

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DANIEL C. ROPER, SECRETARY

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE : 1935

REPORTS FOR STATES
WITH STATISTICS FOR COUNTIES
AND A SUMMARY FOR THE
UNITED STATES

FARMS, FARM ACREAGE AND VALUE, AND SELECTED LIVESTOCK
AND CROPS

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

Z. R. PETTET

Chief Statistician for Agriculture

VOLUME I

PART 1

THE NORTHERN STATES

PART 2

THE SOUTHERN STATES

PART 3

THE WESTERN STATES

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1936

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- Volume I.—Farms, Farm Acreage and Value, and Selected Livestock and Crops. (A Summary for the United States and Statistics for States and Counties.)
- Volume II.—Farms and Acreage by Size, Land of Part Owners, Farm Population, Dwellings, Labor, $\frac{1}{2}$ Years on Farms, Part-time Work; Specified Livestock and Livestock Products; and Miscellaneous Crops and Irrigated Crop Land. (A Summary for the United States and Statistics for States and Counties.)
- Volume III.—General Report—Statistics by Subjects. (Statistics for the United States, Geographic Divisions and States.)

VOLUME I

This volume is composed of a United States Summary, and three parts with the States arranged by Geographic Divisions as follows:

PART 1—THE NORTHERN STATES: PART 2—THE SOUTHERN STATES: PART 3—THE WESTERN STATES:

NEW ENGLAND DIVISION:

Maine
New Hampshire
Vermont
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut

MIDDLE ATLANTIC DIVISION:

New York
New Jersey
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION:

Ohio
Indiana
Illinois
Michigan
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION:

Minnesota
Iowa
Missouri
North Dakota
South Dakota
Nebraska
Kansas

SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION:

Delaware
Maryland
District of Columbia
Virginia
West Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Florida

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION:

Kentucky
Tennessee
Alabama
Mississippi

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION:

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN DIVISION:

Montana
Idaho
Wyoming
Colorado
New Mexico
Arizona
Utah
Nevada

PACIFIC DIVISION:

Washington
Oregon
California

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., March 25, 1936.

SIR:

I transmit herewith Volume I of the Reports of the 1935 Census of Agriculture. This report presents detailed statistics for the United States, for each of the 48 States, for the District of Columbia, and for each of the counties within the States. Data are included for the number of farms, color and tenure of farm operator, uses of farm land, value of land and buildings, the acreage, production, and value of specified crops, and the value and the number of livestock, by principal classes and age groups.

The 1935 Census of Agriculture was taken in conformity with section 16 of the act providing for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses reading in part as follows:

"SEC. 16. That there shall be in the year 1935, and once every ten years thereafter, a census of agriculture and livestock, which shall show the acreage of farm land, the acreage of the principal crops, and the number and value of domestic animals on the farms and ranges of the country. * * * Such census shall be taken as of the 1st day of January and shall relate to the crop year. * * *"

The collection and compilation of these statistics and the preparation of this volume were under the supervision of Z. R. Pettet, Chief Statistician for Agriculture. He was assisted by Sherman S. Slick, Assistant Chief Statistician, B. B. Barrett, W. B. Jenkins, H. E. Robison, and Ray Hurley.

Acknowledgment is made of the cooperation of representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and of the Central Statistical Board.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN,
Director of the Census.

HON. DANIEL C. ROPER,
Secretary of Commerce.

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¹ Map of the United States showing geographic divisions, page xiv.

² For the Southern States only.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1935

INTRODUCTION

Scope of the census of agriculture.—The 1935 Census of Agriculture covered as its principal subjects, general farm data, including the number of farms, farm acreage, uses of land, value of farm land and buildings, and farm population; the acreage and production of crops; the number of livestock by principal classes and age groups; and the production of specified livestock products.

This volume covers the principal items for which statistics have been compiled from the census returns. For some of the items not shown in this report the tabulations have not been completed for all States. Statistics not included in this report will be published as rapidly as the tabulations are completed.

Method of taking the census.—The first step in taking the 1935 Census of Agriculture involved the preparation of a farm and ranch schedule, or questionnaire, containing inquiries covering the main items of farm inventory and production, with blank spaces for entering replies. The schedule was prepared jointly by representatives of the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture, the Central Statistical Board, and other interested agencies. The schedule used in 1935 contained questions for 100 separate items. A copy of the farm and ranch schedule with instructions contained thereon is shown on pages x, xi, xii, xiii.

The second step involved a personal canvass, by census enumerators, of the individual farms in the continental United States. For purposes of enumeration the United States was divided into districts, for which 26,246 enumerators were appointed to secure a schedule for each individual farm in their assigned areas. The United States was also divided into 227 larger districts, for which supervisors were appointed to direct the work of the enumerators.

Date of enumeration.—Section 16 of the act providing for the Fifteenth Decennial Census specified that the 1935 Census of Agriculture should be taken as of January 1, 1935. The various inventory items on the schedule relate to January 1, 1935, while the production items are for the calendar year 1934.

