
CHAPTER VII.—LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

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CHAPTER VII.—LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Introduction.—In the 1940 Census of Agriculture an enumeration was made of horses; mules; cattle; hogs; sheep; goats; chickens, turkeys, ducks, and other poultry; hives of bees; and females of silver fox and mink in captivity. The questions on livestock were standard for all States. All inventory items were taken as of April 1, 1940 and production items for the calendar year 1939. Minimum ages of animals to be enumerated are noted in the tables presented and are discussed elsewhere in the text. The enumeration covered only livestock and production on farms, as farms were defined for census purposes. Some livestock are on places not classed as farms. Examples would be horses in a city or in a riding academy, mules in a construction camp, livestock in terminal stockyards, and chickens located on a place not qualifying as a farm under Census definition. Also, some farm livestock, such as donkeys, burros, jackasses, and jennies were not asked for.

The term "livestock" in Census Reports includes not only horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats, but, also, poultry, bees, and fur-bearing animals kept in captivity. "Livestock products" include production from such animals. The terms "farm" and "livestock on farms" are used in the tables and discussion to include agricultural grazing units, and livestock on such units, commonly called "ranches." This is done partly for convenience and partly because the word "ranch" is no longer applied exclusively to large grazing operations, but, also, to small units devoted strictly to production of field crops, or fruit, and that do not differ from similar units in sections where the term "farm" is, almost universally, applied.

Enumerators were definitely instructed to "Include not only animals belonging to the farm operator but also any kept on this farm or ranch whether belonging to hired help, to members of the operator's family, or being grazed or fed for others." In addition, enumerators were instructed, "Do not, however, include livestock belonging to the operator that are being grazed or kept on another farm or ranch. Such livestock should be enumerated on the schedule for the operator of the farm or ranch where the livestock were being kept on April 1, 1940." In the case of plantations, the tracts operated by croppers, or tenants, were defined as being "farms" for Census purposes, and animals located on such tracts as of April 1, 1940 were enumerated there, even though they belonged to the plantation owner. On the other hand, all the livestock used on a plantation might be kept on the "home farm" of the owner, and in such case, were to be enumerated there and not on the sharecropper, or tenant, farm. These instructions required that livestock was to be enumerated on the farm where it was located on April 1, 1940. An exception to such a rule was made, however, where livestock was grazing on "open range," or the public domain, under Taylor Grazing license or National Forest permit. Such grazing land was not to be included in the farm acreage reported on the schedule, but animals grazing on such land were to be enumerated as though on the farm in the district where the farm, or ranch, headquarters of the owner was located.

When used in the tables or in the text, the "number of farms" in any geographic unit refers to the total number of farms in such units for which schedules were accepted, in any given census, as evidencing that they satisfied the limiting definition of what constituted a "farm" for census purposes. The "number of farms reporting" refers to the number of farms for which answers to any specific question were recorded on farm schedules, accepted for tabulation, in specified geographic units. For example, a county may be reported as having 2,434 farms in the 1940 Census; but if 2,139 reported having

cattle or calves on hand on the census date, and if only 52 reported having butchered cattle in the previous year then those two latter figures will appear in the tables for "farms reporting" on those two items.

In addition to total numbers of specified classes of livestock, the 1940 Census obtained information on certain age, sex, and purpose groups within the class totals. (See United States summary tables 1 and 2.) Horse and mule colts 3 to 27 months old; cows and heifers 2 years old and over on January 1 (i.e. over 27 months old), kept mainly for milk, or, mainly for beef production; yearling ewes and older ewes; and sows and gilts to farrow for the 1940 spring-pig crop were enumerated as subtotals. Angora goats were enumerated separately from other goats without asking directly for a total, and likewise hives of bees owned by the farm operator separately from hives owned by others. Enumeration was also made of numbers of cows and goats milked; sheep and lambs shorn; cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep butchered on farms in 1939; and numbers of cattle, calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs bought, and numbers sold in 1939. Livestock production and disposal items secured for the year 1939 included: Gallons of milk produced and pounds of butter churned; along with gallons of milk and pounds of butter and butterfat sold; pounds of wool and mohair shorn; numbers of chickens, turkeys, ducks, and other kinds of poultry raised; chicken eggs produced; chickens sold, alive or dressed; pounds of honey produced; and pelts of silver fox and mink taken from animals kept in captivity.

In tabulating and clearing the 1940 livestock data, provision was made to show classification of farms by frequency groups for certain items. The number of farms reporting cattle is shown for 5 groups; cows milked, for 14 groups; sheep and lambs shorn, for 9 groups; sows and gilts farrowed or to farrow, for 9 groups; chickens on farms, for 12 groups; chickens raised, for 9 groups; and turkeys raised for 8 frequency groups. In some cases these classifications by frequency groups were a byproduct in machine tabulation, the number of groups in each classification being limited by the capacity of the machines without making extra runs. Some of these frequency group classifications were obtained by first sorting the cards and then making special adding tabulation runs so that not only the number of farms is shown for each group, but also the number of animals and livestock production items on farms in such groups. Attention is directed to the frequency table (No. 26) in this chapter for "number of cows milked in 1939," also to United States summary tables 5 and 6, and to the details shown for chickens and poultry production "by size of flock," in the Special Poultry Report, a separate publication.

In this chapter, totals for all the data for livestock and livestock products, collected in the 1940 Census of Agriculture, are presented for the United States, for the 9 main geographic divisions, and for each State and the District of Columbia. Comparative data for available items in the last three Censuses of Agriculture are presented by divisions and States in considerable detail. For more important inventory and production items, data for all earlier censuses back to 1840, are shown in this chapter if they are recognized as being reasonably comparable. For some minor items, greater detail on subject matter will sometimes be found in United States summary tables than in division and State tables. Footnotes to the tables are designed to indicate the degree of comparability for various items in the successive censuses. Users of these data should read carefully the later paragraphs in this text which point out many of the factors that affect comparability.

The values for both inventory and production items shown in the accompanying tables for the censuses taken in 1940, 1935, 1930, and 1925 are computed values and are not values reported to the enumerators on the Farm and Ranch Schedule. Unit values were determined cooperatively by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce, and the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture. These unit values were based upon average prices reported by farmer price correspondents to the Division of Agricultural Statistics. State values were built from county values, using county unit prices in 1940 and 1930, and using average prices for crop reporting districts (groups of contiguous counties) in 1925. In 1935, only State unit values were determined and used. In the decennial censuses from 1900 to 1920, inclusive, the values of livestock or livestock products, when reported, were based on schedule inquiries, each item being evaluated separately by the farm operator. For censuses from 1850 to 1890, the only inventory values obtained or reported on livestock were based on lump sum inquiries on the schedules, covering the total value of all species enumerated. In 1870 this lump sum was even extended to cover "livestock" on the farm whether enumerated or not. For 1840, the only livestock value obtained was a value for all kinds of poultry in a lump sum. The values of livestock production, as computed and reported in this chapter, are not to be confused with the calculated values in chapter X, or with reported income figures, which were obtained on the schedule, in reply to the questions concerning income from sale of specified livestock and livestock products in 1939.

County data from the 1940 Census for most of the subjects listed in the earlier paragraphs of this introduction will be found in the 1940 State bulletins, separates of the first, second, and third series; in volumes I and II; and the Special Poultry Report of the 1940 Census of Agriculture. The tables in these publications often show comparable county data from the censuses of 1935 and 1930.

Comparability of statistics.—Users of statistics from the Census of Agriculture, whether making comparisons with only one or two of the most recent censuses, or marking the progress of the Nation's agriculture during the course of 100 years, should be warned that many factors affect the degree of dependable comparison attained in succeeding records and in historic series.

Each decade from 1840 through 1900, the Census of Agriculture was taken as of June 1. The four decennial censuses since then have been taken as of April 15, January 1, April 1, and April 1, respectively. The 1925 and 1935 quinquennial Censuses of Agriculture were both taken as of January 1. From January to April, changes in livestock inventories due to births, deaths, farm slaughter, purchases, and sales may amount to a very material portion of the total. Consideration of these facts, as well as the fact that April 1 is in the midst of the period when livestock births are largest, influenced the decision to exclude recently born animals from the 1940 enumeration. Inquiries for 1940 were so worded as to include in the enumeration only horse and mule colts, calves, and females of silver fox and mink, that were over 3 months old; pigs and kids over 4 months old; lambs over 6 months old; and poultry over 4 months old as of April 1, 1940.

A change of date from January 1 to April 1 may seriously affect comparability in enumeration of migratory sheep in the Western States. January 1 will usually find such sheep on the winter range. April 1 may find them in a different State, or enroute to, or on, the spring-fall range. Instructions to enumerators, in 1940, were that sheep on the open range should be enumerated where the ranch headquarters were located.

For some species of domestic livestock there are comparatively short, cyclic fluctuations in numbers even though the trend over a long period of time may be definitely in one direction. A single census may be taken at a time when such a cycle is at the peak, or at the trough of numbers, and give no true indication of the long-time trend.

The form and wording of questions on the schedule are factors of vital influence on the results obtained. To illustrate: In one census the schedule may ask for total cattle in one question and thereafter ask for a complete distribution of that total in specified age and sex groups; another census,

because of over-all limitations imposed on number of livestock inquiries allowed on the farm schedule, may ask for total cattle in one question and in one or two subsequent questions ask for numbers in specified age or sex groups that only partly account for total cattle. Such a change can, and probably does, influence the comparability of the replies. If age and sex distribution is asked in "block" form with "top heads" and a "stub" in one census, and by means of independent questions of coordinate rank in another, the comparability may likewise be affected.

A census may cover livestock numbers or production for a year that was so abnormal as to cause a purely temporary increase or decrease. The Census of 1935, for instance, followed one of the most disastrous drought years recorded in our national agricultural history. The shortage of feed in 1934 in some of the most important livestock areas was so acute as to decimate breeding herds. It also caused shipments of large numbers of animals into other areas to avoid starvation. The consequent decrease in numbers of livestock in some areas as shown by the 1935 Census, and the geographic distribution of the Nation's livestock at that time, should not be taken as indicative of permanent trend unless later enumerations establish the fact.

Although footnotes point out many factors affecting comparability in any series, such notes are not entirely conclusive. Tables 1 and 2 in this chapter are designed as condensed guides for readers who are interested in studying the trend of the Nation's livestock production through 100 years covered by farm census data.

The schedule used in the 1940 Census is reproduced in the appendix to this volume. Reproduction of the schedule used in 1935 will be found in the appendix to volume III of the Census of Agriculture for that year. Similar reproductions of the schedules used in 1930, 1925, and 1920 will be found in "Agriculture volume IV" of the 1930 Census. "Volume V, Agriculture, General Report and Analysis" for the 1910 Census carries a reproduction of the 1910 schedule. "Volume V, part I, Agriculture," for the 1900 Census, carries reproductions of the schedules for that year and for all previous censuses, inclusive, back to 1850.

Plan of presentation.—The tables, showing current livestock data by States and geographic divisions, are presented in sequence at the close of this text. There are 9 United States summary tables, accompanying the text, which show data considered to be significant on a national basis. The State and geographic division tables are so planned that current and historic data are presented in a continuous block for each species of livestock. This is done in order to bring inventory items, production, and values in proximity.

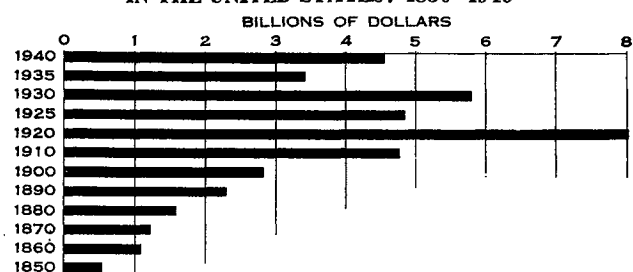
Some of the data on livestock collected in the 1940 Census of Agriculture are presented in graphic form in this chapter. Dot maps are used to show numbers, values, and production, or to depict areas of increase and decrease during the decade, based on the county as a unit. Bar charts are used to picture changes in numbers of specified items enumerated in various censuses, by States and for the United States.

Value of specified species of livestock.—The combined value of all species of farm livestock enumerated in 1940 was \$4,553,052,513. Since this valuation was based on inventory numbers, and since the 1940 inventory excluded young animals of all species, the policy followed in presenting comparative data for earlier years, was to exclude the value of such young stock, wherever possible. This 1940 valuation was over a billion dollars more than the comparable value, in 1935, of \$3,418,510,307. However, it was more than a billion dollars lower than the comparable value of \$5,794,113,926 in 1930. The change in these inventory values in successive censuses is, of course, affected not only by changes in numbers of livestock enumerated by species, but also by current value per unit. Comparability is also slightly affected by inclusion, or exclusion, of certain minor species—to illustrate: Value of turkeys was not included in 1930; the 1940 valuation included mink and silver fox in captivity which were not enumerated or valued in former censuses; 1930 valuation included asses and burros, but the two later censuses did not.

The combined value of horses and mules represents 26.4 percent of the total inventory in 1940 as compared with 40.7 percent 5 years earlier, and 23.2 percent 10 years before. Total cattle values were 57.1 percent of the total, compared with 40.6 percent and 55.0 percent in 1935 and 1930, respectively. Increased percentage of total livestock values attributed to cattle compared with 1935 was partly due to the unit price of cattle, and partly to the decreasing importance of horses and mules in the farm economy. Hog valuation at 8.3 percent of the 1940 total carried relatively the same importance as in 1935, but value of sows and gilts alone showed 0.5 percent greater portion of total livestock value than in 1935. Sheep represented 5.3 percent of the total livestock valuation in 1940 compared with 6.1 percent and 5.9 percent 5 and 10 years earlier.

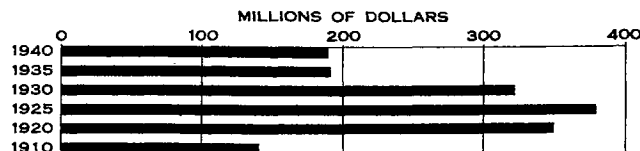
Some species of livestock such as hogs, sheep, and chickens show relatively low percentages of total livestock inventorial wealth as compared with horses, mules, and cattle. However, they contribute to the total farm income from sales for slaughter and sales of products, in a much more favorable ratio.

CHART 1. VALUE OF SPECIFIED SPECIES OF LIVESTOCK IN THE UNITED STATES: 1850-1940



(BASE FIGURES, AGE GROUPS INCLUDED, AND DATE OF ENUMERATION SHOWN IN TABLE 3.)

CHART 2. VALUE OF CHICKENS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1910-1940



(BASE FIGURES, AGE GROUPS INCLUDED, AND DATE OF ENUMERATION SHOWN IN TABLE 3.)

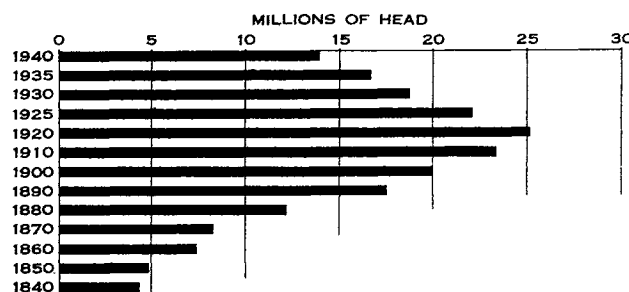
HORSES AND MULES

A total of 13,931,531 horses and mules over 3 months of age were enumerated on farms as of April 1, 1940. This is a decline in number of 2,744,479, or 16.5 percent, since January 1, 1935 when 16,676,010 head of all ages were enumerated. This decline has been continuous each census since 1920, when the number of horses and mules of all ages on January 1, was 25,199,552. Numbers have now dropped 44.7 percent below that peak. This means that since 1920 farm land devoted to the support of 11,268,021 farm work animals has been released for other agricultural uses. The decrease in the number of farm work animals since 1920 has been quite uniform in all geographic divisions except the three southern divisions which comprise the cotton States. In these three southern divisions the decline in numbers in 20 years was 32.3 percent. In the rest of the United States the decline was 50.8 percent. In the East South Central States the decline since 1920 was only 25.6 percent and this group of States actually showed an increase in farm work animals since 1935.

The average acreage in crops (cropland harvested and crop failure) per mature horse or mule on farms has gradually increased from 17.3 in 1924, to 21.1 in 1929, to 23.2 in 1934 up to 26.2 acres in 1939. To some extent these changes measure the increasing reliance placed on machine power in the processes of producing and marketing farm crops. Of the 6,096,799 farms enumerated in 1940 it was found that 58.1 percent had

automobiles, 15.5 percent had motortrucks, and 23.1 percent had tractors. These machines displace horse and mule power in varying degrees. Nor do they represent all the farm work being done by motor-drawn machines. Many trucks and tractors, not enumerated on the farms, are doing farm work on a per acre, per diem or other contract basis. No doubt, during the decade from 1930 to 1940, the displacement of horses and mules by machines was hastened because of severe losses of farm horses due to sleeping sickness.

CHART 3. HORSES AND MULES - NUMBER IN THE UNITED STATES: 1840-1940



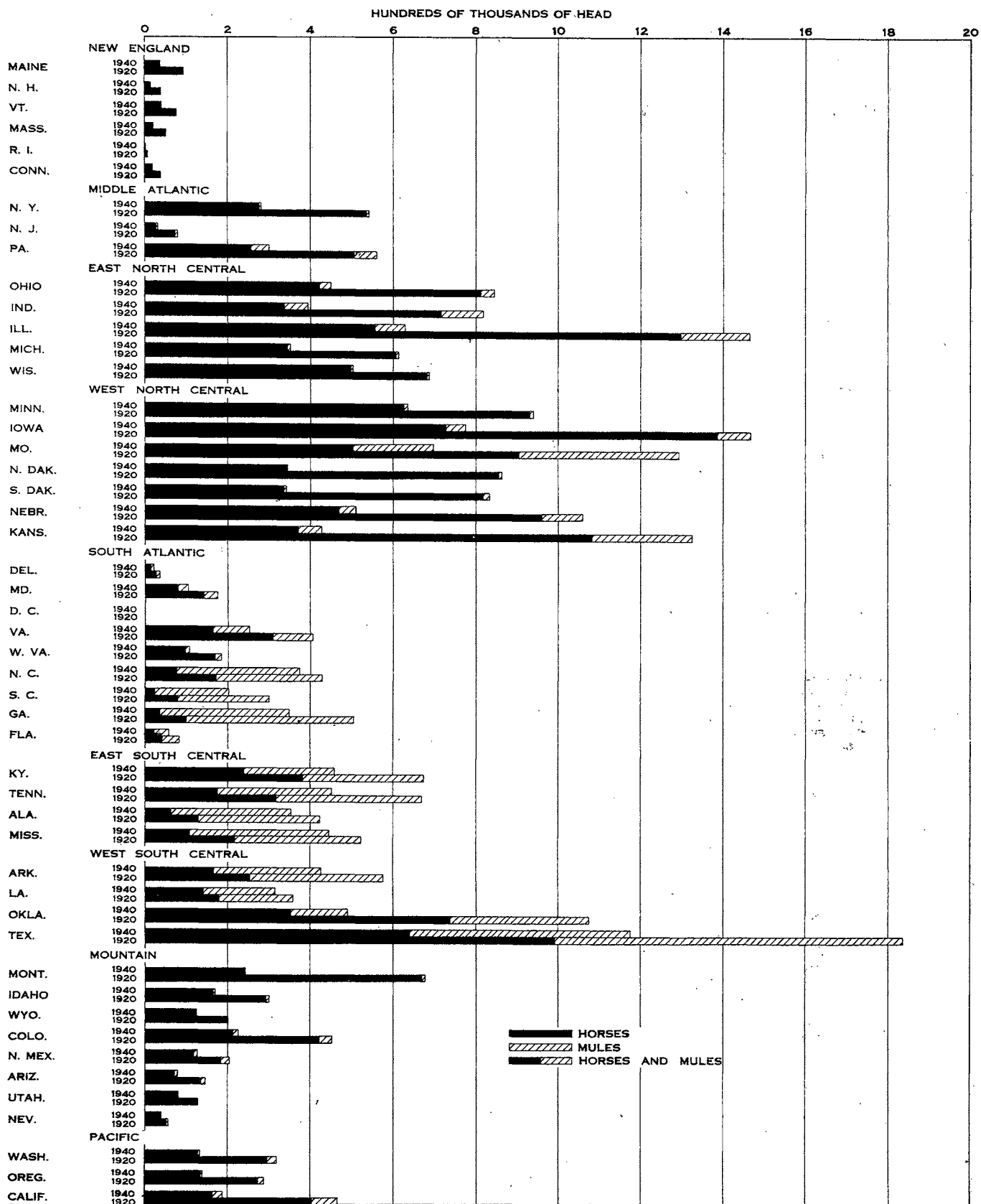
(BASE FIGURES, AGE GROUPS INCLUDED, AND DATE OF ENUMERATION SHOWN IN TABLE 3.)

