one is cultivated by the other under agreement to share the crops. The memorandum covers 14 Southern States. Speaking of the situation as of 1940 the author of the memorandum finds "if croppers were included with landowners as a single farm, it would make a difference [reduction] for the United States of about 567,675 in the number of farms . . . and for the South a difference [reduction] of 541,291 in the number of farms . . ."

#### FARM EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, PRODUCTIVITY (E 61-71)

**E 61-63. Farm employment, 1909-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For 1909-1942, see *Farm Wage Rates, Farm Employment, and Related Data*, January 1943, p. 155 (processed); for 1942-1945, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946, p. 533.

Current farm employment data are collected by the crop-reporting service operated by the United States Department of Agriculture. About 70,000 crop reporters are on a list of general crop and livestock farmers who are sent questionnaires on farm employment and wages paid hired farm workers. From these reporters, about 20,000 returns are received each month.

Crop reporters are asked to report the number of persons employed 2 or more days on their farms in the last week, excluding persons doing housework. The reporting period from 1935 to 1941

was designated as 7 days prior to the first of the month. Since 1941, the respondent has been asked for the number of persons employed during the past week, which varies according to the day the crop reporter receives the questionnaire. Before 1935, the time period was not designated. *Family workers* include operators and members of their families who worked on the farm without pay. *Hired farm workers* include all persons paid wages for farm work on the reporter's farm, whether paid monthly, daily, piece, or other type of wage rate.

The average number of hired and family workers per farm for States are computed for the reporting farms. The averages are then adjusted by factors which are based on extrapolations from the last census level, labor requirements data, and the estimated seasonal pattern of employment based on the 1940 Census and studies in selected States. The adjusted averages are then multiplied by the estimated number of full-time farms in each State to obtain the estimates of the number of family and hired workers employed. Full-time farms are defined as those on which the operator worked less than 250 days at off-farm work during the year. Data from the Census, State assessors' reports, and Agricultural Adjustment Administration records are used in estimating the number of farms. Annual averages of employment are simple averages of first-of-month employment estimates.

Collection of monthly farm-employment data through crop reporters was started in October 1923. In 1938, the National Research Project of the Works Progress Administration developed and published monthly farm-employment estimates for 1925-1936, from the crop reporter data. See Shaw, E. E., and Hopkins, J. A., *Trends in Employment in Agriculture, 1909-36*, Works Progress Administration, National Research Project, Report No. A-8, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 1938. Current monthly estimates have been made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from crop reporter data from 1939 to the present time, using the methods developed in the Works Progress Administration project. The series was adjusted to the 1940 census bench mark data and monthly estimates were made for January 1937 to 1939. Thus, monthly data are available for the United States and nine geographic divisions from 1925 to the present time. Estimates of annual average employment and monthly employment by 10 type-of-farming areas are also available from 1925 to the present. Unpublished State estimates are used as weights in computing wage rate estimates from crop-reporter data.

In the National Research Project study annual estimates of farm employment from 1909 to 1924 were also published. These estimates were based on census data and on data such as acreage and farm production and farm population changes.

In addition to the farm-employment estimates, monthly indexes of farm employment are available, both unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation. The adjustment factors for seasonality are revised each year. The employment index is based on the 1910-14 period; the base is a simple average of the five annual figures.

**E 64-68. Farm wage rates, 1866-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For 1866-1941, see *Farm Wage Rates, Farm Employment, and Related Data*, January 1943, pp. 3-4 (processed); for 1942-1945, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946, p. 538.

Information on farm wages prior to 1866 is scattered, and is on a State basis or consists of individual records rather than data for the country as a whole. For farm wage data before 1866, see *Wages of Farm Labor in the United States*, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics, Miscellaneous Series, Report No. 4, Washington, D. C., 1892; Holmes, George K., *Wages of Farm Labor*, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics, Bulletin 99, Washington, D. C., 1912; and Adams, T. M., *Prices Paid by Vermont Farmers for Goods and Services and Received by Them for Farm Products, 1790-1940*; see also Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 507, *Wages of Vermont Farm Labor, 1780-1940*, Burlington, Vermont, February 1944.

The first investigations made by the Department of Agriculture of the wage rates farmers paid hired workers in the United States was in 1866. It was followed by 18 similar studies made at irregular intervals in the following 44 years. Then from 1909 to 1923, inquiries were made annually. Since 1923, they have been on a quarterly basis. In all these surveys, questionnaires were sent to the voluntary crop correspondents. Information was requested on the average monthly and daily wage rates, with and without board, paid by farmers in the locality.

From 1866 to 1909 an estimate of the average wages in the locality for the year was requested of the crop reporters. During this period, the time of year when the inquiry was made varied considerably; sometimes it was in the spring, sometimes in the fall or winter. For those years in which the investigation was made in the spring, there is some uncertainty as to which year the annual average refers. For this reason, a dual-date is designated in the series as, for example, "1874 or 1875." In each of these 19 investigations, wage rates per day were obtained separately for harvest work and for work other than harvest work. The data published here for these years are the day rates for "other than harvest work." The monthly wage rates reported are not strictly comparable throughout this period. From 1866 to 1890, monthly wage rates were reported for workers hired by the year. These are the rates shown here. In addition, in the first three of these inquiries, crop reporters were asked for monthly rates paid to workers hired for the season, which are published in Holmes (see above). From 1891 to 1909, the monthly rate requested was on a combined annual and seasonal basis. In 1909, the distinction was again made, but the two types of monthly rates were averaged. The weighted average (revised) is published here. For the original averages of the monthly rates for workers hired by the year and those hired by the season, see Holmes, *Wages of Farm Labor*, referred to above. Throughout this period from 1866 to 1909, wage rates requested were those paid to men doing outdoor work. In 1902, 1906, and 1909, rates paid women for domestic work on farms were also requested.

Data from the 19 wage inquiries were published in four bulletins by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture—No. 4, 22, and 26 of the miscellaneous series, which were published in 1892, 1901, and 1903; and *Bulletin 99* of the Bureau of Statistics series published in 1912. In the first three of the bulletins the rates were published without reducing currency to gold values, since the monetary system of this country was not on a gold basis, but in Holmes' bulletin (No. 99) and in subsequent reports the wage rates for the period of inflated currency values during and following the Civil War were reduced to gold values. In Holmes' bulletin the weighting system, which was not uniform for all previous surveys, was revised and wage-rate data for all 19 surveys were recomputed. The number of male agricultural laborers, as reported by census of occupations, in each State was used as the weight in obtaining United States and major region averages from State average wage rates.

From 1909 to 1923, annual inquiries as to farm wage rates in their localities were made of crop reporters. As previously, they were asked about monthly rates with and without board; and about daily rates, with and without board, "at harvest" and for "other than harvest labor." In 1923, to give an overlap for linking purposes, a quarterly inquiry was initiated as well as the annual survey. The new quarterly series changed the time reference of day rates to "average wage rates being paid to hired labor at the present time in your locality," with an additional instruction to include in the estimates of day rates "average daily earnings of piece workers." Thus the distinction between day rates for harvest work and for non-harvest work was no longer made. For comparative purposes, the daily wage rates "for other than harvest work" in the period before 1923 are probably more comparable with the rates obtained after the 1923 shift in definition of daily rates than

are the daily rates for harvest work or a combination of the two types of daily rates obtained before 1923.

From 1923 to the present time, the questions asked crop reporters on wage rates have continued in almost exactly the same form. A more detailed discussion of the method of collecting wage rate data through crop reporter questionnaires is given in Hale, R. F., and Gastineau, R. L., *Reliability and Adequacy of Farm Wage Rate Data*, Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, D. C., February 1940 (processed).

Because the return of these questionnaires is on a voluntary basis and because the crop reporter list is made up of those willing to cooperate, the group of farmers reporting on wage rates in their locality is not representative of all farmers or all farming communities. Most of the returns are from operators of general crop and livestock farms. It is doubtful whether rates on specialized farms are adequately covered. The rates reported probably provide a fairly accurate picture of average rates paid regular hired men in the general crop-producing regions.

Average rates based on data reported by crop reporters have been published quarterly in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' *Farm Labor* and annually in the Department of Agriculture's *Agricultural Statistics*. Both quarterly rates and annual average rates are published for States, nine major geographic divisions, and the United States. The annual average rates are weighted averages of the quarterly averages, using data on the number of hired farm workers employed each quarter as the weight. The number of hired farm workers employed is also used to weight State averages to geographic divisions and United States averages. Up to 1938, census data on the number of male hired workers were used as weights. In 1938 the weighting system was revised and average rates for the United States and the geographic divisions for 1909-1938 were also revised. State rates were unchanged. These new rates were based on data compiled by the Works Progress Administration and published in Shaw, E. E., and Hopkins, J. A., *Trends in Employment in Agriculture, 1909-36*, Works Progress Administration, Natl. Res. Proj. Rpt. No. A-8, Philadelphia, November 1938. Since 1938, the current employment estimates have been used. A more detailed statement on the current weighting system is given in Hale, R. F., and Gastineau, R. L., (see above), and in *Farm Wage Rates, Employment, and Related Data* (also cited above).

Index numbers of the composite farm wage rates (series E 64) are published for geographic regions and for the United States. In obtaining this index, the day rates are multiplied by 20 to obtain their monthly equivalents. A constant set of percentages of the workers receiving each type of rate, based on a 1927 survey, have been used in weighting rates in each geographic region beginning 1925. The resulting composite wage rate is converted to an index based on the period 1910-1914. The base is a simple average of the five annual figures. The quarterly wage-rate index, which is also available, is published both unadjusted and adjusted to remove seasonal variation. Seasonal adjustment factors are based on the relationship of monthly levels to annual averages for 1923 to 1939.

In the absence of direct information in the past, the difference between the average monthly rate with board and the average monthly rate without board, as reported by crop reporters, has often been estimated as the monthly value of *board* which has never been explicitly defined. The value thus obtained by subtraction of the two series for July 1945, however, is considerably lower than the average value of room and meals furnished as perquisites which was reported by the farmer for a similar period. A more detailed discussion of the value of perquisites furnished by farmers is given in "Perquisites Furnished Hired Farm Workers, United States and Major Regions, 1945," Bureau of Agricultural Economics Report No. 18 of the series *Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture*, December 1946 (processed).

**E 69. Farmers' expenditures for hired labor, 1909-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For 1909-1929, see *Income Parity for Agriculture*, part II, sec. 1, "The Cost of Hired Farm Labor, 1909-38," April 1939, p. 5; for 1930-1945, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946, p. 564. Data for census years are from Bureau of the Census; intercensal years are BAE estimates. Current estimates are published in Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Farm Income Situation*, for June and July of each year. For a detailed statement of the methods used in estimating the farm labor bill, see "The Cost of Hired Farm Labor, 1909-38," cited above; and "Net Income and Production Expenses of Farm Operators by States, Calendar Years 1929, 1939-44," part VI, sec. 2 of the series *Income Parity for Agriculture*, October 1945.

Annual estimates of farmers' total expenditures for hired labor since 1909 are available for the United States; and for 1929 and annually, beginning in 1939, for individual States. The total farm labor bill is divided between cash wages and the value of perquisites farmers furnished hired workers. It is also divided between the wage bill paid to workers living on farms and those not living on farms.

The annual estimates of the cash expenditures for hired labor for census years were taken from the Census of Agriculture. Estimates for intercensal years were interpolated on the basis of changes in the product of hired farm employment and average wage rates, with the latter appropriately weighted by quarters for each type of employment.

The estimates of board and lodging furnished hired farm workers as perquisites for the United States as a whole were based on totals from the 1910 and 1920 Censuses of Agriculture. Estimates for intervening and subsequent years were based on the percentage change in the product of the number of hired farm workers paid monthly and daily wage rates with board and the value of board and lodging. This value was estimated as the difference between wage rates with board and wage rates without board, as estimated from crop reporter data. In addition, the value of perquisites other than board and lodging for 1925 was derived from a special study of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. (Folsom, J. C., *Perquisites and Wages of Hired Farm Laborers*, Department of Agriculture, Tech. Bul. 213, 1931.) Estimates of the value of perquisites other than board and lodging for other years were based on the 1925 data and on the change in hired farm employment and changes in farm prices of the major perquisite items. And finally, the two perquisite series combined have been adjusted to the levels shown by the May 1945 survey of wages and wage rates in agriculture, made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. ("Perquisites Furnished Hired Farm Workers, United States and Major Regions, 1945," Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Report No. 18 of the series, *Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture*, December 1946.) Basic data on the number of hired farm workers living on farms and those not living on farms were from the 1930 and 1940 Censuses of Population.

The series as a whole is tied to census enumerations, which may under-estimate to some extent the total cash-wage bill. The data are comparable from year to year, and should closely approximate the variations in the total farm-labor bill.

**E 70-71. Productivity of farm labor, 1910-1945.** SOURCE: See Barton, Glen T., and Cooper, Martin R., *Farm Production in War and Peace*, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Dec. 1945, and BAE records.

The two indexes of farm production per worker were constructed by dividing the index of production for sale and home consumption (series E 72), and the index of gross farm production (series E 73), by the index of average annual farm employment (based on series E 61).

The two series of production per farm worker have quite different long-time trends, particularly since 1918 when the number of

horses and mules on farms was at the peak. The replacement of farm horses and mules by mechanical power in the form of tractors, trucks, and automobiles had two broad effects on production per farm worker. Mechanical power and associated labor-saving equipment enabled fewer farm workers to produce more products. And, as farm horses and mules declined in number, the cropland formerly used for raising their feed was diverted to production of farm products for human use. The shift in composition of farm power thus was a force in the downward trend in farm employment and in the upward trend in farm production for the market. The result was a sharp upward trend in production for sale and home consumption per farm worker.

The trend in gross production per farm worker was not so sharply upward. This is the result of the inclusion of the value of farm-produced power as an item of gross farm production. The index of gross production per worker thus more nearly measures the change in the total production contribution of farm labor than does the index of production for sale and home consumption per worker. Part of the increase in production for sale and home consumption is attributable to the nonfarm workers who manufactured the motor vehicles and fuel for them.

Another index of agricultural production per worker was developed in Bressler, R. G., Jr., and Hopkins, J. A., *Trends in Size and Production of the Aggregate Farm Enterprise, 1909-1936*, Works Progress Administration, National Research Project, Report A-6, July 1938, and has been kept current by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In this index of farm production the commodities are weighted by labor requirements rather than by prices in the base period as is the case for both of the indexes shown here. (See chapter D, series D 217.)

#### PRODUCTION MEASURES (E 72-75)

**E 72-73. Agricultural production indexes, 1909-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Series E 72: For 1909-1944, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946, p. 560; for 1945, see *Farm Income Situation*, December 1947 (processed). Series E 73: For 1910-1918 and 1940-1945, data are from BAE records; for 1919-1939, see Barton, Glen T., and Martin R. Cooper, *Farm Production in War and Peace*, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, December 1945.

The volume of agricultural production for sale and farm household use (series E 72) is a fixed-weight aggregative index of production of 86 agricultural products. Because of inadequate data, some of the items that are included in the index at present are omitted in the earlier years, leaving only 41 items in 1909, the first year for which the index is available. The base period is 1935-39, and 1935-39 average prices are used as weights. This index was developed in connection with the farm-income estimates and the concepts used parallel those used in the income estimates (series E 91-94).

Group indexes are calculated for two major groups—crops, and livestock and products. Subgroups of the crops are calculated for food grains, feed crops, cotton lint and seed, oil-bearing crops, tobacco, fruits and tree nuts, truck crops, vegetable and sugar crops. The crops group includes cowpeas and hops in addition to the subgroups listed. Subgroups in livestock and products are calculated for meat animals, poultry and eggs, and dairy products. Wool and mohair are included in livestock and products group.

The data on crops are total crop-year production for sale and for farm home consumption. Data on meat animals and livestock products are total calendar-year liveweight or products sales and home consumption. Home consumption includes only farm household consumption and does not include feed and seed used on farms where grown.

The index of gross agricultural production (series E 73) for each calendar year covers total crop production, pasture consumed by livestock, and the product added in the conversion of feed and

pasture into livestock and livestock products for human use and into farm-produced power. Indexes have been constructed for each of the 9 census geographic divisions from 1919 to date and the United States from 1909 to date. Sub-indexes of gross farm production are available for product added by all livestock and by meat animal products. The total crops and pasture component has subgroups for feed grains, hay and pasture, food grains, truck crops, vegetables except truck, fruits and tree nuts, sugar crops, cotton, tobacco and oil crops. Cowpeas, hops, and hay seeds are included in the crop and pasture index. In addition, the quantity-price aggregates of farm-produced power of horses and mules are subtracted from the total quantity-price aggregates of gross farm production to obtain regional and national indexes of farm output for human use.

The decreasing importance of horses and mules as a source of farm power is reflected in the difference in the trends of the indexes of production for sale and home consumption (series E 72) and gross farm production (series E 73).

Neither of these indexes is available for years earlier than 1909. Department of Agriculture, Tech. Bulletin 703, *Gross Farm Income and Indices of Farm Production and Prices in the United States, 1869-1937*, by Strauss and Bean contains several indexes of farm production for the years 1869-1937. These indexes are not comparable with those appearing here but they probably provide the best available measure of changes in farm production prior to 1909.

**E 74-75. Aggregate acreage of 52 crops, 1909-1945.** SOURCE: For 1909-1928, data are from records of Bureau of Agricultural Economics; for 1929-1945, see BAE, *Crop Production, 1947 Annual Summary*, December 1947 (processed). Estimates of harvested acreages of principal crops in the United States appear in the records of the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the period beginning with 1866. For purposes of comparison with current totals, the estimates for 52 principal crops have been aggregated for the years since 1909.

The 52 crops selected for this treatment include the 4 feed grains—corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grain; the 4 food grains—wheat, rye, buckwheat and rice; the 5 annual legumes—dry edible beans, dry field peas, soybeans for beans, cowpeas for peas, peanuts picked and threshed; all hay; cotton, tobacco, flaxseed, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, broomcorn, sorghum silage and forage; 3 sugar crops—sugar cane for all purposes, sugar beets, and sorgo sirup; 6 field seeds—alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, sweetclover, lespedeza, and timothy; and 21 vegetables. Of the 21 vegetables 11 are for processing and 19 for fresh market, some of which appear in both categories. Among crops not included are sweet corn for market and some of the less important commercial vegetables, most market gardens, hops, spelt, hemp, velvetbeans, minor crops, and fruits and nuts.

In aggregating these acreages it is necessary to allow for some duplications. The aggregate acreage shown for any particular year is a net acreage, excluding most duplications, excluding some annual legume acreages which may be harvested by grazing, but including small acreages of succession crops, mostly vegetables, which may be grown on the same acreage in the same year. The effect of these is more or less offsetting and the extent is probably not sufficient to affect more than the fourth significant digit.

Planted acreages of most crops have been estimated by the Crop Reporting Board only since 1929. For the same 52 crops for which harvested acreages are aggregated, a total of estimated acreages planted or grown is prepared. The difference between the aggregate of acreage planted or grown and the aggregate acreage harvested in any year represents acreage losses. These losses are published for specific crops and in total in the December issue of *Crop Production*. These series are comparable throughout, both within each series and between the two series.

The expression *acreage planted or grown* (series E 74) is descriptive of the data contained. For most crops the acreage is that

estimated as planted, and thus includes some acreage that was not harvested for various reasons. For such crops as field seeds and hay, which are harvested from fields not sown or planted annually, the term "acreage grown" is more realistic.

#### FARM TAXES, INSURANCE, AND INCOME (E 76-104)

**E 76-79. Taxes levied on farm property, 1890-1945.** SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Agricultural Finance Review* issues. These series cover all *ad valorem* taxes levied upon farm property by State and local governments. They do not cover special assessments such as those levied on a per acre or other benefit basis, by drainage, irrigation, or other special districts. *Farm real estate* (series E 76-78) is all land that falls within the Bureau of the Census definition of land in farms (see series E 1-4). *Farm personal property* (series E 79) covers all livestock, machinery, automobiles, trucks, produce, and household and personal effects. Much personal property on farms is not taxed because some States provide a flat dollar exemption or they exempt certain classes of personal property entirely.

The taxes shown include those levied upon farm property whether owned by the operator or not. To the extent that nonfarm landlords pay the taxes on farm property, the figures are greater than the taxes paid by farmers. "Levies" rather than "payments" are shown partly because data for payments are not available for many States. For short periods and in particular States, levies and payments may differ widely. Over long periods and for the country as a whole, however, levies and payments probably are about equal. The figures, therefore, can be said to represent the property-tax charges against the agricultural industry.

The several real estate tax series (E 76-78) are developed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data for sample farms obtained from local tax officials or from farmers themselves, and from farm real estate tax data reported by the Agricultural Censuses of 1930 and 1940. The acreages used in computing taxes per acre are census enumerations of land in farms with interpolations for intercensal years. The values used in computing taxes per \$100 of value are based on census enumerations of operator estimates of value with interpolations for intercensal years based on the Bureau of Agricultural Economics index of farm land values. For a more detailed discussion of the method used in constructing these series, see *Farm Property Taxes and Their Relation to Parity Determinations*, issued in November 1941 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The personal property tax series (series E 79) is developed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the annual figures for total real estate taxes and the ratios between the amounts of farm real and farm personal property on the tax rolls as shown in published reports of State tax commissions, boards of equalization, or similar bodies. A discussion of this series appears in the article, "Personal Property Taxation and the Farmer," in the *Agricultural Finance Review*, vol. 3, No. 2, November 1940, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

**E 80-81. State automotive taxes paid by farmers, 1910-1945.** SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Agricultural Finance Review* issues. The series for State motor-vehicle licenses and permits (series E 80) includes payments of all registration and "tag" fees for automobiles and trucks on farms and for drivers' permits by farmers. Estimates have not been made for years prior to 1910 as the number of vehicles on farms was very small and registration charges were low. The increase in the amount paid by farmers since 1910 reflects both the increase in the number of vehicles on farms and the increase in the average charge per vehicle. The latter increase resulted partly from a long-time trend toward increasing the tax contribution of motor vehicle owners and partly from a tendency to simplify administration by adjusting license fees upward and then exempting motor vehicles from the property tax. The license and permit series is derived from

Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates of vehicles on farms and average charges per vehicle. The latter is the average charge for all vehicles registered, adjusted to the level of charges for vehicles on farms as determined from special surveys.

State motor-fuel taxes (series E 81) are those arising out of the use of automobiles and trucks by farmers. For practical purposes they may be considered as paid by farmers, although in many States these taxes technically are levied upon the distributors or dealers. The taxation of motor fuel began in 1919 when four States adopted gallonage taxes on gasoline. By 1929 all States had such taxes. The motor-fuel series is derived from Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates of fuel consumption of farm vehicles and the average tax rate on such fuel as developed from special surveys.

Further discussion of these series appears in an article, "Automotive Taxes and the Farmer," in the *Agricultural Finance Review*, vol. 4, No. 2, November 1941, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

**E 82-87. Farmers' mutual fire insurance, 1914-1945. SOURCE:** Compiled by Bureau of Agricultural Economics from published State reports and from data supplied by State insurance officials, company officials, and others. The data presented here are for farmers' mutual fire insurance companies, and include insurance against fire and lightning but, in most cases, not against windstorm, hail on growing crops, or other hazards. For 1914-1933, *farmer companies* were defined as those which had more than 65 percent of their insurance on farm property. Since 1933, *farmer companies* have been defined as those which had more than 50 percent of their business on farm property. During both periods, however, all business of such companies was considered farm business, although only about 88 percent of the total insurance was on farm property. On the other hand, general-writing mutual and stock fire insurance companies also write insurance on farm property; but the business of such companies is not included, as they do not come within the definition of a *farmer company*.

The number of companies indicated (series E 82) are those for which data were obtained and may not be entirely complete for any year. The amount of surplus and reserves shown represents merely the excess of assets over liabilities. Most of the farmers' mutuals are assessment companies and as such are not required to set up unearned-premium reserves. "Cost per \$100 of insurance" (series E 84-86) does not include any amounts collected from members which have been added directly to surplus or reserve funds (series E 87). Such funds are, of course, available for payment of future losses and operating expenses. The average increase in these surplus funds during the 10-year period 1935-44 suggests that, on the average, annual assessments collected from members amounted to about 27.5 cents per \$100 of insurance, compared with amounts actually paid out for losses and operating expenses of about 24.8 cents.

**E 88-94. Cash receipts from farm marketing, and farm income, 1910-1945. SOURCE:** For 1910-1939, see Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Net Farm Income and Parity Report, 1943, and Summary for 1910-42*, July 1944; for 1940-1945, see BAE, *The Farm Income Situation*, June-July 1947. The estimates, assembled in the last 10 years by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, are designed primarily to meet the specifications of the legislative formula for determining income parity for agriculture; but they have also provided for the first time a systematic set of general-purpose statistics on farm income and expenditures.

As finally revised in 1938, the formula for income parity for agriculture provides in general that the net income of persons on farms from farming is at parity when it bears the same per capita relationship to nonfarm income as in the 1910-14 base period.

In 1936, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics launched an extensive project of research and estimation in the field of farm-income statistics. This project was designed to extend the estimates back to 1910 as required by the income-parity formula, to revise

the data to a full calendar-year basis comparable with similar estimates of nonagricultural income, and to improve and expand the data in other respects. Partial results were published by the Bureau, as completed, in a series of reports under the general heading of *Income Parity for Agriculture*; and all of the results in preliminary form were assembled and published in *Material Bearing on Parity Prices*, USDA, BAE, July 1941. The various series have been revised and brought up to date every year since then.

Estimates for individual States are also available for some of the more recent years. Data on cash receipts appear in *Cash Receipts from Farming, by States and Commodities, Calendar Years 1924-1944*, USDA, BAE, January 1946, and are brought up to date in the May issues of *The Farm Income Situation*. Estimates of net income appear in *Net Income and Production Expenses of Farm Operators by States, Calendar Years 1929 and 1939-44*, part VI, section 1 of *Income Parity for Agriculture*, USDA, BAE, October 1945, and are usually brought up to date in the July issues of *The Farm Income Situation*.

No adequate statistics are available on farm income and expenses before 1910. Willford I. King's early estimates of the total value produced in agriculture go back to 1850, but for census years only (*The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States*, Macmillan Co., 1915). They were based on inadequate information and are not comparable with any of the current series. With no data available for intercensal years, the decennial figures may be misleading even as an indication of the long-term trend in farm income. The decennial projections back to 1800 prepared by the National Industrial Conference Board, *National Income in the United States, 1799-1938*, 1939, are in much the same category, and must be regarded only as very rough approximations. Annual estimates of gross farm income extending back to 1869, and covering a substantial part of total farm production, are given in *Gross Farm Income and Indices of Farm Production and Prices in the United States, 1869-1937*, USDA, Tech. Bul. No. 703, December 1940. Although not comparable with any of the current series, these estimates are probably fairly reliable as an indication of trends in the gross value of farm production.

In the absence of any direct reporting of farm income on an adequate scale, it has been necessary to develop the estimates by indirect methods using the available data on production, disposition, prices, and costs. The procedure followed in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been to treat agriculture as though it were one tremendous enterprise, and to derive its net income by first computing "gross income," as defined below, and then deducting aggregate expenses of production.

Series E 88-91, presented here, are estimates of gross farm income and its principal components. These estimates are "gross" in the sense that they represent the total value of commodities and services produced by farms in the United States, without any deduction for costs incurred in their production, and without any consideration as to who reaps the ultimate benefit from their sale or use, whether he be a farm operator, a landlord, a farm laborer, or a bank. Cash receipts from farm marketings, in the case of crops, include all sales of crops by farmers; purchases by other farmers for use as feed or seed are later deducted as production expenses. Similarly, in the case of livestock and products, the estimates include all sales by farmers, with purchases of livestock by other farmers included as a production expense in series E 92. Farm sales of firewood and other forest products are included in the crop totals.

Series E 88 represents total cash receipts from all farm marketings, and for the period from 1933 to 1945 includes Government payments to farmers. The latter include rental and benefit, conservation, price adjustment, parity, and production payments—in short, all money paid directly to farmers by the Government in connection with its various farm programs. Indirect financial aid transmitted to farmers through commodity prices or loan values is

covered in cash receipts from marketings. Government payments to landlords are included, as well as those to farm operators; but the former are also included in series E 92 as a part of total rental payments to nonfarm landlords.

Gross farm income (series E 91) represents total cash farm income, the value of farm-produced food and fuel consumed in farm households, and an imputed rental value for all farm dwellings. Farm-household consumption of farm products is valued at prices received for the sale of similar products. It includes food and fuel furnished to hired farm laborers, later deducted as a part of total labor costs to farm operators. The rental value of dwellings is on a gross basis; later deductions of rent, interest, taxes, insurance, maintenance, and depreciation are for farms as a whole with their buildings and equipment, and include shares allocable to farm dwellings.

Gross farm income has been built up commodity by commodity from the estimates of production, disposition, price, and value of the various farm products released periodically by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture. These estimates in turn are generally based on periodic census enumerations supplemented by regular reports from a long list of field statisticians, farmers, and special crop, livestock, and price correspondents, and by records and reports of a wide variety of public and private agencies concerned with the inspection, storage, marketing, transportation, or processing of farm products.

The series on total farm-production expenses (series E 92) comprises the aggregate cost to farm operators, or all of that part of gross farm income which is not retained by farm operators. It includes: (1) Wages paid for hired labor, both in cash and in kind; (2) purchases of feed, livestock, fertilizer, and lime; (3) outlays for the operation of tractors, trucks, and automobiles (excluding the portion assigned to family use); and (4) a large number of other current farm operating expenses. It also includes: (5) Charges for maintenance and depreciation of farm buildings, motor vehicles, machinery and equipment; (6) taxes levied on farm property; (7) interest paid on farm-mortgage loans; and (8) net rents paid to landlords not living on farms, including that part of Government payments that goes to such landlords and not to farm operators. Other farm rents, paid to landlords who are also farm operators, are not included as they constitute offsetting items of income and cost for farm operators as a group.

The estimates of production expenses are generally based on enumerations in the quinquennial Census of Agriculture, supplemented by special surveys. Estimates for years other than census or survey years have for the most part been derived on the basis of relative changes in available series that are similar or related to the expense items in question. A combination of two series is frequently used, one representing or indicative of changes in quantity and the other of changes in price. For a few types of costs, however, the records of public or private agencies provide the basis for direct annual estimates.

The realized net income of farm operators (series E 93) is obtained by subtracting total production expenses from gross farm income. The term "realized" is used because the estimates include the value of farm products only as they are sold, with no allowance for commodities produced but not sold during the year. In other words, the estimates do not include changes during the year in farm inventories of crops and livestock. This series should not be confused with net income from agriculture, or agriculture's contribution to the total national income. The latter would include farm wages, rent, and interest in addition to inventory changes and the realized net income of farm operators.

Series E 94, the net income to persons on farms from farming, is the one used, together with corresponding estimates of the income of persons not on farms, in the legislative formula for computing income parity for agriculture. It includes: (1) The realized net income of farm operators; (2) the value, at year-end prices, of

the net change during the year in crop and livestock inventories on farms; and (3) wages, in cash or in kind, paid to farm laborers who live on farms. Inventory changes are included in order to achieve comparability with the net income of nonfarm business enterprise as ordinarily reported. Only about two-thirds of all hired farm workers live on farms; and in compliance with the residence criterion in the income-parity formula, only their wages are included in this series.

The series are constructed on a generally comparable basis throughout the period shown, and are believed to be fairly complete and reliable despite the indirect methods of estimation. A more detailed discussion of coverage and methods may be found in the various publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on *Income Parity for Agriculture*.

