

converted to bushels (45 pounds per bushel) for comparability with other census figures relating to rice. The quantity harvested in censuses from 1910 to 1935 was reported in bushels and prior to 1910 the production was shown in pounds.

Most of the entire 1939 rice crop was grown in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and California. Prior to 1889, the Carolinas and Georgia produced 95 percent or more of the rice grown in the United States. By 1929, production in these States had practically disappeared. The acreage of rice harvested in 1939 was 851,060 acres, an increase of 14.9 percent from 1929 and the largest acreage reported to the census since 1919. The number of farms reporting rice was nearly one-third less than in 1934, but was 7.6 percent above 1929.

Emmer and spelt.—In Regions 1 and 5 the 1940 schedule carried a question relating to emmer and spelt threshed (or combined). For other regions the enumerator had to write in the name of this crop on the schedule. On the whole these grains are not important and are waning in popularity. They were harvested from 140,645 acres in 1939, which was only 40.8 percent of the 1929 harvested acreage. This is less than one-fourth the emmer and spelt acreage harvested in 1909.

Buckwheat.—Buckwheat has shown a steady and continuous decrease since 1909. In 1939 the acreage was 360,753 as compared with 621,854 acres in 1929, and a peak of 878,048 acres in 1909. This crop still enjoys its main popularity in New York and Pennsylvania where about two-thirds of the 1939 production was recorded.

Flax.—The 1940 schedule carried only one question relating to flax threshed. This question was accompanied by an instruction that when grown with wheat, one-half of the acreage was to be reported for flax and one-half for wheat. When grown for fiber, it was to be reported under "Other field crops not elsewhere reported." In 1939 the acreage of flax harvested was 2,081,497, which is more than double the relatively small acreage harvested in the drought year, 1934, but 29.8 percent less than in 1929. Minnesota was credited with about three-fifths of the flax acreage harvested in 1939.

An interesting development shown by the census is the spread of flax production into the southwest, which has followed the introduction of a high seed-yielding variety suitable for production of linseed oil, call Punjab flax. In the 1930 Census only 7 acres of flax were reported in the State of California, and Arizona and Texas did not report any. For 1939, these 3 States reported a total of 92,037 acres that yielded 1,670,925 bushels of flaxseed. This is a yield of 18.2 bushels per acre, as compared with an average yield of 8.6 bushels on the 1,989,460 acres of flax grown elsewhere in 1939. On almost 80,000 acres grown in California the average yield reported was 18.6 bushels and on nearly 5,000 acres grown in Arizona the yield was 23.1 bushels.

Mixed grains.—The 1920 farm schedule was the first to contain an inquiry relating to mixed grains. This inquiry was carried also on the 1930, 1935, and 1940 schedules. In 1940 the inquiry read "Mixed grains, other than a flax and wheat mixture," with a note suggesting the kinds of mixtures to be listed in this question. These were "wheat and oats; wheat and barley; wheat and rye; oats and barley; oats and peas; etc." The schedule bore the notation, "Where flax and wheat were grown together, report one-half the acreage under each crop." The inquiry on the 1935 schedule also was worded to exclude a flax and wheat mixture. In 1930, no such note was carried, but the instructions given to the enumerators, were not to include this mixture under the inquiry "Mixed grains." In 1920, this question was worded "Mixed crops not separated in harvesting" and there was no note as to flax and wheat mixture either on the schedule or in the instructions to the enumerators. As a result, the data for 1919 and 1929 may not be entirely comparable with those of 1934 and 1939.

The 1939 acreage of mixed grains was 1,566,572, a decrease of 35.7 percent from the acreage harvested in 1929, but it was 23.1 percent above the 1934 harvested acreage. Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin, the principal producing States show a substantial decline in acreage as compared with 1934. This, however, has been more than offset by general increases in mixed grain acreage in 39 States, at least partly as a result of the provisions of the various crop programs.

Annual legumes.—The 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule called for acreage of annual legumes for all purposes "except plowed under for green manure" in 6 classes, as follows: (1) Soybeans; (2) peanuts; (3) cowpeas; (4) vetches, velvetbeans, mung and horse beans; (5) other dry field and seed beans and lentils; and (6) dry field and seed peas. Whenever carried on the schedule all annual legume questions called for acreage "alone," and "with other crops." The first three classes, previously named, when asked on the regional schedule regularly called for "total" acreage in the main question; and in a subquestion for "acreage and production" of the portion harvested solely for beans, nuts, or peas. All other questions when asked called for total acreage and production with no subquestions. In all, except Region 9 (Arizona and California) the question on "other dry field and seed beans and lentils" carried a parenthetical suggestion reading "(navy, pea bean, Great Northern, kidney, lima, pinto, etc.)"; in Region 9 this class was covered by two questions, (a) dry lima beans, and (b) other dry field and seed beans with a parenthetical suggestion reading "(kidney, pink, pinto, small white, blackeyes, etc.)." Totals obtained for these States in this breakdown are summarized in table 4.

TABLE 4.—DRY LIMA BEANS AND OTHER DRY FIELD AND SEED BEANS—FARMS REPORTING, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE, FOR ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA, 1939

(Totals for all dry field and seed beans for acreage grown alone, acreage grown with other crops, quantity harvested, and value in table 2)

ITEM	Arizona	California
Farms reporting any dry field and seed beans	1,611	4,933
Dry Lima beans:		
Farms reporting	45	1,426
Grown alone:		
Farms reporting	45	1,424
Acres	240	123,903
Grown with other crops:		
Farms reporting	—	2
Acres	—	39
Harvested for beans:		
Farms reporting	45	1,423
Production (100-lb. bags)	611	1,548,596
Value (dollars)	2,750	7,123,541
All other dry field and seed beans and lentils:		
Farms reporting	1,573	3,784
Grown alone:		
Farms reporting	1,542	3,769
Acres	15,213	182,463
Grown with other crops:		
Farms reporting	33	15
Acres	46	307
Harvested for beans:		
Farms reporting	1,540	3,746
Production (100-lb. bags)	42,784	1,755,669
Value (dollars)	175,701	6,481,352

Acreage and production in tons of annual legumes saved for hay were reported separately (see text for hay). Because of different planting practices, the acreage of legumes interplanted with other crops cannot be satisfactorily reduced to an equivalent solid acreage to obtain a total acreage for a particular legume. For example, soybeans may be grown with corn alone, with both corn and cowpeas, or with corn, cowpeas, and velvetbeans in the same field. In each case, a different acreage would need to be allocated to that in soybeans.

For 1935, the questions for annual legumes were similar to those asked in 1940, except that velvetbeans, vetches, Canada and other dry field and seed peas were carried as a single question, and horse and mung beans were not named specifically in the annual legume section of the schedule.

The annual legume questions also were similar in 1930, except that vetches, horse and mung beans were not named under the specific classes of annual legumes, and velvetbeans were reported separately. The inquiry for 1929 was for the acreage of each specified annual legume for all purposes with instructions to the enumerator to exclude the acreage in annual legumes that was not harvested, but turned under for green manure.

Data for the various annual legumes enumerated for 1924 are omitted from the United States summary table as it is believed that for most items, figures are not sufficiently comparable with those for other years. The lack of comparability results from the wording of the questions on the 1925 farm schedule.