It is significant that, of all horses and mules over 3 months old on farms April 1, 1940, only 6.5 percent were reported to be under 27 months of age. This would indicate a recent average annual birth rate of horse and mule colts of about half that amount or 3.2 percent of the total work-animal population. The necessary replacement ratio is considered to be between 7 and 8 percent, if the average life span of work animals is 14 years. In 1920 the census showed 13.1 percent of all work animals were colts, indicating a birth rate of better than 6.5 percent at that time. Although peak numbers of farm work animals were enumerated in the 1920 Census, it is probable that the actual maximum numbers were attained several years earlier. Each 5-year period beginning with 1920, the censuses have indicated annual birth rates of 6.5, 3.3, 3.0, 3.6, and 3.2 percent. During that period, the censuses have registered declines in total numbers of horses and mules each 5 years of 12.4, 15.1, 11.0, and 16.5 percent. It should be remembered, however, that these birth rates and decreases are computed from census enumerations that are not entirely comparable, because of inclusion or exclusion of young animals and changes in enumeration dates during the series.

Of all colts enumerated in 1940, 11.0 percent were mule colts. This compares with 9.2 percent in 1935; 15.0 percent in 1930; 25.6 percent in 1925; and 23.6 percent in 1920. This decrease in mule colts since 1925 is beginning to show its effect on the character of total work animals in southern States. In these States the percentage of total farm work animals that were horses increased from 37.6 percent in 1935 to 42.8 percent in 1940. For these same States, during the same period, the total number of horses increased by 3.3 percent but the number of mules decreased by 17.0 percent, making a net decrease of 9.5 percent in all farm work animals for the 5-year period.

As in the 1935 Census, Iowa ranked first in total number of horses in 1940 with 728,213. Iowa was followed in order by Texas with 638,406; Minnesota with 627,394; Illinois with 558,847; and Missouri with 505,073. In the five years, the relative position of Texas changed from fourth to second in numbers, and Missouri displaced Nebraska in the fifth ranking position. These five States, first in rank in 1940, had 30.3 percent of all horses. The leading State in number of mules in 1940 was Texas with 537,801, followed by Mississippi with 337,620, Georgia with 316,006, North Carolina with 299,198, and Alabama with 292,345. Since 1935 North Carolina has displaced Arkansas among the first five States in number of mules. In 1935 Alabama was fourth and Arkansas fifth in rank. The first five ranking States in 1940 had 46.4 percent of all the mules.

CHART 4. HORSES AND MULES - NUMBER, BY STATES: 1940 AND 1920



(BASE FIGURES, AGE GROUPS INCLUDED, AND DATE OF ENUMERATION SHOWN IN TABLES 16 AND 17)

TABLE 1.—HISTORY OF ENUMERATION IN THE CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: 1840 TO 1940

SUBJECT	DATE OF CENSUS AND ITEM	SUBJECT	DATE OF CENSUS AND ITEM
	CENSUS OF 1940 (APR. 1)		CENSUS OF 1930 (APR. 1)—Continued
Horses	Total, including ponies, over 3 mo.; and colts, 3 to 27 mo.	Hogs and Pigs	Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1930; sows and gilts that had farrowed since Jan. 1 or were to farrow before June 1, 1930; and other hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1930. Breed and number of registered purebred hogs and pigs. Numbers slaughtered, purchased, and sold alive, 1929.
Mules	Total, over 3 mo.; and mule colts, 3 to 27 mo.	Sheep and Wool	Lambs born after Oct. 1, 1929; rams and wethers born before Oct. 1, 1929; yearling ewes born between Oct. 1, 1928, and Oct. 1, 1929; and ewes born before Oct. 1, 1928. Breed and number of registered purebred sheep and lambs. Numbers of sheep and lambs slaughtered, purchased, sold alive, and skins sold, 1929. Sheep and lambs shorn, 1929; and wool produced, 1929.
Cattle	Total, over 3 mo.; cows and heifers (2 yr. old and over on Jan. 1) which were—(a) kept mainly for milk production and (b) kept mainly for beef production; and numbers of cattle and of calves butchered, purchased, and sold alive, 1929.	Goats and Mohair	Angora goats and kids, all ages; other goats and kids, all ages; Angora goats and kids clipped, 1929; and mohair and kid hair produced, 1929.
Dairy Products	Cows and heifers milked during any part of 1929; milk produced, 1929; butter churned on farms, 1929; and whole milk, cream (butterfat content), and butter sold, 1929.	Poultry	Chickens, over 3 mo., on hand; numbers raised, 1929, for chickens, geese, ducks, and turkeys; chicken eggs produced, chicken eggs sold, chickens sold, and baby chicks bought, 1929; and daily production of chicken eggs at the time of enumeration.
Hogs and Pigs	Total, over 4 mo.; sows and gilts that farrowed since Dec. 1, 1929, or were to farrow before June 1, 1930; and numbers butchered, purchased, and sold alive, 1929.	Bees and Honey	Hives of bees, owned by operator, on his farm or elsewhere; and honey produced, 1929.
Sheep and Wool	Total sheep and lambs over 3 mo.; yearling ewes (by instruction, 6 to 18 mo.); other ewes over 18 mo.; sheep and lambs shorn, 1929; wool produced, 1929; and numbers butchered, purchased, and sold alive, 1929.	Miscellaneous Items	Asses and burros, all ages.
Goats and Mohair	Numbers of Angora and of other goats and kids, over 4 mo.; mohair and kid hair clipped, 1929; and goats milked during any part of 1929.	Value of Livestock and Products	Values were obtained in a lump sum on the schedule, for: (a) All livestock sold or traded in 1929; and (b) all milk, cream, butter, butterfat, meat, poultry, eggs, honey, wool, mohair, and other livestock products sold or traded, 1929. Values were obtained on the schedule separately for: (a) Milk sold as whole milk; (b) cream sold as butterfat; (c) cream sold not as butterfat; and (d) butter sold (churned on this farm). Values of inventories, 1929, and of livestock products (except milk produced), 1929, are based on county unit prices obtained in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.
Poultry	Numbers, over 4 mo., on hand, and numbers raised, 1929, for chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, quail, pheasants, etc.; chickens sold alive or dressed, 1929 (any sold as baby chicks omitted); and chicken eggs produced, 1929.		CENSUS OF 1925 (JAN. 1)
Bees and Honey	Hives of bees owned by others, but kept on operator's farm, and hives of bees owned by the operator, on his farm and on nonfarm land such as deserts, hills, swamps, etc.; and honey produced by operator's bees.	Horses	Under 2 yr.; and 2 yr. and over.
Miscellaneous Items	Numbers of silver fox and of mink females, over 3 mo., kept in captivity; and numbers of silver fox and of mink pelts taken, 1929.	Mules	Under 2 yr.; and 2 yr. and over.
Value of Livestock and Products	Values were obtained for dairy products, livestock, poultry and poultry products, and other livestock products, sold or traded in 1929, in four questions on the Farm and Ranch Schedule. Values of inventories, 1940, and livestock products (except milk produced), 1939, are based on county unit prices obtained in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.	Cattle	Beef cattle (cattle kept mainly for beef production): Calves under 1 yr.; heifers, 1 yr. and under 2; cows and heifers, 2 yr. and over; steers (of dairy and beef stock), 1 yr. and over; and bulls, 1 yr. and over. Dairy cattle (cattle kept mainly for milk production): Bulls, 1 yr. and over; calves, under 1 yr.; heifers, 1 yr. and under 2; and cows and heifers, 2 yr. and over. Calves born and raised, 1924; numbers of calves and of other cattle slaughtered for food, 1924.
	CENSUS OF 1935 (JAN. 1)	Dairy Products	Cows milked (dairy cows and beef cows) during any part of 1924; milk produced, butter made, butterfat sold, cream sold (not on a butterfat basis), and whole milk sold (not on a butterfat basis), 1924.
Horses	Total (all types), all ages; and colts, under 2 yr.	Hogs and Pigs	Pigs, under 6 mo.; sows and gilts for breeding purposes, 6 mo. and over; and all other hogs, 6 mo. and over; pigs born and raised, 1924; hogs and pigs slaughtered for food, 1924.
Mules	Total, all ages; and mule colts, under 2 yr.	Sheep and Wool	Lambs, under 1 yr.; ewes, 1 yr. and over; and rams and wethers, 1 yr. and over; lambs born and raised, 1924; sheep and lambs slaughtered for food, 1924; sheep shorn and wool produced, 1924.
Cattle	Total, all ages; calves, under 1 yr.; heifers, 1 yr. and under 2; steers and bulls, 1 yr. and over; and cows and heifers, 2 yr. and over.	Goats and Mohair	Goats and kids, all ages; and number shorn and mohair produced, 1924.
Dairy Products	Cows and heifers of all kinds milked during any part of 1934; and milk produced and butter churned on farms, 1934.	Poultry	Total chickens and total turkeys (ages not specified); chicken eggs produced and chickens raised, 1924.
Hogs and Pigs	Total, all ages; and sows and gilts which were bred or were to be bred to farrow before June 1, 1935.	Bees and Honey	No inquiry.
Sheep and Wool	Total sheep and lambs, all ages; ewes, 1 yr. and over; and sheep and lambs shorn and wool produced, 1934.	Miscellaneous Items	No inquiry.
Goats and Mohair	Total goats and kids, all ages; and mohair produced, 1934.	Value of Livestock and Products	No inquiry on the Farm Schedule. Values of inventories, 1925, and livestock products (except milk produced), 1924, are based on county unit prices, obtained in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.
Poultry	Numbers, over 3 mo., on hand, for chickens and turkeys; chicken eggs produced, 1934; and chickens raised (any sold by the operator as baby chicks omitted), 1934.		CENSUS OF 1920 (JAN. 1)
Bees and Honey	No inquiry.	Horses	ON FARMS: Colts, under 1 yr.; colts, 1 yr. and under 2; mares, 2 yr. and over; geldings, 2 yr. and over; and stallions, 2 yr. and over. Breed and number of registered purebred mares and mare colts, and stallions and stallion colts. NOT ON FARMS: Colts under 1 yr.; colts, 1 yr. and under 2; mares, 2 yr. and over; geldings, 2 yr. and over; and stallions, 2 yr. and over.
Miscellaneous Items	No inquiry.	Mules	ON FARMS: Mule colts, under 1 yr.; mule colts, 1 yr. and under 2; and mules, 2 yr. and over. NOT ON FARMS: Mule colts, under 1 yr.; mule colts, 1 yr. and under 2; and mules, 2 yr. and over.
Value of Livestock and Products	No inquiry on the Farm and Ranch Schedule. Values of inventories, 1935, and livestock products (except milk produced), 1934, are based on state unit prices obtained in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.	Cattle	ON FARMS: (a) Beef cattle (cattle kept mainly for beef production)—calves, under 1 yr.; heifers, 1 yr. and under 2; cows and heifers, 2 yr. and over; steers, 1 yr. and under 2; steers, 2 yr. and over; and bulls, 1 yr. and over; (b) dairy cattle (cattle kept mainly for milk production)—calves, under 1 yr.; heifers, 1 yr. and under 2; cows and heifers, 2 yr. and over; and bulls, 1 yr. and over. Breed and number of registered purebred cows and heifers of all ages, and bulls and bull calves. Calves born and raised, 1919. Cattle and calves slaughtered and meat and meat products sold, 1919. NOT ON FARMS: (a) Beef cattle (cattle kept mainly for beef production)—calves, under 1 yr.; heifers, 1 yr. and under 2; cows and heifers, 2 yr. and over; steers, 1 yr. and under 2; steers, 2 yr. and over; and bulls, 1 yr. and over; (b) dairy cattle (cattle kept mainly for milk production)—calves, under 1 yr.; heifers, 1 yr. and under 2; cows and heifers, 2 yr. and over; and bulls, 1 yr. and over.
	CENSUS OF 1930 (APR. 1)		
Horses	Colts born after Jan. 1, 1930; colts born, 1929; colts born, 1928; and horses born before 1928. Breed and number of registered purebred mares and mare colts; and stallions and stallion colts. Numbers purchased and sold alive, and hides sold, 1929.		
Mules	Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1930; mule colts born, 1929; mule colts born, 1928; and mules born before 1928. Numbers purchased and sold alive, and hides sold, 1929.		
Cattle	Calves born after Jan. 1, 1930; steers and bulls born, 1929; heifers born, 1929; bulls born before 1929; steers born, 1928; steers born before 1928; heifers born, 1928, which were—(a) kept mainly for milk cows and (b) kept mainly for beef cows or beef production; cows and heifers born before 1928, which were—(a) kept mainly for milk production and (b) kept mainly for beef production. Breed and number of registered purebred cows, heifers, and heifer calves; and bulls and bull calves. Numbers of cattle and of calves slaughtered, purchased, and sold alive, 1929; and hides of cattle and of calves sold, 1929.		
Dairy Products	Cows and heifers (both beef and dairy) milked during any part of 1929; of these, the number mainly of beef or of dual-purpose breeding; cows and heifers being milked daily and daily production of milk at time of enumeration; milk produced, butter churned, milk sold as whole milk, cream sold as butterfat, cream sold not as butterfat, and butter sold, 1929.		

TABLE 1.—HISTORY OF ENUMERATION IN THE CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: 1840 TO 1940—Continued