**E 95-104. Index numbers of prices received and paid by farmers, interest and taxes, and parity ratio, 1910-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, records and *Crops and Markets*, April 1944, pp. 91 and 95. See also detailed listings below.

**E 95-97. Index numbers of prices received by farmers, 1910-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For 1910-1943, see *Crops and Markets*, April 1944; for 1944-1945, see *Agricultural Outlook Charts, 1947*, book II, p. 12. Data on prices received and paid by farmers in their local markets are collected by the Department of Agriculture and are published as "local market prices" as distinguished from "wholesale prices" of farm products at the central markets. Three distinct types of price series are collected by the Department: (1) Annual estimates of December 1 prices of crops and January 1 farm values of livestock which constitute the oldest series, beginning in 1867; (2) mid-month prices of commodities sold by farmers, which were first collected in 1908 for crops, and in 1910 for livestock and livestock products; and (3) the prices of articles bought by farmers, beginning in 1910.

During and before the first World War, summarization of composite price movements in the Department of Agriculture was confined to some rather simple percentage comparisons and index numbers of prices received and paid by farmers. The first comprehensive index-number series of prices of farm products was constructed and published in 1921 as Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 999, *Prices of Farm Products in the United States*. Considerable research on this subject in 1923-24 resulted in the development of the aggregative type of index-number series as first published in *Crops and Markets* in August 1924. Later revisions of the prices received index numbers have been published at 10-year intervals in 1934 and January 1944.

From the time of the first publication in 1921, the base period for index numbers of prices received by farmers has been the 60-month period, August 1909-July 1914. The primary consideration in the original decision to accept this base was that these prewar years constituted a period in which the prices of farm products were relatively stable and it was assumed that there was a more nearly normal relationship with other price series during this period than in any other period during the short term of years for which data were then available.

The series of prices received by farmers that are used in the construction of the index of the general level of farm-product prices are based on reports from a group of voluntary respondents, most of whom are buyers of, or dealers in, farm products at country shipping points, and a few of whom are well-informed farmers. These reporters have increased in number with developments and needs of the work in the field of prices; at present (1947), reports are based upon returns from about 9,000 respondents. Before December 1923, prices of the major crops were reported on the first of the month by county reporters in connection with monthly crop reports. Beginning with December 1923 all monthly prices relate to the 15th of the month. The 1st-of-the-month prices for the period before December 1923 have been adjusted to approxi-

mate 15th-of-the-month prices by taking the average of previously estimated prices for the first of 2 consecutive months. The monthly prices of livestock have related to the 15th of the month since the beginning of the series in January 1910.

The current construction of index numbers of farm-product prices is based upon local market prices for 48 important agricultural commodities sold by farmers. The commodities are arranged into two major groups, crops and livestock. There are seven crop subdivisions: (1) Food grains, (2) feed grains and hay, (3) cotton, (4) tobacco, (5) oil-bearing crops, (6) fruits, and (7) truck crops. The three livestock subdivisions are (1) meat animals, (2) dairy products, (3) poultry and eggs. The weights currently used in computing the index numbers are annual averages of sales during the period 1935-1939. Price series for individual commodities are weighted by the quantity of the commodity sold, with minor adjustments to give some representation in the subgroups to commodities not included in the index. Since 1921, the index numbers have been issued on an August 1909-July 1914 base, but the weights (based on the volume of marketings) have been shifted from those of 1918-1923 to 1924-1929, and later to marketings during the most recent prewar years, 1935-1939.

**E 98-100. Index numbers of prices paid by farmers, 1910-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For 1910-1943, see *Crops and Markets*, April 1944; for 1944-1945, see *Agricultural Outlook Charts, 1947*, book II, p. 13. Prices of commodities bought by farmers are reported by approximately 17,000 voluntary reporters, composed in the main of independent retail merchants serving the farm population of the United States. The series of estimates of prices paid by farmers used in the construction of the rural retail price index were obtained only on an annual basis from 1910 to 1922. Since that time most items have been priced quarterly in March, June, September, and December. Feed prices have been gathered monthly in recent years.

The index of prices paid by farmers is based upon 179 individual items farmers buy; 86 items used for farm family living and 93 commodities used in farm production. The broad category of items bought for maintenance of the farm family is classified into the following groups: Food (22 items), clothing (17 items), supplies (11 items), furniture and furnishings (21 items), motor vehicles (1 item), and building materials for houses (14 items). The group of commodities used in production is also broken down into subgroups: Feed (12 items), farm machinery (30 items), motor vehicles (3 items), fertilizer (7 items), building materials (19 items), equipment and supplies (15 items), and seed (7 items).

The weights used in computing State and national averages of prices paid are estimated quantities bought by farm families. For most cost-of-living commodities these estimates were obtained by multiplying the number of farms by the average purchases per farm family for each item as shown by the reports on Family Income and Expenditures from the *Consumer Purchases Study, 1935-36*, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. For production goods, weighting factors are based on indicators of volume of purchases derived from data compiled by the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and other official and trade source materials.

**E 101-103. Index numbers of prices paid, including interest and taxes payable per acre, 1910-1945.** SOURCE: See text for series E 95-104, above. National averages of prices paid for items farmers buy are combined into the index of prices paid by farmers by weighting each according to its relative importance with regard to farm expenditures during the six years 1924-1929. The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities is combined with indexes of interest payable per acre on mortgage indebtedness and of taxes payable per acre on farm real estate to obtain the index of prices paid, interest, and taxes by giving prices paid for commodities a weight of 86.0 percent, interest 7.2 percent, and taxes 6.8 percent.

**E 104. Parity ratio, 1910-1945.** SOURCE: See text for series E 95-104, above. The original "prices paid" series of index numbers, prepared in 1928 and revised in 1933-34 on the basis of later data, was brought into prominence by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 which set forth the often-quoted definition of the parity principle and declared that it was the policy of Congress, among other things, to: "... reestablish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period . . ." Thus the legislative basis for parity as a definite part of American agricultural policy was established.

A later enactment provided for the inclusion of interest and taxes per acre in the case of all commodities with an August 1909-July 1914 base. Neither this nor other minor modifications, however, altered either the basic concept of parity or the dominant role of the prices-paid series in its determination.

#### FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION (E 105-116)

**E 105-110. Farm machinery and equipment, 1850-1945.** SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. See text for individual series below.

**E 105. Value of farm implements and machinery, decennial 1850-1910, annual 1911-1945.** SOURCE: For 1850-1910, see Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census of the United States, *Agriculture*, vol. V, p. 51; for 1911-1945, see Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Progress of Farm Mechanization*, Misc. Pub. 630, October 1947, p. 83. This series represents inventory value at the beginning of the year. These figures are closely tied to the values enumerated by the Census of Agriculture, the intercensal years being estimated from information on manufacture and sales with due allowance for wear and tear and then adjusted for changes in price levels.

For the period 1850-1910, the data shown are not entirely comparable. These are data from early censuses which were taken on different dates and cover periods of vastly different price levels and attendant investment values. They also include the period of expansion into the West. According to the source, however, "the data are sufficiently comparable to indicate in a broad way the agricultural progress of the country . . ."

**E 106. Tractors on farms, January 1, 1910-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For 1910-1928, see *Income Parity for Agriculture*, part II, sec. 3, "Purchases, Depreciation, and Value of Farm Automobiles, Motortrucks, Tractors, and Other Farm Machinery," August 1940, p. 56; for 1929-1945, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946, p. 582. Tractors on farms have been selected as indicative of the extent of mechanization of farming. The tractors counted in the series shown are mostly those with internal combustion engines. In the earlier years there had been considerable numbers of tractors powered by heavy steam engines capable of moving from farm to farm and used more for belt work than for pulling plows and other equipment except in the wheat fields of the West. Census counts of tractors were first made in the 1920 Census of Agriculture. Numbers in intercensal years are estimates reconciled to census years, and based on the Census of Manufactures and surveys of the life and cost of tractors.

**E 107. Sales of farm equipment, machinery and parts (for use in the United States from domestic manufacture), 1920-1945.** SOURCE: For 1920, see below; for 1921-1928, see Bureau of the Census, *Manufacture and Sale of Farm Equipment*, annual issues for that period; for 1929-1945, see same agency, *Facts for Industry*, M35A, Supplement 1, "Farm Machines and Equipment Sales for Export, 1940-1945," January 1947. The Bureau of the Census has obtained essentially complete data on production of farm machinery and equipment and has segregated the items sold for export from those sold for use in this country. The series here pre-

sented makes appropriate deduction for the amounts sold for uses other than on farms. The values represent manufacturers' prices. The enumeration of 1921 covered only a few items, 7 categories totaling \$59,759, and has therefore been omitted. For 1931 the value of export sales was not segregated, and no data were collected for the years 1932, 1933, and 1934. For 1920 the Department of Agriculture made an extensive survey which was reported in detail in *Circular 212*.

**E 108-110. Farmers' expenditures for farm machinery and equipment, 1910-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For 1910-1939, see *Net Farm Income and Parity Report, 1943*, July 1944, p. 27 (processed); for 1940-1945, see *Farm Income Situation*, June-July 1947. These estimates cover purchases made by farmers annually for farm machinery and equipment to be used on farms. Expenditures for motor vehicles include the part for automobiles allotted to farm production, amounting to 50 percent of the value 1942-1945 and to 40 percent before 1942. Motortrucks and tractors are included with automobiles (for production) in the estimates of expenditures for motor vehicles. The figures in these columns do not include expenditures for current operation of the farm machinery and equipment.

**E 111-114. Commercial fertilizer consumption, decennial 1850-1890, annual 1891-1945.** SOURCES: Compiled by A. L. Mehring, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Department of Agriculture, from sources mentioned below and other data. Some of the data have been published in the *Journal of the American Society of Agronomy*, vol. 37, No. 8, pp. 595-609; the remainder were prepared in the manner there indicated.

The short ton and the calendar year are employed throughout these series. The term *commercial fertilizer* as used here includes any substance containing nitrogen (N), phosphoric acid (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), potash (K<sub>2</sub>O), or any other recognized plant-food element or compound, such as lime (CaO), magnesia (MgO), boron (B), etc., which is consumed primarily for the purpose of supplying plant food to crops, except unmanipulated manures. Thus barnyard manures are excluded but dried animal manures sold commercially are included. Ground phosphate rock, gypsum, sulfur, borax, copper sulfate, manganese sulfate, zinc sulfate, cottonseed meal, dried blood, animal tankage, etc., are included when sold to farmers to be used as sources of plant food in promoting crop growth, but are excluded when sold as fungicides, animal feeds, or for any other purpose than as plant food. Limestone, dolomite, magnesia, etc., when used as components of mixed fertilizers are included but when sold as soil amendments are excluded. By *soil amendments* is meant materials used to change the physical properties or the acidity of the soil rather than to supply plant food.

The method of calculating the tonnages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash has been published in detail in *U. S. Dept. Agr. Circ. No. 315*, p. 19 (1934).

The data include all commercial plant food. That means that they include the tonnage distributed by the Field Service Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration (formerly the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and before then the Agricultural Adjustment Administration) in its soil-building program and that used by the Tennessee Valley Authority in test demonstrations. The figures also include the tonnages consumed in the territories.

The territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico are included because they use relatively very large quantities of plant food and because the preparation of a part of the data required the use of other basic figures that also include the territories. Other noncontiguous territories such as Alaska do not use significant quantities, although Alaska has recently started to use a few hundred tons annually. That the figures may be comparable throughout the table, they include the consumption in Hawaii even before it was part of the United States. Puerto Rico began the use of commercial fertilizer right after becoming a territory of the United States.

The total consumption of the two territories increased from about 3,000 tons in 1890 to 50,000 tons in 1900, 80,000 tons in 1910, 120,000 in 1920, 262,000 in 1930, 320,000 in 1940, and 315,000 tons in 1945.

The plant food consumption in the territories in 1935, 1940, and 1945 was as follows: Nitrogen, 31,700, 41,900, and 43,000 tons; phosphoric acid, 14,000, 18,000, and 18,000 tons; potash, 16,600, 26,500, and 28,000 tons, respectively. The data are not available for years prior to 1935.

The earliest data on consumption of fertilizers were collected by State fertilizer control officials. The first volume of *American Fertilizer*, 1894, p. 101, gives such figures for Georgia for the years 1875 to 1892, inclusive. In 1945 the Fertilizer Control Office, or a similar State Agency, of each of 36 States published tonnages of fertilizers consumed in their States during the previous period. A bibliography of such reports is given by Mehring in *United States Department of Agriculture Circular No. 756*, 1946, which also gives considerable detail concerning 1943 and 1944 consumption in all States and some trends in consumption, as shown by comparisons with earlier years.

The total United States consumption has been estimated annually by the National Fertilizer Association for many years. *The Fertilizer Review*, vol. XXI, No. 2, pp. 11-14, gives figures for continental United States by decades from 1880 to 1910, and annually from 1910 to 1945. For recent years the same issue of the *Review* gives figures for individual States and regions, and by type of distribution.

The consumption of each kind of fertilizer material and the total of all materials are given in the 1939 *Yearbook of Commercial Fertilizer*, pp. 34-35, by decades from 1850 to 1920 and annually from 1925 to 1937. Similar data for the years 1938 to 1945 are presented in *American Fertilizer*, vol. 106, No. 5, pp. 7-9 (1947).

Consumption of plant nutrients is set forth on page 81 of *U. S. Department of Agriculture Misc. Pub. No. 586* for all years 1900 to 1944, inclusive. These figures are for the commercial distribution only. Total consumption of nitrogen (N), phosphoric acid (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), and potash (K<sub>2</sub>O) in agriculture is given by Mehring, Wallace, and Drain in *Journal of the American Society of Agronomy*, vol. 37, No. 8, pp. 595-609. This article also includes data for each State and region, 1935 to 1944. A statistical analysis of fertilizer consumption and prices was published by E. E. Vial in *Cornell Univ. Agr. Expt. Sta. Memoir*, No. 119 (1928).

The Department of Agriculture and National Fertilizer Association (NFA) have made a number of surveys of fertilizer and plant food consumption for certain years which give considerably more detail than is normally available. The first of these was made by E. A. Goldenweiser for 1917 and 1918 and was published as *Dept. Agr. Bul. No. 798*, 29 pp. (1919). The next was prepared for 1925 by the National Fertilizer Association, but the results were never fully published. Joint surveys were made by the Dept. Agr. and the NFA for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1934, 1939, and 1943. These were published as special bulletins by the NFA. Surveys for 1941 and 1944 were published as *U. S. Dept. Agr. Circular No. 689*, 55 pp. (1943), and *No. 756*, 28 pp. (1946).

**E 115. Farmers' expenditures for fertilizer and lime, 1909-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For 1910-1939, see *Net Farm Income and Parity Report, 1943*, July 1944, p. 22 (processed); for 1940-1945, see *Farm Income Situation*, June 1946, p. 26 (processed).

**E 116. Lime consumed on farms, 1909-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For 1909-1928, see *Income Parity for Agriculture*, part II, sec. 2, "Farmers' Expenditures for Fertilizer and Agricultural Lime," October 1940; for 1929-1945, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1945, table 60, p. 465, and 1946, table 645, p. 594. This series associates two series not quite alike in coverage. For 1929-1945 the tonnage is in terms of ground limestone, materials

in other forms being converted to that basis, except for some coarser materials used in Illinois. These figures were based on surveys made by State agricultural college agronomists and include county surveys of producers and data from county extension agents and AAA offices, assembled by C. E. Carter of the Production and Marketing Administration. The data for 1910, 1920, and 1925-28, however, were assembled by A. L. Mehring, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering. The intervening years were interpolated. Mehring's figures, with the interpolations, have been carried through 1939 in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics series *Income Parity for Agriculture, pt. II, sec. 2*. Hence, the figures given there for 1929-1939 differ from those in this series. Lime used by fertilizer manufacturers in their mixed goods is not included.

### Livestock, Meat, Dairying, and Poultry: Series E 117-180

#### LIVESTOCK (E 117-135)

**E 117-135. Livestock: Number, value, production and prices, 1867-1945.** SOURCE: See text for individual series which follow. See also Bureau of the Census, *United States Census of Agriculture: 1945*, vol. II, which presents a complete history of the enumeration of livestock and a discussion of the comparability from census to census.

**E 117, 119, 121, 123, 125. Number of livestock on farms, January 1, 1867-1945.** SOURCE: For 1867-1919, see Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Livestock on Farms, January 1, 1867-1935*, January 1938; for 1920-1945, see Production and Marketing Administration, *Livestock Market News, 1946*, September 1947. These estimates have been made by the Department of Agriculture since 1867. The early estimates were based on reports of field agents and crop reporters giving their estimate of the percentage change in numbers from the previous year. The Census Bureau furnished the basic figures to which these percentage changes were applied over 10-year periods. This method was in general use until about 1920. Since then annual estimates are based primarily on survey returns from livestock producers, obtained largely in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the rural carriers. Producers report on the number and different classes of livestock on their own farms about December 1 each year. Records of livestock assessed for taxation in the various States have furnished indications of the annual percentage change in numbers, and records of marketings and slaughter have been used both by States and for the United States as check information on the inventory numbers.

Data from the Census of Agriculture have been used as periodic "bench marks" for the January 1 estimates but over the entire period there are few census years when the estimate for the census year (made by the Department of Agriculture) and the census data are in close agreement. There are various reasons for these differences. One of the main reasons is that there are only a few times when the census was taken as of January 1. In years when the census relates to a different date than January 1, adjustments are made to determine a January 1 equivalent number. Over a period of several years, ending in 1937, the Department of Agriculture undertook a general revision of all of the estimates prior to 1920 to correct for irregularities in the early series and to utilize more fully the records of numbers assessed for taxation and other information not considered in preparing the original estimates. A full description of the methods used and problems involved is contained in *Livestock on Farms, January 1, 1867-1935* (cited above).

**E 118, 120, 122, 124, 126. Value per head of livestock on farms, January 1, 1867-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For 1867-1929, see *Livestock on Farms, January 1, 1867-1935*, Jan. 1938; for 1930-1945, see *Livestock on Farms, January 1*, Feb. 18, 1947 (processed release). These data are based on values reported by crop reporters for their locality about January 1 each year.

Prior to 1920, reporters gave a single estimate of the value per head for a given species. Since 1920 the estimates of value per head are weighted averages based on values per head reported separately for the different age and sex classes of a given species—using as weights the estimated number in the respective class.

**E 127, 130, 132. Live weight production, 1909-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Meat Animals, Farm Production and Income, 1924-1944*, Sept. 1947. Data for 1945 are from records of BAE. Production in live weight relates to the total poundage produced on farms and ranches during a calendar year. The estimate of production is derived by determining for each State a balance sheet which shows as debit items the inventory at the beginning of the year, the births, and inshipments, and as credit items, the marketings, farm slaughter, death losses, and numbers on hand at the end of the year. Estimates of average live weight are based on reports from slaughterers, collected by the Department of Agriculture and Census of Manufactures, and on records obtained from stockyards. In recent years, reports have been obtained from farmers as to the average weight of livestock slaughtered on farms. Earlier estimates were based on the average live weight obtained from the other sources mentioned. The total live weight for the beginning and for the end of the year is obtained by multiplying estimates of the different age and sex classes for a species by an estimate of their respective average live weight. Live weight of marketings, farm slaughter, and inshipments is determined by multiplying the estimate for these items by the respective average live weight. To obtain production, the total weight of inshipments is subtracted from the combined weight of marketings and farm slaughter. Then the difference in the inventory weight between the beginning and end of the year is added or subtracted as the case might be.

**E 128, 129, 131, 133, 134. Prices received per hundred pounds by farmers, 1910-1945.** SOURCE: For 1924-1944, see Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Meat Animals, Farm Production and Income, 1924-1944*, Sept. 1947. For other years, data were obtained from BAE records. The prices received by farmers for the different meat animals represent the estimated average annual price per hundred pounds. Price information is obtained from voluntary price reporters who furnish average local market prices each month. The estimates of monthly prices are weighted by monthly estimates of marketings to obtain the annual average. The monthly marketings are based on reports from stockyards and packers on monthly receipts of livestock by State of origin.

**E 135. Total workstock, 2 years old and over, on farms, 1920-1945.** SOURCE: For 1920-1929, data are from records of Bureau of Agricultural Economics; for 1930-1939, see same agency, *Agricultural Statistics, 1946*, table 472, p. 364; for 1940-1945, see same agency, *Livestock and Poultry on Farms, January 1, Number, Value Per Head, and Total Value, Revised Estimates 1940-1945*, February 1947 (processed).

#### MEAT (E 136-151)

**E 136-151. Meat slaughtering, production and price, 1899-1945.** SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, Production and Marketing Administration, *Livestock Market News, Statistics and Related Data, 1946*, September 1947.

**E 136-137, 140-141, 144-145, 148-149. Number of livestock slaughtered, 1900-1945.** SOURCE: See text for series E 136-151, above. The number of livestock slaughtered under Federal inspection is compiled by the Bureau of Animal Industry in connection with its regulatory functions relating to meat inspection. Total slaughter includes Federally inspected slaughter and estimates of all other slaughter which is classified in two categories, (1) other wholesale and retail slaughter, and (2) farm slaughter. Federally inspected slaughter includes animals condemned as unfit for human food. Estimates of the number of animals slaughtered in other wholesale and retail channels are based on reports from slaughter-

ers who are not under Federal inspection and on other available records of the movement and disappearance of livestock.

Before 1944, information on this class of slaughter was obtained largely on an annual basis from various sources. Beginning in 1944, information has been collected by months, first under the slaughter control program of the War Food Administration, and later under the slaughter and meat control programs of OPA. Estimates of farm slaughter are based on voluntary reports from livestock producers who report annually on the number of animals of each species slaughtered on their farms. The periodic enumerations of farm slaughter by the Bureau of the Census are used as "bench marks" for the farm slaughter estimates.

**E 138, 142, 146, 150. Production of meat, dressed weight, 1899-1945.** SOURCE: See text for E 136-151, above. Production of the different kinds of meat are computed from estimated average live weights and dressing yields, and except for pork the meat output is shown on a carcass weight basis. The pork production represents carcass weight excluding the raw fat rendered into lard.

The data on production under Federal inspection are prepared by the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture, and are based on records of production and yields reported monthly by slaughterers operating under Federal inspection. Monthly estimates of production under Federal inspection are not available prior to 1921. Reports of the biennial Census of Manufactures on slaughter were used as a basis for annual production estimates for years for which they are available. In other years the estimates were based on information obtained from market records and other sources. Currently, information on weights and yields for other wholesale and retail slaughter is based on monthly reports from commercial slaughterers who are not under Federal inspection.

**E 139, 143, 147, 151. Prices of livestock at Chicago, 1899-1945.** SOURCE: See text for series E 136-151, above; see also the *Drovers Journal Yearbook of Figures*, Chicago, and the earlier editions of *Livestock Market News* for data for the early years. Prices of the different species of livestock at Chicago for the early years are from records published in the *Drovers Journal Yearbook*. Beginning in 1922, the price of beef steers at Chicago is based on records of all steers sold out of first hands for slaughter. The number of head, live weight, and total value of steers, by grades, are compiled by weeks. The annual prices represent the weighted average of all grades of steers sold during the year for slaughter. Since 1919, the average price for veal calves is based on the average of daily quotations. The average price of hogs at Chicago has been obtained from different sources, also. Since 1920, the average price of hogs is the weighted average of packer and shipper purchases at the Chicago market. Since 1921, the price of lambs at Chicago represents an average computed from the bulk of sales price data. All price data for Chicago shown in these series are prepared by the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

#### DAIRYING (E 152-170)

**E 152-170. General note. Cows kept for milk and production and prices of milk and milk products, 1849-1945.** SOURCES: Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Bureau of the Census records. In general, the more recent years are from the BAE, and are either compilations of production reported by dairy plants or estimates based on data from various sources including the Census Bureau.

Early development of the dairy industry in the United States is indicated by export statistics of 1790; which showed the New England States, New York, and Pennsylvania producing considerable amounts of butter and cheese in excess of their consumption requirements. The growth and spread of the industry between that time and 1849, when statistics on dairying were first available through the national census, were described briefly in the *Agriculture Yearbook*, 1922, pp. 297-306. At the middle of the 19th

century, milk cows were rather generally distributed over the eastern half of the United States as far west as southern Wisconsin, eastern Iowa, western Missouri and Arkansas, and the eastern third of Texas. By 1860 there were appreciable numbers of milk cows in sections of the Pacific Coast States and in later years they gradually spread over the intervening territory. Dairy products sold by farmers in the early period were limited mainly to whole milk, farm-made butter, and farm-made cheese.

Prior to 1850 dairy products were produced mainly on farms. The 1849 census data on cheese production showed the bulk of this product coming from farms in the area extending from north-eastern Ohio eastward through New York and New England. Factory cheese production was in an experimental stage shortly before 1850, and made considerable progress during the next two decades. Although some butter was made in early cheese plants, the first commercial creamery was not established until 1861. Since that time factories have largely supplanted farms in the production of both cheese and butter. Farm cheese is now practically negligible and farm butter represents only about one-fifth of the total. The first condensery was established in 1856, but little interest was given the product until the Civil War. Unsweetened condensed milk was first produced in this country in 1885. The canned unsweetened product, known in trade circles as evaporated milk, now makes up about nine-tenths of all evaporated and condensed whole milk. Ice cream was produced and sold by some retail stores in the first half of the nineteenth century and wholesale plant distribution to dealers began about the middle of the century. However, most of the development of this industry has come in the last fifty years.

**E 152-153. Cows and heifers kept for milk, 1850-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For 1867-1929, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941; for 1930-1939, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946; for 1940-1945, see *Livestock and Poultry on Farms, January 1, Number, Value Per Head, and Total Value, Revised Estimates 1940-1945, February 1947* (processed). BAE estimates also appear in the report *Livestock on Farms, January 1*, issued in mid-February each year. A summary and discussion of estimates over the 1867-1935 period is given in *Livestock on Farms, January 1, 1867-1935*, January 1938. Census data for 1850 to 1920 appear in Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census Reports, *Agriculture*, vol. III, pp. 606-607, and for 1925 to 1945 in *Census of Agriculture: 1945*, vol. II, p. 381.

From 1867 through 1945, the BAE data represent estimates of the number of cows and heifers 2 years old and over. The estimates are based on interpretation of data obtained in periodic enumerations of cow numbers by the Census of Agriculture (conducted by the Bureau of the Census), tax assessors, and other State agencies, together with the analysis of changes taking place in herds kept by a large sample of livestock reporters. Along with the annual estimates are shown the data on milk cow numbers obtained in the Censuses of Agriculture over the period. The wording of the census questions has not necessarily been comparable with the definitions represented by the estimates and has varied somewhat from one census enumeration to another. The census figures shown in each period represent the following classifications: For 1945, 1940, 1935, 1930 and 1925, cows milked during the previous calendar year (the 1945, 1935, and 1925 censuses were taken as of January 1, and those of 1940 and 1930 as of April 1); for 1920, dairy cows and heifers 2 years old and over, January 1; for 1910, an estimate of cows and heifers 2 years old and over, January 1, based on the April 15, 1910, enumeration of 20,625,000 cows and heifers kept for milk born before January 1, 1909; for 1900, cows kept for milk 2 years of age and over as of June 1, 1900; for 1890, 1880, 1807, 1860, 1850, milch cows (with no specific age designated) recorded as of June 1.

The data on value per head of cows and heifers kept for milk

are based on average prices for this type of animal reported by a group of farmers for their localities on January 1 each year.

**E 154. Milk production on farms, decennial 1889-1919, annual 1924-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Bureau of the Census. For 1924-1945, see Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Farm Production, Disposition, and Income from Milk, by States, 1946-47* (mimeographed). Beginning in 1924, the series represent estimates of calendar-year totals prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The estimates are based on interpretations of periodic census enumerations, analysis of annual and monthly survey data on milk cows and milk production, and checks against information regarding milk utilization obtained from dairy plants and other sources. For 1919 and earlier years, the data are those of the Census Bureau based on its decennial agricultural census, and converted from gallons to pounds by use of a conversion factor of 8.6 pounds per gallon. For 1889, the census totals are the reported figures. For 1899 they include estimates for incomplete reports and for 1909 and 1919 include estimates of production on farms that reported milk cows, but failed to report milk produced. The 1889 and 1899 data were enumerated as of June the following year, the 1909 data as of April 15, 1910, and the 1919 data as of January 1, 1920.

**E 155. Whole milk sold from farms, decennial 1869-1919, annual 1924-1945.** SOURCE: See source cited for series E 154, above. Beginning in 1924, the figures are estimates prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. These are based on analysis of periodic Census enumerations and on survey data obtained from farmers on milk disposition and on dairy-plant records of milk received and production of manufactured dairy products made primarily from milk, together with indicated levels of fluid milk consumption. The data shown include both milk sold to plants and dealers and milk retailed by farmers directly to consumers. The data for 1919 and earlier years are from the Census of Agriculture conducted by the Bureau of the Census.

**E 156-162. Production of dairy products, 1849-1945.** SOURCE: For 1849-1929, see E. E. Vial, cited below; for 1930-1945, see Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Production of Manufactured Dairy Products, 1945*, March 1947. For 1930-1945, data are totals obtained by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its annual enumeration of output of dairy manufacturing plants. For the years before 1930, the level of the figures is based mainly on the Census Bureau's enumeration of the output of dairy plants with intervening years having been interpolated for some products. The interpolation methods are fully discussed in Vial, E. E., *Production and Consumption of Manufactured Dairy Products*, Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin 722, April 1940. For additional information see text for individual series below.

**E 156-158. Butter production, 1849-1945.** SOURCE: Series E 156-157: See text for series E 156-162. Series E 158: For 1849-1924, see Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census Reports, *Agriculture*, vol. III, pp. 606-607; for 1925-1945, see Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Farm Production, Disposition, and Income From Milk, by States, 1946-47* (mimeographed). Farm butter production data for the census years from 1849 through 1939 were obtained from the Census of Agriculture enumeration. For years other than census years in the 1924-1945 period, the data represent estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics based on production reported by a sample group of farmers.

Factory-butter figures from 1930 to date are for production of creamery butter as enumerated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Figures for factory production for 1929, 1927, 1925, 1923, 1921, 1919, 1914, 1909, 1904, 1899, 1879, 1869, 1859, and 1849 are from the Census of Manufactures, conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The 1889 census data were revised upward to allow for incompleteness of the census enumeration. Annual figures on factory-butter production for the intercensal years were interpolated on the basis of receipts of butter at major central

markets during the 1879-1919 period and on factory production as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics during the 1919-29 period.

Figures for total butter since 1924 represent the sum of the figures for the production of both farm butter and factory butter. Annual figures on total butter production for intercensal years before 1924 were interpolated on the basis of market receipts. As interpolations of total butter and factory butter were made independently, and no attempt was made to estimate farm butter as a separate product, data on farm butter production for intercensal years prior to 1924 are not shown separately.

**E 159-160. Cheese production, 1849-1945.** SOURCE: See text for series E 156-162, above. Total cheese production as shown here includes both factory production, shown separately, and farm production. Since 1926, it has been assumed that farm cheese was negligible, so factory production and total production are given as the same.

Data from 1930 to date represent totals of the plant enumeration by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of all types of cheese manufactured except cottage, pot, or bakers' cheese. For the years 1919, 1909, 1889, 1879, 1869, 1859, and 1849 the production figures for total cheese are those reported by the Census Bureau. For 1889, the census data were revised upward to allow for incompleteness of the census enumeration. Estimates of total cheese production for the intercensal years 1869-99 were interpolated on the basis of market receipts.

