INTRODUCTION

This volume presents all available information from the 1940 Census of Agriculture relative to the value of farm products. The nature of the value items included on the 1940 Census Farm and Ranch Schedule, the type of tabulations made, and the arrangement of the material in this volume, all result from the growing demand for more comprehensive statistics relative to farm income for small geographic areas.

The value statistics included in this volume may be classified broadly under two general heads; viz., "calculated values," and "enumerated values." The two series of figures serve basically different purposes and should not be confused.

The calculated value statistics are presented in State table 1a and county table XVI. The values in these tables, with certain exceptions noted below, were secured by multiplying the reported figures on livestock inventories and crop and livestock production by unit prices. Such statistics represent, for the most part, total value, or what has sometimes been called "farm value." They do not approximate gross farm income, much less cash farm income, since no deductions have been made for the value of products used by farm households, for seed, for waste, or for the value of crops fed on the farm where grown. One which latter is duplicated in the livestock income of that farm. On the other hand, the value of by-products, except cottonseed, peanut hay, and redtop hay, is not included. Neither is the value of annual legumes grazed or hogs fed included in the calculated value of crops harvested. For livestock production the calculated values do not always fully represent the value of production. For example, the value for dairy products relate, except in the case of butter churned, to quantities sold and not to the total production including milk used by farm households and milk taken by calves or otherwise fed on the farm. Again, the values for livestock slaughtered and livestock sold do not represent the value of livestock production since they make no allowance for changes in inventory numbers.

The enumerated value statistics are presented in State table 19 and county tables XVII to XX, inclusive, and are here referred to as the "value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households." These statistics were obtained by enumeration and represent the totals of individual farm reports for the ten value of products questions on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule. When the value of products used by farm households is included in the totals, as it has been in this volume, these value statistics may be used, with certain limitations noted below, as one approximate measure of gross farm income.

The enumerated statistics relating to the value of products sold, traded, or used by farm households were tabulated in three different ways: First, by geographic areas; second, by total value of products per farm; and third, by major source of income. The results of the first or geographic area tabulation are shown in county table XVIII, which gives information on the number of farms reporting and the value for each of the principal products or groups of products. The results of the geographic area tabulation are comparable with comparable figures from the 1930 Census, so far as they are available. The results of the tabulation by total value of products per farm are shown in county tables XVIII and XX. For 1930, the number of farms is available for each of the principal groups. County table XX shows not only the total value of products sold, traded, or used by farm households for each income size group, but also the number of farms reporting and the value for each of the principal sources of income under each income size group.

State table 19 and county table XIX present the results of the tabulation by major source of income. Here the farms are classified according to their major (single largest) source of income. The number of farms reporting and the value, for each of the ten sources of income under each major source or type group, are shown in State table 19, while in county table XIX similar figures are given for the principal sources of income under each major source group. Since the 1940 major source tabulation is not strictly comparable with the 1930 type of farm tabulation, the 1930 figures by type of farm are shown in State table 19 for reference purposes only. A discussion of the differences in method of classification, 1940 and 1930, is given below under the heading "Major source of income and type of farm.

For the 1930 Census the statistics relating to value of livestock on farms on the census date and value of crop and livestock production were published in Volume II for Agriculture (parts 1, 2, and 3), entitled, Reports of States, with Statistics for Counties and a Summary for the United States. The 1940 Census figures on value of farm products sold, traded, or used by operator's family were published in Volume III for Agriculture (parts 1, 2, and 3), entitled, Reports of States, with Statistics for Counties and a Summary for the United States. The 1930 volume III presented type of farm tabulations by counties for farm land; value of specified farm property; receipts from boarders, lodgers, etc.; specified livestock and livestock products; specified farm expenditures; and the number of farms by size; and number of farms by value of products, in addition to the value of products figures shown for 1930 in this volume.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

A farm. — The schedule form for 1940 was entitled "Farm and Ranch Schedule." This title was followed by a subtitle "including special agricultural operations." The following definition appeared on the schedule:

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

Include dry-land or farm dairies, nurseries, greenhouses, hothouses, for Farms, mushroom culture, ginseng, muscadine grapes, cranberries, blackberries, etc. Exclude "fish farms," fish hatcheries, "oyster farms," and "frog farms." Do not report as a farm any tract of land of less than 5 acres, unless its agricultural products in 1939 were valued at $500 or more.