SUBJECT	DATE OF CENSUS AND ITEM	SUBJECT	DATE OF CENSUS AND ITEM
	CENSUS OF 1920 (JAN. 1)—Continued		CENSUS OF 1910 (APR. 15)—Continued
Dairy Products	ON FARMS: Milk produced, butter and cheese made on farms, milk sold, cream sold, butterfat sold, and butter sold, 1919.	Miscellaneous Items	ON FARMS: Asses and burros, all ages. Number and breed of purebred asses registered or eligible for register. Asses and burros purchased, 1909; and sold alive, 1909. Total amount (dollars) received for boarding or pasturing domestic animals not owned by operator, 1909. NOT ON FARMS: Asses and burros, all ages.
Hogs and Pigs	ON FARMS: Pigs, under 6 mo.; sows and gilts for breeding purposes, 6 mo. and over; boars for breeding purposes, 6 mo. and over; and all other hogs, 6 mo. and over. Breed and number of registered purebred hogs and pigs. Pigs born and raised, 1919. Hogs and pigs slaughtered and pounds of meat and meat products sold, 1919. NOT ON FARMS: Pigs, under 6 mo.; sows and gilts for breeding purposes, 6 mo. and over; boars for breeding purposes, 6 mo. and over; and all other hogs, 6 mo. and over.	Value of Livestock and Products	ON FARMS: Values were enumerated for all livestock, inventory and livestock production items, except animals born on the farm, 1909, and purebred animals. NOT ON FARMS: Values were enumerated for all livestock inventory items on the schedule.
Sheep and Wool	ON FARMS: Lambs, under 1 yr.; ewes, 1 yr. and over; rams, 1 yr. and over; and wethers, 1 yr. and over. Breed and number of registered purebred sheep and lambs. Sheep shorn and wool produced, 1919. Lambs born and raised, 1919. Sheep and lambs slaughtered and pounds of meat and meat products sold, 1919. NOT ON FARMS: Lambs, under 1 yr.; ewes, 1 yr. and over; rams, 1 yr. and over; and wethers, 1 yr. and over.	Horses	CENSUS OF 1900 (JUNE 1) ON FARMS: Colts, under 1 yr.; horses, 1 yr. and under 2; and horses, 2 yr. and over. Pure-blooded horses, recorded or eligible to record. NOT ON FARMS: Colts, under 1 yr.; horses, 1 yr. and under 2; and horses over 2 yr.
Goats and Mohair	ON FARMS: Kids, under 1 yr., and goats, 1 yr. and over, raised for fleeces; and all other goats and kids. Goats shorn and mohair produced, 1919. NOT ON FARMS: Kids, under 1 yr., and goats, 1 yr. and over, raised for fleeces; and all other goats and kids.	Mules	ON FARMS: Mule colts, under 1 yr.; 1 yr. and under 2; and mules, 2 yr. and over. NOT ON FARMS: Mule colts, under 1 yr.; mules, 1 yr. and under 2; and mules, over 2 yr.
Poultry	ON FARMS: Numbers on hand (ages not specified) for chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowls, and pigeons. Chicken eggs produced and eggs sold; and chickens raised, and chickens sold, 1919.	Cattle	ON FARMS: Calves, under 1 yr.; steers, 1 yr. and under 2; steers, 2 yr. and under 3; steers, 3 yr. and over; bulls, 1 yr. and over; heifers, 1 yr. and under 2; cows, 2 yr. and over which were (a) kept for milk, and (b) not kept for milk. Pure-blooded cattle, recorded or eligible to record. NOT ON FARMS: Calves, under 1 yr.; steers, 1 yr. and under 2; steers, 2 yr. and under 3; steers, over 3 yr.; bulls, over 1 yr.; and heifers 1 yr. and under 2; and cows over 2 yr. which were (a) kept for milk and (b) not kept for milk.
Bees and Honey	ON FARMS: Hives of bees; honey produced, 1919; and beeswax produced, 1919.	Dairy Products	ON FARMS: Milk, butter, and cheese produced; and milk, cream, butter, and cheese sold, 1899.
Miscellaneous Items	ON FARMS: Asses and burros, all ages. NOT ON FARMS: Asses and burros, all ages.	Hogs and Pigs	ON FARMS: Total, all ages. Pure-blooded swine, recorded or eligible to record. NOT ON FARMS: Total, all ages.
Value of Livestock and Products	ON FARMS: Values were enumerated for all items except: Milk produced; butter and cheese made on farms; numbers of sheep shorn and of goats shorn; chickens raised; eggs produced; honey and beeswax produced; young animals raised; purebred animals, 1920; and domestic animals slaughtered for food, 1919. NOT ON FARMS: No values were enumerated for livestock or livestock products.	Sheep and Wool	ON FARMS: Lambs, under 1 yr.; ewes, 1 yr. and over; and rams and wethers, 1 yr. and over. Pure-blooded sheep, recorded or eligible to record. Number of fleeces and weight of wool produced, fall of 1899 and spring of 1900. NOT ON FARMS: Lambs, under 1 yr.; ewes, over 1 yr.; and rams and wethers, over 1 yr.
	CENSUS OF 1910 (APR. 15)	Goats and Mohair	ON FARMS: Goats, all ages. Pure-blooded Angora goats, recorded or eligible to record. Number of fleeces of mohair and of goat hair and weight of mohair and of goat hair produced, fall of 1899 and spring of 1900. NOT ON FARMS: Goats, all ages.
Horses	ON FARMS: Mares, stallions, and geldings born before Jan. 1, 1909; colts born, 1909; and colts born after Jan. 1, 1910. Colts born on the farm, 1909 (if number born not known, number raised). Number and breed of purebred horses registered or eligible for register. Horses and colts purchased, 1909; and sold alive, 1909. NOT ON FARMS: Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910; colts born, 1909; and horses born before Jan. 1, 1909.	Poultry	ON FARMS: Numbers, over 3 mo., for chickens (guinea fowl included with chickens), turkeys, geese, and ducks; and eggs of all kinds produced, 1899.
Mules	ON FARMS: Mules born before Jan. 1, 1909; mule colts born, 1909; and mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910. Mule colts born on the farm, 1909 (if number born not shown, number raised). Mules purchased, 1909 and sold alive, 1909. NOT ON FARMS: Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910; mule colts born, 1909; and mules born before Jan. 1, 1909.	Bees and Honey	ON FARMS: Number of swarms or hives; honey produced, 1899; and wax produced, 1899.
Cattle	ON FARMS: Cows and heifers born before Jan. 1, 1909 which were—(a) kept for milk and (b) not kept for milk; heifers born, 1909; calves born after Jan. 1, 1910; steers and bulls born, 1909; and steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909 which were—(a) kept for work and (b) not kept for work. Calves born on the farm, 1909 (if number born not known, number raised). Number and breed of purebred cattle registered or eligible for register. Numbers of cattle and of calves purchased, sold alive, and slaughtered on farms, 1909. NOT ON FARMS: Calves born after Jan. 1, 1910; steers and bulls born, 1909; steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909, which were—(a) kept for work and (b) not kept for work; cows and heifers born, 1909; cows and heifers born before Jan. 1, 1909, which were—(a) kept for milk and (b) not kept for milk.	Miscellaneous Items	ON FARMS: Asses and burros, all ages. NOT ON FARMS: Asses and burros, all ages.
Dairy Products	ON FARMS: Milk, butter, and cheese produced; and milk, butter, cream, butterfat, and cheese sold, 1909.	Value of Livestock and Products	ON FARMS: Values enumerated for all inventory items except pure-blooded animals. The following values for livestock products were enumerated: Value of sales of live animals raised on farm; market value of meat and byproducts from animals that were slaughtered or that died on farm, 1899; total value of milk, cream, butter, and cheese produced, 1899, and used on farm; amounts received from sale of milk, of cream, of butter, and of cheese, 1899; value of wool, of mohair, and of goat hair produced, fall of 1899 and spring of 1900; total value of all kinds of poultry on hand (all ages), and of all kinds of poultry raised, 1899; total value of all eggs produced, 1899; and total values of honey and wax produced, 1899. NOT ON FARMS: Values were not enumerated.
Hogs and Pigs	ON FARMS: Born before Jan. 1, 1910; and pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910. Pigs born on the farm, 1909. Number and breed of purebred hogs registered or eligible for register. Hogs and pigs purchased, sold alive, and slaughtered on farms, 1909. NOT ON FARMS: Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910; and hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910.		ON RANCHES: A special schedule was used on which were included all livestock questions asked on the General Farm Schedule with the following variations: (a) Number and kind of live animals purchased for the ranch and range during 1899; (b) amount paid, during 1899, for live animals on the ranch or range for breeding or feeding purposes; (c) number and kind of live animals sold from the ranch or range during 1899; (d) amount received, during 1899, from sale of live animals; (e) number and kind of animals slaughtered on the ranch or range during 1899; (f) market value of meat and other animal products of all animals slaughtered on the ranch or range, for home use or for sale; and (g) amount received, during 1899, from the sale of hides and pelts of animals dying from disease or accident. (Figures for livestock items enumerated on this schedule are included with figures for livestock on farms.)
Sheep and Wool	ON FARMS: Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910; rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910; and lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910. Lambs born on the farm, 1909. Number and breed of purebred sheep registered or eligible for register. Sheep purchased, sold alive, and slaughtered, 1909. Number of fleeces shorn and pounds of wool produced, 1909. NOT ON FARMS: Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910; ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910; and rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910.		CENSUS OF 1890 (JUNE 1)
Goats and Mohair	ON FARMS: Goats and kids, all ages. Kids born on the farm, 1909. Number and breed of purebred goats registered or eligible for register. Goats purchased, sold alive, and slaughtered, 1909. Number of fleeces and pounds of mohair (goat hair) produced, 1909. NOT ON FARMS: Goats and kids, all ages.	Horses	Total on hand (age not specified). Foaled, 1889; and sold, 1889. Horses, mules, and asses died, 1889.
Poultry	ON FARMS: Numbers, over 3 mo., for chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowls, and pigeons. Fowls (all kinds) raised, fowls sold, eggs produced and eggs sold, 1909.	Mules	Total on hand (age not specified). Foaled, 1889; and sold, 1889. Died, 1889 (included with horses and asses).
Bees and Honey	ON FARMS: Swarms, hives, or colonies on hand; honey produced, 1909; and beeswax produced, 1909.	Cattle	Numbers on hand (age not specified) for working oxen, milk cows, and for other cattle. Purebred (recorded); grade (one-half blood or higher); common or native (less than one-half blood). Calves dropped, 1889; cattle sold, alive or slaughtered, 1889; cattle slaughtered for use on the farm, 1889; cattle died, 1889.

TABLE 1.—HISTORY OF ENUMERATION IN THE CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: 1840 TO 1940—Continued

SUBJECT	DATE OF CENSUS AND ITEM	SUBJECT	DATE OF CENSUS AND ITEM
CENSUS OF 1890 (JUNE 1)—Continued		CENSUS OF 1860 (JUNE 1)	
Dairy Products	Milk, butter, and cheese produced, 1889. Milk disposed of by—Sale for family consumption; sent to creamery or factory; used on farm, including for butter and cheese; used for raising cream for sale. Cream—sent to creamery or factory; sold elsewhere. Butter sold. Cheese sold.	Horses	Total (age not specified).
Hogs and Pigs	Total on hand (age not specified). Sold, 1889; consumed on operator's farm, 1889; and died, 1889.	Mules	Total, mules and asses (age not specified).
Sheep and Wool	Numbers on hand (age and sex not specified) for Merino; for English breeds; and for all other sheep. Lambs dropped, 1889. "Spring lambs" sold for consumption in 1889; and "other than spring lambs" sold, 1889. Slaughtered for farm use, 1889; killed by dogs, 1889; and died from disease or weather, 1889. Fleeces shorn and weight of wool, spring of 1890 and fall of 1889.	Cattle	Numbers (ages not specified), for milk cows, working oxen, and other cattle.
Goats and Mohair	Numbers (age not specified) for Angora and grades above half blood, and for common and grades below half blood.	Dairy Products	Butter and cheese produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.
Poultry	Numbers on hand (age not specified) for chickens, for turkeys, for geese, and for ducks. Eggs of all kinds produced, 1889, and eggs sold, 1889.	Hogs and Pigs	Total (age not specified).
Bees and Honey	Stands of bees. Honey produced, 1889, and wax produced, 1889.	Sheep and Wool	Total sheep (age not specified). Wool produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.
Miscellaneous Items	Asses (age not specified), number on hand; number foaled, 1889; and number sold, 1889. Number of asses that died, 1889, included with horses and mules. Number of dogs.	Goats and Mohair	No inquiry.
Value of Livestock and Products	Value of all livestock enumerated in a lump sum. Values were enumerated for all poultry sold, for all eggs sold, and for honey and wax sold, 1889.	Poultry	No inquiry.
CENSUS OF 1880 (JUNE 1)		Bees and Honey	Honey and beeswax produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.
Horses	Total, all ages.	Miscellaneous Items	Asses (age not specified), included with mules. Pounds of silk cocoons produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.
Mules	Total, mules and asses, all ages.	Value of Livestock and Products	The value of all livestock on hand was enumerated in a lump sum. A value of animals slaughtered (no limiting dates) was enumerated.
Cattle	Numbers on hand (age not specified), for working oxen, milk cows, and other cattle. Calves dropped, 1879. Numbers, of all ages, purchased, sold living, slaughtered, died, strayed, and stolen, 1879.	CENSUS OF 1850 (JUNE 1)	
Dairy Products	Milk sold or sent to butter or cheese factories, 1879. Butter made on farms and cheese made on farms, 1879.	Horses	Total (age not specified).
Hogs and Pigs	Total (age not specified).	Mules	Total, mules and asses (age not specified).
Sheep and Wool	Total sheep (age not specified). Lambs dropped, 1879. Sheep and lambs purchased, sold living, slaughtered, killed by dogs, died of disease, and died of stress of weather, 1879. Wool clip, spring of 1880, shorn or to be shorn; Number of fleeces, and weight of wool.	Cattle	Numbers for milk cows, working oxen, and other cattle (1 yr. and over, by instruction).
Goats and Mohair	No inquiry.	Dairy Products	Production of butter and of cheese during the year ending June 1, 1850.
Poultry	Numbers of poultry on hand, exclusive of spring hatching, "for barnyard;" and for "other" poultry. Eggs produced, 1879.	Hogs and Pigs	Total (age not specified).
Bees and Honey	Honey produced and beeswax produced, 1879.	Sheep and Wool	Number (1 yr. and over, by instruction). Production of wool during the year ending June 1, 1850.
Miscellaneous Items	Asses, all ages, included with mules.	Goats and Mohair	No inquiry.
Value of Livestock and Products	Value of inventory for livestock enumerated in a lump sum.	Poultry	No inquiry.
CENSUS OF 1870 (JUNE 1)		Bees and Honey	Honey and beeswax produced during the year ending June 1, 1850.
Horses	Total (age not specified).	Miscellaneous Items	Asses included with mules. Pounds of silk cocoons produced during the year ending June 1, 1850.
Mules	Total, mules and asses (age not specified).	Value of Livestock and Products	The value of all livestock on hand was enumerated in a lump sum. A value of animals slaughtered during the year ending June 1, 1850, was enumerated.
Cattle	Numbers for milk cows, working oxen, and other cattle (calves excluded by instruction).	CENSUS OF 1840 (JUNE 1)	
Dairy Products	Butter and cheese made on farms and milk sold during the year ending June 1, 1870.	Horses	Total, horses and mules (ages not specified).
Hogs and Pigs	Number ("sucking" pigs excluded by instruction).	Mules	Included with horses.
Sheep and Wool	Number (spring lambs excluded by instruction). Wool produced during the year ending June 1, 1870.	Cattle	Total neat cattle (age not specified).
Goats and Mohair	No inquiry.	Dairy Products	(See below, Value of Livestock and Products.)
Poultry	No inquiry.	Hogs and Pigs	Total (age not specified).
Bees and Honey	Honey and beeswax produced during the year ending June 1, 1870.	Sheep and Wool	Total sheep (age not specified). Pounds of wool, no mention of year or clips included.
Miscellaneous Items	Asses (age not specified), included with mules. Pounds of silk cocoons produced during the year ending June 1, 1870.	Goats and Mohair	No inquiry.
Value of Livestock and Products	Value of livestock of every description (whether enumerated or not) was obtained in a lump sum. Value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, during the year ending June 1, 1870, was also obtained.	Poultry	(See below, Value of Livestock and Products.)
		Bees and Honey	Pounds of wax, no mention of year.
		Miscellaneous Items	Pounds of cocoons, no mention of year.
		Value of Livestock and Products	No total value for livestock inventory was enumerated. However, a value for products of the dairy and an estimated value of all poultry were enumerated.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1940

TABLE 2.—AGE, SEX, AND OTHER GROUPS ENUMERATED FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LIVESTOCK, 1940; WITH APPROXIMATELY COMPARABLE GROUPS, 1900 TO 1935

(Age groups for censuses prior to 1900 not shown as they nominally excluded young animals, except for horses and mules in 1880, when all ages of those species were enumerated)

ITEM	1940 (April 1)	1935 (January 1)	1930 (April 1)	1925 (January 1)	1920 (January 1)	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)
Horses and/or mules—farms reporting—	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.
Horses and colts—farms reporting—	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.
number—	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	Over 3 mo. old.	1 yr. old and over
Colts—farms reporting—	3 to 27 mo. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	Under 2 yr. old.
number—	3 to 27 mo. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	3 to 27 mo. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	Under 2 yr. old.
Mules and mule colts—farms reporting—	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.
number—	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	Over 3 mo. old.	1 yr. old and over
Mule colts—farms reporting—	3 to 27 mo. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	3 to 27 mo. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	Under 2 yr. old.
number—	3 to 27 mo. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	3 to 27 mo. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	Under 2 yr. old.
Cattle and calves—farms reporting—	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.
number—	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	Over 3 mo. old.	1 yr. old and over
Cows and heifers—farms reporting—	Over 27 mo. old.	2 yr. old and over	Over 27 mo. old.	2 yr. old and over	2 yr. old and over	2 yr. old and over	2 yr. old and over
number—	Over 27 mo. old.	2 yr. old and over	Over 27 mo. old.	2 yr. old and over	2 yr. old and over	2 yr. old and over	2 yr. old and over
Kept mainly for milk production—farms reporting—	Over 27 mo. old.	(¹)	Over 27 mo. old.	2 yr. old and over	2 yr. old and over	Over 15 mo. old kept for milk.	2 yr. old and over
number—	Over 27 mo. old.	(¹)	Over 27 mo. old.	2 yr. old and over	2 yr. old and over	2 yr. old and over Jan. 1, kept for milk (estimated for 1920 reports).	2 yr. old and over kept for milk.
Kept mainly for beef production—farms reporting—	Over 27 mo. old.	(¹)	Over 27 mo. old.	(¹)	2 yr. old and over	(¹)	2 yr. old and over
number—	Over 27 mo. old.	(¹)	Over 27 mo. old.	2 yr. old and over	2 yr. old and over	(¹)	2 yr. old and over not kept for milk.
Hogs and pigs—farms reporting—	Over 4 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.
number—	Over 4 mo. old.	All ages.	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.
Sows and gilts—farms reporting—	Farrowing between Dec. 1, 1939 and June 1, 1940.	Farrowing between Jan. 1 and June 1.	Farrowing between Jan. 1 and June 1.	Farrowing between Jan. 1 and June 1.	For breeding purposes, 6 mo. old and over.	For breeding purposes, 6 mo. old and over.	(¹)
number—	Farrowing between Dec. 1, 1939 and June 1, 1940.	Farrowing between Jan. 1 and June 1.	Farrowing between Jan. 1 and June 1.	For breeding purposes, 6 mo. old and over.	For breeding purposes, 6 mo. old and over.	(¹)	(¹)
Sheep and lambs—farms reporting—	Over 6 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.
number—	Over 6 mo. old.	All ages.	Over 6 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	Over 3 mo. old.	1 yr. old and over
Ewes—farms reporting—	Over 6 mo. old.	1 yr. old and over	Over 6 mo. old.	1 yr. old and over	1 yr. old and over	Over 3 mo. old.	Over 3 mo. old.
number—	Over 6 mo. old.	1 yr. old and over	Over 6 mo. old.	1 yr. old and over	1 yr. old and over	Over 3 mo. old.	1 yr. old and over
Yearling ewes—farms reporting—	6 to 18 mo. old.	(¹)	6 to 18 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
number—	6 to 18 mo. old.	(¹)	6 to 18 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other ewes—farms reporting—	Over 18 mo. old.	(¹)	Over 18 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
number—	Over 18 mo. old.	(¹)	Over 18 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Goats and kids—farms reporting—	Over 4 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.
number—	Over 4 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.
Angora—farms reporting—	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	All ages.	(¹)	1 yr. old and over raised for fleeces.	(¹)	(¹)
number—	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	All ages.	(¹)	All ages, raised for fleeces.	(¹)	(¹)
Other goats—farms reporting—	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	Other than goats and kids raised for fleeces.	(¹)	(¹)
number—	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	All ages.	(¹)	Other than goats and kids raised for fleeces.	(¹)	(¹)
Chickens—farms reporting—	Over 4 mo. old.	Over 3 mo. old.	Over 3 mo. old.	Age not specified.	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	(¹)
number—	Over 4 mo. old.	Over 3 mo. old.	Over 3 mo. old.	Age not specified.	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	Over 3 mo. old (includes guineas).
Turkeys—farms reporting—	Over 4 mo. old.	Over 3 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	(¹)
number—	Over 4 mo. old.	Over 3 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	Over 3 mo. old.
Ducks—farms reporting—	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	(¹)
number—	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	Over 3 mo. old.
Geese—farms reporting—	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	(¹)
number—	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	Over 3 mo. old.
Guineas—farms reporting—	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	(¹)
number—	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	Incl. with chickens.
Pigeons—farms reporting—	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	(¹)
number—	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	(¹)
Quail—farms reporting—	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	(¹)
number—	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	(¹)
Pheasants—farms reporting—	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
number—	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Hives of bees:							
Owned by operator and/or by others—farms reporting—	Hives on operator's farm or on non-farm land.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	Hives of bees.	Hives on hand.	Hives on hand.
number—	Hives on operator's farm or on non-farm land.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	Hives of bees.	Hives on hand.	Hives on hand.
Owned by farm operator—farms reporting—	Hives on operator's farm or on non-farm land.	(¹)	Hives on operator's farm or elsewhere.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
number—	Hives on operator's farm or on non-farm land.	(¹)	Hives on operator's farm or elsewhere.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Owned by others—farms reporting—	Hives kept on operator's farm.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
number—	Hives kept on operator's farm.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Fur animals in captivity:							
Silver fox—farms reporting—	Females over 3 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
number—	Females over 3 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Mink—farms reporting—	Females over 3 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
number—	Females over 3 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹Not available.