Data on factory production of cheese for 1929, 1927, 1925, 1921, 1914, and 1904 are those reported by the Census of Manufactures. Factory production of cheese for the intercensal years 1869-1919 was interpolated on the basis of market receipts and for the intercensal years 1919-29 and for 1923 on the basis of factory production reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production of farm cheese for the intercensal years 1899-1927 were roughly projected on the basis of average change between census years and added to the factory product to obtain total cheese figures.

**E 161. Evaporated and condensed milk production, decennial 1869-1899, annual 1900-1945.** SOURCE: See text for series E 156-162, above. Data on evaporated and condensed milk from 1919 to date are totals of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics plant enumeration. Products included are evaporated milk, bulk unsweetened condensed whole milk, and case and bulk sweetened condensed whole milk. Production for the years 1914, 1909, 1904, 1899, and 1879 are the totals reported by the U. S. Census relating to the production of all condensed and evaporated milk. For 1889, the census data were revised upward to allow for incompleteness of enumeration. Data for 1869 are estimated, and for the non-census years before 1919 represent an estimated trend of production based on intervening census data.

**E 162. Ice cream production, decennial and quinquennial 1859-1919, annual 1920-1945.** SOURCE: See text for series E 156-162. Data for 1930 and later years are total ice cream production, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, based on its plant enumeration. For the period 1919-1929 the data are estimates based on the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported figures adjusted upward to allow for incompleteness of enumeration. For 1914, data were estimated from the Census of Manufactures. For 1909 and earlier years, the data represent merely an estimated trend of production.

**E 163-164. Milk equivalent of manufactured dairy products, 1849-1945.** SOURCE: For series E 163, see text for series E 156-162. For series E 164, data are from records of Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Two series of milk equivalent figures for manufactured products are shown here. The series of milk equivalents prior to 1930 (series E 163) is based on national production of manufactured dairy products converted to milk equivalent on the basis of somewhat less refined conversion factors than those used for series E 164. As such, they include no allowance for shifts in production between

areas of high- or low-testing milk, and assume standard butterfat content of the products over the series of years.

From 1930 through 1945 data were computed on a State basis (series E 164), utilizing information on quantities of products made in each State and State conversion factors for each product. These data include the milk equivalent of farm butter. Duplications of milk usage involving the production of butter from whey fat recovered from cheese making, and the use of butter and condensed milk in the production of ice cream, were eliminated. One year's overlap is shown to indicate the relative level of the two series.

**E 165-166. Wholesale prices, cheese and butter, 1830-1945.** SOURCE: Data are from records of Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The wholesale prices of cheese (series E 165) represent averages of weekly quotations on American twins on the Wisconsin cheese exchange at Plymouth. Before 1900, annual averages for this series were not available and the data shown represent prices for the month of September. The wholesale price of butter (series E 166) is that for the New York City market. Over the period of years since 1830, the data shown differ somewhat as to definition and source, as outlined in the tabular footnotes.

**E 167-170. Prices received by farmers for dairy products, 1909-1945.** SOURCE: Department of Agriculture. For 1909-1929, see *Crops and Markets*, April 1946, p. 96; for 1930-1945, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946. Prices received by farmers for butter, butterfat, wholesale milk, and retail milk are estimates prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. They are based on averages of survey data reported by dealers and farmers for their local market areas. Prices of butterfat (series E 168) represent the butterfat in farm skimmed cream sold by farmers. As survey information on this item was not collected before 1920, estimates for this period were extrapolated on the basis of trend in butter prices during this period.

Wholesale milk prices (series E 169) are for milk sold by farmers to plants and dealers including such establishments as cheese factories, condenseries, creameries, or market milk plants. In obtaining survey data on wholesale milk prices, prior to 1923, prices were asked on a per gallon basis and since that time in terms of price per 100 pounds. Additional historic information on wholesale milk-price series was collected by direct plant contacts during the middle 1930's when the State estimates were revised. A discussion of this series may be found in Johnson, R. E., *Wholesale Prices Received by Farmers for Whole Milk, 1909-36*, mimeograph publication, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, February 1937.

Retail milk prices (series E 170) represent the milk retailed by farmers directly to consumers. Before 1923 survey information was collected on a price per gallon rather than per quart basis. Some of the increase in price between 1909 and 1945 probably represents additional services rendered in process of distributing the milk. A more detailed description of the price series on butter, butterfat, and retail milk will be found in Hale, R. F., and Shepard, J. B., *United States Average Farm Prices of Dairy Products, 1910-34*, mimeograph publication, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, June 1934.

#### POULTRY AND EGGS (E 171-180)

**E 171-180. Poultry and eggs: Number, value and price, 1909-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For 1909-1939, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1942, tables 645, 646, 665, 669, 672; for 1940-1944, see release series on *Farm Production, Disposition, Cash Receipts, and Gross Income*, "Chickens and Eggs, 1940-1944" (revised estimates), and "Turkeys, 1940-1944" (revised estimates), April 1947 (mimeographed); for 1945 data, see same release series, "Chickens and Eggs, 1945-1946," and "Turkeys, 1945-1946." The estimates shown are believed to indicate, within reasonable limits of accuracy, the actual number of farm chickens and turkeys; the

production of chickens, turkeys, and eggs; and, with greater accuracy, the direction and extent of the changes from year to year.

Complete surveys of the hatchery industry are made every year in some States and every few years in all States. Monthly estimates of the production of baby chicks, based on returns from 15 to 25 percent of total hatchery capacity, are also made. These figures of hatchery output together with a determination annually of the proportion of all farm chicks that came from hatcheries, give a dependable check on the actual level of chicken and turkey production and on the trend from year to year indicated by sample flocks.

**E 171, 177. Number of poultry on farms, Jan. 1.** SOURCE: See text for series E 171-180, above. For census data on chickens, see Bureau of the Census, *Census of Agriculture: 1945*, vol. II, pp. 406-407; for census data on turkeys, see Sixteenth Census Reports, *Agriculture, Special Poultry Report*, p. 46. Estimates of inventory numbers of chickens on farms January 1 (series E 171) are based primarily upon the census enumerations. These enumerations from 1910 to 1945 were adjusted for changes between January 1 and the average date of enumeration in each State, and cover only farm flocks as defined and enumerated by the Census Bureau. Estimates of change in numbers from year to year are based on rural carrier surveys made in December of each year, covering about 150,000 livestock farms, and on changes in flocks belonging to about 25,000 crop reporters. Although census enumerations of chickens on farms were made as of June 1, 1880, 1890, and 1900 (see source cited above), the Department of Agriculture did not make annual estimates of chickens on farms until 1909 because data showing annual changes prior to that date were not available.

Estimates of inventory numbers of turkeys on farms January 1 (series E 177) are based primarily upon the census enumerations of turkeys on farms January 1, 1935, and April 1, 1940, adjusted for changes in numbers between January 1 and the date of enumeration. In 1945, however, the census enumeration did not include turkeys on farms. The estimates of turkeys on farms January 1, 1945, were derived from the relationship between turkeys raised in 1944 and the number on hand January 1, 1945, as reported on January 1 by crop and livestock reporters, using as a base the revised estimates of turkeys raised in 1944 based on the census enumeration. Annual changes in the estimates for intervening years are based mainly on the numbers on hand as reported on January 1 by crop and livestock reporters. Although the Census Bureau enumerated turkeys on farms as of June 1, 1890 and 1900, April 15, 1910, and January 1, 1920 (for 1890 and 1900 data, see source cited above), the Department of Agriculture did not make annual United States estimates of turkeys on farms for years prior to 1929 because data showing annual changes before that date were not available.

**E 173, 175, 179. Poultry and eggs produced on farms.** SOURCE: See text for series E 171-180, above. Estimates of chickens (series E 173) and of turkeys (series E 179) produced on farms represent the net annual farm production computed from the number raised during the year, minus the death loss of chickens and of turkeys that were on hand at the beginning of the year. Young chickens and young turkeys of the current year's hatchings that die are not included in the number of chickens or turkeys raised.

Egg production (series E 175) is estimated from returns from about 25,000 crop respondents reporting on the first of each month for their own flocks the number of layers on hand and the eggs produced yesterday. Beginning with the estimated total number of layers on farms at the beginning of the year the change in numbers from month to month is estimated from the changes shown by reports from these survey farms. Revisions in the monthly average number of layers and total egg production are made at the end of the year if the change in number of layers shown by an annual survey with about 150,000 returns differ from the change

in the number of layers estimated during the year from monthly returns.

**E 172, 174, 176, 178, 180. Value and prices of poultry and eggs.** SOURCE: See text for series E 171-180, above. For census data, see 1945 source cited in text for series E 171, 177, above. The values per head of chickens and turkeys on hand January 1 (series E 172, 178) are estimated from the values reported by crop respondents. The average price per pound of chickens and turkeys live weight (series E 174, 180) and per dozen of eggs sold (series E 176) are computed from monthly local market prices, and the estimated quantities sold each month.

### Crop Statistics: Series E 181-243

**E 181-243. General note. Crop statistics, 1790-1945.** For sources and notes, see text for the specific series.

Estimates of acreage, yield, production, disposition, stocks, and prices of principal agricultural commodities are among the series of statistics prepared and published by the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For many of these crops, estimates of acreage, production, and prices are available beginning with 1866, the year in which regular reports were begun in the Department of Agriculture. A vast amount of such information is available for individual States and for the United States, for all major crops and most of the minor crops produced in this country, for periods of varying length. Of these many series only acreage, production, and price for the United States are presented here for corn, wheat, hay, oats, barley, flaxseed, soybeans, cotton and cottonseed, together with farm stocks of corn and wheat and the carry-over stocks of cotton in all positions. Statistics on sugar and tobacco crops are not included in this edition.

Data more detailed than are carried in this volume are readily available in various publications of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Census. The annual publication, *Agricultural Statistics*, particularly the issues of 1941 and 1946, presents most of the available statistics, chiefly on a national basis, covering every phase, from acreage and production of individual commodities to utilization and consumption. Forecasts for the current season, beginning with the Prospective Acreage report in March and carrying through the growing season, are presented monthly in the mimeographed publication of the Crop Reporting Board entitled *Crop Production*. A summary for the current season, revisions for the previous season, and comparisons with previous years, appear in the December issue. Both the forecasts and the summary are prepared on a State basis and for the United States. These data also appear in the Department organ, *Crops and Markets*. Other releases by the Crop Reporting Board present mid-month and season average prices received by farmers, value of sales and production, farm disposition, monthly sales, stocks in all positions, and numerous other phases connected with the various commodities. Periodically, revisions have been published for a relatively short period of the more recent years, thus connecting currently published data with the longer historical series. The most recent of these was issued in April 1947.

Information from the Censuses of Agriculture, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, beginning with the crop year 1849, is included in these series and shown in italics. Detailed reports and reports for counties are available from these censuses. In many instances census data are not entirely comparable with the estimates shown, but have furnished bench marks in establishing the level of the estimates. For years prior to 1866 information from trade sources is available for some crops, such as cotton, tobacco, and rice.

In preparing estimates such as those carried in this volume, the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics uses every available source of information. Chief reliance is placed upon reports received from volunteer farmer-reporters representing every part of every State. Check information is gathered from

processors, from transportation and storage facilities, from buyers of farm products, from annual State farm enumerations, from various farm programs, and from other governmental agencies such as the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the Customs Office.

*Season average prices for each State* are averages of the mid-month prices weighted by the quantity sold each month in the crop-marketing season. The *crop-marketing season* is the 12-month period following the harvesting of the crop. It may vary for different crops, and for any crop it may vary by States. The *season average price of any crop*, as presented in this volume, is the average of all the State prices, weighted by the production of each State. Thus it may be applied to production in any given year to obtain a measure of the value of that production. State season average prices may be weighted by quantities sold in each State to obtain an average for the United States which may be applied to total quantities sold in the United States to measure value of sales in the crop season. In neither case, however, should the computed value be confused with calendar-year income from the crop. Estimates of quantity sold are based upon reports of receipts each month by the chief purchasers of the commodity—in the case of grains, the interior mills and elevators

*Mid-month prices* as estimated by the Crop Reporting Board are based upon reports from thousands of firms dealing directly with farmers (such as elevators, truckers, processors, produce dealers, etc.) and from farmers themselves, all reporting prices received by farmers for their products. Such reports are issued monthly for the principal farm commodities in *Agricultural Prices*. Season average prices for each State and the United States appear in various issues of these monthly reports and are all summed up in a December issue of *Agricultural Prices* and again in the report entitled *Farm Production, Farm Disposition and Value of Principal Crops*, issued each May. This series of season average prices begins for most commodities in 1908, but is supplemented for preceding years by a series reported by farmers on December 1, representing their estimate of average prices for the season's sales, and usually referred to as the December 1 price series. The two series overlap for a space of years sufficient to indicate that a close relation exists between them.

Crop statistics data shown here are the most recently revised data available at this time (June 1947). Insofar as possible, the sources indicated below for particular series refer to published material. In some instances, however, the data shown have not as yet been published. In all cases, the user is cautioned to note carefully the time periods indicated in connection with each source. The more current sources cited very frequently make obsolete only part of a series shown in an earlier source.

### CORN AND WHEAT (E 181-195)

**E 181-185. Corn acreage, production, prices, and stocks, 1839-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Series E 181-182: For 1866-1928, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941; for 1929-1938, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946; for 1939-1944, see *Field and Seed Crops, Acreage, Yield, and Production (Revised Estimates, 1939-1944)*, April 1947 (processed); for 1945, see *Crop Production, 1946 Annual Summary*, December 1946. For Census data, see Bureau of the Census, *Census of Agriculture: 1945*, vol. II, p. 424. Series E 183: For 1908-1928, data are from records of BAE; for 1929-1942, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946; for 1943-1945, see *Agricultural Prices*, 1944, 1945, 1946, released December of each year (processed). Series E 184: For 1866-1907, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941; for 1908-1927, data are from records of BAE. Series E 185: For 1926-1939, see *Corn: Revised Estimates of Stocks on Farms, 1926-1941*, April 1943 (processed); for 1940-1945, see *Revised Estimates of Stocks on Farms*, July 1947 (processed). For additional information for series E 181-185, see general note for series E 181-243, above.

Corn for all purposes includes not only the production of corn on the acreage harvested for grain, but also an allowance for that harvested for silage, for forage, including some harvested by grazing farm animals, commonly called *hogging off*. Estimates of acreage harvested for grain, for silage, and for forage including that hogged off, and production of corn for grain and tons of silage are published by the Crop Reporting Board. The census data included here for acres harvested are not comparable with the production for 1924 through 1939, in that while the acreage harvested is for all purposes, the production is for grain only. The census figures on both acreage and production for 1919 and previous years represent amount harvested for grain only.

The crop-marketing season for corn in most States is October 1 to September 30; in Texas, August 1 to July 31; in Florida, Louisiana, and Oklahoma, September 1 to August 31.

Farm stocks (series E 185) have been estimated by States quarterly since 1926 by the Crop Reporting Board, based upon a large number of reports from individual farms. The United States total stocks on October 1 are shown here as they represent the farm carry-over for crops of previous years which becomes a part of the feed supply for the new season when added to the new crop of corn. In addition to farm stocks of corn, stocks in all off-farm positions have been compiled by the Crop Reporting Board since April 1943. Comparison with the farm stocks data indicates that the bulk of carry-over stocks of corn on October 1 of any year is still on farms.

**E 186-195. Wheat acreage, production, prices, and stock, 1839-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Series E 186-187: See source cited for series E 181-182, above. Series E 188: For 1908-1929, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941; for 1930-1942, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946; for 1943-1945, see *Agricultural Prices*, 1944, 1945, 1946, released December of each year (processed). Series E 189: See source cited for series E 184, above. Series E 190: For 1926-1939, see *Stocks of Wheat on Farms, revised estimates, 1926-1941*, February 1943 (processed); for 1940-1945, see *Revised Estimates of Stocks on Farms*, July 1947 (processed). Series E 191-195: For 1926-1929, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941; for 1930-1945, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946. For additional information for series E 186-195, see general note for series E 181-243, above.

The statistics for all wheat are the combined estimates for winter, durum, and other spring wheat, harvested for grain. Separate series for each of these kinds are published by the Crop Reporting Board, also a breakdown by market classes. The census data on acreage and production are regarded as comparable with the estimates in most cases. The part of the wheat acreage that is harvested for hay is not included in these series of estimates.

The crop-marketing season for wheat in most States is July 1 to June 30; but for Kansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas the season is June 1 to May 31.

Farm stocks of all wheat have been estimated by States quarterly since 1926, based upon a large number of reports from individual farmers. The series presented here (series E 190) are the United States totals for July 1, representing the farm carry-over from previous crops at the beginning of a new crop year. The carry-over added to the new crop thus is the supply for the new season. Stocks in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses on July 1 (series E 192) have been estimated by the Crop Reporting Board since 1919 and stocks in other commercial storages have been gathered by other agencies for varying periods.

#### OATS, BARLEY, FLAXSEED, SOYBEANS (E 196-210)

**E 196-199. Oats for grain: Acreage, production, and price, 1839-1945.** SOURCE: Series E 196-197: See source cited for series E 181-182, above. Series E 198: For 1908-1928, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941; for 1929-1945, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946. Series E 199:

See source cited for series E 184, above. For additional information for series E 196-199, see general note for series E 181-243, above.

Oats for grain as estimated includes the acreage cut ripe and fed unthreshed. Oats cut green for hay are not included in this harvested acreage. Census data shown in italics are not comparable with the estimates, as they include only the acreage and production threshed. Data regarding farm stocks and stocks in off-farm positions are available in publications of the Crop Reporting Board.

**E 200-203. Barley for grain: Acreage, production, and price, 1839-1945.** SOURCE: Series E 200-201: See source cited for series E 181-182, above. Series E 202: See source cited for series E 198, above. Series E 203: See source cited for series E 184, above. For additional information for series E 200-203, see general note for series E 181-243, above. The estimates of barley acreage and production and the census data in italics are on a comparable basis, representing the acreage and production of barley for grain. That cut for hay is not included in this series. Farm-stocks data are available for a relatively short period and stocks in off-farm positions have been compiled only since April 1943.

**E 204-207. Flaxseed acreage, production, and price, 1849-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Series E 204-205: See source cited for series E 181-182; except for series E 205, for 1866-1888, see *Revised Estimates of Flaxseed Production, 1866-1929*, July 1936 (processed). Series E 206: For 1908-1928, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941; for 1929-1945, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946. Series E 207: For 1902-1907, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941; for 1908-1927, data are from records of BAE. For additional information for series E 204-207, see general note for series E 181-243. The series of acreage, production, and prices for flaxseed are available in publications of the Crop Reporting Board. The census data shown are on a comparable basis. Flax grown for fiber is not included in the acreage estimates, nor is the flaxseed deseeded from fiber flax included in the production estimates. Estimates for fiber flax are available in the various publications of the Crop Reporting Board, however. The price series is relatively short, with the December 1 series available only from 1902.

**E 208-210. Soybeans for beans, acreage, production, and price, 1924-1945.** SOURCE: Series E 208-209: See source cited for series E 181-182. Series E 210: See source cited for series E 206. For additional information for series E 208-210, see general note for series E 181-243, above. A relatively short series of estimates of the acreage, production, and prices of soybeans for beans is available. The acreage grown for all purposes, alone and interplanted, and acreage and production of soybeans for hay, are also estimated by the Crop Reporting Board. The prices presented are the current series of season average prices prepared by weighting the mid-month prices received by farmers.

#### HAY AND COTTON (E11 2-224)

**E 211-216. Hay acreage, production and price, 1866-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Series E 211: For 1909-1928, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941 (data for E 211 obtained by adding data for wild hay shown in this source to data for tame hay, E 212); for 1929-1934, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946; for 1935-1945, see *Field and Seed Crops, Acreage Yield and Production (Revised Estimates, 1939-1944)*, April 1947 (processed). Series E 212, 214: For 1866-1928, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941; for 1929-1938, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946. Series E 213: For 1909-1928, see *Farm Production, Farm Disposition, and Value of Hay, 1909-1941*, September 1944 (processed); for 1929-1945, see source cited for series E 211. Series E 215: For 1909-1928, data are from records of BAE; for 1929-1945, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946. Series E 216: For 1866-1928, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941; for 1929-1938, data are from records of BAE. For additional information for series E 211-216, see general note for series E 181-243, above. The series for tame hay, beginning 1866, was discontinued with the 1939 estimates. The series for all hay began in 1909 and continues cur-

rently. Census enumeration data are comparable with the series with which they are included. Farm stocks of hay are estimated, as of January 1 and May 1 of each year, by the Crop Reporting Board, and are published in *Crop Production*.

The price series shown in the table for all tame hay is the December 1 series throughout, but that for all hay is the season average of the mid-month price throughout. The latter series is being continued currently.

**E 217-224. Cotton and cottonseed: Acreage, production, prices and stocks, 1790-1945.** SOURCE: Series E 217: For 1866-1928, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941; for 1929-1942, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946; for 1943-1945, see BAE, *Cotton Report*, Dec. 1, 1946 (processed). For census data, see Bureau of the Census, *Census of Agriculture: 1945*, vol. II, p. 428. Series E 218: For 1790-1898, see Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics, *Circular 32*, 1912; for 1899-1928, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941; for 1929-1945, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946. For census data, see Bureau of the Census, *Census of Agriculture: 1945*, vol. II, p. 428. Series E 219: See source cited for series E 198. Series E 220: For 1869-1875, see Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics, *Circular 32*, 1912; for 1876-1907, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941; for 1908-1927, data are from records of BAE. Series E 221: For 1906-1939, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941; for 1940-1945, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946. Series E 222: For 1909-1927, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941; for 1928-1944, see BAE, *Farm Production, Farm Disposition, and Value of Cotton and Cottonseed*, October 1945 (processed); for 1945, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946. Series E 223: For 1909-1927, see BAE, *Cotton Acreage, Yield and Production, 1866-1938*, Sept. 1940 (processed); for 1928-1945, see source cited for series E 222. Series E 224: Data are from records of BAE. For additional information for series E 217-224, see general note for series E 181-243, above.

Bureau of the Census farm enumeration data on acreage and production for census years are shown in italics. The production, shown in running bales, is not comparable with annual production estimates shown in 500-pound gross-weight bales. The net weight per running bale varies from 383 pounds in 1839, the first census period, to 496.1 pounds in 1944, the most recent census year.

Cotton production estimates are defined by statute as cotton actually ginned. From 1913 to 1924 annual ginnings as published by the Bureau of the Census included some cotton produced in Lower California and Mexico and ginned in California. Although this cotton was ginned in this country, it is not included in the production of the United States. For those years, cotton ginned in the United States exceeds production by the quantity of the cross-border movement of seed cotton into this country. For all other years beginning in 1899, production of cotton is the quantity of census ginnings by States adjusted for cross-State movement of seed cotton and rounded to thousands of bales. The rounded State-production estimates are added, to obtain the production for the United States. Adding the rounded State totals has resulted in a United States production that differs slightly from the census report on ginnings, but the difference is inconsequential.

Before 1899 the total production was compiled from various current sources including exports and imports, rail and water shipments, mill receipts, etc., together with the decennial enumerations of the Bureau of the Census. These production estimates are the same as published August 15, 1912, in Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics *Circular 32*, except for minor adjustments caused by rounding State estimates.

Stocks on August 1 of the crop-year (series E 221) are given in running bales, except that any small quantity of foreign cotton which is included is in equivalent 500-pound gross-weight bales. Previous to 1914 stocks are as of September 1. Data on stocks shown for the years beginning with 1923 were compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Stocks for years before 1923 are from the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

Cottonseed production (series E 222) beginning in 1928 is computed from net lint production using ratios of cottonseed to cotton lint as estimated from survey data collected from cotton ginners. For the years 1927 back to 1866 a uniform ratio of 65 pounds of cottonseed for each 35 pounds of net lint was used in computing cottonseed production.

The season average prices from 1908 to date for both cotton and cottonseed (series E 219 and 223) are the weighted averages of mid-month prices. For years before 1908 the price series for cotton (series E 220) is the judgment price for the season as reported by farmers on December 1. Cottonseed prices are not available for the years before 1909. In order that comparisons of the price series may be made, the December prices for 20 years in which the two series overlap are shown.

The crop-marketing season for both cotton and cottonseed is August 1 to July 31 for all States except Texas where the marketing season begins about mid-July.

#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (E 225-243)

**E 225-230. Irish and sweetpotatoes, acreage, production and price, 1849-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Bureau of the Census. For census data, see *Census of Agriculture: 1945*, vol. II, pp. 519-521. Series E 225, 228, 229: For 1866-1928, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1941; for 1929-1938, see *Agricultural Statistics*, 1946; for 1939-1945, see *Crop Production, 1947 Annual Summary*, December 1947. Series E 226: For 1866-1944, see source cited for series E 225; for 1945, see *Crops and Markets*, 1947. Series E 227, 230: For 1866-1938, see source cited for series E 225; for 1939-1944, see *Prices Received by Farmers for Crops, Livestock, and Livestock Products, 1909-45* (revised reprint from *Crops and Markets*), 1946; for 1945, see *Season Average Prices and Value of Production, Principal Crops, 1945-46, by States* (mimeographed), Dec. 17, 1946. For additional information for series E 225-230, see general note for series E 181-243, above.

**E 231-243. Fruit production and prices, 1889-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Bureau of the Census. For census data, see *Census of Agriculture: 1945*, vol. II, p. 534. Series E 231-239: For 1889-1944, see *Production, Farm Disposition, Value, and Utilization of Sales, 1889 to 1944* (in press); for 1945, see same, *1945 to 1947* (in press). Series E 240-243: For 1909-1939, see *Citrus Fruits—Production, Farm Disposition, Value, and Utilization of Sales, Crop Seasons 1909-10 to 1943-44* (mimeographed), October 1945; for 1940-1945, see same, *Crop Seasons 1940-41 to 1946-47* (mimeographed), October 1947. For additional information for series E 231-243, see general note for series E 181-243, above.

Estimates of fruit production relate to the harvested crop plus allowances for economic abandonment in years when appreciable quantities are not harvested because of low prices or other economic factors. Losses from natural causes, such as wind storms, freezes, etc., are not included in production. Production relates to the total crop produced on farms, including commercial and home production, except for apples, for which BAE production estimates, 1935-1945, relate to commercial areas only.

The annual estimates of BAE are checked and adjusted at the end of each marketing season on the basis of shipment and processing records that are available from transportation agencies, processors, cooperative marketing associations and other industry organizations. The estimates are again checked and revised at 5-year intervals when the Bureau of the Census enumerates and publishes for census years the numbers of trees and harvested production of fruits, by kinds, in each State and county. The BAE estimates for census years are not always in agreement with census data because of allowance for economic abandonment and adjustments based on available shipment and processing records.

Citrus and other fruits (series E 240-243) are valued at equivalent per unit returns, excluding packing, grading and container costs, rather than at average prices for all sales.

## Farm Credit: Series E 244-269

## FARM MORTGAGES (E 244-255)

**E 244-251. Farm-mortgage credit: Debt outstanding and loans closed, 1910-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Bureau of the Census, Farm Credit Administration, and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. For specific sources, see below.

Farm-mortgage credit has variously been referred to as farm-real-estate credit, long-term credit, or capital credit. The data presented here, however, merely represent the amount of credit secured by farm real estate, whether it be extended for short terms or long terms, or whether it be used for such purposes as purchasing the farm, operating the farm, or financing nonagricultural activities. Furthermore, they represent credit extended under all types of loan instruments, whether they be mortgages, deeds of trust, vendors' liens, or sales contracts, so long as the security offered is farm real estate.

Information on the number of mortgaged farms has been collected by both the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Generally speaking, the data on number of mortgaged farms have been published along with the data on amount of debt in census years, with the exception of 1900 when no information on amount of debt was obtained. A historical summary and an analysis of the data on number of mortgaged owner-operated farms back to 1890 are included in an article on "Number and Percentage of Farms Under Mortgage" in the *Agricultural Finance Review*, vol. 1, No. 2, November 1938, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Data on the number of mortgaged farms in each tenure class for 1930, 1935, and 1940 appear in a cooperative publication of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of the Census entitled *Farm-Mortgage Indebtedness in the United States, Release No. 1—Number of Mortgaged Farms*, June 25, 1943. Similar data for 1945, as well as for the census years just mentioned, can be found in another joint BAE-Census report, *Farm-Mortgage Debt in the United States: 1945*.

Estimates of the total amount of farm-mortgage debt outstanding at the beginning of each year (series E 244) and the amount of loans held by the principal lender groups (series E 245-249) are available back to 1910. The estimates of total indebtedness are based upon census data and the results of special surveys. The Bureau of the Census obtained data on the amount of mortgage debt resting on farms operated by full owners in each census back to 1890, except 1900. In 1890, 1940, and 1945 it collected similar information on the owned part of part-owner farms.

Mortgage data may be found in the following reports of the Bureau of the Census: Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890, *Report on Real Estate Mortgages*; Thirteenth Census, 1910, *Agriculture*, vol. V, ch. 3; Fourteenth Census, 1920, *Agriculture*, vol. V, ch. 7; Census of Agriculture, 1925, *Summary Statistics by States*; Fifteenth Census, 1930, *Agriculture*, vol. IV, Ch. 6; Sixteenth Census, 1940, *Agriculture*, vol. III, ch. 4. Data for 1935 and 1945 appear only in the cooperative publications referred to elsewhere in the text.

Beginning with a survey for 1920, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has conducted quinquennial surveys on which to base estimates of debt on farms operated by part-owners, tenants, and managers; the 1935, 1940, and 1945 surveys were conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census. The results of the survey for 1925, which also collected data as of January 1, 1928, were published in *Farm-Mortgage Credit*, Tech. Bull. No. 288, February 1932, Department of Agriculture. The data for both 1930 and 1935 were published in the cooperative release *Farm Mortgage Indebtedness in the United States (Detailed Summary)*, August 26, 1937. When the data from both the 1940 census and the 1940 special survey became available, the 1935 estimates were revised, and the final estimates for 1930, 1935, and 1940 were presented in a cooperative release entitled *Farm-Mortgage Indebtedness in the United*

*States, Release No. 2—Amount of Farm-Mortgage Debt*, March 25, 1944. Mortgage data for 1935 are not published in any regular census volumes, except for those series that appear in the 1940 census reports. Likewise, the 1945 data are to be found only in the special cooperative report entitled *Farm-Mortgage Debt in the United States: 1945*, which also presents figures for 1930, 1935, and 1940. The revisions of the earlier census-year estimates on the basis of certain relationships established by more recent surveys were made so the estimates for all census years could be more comparable. A discussion of some of these revisions is included in the article "Fluctuations in Outstanding Farm-Mortgage Debt, 1910-39," appearing in the *Agricultural Finance Review*, vol. 2, No. 2, November 1939.

Estimates for intercensal years have been based on published data showing the amount of mortgages held by certain lending agencies and on estimates of the amount of farm mortgages recorded and released annually by other lender groups. Whenever a new census-year bench mark was established, the intercensal-year estimates were revised to reflect the new trend. For the years prior to 1935 the data on mortgages recorded and released were compiled from the records of selected counties through a Nation-wide WPA project sponsored by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Since 1935 this information has been collected by the Farm Credit Administration. Revisions of annual debt estimates back to 1930 appear in *Revised Annual Estimates of Farm-Mortgage Debt by States, 1930-43*, April 1944, and in *Distribution by Lender Groups of Farm-Mortgage and Real Estate Holdings, January 1, 1930-45*, August 1945, both reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Subsequent revisions back to 1940 are shown in the *Agricultural Finance Review*, vol. 10, November, 1947.