In the enumerator's handbook the following instruction was given:

The definition of a farm found on the face of the schedule must be carefully studied by the enumerator. Note that for tracts of land of 3 acres or more the $500 limitation for value of agricultural products does not apply. Such tracts, however, must have had some agricultural operations performed in 1939 or contemplated in 1940. A schedule must be prepared for each farm, rough, or other establishment which meets the requirements set up in the definition. A schedule must be included for all tracts of land on which some agricultural operations were performed in 1939, or were contemplated in 1940, which might possibly meet the minimum requirements of a "farm." When in doubt, always make out a schedule.

Farming, or agricultural operations, consists of the production of crops or plants, vines, and trees (excluding forestry operations) or of the keeping, grazing, or feeding of livestock for animal products (including fur, wool, tallow, animal hides, and value equivalent livestock). As here used, includes poultry of all kinds, hogs, bees, and fur-bearing animals in captivity, in addition to mules, asses, burros, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Frequently, certain operations are not generally recognized as farming. This is especially true where no crops are grown or where the establishments are not commonly considered as farms.
A partial list of types of specialized agriculture and operations not generally recognized as farming but for which Farm and Ranch Schedules were required was provided. This list included such operations as apiaries (beehives), feed lots, greenhouses, hatcheries, mushroom cellars, etc.

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

Farms reporting.—The term "farms reporting," as used in the tables, indicates the number of farms for which the specified data in the particular categories were reported. If there were 1,962 farms in a county and only 1,465 had dairy products sold or traded during 1929, and the enumeration of that item was complete, the number of farms reporting value of dairy products sold or traded for 1929 would be 1,465.

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

In the value tables in this volume there is one important exception to this general usage. In State table 19 and county tables XIII, XII, and XI the term "livestock sold or traded" excludes poultry, bees, and fur-bearing animals.

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

1) It is characteristic of some classes of livestock to change in numbers between years through rather definite cycles, i.e., from a low point to a high point and back again over a period of years. These cycles often take place in all states, and the results are reflected in the Census data. A Census taken 5 years might fall at different points of the cycle and thus interfere with the determination of long-time trends. Cyclical changes have an effect on the volume of production.

2) A variation in the months of enumeration seriously affects the comparability of the statistics for most kinds of livestock, again making it difficult to determine the trend in numbers between census periods. As noted in text Table A, the 1940 and 1930 Censuses were taken as of April 1; the 1935, 1925, and 1920 Censuses as of January 1; and the 1910 Census as of April 15. In the period from January 1 to April 1 (or April 15) rapid changes are taking place in the numbers of each class of livestock due to decreases caused by deaths from natural causes, A Census taken every 5 years might fall at different points of the cycle and thus interfere with the determination of long-time trends. Cyclical changes have an effect on the volume of production.

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

Crops.—The 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule was prepared in such manner that every crop grown on farms listed as farms should have been reported. If the inquiries were varied in different sections of the country so that separate questions could be carried for all crops widely grown in each major area. If a separate inquiry was not carried for a particular crop, that crop could be reported under one of several "catch-all" questions on the schedule. By using a different schedule for each region it was also possible to use the unit of measure that was most prevalent in an area for reporting production.

For definitions and explanations of the individual livestock and crop items, see chapters VII, VIII, and IX of volume III.

TOTAL VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS AND OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND CROPS HARVESTED

For each agricultural census prior to 1920, the statistics relating to the value of the livestock inventory and the total value of livestock and crop production were enumerated figures. For the 1920 Agricultural Census the values for the livestock inventory and for livestock products were enumerated but the values for most crops were calculated by counties using State average unit values for each crop. For the 1926 and succeeding agricultural censuses mentioned above, values were calculated for the livestock inventory and for livestock products, as well as for crops, but the method of calculation has varied. In the 1926 Agricultural Census the values were calculated by counties using, for most items, average unit values established for crop-reporting districts (groups of contiguous counties). For the 1930 Agricultural Census values were calculated by States only, using State average unit values. In the 1930 and 1940 Agricultural Censuses the values were calculated by counties using, for most items, county average unit values. The county unit values used in calculating total value of livestock on farms and total value of livestock products and crops harvested for the 1940 Census, as well as for the preceding censuses mentioned above, were determined by the Agricultural Statistics Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Census.