TABLE 3.—SPECIFIED LIVESTOCK ON FARMS—FARMS REPORTING, 1900 TO 1940; NUMBER, 1840 TO 1940; AND VALUE, 1900 TO 1940; FOR SPECIFIED AGE AND SEX GROUPS, IN THE UNITED STATES

(Figures for censuses prior to 1900 nominally exclusive of young animals and prior to 1880 exclusive of range livestock)

ITEM, DATE OF ENUMERATION, AND AGE	FARMS REPORT- ING		Number	VALUE (DOLLARS)			ITEM, DATE OF ENUMERATION, AND AGE	FARMS REPORT- ING		Number	VALUE (DOLLARS)							
	Total	Percent of all farms		Total	Percent of total value	Average per head		Total	Percent of all farms		Total	Percent of total value	Average per head					
TOTAL VALUE OF SPECIFIED LIVESTOCK						MULES—Continued												
1940—Apr. 1—	(1)	(1)	xxxxxxx	4,563,052,515	100.0	xxxxx	1890—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	2,251,876	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
1935—Jan. 1—	(1)	(1)	xxxxxxx	5,418,510,507	100.0	xxxxx	1880—June 1—all ages—	(1)	(1)	1,812,808	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
1930—Apr. 1—	(1)	(1)	xxxxxxx	5,794,115,928	100.0	xxxxx	1870—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	1,125,415	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
all ages enumer- ated 5—	(1)	(1)	xxxxxxx	6,064,051,450	100.0	xxxxx	1860—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	1,151,146	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
1925—Jan. 1—	(1)	(1)	xxxxxxx	4,858,389,124	100.0	xxxxx	1850—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	559,531	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
1920—Jan. 1—	(1)	(1)	xxxxxxx	8,012,876,069	100.0	xxxxx	1940—Apr. 1—3-27 mo.—	53,284	0.9	99,679	5,609,054	0.1	56.27					
1910—Apr. 15—	(1)	(1)	xxxxxxx	4,771,420,142	100.0	xxxxx	1935—Jan. 1—under 2 yr.—	63,987	0.9	110,987	5,441,079	0.2	49.03					
all ages enumer- ated 7—	(1)	(1)	xxxxxxx	4,925,173,610	100.0	xxxxx	1930—Apr. 1—3-27 mo.—	(1)	(1)	168,345	7,607,869	0.1	45.19					
1900—June 1—	(1)	(1)	xxxxxxx	2,865,778,392	100.0	xxxxx	1925—Jan. 1—under 2 yr.—	(1)	(1)	374,737	14,638,758	0.3	39.06					
all ages enumer- ated 9—	(1)	(1)	xxxxxxx	5,075,477,703	100.0	xxxxx	1920—Jan. 1—under 2 yr.—	(1)	(1)	780,697	62,978,097	0.8	80.67					
1890—June 1—	(1)	(1)	xxxxxxx	2,508,767,573	100.0	xxxxx	1910—Apr. 15—under 15½ mo.—	(1)	(1)	422,453	27,408,553	0.6	64.88					
1880—June 1—	(1)	(1)	xxxxxxx	1,576,884,707	100.0	xxxxx	1900—June 1—under 2 yr.—	(1)	(1)	511,129	17,957,315	0.6	35.13					
1870—June 1—	(1)	(1)	xxxxxxx	1,229,889,610	100.0	xxxxx	1940—Apr. 1—27 mo. and over—	(1)	(1)	3,744,881	450,585,704	9.5	114.92					
1860—June 1—	(1)	(1)	xxxxxxx	1,089,529,915	100.0	xxxxx	1935—Jan. 1—2 yr. and over—	(1)	(1)	4,707,193	473,210,119	13.8	100.53					
1850—June 1—	(1)	(1)	xxxxxxx	544,180,516	100.0	xxxxx	1930—Apr. 1—27 mo. and over—	2,277,510	38.2	5,185,605	434,653,279	7.5	83.82					
HORSES AND/OR MULES						ALL CATTLE												
1940—Apr. 1—over 3 mo.—	4,362,144	71.5	15,951,531	1,201,948,398	26.4	86.28	1940—Apr. 1—over 3 mo.—	4,843,417	79.4	60,674,756	2,596,117,569	57.1	42.82					
1935—Jan. 1—all ages—	5,000,478	73.4	16,876,010	1,392,088,297	40.7	85.48	1935—Jan. 1—all ages—	5,480,775	80.5	68,284,409	1,387,896,074	40.6	20.33					
1930—Apr. 1—3 mo. and over—	(1)	(1)	16,737,524	1,345,728,501	23.2	71.82	1930—Apr. 1—3 mo. and over—	(1)	(1)	54,250,300	3,184,593,411	55.0	58.70					
all ages—	5,024,713	79.9	18,885,656	1,348,647,299	22.2	71.41	all ages—	4,803,174	76.4	63,885,626	3,305,987,602	54.5	51.71					
1925—Jan. 1—all ages—	5,365,513	84.2	22,081,520	1,451,040,753	30.0	65.71	1925—Jan. 1—all ages—	(1)	(1)	60,760,366	2,018,488,987	41.6	33.24					
1920—Jan. 1—all ages—	(1)	(1)	25,199,552	2,561,371,898	32.0	101.64	1920—Jan. 1—all ages—	5,358,243	83.1	66,639,556	3,651,521,490	45.6	54.80					
1910—Apr. 15—3½ mo. and over—	(1)	(1)	23,320,850	2,583,809,198	54.2	110.79	1910—Apr. 15—3½ mo. and over—	(1)	(1)	53,997,327	1,447,523,474	30.3	26.81					
all ages—	(1)	(1)	24,042,882	2,608,980,058	53.0	108.51	all ages—	5,284,918	83.1	61,803,666	1,499,323,607	30.4	24.26					
1900—June 1—1 yr. and over—	(1)	(1)	19,985,178	1,060,636,500	37.0	53.07	1900—June 1—1 yr. and over—	(1)	(1)	52,403,628	1,337,914,632	46.7	25.53					
all ages—	(1)	(1)	21,531,635	1,092,735,270	35.5	50.75	all ages—	4,730,480	82.4	67,719,410	1,475,204,633	48.0	21.78					
1890—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	17,518,120	(1)	(1)	(1)	1890—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	57,648,792	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
1880—June 1—all ages—	(1)	(1)	12,170,296	(1)	(1)	(1)	1880—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	39,675,533	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
1870—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	8,270,785	(1)	(1)	(1)	1870—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	23,820,606	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
1860—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	7,400,322	(1)	(1)	(1)	1860—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	25,620,019	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
1850—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	4,896,050	(1)	(1)	(1)	1850—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	18,378,907	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
1840—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	4,335,689	(1)	(1)	(1)	1840—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	14,971,586	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
						COWS KEPT MAINLY FOR MILK PRODUCTION												
1940—Apr. 1—over 3 mo.—	3,148,656	51.6	10,086,971	765,753,640	18.8	75.32	1940—Apr. 1—27 mo. and over—	4,644,317	76.2	24,074,424	1,350,611,258	29.7	56.10					
1935—Jan. 1—all ages—	3,536,597	51.9	11,857,850	913,457,099	26.7	77.05	1935—Jan. 1—27 mo. and over—	4,452,956	70.8	20,498,955	1,572,719,946	27.1	76.72					
1930—Apr. 1—3 mo. and over—	(1)	(1)	13,583,574	903,467,153	15.6	67.51	1930—Apr. 1—2 yr. and over—	5,728,587	58.5	17,644,867	912,531,626	18.8	51.72					
all ages—	(1)	(1)	13,510,859	905,881,187	15.0	67.05	1920—Jan. 1—2 yr. and over—	4,461,296	69.2	19,675,297	1,507,513,140	18.8	76.62					
1925—Jan. 1—all ages—	(1)	(1)	16,400,623	1,001,520,679	20.6	61.07	1910—Apr. 15—2 yr. and over—	(1)	(1)	17,125,471	634,704,097	13.3	37.06					
1920—Jan. 1—all ages—	4,704,235	75.0	19,767,161	1,782,077,487	22.2	90.15	15½ mo. and over—	5,140,869	80.8	20,625,432	706,236,307	14.3	34.24					
1910—Apr. 15—3½ mo. and over—	(1)	(1)	19,220,338	2,082,952,364	43.2	107.33	1900—June 1—2 yr. and over—	4,513,895	78.7	17,135,633	508,616,501	17.8	29.68					
all ages—	4,892,814	75.8	19,833,113	2,083,589,195	42.3	105.06	1890—June 1—milk cows—	(1)	(1)	16,511,950	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
1900—June 1—1 yr. and over—	(1)	(1)	16,952,191	970,616,546	30.4	51.56	1880—June 1—milk cows—	(1)	(1)	12,443,120	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
all ages—	4,530,828	79.0	18,267,020	896,513,217	29.2	49.08	1870—June 1—milk cows—	(1)	(1)	8,935,332	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
1890—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	15,266,244	(1)	(1)	(1)	1860—June 1—milk cows—	(1)	(1)	8,585,735	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
1880—June 1—all ages—	(1)	(1)	10,357,488	(1)	(1)	(1)	1850—June 1—milk cows—	(1)	(1)	6,385,094	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
1870—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	7,145,370	(1)	(1)	(1)												
1860—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	6,249,174	(1)	(1)	(1)												
1850—June 1—not specified—	(1)	(1)	4,536,719	(1)	(1)	(1)												
						COWS KEPT MAINLY FOR BEEF PRODUCTION												
1940—Apr. 1—3-27 mo.—	425,758	7.0	802,989	33,432,127	0.7	41.63	1940—Apr. 1—27 mo. and over—	554,592	9.1	9,446,761	434,541,306	9.5	45.99					
1935—Jan. 1—under 2 yr.—	597,274	8.8	1,097,944	42,204,505	1.2	38.44	1935—Apr. 1—27 mo. and over—	416,042	6.8	7,856,994	478,376,061	8.3	61.04					
1930—Apr. 1—3-27 mo.—	(1)	(1)	957,274	35,311,978	0.8	36.89	1925—Jan. 1—2 yr. and over—	(1)	(1)	14,908,978	460,524,479	9.5	30.89					
1925—Jan. 1—under 2 yr.—	(1)	(1)	1,088,039	33,329,771	0.7	30.63	1920—Jan. 1—2 yr. and over—	1,041,052	16.1	12,624,996	759,153,095	9.2	58.55					
1920—Jan. 1—under 2 yr.—	(1)	(1)	2,531,716	111,264,489	1.4	43.95	1910—Apr. 15—15½ mo. and over—	1,444,733	22.7	12,023,682	269,160,193	5.6	22.39					
1910—Apr. 15—under 15½ mo.—	(1)	(1)	2,544,757	122,519,499	2.6	52.25	1900—June 1—2 yr. and over—	(1)	(1)	11,559,194	271,302,682	9.5	23.47					
1900—June 1—under 2 yr.—	(1)	(1)	2,761,054	74,195,510	2.6	26.87												
1940—Apr. 1—27 mo. and over—	(1)	(1)	9,285,982	752,321,513	16.1	78.88												
1935—Jan. 1—2 yr. and over—	(1)	(1)	10,759,908	871,232,594	25.5	80.97												
1930—Apr. 1—27 mo. and over—	5,631,452	57.7	12,426,300	868,155,175	15.0	69.86												
1925—Jan. 1—2 yr. and over—	(1)	(1)	15,512,584	968,190,908	19.9	63.23												
1920—Jan. 1—2 yr. and over—	(1)	(1)	17,220,900	1,670,360,956	20.8	97.00												
1910—Apr. 15—15½ mo. and over—	4,685,068	75.3	17,430,418	1,958,554,817	41.0	112.36												
1900—June 1—2 yr. and over—	(1)	(1)	15,505,966	822,317,707	28.7	53.03												
						ALL HOGS AND PIGS												
1940—Apr. 1—over 3 mo.—	1,845,517	50.5	3,644,560	456,194,758	9.6	115.46	1940—Apr. 1—over 4 mo.—	5,786,675	61.8	34,037,253	284,636,713	6.3	8.36					
1935—Jan. 1—all ages—	2,255,845	53.1	4,616,160	476,651,198	14.0	99.34	1935—Jan. 1—all ages—	5,971,122	58.3	37,212,967	220,367,009	6.4	5.92					
1930—Apr. 1—3 mo. and over—	(1)	(1)	5,353,950	442,281,148	7.6	82.60	1930—Apr. 1—3 mo. and over—	(1)	(1)	32,793,628	564,180,285	9.7	17.20					
all ages—	(1)	(1)	5,375,017	442,768,112	7.3	82.37	all ages—	5,535,119	56.2	56,287,920	641,098,909	10.6	11.39					
1925—Jan. 1—all ages—	(1)	(1)	5,680,697	448,520,074	9.3	79.13	1925—Jan. 1—all ages—	5,618,624	56.8	50,853,526	614,951,004	12.7	12.09					
1920—Jan. 1—all ages—	2,259,746	55.0	5,432,361	779,294,411	9.7	145.45	6 mo. and over—	(1)	(1)	28,946,952	482,751,045	9.9	16.68					
1910—Apr. 15—3½ mo. and over—	(1)	(1)	4,100,512	520,856,632	10.9	127.02	1920—Jan. 1—all ages—	4,850,807	75.2	59,546,409	988,582,380	12.3	16.66					
all ages—	1,869,005	29.4	4,209,789	525,391,863	10.7	124.80	6 mo. and over—	(1)	(1)	33,169,749	798,277,885	10.0	24.07					
1900—June 1—1 yr. and over—	(1)	(1)	3,032,987	190,020,154	6.6	62.65	1910—Apr. 15—3½ mo. and over—	4,092,391	64.5	35,154,097	552,157,958	7.4	10.02					
all ages—	1,480,652	25.8	3,															

TABLE 3.—SPECIFIED LIVESTOCK ON FARMS—FARMS REPORTING, 1900 TO 1940; NUMBER, 1840 TO 1940; AND VALUE, 1900 TO 1940; FOR SPECIFIED AGE AND SEX GROUPS, IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued

(Figures for censuses prior to 1900 nominally exclusive of young animals and prior to 1880 exclusive of range livestock)

ITEM, DATE OF ENUMERATION, AND AGE	FARMS REPORT- ING			VALUE (DOLLARS)			ITEM, DATE OF ENUMERATION, AND AGE	FARMS REPORT- ING			VALUE (DOLLARS)		
	Total	Per- cent of all farms	Number	Total	Per- cent of total value	Aver- age per head		Total	Per- cent of all farms	Number	Total	Per- cent of total value	Aver- age per head
SOWS AND GILTS							CHICKENS						
1940—Apr. 1—to farrow Dec. 1, 1939 to June 1, 1940	1,987,723	32.6	7,987,641	109,451,529	2.4	13.70	1940—Apr. 1—over 4 mo.	5,150,055	84.5	337,949,145	189,085,762	4.2	0.56
1935—Jan. 1—to farrow before June 1, 1935	1,937,231	28.4	6,061,112	64,800,310	1.9	10.69	1935—Jan. 1—over 3 mo.	5,855,079	85.6	371,605,136	191,503,852	5.6	0.52
1930—Apr. 1—to farrow Jan. 1 to June 1, 1930	1,685,946	26.8	7,673,741	207,276,627	3.6	27.01	1930—Apr. 1—over 3 mo.	5,372,597	85.4	378,878,281	321,524,749	5.5	0.85
1925—Jan. 1—for breeding, 6 mo. and over	(1)	(1)	8,907,354	164,142,470	3.4	18.43	1925—Jan. 1—not specified	5,505,617	86.4	409,290,949	379,011,450	7.6	0.93
1920—Jan. 1—for breeding, 6 mo. and over	2,995,598	46.4	11,416,471	336,249,473	4.2	29.45	1920—Jan. 1—not specified	5,837,367	90.5	559,537,127	543,503,967	4.4	0.87
SHEEP							1910—Apr. 15—over 3 mo.	5,578,425	(1)	239,540,959	140,195,129	2.9	0.50
1940—Apr. 1—over 6 mo.	584,935	9.6	40,129,261	240,189,944	5.3	5.99	1900—June 1—over 3 mo.	(1)	(1)	258,871,125	(1)	(1)	(1)
1935—Jan. 1—all ages	635,384	9.3	48,357,508	208,871,101	6.1	4.32	1890—June 1—except spring hatch #6	(1)	(1)	102,272,135	(1)	(1)	(1)
1930—Apr. 1—6 mo. and over	(1)	(1)	41,780,146	345,154,271	5.9	8.21	TURKEYS						
all ages	583,578	9.3	56,975,084	413,859,962	6.8	7.26	1940—Apr. 1—over 4 mo.	443,410	7.3	4,361,752	7,462,340	0.2	1.71
1925—Jan. 1—all ages	430,738	6.8	35,580,159	354,465,355	7.3	9.96	1935—Jan. 1—over 3 mo.	676,114	9.9	5,381,912	11,667,677	0.3	2.17
1 yr. and over	(1)	(1)	26,392,385	274,334,399	5.6	10.39	1920—Jan. 1—not specified	670,834	10.4	3,627,028	12,904,989	0.2	3.58
1920—Jan. 1—all ages	538,593	8.4	55,033,516	395,401,286	4.9	11.29	1910—Apr. 15—over 3 mo.	871,123	13.7	3,688,708	6,805,618	0.1	1.79
1 yr. and over	(1)	(1)	25,824,015	314,905,553	3.9	12.19	1900—June 1—over 3 mo.	(1)	(1)	6,594,695	(1)	(1)	(1)
1910—Apr. 15—3 1/2 mo. and over	(1)	(1)	39,644,046	203,516,144	4.3	5.13	1890—June 1—not specified	(1)	(1)	10,754,080	(1)	(1)	(1)
all ages	610,894	9.6	52,447,861	232,841,585	4.7	4.44	DUCKS						
1900—June 1—1 yr. and over	(1)	(1)	39,852,987	128,186,791	4.6	3.22	1940—Apr. 1—over 4 mo.	257,729	4.2	2,460,087	1,569,250	(25)	0.64
all ages	763,518	13.3	61,503,713	170,203,119	5.5	2.77	1920—Jan. 1—age not specified	461,363	7.2	2,617,624	3,373,966	(25)	1.20
1890—June 1—not specified	(1)	(1)	40,876,312	(1)	(1)	(1)	1910—Apr. 15—over 3 mo.	503,704	7.9	2,906,525	1,567,164	(25)	0.54
1880—June 1—not specified	(1)	(1)	42,192,074	(1)	(1)	(1)	1900—June 1—over 3 mo.	(1)	(1)	4,785,850	(1)	(1)	(1)
1870—June 1—not specified	(1)	(1)	28,477,951	(1)	(1)	(1)	1890—June 1—age not specified	(1)	(1)	7,544,080	(1)	(1)	(1)
1860—June 1—not specified	(1)	(1)	22,471,275	(1)	(1)	(1)	GEESE						
1850—June 1—not specified	(1)	(1)	21,723,220	(1)	(1)	(1)	1940—Apr. 1—over 4 mo.	131,368	2.2	634,868	636,545	(25)	1.00
1840—June 1—not specified	(1)	(1)	19,311,374	(1)	(1)	(1)	1920—Jan. 1—age not specified	527,836	8.2	2,939,203	5,428,806	0.1	1.65
EWES							1910—Apr. 15—over 3 mo.	662,324	10.4	4,431,980	3,194,507	0.1	0.72
1940—Apr. 1—over 6 mo.	541,844	8.9	35,579,508	216,941,654	4.8	6.10	1900—June 1—over 3 mo.	(1)	(1)	5,676,788	(1)	(1)	(1)
6 - 18 mo.	389,872	6.4	7,527,911	51,748,119	1.1	6.87	1890—June 1—age not specified	(1)	(1)	8,440,175	(1)	(1)	(1)
18 mo. and over	490,608	8.0	28,051,595	165,193,735	3.6	5.69	GUINEAS						
1935—Jan. 1—1 yr. and over	589,571	8.7	34,000,286	149,251,723	4.4	4.39	1940—Apr. 1—over 4 mo.	127,306	2.1	841,016	260,426	(25)	0.31
1930—Apr. 1—6 mo. and over	(1)	(1)	38,097,572	314,119,180	5.4	8.25	1920—Jan. 1—age not specified	383,632	5.9	2,410,421	1,582,313	(25)	0.66
6 - 18 mo.	(1)	(1)	7,302,336	60,650,004	1.0	8.31	1910—Apr. 15—over 3 mo.	339,538	5.3	1,765,031	613,282	(25)	0.35
18 mo. and over	(1)	(1)	30,795,236	253,469,176	4.4	8.23	PIGEONS						
1925—Jan. 1—1 yr. and over	(1)	(1)	24,591,302	254,380,443	5.2	10.34	1940—Apr. 1—over 4 mo.	2,305	(25)	557,594	87,553	(25)	0.24
1920—Jan. 1—1 yr. and over	492,311	7.6	23,518,631	283,564,809	3.6	12.06	1920—Jan. 1—age not specified	77,769	1.2	1,493,650	537,576	(25)	0.36
1910—Apr. 15—3 1/2 mo. and over	590,878	9.3	31,933,797	164,655,314	3.5	5.16	1910—Apr. 15—over 3 mo.	109,407	1.7	2,730,994	762,374	(25)	0.28
1900—June 1—1 yr. and over	(1)	(1)	31,857,652	101,288,730	3.5	3.18	QUAIL						
GOATS OF ALL KINDS							1940—Apr. 1—over 4 mo.	274	(25)	53,017	96,088	(25)	1.81
1940—Apr. 1—over 4 mo.	127,138	2.1	4,175,047	11,944,786	0.3	2.86	PHEASANTS						
1935—Jan. 1—all ages	157,632	2.3	4,093,441	6,116,317	0.2	1.49	1940—Apr. 1—over 4 mo.	952	(25)	153,359	357,578	(25)	2.33
1930—Apr. 1—all ages	112,864	1.8	4,821,294	19,320,072	0.3	4.01	1910—Apr. 15—over 3 mo.	99	(25)	4,171	12,328	(25)	2.96
1925—Jan. 1—all ages	91,402	1.4	3,370,218	10,249,786	0.2	3.04	UNSPECIFIED AND OTHER POULTRY						
1920—Jan. 1—all ages	107,267	1.7	3,458,925	17,565,383	0.2	5.08	1940—Apr. 1—over 4 mo.	14,330	0.2	83,971	100,673	(25)	1.20
1910—Apr. 15—all ages	82,755	1.3	2,915,125	6,176,423	0.1	2.12	1920—Jan. 1—age not speci- fied	4	(25)	231	57,540	(25)	249.09
1900—June 1—all ages	77,515	1.4	1,870,599	3,265,349	0.1	1.75	1910—Apr. 15—over 3 mo.	(1)	(1)	11,822	1,714,618	(25)	145.04
ANGORA GOATS							1900—June 1—over 3 mo.	(1)	(1)	684	51,225	(25)	74.89
1940—Apr. 1—over 4 mo.	23,734	0.4	3,298,451	10,044,867	0.2	3.05	BEEES						
1930—Apr. 1—all ages	34,379	0.5	3,785,127	16,197,809	0.3	4.28	1940—Apr. 1—	265,158	4.3	2,276,681	7,325,527	0.2	3.22
1920—Jan. 1—all ages	(1)	(1)	2,101,591	12,210,778	0.2	5.81	1930—Apr. 1—	459,688	7.5	5,107,755	13,632,296	0.2	4.39
under 1 yr.	10,827	0.2	511,575	2,240,572	(25)	4.38	1920—Jan. 1—	540,917	8.4	3,467,396	16,641,353	0.2	4.86
1 yr. and over	16,408	0.3	1,590,018	9,970,206	0.1	6.27	1910—Apr. 15—	585,955	9.2	3,445,006	10,373,615	0.2	3.01
ALL POULTRY							1900—June 1—	707,215	12.3	4,108,239	10,178,087	0.4	2.48
1940—	5,167,763	84.8	xxxxxxxx	199,656,215	4.4	xxxxxx	FUR ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY						
1920—	5,852,040	90.8	xxxxxxxx	373,594,057	4.7	xxxxxx	1940—Apr. 1—Female silver fox						
1910—	5,585,032	87.8	xxxxxxxx	154,663,220	3.2	xxxxxx	over 3 mo.	2,655	(25)	103,301	4,938,609	0.1	47.61
1900—	5,095,280	88.8	xxxxxxxx	85,807,818	3.0	xxxxxx	Female mink						
1840—	(1)	(1)	(1)	9,344,410	(1)	(1)	over 3 mo.	2,754	(25)	161,457	4,294,752	0.1	26.80