**E 244. Total farm-mortgage debt outstanding, 1910-1945.** SOURCE: See text for series E 244-251, above.

**E 245 and E 250. Farm-mortgage loans held by Federal land banks and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, 1918-1945.** SOURCE: See text for series E 244-251. Federal land banks, which were organized pursuant to the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916, began operations in 1917 and gradually become important lenders in the farm-mortgage field, particularly after 1933. The data on loans closed and loans outstanding are from publications of the Farm Credit Administration or its predecessor, the Federal Farm Loan Board. Land Bank Commissioner loans, first made under the authority of the Emergency Farm-Mortgage Act of 1933, were taken over by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation upon its creation in 1934. The Commissioner continued to make such loans on behalf of the Corporation until his authority expired on July 1, 1947. The establishment and operations of these Federal lending agencies are examined rather fully in *Farm-Mortgage Credit Facilities in the United States*, Misc. Pub. No. 478, 1942, Department of Agriculture, as well as in the annual reports of the Farm Credit Administration.

**E 246. Farm-mortgage loans, held by life insurance companies, 1910-1945.** SOURCE: See text for series E 244-251. Life insurance companies invest considerable funds in farm mortgages and over the years have been a major source of mortgage loans. The figures presented here are estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics based primarily upon data obtained from reports of companies holding a substantial proportion of all life insurance company loans. Prior to 1930 the estimates are based largely on data reported to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. Since 1930 they are based upon direct reports from life insurance companies, official reports submitted to State insurance commissioners, hearings before the Temporary National Economic Committee, *Best's Life Insurance Reports*, and reports from the Life Insurance Association of America and the Institute of Life Insurance. The results of a study of the farm-mortgage investments of this lender group, particularly those of more recent years, are published in *Farm-Mortgage Investments of Life Insurance Companies*, De-

ember 1943, and in *Sales Contracts and Real Estate Investments of Life Insurance Companies*, March 1944, both reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

**E 247. Farm-mortgage loans, held by commercial banks, 1910-1945.** SOURCE: See text for series E 244-251. Commercial banks as a group also have loaned considerable funds on farm real estate. The data presented here do not cover all banks, but they do represent a very large proportion of all bank loans against farm real estate. Prior to 1935 they are for all open State and national banks, but since 1935 they include only the loans of insured commercial banks. Consequently, they do not include loans of noninsured commercial banks after 1934, closed commercial banks, nor mutual savings banks. Furthermore, they do not include sales contracts, which are usually classified with real estate by bank supervisory authorities. Data for insured banks are those reported by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Figures prior to 1935 are based on special surveys made by the Department of Agriculture in 1914, 1918, 1921, 1924, and 1931, the results of which are discussed in *Agricultural Loans of Commercial Banks*, Tech. Bull. No. 521, July 1936. Estimates for intervening years prior to 1935 were developed from data on mortgages recorded and released, which were collected from county records in the WPA project.

**E 248 and E 251. Farm-mortgage loans, held by joint-stock land banks, 1918-1945.** SOURCE: See text for series E 244-251. The joint-stock land banks, also authorized under the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916, were under Federal supervision and regulation, but differed from the Federal land banks in that they were privately owned institutions. Their organization and growth are discussed in considerable detail in Schwartz, C. H., Jr., *Financial Study of the Joint-Stock Land Banks*, Washington College Press, Takoma Park, Md., 1938, as well as in the publications referred to in the text for series E 245 and E 250, above. Their liquidation was called for in the Emergency Farm-Mortgage Act of 1933, and since that time the only loans made by them have been in connection with liquidation activities. In the case of the several Federal and federally sponsored agencies, it should be pointed out that their "loans closed" include only their regular loans as distinct from purchase-money mortgages and sales contracts, and that they are not necessarily comparable with "loans recorded" by other lender groups.

**E 249. Farm-mortgage loans, held by "individuals and others," 1910-1945.** SOURCE: See text for series E 244-251. A substantial part of the total farm-mortgage loans is held by the lender group identified as "individuals and others." Within this group, individuals are by far the most important holders of farm mortgages. Because of its residual nature, this general lender group also includes many miscellaneous sources of farm-mortgage credit. These include mortgage, real estate, finance, and investment companies; State and local governmental agencies; religious, educational, civic, and fraternal organizations; mercantile firms dealing largely in farm supplies; lending agencies operating chiefly in the urban mortgage field but sometimes lending on farm lands; corporations and associations chiefly engaged in making production loans but sometimes requiring real estate as security; and, in more recent years, the Farmers Home Administration (formerly Farm Security Administration). In addition to these are the loans of mutual savings banks, closed commercial banks, noninsured commercial banks after 1934, insurance companies other than life insurance companies, and certain types of loans not specifically included in the figures for the major lending groups.

**E 252-255. Interest payable on farm mortgages, 1910-1945.** SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Farm Credit Administration.

The interest rates given here represent average contract rates. They are averages of the rates charged by the various types of lenders weighted by the amount of mortgages recorded or held by each. Furthermore, they are averages of rates on all farm mortgages regardless of their priority. It should be pointed out that

year-to-year changes in the average rates do not necessarily reflect changes in the level of interest rates charged by the different lenders but may represent changes in the distribution among the lender groups of loans recorded or held. The averages are based on the rates specified in the mortgage contract and do not necessarily represent averages of the rates actually paid, except that in the case of rates on outstanding mortgages, they do reflect the temporarily reduced rates of the Federal land banks during the period 1934-44 and of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation during the period 1938-1945. The data on interest charges are estimates of amounts payable by borrowers during the calendar year and reflect the interest reductions granted borrowers by the Federal land banks during the years 1933-44 and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation during the years 1937-45. Furthermore, they are estimates of the amounts due during the calendar year, even though some of these amounts were not paid. The index of interest charges per acre is also shown, as this series is utilized in parity price computations.

Data on interest rates and interest charges representative of all types of owners and all types of lenders are available back to 1910. The Bureau of the Census obtained some information either on interest rates or interest charges on outstanding mortgages in 1890, 1920, 1930, and 1940. The interest rates on mortgages recorded (series E 252) have come from two sources. The averages shown for selected years after 1935 are estimates of the Farm Credit Administration based on mortgages recorded during the month of March in approximately one-third of the counties in the United States. The rates presented for 1935 and earlier are averages developed from data obtained in a Nation-wide WPA project sponsored by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The data for these earlier years appear in the publication *Average Rates of Interest Charged on Farm-Mortgage Recordings of Selected Lender Groups*, November 1940, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Average interest rates on outstanding mortgages (series E 253) for 1937 and later years are based on data obtained by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in special surveys in census years and from Farm Credit Administration surveys of farm-mortgage recordings in selected months of intercensal years. For 1936 and earlier, the average rates are based on data obtained in the WPA project. Rates on mortgages recorded as reported in this project were converted to rates on outstanding mortgages by assuming that all mortgages recorded remained in effect for a period equal to the average of the terms of years specified in the mortgage contracts. This procedure was used for all lender groups, except the Federal land banks and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation for which averages were computed from information on the amount of loans outstanding at various interest rates. A further discussion of the method used in developing this series appears in *Interest Charges Payable on Farm Indebtedness in the United States, 1910-40*, August 1942, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Some of the data for the years after 1930 were later revised and were published in *Revised Annual Estimates of Interest Charges and Interest Rates on Farm-Mortgage Debt, 1930-43*, October 1944, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The series on the amount of interest charges payable (series E 254) was developed from the estimates of farm-mortgage debt outstanding at the beginning of each year and the average interest rates charged thereon, except in the case of the Federal agencies. Calendar-year estimates were computed by averaging the charges payable on debts outstanding at the beginning of each year with those payable on debts outstanding at the beginning of the succeeding year. For the Federal agencies, the actual amounts of interest charges payable on their outstanding loans during the calendar year were obtained from the Farm Credit Administration. These amounts, of course, excluded those charges no longer payable because of the interest reductions granted to borrowers. A more detailed discussion of the methods used appears in the pub-

lications referred to in the preceding paragraph. The interest charges per acre used in computing the index (series E 255) were arrived at by using Bureau of the Census acreage figures for census years with straight-line interpolations for intercensal years.

#### FARMER BANKRUPTCIES (E 256-257)

**E 256-257. Bankruptcy cases filed by farmers, 1899-1945.** SOURCE: For 1899-1938, see Department of Agriculture, *Farmer Bankruptcies, 1898-1935*, Cir. No. 414, September 1936, and Bureau of Agricultural Economics records; for 1939-1945, see Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Agricultural Finance Review* issues.

The data presented show the number of bankruptcy cases "filed" or "concluded," for which the occupation given is that of farmer and the percentage that these are of the cases for all occupations. Since 1939 only data on cases "filed" have been available by occupations, whereas for 1939 and earlier years the data are for cases "concluded." The fact that not all cases filed are concluded may account for the apparent increase in number of cases between 1939 and 1940. Some cases are handled under sections of the National Bankruptcy Act which provide for settlement by compromise or by extension of farmers' debts. As such cases do not involve outright bankruptcy, they are not included in the figures shown.

Data on the number of farmer bankruptcy cases as an indicator of financial distress are subject to certain limitations. The Bankruptcy Act provides that farmers may not be placed in bankruptcy involuntarily, so that only those cases are covered in which the farmer chose this method of handling burdensome debts. In general, liquidation of indebtedness by means of foreclosure is the more common practice among farmers because of the large proportion of farmers' debts secured by physical assets.

The data on farmer bankruptcies have been summarized by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from two sources. Since 1939 data on cases "filed" have been compiled from reports of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and published in the *Agricultural Finance Review* of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For fiscal 1939 and earlier years, data on cases "concluded" were compiled from reports of the Department of Justice. Most of these earlier data were published in *Farmer Bankruptcies, 1898-1935*, Cir. No. 414, September 1936, Department of Agriculture.

#### FARMER NON-REAL-ESTATE CREDIT (E 258-266)

**E 258-266. Non-real-estate agricultural loans to farmers, 1910-1945.** SOURCE: Department of Agriculture. See specific sources mentioned below.

Non-real-estate credit, variously called short-term credit, personal and collateral credit, or production credit, is obtained by farmers from many sources including banks, Federal and federally sponsored credit agencies, merchants, dealers, commission men, finance companies, landlords, and other individuals. Commercial banks have provided the bulk of this type of credit extended by credit institutions although, since World War I, Federal and federally sponsored agencies and finance companies have become increasingly important in this lending field. The volume of non-real-estate credit extended by sources other than banks and Federal agencies is believed to have been as large as three billion dollars in 1920 and slightly over one billion dollars in recent years. Data that would permit precise estimates of the amount of this type of credit, however, are lacking.

Non-real-estate agricultural loan data of all commercial banks have been available for the years since 1939 from the Comptroller of the Currency. Similar loans of insured commercial banks, whose loans comprise about 97 percent of the loans of all banks, have

been regularly reported since 1937 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. For 1937 and earlier the only data available on the non-real-estate agricultural loans of commercial banks are those from Department of Agriculture surveys made in 1914, 1918, 1921, 1924, 1931, 1934, and 1936, of which all except the survey for 1936 are discussed in *Agricultural Loans of Commercial Banks*, Tech. Bull. No. 521, July 1936, Department of Agriculture. Upon the basis of these survey data and data on all loans of "country" national banks for intervening years, estimates have been made of the non-real-estate agricultural loans of all commercial banks back to 1910. For further details on this series, see the article "Short-Term Agricultural Loans of Commercial Banks, 1910-1945," in the *Agricultural Finance Review*, vol. 8, November 1945, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Federal Government first entered the non-real-estate agricultural credit field in 1918 when five million dollars was made available for direct loans to farmers in the Northwest and Southwest where there had been two successive crop failures. During the 1920's seed and feed loans were made available from time to time in certain "distressed" areas by special Acts of Congress. In the early 1930's the basis for lending was broadened and the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office came to be a more-or-less permanent source of credit for farmers in distress. The Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946 transferred the activities of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office from the Farm Credit Administration to the newly created Farmers Home Administration (successor to the Farm Security Administration) and provided for the liquidation of these loans. Henceforth, any loans of this character will be made by the Farmers Home Administration under the provisions of the new law. For a further discussion of the crop and feed loan program, see *Federal Seed-Loan Financing and Its Relation to Agricultural Rehabilitation and Land Use*, Tech. Bull. No. 539, October 1936, Department of Agriculture, as well as reports of the Farm Credit Administration.

The Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 created the Federal intermediate credit banks, the first permanent federally sponsored credit agencies making non-real-estate loans available to farmers. The intermediate credit banks make no loans directly to farmers, but they do make loans to and discount for private financing institutions (agricultural credit corporations and livestock loan companies). Such loans and discounts are indicative of the lending activity of these private financing institutions. Loans discounted by the Federal intermediate credit banks for the production credit associations since their organization in 1933 are not included in this series. A rather complete discussion of the Federal intermediate credit system appears in *Ten Years of Federal Intermediate Credits*, Baird and Benner, The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., 1933, as well as in reports of the Farm Credit Administration.

The Agricultural Credits Act of 1923, which authorized the creation of the Federal intermediate credit banks, also provided for loans to and discounts for agricultural cooperatives by these banks. These are in the nature of direct loans to marketing cooperatives on the security of commodities. These loans are also discussed more fully in *Ten Years of Federal Intermediate Credits*, and in reports of the Farm Credit Administration. In 1933 special legislation authorized the creation of the "banks for cooperatives," and by 1936 the function of the intermediate credit banks in making loans to cooperatives had largely been taken over by them. A large part of the loan funds of the "banks for cooperatives," however, is supplied by the Federal intermediate credit banks. During the early 1930's considerable funds were made available to agricultural cooperatives through the Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund, but with the growth of the "banks for cooperatives," this fund has become a relatively unimportant source. Data on its loans are not included here, nor are those of the Rural Electrifi-

cation Administration, the Farmers Home Administration (successor to Farm Security Administration), the Commodity Credit Corporation, or the production credit associations.

DEPOSITS OF COUNTRY BANKS (E 267-269)

E 267-269. Indexes of deposits of country banks, 1923-1945.

SOURCE: Department of Agriculture. For 1923-1943, see *Agricul-*

*tural Finance Review*, "Indexes of Deposits of Country Banks," vol. 7, November 1944; for 1944-1945, see *Agricultural Finance Review*, vol. 9, November 1946. The indexes for demand, time, and total deposits are based upon deposits of member banks of the Federal Reserve System, located in places of less than 15,000 population in the 20 leading agricultural States. For an analysis of these series see *Demand Deposits of Country Banks*, Tech. Bull. No. 575, August 1937, Department of Agriculture.

Series E 1-5.—GENERAL STATISTICS—FARM REAL ESTATE, NUMBER OF FARMS AND VALUE: 1850 TO 1945

[Census years are in italics]

YEAR	Number of farms	Total value, selected items of farm property <sup>1</sup>	FARM LAND AND BUILDINGS		Index of estimated value of farms per acre (1912-14=100)	YEAR	Number of farms	Total value, selected items of farm property <sup>1</sup>	FARM LAND AND BUILDINGS		Index of estimated value of farms per acre (1912-14=100)
			Total value	Average value per acre					Total value	Average value per acre	
	1,000 farms	Million dollars	Million dollars	Dollars		1,000 farms	Million dollars	Million dollars	Dollars		
1945	5,859	63,433	46,339	40.63	126	1924	6,350	59,325	50,468	130	
1944	5,871	58,997	42,532		114	1923	6,400	61,382	52,710	135	
1943	5,917	53,325	37,855		99	1922	6,510	63,052	54,017	139	
1942	6,019	46,854	35,331		91	1921	6,500	73,062	61,477	157	
1941	6,076	42,341	33,497		85						
1940	6,097	42,110	33,642	31.71	84	1920	6,448	80,327	66,316	170	
1939	6,210	42,338	33,931		84	1919	6,470	68,505	54,539	140	
1938	6,320	43,075	34,747		85	1918	6,520	62,663	49,987	129	
1937	6,460	42,708	34,757		85	1917	6,540	55,578	45,531	117	
1936	6,640	41,692	33,910		82	1916	6,560	51,374	42,271	108	
1935	6,812	38,738	32,859	31.16	79	1915	6,520	48,469	39,597	103	
1934	6,770	37,618	31,933		76	1914	6,480	48,175	39,586	103	
1933	6,720	36,278	30,724		73	1913	6,450	46,478	38,463	100	
1932	6,530	43,883	37,236		89	1912	6,420	44,637	37,306	97	
1931	6,390	52,375	43,993		106	1911	6,390	43,569	36,050		
1930	6,289	58,378	47,880	48.52	115	1910	6,362	41,961	34,801	39.60	
1929	6,290	58,468	47,880		116	1900	5,737	20,440	16,615	19.81	
1928	6,270	57,407	47,495		117	1890	4,565	16,032	13,279	21.31	
1927	6,260	56,972	47,634		119	1880	4,009	12,131	10,197	19.02	
1926	6,340	58,348	49,052		124	1870	2,660	8,945	7,444	18.26	
1925	6,372	58,309	49,468	53.52	127	1860	2,044	7,980	6,645	16.32	
						1850	1,449	3,967	3,272	11.14	

<sup>1</sup> Prior to 1910 includes value of farm land and buildings, implements and machinery, and livestock; for 1910-1945 includes farm land and buildings, machinery and equipment for production (value in 1910, 40,991 million dollars), and crops held for sale, and livestock and poultry.

Series E 6-18.—GENERAL STATISTICS—FARM REAL ESTATE, CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP: 1912 TO 1945

YEAR	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FARMS CHANGING OWNERSHIP PER 1,000 FARMS						PERCENTAGE OF VOLUNTARY SALES AND TRADE				
	Total, all classes	Voluntary sales and trades <sup>1</sup>	Forced sales and related defaults			Other transfers <sup>3</sup>	Purchased by local residents	Purchased for operation	Occupation of purchaser		
			Total forced	Foreclosures of mortgages, bankruptcies, etc. <sup>2</sup>	Delinquent taxes				Active farmer	Retired farmer	Other occupation
1945	69.7	51.5	3.0	1.9	1.1	15.2	82	74	63	3	34
1944	76.1	55.9	4.9	3.1	1.8	15.3	83	78	66	3	31
1943	67.0	45.8	6.6	4.4	2.2	14.6	82	77	64	3	33
1942	66.1	41.7	9.3	6.2	3.1	15.1	80	75	63	3	34
1941	63.7	34.1	13.9	10.5	3.4	15.7	82	78	67	4	29
1940	63.0	30.2	15.9	12.6	3.3	16.9	83	78	68	4	23
1939	63.8	29.7	17.0	13.5	3.5	17.1	83	78	66	4	30
1938	65.4	30.5	17.4	14.3	3.1	17.5	81	77	62	4	34
1937	74.0	31.5	22.4	18.1	4.3	20.1	81	75	63	5	32
1936	72.9	24.8	26.2	20.3	5.9	21.9	82	76	64	5	31
1935	69.1	19.4	28.3	21.0	7.3	21.4	81	74	63	5	32
1934	78.6	17.8	39.1	28.0	11.1	21.7	78	75	58	6	36
1933	93.6	16.8	54.1	38.8	15.3	22.7	76	77	53	6	41
1932	76.7	16.2	41.7	28.4	13.3	18.8	77	79	57	6	37
1931	61.9	19.0	26.1	18.7	7.4	16.8	81	81	65	6	29
1930	61.5	23.7	20.8	15.7	5.1	17.0	82	81	72	4	24
1929	58.0	23.5	19.5	14.8	4.7	15.0	84	83	78	4	18
1928	66.0	26.3	22.8	17.6	5.2	16.9	84	84	77	5	18
1927	68.5	28.3	23.3	18.2	5.1	16.9					
1926	61.4	29.6	21.6	17.4	4.2	10.2					

TRANSFERS PER 1,000 FARMS

YEAR	Voluntary sales and trades <sup>4</sup>	Foreclosures and assignments <sup>4</sup>	YEAR	Voluntary sales and trades <sup>4</sup>	Foreclosures and assignments <sup>4</sup>	YEAR	Voluntary sales and trades <sup>4</sup>	Foreclosures and assignments <sup>4</sup>
1924	25.5	16.7	1920	43.4	4.0	1915	28.3	3.5
1923	26.1	14.6	1919	48.8	3.2	1914	28.0	3.3
1922	24.4	11.7	1918	37.0	3.1	1913	29.6	2.3
1921	26.3	6.6	1917	36.7	3.7	1912	29.9	2.5
			1916	30.9	3.8			

<sup>1</sup> Including contracts to purchase (but not options).  
<sup>2</sup> Including loss of title by default of contract, sales to avoid foreclosures, and surrender of title or other transfers to avoid foreclosure.

<sup>3</sup> Includes inheritance and gift transfers; administrators', executors', and other sales in settlement of estates; and miscellaneous and unclassified sales.  
<sup>4</sup> For differences between these series and series E 7 and E 9, respectively, see descriptive text for series E 6-11.

Series E 19-30.—GENERAL STATISTICS—FARM TENURE, NUMBERS OF FARMS BY TENURE: 1880 TO 1945

YEAR	NUMBER OF FARMS BY TENURE OF OPERATOR						PERCENT OF TENANTS AMONG FARM OPERATORS, BY AGE OF TENANT <sup>1</sup>					
	Total farms	Full-owner farms	Part-owner farms	Manager farms	Tenant farms		Under 25 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 and over
					Number	Percent of total farms						
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1945	5,859,169	3,301,361	660,502	38,885	1,858,421	31.7	71.9	52.9	38.3	26.9	20.8	15.2
1940	6,096,799	3,084,138	615,039	36,351	2,361,271	38.7	79.0	64.1	45.9	32.8	24.6	16.1
1935	6,812,350	3,210,224	638,867	48,104	2,865,155	42.1						
1930	6,288,648	2,911,644	656,750	55,889	2,664,365	42.4	36.5	67.0	46.3	34.6	24.7	16.4
1925	6,371,640	3,313,490	554,842	40,700	2,462,608	38.6						
1920	6,448,343	3,366,510	558,580	68,449	2,454,804	38.1	75.8	56.5	39.7	30.2	20.7	16.5
1910	6,361,502	3,354,897	593,825	58,104	2,354,676	37.0	75.6	55.0	37.3	26.8	21.1	15.1
1900 <sup>2</sup>	5,737,372	3,201,947	451,376	59,085	2,024,964	35.3	72.2	54.7	35.6	29.3	21.0	15.1
1890 <sup>2</sup>	4,564,641		3,269,728		1,294,913	28.4	67.4	50.2	36.0	27.7		17.8
1880	4,008,907		2,984,306		1,024,601	25.6						

<sup>1</sup> Figures represent percent of farm operators (in the given age groups) who were tenants that year.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in series E 25-30 include managers.

Series E 31-42.—GENERAL STATISTICS—FARM TENURE, LAND AND VALUE BY TENURE OF OPERATOR: 1900 TO 1945

YEAR	LAND IN FARMS BY TENURE OF OPERATOR						VALUE OF FARMS (LAND AND BUILDINGS) BY TENURE OF OPERATOR					
	All farms	Full owner	Part owner <sup>1</sup>	Managers	Tenants		All farms	Full owner	Part owner	Managers	Tenants	
					All tenants	Croppers (South)					All tenants	Croppers (South)
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1945	1,141,615	412,358	371,251	106,372	251,634	18,922	46,388,926	21,106,511	<sup>2</sup> 10,029,155	2,354,563	12,898,697	884,842
1940	1,060,852	382,098	300,325	66,530	311,899	23,313	33,641,739	15,297,274	<sup>2</sup> 6,112,411	1,442,657	10,789,397	775,935
1935	1,054,515	390,978	266,071	60,664	336,802	29,839	32,858,844	14,824,645	5,515,139	1,566,312	10,952,747	800,245
1930	986,771	372,450	245,926	61,986	306,409	31,605	47,879,838	21,123,468	8,136,335	2,238,478	16,381,558	1,398,527
1925	924,319	419,446	196,890	43,097	264,887	22,986	49,467,647	24,208,740	6,807,888	1,600,950	16,350,069	1,183,205
1920	955,884	461,250	175,525	54,129	264,980	22,531	66,316,003	30,710,721	9,153,502	2,665,216	23,786,563	1,477,593
1910	878,798	464,923	133,631	53,731	226,513		34,801,126	17,310,639	5,056,295	1,456,959	10,977,232	
1900	838,592	431,261	124,779	87,618	196,034		16,614,647	9,129,328	1,962,065	774,829	4,748,426	

<sup>1</sup> Of these acreages, the operator owned 192,259,000 in 1945, 144,639,000 in 1940, 131,703,000 in 1935, 120,748,000 in 1930, and 100,549,000 in 1925.

<sup>2</sup> Of these values part owners owned property valued at \$5,898,871,000 in 1945 and \$3,564,202,000 in 1940.

Series E 43-60.—GENERAL STATISTICS—FARM TENURE, BY COLOR AND TENURE OF OPERATOR: 1900 TO 1945

COLOR AND TENURE OF OPERATOR	Series No.	NUMBER OF FARMS							
		1945	1940	1935	1930	1925	1920	1910	1900
		United States, total	43	5,859,169	6,096,799	6,812,350	6,288,648	6,371,640	6,448,343
White	44	5,169,954	5,377,728	5,956,795	5,372,578	( <sup>1</sup> )	5,498,454	5,440,619	4,969,608
Nonwhite	45	689,215	719,071	855,555	916,070	( <sup>1</sup> )	949,889	920,883	767,764
The South, total	46	2,881,135	3,007,170	3,421,923	3,223,816	3,131,418	3,206,664	3,097,547	2,620,391
White	47	2,215,722	2,326,904	2,606,176	2,342,129	2,299,963	2,283,750	2,207,406	1,879,721
Owners	48	1,513,431	1,371,034	1,388,601	1,233,656	1,324,653	1,379,636	1,326,044	1,183,806
Full owner	49	1,348,076	1,185,788	1,189,833	1,050,187	1,173,778	1,227,204	1,154,100	1,078,635
Part owner	50	165,355	185,246	198,768	183,469	150,875	152,432	171,944	105,171
Managers	51	12,751	13,215	15,401	16,529	10,259	16,548	15,084	17,172
Tenants	52	689,540	942,655	1,202,174	1,091,944	965,051	887,566	866,278	678,743
Croppers	53	176,260	242,173	347,848	383,381	278,736	278,378		
Nonwhite	54	665,413	680,266	815,747	881,687	831,455	922,914	890,141	740,670
Owners	55	189,232	173,263	186,065	182,019	194,540	217,589	218,467	186,676
Full owner	56	160,980	141,902	150,113	140,496	159,651	178,558	175,290	158,479
Part owner	57	28,252	31,361	35,952	41,523	34,889	39,031	43,177	28,197
Managers	58	442	365	381	829	667	1,770	1,200	1,593
Tenants	59	475,739	506,638	629,301	698,839	636,248	703,555	670,474	552,401
Croppers	60	270,296	299,118	368,408	392,897	344,322	339,713		

<sup>1</sup> Available for the South only.

## Series E 61-71.—GENERAL STATISTICS—FARM LABOR, EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, AND PRODUCTIVITY: 1866 TO 1945

YEAR	FARM EMPLOYMENT <sup>1</sup>			FARM WAGE RATES					Farmers' expenditures for hired labor <sup>4</sup>	FARM PRODUCTIVITY, INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)	
	Total farm	Family workers <sup>2</sup>	Hired workers	Index numbers, composite farm wage rates (1910-14=100)	Per month <sup>3</sup>		Per day <sup>3</sup>			Of production for sale and home consumption per worker <sup>5</sup>	Of gross farm production per worker <sup>6</sup>
					With board	Without board	With board	Without board			
	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68		69	70
1,000 workers	1,000 workers	1,000 workers		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Million dollars			
1945	9,844	7,726	2,117	350	82.30	95.40	3.80	4.34	2,210	147	137
1944	10,037	7,810	2,227	315	74.00	85.70	3.46	3.93	2,094	148	135
1943	10,263	7,857	2,406	264	61.91	72.51	3.27	3.27	1,928	136	127
1942	10,397	7,855	2,542	201	46.64	55.91	2.19	2.49	1,566	131	128
1941	10,361	7,829	2,532	154	34.85	43.64	1.69	1.93	1,197	119	117
1940	10,535	8,019	2,566	126	28.05	36.68	1.36	1.59	1,000	113	110
1939	10,740	8,145	2,595	123	27.39	35.82	1.30	1.56	982	108	107
1938	10,789	8,169	2,620	125	27.73	36.18	1.31	1.58	1,000	104	105
1937	10,892	8,261	2,631	126	28.00	36.32	1.33	1.61	1,039	106	107
1936	11,047	8,486	2,561	111	24.53	32.28	1.15	1.42	880	93	86
1935	11,131	8,702	2,429	103	22.42	30.24	1.07	1.33	740	89	95
1934	10,852	8,506	2,346	95	20.24	28.19	0.98	1.26	601	94	83
1933	11,023	8,590	2,433	85	18.07	25.67	0.85	1.11	512	95	94
1932	11,069	8,571	2,498	96	20.85	28.88	0.94	1.20	584	95	101
1931	11,159	8,469	2,690	130	23.77	33.38	1.32	1.62	847	100	103
1930	11,173	8,323	2,850	167	37.59	48.10	1.76	2.08	1,134	96	96
1929	11,239	8,305	2,934	180	40.61	51.22	1.96	2.25	1,284	96	98
1928	11,379	8,340	2,956	179	40.11	50.72	1.98	2.27	1,268	99	99
1927	11,246	8,296	2,950	179	40.11	50.85	1.98	2.23	1,280	95	97
1926	11,534	8,507	3,027	179	39.87	50.83	1.98	2.31	1,326	94	95
1925	11,448	8,577	2,871	176	38.77	49.90	1.97	2.29	1,243	92	94
1924	11,362	8,488	2,874	173	37.92	49.32	1.94	2.29	1,224	94	93
1923	11,385	8,491	2,894	169	37.24	48.25	1.89	2.25	1,219	90	94
1922	11,443	8,528	2,915	151	32.75	43.33	1.73	2.07	1,122	87	92
1921	11,412	8,511	2,901	155	33.62	44.67	1.77	2.12	1,159	79	87
1920	11,362	8,479	2,883	242	51.73	65.40	2.98	3.46	1,780	88	97
1919	11,106	8,322	2,784	207	43.29	56.63	2.54	3.03	1,515	89	94
1918	11,348	8,507	2,841	177	37.96	48.80	2.15	2.54	1,335	87	91
1917	11,789	8,856	2,933	141	31.11	40.52	1.65	1.98	1,127	80	83
1916	12,016	9,050	2,966	113	25.17	32.84	1.31	1.58	904	75	84
1915	11,981	9,047	2,934	103	22.97	30.06	1.18	1.44	818	78	89
1914	12,000	9,081	2,919	101	22.62	29.74	1.17	1.43	805	78	85
1913	12,033	9,128	2,905	103	22.89	30.21	1.20	1.46	807	74	83
1912	12,038	9,149	2,889	101	22.23	29.34	1.18	1.43	792	77	82
1911	12,042	9,172	2,870	98	21.49	28.54	1.13	1.39	760	75	80
1910	12,146	9,269	2,877	97	21.22	28.08	1.12	1.39	757	71	77
1909	12,209	9,341	2,868	96	22.21	28.10	1.09	1.30	735		
1906				89	18.73	26.19	1.03	1.32			
1902				73	15.51	22.12	0.83	1.09			
1899				66	13.90	19.97	0.75	0.99			
1898				63	13.29	19.16	0.71	0.94			
1895				59	12.75	18.74	0.65	0.85			
1894				59	12.70	18.57	0.65	0.84			
1893				64	13.85	19.97	0.72	0.92			
1891 or 1892				65	13.48	20.02	0.73	0.98			
1889 or 1890				64	13.29	19.45	0.72	0.97			
1887 or 1888				64	13.29	19.67	0.72	0.98			
1884 or 1885				63	13.08	19.22	0.71	0.96			
1881 or 1882				63	12.88	19.11	0.70	0.97			
1880 or 1881				60	12.32	18.52	0.67	0.92			
1879 or 1880				57	11.70	17.53	0.64	0.89			
1877, 1878, 1879 <sup>8</sup>				54	10.86	16.79	0.61	0.84			
1874 or 1875				57	11.16	17.10	0.68	0.94			
1869				52	9.97	15.50	0.63	0.87			
1866 <sup>9</sup>				53	10.09	15.50	0.64	0.90			

<sup>1</sup> These annual averages are simple averages of 1st-of-month employment estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Includes farm operators and members of their families doing farm work without wages.