Not all of the values for the 1940 Census shown in State table 18 and county table XVI are calculated values. For four items values were enumerated instead of production, because of the difficulty of finding a common production unit for purposes of enumeration. These four items are: Vegetables for sale, market garden products, market garden products for market garden use, and market garden products for home use.

The following points should be observed in connection with the 1940 Census values presented in State table 18 and county table XVI:

Domestic animals.—The values for all species except goats represent the sum of the calculated values of individual age or sex groups. For goats the value is the sum of the calculated values for Angora goats and other goats.

Unspecified poultry.—Where the kind of poultry could not be identified, the unit value used was based on a weighted average of the unit values for identified kinds of other poultry in the same county and surrounding counties.

Dairy products.—The value of whole milk sold excludes the value of fluid sales of cream. The value of cream sold includes both the value of sales of sweet cream and the value of sales of sour cream (butterfat).

Cereal grains.—This item includes the value of the following crops: Corn for grain; sorghums for grain; and all wheat, rye, oats, barley, emmer and spelt, buckwheat, rice, and "mixed" grains (combined or uncombined).
## CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1940

### TABLE A. — AGE, SEX, AND OTHER GROUPS ENUMERATED FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LIVESTOCK, 1940; WITH APPROXIMATELY COMPAREABLE GROUPS, 1900 TO 1935

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>1940 (April 1)</th>
<th>1935 (January 1)</th>
<th>1925 (April 1)</th>
<th>1920 (January 1)</th>
<th>1910 (April 15)</th>
<th>1900 (June 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horses and/or mules—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules and colts—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 5 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs and pigs—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and lambs—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 3 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 3 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 3 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 3 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 3 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 3 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ames—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other cows—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat and kids—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angora—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other goats—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 6 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkeys—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducks—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geese—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeons—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quail—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phasians—farms reporting number</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
<td>Over 4 mo. old. All ages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Not available.
Other grains and seeds.—The 1940 and 1920 Census figures for this item include flax threshed, annual legumes harvested for seed, alfalfa seed, clover and grass seeds, mustard seed, sugar beet seed, sunflower seed, hempseed, castor beans, and miscellaneous seeds. Flower and vegetable seeds, other than those specified above, were included under horticultural specialties in the 1940 Census. In the 1920 Census the value of flower and vegetable seeds grown on farms was included under the value of "other grains and seeds," while receipts from sales of flower and vegetable seeds in 1929 by nurseries, greenhouses, etc., were included under sales of horticultural specialties.

Hay and forage.—The 1940 figures for this item include the value for four crops not specifically covered by the 1920 figures. These crops are: Corn hogsed or grated off, or cut for green or dry fodder; alfalfa crops other than corn and sorghums; oats cut and fed unthreshed; and root and grain crops other than corn and annual legumes hogsed or grated off. Two of these items—silage crops other than corn and sorghums, and root and grain crops hogsed or grated off—could be reported only under the "other field crops" question on the 1940 General Farm Schedule. The figures on root and grain crops hogsed or grated off exclude root crops harvested for feed, which were tabulated as a separate item under this group in both 1940 and 1920. All of the above four items, except silage crops other than corn and sorghums, were reported on an average basis only, and the values for the 1940 Census were calculated by using "per acre" unit values. As previously noted the 1940 figures for hay and forage do not include the value of annual legumes hogsed or grated off.

Cottonseed.—For the 1920 Census the production of cottonseed was enumerated, but the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule did not include this item. Consequently, production of cottonseed in 1939 was calculated by counties on the basis of the enumerated production of cotton (1nt), and the value of cottonseed was then secured by multiplying the calculated production of cottonseed by the county unit price.

Fruits and nuts.—The 1940 calculated value of production of citrus fruits is based upon county unit prices which represent the equivalent packing-house door returns for all methods of sale. For the other fruits and nuts the 1940 figures were calculated by using county unit prices based on weighted averages for all methods of sale.