Method of tabulation.—The 6,812,350 farm schedules, one for each farm in the United States, were filled out by the enumerators and forwarded through the offices of the district supervisors to the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. Upon receipt of the schedules in Washington, a force of about 700

trained clerks in the Division of Agriculture was assigned the task of examining them to see that the entries for the questions had been properly made and to place on each schedule a code for the color and tenure of the farm operator and for the size of the farm. Punch cards were prepared for the various entries on the schedule and these cards were run through electric tabulating machines to obtain the totals for the county.

Arrangement of statistics.—The summary in this report presents information for the United States, for 9 groups of States designated as "geographic divisions", and for each of the 48 States and the District of Columbia. The grouping of States into these units of territory facilitates a study of conditions in larger geographic areas. Thus, grouping by geographic divisions rather than alphabetically makes easier a comparison of statistics for a State with those of contiguous States. The first two tables present statistics for the United States, when available, for the most important items for each census from 1840 to 1935. The next three tables present data for the censuses of 1935 and 1930 for the United States, each geographic division, and each State. The first of these three tables presents statistics on number of farms, color and tenure of farm operators, farm acreage, uses of farm land, and value of land and buildings, with a supplemental table for the Southern States. The second presents figures for livestock on farms and ranches; and the third, on the acreage and production of specified crops. The division of this volume into parts 1, 2, and 3 is based upon a grouping of the State reports by geographic divisions. A map showing the geographic divisions and the States included in each is given on page xiv.

The State reports, which include statistics by counties, contain four tables. The first table presents a summary of the important items for the State, giving comparable figures for five census years beginning with 1910. The other three tables (one with a supplemental for the Southern States) present statistics by counties for the census of 1935 with comparable figures for most items for the census of 1930. Figures for number of farms, color and tenure of farm operators, farm acreage, uses of farm land, and value of farm land and buildings are given in the first of these three county tables, statistics on livestock in the second, and statistics on the acreage and production of specified crops in the third.

Comparability of previous statistics.—For many items, comparative data from the census of 1930 are given. Inventory items from the census of 1930 relate to April 1 of that year while the production items relate to the calendar year 1929. The change in the date of enumeration from April 1 in 1930 to January 1 in 1935 affected, somewhat, the comparability of statistics for the two censuses. This is especially true of statistics relating to livestock. In the tables giving a summary for the United States and for the various States, data, whenever available, are presented for several censuses. The comparability of these statistics is affected by the date on which the census was taken, the relative position of the specific inquiries on the farm schedule, the number of questions on the farm schedule, the wording of the specific inquiries, and many other factors.

Statistics for the census of 1935 affected by unusual conditions.—The severe drought of 1934 seriously affected the acreage and production of crops in that year. Many acres of crops failed completely. Lack of pasturage and feed forced the marketing, or moving out, of large numbers of livestock in many counties and States. Emergency feed crops were grown to supplement the short crops. Large acreages of land from which hay would have been cut under normal conditions were used only for pasture. Considerable acreages of thistles, weeds, and other vegetation not ordinarily used for hay were cut for forage in some areas. Large acreages of crops were harvested in a form, or for a purpose, other than that for which they were intended at planting time. For example, many acres of corn intended for harvest as grain were grazed, used for silage, hogged off, or used only as fodder.

Unemployment forced many families to return to the land. Some of these families produced agricultural products only for consumption, while others engaged in commercial agriculture. Low farm prices and relatively high prices of other commodities encouraged the raising of farm products for human consumption on the farm. The adjustment and drought-relief programs influenced the acreage used for many crops, and the distribution of livestock by age groups and by counties and States.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Farm.—A "farm", for census purposes, is all the land which is directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household, or hired employees. A ranch, nursery, greenhouse, hatchery, feed lot, or apiary is considered a farm. Establishments keeping fur-bearing animals or game, fish hatcheries, stockyards, parks, etc., are not considered as farms unless combined with farm operations.

The enumerator was instructed *not* to report as a farm any tract of land of less than 3 acres, unless its agricultural products in 1934 were valued at \$250 or more.

A farm may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate tracts. These several tracts may be held under different tenures, as when one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is rented by him. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers the land operated by each is considered a farm. Thus on a plantation the land operated by each "cropper" or tenant was reported as a separate farm. The land operated by the owner or manager, by means of wage hands, was likewise reported as a separate farm.

Farm operator.—A "farm operator", according to the census definition, is a person who operates a farm, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. Therefore, 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 farms for which the specified items shown in the particular table were reported. The number of farms reporting any item is for all practical purposes equivalent to the number of farms having such item. For example, if there were 900 farms in a county and only 640 of these had swine on hand on January 1, 1935, then the number of "farms reporting swine" would be 640.

Color of farm operator.—Farm operators are classified as "white" or "colored." White includes Mexicans and Hindus; and colored includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and other nonwhite races, and also mixtures of white and colored races.

Tenure.—Farm operators are classified into three general classes according to the tenure under which they operate their farms, as follows:

1. **Owners** own all or part of the land which they operate. Separate figures are shown for two types of owners, namely, full owners and part owners. Full owners own all of the land they operate. Part owners own a part and rent from others the rest of the land they operate.