<sup>3</sup> Annual averages are weighted averages of wage rates as reported quarterly by crop reporters.

<sup>4</sup> Cash wages and value of perquisites.

<sup>5</sup> Index of volume of farm production for sale and consumption in farm households divided by the index of average annual farm employment.

<sup>6</sup> Index of volume of gross farm production divided by the index of average annual farm employment. Gross farm production includes as production the "constant" dollar value of the crops fed to farm horses and mules and of the labor and other resources used in the raising and maintenance of horses and mules. For further discussion of differences in the two production series see text for series E 72-73.

<sup>7</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>8</sup> 1877 or 1878, 1878 or 1879 (combined).

<sup>9</sup> Years 1866 to 1878 in gold.

Series E 72-75.—GENERAL STATISTICS—PRODUCTION MEASURES, VOLUME OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AND AGGREGATE ACREAGE OF 52 CROPS: 1909 TO 1945

YEAR	INDEXES OF VOLUME OF PRODUCTION (1935-39 = 100)		AGGREGATE ACREAGE, 52 CROPS		YEAR	INDEXES OF VOLUME OF PRODUCTION (1935-39 = 100)		Aggregate acreage harvested, 52 crops
	Production for sale and home consumption <sup>1</sup>	Gross farm production <sup>2</sup>	Planted or grown	Harvested		Production for sale and home consumption <sup>1</sup>	Gross farm production <sup>2</sup>	
1945	133	123	1,000 acres 356,884	1,000 acres 346,486	1926	100	101	1,000 acres 349,040
1944	136	124	365,168	352,588	1925	97	99	349,791
1943	128	120	361,498	347,735	1924	98	97	345,172
1942	124	128	351,328	339,314	1923	94	98	344,881
1941	113	111	347,655	335,310	1922	91	97	341,487
1940	110	108	347,826	331,506	1921	83	91	345,425
1939	106	105	342,647	321,886	1920	92	101	346,570
1938	103	104	354,266	338,445	1919	91	96	350,690
1937	106	107	363,020	338,452	1918	90	95	344,693
1936	94	87	360,239	313,845	1917	86	90	331,047
1935	91	97	361,889	336,050	1916	83	92	322,277
1934	93	82	338,965	294,736	1915	86	98	321,170
1933	96	95	373,124	350,850	1914	86	93	315,108
1932	96	102	375,471	361,794	1913	81	91	313,733
1931	102	105	370,589	355,818	1912	85	90	309,729
1930	98	98	369,550	359,896	1911	83	88	311,197
1929	99	101	363,028	355,295	1910	79	85	306,299
1928	102	102		351,467	1909	79		300,298
1927	98	100		348,244				

<sup>1</sup> Includes total volume of all livestock and livestock products (exclusive of horses and mules) sales and home consumption during the calendar year, and total volume of crop production, minus quantities retained for feed or seed and quantities not harvested or lost. No adjustments are made for inventory changes in estimating the volume of livestock sales.

<sup>2</sup> Includes total volume of calendar-year production of all crops, pasture consumed by all livestock and the product added in the conversion of feed and pasture into livestock and livestock products for human use and into farm-produced horse and mule power.

Series E 76-87.—GENERAL STATISTICS—FARM TAXES AND INSURANCE: 1890 TO 1945

YEAR	TAXES LEVIED ON FARM PROPERTY				STATE AUTOMOTIVE TAXES PAID BY FARMER		FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE <sup>1</sup>					
	On farm real estate			On farm personal property	State motor vehicle licenses and permits	State motor fuel taxes	Companies <sup>2</sup>	Insurance in force at end of year	Cost per \$100 of insurance			Surplus and reserves, end of year <sup>3</sup>
	Total	Amount per acre	Amount per \$100 of value						Total	Losses	Expenses	
	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
	Million dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Number	1,000 dollars	Cents	Cents	Cents	1,000 dollars
1945	471	0.41	0.90	83	68	81	1,849	15,185,720	23.7	15.7	8.0	70,789
1944	421	0.37	0.91	74	65	75	1,847	14,221,012	23.7	15.9	7.8	63,490
1943	408	0.36	0.95	69	64	78	1,878	13,777,555	23.9	16.2	7.7	61,413
1942	402	0.37	1.08	59	62	77	1,877	12,982,390	22.7	14.6	8.1	55,797
1941	406	0.38	1.18	50	63	82	1,885	12,518,913	24.6	16.2	8.4	50,119
1940	402	0.38	1.22	44	59	79	1,898	12,294,287	25.2	17.1	8.1	45,474
1939	409	0.39	1.23	43	56	78	1,904	12,143,881	26.6	18.4	8.2	41,819
1938	402	0.38	1.19	42	56	76	1,914	11,868,569	26.0	18.0	8.0	40,105
1937	407	0.39	1.19	41	56	75	1,924	11,569,476	24.1	16.5	7.6	37,479
1936	396	0.38	1.16	40	51	71	1,936	11,339,510	28.0	20.7	7.4	35,083
1935	394	0.37	1.15	37	47	66	1,941	11,083,300	23.2	15.7	7.5	33,656
1934	385	0.37	1.19	35	45	61	1,852	10,571,508	26.9	19.7	7.2	
1933	399	0.39	1.28	34	45	57	1,826	10,466,384	28.5	21.2	7.3	
1932	462	0.46	1.54	43	50	57	1,847	10,974,082	32.0	24.9	7.1	
1931	526	0.53	1.44	55	53	62	1,863	11,292,339	31.0	24.1	6.9	
1930	567	0.57	1.30	71	55	63	1,886	11,382,104	31.6	24.8	6.8	
1929	567	0.58	1.19	73	53	56	1,876	11,118,510	28.4	21.8	6.6	
1928	556	0.58	1.18	70	50	43	1,884	10,781,212	27.1	20.5	6.6	
1927	545	0.57	1.15	65	48	37	1,889	10,345,463	25.3	19.0	6.3	
1926	526	0.56	1.12	64	45	28	1,911	9,988,580	26.3	19.4	6.9	
1925	517	0.56	1.07	63	41	22	1,839	9,477,139	27.8	21.1	6.7	
1924	511	0.55	1.03	63	36	12	1,929	9,487,029	26.9	20.4	6.5	
1923	516	0.55	1.01		31	6	1,907	9,057,938	26.4	19.8	6.6	
1922	509	0.54	0.96		27	2	1,918	8,769,948	26.7	20.9	5.8	
1921	510	0.54	0.94		24	1	1,951	8,409,683	27.2	19.4	7.8	
1920	483	0.51	0.79		21	(5)	1,944	7,865,988	25.8	17.4	8.4	
1919	393	0.41	0.69		14	(5)	1,922	6,937,523	25.1	17.3	7.8	
1918	311	0.33	0.57		11		1,866	6,391,522	25.1	18.8	6.3	
1917	292	0.31	0.58		8		1,829	5,876,853	24.6	18.2	6.4	
1916	260	0.28	0.57		5		1,833	5,635,968	25.5	19.6	5.9	
1915	243	0.26	0.57		3		1,879	5,366,760	23.5	17.5	6.0	
1914	222	0.24	0.56		2		1,947	5,264,119	26.4	20.4	6.0	
1913	218	0.24	0.55		2							
1912	191	0.21	0.49		1							
1911	183	0.21	0.50		1							
1910	166	0.19	0.47		(5)							
1909	164	0.19	0.48									

See footnotes on next page.

Series E 76-87.—GENERAL STATISTICS—FARM TAXES AND INSURANCE: 1890 TO 1945—Con.

YEAR	TAXES LEVIED ON FARM REAL ESTATE		YEAR	TAXES LEVIED ON FARM REAL ESTATE		YEAR	TAXES LEVIED ON FARM REAL ESTATE		YEAR	TAXES LEVIED ON FARM REAL ESTATE	
	Total	Amount per acre									
	76	77		76	77		76	77		76	77
	Million dollars	Dollars									
1908	152	0.17	1903	125	0.15	1898	103	0.13	1893	92	0.13
1907	142	0.16	1902	115	0.14	1897	102	0.13	1892	88	0.13
1906	134	0.15	1901	113	0.13	1896	98	0.13	1891	85	0.13
1905	132	0.15	1900	107	0.13	1895	99	0.14	1890	82	0.13
1904	127	0.15	1899	107	0.13	1894	94	0.13			

<sup>1</sup> For 1914-33 includes companies with more than 65 percent of their insurance on farm property. For later years includes companies with more than 50 percent of their insurance on farm property. About 88 percent of their total insurance is on farm property.

<sup>2</sup> Number of companies for which data were obtained; perhaps not entirely complete for any year.

<sup>3</sup> Excess of assets over liabilities. Most of the farmers' mutuals are assessment companies and as such are not required to set up unearned premium reserves. Data not compiled prior to 1935.

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>5</sup> Less than \$500,000.

Series E 88-104.—GENERAL STATISTICS—FARM INCOME, PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID: 1910 TO 1945

YEAR	CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)			FARM INCOME <sup>1</sup> (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)				INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS, TAXES, ETC. (BASE: 1910-14=100)										Parity ratio <sup>7</sup>
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Crops	Live-stock	Gross farm income <sup>2</sup>	Total farm production expense <sup>3</sup>	Realized net income of farm operators <sup>4</sup>	Net income to persons on farms from farming <sup>5</sup>	Prices received by farmers <sup>6</sup>			Prices paid by farmers			Payable per acre		Prices paid, including interest and taxes		
								All farm products	Crops	Live-stock and products	Living and production	Living	Production	Interest payable	Taxes payable			
	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	
1945	22,286	9,538	11,979	25,432	12,896	12,536	13,711	202	201	203	180	185	174	69	181	172	117	
1944	21,175	9,038	11,333	24,137	11,788	12,399	13,531	195	194	194	176	178	173	73	175	169	116	
1943	20,131	7,980	11,479	23,035	10,848	12,137	14,138	192	183	200	167	170	163	79	177	162	119	
1942	18,086	6,331	9,058	18,569	9,860	9,209	11,236	159	142	173	152	154	149	89	182	150	106	
1941	11,776	4,716	6,474	13,894	7,420	6,474	7,723	124	106	140	131	131	131	94	183	132	94	
1940	9,132	3,471	4,895	11,010	6,469	4,541	5,361	100	88	112	122	121	124	98	186	125	80	
1939	8,684	3,366	4,511	10,547	6,088	4,459	5,232	95	80	108	121	120	122	103	183	124	77	
1938	8,168	3,190	4,496	10,071	5,744	4,327	5,041	97	80	113	123	122	125	108	186	126	77	
1937	9,217	3,948	4,902	11,265	6,126	5,139	6,093	122	115	127	131	128	136	116	181	133	92	
1936	8,654	3,651	4,716	10,643	5,581	5,062	5,361	114	107	120	124	123	125	124	180	127	90	
1935	7,659	2,978	4,108	9,595	5,111	4,484	5,052	109	102	115	125	124	127	135	178	130	84	
1934	6,780	3,004	3,330	8,486	4,727	3,759	3,531	90	98	84	122	122	123	148	188	129	70	
1933	5,445	2,473	2,841	7,055	4,374	2,681	2,993	72	72	72	108	108	108	164	220	120	60	
1932	4,743	1,997	2,746	6,406	4,574	1,832	2,285	68	60	74	108	108	109	185	254	124	55	
1931	6,371	2,536	3,335	8,378	5,634	2,744	3,482	90	79	99	126	128	123	197	277	141	64	
1930	9,021	3,840	5,181	11,388	7,059	4,329	5,114	128	119	136	146	150	141	206	281	160	80	
1929	11,296	5,125	6,171	13,824	7,780	6,044	6,741	149	135	161	154	159	147	213	279	187	89	
1928	11,072	5,044	6,028	13,550	7,855	5,695	6,687	151	144	158	155	160	148	219	277	168	90	
1927	10,756	5,157	5,599	13,251	7,945	5,706	6,314	142	135	148	153	160	144	223	271	166	86	
1926	10,564	4,889	5,675	13,204	7,505	5,609	6,617	146	140	152	155	162	146	228	270	168	87	
1925	10,995	5,526	5,469	13,567	7,464	6,103	6,866	156	163	150	156	163	147	236	265	169	92	
1924	10,221	5,415	4,806	12,623	7,495	5,123	5,560	148	156	131	152	159	142	251	266	167	86	
1923	9,563	4,885	4,678	11,967	7,125	4,842	5,608	143	154	132	152	160	141	261	261	167	86	
1922	8,594	4,321	4,273	10,883	6,826	4,057	4,850	132	138	127	149	156	139	260	259	164	80	
1921	8,150	4,199	3,951	10,478	6,875	3,603	3,795	124	121	130	152	161	141	248	244	165	75	
1920	12,608	6,654	5,954	15,908	9,130	6,778	8,368	211	232	192	201	222	174	217	200	202	104	
1919	14,602	7,674	6,928	17,710	8,461	9,249	9,877	215	226	207	202	210	192	180	160	198	109	
1918	13,461	6,985	6,476	16,232	7,558	8,674	9,660	204	215	194	176	177	174	159	151	173	118	
1917	10,746	5,660	5,086	13,147	6,136	7,011	8,329	175	187	165	149	147	151	145	136	148	118	
1916	7,750	4,043	3,707	9,532	4,845	4,687	5,055	118	118	118	124	124	124	131	128	125	94	
1915	6,403	3,280	3,123	7,963	4,223	3,745	4,395	99	94	104	105	106	104	122	118	107	93	
1914	6,050	2,920	3,130	7,633	4,120	3,518	4,516	101	94	108	100	101	99	116	117	102	99	
1913	6,248	3,095	3,153	7,821	4,035	3,786	4,387	102	98	106	101	100	102	109	103	102	100	
1912	6,017	3,111	2,905	7,561	3,890	3,671	4,335	99	100	99	100	101	98	101	99	100	99	
1911	5,596	2,925	2,671	7,081	3,646	3,435	3,915	94	100	90	101	100	103	91	91	100	94	
1910	5,793	2,950	2,843	7,352	3,599	3,753	4,450	102	103	102	98	98	98	83	90	96	106	

<sup>1</sup> Includes government payments from 1933 to 1945.

<sup>2</sup> Includes cash receipts from farm marketings, government payments 1933 to date, value of home consumption, and rental value of farm dwellings.

<sup>3</sup> Data beginning 1940 not completely comparable to earlier years, because of certain adjustments which have not been published.

<sup>4</sup> Gross farm income minus total farm production expenses.

<sup>5</sup> Realized net income of farm operators plus value of inventory change plus wages paid to farm laborers living on farms.

<sup>6</sup> Base: August 1909-July 1914=100.

<sup>7</sup> Ratio of prices received by farmers (series E 95) to prices paid, including interest and taxes (series E 103).

Series E 105-116.—GENERAL STATISTICS—FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION: 1850 TO 1945

YEAR	FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT						COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER				Farmers' expenditures for fertilizer and lime	Lime consumed on farms
	Value of farm implements and machinery	Tractors on farms, Jan. 1	Sales of farm equipment, machinery, and parts <sup>1</sup>	Farmers' expenditures for—			Consumed in United States <sup>2</sup>	Nutrients contained				
				Motor vehicles, machinery, and equipment	Motor vehicles	Machinery and equipment		Nitrogen (N)	Phosphoric acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O)		
				108	109	110						
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	
	Million dollars	Thousands	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Million dollars	1,000 short tons
1945	6,235	2,425	661.5	1,257	490	767	13,981	679	1,438	746	508	23,023
1944	5,418	2,215	589.4	1,134	505	629	13,330	640	1,408	649	476	24,557
1943	4,573	2,100	335.5	683	278	405	11,734	509	1,237	643	423	18,935
1942	3,781	1,885	601.3	941	403	538	10,331	409	1,131	547	352	19,838
1941	3,241	1,675	596.5	1,008	513	495	9,607	458	994	467	292	15,916
1940	3,135	1,545	429.5	746	371	375	8,656	419	912	435	261	14,406
1939	3,125	1,445	358.1	694	376	318	7,993	398	789	409	240	9,066
1938	2,956	1,370	366.7	679	318	361	7,758	384	744	393	226	7,859
1937	2,559	1,230	458.5	849	456	393	8,433	412	794	416	248	7,199
1936	2,306	1,125	368.8	701	398	303	7,222	350	673	350	196	6,566
1935	2,153	1,048	272.3	532	297	235	6,534	312	597	307	177	3,505
1934	2,115	1,016	---	351	211	140	5,794	275	530	263	158	2,748
1933	2,396	1,019	---	183	93	90	5,110	240	464	222	128	1,548
1932	2,862	1,022	---	160	76	84	4,545	214	413	192	125	1,811
1931	3,145	997	248.0	333	156	177	6,541	301	611	275	202	2,611
1930	3,302	920	346.7	613	289	324	8,425	377	793	354	288	3,588
1929	3,116	827	412.2	783	393	390	8,208	352	774	338	293	3,907
1928	3,000	782	402.9	696	326	370	8,215	342	776	333	292	3,806
1927	3,005	693	391.9	654	301	353	7,074	282	667	268	230	3,798
1926	2,872	621	364.8	679	313	366	7,531	286	701	290	250	3,330
1925	2,770	549	340.3	642	312	330	7,503	279	680	283	250	3,359
1924	2,817	496	277.9	540	259	281	6,999	252	630	259	231	3,217
1923	2,684	428	312.0	605	270	335	6,571	230	591	237	230	3,076
1922	3,204	372	222.9	447	212	235	5,798	191	516	226	212	2,985
1921	3,893	343	---	397	168	229	4,977	159	443	189	221	2,794
1920	3,595	246	471.4	1,062	392	670	7,296	228	660	258	382	2,653
1919	3,002	158	---	975	378	378	6,751	219	641	88	347	2,476
1918	2,230	85	---	730	236	494	6,580	217	625	46	317	2,306
1917	1,852	51	---	653	214	439	6,087	213	596	33	236	2,136
1916	1,743	37	---	490	144	346	5,214	208	505	16	179	1,966
1915	1,606	25	---	454	125	329	5,418	206	515	81	172	1,796
1914	1,528	17	---	454	76	378	7,194	216	662	237	208	1,626
1913	1,459	14	---	461	49	412	6,416	173	571	244	182	1,456
1912	1,382	8	---	471	54	417	5,852	157	521	222	161	1,286
1911	1,321	4	---	429	44	385	6,108	162	544	232	166	1,116
1910	1,265	1	---	411	32	379	5,547	146	499	211	149	946
1909	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,821	125	434	178	120	776
1908	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,449	107	400	160	---	---
1907	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,307	101	392	151	---	---
1906	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,249	99	391	144	---	---
1905	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,913	90	368	129	---	---
1904	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,704	84	344	122	---	---
1903	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,382	77	311	108	---	---
1902	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,084	70	284	96	---	---
1901	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,044	68	282	90	---	---
1900	750	---	---	---	---	---	2,730	62	246	86	---	---
1899	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,603	60	236	82	---	---
1898	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,333	55	212	71	---	---
1897	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,131	51	195	63	---	---
1896	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,888	50	174	54	---	---
1895	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,578	39	147	42	---	---
1894	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,773	45	165	45	---	---
1893	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,715	45	160	42	---	---
1892	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,504	40	141	35	---	---
1891	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,584	43	150	36	---	---
1890	494	---	---	---	---	---	1,390	38	132	31	---	---
1880	407	---	---	---	---	---	753	19	70	13	---	---
1870	271	---	---	---	---	---	321	14	31	4	---	---
1860	246	---	---	---	---	---	164	10	12	3	---	---
1850	152	---	---	---	---	---	53	3	4	1	---	---

<sup>1</sup> For use in the United States from domestic manufacture.

<sup>2</sup> First revision. Still subject to minor revision.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Also fertilizers distributed by Government agencies.

Series E 117-134.—LIVESTOCK—NUMBER, VALUE PER HEAD, PRODUCTION AND PRICES: 1867 TO 1945

[Census figures in italics. All figures are as of Jan. 1 except census figures for 1940 and 1930 (Apr. 1); 1910 (Apr. 15); 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870 (June 1)]

YEAR	NUMBER ON FARMS AND VALUE PER HEAD										LIVE WEIGHT PRODUCTION AND ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, PER 100 POUNDS								
	All cattle		Hogs		Stock sheep		Horses <sup>1</sup>		Mules <sup>1</sup>		All cattle			Hogs		Sheep			
	Number	Value per head	Number	Value per head	Number	Value per head	Number	Value per head	Number	Value per head	Production <sup>2</sup>	Price, beef cattle	Price, veal calves	Production <sup>2</sup>	Price per 100 lbs.	Production <sup>2</sup>	Price, sheep	Price, lambs	
	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	
<i>1,000 head</i>		<i>1,000 head</i>		<i>1,000 head</i>		<i>1,000 head</i>		<i>1,000 head</i>		<i>1,000 pounds</i>		<i>Dollars</i>		<i>1,000 pounds</i>		<i>Dollars</i>		<i>Dollars</i>	
1945	82,654	66.90	46,735	20.60	41,224	8.45	8,499	64.90	3,235	134.00	19,345,320	12.10	13.10	19,095,526	14.00	1,911,766	6.38	13.10	
1945	85,573	66.90	59,331	20.60	39,609	8.45	8,715	64.90	3,235	134.00	19,345,320	12.10	13.10	19,095,526	14.00	1,911,766	6.38	13.10	
1944	85,334	68.40	83,741	17.50	44,270	8.68	9,192	78.60	3,421	143.00	19,708,295	10.80	12.40	20,582,873	13.10	1,938,299	6.01	12.50	
1943	81,204	69.30	73,881	22.50	48,196	9.68	9,605	79.80	3,626	127.00	19,159,375	11.90	13.30	25,374,715	13.70	2,107,891	6.57	13.00	
1942	76,025	55.00	60,607	15.60	49,346	8.66	9,373	64.70	3,782	107.00	18,567,995	10.70	12.30	21,105,133	13.00	2,313,319	5.80	11.70	
1941	71,755	43.20	54,353	8.34	47,441	6.77	10,193	68.20	3,911	107.00	17,029,460	8.82	10.30	17,489,485	9.09	2,251,390	5.06	9.58	
1940 <sup>3</sup>	60,675	40.60	34,037	7.78	46,266	6.35	10,444	77.30	4,034	116.00	15,702,110	7.56	8.83	17,043,404	5.39	2,100,928	3.95	8.10	
1940	63,309	38.44	50,012	11.18	45,463	5.74	10,629	84.32	4,163	118.58	15,177,210	7.14	8.40	17,078,849	6.23	2,028,694	3.90	7.78	
1939	66,029	36.58	44,525	11.26	44,972	6.13	10,945	90.89	4,250	123.39	14,046,970	6.54	7.90	14,372,173	7.74	2,037,558	3.53	7.05	
1938	65,249	34.06	43,083	11.89	45,251	6.02	11,392	99.14	4,460	130.25	13,745,695	7.00	8.10	12,536,273	9.50	1,931,998	4.52	8.88	
1937	66,098	34.06	42,975	12.71	45,435	6.35	11,598	96.73	4,628	120.63	14,437,789	5.82	7.20	12,975,896	9.37	1,851,581	3.77	8.05	
1936	67,847	34.06	42,975	12.71	45,435	6.35	11,598	96.73	4,628	120.63	14,437,789	5.82	7.20	12,975,896	9.37	1,851,581	3.77	8.05	
1935	68,284	20.20	37,213	6.31	46,139	4.33	11,861	77.05	4,822	99.34	13,650,546	6.04	7.16	10,672,796	8.65	1,834,641	3.75	7.28	
1935	68,846	17.78	58,621	4.09	48,244	3.77	12,052	66.88	4,945	82.42	14,537,806	4.14	4.92	12,384,760	4.14	1,911,079	2.85	5.90	
1934	74,369	19.74	62,127	4.21	47,303	2.91	12,291	54.12	5,046	60.42	15,404,848	3.75	4.64	16,566,123	3.53	1,860,370	2.38	5.05	
1933	65,801	26.39	59,301	6.13	47,682	3.44	12,664	53.48	5,148	60.70	14,232,204	4.25	4.95	16,367,644	3.34	1,829,383	2.19	4.46	
1932	63,030	38.99	54,335	11.35	47,720	5.40	13,195	60.64	5,273	69.23	13,385,509	5.53	6.95	16,541,384	5.78	2,051,930	3.10	5.64	
1931	63,030	38.99	54,335	11.35	47,720	5.40	13,195	60.64	5,273	69.23	13,385,509	5.53	6.95	16,541,384	5.78	2,051,930	3.10	5.64	
1930 <sup>4</sup>	54,250	56.36	32,794	12.45	45,577	9.00	13,742	69.98	5,382	83.93	13,263,048	7.71	9.68	15,175,723	8.84	1,965,337	4.74	7.74	
1930	61,003	58.77	55,705	13.93	43,481	10.71	14,234	69.68	5,510	82.95	12,753,939	9.47	12.16	15,581,878	9.42	1,822,660	7.17	11.88	
1929	58,877	50.63	61,873	13.17	40,689	10.36	14,792	66.71	5,656	79.84	12,326,763	9.52	11.75	16,138,885	8.54	1,772,717	7.64	12.21	
1928	57,322	39.98	55,496	17.19	38,067	9.79	15,388	63.73	5,804	74.51	12,072,445	7.62	10.14	16,339,974	9.64	1,664,988	7.00	11.46	
1927	58,178	36.80	52,105	15.66	35,719	10.53	16,033	65.31	5,903	81.51	12,604,625	6.75	9.34	14,909,297	11.79	1,609,107	7.19	11.66	
1926	60,576	31.72	50,854	13.15	34,469	9.63	16,551	64.28	5,918	82.91	12,953,100	6.53	8.59	14,167,523	10.91	1,508,345	7.57	12.43	
1925	63,373	32.11	66,576	10.30	32,859	7.94	17,378	65.39	5,907	85.89	13,401,665	5.84	7.83	15,338,156	7.34	1,458,666	6.62	10.80	
1924	65,996	31.66	69,304	12.29	32,597	7.50	18,125	70.49	5,893	86.87	13,174,367	5.84	7.90	17,007,565	6.94	1,252,848	6.55	10.52	
1923	67,546	30.39	59,849	10.58	33,365	4.79	18,764	71.01	5,824	88.99	13,185,275	5.73	7.64	16,518,111	8.40	1,080,432	5.96	9.90	
1922	68,795	30.39	59,849	10.58	33,365	4.79	18,764	71.01	5,824	88.99	13,185,275	5.73	7.64	16,518,111	8.40	1,080,432	5.96	9.90	
1921	68,714	30.39	59,849	10.58	33,365	4.79	18,764	71.01	5,824	88.99	13,185,275	5.73	7.64	16,518,111	8.40	1,080,432	5.96	9.90	
1920	66,640	52.64	60,159	20.00	37,328	10.59	20,091	96.45	5,651	148.29	12,402,914	8.71	11.80	13,532,950	12.92	925,518	8.17	11.64	
1920	70,400	54.65	64,326	22.18	38,360	11.49	20,922	97.94	5,568	135.58	13,387,352	9.97	12.68	13,985,843	16.39	1,142,755	9.26	12.83	
1919	72,094	50.01	62,931	19.69	36,704	11.76	21,238	103.97	5,485	128.97	15,658,139	9.88	11.73	14,791,531	16.14	1,238,044	10.75	13.96	
1918	73,040	43.34	57,578	11.82	35,246	7.06	21,306	102.64	5,353	118.45	16,764,055	8.54	10.42	12,927,941	13.89	1,125,720	9.58	12.71	
1917	70,979	40.10	60,596	8.48	36,260	5.10	21,334	101.45	5,200	113.78	15,933,296	6.76	8.37	13,582,465	8.37	1,118,335	6.28	8.34	
1916	67,438	40.10	60,596	8.48	36,260	5.10	21,334	101.45	5,200	113.78	15,933,296	6.76	8.37	13,582,465	8.37	1,118,335	6.28	8.34	
1915	63,849	40.67	56,600	9.95	36,263	4.39	21,431	103.23	5,062	112.17	15,136,310	6.26	7.70	13,935,217	6.47	1,254,123	5.30	6.98	
1914	59,461	38.97	52,853	10.51	38,059	3.91	21,308	109.27	4,870	123.47	15,561,942	6.52	7.85	12,593,573	7.52	1,270,852	4.83	6.36	
1913	56,592	33.07	53,747	9.89	40,544	3.87	21,008	110.58	4,633	124.10	14,865,589	6.20	7.51	12,219,962	7.54	1,186,839	4.52	5.99	
1912	55,675	27.68	55,394	7.99	42,972	3.42	20,726	105.58	4,551	120.33	13,806,621	5.43	6.49	11,944,861	6.73	1,275,023	4.25	5.62	
1911	57,225	27.22	55,366	9.33	46,055	3.83	20,418	111.11	4,429	125.73	12,586,484	4.57	5.97	12,517,212	6.21	1,127,817	4.01	5.17	
1910 <sup>5</sup>	53,997	24.54	35,134	9.05	46,939	4.06	19,972	107.70	4,239	119.98	12,671,577	4.86	6.40	12,024,795	8.14	1,149,833	4.99	6.16	
1910	58,993	21.99	52,508	6.45	47,098	3.42	19,731	95.13	4,085	108.20	13,080,843	4.86	6.40	11,026,749	6.62	1,271,632	4.99	6.16	
1909	60,774	21.99	52,508	6.45	47,098	3.42	19,731	95.13	4,085	108.20	13,080,843	4.86	6.40	11,026,749	6.62	1,271,632	4.99	6.16	

YEAR	NUMBER ON FARMS AND VALUE PER HEAD										NUMBER ON FARMS AND VALUE PER HEAD										
	All cattle		Hogs		Stock sheep		Horses <sup>1</sup>		Mules <sup>1</sup>		All cattle		Hogs		Stock sheep		Horses <sup>1</sup>		Mules <sup>1</sup>		
	Number	Value per head	Number	Value per head	Number	Value per head	Number	Value per head	Number	Value per head	Number	Value per head	Number	Value per head	Number	Value per head	Number	Value per head	Number	Value per head	
	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	
<i>1,000 head</i>		<i>1,000 head</i>		<i>1,000 head</i>		<i>1,000 head</i>		<i>1,000 head</i>		<i>1,000 head</i>		<i>1,000 head</i>		<i>1,000 head</i>		<i>1,000 head</i>		<i>1,000 head</i>		<i>1,000 head</i>	
1908	61,989	20.92	53,388	5.99	45,095	3.87	19,444	92.76	3,949	107.81	56,602	21.18	42,563	4.60	44,217	2.05	13,821	71.59	2,213	78.39	
1907	63,754	20.91	56,543	7.54	43,460	3.81	19,090	92.85	3,814	111.46	54,868	22.20	45,467	4.30	46,654	1.95	13,276	70.62	2,162	78.96	
1906	65,009	19.65	53,633	6.07	41,965	3.51	18,806	79.77	3,680	97.75	1885	52,463	24.40	47,330	5.06	49,620	2.				