All other crops.—The value of maple syrup and maple sugar produced is included in this value for this item. Since the 1940 Census enumerated values of forest products sold includes the value of maple syrup and maple sugar sold, there is a partial duplication of values between these two items. For crops of very limited distribution, the values were secured by correspondence with the growers. Where the kind of crop could not be identified, the value was based on a weighted average "per acre" unit value for identified minor crops in the same county and surrounding counties.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, TRADED, OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS

The 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule included ten questions relating to the value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households. These questions in the order of their appearance on the schedule were as follows:

Value of all dairy products sold or traded in 1929.
Value of all livestock sold or traded in 1929, except poultry, bees, and fur animals.
Value of all poultry, eggs, baby chicks, pouls, etc., sold or traded in 1929.
Value of wool, mohair, moh, hide, etc., bees, honey, wax, and fur animals and pelts sold or traded in 1929.
Value of all bees, mohair, moh, hide, etc., used in making wool, mohair, moh, hide, etc., sold or traded in 1929.
Value of all livestock and poultry by sale in 1929.
Value of all grain crops for sale in 1929.
Value of all fruits and nuts, including small fruits, produced in 1929, that were not used to be sold or traded in 1929.
Value of all livestock and poultry by sale in 1929.
Value of fruit products sold in 1929.

The value of products information was secured in considerably more detail than in 1929 when the general farm schedule carried the following six value of products questions:

Value of grains, cotton, tobacco, hay, vegetables, fruits, plants, flowers, and all other crops grown in 1929 which were or are to be sold or traded.
Value of livestock sold or traded in 1929.
Value of milk, cream, butter, butterfat, meat, poultry, eggs, honey, wool, mohair, and other livestock products sold or traded in 1929.
Value of forest products sold in 1929.
Value (estimated) of products of this farm in 1929 that were used by your family.
Value of fruit products sold in 1929.

The arrangement of the value questions on the schedule was also changed materially. In 1940 all six value questions were carried in a single block; on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule the ten value questions were distributed among the various crop and livestock questions, each value question following the crop or livestock questions upon which the value figure was based.

It will be noted that, in general, the value questions relating to livestock and livestock products, horticultural specialties, farm products used by farm households, and forest products apply to the calendar years 1949 and 1929; whereas the value questions for field crops, vegetables harvested for sale, and fruit crops are on a crop-year basis. That is, the values apply to quantities sold or to be sold or traded from crops harvested in 1949 and in 1929. One exception to the crop-year definition occurs in connection with the 1940 question on "other livestock products." Another exception to the crop-year definition occurs in connection with citrus fruit. These exceptions are discussed in detail below.

Farms with no farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households.—The numbers of farms shown for this classification in county tables XVI and XVII represent farms for which there was a correct report of no products sold, traded, or used by farm households in 1929. These farms generally fall into one of two categories: new farms brought into operation in the spring of 1940, or farms having a complete crop failure in 1929 for which there was also no income from livestock production in 1929 and no value for products used by farm households. This classification also includes a limited number of farms for which the only value of products reported was receipts from the rental of pasture. Where the schedule correctly represented a separate operating unit, it was necessary to classify such farms as having no farm products sold or traded, insomuch as there was no value of products on question on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule under which rental from pasture could have been included. Where the operator of the pasture rental on such farms was considered as income derived from crops, the "Pratt Hills" of east central Kansas was one area in which this situation occurred.

Unclassified farms.—Where the figures on crop and livestock production and values were incomplete, the farm was placed in the "unclassified" category. In most cases these were farms on which the operator had moved between the time the 1929 crops were harvested and the time the census enumerator visited the farm. In 1929 this category also included farms which were not operated in 1929, as well as greenhouses, nurseries, and apiaries.

Farms reporting total value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households.—For 1929 this represents all farms for which there were usable reports on value of products, but excludes reports for farms with no products sold, traded, or used by farm households. In other words, the number of farms reporting total value of products, plus the unclassified farms, plus farms with no farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households equals all farms enumerated as of the census date. In 1929 the number of farms reporting for this item includes all farms classified by type regardless of whether or not any farm products were sold, traded, or used by farm households. For example, if a farm reported a complete crop failure, but the kind of crop could be reasonably identified and apparently represented the major crop on that farm,
the farm was classified according to the type represented by the crop failure. The 1939 count of farms reporting total value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households included therefore, some farms which, in the 1939 tabulation, were placed in the category of farms with no farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households.