¹ Not available. ²³ Includes 228 farms reporting 285,686 sheep, valued at \$2,291,761 not classified by age or sex. ²⁴ Includes 7,000,000 sheep on ranches and ranges computed by special agents assigned to range territory for this purpose. ²⁵ Less than one-tenth of 1 percent. ²⁶ Includes guinea fowls. ²⁷ Number shown excludes "other" than barnyard fowls. ²⁸ Includes ostriches. ²⁹ Includes ostriches, peafowls, and India jungle fowls.

TABLE 4.—SPECIFIED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS OF FARMS—FARMS REPORTING, 1899 TO 1939; QUANTITY, 1839 TO 1939; AND VALUE, 1899 TO 1939; IN THE UNITED STATES

(Figures for divisions and States in tables 22-25, 34, 35, 37, and 43-51)

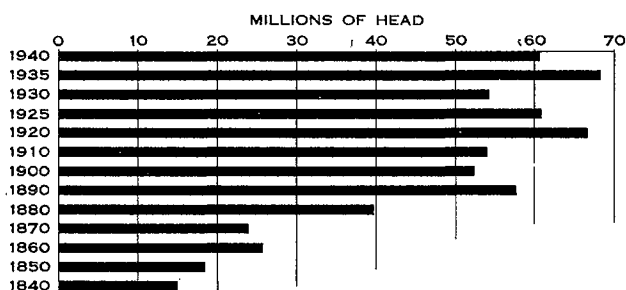
ITEM AND YEAR	FARMS REPORTING		NUMBER OR QUANTITY		VALUE (DOLLARS)		ITEM AND YEAR	FARMS REPORTING		NUMBER OR QUANTITY		VALUE (DOLLARS)	
	Total	Percent of all farms	Total	Average per farm reporting	Total	Average per unit		Total	Percent of all farms	Total	Average per farm reporting	Total	Average per unit
Specified livestock products—1939	(2)	(2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	(2)	2,225,307,432	xxxx	Wool produced—	(2)	(2)	Pounds	(2)	(2)	(2)
1929	(2)	(2)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	(2)	3,373,947,831	xxxx	Continued—1899	(2)	(2)	12 191,278,084	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cows milked—1939	4,663,431	76.5	21,936,556	4.7	(2)	(2)	1879	(2)	(2)	13 155,681,751	(2)	(2)	(2)
1934	5,236,885	76.9	24,581,669	4.7	(2)	(2)	1889	(2)	(2)	14 100,102,387	(2)	(2)	(2)
1929	4,615,529	73.4	21,124,221	4.6	(2)	(2)	1859	(2)	(2)	14 60,264,913	(2)	(2)	(2)
1924	4,988,493	78.3	20,899,647	4.2	(2)	(2)	1849	(2)	(2)	14 52,516,959	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cows kept for milk—1920	4,461,296	69.2	19,675,297	4.4	1,507,513,140	76.62	1839	(2)	(2)	14 35,802,114	(2)	(2)	(2)
1910	5,140,869	80.8	17,125,471	3.3	634,704,097	37.06	Goats clipped—1939	18 21,657	0.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1900	4,513,695	78.7	17,135,633	3.8	508,616,501	29.68	1924	(2)	0.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Milk cows—1890	(2)	(2)	16,511,950	(2)	(2)	(2)	1929	(2)	(2)	3,479,315	(2)	(2)	(2)
1880	(2)	(2)	12,443,120	(2)	(2)	(2)	1924	(2)	(2)	2,207,428	(2)	(2)	(2)
1870	(2)	(2)	8,935,332	(2)	(2)	(2)	1919	12,403	0.2	1,932,631	186	(2)	(2)
1860	(2)	(2)	6,595,735	(2)	(2)	(2)	1909	9,186	0.1	1,682,912	183	(2)	(2)
1850	(2)	(2)	6,385,094	(2)	(2)	(2)	1899	4,081	0.1	1,454,932	111	(2)	(2)
Milk produced—1939	4,663,431	76.5	11,508,243,769	2,468	(2)	(2)	Mohair produced—1939	21,657	0.4	15,351,332	709	7,238,098	0.47
1934	5,236,885	76.9	10,668,065,473	2,037	(2)	(2)	1924	21,534	0.3	12,618,512	595	2,522,627	0.20
1929	4,615,529	73.4	11,052,023,357	2,395	(2)	(2)	1929	(2)	(2)	14,460,572	(2)	6,796,437	0.47
1924	4,988,493	78.3	9,198,303,635	1,844	(2)	(2)	1924	(2)	(2)	8,425,942	(2)	4,491,452	0.53
1919	4,361,380	67.6	7,805,143,792	1,790	(2)	(2)	1919	12,403	0.2	6,808,890	549	3,589,310	0.55
1909	(2)	(2)	7,466,406,384	(2)	(2)	(2)	1909	9,186	0.1	3,778,706	411	901,597	0.24
1899	(2)	(2)	7,265,804,304	(2)	(2)	(2)	1899	4,081	0.1	1,961,328	236	11,267,864	0.28
1889	(2)	(2)	5,210,125,567	(2)	(2)	(2)	All poultry raised—1939	4,712,620	77.3	(2)	(2)	435,262,672	(2)
Butter churned—1939	2,930,152	48.1	428,692,339	146	105,696,972	0.25	1929	(2)	(2)	647,733,025	(2)	647,733,025	(2)
1934	3,816,340	56.0	558,648,632	146	123,734,400	0.22	1909	4,832,496	76.0	488,468,354	101	202,506,272	0.41
1929	3,039,100	48.3	542,064,289	178	216,897,575	0.40	1899	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	136,830,152	(2)
1924	(2)	(2)	642,803,267	(2)	228,139,047	0.35	Chickens raised—1939	4,674,462	76.7	660,565,663	141	359,107,379	0.54
1919	3,565,305	55.3	707,666,492	198	346,355,759	0.49	1934	5,212,762	76.5	598,867,134	115	305,714,262	0.51
1909	3,787,749	59.5	994,650,610	263	222,861,440	0.22	1929	5,293,208	84.2	673,082,052	127	581,110,136	0.66
1899	3,617,366	63.0	1,071,626,056	296	(2)	(2)	1924	(2)	(2)	545,848,035	(2)	419,380,528	0.77
1889	(2)	(2)	1,024,225,468	(2)	(2)	(2)	1919	4,573,202	71.0	473,200,699	103	386,111,767	0.82
1879	(2)	(2)	777,250,267	(2)	(2)	(2)	1909	(2)	(2)	460,611,201	(2)	184,902,527	0.40
1869	(2)	(2)	514,082,685	(2)	(2)	(2)	Chickens sold—1939	2,519,076	41.3	300,488,016	119	170,696,224	0.57
1859	(2)	(2)	459,681,372	(2)	(2)	(2)	1929	3,129,715	49.8	264,625,901	91	262,516,035	0.92
1849	(2)	(2)	313,345,306	(2)	(2)	(2)	1919	2,698,211	41.8	140,811,045	52	119,722,603	0.85
Whole milk sold—1939	953,898	15.6	5,375,407,901	5,635	917,084,619	0.17	1909	3,038,932	47.8	153,600,169	51	75,275,524	0.49
1929	893,431	14.2	4,455,638,767	4,987	1,036,650,035	0.23	Eggs produced:			Dozen			
1924	(2)	(2)	2,666,611,999	(2)	555,288,850	0.21	Chicken eggs—1939	4,875,472	80.0	2,361,061,510	490	415,470,689	0.17
1919	710,694	11.0	2,529,531,413	3,559	717,380,222	0.28	1929	5,579,199	81.9	2,160,906,310	387	365,162,017	0.17
1909	492,816	7.8	1,357,255,664	3,863	252,436,757	0.13	1924	(2)	(2)	2,669,715,158	(2)	799,261,156	0.30
1899	(2)	(2)	2,134,830,207	(2)	184,817,119	0.09	1924	(2)	(2)	201,913,245,129	(2)	571,938,482	0.30
1879	(2)	(2)	530,129,755	(2)	(2)	(2)	1919	2,562,771	83.2	1,654,044,932	308	661,082,803	0.40
1869	(2)	(2)	235,500,589	(2)	(2)	(2)	1909	(2)	(2)	1,574,979,416	(2)	303,296,012	0.19
Cream sold:			Pounds				Eggs of all kinds—1909	4,883,507	76.8	1,591,811,371	326	306,688,960	0.19
Butterfat content—1939	1,460,383	24.0	1,090,261,486	747	265,013,045	0.24	1899	(2)	(2)	1,293,662,433	(2)	144,240,541	0.11
As butterfat—1929	1,556,467	24.8	1,179,905,874	758	538,795,009	0.46	1889	(2)	(2)	819,722,916	(2)	(2)	(2)
Not as butterfat—1929	68,030	1.1	15,846,164	233	26,139,341	1.65	1879	(2)	(2)	456,910,916	(2)	(2)	(2)
As butterfat—1924	(2)	(2)	1,061,062,363	(2)	415,311,389	0.39	Eggs sold:			Dozen			
As cream—1924	(2)	(2)	45,755,694	(2)	62,058,512	1.36	Chicken eggs—1929	3,872,482	61.6	1,955,459,439	505	585,868,022	0.30
As butterfat—1919	875,200	13.6	532,244,072	608	303,552,156	0.57	1919	4,088,169	63.4	1,010,818,258	247	404,562,912	0.40
As cream—1919	445,611	6.9	82,247,580	185	111,905,929	1.36	Eggs of all kinds—1909	3,860,067	60.7	926,465,787	240	180,768,249	0.20
As butterfat—1909	361,126	5.7	305,662,587	846	82,311,511	0.27	Turkeys raised—1939	369,352	6.4	27,935,756	72	62,715,946	2.25
As cream—1909	164,117	2.6	54,933,583	355	37,655,047	0.69	1929	627,843	10.1	16,794,485	26	47,767,826	2.84
As cream—1899	(2)	(2)	20,768,662	(2)	8,838,776	0.43	Ducks raised—1939	178,783	2.9	12,138,820	68	9,920,431	0.62
Butter sold—1939	389,316	6.4	76,358,236	196	19,178,090	0.28	1929	470,418	7.5	11,337,487	24	12,211,317	1.08
1929	643,994	10.2	135,045,358	210	56,056,376	0.42	Geese raised—1939	85,413	1.4	1,152,299	13	1,486,879	1.29
1919	1,269,814	19.7	207,859,564	164	106,973,742	0.51	1929	396,727	6.3	3,989,881	10	6,645,746	1.67
1909	1,785,408	28.1	415,080,489	232	100,373,123	0.24	Guineas raised—1939	65,590	1.1	948,755	14	324,524	0.34
1899	(2)	(2)	518,042,767	(2)	86,570,973	0.17	Pigeons raised—1939	1,913	(2)	1,312,346	686	314,952	0.24
Sheep shorn—1939	501,956	8.2	36,264,192	72	(2)	(2)	Quail raised—1939	199	(2)	171,434	861	215,394	1.26
1934	575,187	8.4	42,910,749	75	(2)	(2)	Pheasants raised—1939	669	(2)	573,363	857	1,031,498	1.80
1929	472,917	7.5	38,283,567	81	(2)	(2)	Unspecified and other poultry raised—1939	9,591	0.2	143,149	15	145,669	1.02
1924	(2)	(2)	29,859,162	(2)	(2)	(2)	Honey produced—1939	172,723	2.8	66,862,236	387	5,802,621	0.09
1919	411,666	6.4	31,554,300	77	(2)	(2)	1929	323,999	5.2	85,546,415	258	12,260,089	0.15
1909	458,311	7.2	42,320,580	92	(2)	(2)	1919	512,997	4.9	55,224,061	176	13,988,670	0.25
1899	107,566,063	13.2	11 43,989,229	58	(2)	(2)	1909	320,367	5.0	54,814,890	171	5,762,869	0.11
1889	(2)	(2)	32,126,868	(2)	(2)	(2)	1899	(2)	(2)	61,099,290	(2)	6,656,611	0.11
Wool produced—1939	501,956	8.2	289,772,976	577	65,411,960	0.23	1889	(2)	(2)	63,897,527	(2)	(2)	(2)
1934	575,187	8.4	338,682,406	569	73,745,042	0.22	1879	(2)	(2)	25,743,208	(2)	(2)	(2)
1929	472,917	7.5	295,964,506	626	89,415,164	0.30	1869	(2)	(2)	14,702,815	(2)	(2)	(2)
1924	(2)	(2)	227,105,177	(2)	88,630,257	0.39	1859	(2)	(2)	24,566,357	(2)	(2)	(2)
1919	411,666	6.4	228,795,354	558	120,417,549	0.53	1849	(2)	(2)	14,853,790	(2)	(2)	(2)
1909	458,311	7.2	289,419,977	631	65,472,528	0.23	Pelts taken from fur animals in captivity:			Number			
1899	756,063	13.2	11 276,567,584	366	11 45,670,053	0.17	Silver fox—1939	2,444	(2)	261,070	107	5,896,548	22.59
							Mink—1939	2,027	(2)	291,324	144	2,430,208	8.34

¹ For 1939, includes whole milk and cream sold; butter churned; wool, mohair, chicken eggs, and honey produced; poultry raised; and pelts taken from silver fox and mink kept in captivity. ² Not available. ³ For 1929, includes whole milk and cream sold; butter churned; wool, mohair, chicken eggs, and honey produced; and specified poultry raised. ⁴ Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over on Jan. 1, 1910, as estimated for 1920 reports; number born before Jan. 1, 1909, as reported Apr. 15, 1910, numbered 20,625,432. ⁵ Estimated for 1920 reports on basis of ratio between value of dairy cows 2 years old and over on Jan. 1, 1920 and total value of dairy cows and heifers 1 year old and over on the same date. ⁶ Including estimates for incomplete reports. ⁷ Figure given represents farms reporting production of milk, as enumerated; figure for milk production, however, includes estimates amounting to 911,416,374 gallons for 681,820 farms which reported dairy cows on hand, but did not report milk. Data not secured for farms reporting cows milked. ⁸ Includes 1,652,706,910 gallons estimated as produced on farms which reported cows kept for milk, but no milk produced. ⁹ Whole milk sold "not on a butterfat basis." ¹⁰ Farms reporting wool produced. ¹¹ Fleece clipped spring of 1900 and fall of 1899. ¹² Fleece clipped fall of 1899 and spring of 1890 to June 1. Wool includes 25,828,845 pounds from sheep on ranges for which number of fleeces was not available. ¹³ Excludes 34,000,000 pounds of wool from other (range) sheep and 13,000,000 pounds from the fall clip in Texas and California. ¹⁴ Figures for censuses prior to 1890 exclude range livestock and products. ¹⁵ Farms reporting mohair produced. ¹⁶ Includes chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese raised. ¹⁷ Including estimates for farms reporting chickens on hand with no report for chickens raised. Farms reporting not increased. ¹⁸ Includes estimate of 67,788,435 chickens raised, valued at \$53,969,236, for farms reporting chickens with no report for eggs produced. ¹⁹ Fowls of all kinds. ²⁰ Figures include estimates for farms reporting chickens with no report for eggs produced. Farms reporting not increased. ²¹ Includes estimate of 82,735,742 dozens of eggs, valued at \$34,305,877, for farms reporting chickens with no report for eggs produced. Farms reporting not increased. ²² To obtain figures for chicken eggs alone in 1909, the quantity and value of eggs of other kinds were estimated and deducted from the totals. ²³ Less than one-tenth of 1 percent. ²⁴ Includes honey and wax.