Series E 135.—LIVESTOCK—TOTAL WORKSTOCK 2 YEARS OLD AND OVER ON FARMS: 1920 TO 1945

[Census figures in italics. All figures are as of Jan. 1 except census figures for 1940 and 1930 (Apr. 1)]

YEAR	Thousands of head	YEAR	Thousands of head	YEAR	Thousands of head	YEAR	Thousands of head	YEAR	Thousands of head
	135		135		135		135		135
1945	11,116	1940 <sup>1</sup>	13,029	1935 <sup>1</sup>	15,467	1930 <sup>1</sup>	17,612	1925	20,619
1944	11,668	1940	13,000	1935	15,473	1930	17,981	1925	21,038
1943	12,117	1939	13,273	1934	15,984	1929	18,514	1924	21,578
1942	12,346	1938	13,690	1933	16,404	1928	19,120	1923	22,050
1941	12,651	1937	14,330	1932	16,822	1927	19,765	1922	22,271
		1936	14,839	1931	17,375	1926	20,491	1921	22,348
								1920	21,373
								1920	22,389

<sup>1</sup> Over 27 months old.

Series E 136-151.—MEAT—SLAUGHTERING, PRODUCTION, AND PRICE: 1899 TO 1945

[Prices are those at Chicago]

YEAR	BEEF				VEAL				PORK				LAMB AND MUTTON			
	Cattle slaughtered		Production, dressed weight	Price of beef steers per cwt.	Calves slaughtered		Production, dressed weight	Price of veal calves per cwt.	Hogs slaughtered		Production, dressed weight	Price of hogs per cwt. <sup>2</sup>	Lambs and sheep slaughtered		Production, dressed weight	Price of lambs per cwt.
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Under Federal inspection			Total <sup>1</sup>	Under Federal inspection			Total <sup>1</sup>	Under Federal inspection			Total <sup>1</sup>	Under Federal inspection		
	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151
1,000 head	1,000 head	Million pounds	Dollars	1,000 head	1,000 head	Million pounds	Dollars	1,000 head	1,000 head	Million pounds	Dollars	1,000 head	1,000 head	Million pounds	Dollars	
1945	21,691	14,531	10,279	16.18	13,645	7,020	1,661	15.12	71,891	40,960	10,697	14.66	24,639	21,218	1,054	14.90
1944	19,844	13,955	9,115	15.44	14,242	7,769	1,738	14.86	98,068	69,017	13,304	13.57	25,355	21,875	1,024	14.52
1943	17,845	11,721	8,575	15.30	9,940	5,209	1,167	15.18	95,226	63,431	13,640	14.31	27,073	23,363	1,104	14.91
1942	18,033	12,340	8,847	13.79	9,718	5,760	1,151	14.48	78,547	53,897	10,876	13.70	25,535	21,624	1,043	13.82
1941	16,419	10,932	8,089	11.33	9,252	5,461	1,036	12.18	71,397	46,520	9,528	9.45	22,309	18,122	924	11.28
1940	14,958	9,743	7,182	10.43	9,089	5,358	981	10.61	77,610	50,398	10,044	5.71	21,571	17,349	876	9.66
1939	14,621	9,446	7,011	9.75	9,191	5,264	991	9.82	66,561	41,368	8,660	6.57	21,614	17,241	872	9.33
1938	14,822	9,776	6,908	9.39	9,306	5,492	994	9.00	58,927	36,186	7,680	8.09	22,423	18,060	897	8.50
1937	15,254	10,070	6,798	11.47	10,304	6,281	1,108	10.07	53,715	31,642	6,951	10.02	21,455	17,270	852	10.78
1936 <sup>3</sup>	15,897	10,972	7,358	8.82	10,008	6,070	1,075	9.30	58,730	36,055	7,474	9.89	21,555	17,216	855	9.91
1935 <sup>3</sup>	14,566	9,666	6,605	10.26	9,580	5,679	1,022	8.88	46,011	26,057	5,919	9.27	22,000	17,644	877	9.02
1934 <sup>3</sup>	15,071	9,943	8,246	6.76	10,106	6,078	1,239	6.10	68,760	43,876	8,524	4.65	20,444	16,055	821	8.01
1933 <sup>3</sup>	13,107	8,655	6,440	5.42	8,564	4,907	891	5.88	73,270	47,226	9,134	3.94	21,848	17,354	852	6.65
1932	11,980	7,625	5,789	6.70	7,970	4,492	822	6.21	71,425	45,245	8,923	3.83	23,063	17,899	884	5.92
1931	12,096	8,108	6,009	8.06	8,057	4,717	823	8.33	69,233	44,772	8,739	6.16	23,138	18,071	885	7.26
1930	12,056	8,170	5,917	10.95	7,761	4,595	792	11.51	67,272	44,266	8,482	9.47	21,125	16,697	825	9.69
1929	12,038	8,324	5,871	13.43	7,406	4,489	761	14.76	71,012	48,445	8,833	10.16	17,433	14,023	682	14.62
1928	12,028	8,467	5,771	13.91	7,651	4,680	773	14.56	72,989	49,795	9,041	9.22	17,076	13,488	663	14.99
1927	13,413	9,520	6,395	11.36	8,478	4,876	867	12.90	66,195	43,633	8,430	9.95	16,113	12,883	629	14.12
1926	14,766	10,180	7,089	9.47	9,369	5,153	955	11.61	62,585	40,636	7,966	12.34	16,444	12,961	639	14.26
1925	14,704	9,853	6,878	10.16	9,936	5,353	989	10.87	65,508	43,043	8,128	11.81	15,430	12,001	603	15.66
1924	14,750	9,593	6,877	9.24	9,804	4,935	972	9.86	76,809	52,373	9,149	8.11	15,578	11,991	597	14.57
1923	14,283	9,163	6,721	9.40	9,327	4,500	916	9.66	77,508	53,334	9,483	7.55	15,146	11,529	588	13.89
1922	13,706	8,678	6,588	8.65	8,832	4,182	852	9.15	66,201	43,114	8,145	9.22	14,373	10,929	553	13.68
1921	12,428	7,608	6,022	8.20	8,394	3,808	820	9.36	61,818	38,982	7,697	8.51	16,742	13,005	639	9.86
1920	13,470	8,609	6,306	13.30	8,481	4,058	842	14.58	61,502	38,019	7,648	13.91	13,984	10,982	538	14.60
1919	15,027	10,091	6,756	15.50	8,201	3,969	819	16.83	65,795	41,812	8,477	17.85	15,784	12,691	590	16.00
1918	17,093	11,829	7,726	14.65	7,485	3,456	760	15.75	65,100	41,214	8,349	17.45	13,220	10,320	506	16.60
1917	15,741	10,350	7,239	11.60	7,372	3,143	744	13.78	56,500	33,910	7,055	15.10	12,128	9,345	463	15.60
1916	13,793	8,310	6,460	9.50	6,628	2,367	655	10.98	67,000	43,084	8,207	9.60	15,160	11,941	585	10.75
1915	12,901	7,153	6,075	8.40	6,054	1,819	590	10.08	62,000	38,381	7,616	7.10	15,576	12,212	605	9.60
1914	12,676	6,757	6,017	8.65	5,927	1,697	569	10.10	55,000	32,532	6,824	8.30	18,035	14,229	693	8.00
1913	12,939	6,978	6,182	8.25	6,305	1,902	608	10.20	57,000	34,199	6,979	8.35	18,375	14,406	706	7.70
1912	13,386	7,253	6,234	7.75	6,828	2,278	682	8.94	55,500	33,053	6,822	7.55	19,131	14,979	735	7.20
1911	13,817	7,619	6,549	6.40	6,855	2,184	666	7.91	57,000	34,133	6,961	6.70	18,177	14,020	693	5.95
1910	14,140	7,808	6,647	6.80	6,917	2,238	667	8.25	48,215	26,014	6,087	8.90	15,332	11,408	597	7.55
1909	14,135	7,714	6,915	6.35	6,864	2,189	660	7.10	54,986	31,395	6,557	7.85	15,464	11,343	608	7.40
1908	13,569	7,279	6,662	6.10	6,546	1,958	637	6.50	63,463	38,643	7,535	5.70	14,200	10,305	559	6.35
1907	13,866	7,633	6,544	5.80	6,395	2,024	626	6.40	56,527	32,885	7,069	6.10	13,799	10,252	553	7.05
1906	13,486	7,541	6,537	5.30	6,187	1,643	598	6.25	54,698	31,610	6,793	6.25	13,800	10,385	543	6.85
1905	13,096	7,259	6,504	5.05	5,731	1,089	556	5.75	54,433	31,855	6,629	5.25	13,100	10,026	530	6.80
1904	12,257	6,702	6,176	4.95	5,076	870	491	5.60	52,072	30,072	6,387	5.15	13,100	10,046	538	5.60
1903	12,266	6,755	6,240	4.80	5,044	792	492	6.20	48,548	26,971	6,067	6.00	13,800	10,508	563	5.45
1902	11,751	6,465	5,649	6.20	4,854	679	476	6.35	48,306	26,375	5,936	6.85	13,700	10,519	564	5.50
1901	11,526	6,312	5,814	5.25	4,318	571	422	5.61	53,898	31,129	6,357	5.85	13,200	9,996	548	4.80
1900	10,792	5,801	5,628	5.15	4,105	422	397		51,885	29,294	6,329	5.05	12,000	8,940	493	
1899			5,522	5.30			387				6,310	4.05			487	

<sup>1</sup> Includes inspected, noninspected, retail, and farm slaughter.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes processing tax of \$0.50 per 100 pounds from Nov. 5 to 30, 1933; \$1.00 from Dec. 1, 1933, to Jan. 31, 1934; \$1.50 from Feb. 1 to 28; and \$2.25 from Mar. 1, 1934, to Jan. 6, 1936.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes cattle and calves purchased for slaughter for Federal Surplus Relief Corporation from June 1934 to Feb. 1935 and for Aug. 1936; excludes also cattle thus purchased for Sept. 1936.

<sup>4</sup> Includes slaughter under the Emergency Government Relief Purchase Program in 1934-1935.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes purchases on Government account for the Emergency Hog Production Control Program from Aug. 22 to Oct. 7, 1933.

## Series E 152-164.—DAIRYING—COWS KEPT FOR MILK ON FARMS, MILK PRODUCED AND SOLD, MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS: 1849 TO 1945

[Census figures in italics. See text for specification of census dates]

YEAR	COWS AND HEIFERS 2 YRS. OLD AND OVER KEPT FOR MILK, JAN. 1		Milk produced on farms during year	Whole milk sold from farms during year <sup>1</sup>	PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS								MILK EQUIVALENT OF MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS	
	Number	Value per head			Butter			Cheese <sup>2</sup>		Evapo- rated and condensed milk <sup>3</sup>	Ice cream <sup>4</sup>	Based on U. S. totals and approx. conversion factors <sup>5</sup>	Based on State data net <sup>6</sup>	
					Total	Factory	Farm	Total	Factory					
	152	153			154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163
1,000 head	Dollars	Million pounds	Million pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 gallons	Million pounds	Million pounds		
1945	22,803													
1945	27,770	99.40	121,504	75,455	1,700,707	1,363,717	336,990	1,118,944	1,118,944	4,125,064	476,609		61,626	
1944	27,704	102.00	117,992	70,007	1,817,650	1,488,502	329,148	1,019,875	1,019,875	3,750,223	444,198		61,357	
1943	27,138	99.50	117,785	65,855	2,014,908	1,673,788	341,120	995,631	995,631	3,343,561	411,626		63,599	
1942	26,313	77.90	118,884	65,047	2,130,424	1,764,054	366,370	1,113,315	1,113,315	3,782,219	464,146		67,764	
1941	25,453	60.90	115,268	58,066	2,267,659	1,872,183	395,476	956,577	956,577	3,554,583	390,175		67,627	
1940	21,937													
1940	24,940	57.30	109,502	53,272	2,239,516	1,836,826	402,690	785,737	785,737	2,730,778	318,088		62,679	
1939	24,600	55.73	106,792	50,018	2,210,426	1,781,737	428,689	708,763	708,763	2,367,256	304,522		60,314	
1938	24,466	54.52	105,807	49,106	2,240,162	1,786,172	453,990	725,489	725,489	2,322,352	281,939		60,620	
1937	24,649	50.45	101,908	47,037	2,096,241	1,623,971	472,270	648,997	648,997	2,131,408	280,901		56,580	
1936	25,196	49.32	102,410	45,511	2,131,307	1,629,407	501,900	642,551	642,551	2,270,339	243,551		57,234	
1935	24,582													
1935	26,082	30.17	101,205	42,624	2,171,490	1,632,380	539,110	620,956	620,956	2,031,615	199,385		56,769	
1934	26,931	27.00	101,621	40,950	2,253,357	1,694,708	558,649	579,122	579,122	1,908,019	179,594		57,579	
1933	25,936	29.18	104,762	40,778	2,342,533	1,762,688	579,845	543,735	543,735	1,898,536	148,913		58,697	
1932	24,896	39.51	103,810	40,529	2,275,582	1,694,132	581,450	484,103	484,103	1,779,530	154,604		56,575	
1931	23,820	57.03	103,029	41,590	2,211,847	1,667,452	544,395	492,379	492,379	1,682,387	208,239		55,875	
1930	21,124													
1930	23,032	82.70	100,158	41,344	2,121,032	1,597,747	523,285	500,367	500,367	1,761,399	240,750	56,433	54,764	
1929	22,440	83.89	98,988	40,190	2,160,156	1,618,092	542,064	487,200	487,200	1,848,917	259,787		57,591	
1928	22,231	73.38	95,843	37,085	2,113,848	1,536,808	577,040	481,227	481,227	1,604,095	241,774		54,732	
1927	22,251	59.15	95,172	35,164	2,171,472	1,564,227	607,245	449,444	449,444	1,576,192	238,797		54,582	
1926	22,410	54.65	93,325	34,104	2,156,418	1,536,098	620,320	475,362	474,603	1,455,990	229,196		53,422	
1925	20,900													
1925	22,575	48.34	90,699	33,100	2,074,355	1,455,625	618,730	496,406	494,773	1,547,577	230,804	53,628		
1924	22,331	49.91	89,240	32,046	2,082,013	1,439,210	642,303	472,046	469,698	1,507,237	194,056	54,211		
1923	22,138	48.65			1,985,589	1,319,698		458,452	455,401	1,585,446	194,618	52,204		
1922	21,851	48.68			1,870,325	1,226,772		437,632	433,987	1,280,745	172,954	48,629		
1921	21,456	61.19			1,741,371	1,131,605		428,453	424,211	1,323,626	159,696	45,759		
1920	19,675													
1920	21,455	81.51			1,566,558	929,310		436,852	431,800	1,416,262	160,325	42,446		
1919	21,545	78.37	67,124	21,752	1,646,172	938,505	707,667	481,702	475,331	1,883,448	144,073	45,388		
1918	21,536	70.63			1,463,337	832,069		405,605	399,571	1,618,696		40,077		
1917	21,212	59.51			1,647,751	837,727		485,667	477,643	1,391,163		44,010		
1916	20,752	53.81			1,739,113	825,134		429,348	429,348	1,195,613		45,927		
1915	20,270	55.30			1,750,613	780,005		457,311	448,300	1,027,551		44,677		
1914	19,321	53.91			1,684,749	786,003		385,743	377,513	883,113	72,000	42,101		
1913	19,580	45.04			1,608,262	766,926		374,669	366,066	786,627		40,010		
1912	19,517	39.42			1,591,547	721,636		336,974	328,691	700,882		38,963		
1911	19,422	40.07			1,761,821	692,367		357,069	347,740	624,123		42,464		
1910	17,125													
1910	19,450	35.40			1,706,076	632,692		364,623	354,519	755,938		41,132		
1909	19,201	32.09	64,211	16,660	1,621,796	627,146	994,650	320,581	311,175	495,198	29,637	38,715		
1908	18,992	30.48			1,762,689	625,278		312,965	302,967	745,075		41,439		
1907	18,629	30.63			1,537,056	562,607		285,819	275,967	709,790		36,290		
1906	18,230	29.34			1,545,247	594,878		292,161	281,330	737,780		36,403		
1905	17,823	27.19			1,667,495	600,123		326,993	314,024	739,112		39,210		
1904	17,485	29.00			1,539,553	533,449		331,099	317,145	308,485	12,199	36,468		
1903	17,217	30.06			1,485,358	515,830		322,912	308,475	729,074		35,159		
1902	16,992	29.08			1,400,557	460,790		317,750	302,734	725,467		33,243		
1901	16,708	29.88			1,574,764	468,664		362,074	344,046	728,396		37,280		
1900	17,136													
1900	16,544	31.30			1,540,080	443,484		323,788	306,379	706,621		36,106		
1899	16,094	29.46	62,486	18,360	1,492,580	420,954	1,071,626	299,006	282,634	186,922	5,021	34,806		
1898	15,641	27.34			1,472,854	402,931		280,804	265,193			34,145		
1897	15,382	23.08			1,532,530	406,459		310,543	293,016			35,640		
1896	15,266	22.53			1,603,956	391,690		239,833	226,096			36,385		
1895	15,230	22.11			1,296,519	308,638		233,377	220,285			29,828		
1894	15,237	21.86			1,062,819	248,711		256,711	241,579			25,113		
1893	15,164	21.90			1,047,003	240,789		253,581	238,420			24,718		
1892	15,177	21.53			1,057,532	228,089		318,396	299,093			25,561		
1891	15,133	21.73			1,090,981	230,365		293,357	275,328			25,990		
1890	16,512													
1890	15,000	22.30			1,171,211	218,447		318,458	298,620			27,906		
1889	14,706	24.03	44,807		1,292,432	214,460	1,024,223	301,000	282,000	44,867	851	30,260		
1888	14,350	24.32			978,009	166,508		286,005	266,796			23,494		
1887	13,888	26.23			978,190	152,530		267,521	248,431			23,301		
1886	13,478	27.52			988,842	137,475		244,362	225,856			23,283		
1885	13,213	29.88			933,086	125,160		259,802	238,943			22,258		
1884	12,883	31.58			869,351	104,546		274,690	251,332			21,061		
1883	12,571	30.47			843,728	91,087		281,473	256,144			20,534		
1882	12,234	26.12			742,526	65,833		261,057	236,215			18,248		
1881	11,977	23.82			802,817	59,172		303,582	273,051			19,934		

See footnotes on next page.

Series E 152-164.—DAIRYING—COWS KEPT FOR MILK ON FARMS, MILK PRODUCED AND SOLD, MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS: 1849 TO 1945—Con.

[Census figures are in italics. See text for specifications of census dates]

YEAR	COWS AND HEIFERS 2 YRS. OLD AND OVER KEPT FOR MILK, JAN. 1		Whole milk sold from farms during year <sup>1</sup>	PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS							Milk equivalent, etc., based on U. S. <sup>5</sup>
	Number	Value per head		Butter			Cheese <sup>2</sup>		Eva- porated and condensed milk <sup>3</sup>	Ice cream <sup>4</sup>	
				Total	Factory	Farm	Total	Factory			
	152	153		155	156	157	158	159	160	161	
<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
1880	12,443										
1880	11,754	23.31		815,699	43,535		269,728	241,074			19,861
1879	11,486	21.55	4,559	806,672	29,422	777,250	243,157	215,885	13,033	144	19,402
1878	11,222	25.70		725,991			303,440	264,862			18,307
1877	11,004	25.14		696,118			235,242	201,562			16,995
1876	10,821	25.20		677,424			214,334	179,958			16,890
1875	10,714	25.29		556,314			232,784	191,138			14,029
1874	10,562	25.20		584,566			205,539	164,661			14,347
1873	10,348	26.32		566,389			212,064	165,301			14,029
1872	10,191	29.18		434,051			186,940	141,828			10,997
1871	9,941	33.62		470,245			164,065	119,836			11,527
1870	8,935										
1870	9,672	31.89		412,130			180,780	126,985			10,472
1869	9,205	28.86	2,025	514,093		514,093	162,927	109,435	3,786	24	12,434
1868	8,705	26.96									
1867	8,263	29.40									
1860	8,586										
1859				459,681		459,681	103,664			4	10,690
1850	6,385										
1849				313,345		313,345	105,536				7,636

<sup>1</sup> Includes sales to plants and dealers and retail deliveries by farmers direct to consumers.

<sup>2</sup> Includes all cheese except cottage, pot, and bakers'.

<sup>3</sup> From 1919 to date includes evaporated milk, bulk unsweetened condensed whole milk, and sweetened condensed whole milk, both case and bulk, as compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Prior to 1919, includes total production of all condensed and evaporated milk as obtained in Census enumerations.

<sup>4</sup> Prior to 1909 merely an estimated trend of production.

<sup>5</sup> Computed from manufactured products on basis of the following conversion factors: Butter, 21; cheese, 10; evaporated and condensed milk, 2.2; ice cream, 12; malted milk, 2.6; dry whole milk, 8; dry cream, 19. Includes milk equivalent of farm butter and farm cheese.

<sup>6</sup> Conversion factors based on fat in product and average butterfat test of milk in each State. For butter and ice cream, net milk equivalents were used to avoid double counting of fat recovered from cheese making and churned into butter, and of fat in condensed milk and butter reused in making ice cream. Includes milk equivalent of farm butter.

<sup>7</sup> Interpolated trend of production.

Series E 165-166.—DAIRYING—WHOLESALE PRICES OF CHEESE AND BUTTER: 1830 TO 1945

YEAR	Cheese American, twins, per lb. <sup>1</sup>	Butter at New York per lb. <sup>2</sup>	YEAR	Cheese American, twins, per lb. <sup>1</sup>	Butter at New York per lb. <sup>2</sup>	YEAR	Cheese American, twins, per lb. <sup>1</sup>	Butter at New York per lb. <sup>2</sup>	YEAR	Cheese American, twins, per lb. <sup>1</sup>	Butter at New York per lb. <sup>2</sup>	YEAR	Cheese American, twins, per lb. <sup>1</sup>	Butter at New York per lb. <sup>2</sup>
	165	166		165	166		165	166		166			166	
	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>												
1945	23.2	43.1	1920	24.9	61.4	1895	7.4	21.2	1870	38.1	1845	17.7		
1944	23.2	42.2	1919	29.0	60.7	1894	10.2	23.0	1869	43.3	1844	15.2		
1943	23.2	44.8	1918	25.9	51.5	1893	9.6	27.1	1868	44.7	1843	13.3		
1942	21.6	40.1	1917	22.5	42.7	1892	9.3	26.3	1867	34.8	1842	16.5		
1941	19.4	34.3	1916	17.5	34.0	1891	8.9	26.2	1866	42.7	1841	18.6		
1940	14.3	29.5	1915	14.2	29.8	1890	9.0	23.7	1865	39.8	1840	17.4		
1939	12.8	26.0	1914	14.6	29.3	1889	8.7	24.4	1864	43.7	1839	22.9		
1938	12.6	23.0	1913	14.3	32.2	1888	8.1	27.5	1863	23.2	1838	23.4		
1937	15.9	34.4	1912	15.6	31.6	1887	10.8	26.7	1862	20.9	1837	21.6		
1936	15.3	33.1	1911	12.7	27.9	1886	9.6	26.8	1861	19.4	1836	23.9		
1935	14.3	29.8	1910	14.7	31.1	1885	8.7	26.6	1860	21.9	1835	19.2		
1934	11.7	25.7	1909	14.6	29.9	1884	11.1	30.3	1859	23.9	1834	14.4		
1933	10.2	21.6	1908	12.2	27.6	1883	11.0	31.2	1858	23.8	1833	15.8		
1932	10.0	21.0	1907	13.4	28.1	1882	11.9	35.6	1857	25.7	1832	15.2		
1931	12.5	23.3	1906	11.8	24.6	1881	12.4	31.8	1856	25.8	1831	14.9		
1930	16.4	36.5	1905	11.7	24.6	1880	12.5	30.5	1855	26.4	1830	13.9		
1929	20.2	45.0	1904	9.3	21.7	1879	8.0	24.2	1854	23.0				
1928	22.1	47.4	1903	11.1	23.4	1878		27.3	1853	23.0				
1927	22.7	47.3	1902	11.2	24.7	1877		28.5	1852	23.6				
1926	20.1	44.4	1901	9.8	21.4	1876		31.3	1851	18.4				
1925	21.5	45.3	1900	10.0	22.2	1875		32.8	1850	19.6				
1924	18.2	42.6	1899	10.6	21.3	1874		36.2	1849	18.9				
1923	22.1	46.9	1898	7.6	19.6	1873		35.4	1848	20.1				
1922	19.3	40.6	1897	8.5	19.0	1872		32.0	1847	20.7				
1921	18.3	43.3	1896	7.7	18.5	1871		33.6	1846	16.7				

<sup>1</sup> On Wisconsin cheese exchange, based on weekly prices established on Friday each week.

<sup>2</sup> Annual averages of monthly figures from sources and for grades as follows: 1830-79, average of high and low for 2 days each week, high grade, New York shipping and commercial list; 1880-95 average of monthly range, creamery extras, annual reports of New York Chamber of Commerce; 1896-1920, average of daily

quotations for extra fresh, specials, extras and firsts, or fresh extras, *New York Produce Review and American Creamery*, published by Urner-Barry Company; 1921 to date, 92 score creamery, daily market reports of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>3</sup> September figure shown because annual averages were not available.

## Series E 167-170.—DAIRYING—PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS: 1909 TO 1945

YEAR	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS				YEAR	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS			
	Butter, per pound	Butterfat in cream, per pound	Whole milk			Butter, per pound	Butterfat in cream, per pound	Whole milk	
			Wholesale, per 100 lbs.	Retail, per quart				Wholesale, per 100 lbs.	Retail, per quart
	167	168	169	170	167	168	169	170	
	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Cents</i>	
1945	45.3	50.2	3.19	13.4	40.9	41.6	2.38	11.3	
1944	43.8	50.3	3.21	13.2					
1943	43.7	49.9	3.12	12.8	1925	40.5	42.4	2.38	
1942	35.2	39.6	2.57	11.8	1924	39.5	40.4	2.22	
1941	30.4	34.2	2.18	10.8	1923	40.4	42.2	2.49	
					1922	35.3	35.9	2.11	
1940	26.6	28.0	1.82	10.3	1921	37.0	37.0	2.30	
1939	25.0	23.9	1.68	10.3					
1938	26.6	26.3	1.72	10.3	1920	54.8	55.5	3.22	
1937	29.6	33.3	1.97	10.5	1919	50.8	53.3	3.29	
1936	28.8	32.2	1.93	10.1	1918	42.7	45.4	2.96	
					1917	35.9	38.0	2.38	
1935	26.7	28.1	1.74	9.8	1916	28.0	29.4	1.73	
1934	22.7	22.7	1.55	9.4					
1933	20.1	18.8	1.30	8.6	1915	25.7	25.9	1.58	
1932	20.8	17.9	1.28	8.9	1914	25.1	25.5	1.60	
1931	27.2	24.8	1.69	10.1	1913	26.7	27.4	1.61	
					1912	25.7	26.7	1.59	
1930	36.3	34.5	2.21	11.3	1911	22.9	23.2	1.52	
1929	42.2	45.2	2.53	11.5					
1928	42.6	46.1	2.52	11.5	1910	25.5	26.4	1.58	
1927	41.5	44.5	2.51	11.3	1909	24.0	25.5	1.52	

## Series E 171-180.—POULTRY—NUMBER ON FARMS, VALUE, EGGS PRODUCED, PRICES: 1909 TO 1945

[Census figures are in italics and are as of Jan. 1 for 1945, 1935, 1925 and 1920; Apr. 1, 1940 and 1930; and Apr. 15, 1910]

YEAR	CHICKENS				EGGS		TURKEYS			
	Number, Jan. 1	Value per head, Jan. 1	Number produced	Price per pound <sup>1</sup>	Number produced	Price per dozen <sup>1</sup>	Number, Jan. 1	Value per head, Jan. 1	Number produced	Price per pound <sup>1</sup>
	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Millions</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Cents</i>
1945	516,497	1,210	823,452	26.1	55,858	37.7	7,203	5.78	43,791	33.6
1944	582,197	1,180	724,871	24.0	58,530	32.5	7,429	5.33	35,170	34.0
1943	542,047	1,040	913,707	24.5	54,539	37.1	6,600	4.47	31,854	32.6
1942	476,935	0,833	751,843	19.0	48,597	30.0	7,485	3.08	32,859	27.5
1941	422,841	0,654	664,115	15.8	41,878	23.5	7,193	2.26	32,497	19.9
1940	<i>337,949</i>	<i>0,560</i>					<i>4,362</i>			
1940	438,288	0,605	555,563	13.2	39,695	18.0	8,569	2.14	33,572	15.4
1939	418,591	0,700	621,063	13.5	38,843	17.4	6,489	2.56	33,201	15.9
1938	389,624	0,756	583,207	15.4	37,356	20.3	6,096	2.49	26,547	17.9
1937	423,921	0,656	532,580	15.9	37,564	21.3	6,358	2.06	25,391	17.7
1936	403,446	0,755	650,608	15.8	34,534	21.8	5,731	2.82	27,642	16.4
1935	<i>371,603</i>	<i>0,515</i>					<i>5,332</i>			
1935	389,958	0,544	597,769	14.9	33,609	23.4	5,499	2.18	20,487	19.2
1934	433,937	0,420	578,322	11.3	34,429	17.0	6,309	1.48	21,310	14.5
1933	444,523	0,449	684,929	9.5	35,514	13.8	6,852	1.41	22,313	11.8
1932	436,815	0,615	672,619	11.8	36,298	14.2	5,946	2.43	21,964	14.2
1931	449,743	0,703	646,579	15.8	38,532	17.6	5,318	2.60	17,923	19.4
1930	<i>378,373</i>	<i>0,819</i>								
1930	468,491	0,928	714,380	18.4	39,067	23.7	5,969	3.00	17,052	21.6
1929	449,006	0,911	692,323	22.8	37,921	29.8	5,541	3.55	18,186	25.7
1928	474,997	0,858	639,917	21.5	38,659	23.1				
1927	460,999	0,906	693,657	20.3	38,627	25.1				
1926	438,000	0,885	664,594	22.3	37,248	28.9				
1925	<i>409,291</i>	<i>0,926</i>								
1925	434,998	0,793	626,069	20.5	34,969	30.4				
1924	434,853	0,761	605,354	19.4	34,592	26.7				
1923	415,100	0,746	610,188	19.1	35,000	26.5				
1922	394,950	0,808	584,606	19.2	33,000	25.0				
1921	370,125	0,893	555,585	20.9	30,800	28.3				
1920	<i>359,537</i>	<i>0,972</i>					<i>3,627</i>			
1920	381,109	0,972	514,267	26.3	29,700	43.5				
1919	391,364	0,955	527,029	24.6	30,500	41.3				
1918	363,372	0,775	543,395	21.7	28,000	36.0				
1917	359,479	0,594	508,863	16.9	27,700	31.8				
1916	369,458	0,491	500,665	13.5	28,800	22.1				
1915	379,211	0,465	514,495	11.8	29,900	19.4				
1914	366,505	0,491	531,019	12.6	27,900	20.5				
1913	364,670	0,465	514,240	12.3	28,100	19.4				
1912	367,266	0,422	512,928	11.0	28,300	20.2				
1911	381,540	0,456	517,215	10.9	29,400	17.5				
1910	<i>230,311</i>	<i>0,500</i>					<i>3,639</i>			
1910	355,988	0,473	543,281	11.8	27,000	20.9				
1909	340,200	0,433	498,091	10.9	25,300	20.0				

<sup>1</sup> Average annual price received by farmers.