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

3. **Tenants.**—Tenants operate hired or rented land only. Figures for the Southern States cover two classes of tenants—croppers and other tenants. Croppers are defined as share tenants, the principal distinguishing feature of the tenure being that the work animals are furnished by the landlord. Other tenants comprise all those who rent under other conditions or types of agreement.

Land in farms.—The acreage designated as "all land in farms" includes considerable areas of land not actually under cultivation, and some not even used for pasture or grazing, since each farm operator was asked to report as a unit all the land he considered a part of

his farm, but not to include isolated tracts of timberland or other areas not connected with his farm.

Figures for the following eight classes of land based upon the use made of the land in 1934 are given:

1. **Crop land harvested**, comprises land from which cultivated crops were harvested, land from which hay (including wild hay) was cut, and land in small fruits, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, and greenhouses. Where two or more crops were harvested in 1934 from the same acreage, such acreage was included only once in the acreage of crop land harvested. However, the acreage and the quantity of the individual crops were reported separately as crops harvested. Thus, in some counties the total of the acreage of crops may greatly exceed the acreage designated as crop land harvested.

2. **Crop failure**.—The land from which no crop was harvested in 1934 because of destruction by wind, hail, drought, floods, insects, disease, or from any cause, or failure to harvest because of low prices or lack of labor is given under crop failure. If a crop was harvested, even though the yield was very low, the land from which the crop was actually harvested was included in the acreage designated as crop land harvested rather than in the acreage designated as crop failure. The acreage designated as crop failure does not represent the entire acreage of crops which failed, but only that acreage of land in crops that failed and which was not successfully replanted to a crop that was harvested in 1934.

3. **Idle or fallow land**, comprises crop land, which was lying idle or which was in cultivated summer fallow, or land on which crops were planted for soil improvement or the prevention of erosion, and which was not pastured, or from which no crop of any kind was harvested in 1934.

4. **Plowable pasture**, comprises land used *only for pasture* in 1934 which could have been used for crops without clearing, draining, or irrigating. (Land from which a crop was harvested in 1934 but which was later used for pasture was included under crop land harvested rather than under pasture land.)

5. **Woodland pasture**, comprises woodland *used for pasture* in 1934. Woodland is land occupied by trees, or young growth which will have a value as wood or timber, and includes all farm wood lots or timber tracts, natural or planted, and cut-over land with young growth, but excludes chaparral and woody shrubs.

6. **Other pasture**, comprises all land used only for pasture in 1934, which was not included in plowable pasture or woodland pasture.

7. **Woodland not used for pasture**, comprises the woodland, included in acreage in 1935, which was *not used* for pasture in 1934.

8. **All other land in farms**, comprises rough, swampy, or waste land not in woodland, pasture, or crops; also land occupied by buildings, barnyards, feed lots, roads, fences, ditches, etc.

Farm value.—The enumerators were instructed to obtain from each farm operator the total value of the farm (land and buildings) operated by him. The total value of farm land and buildings was to be reported as the market value, or the amount for which the farm would sell. Part owners were to include the value of the land and buildings rented from others.

Number of livestock.—The 1935 Census of Agriculture was taken as of January 1, while the 1930 census was taken as of April 1. Hence, the numbers of the

various classes of livestock returned for these two census years are not fully comparable. A number of animals on a farm on January 1 of a year might die, be sold, or be slaughtered before April 1. On the other hand, a number of animals may be born or brought to farms between January 1 and April 1. In order to make the statistics for horses, mules, and cattle for 1930 and 1910 more nearly comparable with those for 1935, 1925, and 1920, the number of animals under 3 months of age on April 1, 1930, and on April 15, 1910, has been excluded from the comparative figures shown in this report for 1930 and 1910. For 1900 the number of animals under 1 year of age has been excluded from the figures shown in this report. Figures for cattle for censuses prior to 1900 were nominally exclusive of calves, hence, no subtractions have been made from the totals presented for the censuses of 1840 to 1890. All censuses prior to 1910 were taken as of June 1.

Acreage and quantity of crops harvested.—The acreage and quantity of crops harvested, secured in the census of 1935, are for the calendar year 1934. Comparative figures for 1929 are given for many items. The acreage shown for the several crops represents the acreage harvested, which is often less than the acreage planted.

Corn.—The 1935 farm schedule contained two inquiries relative to corn. One called for the total acreage of corn for all purposes and the other for the acreage and quantity harvested for grain. The acreage of corn for all other purposes (silage, fodder, grazing, or hogging off) was secured by subtracting the acreage of corn for grain from the acreage of corn for all purposes. The 1930 farm schedule contained five inquiries relative to corn. These five questions called for (1) the acreage of corn for all purposes, (2) the acreage and production of corn for grain, (3) the acreage of corn hogged or grazed off, (4) the acreage and tons of corn cut for silage, and (5) the acreage of corn cut for fodder.