CATTLE

Inventory.—The total number of cattle and calves, over 3 months old, enumerated as of April 1, 1940 was 60,674,736. In comparing this number with numbers reported in other census years the reader is cautioned to note the difference in dates of enumeration and in age specifications. The 1935 Census, taken as of January 1, found 58,284,409 cattle and calves of all ages on that date. In 1930 the farm schedule asked for cattle and calves in 10 age and sex groups which included those of all ages as of April 1. That Census reported 63,895,826 cattle and calves, of which 9,645,526 were calves born between January 1, and April 1, 1930. Subtracting this number from the total gives 54,250,300 head. However, this does not bring exact comparability with the two later censuses because disappearance from sale, farm slaughter, and death, is usually heavy from January 1 to April 1 and may vary greatly from year to year in percent of total numbers. The number of calves born between January 1 and April 1, reported in the 1930 Census, is not a complete measure of calves born during that period but only a record of those born that still survived death, slaughter, and other disposal, and were on the farms at the end of the 3-month period.

CHART 5. CATTLE - NUMBER IN THE UNITED STATES: 1840-1940



(BASE FIGURES, AGE GROUPS INCLUDED, AND DATE OF ENUMERATION SHOWN IN TABLE 1.)

The number of farms that reported cattle of specified age on hand April 1, 1940 was 4,843,417. This compares with 5,480,775 farms January 1, 1935 and 4,803,174 farms April 1, 1930 reporting cattle of all ages. Of all farms enumerated in each of these three census years 79.4 percent reported cattle in 1940; 80.5 percent in 1935; and 76.4 percent in 1930. The average number of cattle, over 3 months old, April 1, 1940 per farm reporting any cattle was 12.5, which is the same as the average reported for farms having cattle of any age January 1, 1935. Since the 1940 enumeration as of April 1 does not include calves born after January 1, and since there is normally a heavy disappearance of cattle through sale, farm slaughter, and death, between January 1 and April 1, the equivalent number of cattle per farm as of January 1, 1940 would obviously have been much higher than the average of 12.5 per farm reported as of January 1, 1935. The average number of cattle of all ages per farm reporting on April 1, in the 1930 Census was 13.3.

In the 1940 Census only partial distribution of "total cattle" was asked for on the schedule. Of the total cattle on farms April 1 the questions asked how many were "cows and heifers that were 2 years old and over on January 1"; (a) "Kept mainly for milk production," and (b) "kept mainly for beef production." Some enumerators erroneously distributed "all cattle" into these two classes, but that they reported the true number "kept for milk" was proved by replies to correspondence. Making the necessary adjustments on numbers "kept for beef" offered considerable difficulty, but was accomplished in a fairly satisfactory manner.

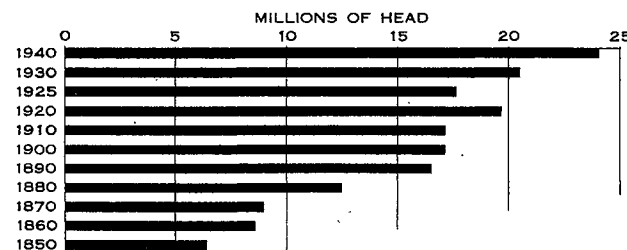
The 1940 Census found 33,523,185 cows and heifers on farms April 1, that were 2 years old and over as of January 1. This number should be reasonably comparable with the 28,335,949 reported in the 1930 Census which asked for numbers of cows and heifers on farms April 1 of that year that were born before 1928. The 1935 Census enumerated 36,930,584 cows and heifers 2 years old and over on January 1 of that year, but this is not exactly comparable because of the relatively heavy January 1 to April 1 disappearance by sale, farm slaughter, and

death. The ability of the cattle industry to expand to meet increasing markets for either beef or milk products, lies in this portion of the total cattle population that is she-stock of breeding age. It is significant that in the decade from 1930 to 1940, with coverage that is quite comparable; there has been an increase of 18.3 percent in mature she-stock, and that the increase is quite uniform by geographic divisions, ranging from 5.3 percent increase in the Mountain States up to 23.5 percent in the important dairy area in the East North Central States and up to 30.0 percent on the Pacific Coast.

The 11 top-ranking States in number of cattle over 3 months old April 1, 1940, were in order: Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Oklahoma, California, and New York. Of these States, Texas had over 6 million, Iowa over 4 million, Wisconsin and Minnesota over 3 million each, and the other States listed had over 2 million each, except New York which showed slightly less than 2 million. These 11 States had 32,992,930 or 54.4 percent of all cattle over 3 months old in the 1940 Census. In the 1930 Census the same 11 States had 29,754,449 cattle over 3 months old or 54.8 percent of the United States total. Combined, these 11 States showed an increase of 10.9 percent during the decade. However, Kansas and Nebraska in this group showed decreases of 8.5 and 3.6 percent, respectively. With 4 exceptions the relative rank of the 11 States was the same in both censuses. Kansas, which was sixth in 1940 was fourth in 1930, and New York, which was eleventh in 1940, was ninth in 1930, while in 1930 Minnesota was sixth, and Oklahoma was eleventh. Four of these 11 States are among the first 11 ranking States in she-stock of breeding age both kept for milk and kept for beef. The other 7 are among the first 11 in either one or the other group. They are thus a good cross section of heavy production in both dairy and beef cattle.

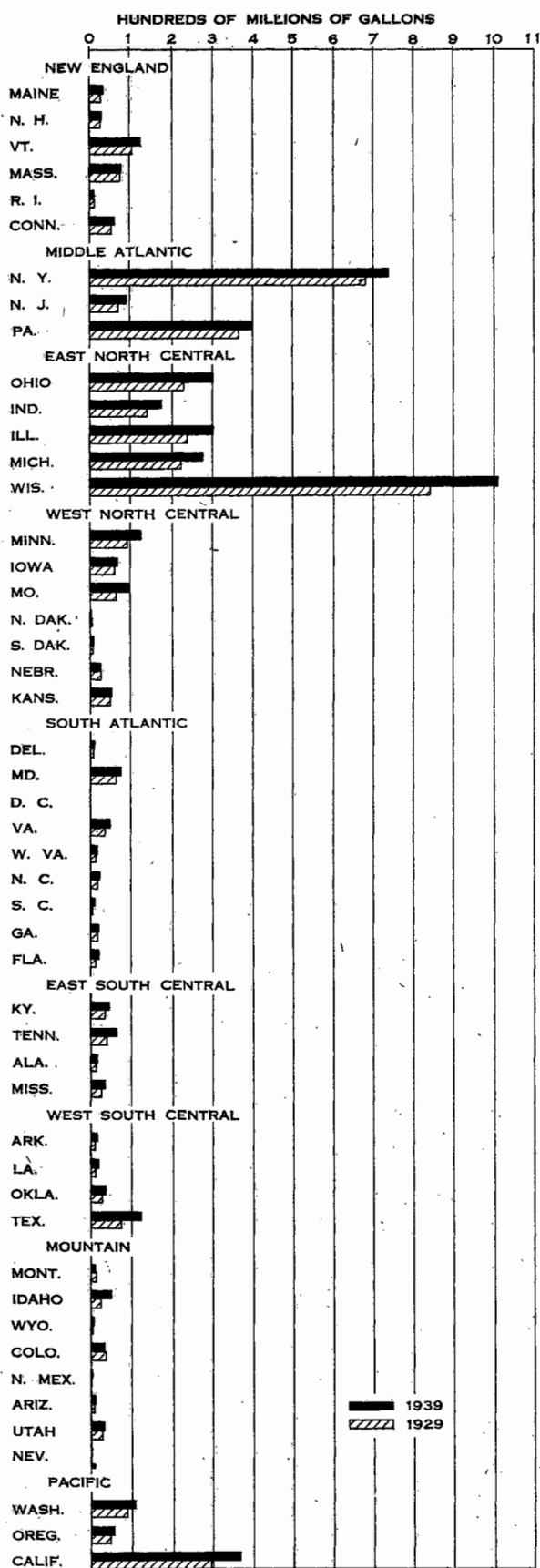
Milk production.—In using the milk-production figures attention is directed to the fact that farm operators, on some date subsequent to the date fixed for beginning each census, are asked to report to the enumerator how many gallons of milk were produced by cows milked on the farm during the preceding calendar year. Experience indicates that answers to such production questions, when accurate records have not been kept by the farmer, tend to be influenced by the average daily production prevailing about the time the enumerator makes his call. On this assumption the milk production of the preceding calendar year reported to enumerators in a census taken subsequent to April 1 would likely be higher than in a census taken subsequent to January 1. The 1940 and 1930 Censuses of cows milked and milk production would appear to offer safer comparisons than some other years because they were taken as of the same date and were not immediately preceded by abnormal economic and weather conditions as was the 1935 Census.

CHART 6. COWS KEPT MAINLY FOR MILK PRODUCTION - NUMBER IN THE UNITED STATES: 1850-1940

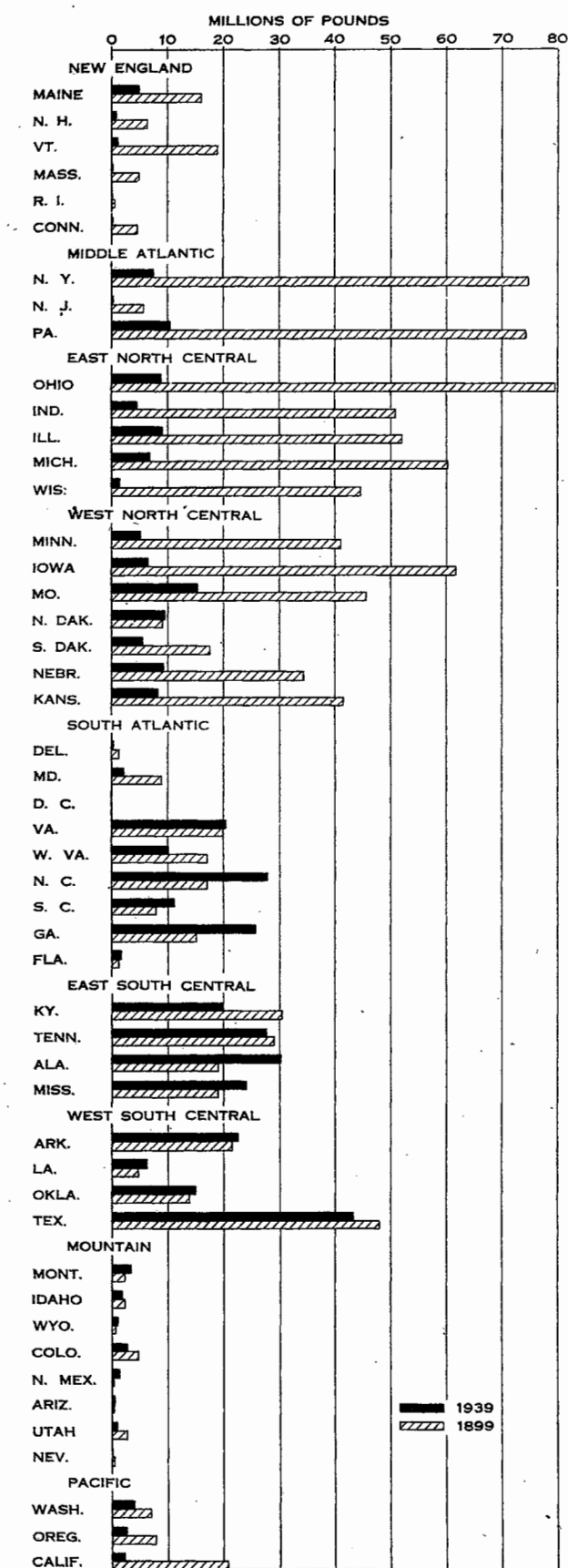


(BASE FIGURES, AGE GROUPS INCLUDED, AND DATE OF ENUMERATION SHOWN IN TABLE 1.)

In 1940 and 1930 there were 5 States each of which reported over 1 million cows and heifers milked during the preceding calendar year. These States, and numbers enumerated, are Wisconsin with 2,023,908 in 1939 and 1,869,841 in 1929; Minnesota with 1,552,279 and 1,455,767; Iowa with 1,292,606 and 1,297,914; New York with 1,269,653 and 1,243,061; and Texas with 1,146,766 and 1,010,995. The next 5 ranking States in order in the 1940 Census were Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, and Pennsylvania. These same 5 States ranked in the lower half of the first 10 in 1930 but in slightly different order. These 10 States ranking highest reported totals of 11,689,696 cows milked in 1939 and 11,145,277 in 1929. This constituted 53.3 percent of the Nation's total cows milked in 1939 and 52.8 percent in 1929.

CHART 7. WHOLE MILK SOLD - NUMBER OF GALLONS, BY STATES: 1939 AND 1929


(BASE FIGURES IN TABLE 15)

CHART 8. BUTTER CHURNED ON FARMS - NUMBER OF POUNDS, BY STATES: 1939 AND 1899


(BASE FIGURES IN TABLE 15)

In the 1940 Census, 76.5 percent of all farms reported having milked cows the preceding year. This compares with 73.4 percent of all farms so reporting in 1930. The 10 top-ranking States in number of cows milked showed 82.8 percent of all farms milking cows in 1939 and 83.1 percent in 1929.

The total production of milk from the 21,936,556 cows reported milked in 1939 was 11,508,243,769 gallons, or 525 gallons per cow. The 10 high-ranking States in number of cows milked in 1939 not only had 53.3 percent of the cows milked but produced 56.7 percent of all the milk and averaged 558 gallons per cow. In 1929 the same 10 States, with 52.8 percent of the cows milked, produced 56.0 percent of all the milk and averaged 555 gallons per cow.

Butter churned.—The peak of farm butter manufacture in the United States probably was reached about 1899 when the Census of 1900 recorded 1,071,626,056 pounds of butter churned on farms in that year. An average of more than one billion pounds was maintained in the three decennial censuses taken from 1890 to 1910. Thereafter there was a steady decline until the Census of 1930 when only 542,064,289 pounds were recorded as churned in the previous year. The economic depression that became acute after 1930 stimulated a "back to the farm" migration as well as family subsistence farming, and the 1935 Census shows an increase of 778,240 farms churning butter in 1934, as compared with 1929. A total of 558,648,632 pounds was reported churned in 1934. The 1940 Census reveals that the trend to lower farm production of butter has been resumed. In 1939, the 428,692,339 pounds reported churned is the lowest recorded since 1849. Not only has the amount of butter churned decreased sharply since 1934 but the number of farms reporting decreased to 2,930,152, or 886,188 below the 3,816,340 farms reporting for 1934.

That farm butter-making tends more and more toward a farm subsistence basis and not for sale is evidenced by the fact that the production has gradually decreased from an average of 296 pounds per farm churning in 1899 to an average of only 146 pounds in both 1934 and 1939. In 1899 when production of farm-churned butter was at the peak, about half of it was sold, but in 1939 only about one-sixth of the production was sold.

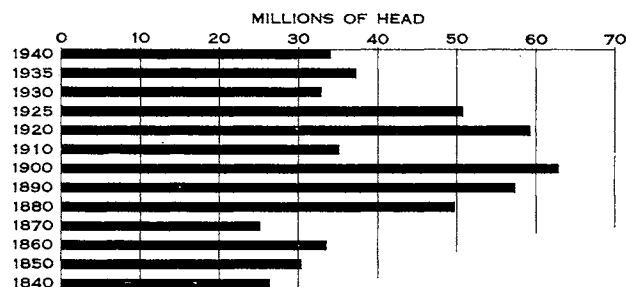
HOGS

The enumeration of hogs in the 1940 Census was confined to those that were 4 months old or over on April 1. This age limit was made because the United States Department of Agriculture in its semiannual pig crop estimates classifies the farrowing into "spring" and "fall," and the "fall" pig crop is defined as pigs farrowed in the 6 months between June 1 and December 1 of each year. The 1935 Census was taken as of January 1 and hogs of all ages, on farms as of that date, were enumerated. In 1930, the census was taken as of April 1 and hogs were enumerated in three questions; first, pigs born since January 1; second, sows and gilts that farrowed since January 1 or will farrow before June 1; third, other hogs. It is obvious that the data for totals for no two of these three censuses are definitely comparable. If we assume that instructions were strictly adhered to, then the totals for the 1940 Census should be reasonably comparable with the total of "sows and gilts" and "other hogs" enumerated in 1930, except for pigs on hand April 1, 1930 that were farrowed in December of 1929. December being a month of light farrowing tends to minimize the significance of inclusion or exclusion of December pigs. However, the 1935 enumeration is not directly comparable with the 1930 or 1940 figures, because, taken as of January 1, it included hogs of all ages, and there must be adjustment for disappearance by sale, slaughter, and death from January to April.

Throughout the series of data on hog numbers from 1840 to 1940 there will be found similar changes that tend to balk the student in making exact comparisons. Certainly, none should be made without careful study of the schedule inquiries, dates of enumeration, and instructions to enumerators, that have varied materially in the chronological series. These census data, as well as data on marketings and inspected slaughter, indicate that definite short-term cycles of hog production prevail, and that peaks or troughs of such cycles occurring in census years may temper the significance of any annual hog enumeration, in the long-time trend. Hog numbers are also sensitive to production and prices of corn, barley, and other major hog feeds. Any census of hogs taken following a series of good corn-production years, or a series of lean corn-production years, may be deceiving, if taken as significant of either direction or volume of trend.