Series E 181-195.—CROP STATISTICS—CORN AND WHEAT: 1839 TO 1945

[Census figures in italics]

YEAR	CORN FOR ALL PURPOSES					ALL WHEAT FOR GRAIN					WHEAT IN ALL OFF-FARM POSITIONS, JULY 1				
	Acreage harvested	Production	Price per bushel <sup>1</sup>		Stocks on farms, Oct. 1	Acreage harvested	Production	Price per bushel <sup>1</sup>		Stocks on farms, July 1	Total off-farms	Interior mills and elevators	Terminals <sup>3</sup>	Merchant mills <sup>4</sup>	C.C.C. bins <sup>5</sup>
			Season average	Dec. 1 <sup>2</sup>				Season average	Dec. 1 <sup>2</sup>						
	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195
<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	
1945	88,079	2,830,933	1.27	---	293,419	65,120	1,108,224	1.500	---	87,703	191,477	42,129	67,185	58,463	23,700
1944	94,014	3,083,110	1.09	---	202,670	59,749	1,060,111	1.410	---	103,622	212,933	30,332	82,912	67,308	32,381
1943	92,060	2,965,980	1.123	---	355,224	51,355	843,813	1.363	---	189,574	429,323	103,804	162,151	104,378	58,990
1942	87,367	3,068,562	0.917	---	422,026	49,773	969,381	1.098	---	162,722	468,053	142,366	224,441	96,837	4,409
1941	85,357	2,651,889	0.751	---	473,540	55,935	941,970	0.945	---	86,675	298,058	73,789	142,671	81,598	0
1940	86,429	2,457,146	0.618	---	541,444	53,273	814,646	0.682	---	79,572	200,151	35,312	84,189	80,650	---
1939	86,990	2,311,400	---	---	---	50,526	703,852	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1938	88,279	2,580,985	0.568	---	553,793	52,669	741,210	0.691	---	88,016	161,999	36,842	64,103	61,054	---
1937	92,160	2,548,753	0.486	---	351,539	69,197	919,913	0.562	---	58,857	94,250	31,269	22,190	40,791	---
1936	93,930	2,642,978	0.518	---	60,004	64,169	879,914	0.962	---	21,972	61,195	11,774	9,022	40,399	---
1935	93,154	1,605,689	1.044	---	171,561	49,125	629,880	1.025	---	43,137	97,296	21,504	25,202	50,590	---
1934	95,974	2,299,363	0.655	---	61,367	51,305	628,227	0.831	---	44,051	101,838	30,368	21,951	49,524	---
1933	87,476	2,169,438	---	---	---	41,943	513,213	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1932	92,193	1,448,920	0.815	---	273,931	43,347	526,052	0.848	---	61,103	211,790	43,128	80,548	83,114	---
1931	105,918	2,397,593	0.520	---	326,770	49,424	552,215	0.744	---	82,693	295,057	64,293	123,712	107,052	---
1930	110,577	2,930,352	0.316	---	251,697	57,851	756,307	0.382	---	98,553	281,704	41,585	168,405	71,714	---
1929	106,866	2,575,927	0.321	---	162,577	57,704	941,540	0.391	---	37,084	275,421	30,252	203,967	41,202	---
1928	101,465	2,080,130	0.598	---	134,403	62,637	886,522	0.671	---	62,452	228,663	60,166	109,327	59,170	---
1927	97,741	2,130,752	---	---	---	62,000	800,649	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1926	97,805	2,515,937	0.799	---	142,371	63,392	824,183	1.036	---	48,554	183,267	41,546	90,442	51,279	---
1925	100,336	2,665,516	0.840	---	87,292	59,226	914,378	0.988	---	19,972	92,784	19,277	38,587	34,320	---
1924	98,357	2,616,120	0.847	0.718	192,451	59,628	875,059	1.190	1.117	26,590	82,866	21,776	21,052	40,038	---
1923	99,452	2,546,972	0.740	0.637	262,148	56,616	832,213	1.217	1.207	23,722	73,154	29,501	16,148	27,505	---

YEAR	CORN FOR ALL PURPOSES				ALL WHEAT FOR GRAIN				YEAR	CORN FOR ALL PURPOSES			ALL WHEAT FOR GRAIN		
	Acreage harvested	Production	Price per bushel <sup>1</sup>		Acreage harvested	Production	Price per bushel <sup>1</sup>			Acreage harvested	Production	Price per bushel, Dec. 1 <sup>1,2</sup>	Acreage harvested	Production	Price per bushel, Dec. 1 <sup>1,2</sup>
			Season average	Dec. 1 <sup>2</sup>			Season average	Dec. 1 <sup>2</sup>							
181	182	183	184	186	187	188	189	181	182	184	186	187	189		
<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>		
1925	101,331	2,798,367	0.701	0.670	52,443	668,700	1.437	1.405	1895	90,479	2,534,762	0.252	38,998	542,119	0.505
1924	98,402	2,882,880	---	---	50,362	800,377	---	---	1894	80,069	1,615,016	0.451	40,167	541,873	0.489
1923	100,420	2,223,123	1.063	0.980	52,463	841,617	1.247	1.308	1893	79,832	1,900,401	0.361	40,790	505,795	0.534
1922	101,123	2,875,292	0.814	0.713	56,920	759,432	0.926	0.914	1892	76,914	1,897,412	0.393	42,979	611,854	0.624
1921	100,345	2,707,306	0.732	0.650	61,397	846,649	0.966	0.990	1891	78,855	2,335,804	0.398	41,090	677,543	0.831
1920	103,155	2,928,442	0.518	0.413	64,566	818,964	1.030	0.905	1890	74,785	1,650,446	0.496	36,686	449,042	0.837
1919	101,359	3,070,604	0.638	0.656	62,358	843,277	1.826	1.433	1889	72,088	2,122,328	---	33,580	468,374	---
1918	97,772	2,345,833	---	---	73,099	945,403	---	---	1888	77,656	2,294,289	0.275	36,098	504,370	0.698
1917	98,145	2,678,541	1.513	1.342	73,700	952,097	2.163	2.131	1887	77,474	2,250,632	0.331	34,969	423,867	0.927
1916	102,195	2,441,249	1.520	1.351	61,068	904,130	2.050	2.036	1886	73,296	1,604,549	0.424	36,873	490,761	0.681
1915	110,893	2,908,242	1.456	1.269	46,787	619,790	2.047	1.997	1885	73,911	1,782,767	0.357	36,312	513,540	0.687
1914	100,561	2,425,206	1.137	0.881	53,510	634,572	1.434	1.601	1884	71,854	2,057,807	0.322	35,095	399,931	0.772
1913	100,623	2,829,044	0.676	0.568	60,303	1,008,637	0.961	0.911	1883	68,834	1,947,338	0.349	38,485	571,292	0.645
1912	97,796	2,523,750	0.708	0.635	55,613	897,487	0.974	0.985	1882	68,168	1,652,148	0.418	35,587	438,762	0.914
1911	100,206	2,272,540	0.703	0.679	52,012	751,101	0.794	0.795	1881	66,157	1,755,272	0.481	36,496	552,207	0.888
1910	101,451	2,947,842	0.552	0.473	48,413	730,011	0.807	0.761	1880	63,026	1,244,303	0.628	36,795	405,886	1.196
1909	101,393	2,474,635	0.678	0.610	49,894	618,166	0.869	0.875	1879	62,545	1,706,673	0.390	38,096	502,257	0.952
1908	100,623	2,829,044	0.676	0.568	60,303	1,008,637	0.961	0.911	1878	62,369	1,751,592	0.364	35,347	459,234	1.107
1907	97,796	2,523,750	0.708	0.635	55,613	897,487	0.974	0.985	1877	62,229	1,751,984	0.364	35,347	459,234	1.107
1906	100,206	2,272,540	0.703	0.679	52,012	751,101	0.794	0.795	1876	59,659	1,564,537	0.313	33,379	449,175	0.772
1905	101,451	2,947,842	0.552	0.473	48,413	730,011	0.807	0.761	1875	58,799	1,515,862	0.357	27,963	395,510	1.085
1904	101,393	2,474,635	0.678	0.610	49,894	618,166	0.869	0.875	1874	55,277	1,478,173	0.361	28,233	309,116	1.036
1903	100,623	2,829,044	0.676	0.568	60,303	1,008,637	0.961	0.911	1873	52,446	1,450,276	0.419	28,382	313,728	1.010
1902	97,796	2,523,750	0.708	0.635	55,613	897,487	0.974	0.985	1872	47,640	1,058,778	0.641	27,310	356,115	0.948
1901	100,206	2,272,540	0.703	0.679	52,012	751,101	0.794	0.795	1871	44,084	1,008,326	0.483	24,866	321,931	1.168
1900	101,451	2,947,842	0.552	0.473	48,413	730,011	0.807	0.761	1870	43,584	1,279,369	0.383	22,962	271,482	1.239
1899	101,393	2,474,635	0.678	0.610	49,894	618,166	0.869	0.875	1869	42,002	1,141,715	0.464	22,230	271,881	1.247
1898	100,623	2,829,044	0.676	0.568	60,303	1,008,637	0.961	0.911	1868	38,388	1,124,775	0.521	20,945	254,429	1.042
1897	97,796	2,523,750	0.708	0.635	55,613	897,487	0.974	0.985	1867	37,833	782,084	0.725	21,194	289,526	0.923
1896	100,206	2,272,540	0.703	0.679	52,012	751,101	0.794	0.795	1866	35,116	919,590	0.617	19,140	246,272	1.459
1895	101,451	2,947,842	0.552	0.473	48,413	730,011	0.807	0.761	1865	32,116	793,905	0.781	16,738	210,378	2.012
1894	101,393	2,474,635	0.678	0.610	49,894	618,166	0.869	0.875	1864	30,017	730,814	0.657	15,408	169,703	2.062
1893	100,623	2,829,044	0.676	0.568	60,303	1,008,637	0.961	0.911	1863	---	---	---	---	---	---
1892	97,796	2,523,750	0.708	0.635	55,613	897,487	0.974	0.985	1862	---	---</				

Series E 196-210.—CROP STATISTICS—OATS, BARLEY, FLAXSEED, AND SOYBEANS: 1839 TO 1945

[Census figures are in italics]

YEAR	OATS FOR GRAIN				BARLEY FOR GRAIN				FLAXSEED				SOYBEANS FOR BEANS		
	Acreage harvested	Production	Price per bushel		Acreage harvested	Production	Price per bushel		Acreage harvested	Production	Price per bushel		Acreage harvested	Production	Price per bushel, season average
			Season average	Dec. 1			Season average	Dec. 1			Season average	Dec. 1			
	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
1945	41,933	1,535,676	0.667		10,465	266,833	1.02		3,785	34,557	2.89		10,661	192,076	2.08
1944	39,672	1,149,260	0.706		12,301	276,112	1.01		2,610	21,665	2.90		10,232	191,958	2.05
1943	38,914	1,139,831	0.721		14,900	322,913	0.99		5,691	50,009	2.83		10,397	190,133	1.816
1942	38,197	1,342,681	0.487		16,958	429,450	0.631		4,408	40,975	2.856		9,894	187,524	1.607
1941	38,161	1,182,509	0.410		14,276	362,568	0.528		3,266	32,133	1.788		5,889	107,197	1.549
1940	35,431	1,246,450	0.303		13,525	311,278	0.397		3,182	30,924	1.416		4,807	78,045	0.900
1939	29,933	870,253			12,011	260,841			2,081	18,829			4,315	87,591	
1939	33,460	957,704	0.310		12,739	278,193	0.405		2,171	19,606	1.463		4,315	90,141	0.810
1938	36,042	1,089,383	0.238		10,610	256,620	0.368		905	8,032	1.592		3,035	61,906	0.673
1937	35,542	1,176,744	0.302		9,969	221,889	0.542		927	7,070	1.866		2,586	46,164	0.847
1936	33,654	792,583	0.449		8,329	147,740	0.782		1,125	5,331	1.897		2,359	33,721	1.271
1935	40,109	1,210,229	0.264		12,436	288,667	0.379		2,126	14,914	1.420		2,915	48,901	0.727
1934	24,589	458,780			6,193	110,042			998	5,598			1,556	23,015	
1934	29,455	544,247	0.481		6,577	117,390	0.686		1,002	5,719	1.702		1,556	23,157	0.994
1933	36,528	786,309	0.385		9,641	152,839	0.434		1,341	6,904	1.627		1,044	13,509	0.940
1932	41,700	1,254,584	0.157		13,206	299,394	0.221		1,988	11,511	0.882		1,001	15,158	0.542
1931	40,193	1,124,232	0.218		11,181	200,280	0.328		2,431	11,755	1.167		1,141	17,260	0.498
1930	39,847	1,274,592	0.322		12,629	301,619	0.405		3,780	21,673	1.613		1,074	13,929	1.368
1929	33,466	992,747			12,391	263,590			2,966	15,046			708	8,661	
1929	38,153	1,112,949	0.418		13,564	280,637	0.539		3,049	15,924	2.812		708	9,438	1.879
1928	40,128	1,312,914	0.407		12,735	328,351	0.568		2,611	19,118	1.939		579	7,880	1.884
1927	40,350	1,093,221	0.471	0.443	9,445	239,071	0.689	0.675	2,763	25,174	1.925	2.012	568	6,938	1.811
1926	42,854	1,152,911	0.400	0.392	7,917	166,030	0.579	0.570	2,736	18,531	2.032	1.860	466	5,239	2.009
1925	44,240	1,405,268	0.389	0.375	8,186	192,466	0.614	0.586	3,022	22,334	2.265	1.941	415	4,875	2.345
1924	37,650	1,304,599			6,767	159,139			3,435	28,246			448	4,947	2.458
1924	41,857	1,416,120	0.478	0.476	7,038	165,318	0.742	0.746	3,535	31,220	2.179	2.266			
1923	40,245	1,227,184	0.407	0.408	7,151	158,994	0.546	0.535	2,015	16,563	2.125	2.274			
1922	40,324	1,147,905	0.374	0.390	6,601	152,908	0.499	0.526	1,113	10,520	2.081	2.107			
1921	45,539	1,045,270	0.322	0.298	7,074	132,702	0.479	0.420	1,143	8,107	1.655	2.118			
1920	42,732	1,444,291	0.540	0.456	7,439	171,042	0.849	0.716	1,647	10,900	2.327	1.420			
1919	37,991	1,055,133			6,473	122,085			1,261	6,653					
1919	39,601	1,106,603	0.767	0.702	6,579	131,086	1.244	1.215	1,293	6,770	4.407	1.770			
1918	42,464	1,423,611	0.685	0.697	9,198	225,067	0.951	0.905	1,733	12,779	3.575	3.383			
1917	41,604	1,442,519	0.701	0.659	8,453	182,209	1.231	1.114	1,881	8,402	3.113	2.970			
1916	39,098	1,138,969	0.487	0.514	7,623	159,157	0.804	0.886	1,298	11,829	2.310	2.486			
1915	38,802	1,435,270	0.383	0.351	7,279	206,976	0.520	0.513	1,116	11,270	1.679	1.737			
1914	37,213	1,066,328	0.439	0.433	7,653	177,712	0.536	0.538	1,561	12,940	1.307	1.261			
1913	37,245	1,089,131	0.386	0.387	7,673	158,820	0.525	0.521	1,954	15,099	1.234	1.201			
1912	37,244	1,353,273	0.337	0.315	7,542	196,927	0.509	0.487	2,941	28,139	1.287	1.149			
1911	37,149	885,527	0.449	0.446	7,613	145,074	0.825	0.874	2,631	18,537	1.972	1.826			
1910	36,844	1,106,162	0.356	0.341	7,546	142,419	0.607	0.581	2,222	11,384	2.275	2.314			
1909	35,159	1,007,143			7,699	173,344			2,033	19,513					
1909	35,062	1,013,909	0.428	0.404	7,697	173,069	0.559	0.540	2,081	19,511	1.423	1.529			
1908	34,310	829,308	0.492	0.470	7,409	170,780	0.566	0.566	2,351	20,627	1.157	1.182			
1907	34,439	801,144	0.444	0.444	6,854	150,584		0.665	2,699	23,793		0.956			
1906	33,688	1,022,715	0.317	0.317	6,744	179,148		0.418	2,568	27,635		1.015			

  

YEAR	OATS FOR GRAIN			BARLEY FOR GRAIN			FLAXSEED			YEAR	OATS FOR GRAIN			BARLEY FOR GRAIN			Flaxseed production	
	Acreage harvested	Production	Price per bushel, Dec. 1	Acreage harvested	Production	Price per bushel, Dec. 1	Acreage harvested	Production	Price per bushel, Dec. 1		Acreage harvested	Production	Price per bushel, Dec. 1	Acreage harvested	Production	Price per bushel, Dec. 1		
																		196
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>		<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>		<i>1,000 bushels</i>
1905	33,426	1,104,395	0.288	6,658	171,639	0.394	2,439	28,692	0.843	1833	20,621	605,576	0.324	2,474	57,126	0.589	8,600	
1904	32,749	1,011,556	0.309	6,579	166,103	0.412	2,092	22,625	0.993	1832	19,075	540,462	0.371	2,434	60,072	0.631	8,600	
1903	32,187	885,469	0.337	6,231	149,935	0.447	3,180	25,360	0.813	1831	16,916	446,125	0.455	2,201	48,984	0.819	7,800	
1902	31,358	1,076,899	0.305	5,474	146,207	0.453	3,878	36,080	1.051									
1901	30,891	799,812	0.397	4,963	123,800	0.454	3,173	27,605		1830	16,414	417,942	0.349	1,990	45,261	0.663	7,500	
1900	31,049	945,483	0.253	4,703	96,588	0.407	2,762	16,017		1829	16,145	407,859		1,998	43,997		7,170	
1899	29,540	913,389		4,470	119,635		2,111	19,979		1879	15,955	415,440	0.326	1,926	42,369	0.599	7,171	
1899	29,254	937,173	0.245	4,472	118,161	0.388	2,102	19,969		1878	15,830	443,365	0.240	1,848	37,448	0.584	7,000	
1898	29,327	842,205	0.251	4,113	98,174	0.389	1,889	18,516		1877	14,816	435,330	0.288	1,962	39,173	0.633	7,000	
1897	28,829	829,525	0.210	4,120	102,575	0.343	1,865	13,238		1876	14,589	327,212	0.349	1,973	40,711	0.685	5,800	
1896	30,248	774,929	0.183	4,131	97,479	0.296	1,848	17,738		1875	13,616	364,967	0.367	1,702	32,812	0.856	5,400	
1895	30,905	924,858	0.193	4,185	104,475	0.328	2,039	21,414		1874	12,775	272,501	0.520	1,628	36,125	0.962	5,400	
1894	29,556	750,009	0.320	3,639	74,211	0.437	1,457	10,490		1873	12,010	306,906	0.374	1,473	30,536	0.963	4,800	
1893	29,286	707,129	0.239	3,639	87,109	0.402	1,287	10,421		1872	11,789	326,759	0.322	1,421	32,005	0.738	3,400	
1892	28,168	721,824	0.315	3,857	95,170	0.466	1,423	11,807										

Series E 211-224.—CROP STATISTICS—HAY AND COTTON, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND PRICE: 1790 TO 1945

[Census figures in italics. Cotton production in 500-pound gross-weight bales except Census Bureau figures which are in running bales. Prices are season averages, except as noted]

YEAR	HAY						COTTON				COTTONSEED			
	Acreage harvested		Production		Price per ton		Acreage harvested	Production <sup>2</sup>	Average price per pound		Stocks, Aug. 1, running bales <sup>3</sup>	Production <sup>2</sup>	Average price per ton	
	All hay	Tame hay	All hay	Tame hay	All hay	Tame hay <sup>1</sup>			Season	Dec. 1			Season	Dec. 1 <sup>4</sup>
	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	Cents	Cents	1,000 bales	1,000 tons	Dollars	Dollars	
1945	77,017		108,539		15.10		17,059	9,015	22.52		11,164	4,688	51.10	
1944	77,541		102,745		16.50		18,911	11,810			10,744	4,902	52.70	
1943	77,004		103,128		14.80		19,651	12,280	20.78		10,657	4,688	52.10	
1942	74,827		107,717		10.80		21,610	11,427	19.88		10,640	5,202	45.61	
1941	73,136		95,754		9.67		22,602	12,817	19.04		12,166	4,553	47.65	
1940	73,058		96,050		7.58		23,861	12,566	9.89		10,564	5,286	21.73	
1939	65,979		82,413				22,811	11,481						
1938	69,248		86,533		7.94		23,805	11,817	9.09		13,038	4,869	21.17	
1937	68,175	55,631	91,420	80,389	6.78	7.19	24,248	11,943	8.60		11,533	4,950	21.79	
1936	66,001	53,943	83,002	73,266	8.74	9.18	33,623	18,946	8.41		4,499	7,844	19.51	
1935	67,732	56,618	70,014	62,718	11.16	11.43	29,755	12,399	12.36		5,409	5,472	33.36	
1934	68,550	55,614	90,364	78,460	7.52	7.81	27,509	10,638	11.09		7,208	4,634	30.54	
1933	68,625		62,084				26,754	9,472						
1932	65,387	56,361	60,485	55,683	13.20	14.01	26,866	9,636	12.86		7,744	4,255	33.00	
1931	68,439	55,810	75,072	66,296	8.09	8.18	29,383	13,047	10.17		8,165	5,511	12.88	
1930	70,412	56,119	83,721	71,768	6.20	6.69	35,891	13,003	6.52		9,678	5,815	10.33	
1929	68,160	56,103	75,203	66,989	8.73	9.03	38,704	17,097	5.66		6,370	7,310	8.97	
1928	67,947	53,996	74,527	63,705	11.10	12.66	42,444	13,932	9.46		4,530	6,028	22.04	
1927	67,823	54,311	85,281	74,313			43,227	14,574						
1926	69,531	55,741	87,357	76,018	10.90	12.22	43,232	14,825	16.78		2,312	6,406	30.92	
1925	67,185	54,013	83,842	72,196	11.30	12.25	42,434	14,477	17.98		2,536	6,319	34.17	
1924	66,001	53,943	83,002	73,266	10.30	11.32	38,342	12,966	20.19	19.60	3,762	5,753	34.83	36.80
1923	67,732	56,618	70,014	62,718	13.30	14.11	44,608	17,978	12.47	10.93	3,543	7,989	22.04	18.68
1922	70,105	55,444	78,832	67,334	12.80	13.99	44,386	16,105	19.61	18.18	1,610	7,150	31.69	27.28
1921	74,096	59,073					39,204	13,633						
1920	74,459	59,293	91,454	78,334	12.70	13.82	39,501	13,630	22.91	22.61	1,556	6,050	33.25	32.39
1919	73,545	57,717	89,418	75,286	13.10	14.10	35,550	10,140	28.69	31.00	2,325	4,503	41.23	42.99
1918	75,432	59,280	95,152	80,790	11.60	12.55	31,361	9,755	22.88	23.80	3,322	4,330	30.42	35.67
1917	73,070	57,448	84,821	71,035	11.60	12.09	28,678	7,945	17.00	16.19	6,896	3,528	29.14	28.79
1916	73,033	56,769	91,668	76,164	16.50	17.78	34,408	13,429	15.89	13.88	3,824	5,966	25.65	25.31
1915	72,730	55,653	90,356	74,724			33,740	11,976						
1914	73,156	56,020	92,487	76,589	20.90	20.15	32,906	11,411	35.34	35.62	4,445	5,069	65.79	70.90
1913	71,909	55,010	82,238	68,545	19.60	20.07	35,038	12,013	28.88	27.63	3,509	5,341	65.23	65.36
1912	71,017	54,019	85,024	71,105	16.50	17.08	32,245	11,284	27.09	27.72	2,720	5,012	64.23	69.60
1911	72,918	55,457	98,633	81,184	11.10	11.18	33,071	11,448	17.36	19.61	3,140	5,085	45.63	55.18
1910	69,518	52,061	91,436	78,275	10.30	10.65	29,951	11,172	11.22	11.29	3,936	4,963	30.15	34.07
1909	67,337	50,278	82,605	65,820	10.60	11.11	35,615	16,112	7.35	6.81	1,366	7,155	15.51	13.98
1908	66,873	50,117	77,022	62,300	11.40	12.36	35,206	14,153	12.47	12.19	1,511	6,286	21.96	22.32
1907	67,395	50,041	86,066	69,103	10.80	11.63	32,557	13,703	11.50	11.93	1,652	6,087	18.36	18.41
1906	65,885	48,031	64,574	52,079	14.10	14.41	34,916	16,694	9.65	8.77	1,275	6,970	17.18	16.75
1905	68,332	51,220	75,184	62,886	11.70	12.16	31,508	11,609	13.96	14.14	940	5,156	26.11	25.16
1904	68,227	51,041	87,216	63,333			32,044	10,649						
1903	68,703	51,519	87,172	68,815	10.20	10.50	30,555	10,005	13.52	13.95	1,469	4,442	24.35	
1902		51,437		71,642		9.08	31,091	13,241	9.01	8.69	1,161	5,833		
1901		49,833		66,271		11.60	30,729	11,106		10.36	1,465	4,931		
1900		48,650		60,391		10.40	31,404	13,274		9.58	1,299	5,898		

  

YEAR	TAME HAY			COTTON			Cotton-seed, production <sup>2</sup>	YEAR	TAME HAY			COTTON			Cotton-seed, production <sup>2</sup>
	Acreage harvested	Production	Price per ton <sup>1</sup>	Acreage harvested	Production <sup>2</sup>	Price per pound, Dec. 1			Acreage harvested	Production	Price per ton <sup>1</sup>	Acreage harvested	Production <sup>2</sup>	Price per pound, Dec. 1	
	212	214	216	217	218	220			222	212	214	216	217	218	
	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	Dollars	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	Cents	1,000 tons		1,000 acres	1,000 bales	Dollars	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	Cents	1,000 tons
1905	48,333	66,563	3.49	27,753	10,576	10.78	4,700	1885	34,507	42,960	10.07	17,922	6,369	8.39	2,828
1904	47,480	65,552	3.82	30,077	13,433	8.98	5,967	1884	33,448	43,066	8.99	16,849	5,468	9.19	2,427
1903	46,650	63,647	9.18	27,762	9,851	10.49	4,879	1883	32,077	43,910	8.77	16,295	5,522	9.13	2,453
1902	44,716	59,098	9.05	27,561	10,630	7.60	4,729	1882	30,373	39,471	9.99	15,638	6,833	9.12	3,080
1901	43,555	53,098	9.88	27,050	9,508	7.03	4,226	1881	28,619	35,490	12.25	16,483	5,136	10.66	2,280
1900	42,488	49,843	9.78	24,886	10,124	9.15	4,500	1880	27,011	32,522	11.82	15,921	6,357	9.33	2,822
1899	43,127	53,823		24,275	9,535			1879				14,480	5,755		
1898	43,395	53,975	8.20	24,163	9,346	6.98	4,152	1878	26,641	30,618	9.63	14,474	5,466	10.28	2,425
1897	43,083	60,416	6.52	24,715	11,534	5.73	5,120	1877	25,627	33,275	7.32	13,589	4,745	8.16	2,106
1896	42,396	55,826	7.21	25,131	10,989	6.68	4,873	1876	24,749	30,454	8.72	12,606	4,494	8.53	1,994
1895	40,971	50,626	7.60	23,230	8,515	6.66	3,778	1875	23,986	28,796	9.80	11,747	4,118	9.71	1,826
1894	41,153	40,481	9.63	19,839	7,146	7.62	3,174	1874	22,662	25,622	12.75	11,348	4,303	11.1	1,909
1893	41,864	47,781	8.98	21,886	10,026	4.59	4,448	1873	21,861	24,537	13.85	10,753	3,528	13.0	1,567
1892	42,083	53,451	9.48	20,256	7,480	7.00	3,297	1872	21,597	23,903	14.40	10,998	3,874	14.1	1,718
1891	41,323	52,746	8.78	18,369	6,658	8.34	2,956	1871	21,081	23,868	15.35	9,580	3,651	16.5	1,621
1890	40,350	51,139	8.65	21,503	8,941	7.24	3,967	1870	20,270	22,215	16.57	8,285	2,757	17.9	1,223
1889	39,613	50,548	8.11	20,937	8,562	8.59	3,802	1869	19,719	21,308	14.45	9,238	4,025	12.1	1,786
1888				30,175	7,453			1868					3,012		
1887	38,867	50,312	7.74	20,191	7,473	8.55	3,318	1867	19,310	24,503	12.76	7,751	2,520	16.5	1,118
1886	37,411	47,177	9.24	19,520	6,924	8.50	3,074	1866	19,568	23,198	13.90	6,973	2,198		974
1885	36,480	41,559	10.09	18,793											

Series E 211-224.—CROP STATISTICS—HAY AND COTTON, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND PRICE: 1790 TO 1945.—Con.

[Census figures in italics. Cotton production in 500-pound gross-weight bales except Census Bureau figures which are in running bales]

YEAR	Cotton production <sup>2</sup>								
	218		218		218		218		218
	1,000 bales								
1865	2,094	1850	2,186	1835	1,062	1820	335	1805	146
1864	299	1849	2,469	1834	962	1819	349	1804	136
1863	449	1849	2,066	1833	931	1818	262	1803	126
1862	1,597	1848	2,615	1832	816	1817	272	1802	115
1861	4,491	1847	2,128	1831	805	1816	259	1801	100
1860	3,841	1846	1,604	1830	732	1815	209	1800	73
1859	5,337	1845	1,806	1829	764	1814	146	1799	42
1859	4,508	1844	2,079	1828	680	1813	157	1798	31
1858	3,758	1843	1,750	1827	565	1812	157	1797	23
1857	3,012	1842	2,035	1826	732	1811	167	1796	21
1856	2,874	1841	1,398	1825	533	1810	178	1795	17
1855	3,221	1840	1,348	1824	450	1809	172	1794	17
1854	2,708	1839	1,976	1823	387	1808	157	1793	10
1853	2,766	1839	1,654	1822	439	1807	167	1792	6
1852	3,130	1838	1,093	1821	377	1806	167	1791	4
1851	2,799	1837	1,428					1790	3
		1836	1,129						

<sup>1</sup> Dec. 1 series throughout. See text.  
<sup>2</sup> See text for method of estimating.

<sup>3</sup> Stocks 1906 to 1922 are as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange Service Sept. 1 series prior to 1914.  
<sup>4</sup> Nov. 15 series prior to 1921.