Oats.—The acreage and quantity of oats cut for grain and threshed do not represent the total acreage and total quantity of oats harvested. In addition to the inquiry for oats cut for grain and threshed, the farm schedule contained two other inquiries under which oats were reported. One of these inquiries called for the acreage of oats cut for grain when ripe or nearly ripe and fed unthreshed, and the other inquiry called for the acreage and quantity of small grains cut for hay. The acreage and quantity of oats cut for hay were included with small grains cut for hay.

Sugarcane.—Only one inquiry relative to sugarcane was made in 1935. This called for the acreage and production in tons of sugarcane for all purposes. In 1930 two inquiries were made concerning sugarcane. One called for the acreage and production (in tons) of

cane for sugar, or for sale to mills, and the other for the acreage and production of sugarcane for sirup (in gallons). In order to present comparable figures for 1929, farms reporting sugarcane for sugar or for sale to mills and farms reporting sugarcane for sirup have been added together to obtain farms reporting sugarcane. This addition does not result in any duplication in farms reporting, except in Louisiana, which was the only State where sugarcane for sugar or for sale to mills was reported. A tabulation by parishes in Louisiana of the farms reporting sugarcane for sugar or for sale to mills and of farms reporting sugarcane for sirup indicates that not more than 1,217 out of the 6,717 farms reporting sugarcane for sugar or for sale to mills also reported sugarcane for sirup. Thus, the sum of farms reporting sugarcane for sirup and farms reporting sugarcane for sugar or for sale to mills, gives a rather accurate indication of the number of farms reporting sugarcane in 1929, even in Louisiana. The acreage of sugarcane for 1929 was obtained by adding the acreage of sugarcane for sirup, the acreage of sugarcane for sugar or for sale to mills, and the acreage of sugarcane for seed or other purposes where specific reports were available.

Hay.—The inquiries on annual legumes saved for hay, alfalfa, and small grains cut for hay were the same as those on the 1930 farm schedules. Only one inquiry was made concerning timothy and clover, alone or mixed (including red, mammoth, alsike, and crimson clovers), in 1935 while there were two inquiries on the 1930 schedule. One of these inquiries in 1930 called for timothy and timothy and clover mixed and the other for clovers (red, alsike, and mammoth). The comparative figures presented for 1929 for timothy

and clover, alone or mixed, was obtained by adding the figures for the two classes for 1929. However, it should be pointed out that the figures for 1934 included crimson clover while those for 1929 do not. Figures for crimson clover were included with sweetclover and Japan clover in 1929. Probably the amount of crimson clover cut for hay is small, therefore, the figures obtained for sweet, crimson, and Japan clovers in 1929 are presented in comparison with the figures for sweetclover and Lespedeza cut for hay in 1934. Separate inquiries concerning other tame grasses and wild grasses cut for hay were carried on the 1930 schedule, whereas these two inquiries were combined on the 1935 farm schedule. The drought brought about such a shortage of feed in 1934 that many acres of weeds, thistles, and other vegetation which in a normal year would not be used as hay, were cut and utilized. In most States these weeds which were cut for hay were reported under all other tame and wild grasses.

Values of specified crops and livestock.—The values shown in the State and United States tables were obtained by multiplying the number of units of crops harvested in 1934 or the number of each class of livestock on hand January 1, 1935, by the average unit value for the State. These unit values were calculated, cooperatively, by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. These unit values were based upon the average prices received by farmers, as reported by the regular price correspondents of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DANIEL C. ROPER, SECRETARY

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SECOND SERIES

FARMS AND FARM ACREAGE BY SIZE, LAND OF PART OWNERS, FARM POPULATION
DWELLINGS, LABOR, YEARS ON FARM, PART-TIME WORK; SPECIFIED LIVESTOCK
AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS; ANNUAL LEGUMES, VEGETABLES, FRUITS
AND MISCELLANEOUS CROPS; AND IRRIGATED CROP LAND

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

Z. R. PETTET

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New Mexico
Arizona
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PACIFIC DIVISION:

Washington
Oregon
California

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., December 11, 1936.

SIR:

I transmit herewith Volume II of the Reports of the 1935 Census of Agriculture. This report presents detailed statistics for the United States, for each of the 48 States, for the District of Columbia, and for each of the counties within the States. Data are included for farms and farm acreage classified by size, rented land in farms operated by part owners, farm population, migration to farms, farm dwellings, farm labor, days worked for pay or income by farm operators at jobs not connected with their farms and principal occupations reported by these operators, the number of years the farmer had been operating his farm, cows milked, milk production, butter churned on farms, sheep shorn, wool production, goats and kids, production of mohair, chickens on hand, chicken eggs produced, chickens raised, turkeys on hand, annual legumes, vegetables harvested for sale, farm gardens, specified fruits, forest products, and irrigated land from which crops were harvested in 1934.