**Dairy products.**—As previously shown, this question called for the value of all dairy products sold or traded in 1939. The question specified milk, cream, butter, and cheese, and the enumerator was instructed to explain if byproducts, such as whey, skimed milk, whey sold which would give a high value for sales in relation to the quantities of whole milk, cream, and butter sold as reported in the block immediately preceding this value question. The value of goat milk or products sold was not to be included under this question, but was to be reported under "other livestock products." The value of dairy products purchased for resale was to be excluded, both from this value question and from the preceding items on quantities of whole milk, cream, and butter sold.

**Livestock.**—This value question followed immediately two livestock questions relating to the numbers of cattle, calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs bought and sold in 1939. It should be noted that the question specified, "except poultry, bees, and cats." The enumerator was instructed to explain if animals, other than those listed in the preceding questions, were sold, the intention being that the value question should also cover sales of other kinds of livestock such as horses, mules, and goats. In handling the reports on this question, a distinction was made between livestock dealers and livestock feeders. Purchases and sales were included in the totals where other information on the schedule indicated that the operator had sufficient feed, either home-grown or purchased, or had sufficient pasture to add to the market value of the livestock. The statistics for this item represent, therefore, the totals or individual farm sales regardless of whether or not the animals were produced on the farm for which the sale was reported. Hence they are not directly comparable with livestock income figures based upon a State as a unit. This point is discussed in more detail below.

**Poultry and poultry products.**—As previously noted, hatcheries were included in the list of types of specialized agriculture for which Farm and Ranch Schedules were required and the enumerator was instructed to explain whenever the value entry for this question appeared higher as a result of sales of baby chicks, pouls, hatching eggs, etc. Schedules for State game farms are included. Quail, pheasants, and other birds raised by such institutions for release were considered as sold.

**Other livestock products.**—The term "other livestock products" is used in this volume to indicate the miscellaneous livestock products question, the wording of which was as follows: "Value of wool, mohair, meat, hides, etc., bees, honey, wax, and fur animals and pelts sold or traded in 1939." The value of goat milk and products sold, as well as the value of other miscellaneous livestock products sold, was included under this item. Although the wording of the question indicated that values for sales during the calendar year 1939 were desired, the following instruction was given in the enumerator's handbook:

> Report here the value of goat milk and products sold as well as the value of wool, mohair, etc. Also report the value of bees and fur animals sold or traded in 1939.

The value of meat sold applies to animals butchered by persons on farms, or for them on a custom basis, either on or off the farm. Sales of meat by slaughter houses and butchers, sometimes referred to as "local slaughter," are not included in these figures.

**Field crops.**—This question covers the value of the sales of field crops such as corn, sorghums, small grains, annual legumes, hay, clover and grass seeds, and miscellaneous crops including Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes, cotton, flax, tobacco, sugarcane, sugar beets, broomcorn, popcorn, mint, hops, etc. In addition, the enumerator was instructed to include the value of sales of byproducts, such as cottonseed, beet pulp and tops, pea vines, etc., although no provision was made for reporting the production of such byproducts on the schedule. On some schedules the value of sales of cottonseed apparently was not included in the value of field crops sold or traded. The enumerator was also instructed that where the crop was a tenant, the landlord's share should be included in reporting the value of sales, but only on the item "other crops," but also for all other value of products questions. No provision was made for reporting government benefit payments made under the programs administered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the Department of Agriculture. However, crops upon which government loans had been secured were considered sold unless they had been redeemed before the date of the census enumeration.

**Vegetables for sale.**—The values reported for this item represent a summation for each individual farm of the values reported for individual vegetable crops harvested in 1939 for sale. Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes were not included under vegetables, but were included under field crops. The 1940 Census value figures shown for vegetables in State table 19 and county tables XII, XIII, and XX exclude the figures for unclassified farms, while those shown in State table 18 and county tables XIII (volume 1) and XVI include data for all farms reporting vegetables.