Comparisons involving change in geographic distribution of total hogs on farms, shown by a series of census enumerations, may not be invalidated because of difference in date and form of inquiry. If we examine the 7 agricultural censuses beginning with 1900 we find that the percentage of total hogs that were located in the East and West North Central States (the Corn Belt), in 1900 was 64.4 percent; in 1910 was 61.4 percent; in 1920 was 60.5 percent; in 1925 was 71.5 percent; in 1930 was 72.2 percent; in 1935 was 61.3 percent; and in 1940 was 59.6 percent. For the same 7 census years, the South Atlantic plus the East and West South Central States (the South) had 29.6 percent, 31.7 percent, 31.2 percent, 21.8 percent, 21.6 percent, 31.6 percent, and 32.6 percent of all hogs enumerated. There appears to be significance in the fact that in the Censuses of 1925 and 1930 the percentage of hogs found in the Corn Belt States was about 10 points higher than in two more recent or three earlier censuses, and that the numbers in the southern States in 1925 and 1930 were about 10 points lower than in two later and three earlier census years. This change that took place in geographic distribution of hogs, during the third decade of the last 40 years was no doubt closely associated with experimental adjustments on American farms, to the impact of farm mechanization, world economics, and foreign trade. Apparently the distribution of hog production has settled back to the former status with slightly over 60 percent in the Corn Belt and slightly over 30 percent in the southern States.

CHART 9. HOGS - NUMBER IN THE UNITED STATES: 1840 - 1940



(BASE FIGURES, AGE GROUPS INCLUDED, AND DATE OF ENUMERATION SHOWN IN TABLE 2)

The high-ranking States in hog numbers were not different in 1940 from 1935; Iowa was first, with 4,902,446; Illinois, second with 2,950,979; Indiana, third with 2,383,136; and Missouri, fourth with 2,347,474. This contiguous group of North Central States has habitually marketed a high percentage of its corn by way of fat hogs. In the economy of the southern States the hog is primarily significant in farm subsistence, rather than a means of marketing surplus feed grains. Hence in States such as Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, and North Carolina, the census finds a high proportion of all farms having hogs, but with the average number per farm small, compared to Corn Belt farms.

This difference in the primary utility of hogs in the Corn Belt and the Cotton Belt is shown by the enumeration of animals butchered on farms during 1939. Of 13,084,763 hogs and pigs reported butchered in 1939, on farms in the United States, 4,258,857, or 32.5 percent, were butchered on 1,463,746 farms in the 12 States of the East and West North Central Divisions. But the census shows 7,517,651 hogs and pigs, or 57.5 percent of the United States total, were butchered on 2,205,610 farms in the 16 States comprising the South Atlantic and East and West South Central Divisions. In short, 32.5 percent of the farm hog-slaughter took place in an area having 59.6 percent of the hog population, and 57.5 percent in another area having only 32.6 percent of the hog population. Farms in the southern States butchered hogs, during 1939, in the ratio of 100 to every 148, over 4 months old on hand April 1, 1940. Farms in the Corn Belt butchered in the ratio of 100 to every 477 on hand at the census date.

Beginning with 1920, five successive censuses have enumerated "Sows and gilts to farrow." However, these enumerations are not entirely comparable. The 1940 schedule asked for the number on hand April 1, 1940 that were "Sows and gilts on hand April 1, that farrowed since December 1, 1939, or will farrow before June 1, 1940." The 1935 schedule asked for the number on hand January 1, 1935 that were "Sows and gilts bred or to be bred to farrow before June 1, 1935." The 1930 schedule asked for the number on hand April 1, 1930 of "Sows and gilts that have farrowed since January 1, or will farrow before June 1, 1930." In 1925 and 1920 the schedule asked for the number on January 1 of "Sows and gilts for breeding purposes, 6 months old and over." Some of the factors that affect comparability in this series are: (1) The inclusion of one more month in the farrowing date limit set up on the 1940 schedule as compared with the 1935 and 1930 schedules; (2) sows and gilts, bred or intended for breeding, could be on farms as of January 1, that may have disappeared before April 1 by death, farm slaughter, or sale, and the 1935 Census was taken as of January 1 and included such sows and gilts; (3) the 1925 and

1920 questions only limited age and purpose for "sows and gilts," and placed no limits on actual or intended breeding and farrowing dates such as were specified in 1940, 1935, and 1930. On the whole, the sow and gilt question of the 1940 schedule appears to be about as restrictive as any in this series. Although it included one more month of farrowing than the 1935 or 1930 questions, nevertheless, to be counted on April 1, 1940, the sow or gilt had to persist on the farm one month longer after farrowing than to be counted in the 1930 Census. Also, December is the lightest month for farrowing in the whole year.

The 7,987,641 sows and gilts enumerated on April 1, 1940 as compared with 6,061,112 on January 1, 1935, with 7,673,741 April 1, 1930, with 8,907,334 January 1, 1925, and with 11,416,471 January 1, 1920, would indicate that farms generally were in a position in 1940 for rapid expansion in hog production should the need arise. The larger numbers enumerated in 1925 and 1920 were partly due to less restrictive limitations on just what sows and gilts were to be counted in those years, and in 1920 partly to the expanded production to meet demands resultant from World War I.

TABLE 5.—FARMS REPORTING SPECIFIED KINDS OF LIVESTOCK OR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION, WITH NUMBERS BY FREQUENCY GROUPS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUSES OF 1940, 1935, AND 1930

(Figures for divisions and States in tables 18, 26, 29, 34, 42, 43, and 46)

CATTLE AND CALVES ON HAND ¹		COWS MILKED							SOWS TO FARROW ²				SHEEP SHORN		
Specified group	Farms reporting, 1940 (Apr. 1)	Specified group	Farms reporting		Number			Percent of total	Specified group	Farms reporting			Specified group	Farms reporting	
			1939	1929	1939	1929	1940 (Apr. 1)			1935 (Jan. 1)	1930 (Apr. 1)	1939		1929	
Total	4,843,417	Total	4,663,431	4,615,529	21,956,556	21,124,221	100.0	100.0	Total	1,987,723	1,937,231	1,685,946	Total	501,956	472,917
Under 10	3,194,773	1 cow	1,432,274	2,274,862	1,432,274	3,177,427	6.5	15.0	1 sow	702,633	892,455	1,177,105	Under 10	122,603	116,979
10 to 24	1,103,227	2 cows	926,332		1,852,664		8.4		2 sows	399,569	402,181		10 to 24	175,326	158,459
25 to 49	585,051	3 cows	441,731		1,325,193		6.0		3 sows	210,538	176,916		25 to 49	107,269	100,164
50 to 99	109,637	4 cows	347,954	1,781,581	1,391,816	9,051,228	6.3	42.8	4 sows	150,664	114,098		50 to 99	51,637	50,849
100 and over	50,728	5 to 9	922,486		5,048,437		27.6		5 to 9	325,221	228,093	287,226	100 to 299	28,643	29,060
		10 to 14	336,249		5,870,185		17.6		10 to 19	159,990	100,835	171,239	300 to 599	7,030	7,010
		15 to 19	131,091	454,096	2,181,838	5,803,277	9.9	27.5	20 and over	39,108	22,653	50,376	600 to 999	3,350	3,492
		20 to 29	84,706	73,263	1,934,607	1,685,224	6.8	7.9	20 to 39	(*)	(*)	45,116	1,000 to 2,499	4,137	4,733
		30 to 49	50,521	24,307	1,081,036	855,943	4.9	4.1	40 and over	(*)	(*)	5,260	2,500 and over	1,961	2,171
		50 to 74	6,364	4,955	367,220	283,387	1.7	1.3	20 to 49	36,588	20,978	(*)	2,500 to 4,999	(*)	1,427
		75 to 99	1,729	1,276	144,539	105,559	0.7	0.5	50 to 99	2,050	1,288	(*)	5,000 to 9,999	(*)	546
		100 to 199	1,631	1,044	205,670	130,279	0.9	0.6	100 and over	470	387	(*)	10,000 to 24,999	(*)	174
		200 and over	363	185	121,079	51,897	0.6	0.2					25,000 to 49,999	(*)	22
													50,000 and over	(*)	2

CHICKENS ON HAND ³										CHICKENS RAISED			TURKEYS RAISED					
Specified group	Farms reporting			Number			Percent of total	Specified group	Farms reporting, 1939	Specified group	Farms reporting, 1939							
	1940	1935	1930	1940 (Apr. 1)	1935 (Jan. 1)	1930 (Apr. 1)												
Total	5,150,055	5,835,079	5,372,597	337,949,145	371,603,136	378,878,281	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total	4,674,462	Total	389,352					
Under 25	1,630,912	1,770,630	2,948,655	25,405,956	28,014,825	67,523,123	6.9	7.0	17.8	Under 25	670,981	Under 50	278,102					
25 to 49	1,385,230	1,635,689		46,173,113	54,178,511	67,523,123	13.7	14.6		25 to 49	892,389	50 to 99	63,674					
50 to 99	1,100,555	1,302,928	1,189,082	70,505,334	82,350,866	77,129,196	20.9	22.2	20.4	50 to 99	1,137,442	100 to 199	28,511					
100 to 199	735,831	803,293	859,753	92,586,630	99,781,052	109,050,204	27.4	26.8	28.8	100 to 199	1,020,956	200 to 399	10,025					
200 to 399	237,010	257,171	305,781	57,275,801	62,118,316	74,235,947	16.9	16.7	19.6	200 to 399	690,664	400 to 799	4,439					
400 to 699	39,778	42,427	47,407	18,453,643	20,158,348	22,463,237	5.5	5.4	5.9	400 to 799	195,872	800 to 1,599	2,650					
700 to 999	4,219	4,451		3,011,835	3,164,681	8,437,322	0.9	0.9		800 to 1,599	43,306	1,600 to 3,199	1,432					
1,000 to 1,999	3,374	5,358	10,715	6,004,100	4,497,877		1.8	1.2	2.2	1,600 to 3,199	13,973	3,200 and over	719					
2,000 to 2,999	7,574	7,414	9,617	7,538,681	8,743,130	13,066,351	2.2	2.4	5.4	3,200 and over	8,879							
3,000 to 3,999	2,680	2,444		5,062,586	4,286,844		1.5	1.1										
4,000 to 4,999	974	798	1,597	2,860,413	2,227,889	6,894,921	0.8	0.6	1.8									
5,000 and over	959	716		5,255,061	4,120,897		1.5	1.1										

¹ Over 3 months old.

² For 1940, sows and gilts that farrowed since Dec. 1, 1939, or were to farrow before June 1, 1940; for 1935, sows and gilts bred or to be bred to farrow before June 1, 1935; and for 1930, sows and gilts that farrowed since Jan. 1, or were to farrow before June 1, 1930.

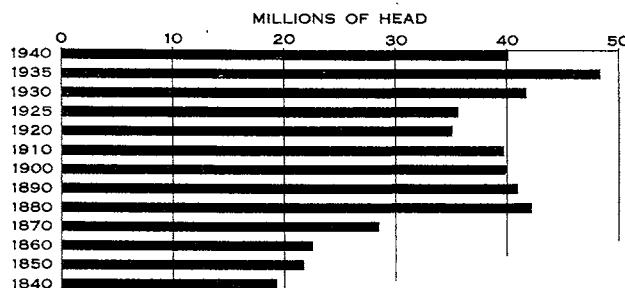
³ For 1940, over 4 months old; for 1935 and 1930, over 3 months old.

⁴ Not available.

SHEEP

Inventory.—As of April 1, 1940 a total of 40,129,261 sheep and lambs over 6 months old were enumerated. This compares with 48,357,506 sheep and lambs of all ages on January 1, 1935, and with 41,780,146 over 6 months old and an additional 15,194,938 under 6 months old on April 1, 1930. Of all sheep enumerated, 35,579,506 were reported to be ewes over 6 months old April 1, 1940, with 34,000,286 shown as ewes 1 year old and over January 1, 1935, and with 38,097,572 reported as ewes over 6 months old April 1, 1930. Enumerations made as of January 1 find larger numbers of sheep and lambs on feed for slaughter than when enumerations are made as of April 1. Old ewes and ewe lambs in these feeder flocks are nominally out of the picture in weighing breeding potentialities.

CHART 10. SHEEP - NUMBER IN THE UNITED STATES: 1840 - 1940



(BASE FIGURES, AGE GROUPS INCLUDED, AND DATE OF ENUMERATION SHOWN IN TABLE 3)

The user of these statistics should be cognizant of the fact that western range sheep, which comprise more than 40 percent of the total, offer great obstacles to complete coverage in any enumeration. It has been pointed out that most of the large western flocks are migratory. Some flocks may find grazing in as many as three or four States during the course of a year. January enumerations most likely will find such sheep on winter grazing or feeding grounds. April enumerations may find them still in winter grazing areas, or en route to, or on, spring lambing grounds, or even en route to, or on, summer grazing areas. The nomadic character of these western sheep makes coverage difficult and affects location of sheep enumerated by States, especially when the enumeration date changes from January to April. The annual surplus from these western flocks, beyond the needs for replenishment or planned expansion of breeding stock, regularly moves from late summer range to be fattened for slaughter markets. These fattening areas may be in irrigated areas of the range States themselves, or farther east on winter wheat and alfalfa pastures of the Great Plains, or in more or less concentrated feeding areas of the Corn Belt. To avoid some of the difficulties, the enumerators were instructed in the 1940 Census to make every effort to locate sheep owners who lived in their districts or who had established commensurate holdings in their districts in securing range permits or grazing licenses, even though their sheep were elsewhere on the date of enumeration. The intent of the 1940 Census was to locate western range sheep in the district where the ranch headquarters established the owner's right to grazing permit and license.

On April 1, 1940 the census shows that 13 States each had in excess of one million sheep over 6 months old on farms. This compares with 16 States with over a million sheep of all ages on January 1, 1935. The three States having over a million sheep in 1935 that failed to qualify in the 1940 Census are Michigan, Minnesota, and Kentucky. The reason is quite obviously the change in date of enumeration and the fact that those States regularly have large numbers of sheep on feed January 1 that will have gone to market by April 1. Texas still leads all States in sheep numbers by a large margin. The 1940 numbers in that State on April 1 were 8,447,809 as compared with 7,026,543 on January 1, 1935. In the 1940 Census Wyoming with 3,079,364 sheep, takes second rank, displacing Montana which is now third, with 3,009,814.

The number of farms reporting sheep and lambs in 1940 was 584,935. This compares with 635,384 farms in 1935, with 583,578 in 1930, and with 430,738 in 1925. It should be kept in mind that a change in date of enumeration can have considerable influence on this count. Many farms having sheep on feed in January will have no sheep on hand April 1.

Wool production.—The 1939 wool clip was 289,772,976 pounds from 38,264,192 sheep shorn, compared with the 1934 clip of 338,682,406 pounds from 42,910,749 shorn. A clip of 295,964,506 pounds from 38,283,567 shorn was found in 1929. These are the 3 largest clips recorded since the census series began in 1839. Of the 1939 clip, 207,510,003 pounds, or 71.6 percent of the total, was taken in the States comprising the Pacific and Mountain Divisions, plus Texas and South Dakota. In Texas, alone, 21.7 percent of the 1939 clip was enumerated. The average weight per sheep and lamb shorn is available beginning with 1919, and shows a higher yield each successive census. The average for 1939 was 8.0 pounds; for 1934 was 7.9 pounds; for 1929 was 7.7 pounds; for 1924 was 7.6 pounds; and for 1919 was 7.3 pounds. Weight per fleece taken is available for three earlier censuses and shows, for 1909, an average of 6.8 pounds; for 1899, an average of 6.3 pounds; and for 1889, an average of 5.1 pounds. Average per fleece tends to be lower than average per sheep shorn because of twice-a-year shearing in some localities.

GOATS

Inventory.—The number of goats and kids over 4 months old enumerated on farms April 1, 1940, was 4,175,047. The 1935 Census recorded 4,093,441 goats of all ages as of January 1 of that year and 1930 Census, 4,821,294 goats of all ages as of April 1. The record need not be taken as indicating a material decrease or even any decrease in goat population since 1930, as that census must have included large numbers of spring kids. The first-ranking States in numbers in 1940 were: Texas with 2,894,756 goats, or 69.3 percent of the total; New Mexico with 162,568; Arizona with 152,467; Missouri with 141,593; and Oregon with 102,087.

The 1940 Census also obtained the number of Angora goats and kids over 4 months old April 1, and the pounds of mohair clipped in 1939. The number of Angora goats of the specified age reported in 1940 was 3,298,451 of which 2,723,553 were in Texas, 137,645 in Arizona, 133,351 in New Mexico, 91,053 in Missouri, and 86,731 in Oregon. In 1930 the census found 3,785,127 Angora goats and kids of all ages as of April 1.

The number of farms reporting goats of all kinds in 1940 was 127,158, however, only 23,734 farms reported having Angora goats, and only 21,657 farms reported mohair clipped in 1939, showing that the area of mohair production is even more concentrated than goat population. In fact, Texas accounts for 82.6 percent of the Angoras, and the 5 first-ranking States account for 96.2 percent and about the same proportion of mohair produced.

Mohair production.—The 15,351,332 pounds of mohair reported clipped in 1939 is the largest production ever recorded by the Census. The clip enumerated for 1934 was 12,818,512 pounds, and for 1929 was 14,460,572 pounds. This 1939 production of mohair compared with the 1929 production would indicate that numbers of Angoras have actually increased since 1930, not decreased. There is evidence that many goats in southern States, usually referred to as "brush goats" have in recent years been crossbred with Angora rams, and that the progeny of these crosses are now being clipped. These crossbred goats are low yielding and tend to lower the general average yield of mohair per goat clipped.

Goats milked.—For the first time the census covered numbers of milk goats and enumerated 118,896 that were "milked during any part of 1939" on 33,232 farms. Since 876,596 goats were enumerated that were not classified as Angoras and only 118,896 were reported milked in 1939, it is apparent that there is still a large population of goats that class as "brush goats." Their chief utility seems to be the clearing up of brush pastures, wood lots, and rough land, but they also contribute to the supply of kid and goat meat in southern and southwestern States. The number of goats milked averaged only 3.6 per farm reporting. However, in some areas there were producing flocks of considerable size. Some of these larger flocks were adjacent to large city markets, but the largest ones were in the southwest where much of the milk was used for the manufacture of cheese.

LIVESTOCK BUTCHERED, PURCHASED, AND SOLD

Butchered on farms.—The 1940 Census found 373,981 farms that reported butchering 580,867 cattle, and 308,706 farms that reported butchering 632,698 calves during 1939. There were 646,588 different farms reporting butchering either cattle or calves, or both. Also, 4,070,705 farms reported butchering 13,084,763 hogs or pigs and 71,012 farms, butchering 453,145 sheep or lambs in 1939. There were 4,184,124 that butchered animals of one or more of the four specified groups. In the summary tables, the farm slaughter reported in the Censuses of 1910, 1920, and 1930 are given parallel to these figures from the 1940 Census. However, this series of farm slaughter data is not entirely comparable because of change in wording in inquiries and in form of presentation on the various schedules.

Purchases and sales of livestock.—Data on numbers of cattle, calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs reported bought or sold by farm operators in 1939 are published in this volume. Although questions of a similar character were asked on farm schedules in earlier censuses, the results were either not tabulated or not published in sufficient detail for those years to supply a body of comparable data. This type of question has proved difficult for the enumerators to cover completely and accurately. The way these questions were asked on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule, it was entirely possible for enumerators to report bona fide farm sales and purchases of the same animals more than once during the year. Both farm exchange and central market purchases of feeders could be and were expected to be reported, and no attempt was made to confine reported sales to animals for slaughter market. Considering these conditions, it is logical that the numbers reported bought and sold would show a much higher percent of numbers in the inventory. There is reason to believe that there is incompleteness of coverage in variable degree, geographically.