The 1935 Census of Agriculture was taken in conformity with section 16 of the act providing for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses reading in part as follows:

SEC. 16. That there shall be in the year 1935, and once every ten years thereafter, a census of agriculture and livestock, which shall show the acreage of farm land, the acreage of the principal crops, and the number and value of domestic animals on the farms and ranges of the country. * * * Such census shall be taken as of the 1st day of January and shall relate to the crop year. * * *

The collection and compilation of these statistics and the preparation of this volume were under the supervision of Z. R. Pettet, Chief Statistician for Agriculture. He was assisted by Sherman S. Slick, Assistant Chief Statistician, B. B. Barrett, W. B. Jenkins, H. E. Robison, and Ray Hurley.

Acknowledgment is made of the cooperation of representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and of the Central Statistical Board.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN,
Director of the Census.

HON. DANIEL C. ROFER,
Secretary of Commerce.

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¹ Map of the United States showing geographic divisions, p. xiv.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1935

SECOND SERIES

INTRODUCTION

Reports on agriculture.—In the act of Congress providing for the 1935 Census of Agriculture it was specified that the census shall show the acreage of farm land, the acreage of the principal crops, and the number and value of domestic animals on the farms and ranges of the country. Other inquiries for inclusion on the schedule were left to the discretion of the Director of the Census. One hundred inquiries were finally decided upon. All of these, whether required by statute or of a discretionary nature, were carefully chosen with the aid and advice of both governmental and nongovernmental agencies.

After the enumeration and examination of the schedules were completed, it was found that 523,702 more farms had been listed in 1935 than in 1930. Because of the additional cost attendant to this increase in the number of farms, which had not been entirely anticipated, and because of the multiplicity of possible tabulations, it was decided to divide the schedule inquiries into two groups for tabulation and publication. By doing so, it was possible to give more expeditious treatment for early publication of the tabulations for those inquiries covered by statutory requirements and certain others of high relative importance. All other items were deferred for inclusion in a second group of tabulations for later publication.

Following this general plan, two bulletins, showing State and county totals, were issued for each State. The State bulletins of the first series carried State and county totals for farms classified by color and by tenure of operator; farm acreage classified according to use, and by color and by tenure of operator; farm value classified by color of operator and by tenure of operator; the numbers of the principal classes of livestock; and the acreage and quantity of specified crops harvested. The State bulletins of the second series presented State and county statistics for the following items: Farms and farm acreage classified by size, rented land in farms operated by part owners, farm population, migration to farms; farm dwellings, farm labor, days worked for pay or income by farm operators at jobs not connected with their farms and principal occupations reported by these operators, the number of years the farmer had been operating his farm, cows milked, milk production, butter churned on farms, sheep shorn, wool production, goats and kids, production of mohair, chickens on hand, chicken eggs pro-

duced, chickens raised, turkeys on hand, annual legumes, vegetables harvested for sale, farm gardens, specified fruits, forest products sold, and irrigated land from which crops were harvested in 1934. Figures for sheep and lambs of all ages and cows and heifers 2 years old and over are included for comparative purposes, even though shown in the first bulletins.

The earlier State bulletins, i. e., those for the first series, were later bound and published as volume I of the General Reports for Agriculture. The State bulletins for the second group (second series bulletins) comprise this volume which is designated volume II of the General Reports for Agriculture. A third volume, presenting data by subjects, containing totals and derived percentages and averages for the United States, for the individual States and for groups of States, is in preparation and will be designated volume III of the General Reports for Agriculture.

Summary tables in the introduction to volumes I and II present available historical data, for the United States only, from the earliest agricultural census that of 1840, to the latest, covering the most important items of the 1935 Census. Two such tables are presented in volume I carrying information similar to that in the State reports in that volume. Likewise, five such tables are carried in volume II. Also, additional summary tables are presented in each of these volumes, most of which show comparative figures for 1930 and 1935 for the United States, for nine groups of States designated "geographic divisions", and for each of the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

The State reports in this volume are bound under one cover and arranged geographically. Part 1 contains reports for the Northern States, part 2 for the Southern States, and part 3 for the Western States. Table numbers presented in volume II are given as a continuation of those in volume I; e. g., State table 1 for each State appears in volume I and State tables 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 appear in volume II.

The same general method of enumeration was employed for the 1935 Census of Agriculture as heretofore. The figures are, therefore, the results obtained from tabulation of information given by farm operators to the Census enumerators in a personal canvass of the individual farms in the United States.

Census dates.—The statistics presented for the Census of 1935 relate to inventory items as of January

1, 1935, while those for production items relate to the calendar year 1934. Comparative data for 1930 are given for many items, the inventory items being for April 1 of that year and the production items for the calendar year 1929. In State table 4, where figures are given for several prior censuses, the dates of enumeration are indicated in the table heading.

The influences of the severe drought in 1934 and of the economic conditions existing when the 1935 Census of Agriculture was taken must be considered when comparing the statistics obtained on the use of land, the number of livestock on farms, the kind of crops grown and the quantities harvested, and on the utilization of crops, in the Census of 1935 with those of previous censuses.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Farm.—A "farm", for census purposes, is all the land which is directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household, or hired employees. A ranch, nursery, greenhouse, hatchery, feed lot, or apiary is considered a farm. Establishments keeping fur-bearing animals or game, fish hatcheries, stockyards, parks, etc., are not considered as farms, unless combined with farm operations.