**Horticultural specialties.**—The values reported for this item also represent a summation for each individual farm of the values reported for three items, viz., crops grown under glass and propagated nurseries and greenhouses; and flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, and flowers grown in the open. The figures for horticultural specialties shown in State table 10 and county tables XVII, XIX, and XX exclude the values reported by unclassified farms as well as the figures for all farms reporting area but no sales in 1939. The figures on horticultural specialties shown in State table 18 and county tables XIII (volume 1) and XVI cover all farms reporting these items, including those reporting area but no sales in 1939.

**Fruit and nut crops.**—In general the figures reported for this question cover the value of all fruits and nuts produced in 1939 that had been or were to be sold at the time of the census enumeration. However, in Arizona and California, the value information on citrus fruit applies to the 1939-40 season; that is, to the crop harvested in 1939-40 from the bloom of 1938. For all other citrus-producing States, the value of sales of citrus fruit applies to the 1939-40 season; that is, to sales of the crop harvested in 1939-40 from the bloom of 1938. The value figures on fruit cover all tree fruits, nuts, and grapes, including small fruits and citrus. The values of sales of wild fruits and nuts are excluded with some exceptions: Wild blueberries were to be reported on the census schedule where the land was used primarily for their production; and wild or seeding pecans were also reported whether grown in orchards, farmyards, pastures, or elsewhere on the farm or ranch. The enumerator was instructed that, for all the value of products questions, gross receipts or values were desired without deductions for expenses of any kind. However, in the case of fruit, there was a noticeable tendency to report net receipts for fruit crops for some fruit areas for growers to report their net receipts instead of the gross value of all fruit sold or traded. This was particularly true in areas where certain marketing costs were commonly deducted from the payments to the grower for fruit sold. Another factor which may have contributed to this tendency to report net receipts for fruit crops was the absence of any questions on the schedule regarding expenditure for such items as spray materials, orchard cultivation, irrigation water, packages, and other production and marketing costs. In preparing the reported value of fruits and nuts sold with the cash value of fruits and nuts harvested, allowance must also be made for the difference in definition of unit price previously noted.

**Farm products used by farm households.**—As mentioned above this question called for the value of products of the farm in 1939 that were used by the operator's family and by all households on the farm. The instructions to enumerators called attention to the fact that this question referred to the products of farms consumed by the operator's family, regardless of whether living on the farm or not, as well as the
value of products consumed by all other households on the farm. The definition of this quantity, as it was used in the Censuses of Agriculture, was the same in 1930 when the term was established for the value of products from the farm that were sold, traded, or used by farm households, and in the 1930 Census when the term was used for the value of products from the farm that were used by the operator's family. In both the 1940 and 1950 Censuses the following items were listed individually under the schedule question: cereals, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas, barley, soybeans, beans, lentils, fruits, vegetables, eggs, milk, dairy products, poultry, and livestock. The 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule also specified fuel wood. Farm products of institutional farms which were used by inmates of the institution were not included in the total value of products, but were included under the major source of income. In the 1940 Agricultural Census, greenhouses, nurseries, and apiaries were included under the "unclassified" group. This excluded the value of products from such farms from the 1940 Census type-of-farm tabulation. In the 1940 Census, greenhouses and nurseries were included under the "Horticultural specialties" group, while the value of spiny products sold or traded was reported under "other livestock products."

1900 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME AND BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS

A somewhat similar plan of tabulation was used in the 1860 Census of Agriculture when the farms were classified according to principal source of income. The United States figures for gross farm income for 1899 for farms classified by principal source of income are shown in text table B.

Table B—Farms Reporting and Value of Farm Products Not Fed to Live Stock on Farms Where Produced, Classified by Twelve Principal Sources of Income, for the United States, 1899

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASSIFICATION</th>
<th>VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS (Dollars)</th>
<th>PERCENT OF TOTAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>AVERAGE PER FARM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRINCIPAL SOURCE GROUPS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All groups</td>
<td>5,797,377</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,797,377</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms with principal source of income from livestock</td>
<td>1,664,618</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>1,664,618</td>
<td>1,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy products</td>
<td>827,814</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>827,814</td>
<td>770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>536,804</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>536,804</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live stock</td>
<td>1,272,385</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>1,272,385</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>1,272,385</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>1,272,385</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>1,272,385</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>1,272,385</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>1,272,385</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>1,272,385</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>1,272,385</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>1,272,385</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and goats</td>
<td>1,272,385</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>1,272,385</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>360,520</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>360,520</td>
<td>1,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens</td>
<td>360,520</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>360,520</td>
<td>1,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkeys</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeons and ducks</td>
<td>8,585</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>8,585</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>2,527</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2,527</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