Series E 225-230.—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—IRISH POTATOES AND SWEETPOTATOES: 1849 TO 1945

[Census figures are in italics. Prices are those received by growers]

YEAR	IRISH POTATOES			SWEETPOTATOES			YEAR	IRISH POTATOES			SWEETPOTATOES		
	Acres harvested	Production	Average price per bushel <sup>1</sup>	Acres harvested	Production	Average price per bushel <sup>2</sup>		Acres harvested	Production	Average price per bushel <sup>1</sup>	Acres harvested	Production	Average price per bushel <sup>2</sup>
	225	226	227	228	229	230		225	226	227	228	229	230
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	Cents	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	Cents		1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	Cents	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	Cents
1945	2,696	418,765	143.0	671	64,665	204.0	1905	3,263	300,701	61.2	574	58,560	58.0
1944	2,786	383,424	149.0	726	68,251	192.0	1904	3,208	349,492	45.3	570	55,515	60.4
1943	2,537	356,517	140.9	673	63,233	193.4	1903	3,079	276,284	61.2	565	52,371	58.2
1943	3,239	458,887	131.0	857	71,142	204.0	1902	3,077	296,568	47.4	558	48,975	57.8
1942	2,671	368,899	117.0	687	65,469	119.8	1901	2,950	207,412	76.7	558	48,156	57.4
1941	2,693	355,697	80.7	731	62,517	94.0	1900	2,997	259,688	43.0	542	45,684	50.5
1940	2,832	376,920	54.1	648	51,699	85.5	1899	2,939	272,568	40.1	531	42,245	52.8
1939	2,813	342,372	69.7	728	61,744	74.9	1899	2,939	373,318	53.7	537	42,517	53.7
1939	2,644	318,256	59.9	696	58,658	84.6	1898	2,877	240,348	42.2	547	50,743	(*)
1938	2,870	355,848	55.7	793	68,603	78.0	1897	2,809	198,174	55.3	531	41,587	48.6
1937	3,055	376,448	52.9	768	68,144	82.0	1896	2,868	262,735	29.0	557	42,001	43.1
1936	2,960	323,955	114.2	769	59,765	92.9	1895	3,090	302,115	26.6	545	44,886	47.6
1935	3,469	378,895	59.3	944	81,249	69.7	1894	2,869	197,690	53.5	548	49,676	(*)
1934	3,599	406,482	44.6	959	77,677	79.8	1893	2,614	204,224	59.0	545	45,615	(*)
1934	3,532	403,120	59.7	967	77,933	80.6	1892	2,519	190,200	65.7	544	46,364	(*)
1933	3,423	343,203	82.4	907	74,619	69.4	1891	2,633	263,617	36.1	537	45,773	49.5
1932	3,568	374,692	38.0	1,059	86,594	53.3	1890	2,557	170,108	69.6	531	44,963	52.6
1931	3,490	384,317	46.0	854	67,314	71.3	1889	2,603	217,933	35.9	521	44,779	52.0
1930	3,139	343,817	91.2	670	54,577	108.1	1889	2,601	217,516	39.1	525	43,950	52.0
1929	3,030	333,392	131.6	647	65,014	116.0	1888	2,604	239,642	39.1	515	44,838	57.1
1929	2,944	322,116	59.9	650	65,193	118.0	1887	2,466	159,615	69.2	494	38,528	56.0
1928	3,499	427,249	53.2	636	59,173	118.0	1886	2,393	195,075	45.5	481	39,061	53.3
1927	3,182	369,644	101.9	724	70,897	109.0	1885	2,335	197,144	44.0	474	40,111	50.9
1926	2,811	321,607	131.4	645	63,300	117.4	1884	2,307	207,981	38.2	476	32,376	57.3
1925	2,810	296,466	170.5	636	50,139	165.1	1883	2,373	227,088	41.3	470	31,096	56.3
1924	3,106	384,166	68.6	564	44,384	149.6	1882	2,216	197,317	54.5	469	41,742	60.1
1924	2,911	352,462	92.5	674	59,371	120.6	1881	2,036	127,573	91.3	441	24,830	(*)
1923	3,378	366,356	92.5	674	59,371	120.6	1880	1,968	165,158	48.2	469	40,128	50.5
1922	3,901	415,373	65.9	817	73,365	100.4	1879	1,961	169,439	43.2	451	33,851	54.9
1921	3,598	325,312	118.3	817	73,708	113.1	1879	1,879	169,459	58.5	479	33,379	(*)
1920	3,301	368,904	125.3	767	76,999	141.7	1878	1,879	143,363	58.5	479	38,703	(*)
1919	3,300	297,341	193.6	791	78,272	169.0	1877	1,878	173,701	44.6	454	35,196	(*)
1919	3,252	290,438	118.8	803	73,092	90.3	1876	1,783	122,611	65.9	460	38,214	(*)
1918	3,597	346,114	118.8	738	63,581	151.5	1875	1,789	179,811	38.3	425	32,518	73.7
1917	3,801	398,653	125.5	725	72,767	123.2	1874	1,654	131,114	67.2	406	30,150	79.2
1916	3,274	270,388	152.8	658	61,546	96.6	1873	1,543	129,497	69.6	392	33,269	78.1
1915	3,433	336,760	68.1	627	63,241	76.1	1872	1,559	133,574	59.8	379	27,148	83.8
1914	3,417	368,249	55.9	572	54,145	85.2	1871	1,496	134,722	57.8	375	28,093	83.4
1913	3,477	332,447	68.2	596	55,998	83.7	1870	1,443	107,875	70.8	352	30,911	88.5
1912	3,505	406,215	55.7	586	56,644	86.8	1869	1,479	144,599	50.9	351	22,713	116.5
1911	3,532	302,713	94.3	603	55,235	92.0	1869	1,225	111,615	66.4	325	28,557	106.1
1910	3,644	342,052	58.8	634	60,310	78.9	1868	1,400	120,292	78.8			
1909	3,675	390,166	56.8	639	58,994	69.3	1867	1,289	99,663	90.4			
1909	3,669	332,195	75.8	621	59,292	66.5	1866	1,225	111,615	66.4			
1908	3,417	305,247	60.8	621	62,299	66.5							
1907	3,333	333,125	60.8	596	57,332	70.6	1859		111,100			42,095	
1906	3,254	341,460	50.7	585	57,750	62.1	1849		65,798			38,268	

<sup>1</sup> Season average price, 1908-1945; Dec. 1 price, 1866-1907.

<sup>2</sup> Season average price, 1910-1945; Dec. 1 price, 1868-1909.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

Series E 231-243.—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, GRAPES, ORANGES, AND GRAPEFRUIT: 1889 TO 1945

(Census figures are in italics. Prices are season average returns to growers)

YEAR	APPLES			PEACHES		PEARS		GRAPES		ORANGES <sup>2</sup>		GRAPEFRUIT	
	Production		Returns per bushel	Production	Returns per bushel	Production	Returns per bushel	Production	Returns per bushel	Production <sup>3</sup>	Returns per box <sup>4</sup>	Production	Returns per box <sup>4</sup>
	Total	Com-mercial <sup>1</sup>											
	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243
1945	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 boxes</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 boxes</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
1944	135,968	66,796	3.01	81,548	2.24	33,042	2.17	2,781,400	59.30	104,350	2.93	63,450	1.37
1944	<i>135,968</i>	<i>66,796</i>	<i>3.01</i>	<i>81,548</i>	<i>2.24</i>	<i>33,042</i>	<i>2.17</i>	<i>2,781,400</i>	<i>59.30</i>	<i>104,350</i>	<i>2.93</i>	<i>63,450</i>	<i>1.37</i>
1943	121,266	87,310	2.21	78,191	2.35	31,337	2.18	2,712,100	78.80	113,210	2.69	52,180	1.69
1943	<i>121,266</i>	<i>87,310</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>78,191</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>31,337</i>	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2,712,100</i>	<i>78.80</i>	<i>113,210</i>	<i>2.69</i>	<i>52,180</i>	<i>1.69</i>
1942	126,707	87,310	2.39	42,761	2.69	24,239	2.36	2,965,250	62.20	106,651	2.64	56,090	1.53
1942	<i>126,707</i>	<i>87,310</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>42,761</i>	<i>2.69</i>	<i>24,239</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2,965,250</i>	<i>62.20</i>	<i>106,651</i>	<i>2.64</i>	<i>56,090</i>	<i>1.53</i>
1941	122,217	89,349	1.37	66,720	1.50	30,244	1.55	2,395,500	35.60	89,349	2.47	50,481	1.15
1941	<i>122,217</i>	<i>89,349</i>	<i>1.37</i>	<i>66,720</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>30,244</i>	<i>1.55</i>	<i>2,395,500</i>	<i>35.60</i>	<i>89,349</i>	<i>2.47</i>	<i>50,481</i>	<i>1.15</i>
1940	111,436	85,163	0.96	75,363	0.91	29,129	1.03	2,724,900	24.10	85,163	1.56	40,261	0.74
1940	<i>111,436</i>	<i>85,163</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>75,363</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>29,129</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>2,724,900</i>	<i>24.10</i>	<i>85,163</i>	<i>1.56</i>	<i>40,261</i>	<i>0.74</i>
1939	150,093	57,832	0.80	56,577	0.79	29,590	0.74	2,466,450	17.20	85,510	1.18	42,883	0.43
1939	<i>150,093</i>	<i>57,832</i>	<i>0.80</i>	<i>56,577</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>29,590</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>2,466,450</i>	<i>17.20</i>	<i>85,510</i>	<i>1.18</i>	<i>42,883</i>	<i>0.43</i>
1938	139,247	64,222	0.64	64,222	0.82	24,979	0.74	2,448,950	15.90	75,742	0.95	35,192	0.44
1938	<i>139,247</i>	<i>64,222</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>64,222</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>24,979</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>2,448,950</i>	<i>15.90</i>	<i>75,742</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>35,192</i>	<i>0.44</i>
1938	125,440	53,922	0.82	53,922	0.77	31,704	0.57	2,671,150	14.50	78,531	0.77	43,594	0.31
1938	<i>125,440</i>	<i>53,922</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>53,922</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>31,704</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>2,671,150</i>	<i>14.50</i>	<i>78,531</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>43,594</i>	<i>0.31</i>
1937	201,459	60,049	0.64	60,049	1.04	29,212	0.76	2,726,150	20.40	74,285	0.83	31,133	0.57
1937	<i>201,459</i>	<i>60,049</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>60,049</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>29,212</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>2,726,150</i>	<i>20.40</i>	<i>74,285</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>31,133</i>	<i>0.57</i>
1936	116,827	48,756	1.04	48,756	1.00	27,326	0.79	1,897,350	21.40	54,538	1.75	30,670	0.58
1936	<i>116,827</i>	<i>48,756</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>48,756</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>27,326</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>1,897,350</i>	<i>21.40</i>	<i>54,538</i>	<i>1.75</i>	<i>30,670</i>	<i>0.58</i>
1935	174,407	55,440	0.72	55,440	0.89	25,943	0.74	2,477,450	14.90	52,073	1.51	18,347	0.88
1935	<i>174,407</i>	<i>55,440</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>55,440</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>25,943</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>2,477,450</i>	<i>14.90</i>	<i>52,073</i>	<i>1.51</i>	<i>18,347</i>	<i>0.88</i>
1934	124,237	44,748	0.88	44,748	0.87	28,095	0.80	1,865,743	19.80	68,988	1.15	21,347	0.55
1934	<i>124,237</i>	<i>44,748</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>44,748</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>28,095</i>	<i>0.80</i>	<i>1,865,743</i>	<i>19.80</i>	<i>68,988</i>	<i>1.15</i>	<i>21,347</i>	<i>0.55</i>
1933	128,203	48,602	0.79	48,602	0.80	24,010	0.68	1,938,650	18.00	47,174	1.39	14,672	0.83
1933	<i>128,203</i>	<i>48,602</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>48,602</i>	<i>0.80</i>	<i>24,010</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>1,938,650</i>	<i>18.00</i>	<i>47,174</i>	<i>1.39</i>	<i>14,672</i>	<i>0.83</i>
1932	148,640	46,141	0.79	46,141	0.60	24,513	0.49	2,232,650	13.40	51,615	0.88	15,004	0.58
1932	<i>148,640</i>	<i>46,141</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>46,141</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>24,513</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>2,232,650</i>	<i>13.40</i>	<i>51,615</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>15,004</i>	<i>0.58</i>
1931	146,809	77,846	0.61	77,846	0.60	25,280	0.77	1,647,300	22.60	49,902	1.22	15,181	0.80
1931	<i>146,809</i>	<i>77,846</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>77,846</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>25,280</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>1,647,300</i>	<i>22.60</i>	<i>49,902</i>	<i>1.22</i>	<i>15,181</i>	<i>0.80</i>
1930	205,404	56,892	1.03	56,892	1.00	27,167	0.84	2,457,500	19.50	55,060	1.35	18,690	0.73
1930	<i>205,404</i>	<i>56,892</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>56,892</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>27,167</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>2,457,500</i>	<i>19.50</i>	<i>55,060</i>	<i>1.35</i>	<i>18,690</i>	<i>0.73</i>
1929	156,623	42,827	1.39	42,827	1.49	21,726	1.71	1,941,699	27.30	31,829	3.59	11,215	1.89
1929	<i>156,623</i>	<i>42,827</i>	<i>1.39</i>	<i>42,827</i>	<i>1.49</i>	<i>21,726</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1,941,699</i>	<i>27.30</i>	<i>31,829</i>	<i>3.59</i>	<i>11,215</i>	<i>1.89</i>
1928	126,433	45,358	1.09	45,358	1.03	24,491	1.22	2,663,000	20.10	56,218	1.64	13,236	1.06
1928	<i>126,433</i>	<i>45,358</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>45,358</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>24,491</i>	<i>1.22</i>	<i>2,663,000</i>	<i>20.10</i>	<i>56,218</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>13,236</i>	<i>1.06</i>
1927	177,813	66,645	1.48	66,645	1.25	18,266	1.56	2,591,700	27.00	32,736	3.73	8,920	2.10
1927	<i>177,813</i>	<i>66,645</i>	<i>1.48</i>	<i>66,645</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>18,266</i>	<i>1.56</i>	<i>2,591,700</i>	<i>27.00</i>	<i>32,736</i>	<i>3.73</i>	<i>8,920</i>	<i>2.10</i>
1926	115,708	49,853	0.88	49,853	1.06	24,484	1.02	2,383,700	26.40	39,635	2.52	9,753	1.30
1926	<i>115,708</i>	<i>49,853</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>49,853</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>24,484</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>2,383,700</i>	<i>26.40</i>	<i>39,635</i>	<i>2.52</i>	<i>9,753</i>	<i>1.30</i>
1925	229,656	67,267	1.26	67,267	1.57	20,172	1.48	2,199,700	33.10	34,755	2.67	8,550	1.95
1925	<i>229,656</i>	<i>67,267</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>67,267</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>20,172</i>	<i>1.48</i>	<i>2,199,700</i>	<i>33.10</i>	<i>34,755</i>	<i>2.67</i>	<i>8,550</i>	<i>1.95</i>
1924	152,424	46,101	1.23	46,101	1.31	18,724	1.57	1,774,250	37.90	29,960	2.85	9,693	0.96
1924	<i>152,424</i>	<i>46,101</i>	<i>1.23</i>	<i>46,101</i>	<i>1.31</i>	<i>18,724</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>1,774,250</i>	<i>37.90</i>	<i>29,960</i>	<i>2.85</i>	<i>9,693</i>	<i>0.96</i>
1923	152,967	47,755	1.10	47,755	1.49	17,329	1.37	2,086,100	27.30	38,300	1.44	9,023	0.58
1923	<i>152,967</i>	<i>47,755</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>47,755</i>	<i>1.49</i>	<i>17,329</i>	<i>1.37</i>	<i>2,086,100</i>	<i>27.30</i>	<i>38,300</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>9,023</i>	<i>0.58</i>
1922	160,457	52,604	0.99	52,604	1.40	20,487	1.07	2,084,000	32.569	32,569	1.96	8,289	1.17
1922	<i>160,457</i>	<i>52,604</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>52,604</i>	<i>1.40</i>	<i>20,487</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>2,084,000</i>	<i>32.569</i>	<i>32,569</i>	<i>1.96</i>	<i>8,289</i>	<i>1.17</i>
1921	180,915	45,665	1.64	45,665	1.53	11,562	1.76	1,268,000	22,668	22,668	2.94	7,103	1.54
1921	<i>180,915</i>	<i>45,665</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>45,665</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>11,562</i>	<i>1.76</i>	<i>1,268,000</i>	<i>22,668</i>	<i>22,668</i>	<i>2.94</i>	<i>7,103</i>	<i>1.54</i>
1920	189,425	58,321	1.24	58,321	2.18	17,475	1.66	1,520,400	33,385	33,385	1.86	6,234	1.63
1920	<i>189,425</i>	<i>58,321</i>	<i>1.24</i>	<i>58,321</i>	<i>2.18</i>	<i>17,475</i>	<i>1.66</i>	<i>1,520,400</i>	<i>33,385</i>	<i>33,385</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>6,234</i>	<i>1.63</i>
1919	95,638	33,479	1.03	33,479	1.86	14,891	2.02	1,574,150	24,809	24,809	3.11	6,295	1.60
1919	<i>95,638</i>	<i>33,479</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>33,479</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>14,891</i>	<i>2.02</i>	<i>1,574,150</i>	<i>24,809</i>	<i>24,809</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>6,295</i>	<i>1.60</i>
1918	206,688	50,686	1.78	50,686	1.67	13,400	1.31	1,316,700	24,315	24,315	2.81	3,830	2.06
1918	<i>206,688</i>	<i>50,686</i>	<i>1.78</i>	<i>50,686</i>	<i>1.67</i>	<i>13,400</i>	<i>1.31</i>	<i>1,316,700</i>	<i>24,315</i>	<i>24,315</i>	<i>2.81</i>	<i>3,830</i>	<i>2.06</i>
1917	136,561	52,560	1.11	52,560	1.34	13,798	1.56	1,425,700	12,267	12,267	3.45	2,227	1.84
1917	<i>136,561</i>	<i>52,560</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>52,560</i>	<i>1.34</i>	<i>13,798</i>	<i>1.56</i>	<i>1,425,700</i>	<i>12,267</i>	<i>12,267</i>	<i>3.45</i>	<i>2,227</i>	<i>1.84</i>
1916	140,632	37,913	0.82	37,913	1.08	12,323	1.02	1,266,950	27,015	27,015	1.33	2,688	1.49
1916	<i>140,632</i>	<i>37,913</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>37,913</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>12,323</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1,266,950</i>	<i>27,015</i>	<i>27,015</i>	<i>1.33</i>	<i>2,688</i>	<i>1.</i>

Series E 244-255.—FARM CREDIT—FARM-MORTGAGE DEBT, LOANS, INTEREST:  
1910 TO 1945

[Loans held by FFMC (Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation) are those made by Land Bank Commissioner. Land Bank Commissioner loans first made in 1933; in 1934 and thereafter made on behalf of FFMC. Joint-stock land banks have been in liquidation since May 12, 1933; includes banks in receivership]

YEAR	FARM-MORTGAGE DEBT						FARM-MORTGAGE LOANS CLOSED		INTEREST PAYABLE ON FARM MORTGAGES			
	Total debt outstanding Jan. 1	Amounts held Jan. 1 by—					By Federal land banks and FFMC	By joint-stock land banks	Interest rates <sup>3</sup>		Interest charges <sup>4</sup>	
		Federal land banks and FFMC <sup>1</sup>	Life insurance companies <sup>1</sup>	Commercial banks <sup>2</sup>	Joint-stock land banks <sup>1</sup>	Individuals and others			Mortgage loans recorded	Mortgage loans outstanding Jan. 1	Amount	Index of interest charges per acre (1910-14=100)
244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	1,000 dollars	
1945	4,932,942	1,556,983	933,723	449,582	5,455	1,987,199	120,581	14	4.7	4.5	220,113	69
1944	5,389,080	1,882,637	986,661	448,433	10,087	2,061,262	103,887	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	4.4	230,165	78
1943	5,950,975	2,262,135	1,042,939	476,676	37,015	2,132,210	91,309	2	4.8	4.4	245,817	79
1942	6,372,277	2,515,669	1,063,166	535,212	55,919	2,202,311	81,841	68	( <sup>5</sup> )	4.4	271,847	89
1941	6,491,435	2,642,333	1,016,479	543,408	73,455	2,215,760	102,034	49	4.9	4.5	284,294	94
1940	6,586,399	2,723,110	984,290	534,170	91,726	2,253,103	100,317	123	( <sup>7</sup> )	4.6	293,091	98
1939	6,779,318	2,862,855	982,939	519,276	114,992	2,299,256	78,691	363	( <sup>7</sup> )	4.6	305,449	103
1938	6,954,884	2,950,761	988,557	501,450	133,554	2,380,562	80,389	175	( <sup>7</sup> )	4.7	320,094	108
1937	7,153,963	2,989,019	1,015,615	487,534	162,786	2,499,009	102,538	367	( <sup>7</sup> )	4.9	340,730	116
1936	7,422,701	2,907,649	1,112,289	487,505	200,617	2,714,641	185,489	337	( <sup>7</sup> )	5.1	364,474	124
1935	7,584,459	2,564,179	1,301,562	498,842	277,020	2,942,856	443,479	275	5.4	5.5	396,092	135
1934	7,685,203	1,328,563	1,697,787	710,863	412,346	3,535,644	1,233,182	216	5.3	5.3	430,420	148
1933	8,466,413	1,147,014	1,898,318	889,083	474,954	4,057,626	222,397	789	5.8	6.0	472,283	164
1932	9,093,983	1,180,992	2,036,614	940,135	552,180	4,384,062	27,516	2,181	6.4	6.0	525,760	185
1931	9,398,088	1,197,063	2,087,047	946,876	605,858	4,561,244	41,814	5,407	6.4	6.0	553,008	197
1930	9,630,768	1,201,732	2,118,439	997,468	637,789	4,675,340	47,146	5,236	6.4	6.0	569,756	206
1929	9,756,559	1,182,813	2,138,980	1,046,624	656,516	4,731,626	63,004	18,186	6.3	6.0	581,999	213
1928	9,756,957	1,144,984	2,172,869	1,097,035	669,798	4,672,227	100,615	40,572	6.2	6.1	589,530	219
1927	9,658,422	1,068,642	2,123,664	1,143,595	632,476	4,690,045	138,424	83,719	6.2	6.1	593,006	223
1926	9,713,213	998,552	2,030,301	1,178,460	545,559	4,960,341	128,978	123,026	6.3	6.2	598,244	228
1925	9,912,650	923,077	1,942,624	1,200,456	446,429	5,400,064	124,809	131,431	6.3	6.3	611,612	236
1924	10,664,919	799,597	1,792,145	1,388,106	392,639	6,292,432	162,475	74,587	6.3	6.3	646,838	251
1923	10,785,621	639,486	1,556,203	1,506,467	218,775	6,864,690	190,271	189,748	6.3	6.4	679,220	261
1922	10,702,257	432,523	1,432,367	1,540,006	85,017	7,212,345	224,301	188,685	6.7	6.3	679,904	260
1921	10,221,126	349,679	1,205,778	1,447,433	77,959	7,140,227	91,030	9,335	7.0	6.2	652,656	248
1920	8,448,772	293,595	974,826	1,204,383	60,038	5,915,930	66,985	18,100	6.4	6.1	574,090	217
1919	7,137,365	156,214	1,018,163	1,030,240	8,384	4,924,364	144,987	52,000	6.4	6.1	476,312	180
1918	6,536,860	89,112	955,591	1,008,492	1,888	4,531,777	118,130	8,400	6.3	6.1	417,032	159
1917	5,325,851	-----	861,144	933,990	-----	4,030,717	39,112	2,300	6.2	6.1	378,309	145
1916	5,256,425	-----	765,571	776,269	-----	3,714,585	-----	-----	6.3	6.2	340,532	131
1915	4,990,785	-----	669,984	746,111	-----	3,574,690	-----	-----	6.4	6.1	314,255	122
1914	4,707,858	-----	597,462	723,737	-----	3,386,109	-----	-----	6.4	6.1	296,238	116
1913	4,347,679	-----	550,158	673,752	-----	3,123,769	-----	-----	6.4	6.1	276,294	110
1912	3,929,758	-----	479,653	580,300	-----	2,869,805	-----	-----	6.4	6.1	251,745	101
1911	3,522,121	-----	423,454	477,568	-----	2,621,099	-----	-----	6.4	6.0	225,351	91
1910	3,207,863	-----	386,961	406,248	-----	2,414,654	-----	-----	6.4	6.0	203,188	83

<sup>1</sup> Beginning 1930, includes purchase-money mortgages and sales contracts in addition to regular mortgages.

<sup>2</sup> For 1935-45 includes insured commercial banks; prior to 1935, all open State and national banks.

<sup>3</sup> Average contract rates, except for temporarily reduced rates on outstanding loans of Federal land banks, 1934-44, and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, 1938-45.

<sup>4</sup> Payable during calendar year on outstanding loans. Excludes amounts paid by Secretary of the Treasury to Federal land banks, 1933-44, and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, 1937-45, as reimbursement for interest reductions granted borrowers.

<sup>5</sup> Average of rates on mortgages recorded during month of March only.

<sup>6</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>7</sup> Data not available.

<sup>8</sup> Partially estimated.

Series E 256-257.—FARM CREDIT—BANKRUPTCY CASES FILED BY FARMERS: 1899 TO 1945

[Figures for 1940 to 1945 are for cases filed; for earlier years, cases concluded. Data are for years ending June 30]

FARMER CASES FILED											
YEAR	Number	As percent of all cases	YEAR	Number	As percent of all cases	YEAR	Number	As percent of all cases	YEAR	Number	As percent of all cases
1945	303	2.4	1933	5,917	8.9	1922	3,236	14.4	1910	849	5.7
1944	504	2.6	1932	4,849	7.7	1921	1,363	9.0	1909	797	6.7
1943	1,144	3.3	1931	4,023	6.7	-----	-----	-----	1908	835	7.1
1942	2,042	3.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1907	1,065	8.7
1941	2,334	4.1	1930	4,464	7.4	1920	997	6.4	1906	844	7.9
1940	2,622	5.0	1929	4,939	8.7	1919	1,207	6.3	-----	-----	-----
1939	1,422	3.2	1928	5,679	10.6	1918	1,632	7.0	1905	832	6.6
1938	1,799	3.6	1927	6,296	13.1	1917	1,906	7.5	1904	884	7.2
1937	2,479	4.5	1926	7,769	16.5	1916	1,658	6.9	1903	977	7.7
1936	3,642	7.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1902	1,327	9.4
-----	-----	-----	1925	7,872	17.8	1915	1,246	5.9	1901	1,464	10.1
1935	4,311	7.7	1924	7,772	18.7	1914	1,045	5.6	-----	-----	-----
1934	4,716	8.0	1923	5,940	17.3	1913	942	5.3	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1912	837	5.4	1900	2,064	9.9
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1911	679	4.8	1899	1,926	9.7

Series E 258-269.—FARM CREDIT—NON-REAL-ESTATE AGRICULTURAL LOANS AND DISCOUNTS, AND INDEXES OF DEPOSITS OF COUNTRY BANKS: 1910 TO 1945

YEAR	Commercial bank non-real-estate agricultural loans outstanding, Jan. 1 <sup>1</sup>	EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOANS <sup>2</sup>		FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS: LOANS TO AND DISCOUNTS FOR <sup>3</sup> —						INDEXES OF DEPOSITS OF COUNTRY BANKS <sup>4</sup> (Base: 1924-29 = 100)		
		Made during year	Out-standing, Jan. 1	Private financing institutions		Cooperative associations		Banks for Cooperatives		Total deposits	Demand deposits	Time deposits
				Made during year <sup>4</sup>	Out-standing, Jan. 1	Made during year <sup>4</sup>	Out-standing, Jan. 1	Made during year <sup>4</sup>	Out-standing, Jan. 1			
		258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>			
1945	1,377,405	15,085	138,968	79,039	*29,966	4,032	700	93,482	<sup>6</sup> 65,002	329	462	156
1944	1,328,480	17,087	146,181	79,266	*34,138	3,402	2,000	142,628	<sup>6</sup> 109,685	257	365	120
1943	1,450,908	17,232	155,456	91,790	*38,132	5,000	2,000	222,782	76,160	201	233	100
1942	1,497,205	18,411	163,792	106,881	*37,939	9,397	2,152	159,055	31,582	141	184	94
1941	1,326,120	16,891	167,862	100,697	*33,116	5,651	1,490	68,608	15,553	116	138	92
1940	1,134,573	18,962	167,796	87,315	32,316	4,593	1,835	31,601	17,560	102	116	87
1939	1,109,489	14,567	170,952	85,388	32,612	4,156	920	28,879	25,045	94	106	84
1938	821,935	19,196	171,983	88,898	39,974	2,668	1,813	38,430	29,075	90	99	82
1937	620,920	31,315	164,762	100,983	40,508	5,129	1,641	36,808	22,247	90	102	79
1936	743,731	16,136	172,470	105,587	46,519	3,755	2,731	29,631	8,016	83	94	74
1935	840,887	96,381	111,238	116,137	55,083	44,011	33,969	9,503		<sup>7</sup> 72	<sup>7</sup> 78	<sup>7</sup> 69
1934	913,204	70,471	90,863	124,429	60,331	57,357	15,005			64	66	65
1933	1,272,211	57,376	90,353	140,526	79,658	79,787	9,618			<sup>8</sup> 53	<sup>8</sup> 49	<sup>8</sup> 60
1932	1,649,855	64,205	49,769	148,624	71,960	83,997	45,177			64	57	74
1931	2,109,050	55,783	* 61,441	118,380	62,462	145,127	64,377			81	75	90
1930	2,490,742	5,340	* 8,946	103,906	47,283	109,927	26,073			94	89	101
1929	2,596,491	5,760	* 7,976	90,591	43,884	43,583	36,174			102	99	106
1928	2,552,134		* 2,246	82,136	42,334	53,571	31,991			103	102	105
1927	2,568,146		* 2,232	85,456	35,976	50,739	52,700			100	99	100
1926	2,699,100	244	* 2,101	72,589	25,974	103,530	53,685			101	102	99
1925	2,674,237		* 2,207	53,191	18,760	100,148	43,507			100	102	98
1924	2,943,318	431	<sup>9</sup> 1,460	34,004	9,105	83,223	33,627			95	96	92
1923	3,088,456		<sup>9</sup> 1,306	9,367		35,519				<sup>11</sup> 94	<sup>11</sup> 98	<sup>11</sup> 88
1922	3,281,082	1,465	<sup>10</sup> 2,765									
1921	3,869,891	1,940										
1920	3,453,794											
1919	2,661,547	1,997										
1918	2,489,280	2,204										
1917	2,033,772											
1916	1,747,659											
1915	1,605,958											
1914	1,596,966											
1913	1,520,007											
1912	1,379,757											
1911	1,333,334											
1910	<sup>9</sup> 1,339,699											

<sup>1</sup> All active banks. Includes loans guaranteed by Commodity Credit Corporation.  
<sup>2</sup> Seed, feed, and crop production loans; also includes drought-relief loans made in 1934-35 and orchard rehabilitation loans made in 1942-44.  
<sup>3</sup> Excludes loans to production credit associations.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes renewals.  
<sup>5</sup> Federal Reserve member banks in places of less than 15,000 population in the following States: Ark., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kansas, Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N.Y., N.C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Pa., S. Dak., Texas, and Wis.

<sup>6</sup> Includes loans guaranteed by Commodity Credit Corporation.  
<sup>7</sup> Average of 7 months.  
<sup>8</sup> Average of 11 months.  
<sup>9</sup> As of July 1.  
<sup>10</sup> Excludes loans made in 1918-19. The amount of these loans outstanding as of July 1, 1925, was \$1,052,450.  
<sup>11</sup> Average of 9 months.