The enumerator was instructed *not* to report as a farm any tract of land of less than 3 acres, unless its agricultural products in 1934 were valued at \$250 or more.

A farm may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate tracts. These 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 land owner 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 or tenant was reported as a separate farm. The land operated by the owner or manager, by means of wage hands, was likewise reported as a separate farm.

Farm operator.—A "farm operator", according to the census definition, is a person who operates a farm, either performing the labor himself, or directly supervising it. Therefore, 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 items shown in the particular table were reported. The number of farms reporting any item is for all practical purposes equivalent to the number of farms having such item. For example, if there were 900 farms in a county and only 800 of these had chickens on January 1, 1935, then the number of "farms reporting chickens" would be 800.

Color of farm operator and farm population.—Farm operators and farm population are classified as "white"

or "colored". White includes Mexicans and Hindus; and colored includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other nonwhite races, also mixtures of white and colored races.

Tenure.—Farm operators are classified into three general classes according to the tenure under which they operate their farms, as follows:

1. **Owners** own all or part of the land which they operate. Separate figures are shown for two types of owners, namely, full owners and part owners. Full owners own all the land they operate. Part owners own a part and rent from others the rest of the land they operate.

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

3. **Tenants** operate hired or rented land only. For the Southern States, figures are presented for two subclasses of tenants—croppers and other tenants. Croppers are defined as share tenants, the principal distinguishing feature of the tenure being that the work animals are furnished by the landlord. Other tenants comprise all those who rent under other conditions or types of agreement.

Land in farms.—The acreage designated as "all land in farms" includes considerable areas of land not actually under cultivation, and some land not even used for pasture or grazing, since each farm operator was asked to report as a unit all the land he considered a part of his farm, but not to include isolated tracts of timber or other areas not connected with his farm.

Land area.—The total area of land and changes which occurred between 1930 and 1935 in counties and States are given in volume I (county table I of the States). Texas and Oklahoma were the only States for which the total land area in 1935 was different from that in 1930.

Farms classified by size.—The grouping of farms and land in farms by size (acreage in the farm) used at preceding censuses was revised for the Census of 1935. The revision in the size-of-farm groups was made with the expectation that the mode of each group, especially in "survey" territory, would tend to fall more nearly at the midpoint of the group interval.

The revised size-of-farm groups and those used at preceding censuses are:

SIZE-OF-FARM GROUPS USED AT PRECEDING CENSUSES	REVISED SIZE-OF-FARM GROUPS		
	Acreage groups	Group interval (acres)	Mid-point of group (acres)
Under 3 acres.....	Under 3 acres.....	3
3 to 9 acres.....	3 to 9 acres.....	7	6.5
10 to 19 acres}	10 to 29 acres.....	20	20
20 to 49 acres}	30 to 49 acres.....	20	40
50 to 99 acres.....	50 to 69 acres.....	20	60
	70 to 99 acres.....	30	85
100 to 174 acres.....	100 to 139 acres.....	40	120
	140 to 179 acres.....	40	160
175 to 259 acres.....	180 to 219 acres.....	40	200
	220 to 259 acres.....	40	240
260 to 499 acres.....	260 to 379 acres.....	120	320
	380 to 499 acres.....	120	440
500 to 999 acres.....	500 to 699 acres.....	200	600
	700 to 999 acres.....	300	850
1,000 to 4,999 acres.....	1,000 to 4,999 acres.....	4,000	3,000
5,000 to 9,999 acres.....	5,000 to 9,999 acres.....	5,000	7,500
10,000 acres and over.....	10,000 acres and over.....

In order to facilitate comparison of these new size-of-farm groups with those used at preceding censuses, the revised group of 10 to 29 acres was tabulated as 2 subgroups, 10 to 19 acres and 20 to 29 acres, and the revised group of 140 to 179 acres was tabulated as 2 subgroups, 140 to 174 acres and 175 to 179 acres. Of the six items tabulated by size—namely, number of farms, all land in farms, crop land harvested, crop failure, crop land lying idle or fallow, and plowable pasture—figures are presented herein only for two, the number of farms and all land in farms. Figures for other important items will be published later by States.

Farm population, 1935, includes all persons living on farms regardless of whether they had anything to do with the operation of the farms, except that inmates of an institution were not included as farm population even though they performed some work on the farm. Persons living on farms which were either partly or wholly located in towns or cities were included as farm population. Those away from the farm only temporarily were included as persons living on farms, if they considered the farm as their place of residence. The classification of farm population at the decennial Census of 1930 was based upon the reply to the inquiry on the population schedule, "Does this family live on a farm?"