The following explanation of the classification procedure followed is taken from the text of the 1860 Agriculture Census Report:

The basis for this classification is the value of the specified crops or products of 1899. If the value of the hay and grain raised on any farm exceeded that of any other crop and constituted at least 40 percent of the value of the products not fed to livestock, the farm was designated a 'hay and grain' farm. If vegetables were the leading crop, constituting 40 percent of the value of all products, the farm was designated a 'vegetable' farm. 'Miscellaneous' farms were those whose products did not derive their principal income from any one class of farm products. Those with no income in 1899 were classified according to the agricultural operations upon other farms in the same locality.

In the 1860 Census of Agriculture, the farms were also classified according to the amount of gross farm income in 1899, gross farm income here being defined as the value of farm products not fed to livestock on farms where produced. The United States figures on farm reporting and value of farm products for this tabulation are shown in text table C.

Table C—Farms Reporting and Value of Farm Products Not Fed to Livestock on Farms Where Produced, for the United States, 1899

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALUE-GROUP</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT OF TOTAL</th>
<th>VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS (Dollars)</th>
<th>AVERAGE PER FARM</th>
<th>PERCENT OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
<td>55,025</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>4,885,281</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100 to $499</td>
<td>196,407</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3,506,407</td>
<td>18,139</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500 to $999</td>
<td>603,446</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>3,252,109</td>
<td>87,072</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000 to $4,999</td>
<td>1,272,185</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>2,797,904</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000 to $9,999</td>
<td>1,272,185</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>2,797,904</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 to $19,999</td>
<td>1,272,185</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>2,797,904</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000 and over</td>
<td>1,272,185</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>2,797,904</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Value of farm products not fed to livestock on farms where produced.
XIV

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1940

It should be observed that the 1900 Census definition of gross farm income is not strictly comparable with that employed in the 1940 and 1920 enumerations. Such an income figure includes, theoretically at least, the value of crops used for seed or wasted on the farm, the value for which is excluded under the 1940 and 1920 definitions. Furthermore, the 1900 Census figure on value of livestock sold represents only the value of sales of animals raised on the farm. In other words, the value of sales for purchased animals is excluded.

The 1900 Census figures on value of farm products by States and geographic divisions, together with a detailed explanation of the classification procedure followed and a reproduction of the schedule used will be found in the report of the Twelfth Decennial Census, 1900, volume V, Agriculture, part I.

INTERPRETATION OF THE STATISTICS

Definition.—In general the statistics on total value of farm products sold, or used by farm households represent an approximate measure of gross farm income. If the value of farm products sold by farm households is excluded from the totals, the resulting figures on value of farm products sold or used by farm households in an attempt to arrive at statistics on "net" income. As was pointed out in connection with the statistics on value of fruits and nuts sold or traded, these figures are not available for many important farm expenditure items. The cost of livestock purchased is also an important item in calculating "net" income.

Nonagricultural income.—Income from nonagricultural sources is not included in the figures on farm income for either the 1940 or 1920 Census enumerations. Because of the growth of part-time farming in recent years, nonagricultural income is an important item when comparisons are made involving the economic position of the individual farm rather than farming as an industry.

Government benefit payments.—As mentioned above, there was no provision on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule for reporting the amount of government benefit payments. On some schedules where sugarcane or sugar beets were reported, there was evidence that the reported value of crops sold or traded included the government payment on sugarcane or sugar beets. In general, however, such payments appear to have been excluded from the figures on value of farm products sold, or used by farm households.

The statistics on value of farm products sold, or used by farm households, presented in this volume, clearly belong under the third classification. The duplication of income caused by the inclusion of interfarm sales is an important item, particularly in livestock feeding areas.

Unclassified farms.—As has been pointed out previously, the tabulations of value of farm products sold, or used by farm households, for both 1940 and 1920, exclude the value of products for the "unclassified" farms. The extent of this incompleteness is shown, both in number of farms and in percent of all farms, in county table XVII.