The number of farms reporting farm population is the number of farms on which persons were living on January 1, 1935. This number of farms is identical with the number of farms reporting occupied dwellings. The number of farms for which no population was reported may be secured by subtracting the number of farms reporting farm population from the total number of farms. The number of farms reporting both white and colored persons living on the same farm may be obtained by subtracting the number of farms reporting farm population from the combined sum of the farms reporting white farm population and the farms reporting colored farm population. The number of farms on which white persons only (no colored persons) were reported may be secured by subtracting the number of farms which report both white and colored farm population from the number of farms reporting white farm population. Similarly, if the number of farms with both white and colored population is subtracted from the number of farms reporting colored farm population, the number of farms reporting colored farm population only will be secured.

Persons on farms who lived in nonfarm residences five years earlier.—The purpose of this inquiry on the schedule was to find out how many of the persons living on farms on January 1, 1935, had moved to these farms from cities, towns, villages, or other nonfarm residences during the preceding 5 years. Obviously the figures obtained by this question do not indicate the maximum movement from cities, towns, and other nonfarm residences to farms, as many persons may have moved to farms during the years when the depression was most

severe and then returned to cities, towns, or other nonfarm residences before January 1, 1935. Nor do these figures indicate the net result of city-to-farm migration during the 5-year period, as they do not show how many persons who were living in cities, towns, villages, or other nonfarm residences on January 1, 1935, had moved from farms during the 5-year period.

Dwellings on farms comprise all dwellings located on farms regardless of whether or not they were occupied and include the dwellings occupied by farm operators and members of their families and also the dwellings occupied by any other persons, irrespective of whether or not these persons were engaged in the actual operation of the farms. The classification of dwellings as occupied or unoccupied was as of January 1, 1935. Any place in which people were living, such as a mansion, house, sod hut, shack, cabin, hogan, etc., was to be reported as an occupied dwelling. In the tables, the number of farms reporting occupied dwellings may be obtained by adding the farms reporting one occupied dwelling and farms reporting two or more occupied dwellings. Farms reporting both occupied and unoccupied dwellings may be obtained by subtracting farms reporting occupied dwellings only, from the number of farms reporting occupied dwellings. The sum of the farms reporting "both occupied and unoccupied dwellings" and farms reporting "unoccupied dwellings only" gives the total number of farms reporting unoccupied dwellings.

Farm labor.—The inquiries on the schedule relating to farm labor were as follows:

"Number of persons working on this farm, first week in January (do not include persons doing housework):

- "(a) **Family labor**, include yourself and members of your family doing farm work without wages.....
Number.....
- "(b) **Hired help**, include monthly, day, and piece-work hands, and members of your family paid wages by you..... Number....."

The instructions relating to farm labor given to the enumerators on the reverse side of the farm schedule were:

- "(a) Include as **family labor** the farm operator, and those members of his family who have worked on this farm without pay for the equivalent of two or more days (at work other than housework) during the week beginning January 1, 1935, and who did not work longer than this during the same week at some paid occupation. Note that members of the family who are paid wages for work on this farm are to be reported as hired help. Exclude all members of the family who were living on this farm but were not working on this farm; for example adult sons and daughters who are unemployed, or visitors, and whose services are not used on this farm.
- "(b) Report as **hired help** all who received (or will receive) wages for working the equivalent of two or more days during the week beginning January 1, 1935. This should include members of the family who are paid wages for work on this farm."

The number of farms for which neither family labor nor hired help was reported may be obtained by subtracting the number of farms reporting family labor

and/or hired help from the total number of farms. The number of farms reporting both family labor and hired help may be obtained by adding the farms reporting family labor and the farms reporting hired help and subtracting from this total the number of farms reporting family labor and/or hired help. If the number of farms reporting both family labor and hired help is subtracted from the number of farms reporting family labor, the number of farms reporting family labor but no hired help will be secured.

Work for pay or income not connected with this farm.—Figures presented under this heading relate to work for pay or income by the farm operator at jobs, professions, or businesses not connected with his farm.

Principal occupation off the farm.—The principal occupations during the time the operators worked off their farms were classified as either "agricultural" or "nonagricultural". In case the farm operator worked at two or more jobs, professions, or businesses, the enumerator was instructed to report as the principal occupation the one at which the farm operator spent the most days of work in 1934. The number of farm operators for whom the occupation was not reported and those for whom the occupation could not be classified may be secured by subtracting from the number of farm operators reporting work for pay or income not connected with the farm, the combined total number of operators reporting agricultural and those reporting nonagricultural occupations.

Years on this farm as operator.—The figures presented under this heading are the result of the classification of the replies of farm operators to this question: "Year when you first began to operate this farm?"

Number of livestock.—The 1935 Census of Agriculture was taken as of January 1, while the 1930 Census was taken as of April 1. Hence, the numbers of the various classes of livestock returned for these two census years are not fully comparable. A number of animals on a farm on January 1 of a year might die, be sold, or be slaughtered before April 1. On the other hand, a number of animals may be born or brought to farms between January 1 and April 1.

Acreage and quantity of crops harvested.—The acreage and quantity of crops harvested, secured in the Census of 1935, are for the calendar year 1934. The acreage shown for the several crops represents the acreage harvested, which is often less than the acreage planted.

Annual legumes.—The acreage of the several annual legumes represents the total acreage harvested. The acreage harvested includes that from which nuts, peas, beans, etc., were harvested, that from which hay was cut, and that which was hogged or grazed off. The acreage harvested does not include the acreage which was plowed under or used only as a soil-improving crop. Since the total acreage reported for each annual

legume was to include the acreage hogged or grazed off, and that from which hay was saved without any peanuts, peas, beans, or seeds being harvested, the quantity harvested does not represent the total production for the acreage reported, but only the production of that portion of the acreage which was harvested for peanuts, peas, beans, or seed.

The number of farms reporting, acreage, and quantity of annual legumes saved for hay are shown in county table III for each State in volume I.

For 1919 and 1909, where peanuts, cowpeas, soybeans, and navy, pinto, lima, and other ripe field beans were grown with other crops, the enumerator was instructed to allot, according to his best judgment, a part of the acreage to the annual legume crop and a part to the other crop. This resulted in securing the approximate total acreage of each annual legume crop on the basis of an equivalent acreage of the annual legume grown alone. For this and other reasons, figures secured at prior censuses are not closely comparable with the figures for 1934 and 1929, which represent the acreage on which the legume was grown irrespective of the companion crop or of how much of the space the legume crop actually occupied when interplanted or grown with other crops. The figures for peanuts for 1919 and 1909 do not include the acreage of peanuts cut for hay, nor the acreage of peanuts hogged off.

Data for the various annual legumes for 1924 are omitted from the United States and State tables as it is believed that for most items the available figures are not sufficiently comparable with those for other years. Lack of comparability results from the wording of the inquiries on the 1925 farm schedule.

Value of farm garden vegetables.—This value represents the estimate by the farm operator as to the value of farm garden vegetables grown for home use. The value of Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes grown either in farm gardens or elsewhere for home use was to be excluded. Vegetables grown by institutions for use by the inmates were included under vegetables harvested for sale and not under value of farm garden vegetables.

Vegetables for sale.—The acreage includes all vegetables harvested for sale, except Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes. Since the farm schedule failed to provide a space for the entering of the acreage of vegetables raised for home use only, some enumerators may have reported the acreage for home use as harvested for sale, even though the inquiries on the schedule definitely instructed them not to include these under vegetables harvested for sale. In 1909, vegetables were not classified as raised for sale or for home use. Instead, there was made for each important vegetable a special tabulation of all reports of 1 acre or more. The figures for 1909 presented for vegetables harvested for sale represent vegetables raised in tracts of 1 acre or more. These figures do not include all vegetables

harvested for sale as a considerable acreage of market garden vegetables may have been produced in tracts containing less than 1 acre.

Strawberries.—The acreage shown for strawberries also includes some planted acreage on the date of enumeration from which no crop was harvested during the preceding season.

All other crops.—Crops not specifically listed elsewhere on the farm schedule were to be reported as all other crops. These include such crops as buckwheat, broomcorn, grass seeds, popcorn, hops, root crops for feed, sorghums for sirup, fiber flax, raspberries, cranberries, blackberries, nursery stock, flowers, etc.

Land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees.—This includes the acreage of land devoted to the production of tree fruits, planted nuts, and grapes. It includes not only the acreage occupied by the fruits for which a report was asked for on the farm schedule, but also that occupied by planted pecans, apricots, walnuts, lemons, tung oil nut trees, etc. This acreage does not include that occupied by wild pecan trees nor in nurseries. For many farms, on which there were a small number of trees reported or on which the trees were scattered around the farmstead, acreage in orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees was not reported.

Oranges and grapefruit.—The 1935 schedule called for the production of oranges and grapefruit in field boxes. At previous censuses, the production was to be reported in boxes (kind not specified).

Value of forest products sold.—This inquiry was as follows: "Value of all forest products of this farm sold in 1934 (include value of firewood)." This value was to include the value of lumber, poles, piling, logs, firewood, pulpwood, fence posts, railroad ties, mine tim-

bers, maple sirup and maple sugar, actually sold from farms in 1934. Forest products cut or on hand, but unsold, were not to be included. The notation to include the value of firewood probably resulted, in some cases, in the reporting of the value of firewood used on the farm rather than the value of firewood sold.

Values of specified crops, livestock products, and livestock.—The values shown in the State tables were obtained by multiplying the number of units of crops harvested or livestock products produced in 1934, or the number of each class of livestock on hand on January 1, 1935, by the average unit value for the State. These unit values were calculated, cooperatively, by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. These unit values were based upon average prices received by farmers as reported by regular price correspondents of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SCHEDULE, INSTRUCTIONS, AND UNITED STATES MAP

The farm schedule.—The farm schedule used in the 1935 Census of Agriculture is reproduced in whole on the pages immediately following. The inquiries were listed on one side of the schedule and general instructions to the enumerators and specific instructions relative to the inquiries were carried on the reverse side. The dimensions of the schedule were 12¼ inches by 19½ inches. A separate schedule was used to record the information for each farm in the United States.

United States map.—A map showing the boundaries of the United States and outlining the geographic divisions and the States included in each is given on page XIV.