TABLE 6.—LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER, PURCHASES, AND SALES—FARMS REPORTING, NUMBER, AND VALUE, 1939; WITH AVAILABLE COMPARATIVE DATA, 1909 TO 1929; FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Figures for divisions and States in tables 38 to 40)

ITEM AND YEAR	FARMS REPORTING		NUMBER		VALUE 1 (DOLLARS)	
	Total	Per- cent of all farms	Total	Average per farm re- port- ing	Total	Average per head
Any animals						
butchered—1939	4,184,124	68.6	xxxxxxxx	xxxx	198,228,802	xxxx
Cattle and/or						
calves—1939	646,588	10.6	1,213,565	1.9	34,852,580	28.72
1929	(2)	(2)	799,991	(2)	(2)	(2)
1919	897,611	13.8	1,904,581	2.1	(2)	(2)
1909	(2)	(2)	2,540,240	(2)	39,135,792	15.41
Cattle—1939	373,981	6.1	580,867	1.6	24,909,234	42.88
1929	180,456	2.9	342,938	1.9	(2)	(2)
1909	593,285	9.5	1,406,640	2.4	31,688,794	22.50
Calves—1939	308,706	5.1	632,698	2.0	9,943,346	15.72
1929	185,266	2.9	457,053	2.5	(2)	(2)
1909	268,506	4.2	1,131,600	4.2	7,446,998	6.58
Hogs and pigs—1939	4,070,705	66.8	13,084,763	3.2	160,831,281	12.29
1929	3,228,454	51.5	10,738,502	3.3	(2)	(2)
1919	4,565,130	70.8	16,800,230	3.7	(2)	(2)
1909	3,645,546	57.5	15,378,517	4.2	228,600,770	14.86
Sheep and lambs—1939	71,012	1.2	453,145	6.4	2,544,941	5.62
1929	44,158	0.7	328,231	7.4	(2)	(2)
1919	95,853	1.5	454,608	4.6	(2)	(2)
1909	69,299	1.1	529,526	7.6	2,267,729	4.28
Any purchased and/or						
sold—1939	3,713,877	60.9	xxxxxxxx	xxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxx
Purchased—1939	2,081,677	34.1	xxxxxxxx	xxxx	670,446,094	xxxx
Cattle and/or						
calves—1939	1,109,411	18.2	13,297,698	12.0	523,646,806	39.38
Cattle—1939	650,501	13.9	9,707,593	11.4	453,925,553	46.76
Calves—1939	404,624	6.6	3,590,105	8.9	69,721,255	19.42
Hogs and pigs—1939	1,353,845	22.2	10,241,034	7.6	78,588,809	7.67
Sheep and						
lambs—1939	127,151	2.1	12,156,262	95.6	68,210,479	5.61
Sold—1939	3,192,963	52.4	xxxxxxxx	xxxx	1,803,544,390	xxxx
1909	(2)	(2)	xxxxxxxx	(2)	1,255,532,754	xxxx
Cattle and/or						
calves—1939	2,620,785	43.0	27,308,949	10.4	990,586,106	36.27
1909	(2)	(2)	27,315,745	(2)	710,015,097	25.99
Cattle—1939	1,699,566	27.9	15,943,715	9.4	794,104,318	49.81
1909	2,085,910	32.0	20,572,997	10.1	657,686,916	31.97
Calves—1939	1,801,857	29.8	11,365,234	6.3	196,481,788	17.29
1909	1,461,175	25.0	6,742,748	4.6	52,328,181	7.76
Hogs and pigs—1939	1,842,704	30.2	49,192,047	26.7	642,775,152	13.07
1909	1,841,299	28.9	37,500,158	20.4	463,011,115	12.35
Sheep and						
lambs—1939	586,381	8.3	28,636,721	74.1	170,182,752	5.94
1909	297,878	4.7	18,991,456	63.8	82,508,542	4.34

1 For 1939, computed from estimated price per head; for 1909, as reported by farm operator.

2 Not available.

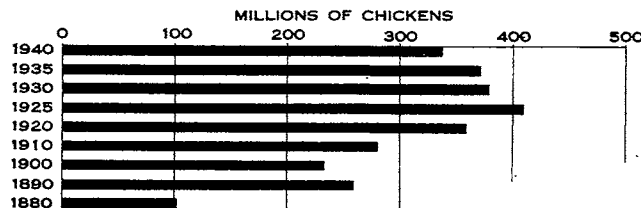
POULTRY

General.—The 1940 Census coverage on inventory and production items for poultry is the most complete in scope ever attempted. Both inventory as of April 1, 1940 and number raised in 1939 were taken separately for chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, quail, pheasants, and other poultry. The Censuses of 1920 and 1910 included inventories for all poultry named above except quail and pheasants, but did not completely cover the number raised.

Production items, such as numbers of poultry raised and dozens of chicken eggs produced, refer to the whole of the calendar year preceding the census date. Such data, in cases where farmers have kept no accurate records of transactions, must of necessity contain an element of estimate, and reported numbers are also subject to an undetermined memory bias. Because of lack of accurate farm records concerning egg production and sales during the preceding calendar year it has been found that censuses taken in April tend to obtain a higher production of eggs than when taken in January. This is no doubt due largely to the fact that where no book records are available both farmers and enumerators tend to think of the annual egg production in terms of daily layings at the time of the census call, rather than in terms of daily average for the calendar year.

In spite of limitations placed on definite comparability of items in successive censuses there are some conclusions as to trends in the poultry business that can safely be drawn. It is obvious that since 1930 there has been a remarkable increase in production of turkeys and, to a lesser degree, in production of ducks. Moreover, these increases in production have been accompanied by decreases in number of producers, indicating greatly expanded individual operations. Following the specialization brought about by the development of commercial hatcheries, a great increase in specialization has taken place in the production of "broilers" and eggs. Although evidence of these specializations is not so obvious in State and national totals, their intensity in certain areas becomes quite apparent by examination of county data from census to census.

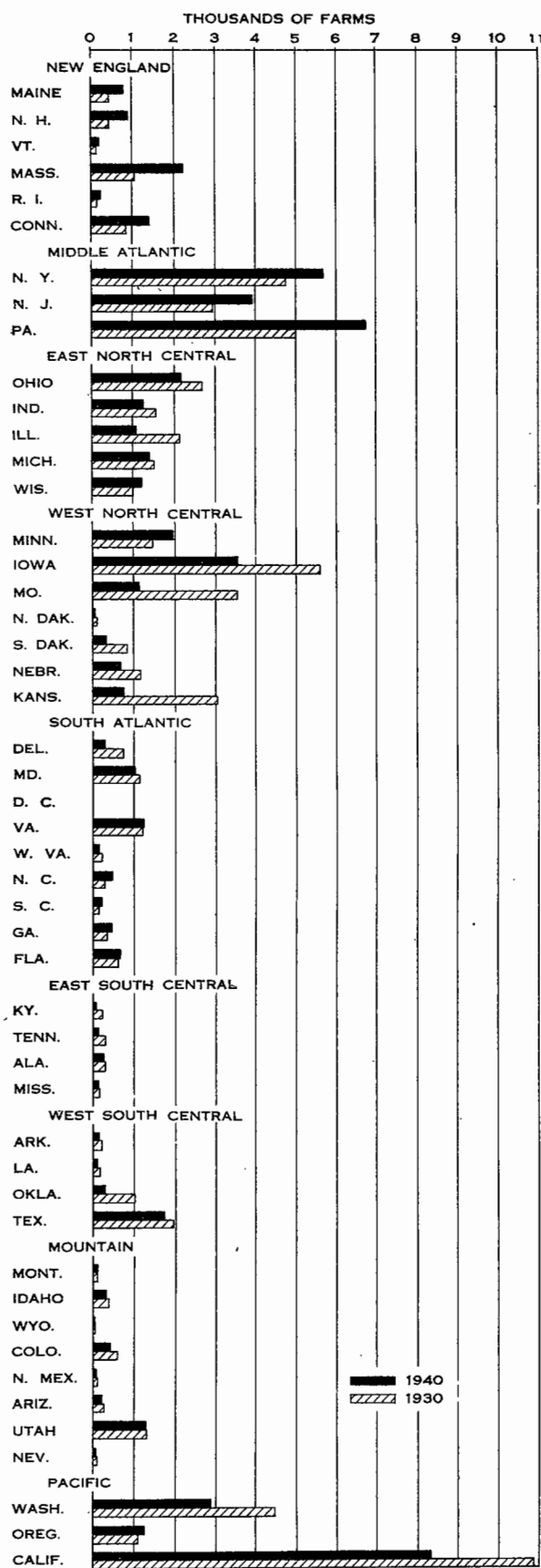
CHART 11. CHICKENS - NUMBER ON HAND
IN THE UNITED STATES: 1880 - 1940



(BASE FIGURES, AGE GROUPS INCLUDED, AND DATE OF ENUMERATION SHOWN IN TABLE 3)

Inventory.—The 1940 and 1930 inventories were taken as of the same date, April 1; however, the 1940 schedule specified poultry "Over 4 months old" and the 1930 schedule, which asked only for the inventory of chickens, specified "Over 3 months old." During the decade improvements in breeding, feeding, management, and disease control, accompanied by an increased demand for larger chickens, have induced operators in many areas to keep broilers for heavier weights. In order that the number reported on hand on April 1 might continue to represent as nearly as possible the breeders and layers, or, in other words the "flock" on that date, the minimum census age limit in 1940 was increased to 4 months. In 1940 enumerators found 5,150,055 farms with 337,949,145 chickens, compared with 5,372,597 farms and 378,878,281 chickens in 1930. The Censuses of 1940 and 1930 enumerated, respectively, 4,674,462 farms with 660,565,663 chickens raised, and 5,293,208 farms with 673,092,052 chickens raised, in the preceding calendar year. There were 4,875,472 farms that reported 2,391,091,510 dozens of chicken eggs produced in 1939, and there were 2,689,719,158 dozen eggs reported produced in 1929, but the number of farms reporting is not available.

CHART 12. CHICKENS - FARMS REPORTING 400 OR MORE ON HAND, BY STATES: 1940 AND 1930



(BASE FIGURES, AGE GROUPS INCLUDED, AND DATE OF ENUMERATION SHOWN IN TABLES 12)

In 1940 the schedule enumerated turkeys on hand over 4 months old as well as numbers raised in 1939. The 1930 Census asked only for turkeys raised in 1929, and the 1935 Census asked only for turkeys on hand over 3 months old January 1. In 1940 enumerators found 443,410 farms reporting 4,361,752 turkeys on hand April 1, and in 1935, found 676,114 farms with 5,361,912 turkeys on hand January 1. These numbers are obviously not comparable because of the change in date of enumeration from January 1 to April 1. Many turkeys raised for meat are still on hand January 1. In 1940 there were 389,352 farms that reported 27,933,756 turkeys raised in 1939, and in 1930 there were 637,843 farms that reported 16,794,465 turkeys raised in 1929.

In the 1940 Census, 178,783 farms reported 12,138,820 ducks raised in the preceding year. In the 1930 Census, 470,418 farms reported 11,337,487 ducks raised. That the production of geese is declining is indicated by the fact that in 1940 only 85,413 farms reported 1,152,299 geese raised, whereas, in 1930, there were 396,727 farms that reported 3,989,831 raised.

Unspecified and other poultry.—The 1940 farm schedule had separate questions on inventory, and numbers raised, for chickens, turkeys, and ducks. The enumerator was instructed to write in the name of any other kind of poultry enumerated. In some cases the enumerator failed to specify the kind of "other poultry" he was enumerating and these were included in the tables under "unspecified and other poultry." Therefore, the number of "unspecified and other poultry" includes any named or unnamed poultry appearing on the schedules, except chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, quail, and pheasants. There were schedules for 14,330 farms that reported 83,971 "unspecified" or "other" poultry on hand, and 9,591 farms that reported raising 143,149 such poultry in 1939. Correspondence with farm operators brought out the fact that a fairly high percentage of the "unspecified" poultry should have been recorded as geese. However, as the total number was small, it was thought best not to attempt any estimated allocation to species.

BEES AND HONEY

The reader should be apprised of certain facts relative to the inquiries on bees and honey, in the 1940 Census, before drawing comparisons between these 1940 enumerations and those of former censuses, or, between these data and any body of estimates as to numbers of colonies and production of honey.

At the solicitation of those interested in the bee and honey industry an attempt was made in the 1940 Census to direct the inquiries so as to obtain a record of hives of bees kept on each farm that were owned by the farm operator, separate from the record of hives kept on each farm that were owned by some other party. The inventory question, "hives of bees April 1, 1940" was divided into two parts: (a) "Owned by others, but kept on this farm" and (b) "Owned by you, on this farm and on nonfarm land such as deserts, hills, swamps, etc." The question on honey production was confined to, "Honey produced by your bees in 1939." Only the owner of the bees was to report the production of honey, on the assumption that the farm operator would not likely know the production of honey for bees which he did not personally own or care for. If the enumerator found bees on any farm that were not owned by the operator, he was instructed to find out whether the owner of the bees had as many as 30 colonies altogether, and, if so, to follow up all such cases and obtain the honey production data from the owner, on a separate farm schedule. If unable to contact the owner of the bees, the enumerator was instructed to report the name and address to his supervisor, who would follow up through the enumerator in the district in which the bee owner resided. This "follow up" was difficult when the owner not only lived outside the enumerator's own district, but frequently outside the county or even the State in which the bees were enumerated.

Another specialization in the bee industry that lent further difficulties in the 1940 Census was the apiary devoted to the production of queen bees and package bees for sale. Enumerators were confused as to whether nuclei should be counted as hives, or, if not, how many nuclei would be equivalent to one hive. This difficulty was not provided for in the instructions to the enumerators but was cleared by correspondence when tabulations were in progress.

It is pointed out that the very nature of the questions asked on "hives" and "honey" made it possible that no definite relationship need exist between the number of hives of bees enumerated and the production of honey reported in the 1940 Census, for a given county or even for a State.

TABLE 7.—CLASSIFICATION BY NUMBER OF CHICKENS ON HAND—FARMS REPORTING AND NUMBER OF CHICKENS ON HAND, 1940, 1935, AND 1930;
EGGS PRODUCED AND CHICKENS RAISED, 1939, 1934, AND 1929; AND CHICKENS SOLD, 1939 AND 1929; FOR THE UNITED STATES
(For farms reporting chickens on hand, by size of flock, by divisions and States, see table 42. All data for chickens, by size of flock, by divisions and States, in a separate volume entitled "Special Poultry Report")

NUMBER OF CHICKENS ON HAND ¹	CHICKENS ON HAND ¹							CHICKEN EGGS PRODUCED						
	Farms reporting				Number			Farms reporting		Dozens				
	1940	1935	1930	Percent of total	1940	1935	1930	1939	1934	1939	1934	1929		
				1940 1935 1930	(Apr. 1)	(Jan. 1)	(Apr. 1)							
Total	5,150,065	5,833,079	5,372,597	100.0 100.0 100.0	337,949,145	371,603,136	378,878,281	4,875,472	5,579,198	2,391,091,510	2,160,906,310	2,689,719,158		
None	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxxxx	40,546	28,352	19,609,891	8,024,299	12,204,134		
Under 25	1,830,912	1,770,630	2,948,635	31.7 30.4 54.9	23,405,938	26,014,825	67,523,123	1,456,425	1,602,930	141,948,665	114,379,341	459,076,945		
25 to 49	1,385,280	1,835,689		26.9 28.0	46,173,113	54,178,511		1,513,518	1,575,673	276,821,479	253,993,742			
50 to 99	1,100,555	1,302,928	1,189,082	21.4 22.5 22.1	70,505,334	82,350,886	77,129,196	1,056,299	1,269,008	444,065,834	432,283,514	524,660,414		
100 to 199	735,851	803,293	859,753	14.3 13.8 18.0	92,586,630	99,761,052	109,050,204	716,397	788,880	628,488,525	570,997,180	728,855,178		
200 to 399	237,010	257,171	305,791	4.6 4.4 5.7	57,273,801	62,118,316	74,295,947	232,572	253,853	420,990,988	395,981,495	517,546,629		
400 to 799	42,998	46,858	(*)	0.8 0.8	21,465,478	23,322,929	(*)	42,413	46,235	195,208,689	180,368,214	(*)		
800 to 1,599	12,948	12,752	(*)	0.3 0.2	13,542,791	13,241,007	(*)	12,785	12,581	136,891,980	118,684,712	(*)		
1,600 to 3,199	3,654	3,042	(*)	0.1 0.1	7,762,999	6,494,733	(*)	3,589	2,991	77,885,454	58,483,451	(*)		
3,200 and over	939	716	(*)	0.1 0.1	5,235,081	4,120,897	(*)	928	696	49,180,015	33,710,362	(*)		
400 to 699	38,778	42,427	47,407	0.8 0.7 0.9	18,453,643	20,158,348	22,485,237	38,243	41,860	165,412,708	154,304,987	187,097,742		
700 to 999	9,692	9,769	10,715	0.2 0.2 0.2	7,538,891	7,662,458	8,437,322	9,482	9,647	75,462,007	64,851,134	78,381,526		
1,000 to 2,499	10,254	9,658	9,617	0.2 0.2 0.2	14,098,521	15,009,974	13,066,531	10,098	9,517	142,648,700	115,525,398	124,152,092		
2,500 and over	1,913	1,614	1,597	(*) (*) (*)	7,915,474	6,348,786	6,894,921	1,892	1,478	75,842,703	52,565,240	57,944,498		

NUMBER OF CHICKENS ON HAND ¹	CHICKENS RAISED, BY NUMBER ON HAND						CHICKENS SOLD, BY NUMBER ON HAND						AVERAGE NUMBER OF EGGS PER CHICKEN ON HAND		
	Farms reporting			Number			Farms reporting		Number				Ratio to chickens raised (percent)	Average per farm reporting	1939 1934 1929
	1939	1934	1929	1939	1934	1929	1939	1929	1939	1929	1939	1929			
Total	4,874,462	5,212,762	5,295,208	860,565,663	598,887,134	673,092,052	2,519,076	3,129,715	300,498,016	284,625,901	45.5	42.3	119	91	84
None	55,324	29,764	29,735	42,999,862	7,820,013	5,488,026	42,136	24,233	40,218,699	4,542,756	93.5	82.8	954	187	—
Under 25	1,348,275	1,429,441	2,883,362	65,475,174	51,827,085	154,844,942	410,182	1,221,941	23,100,557	49,281,126	35.3	31.8	58	40	72
25 to 49	1,261,815	1,481,672		96,299,050	95,362,911		585,946		31,350,545		32.6		54		60
50 to 99	1,021,156	1,208,543	1,175,316	130,436,479	132,807,091	140,065,689	657,048	822,547	47,771,178	54,809,275	36.8	39.1	73	67	60
100 to 199	700,090	760,561	852,641	156,622,705	153,098,716	179,896,605	569,985	721,918	65,993,454	79,351,170	42.1	44.1	116	110	84
200 to 399	228,933	243,211	303,566	89,233,188	88,357,047	112,055,658	200,954	276,126	42,705,718	52,838,425	47.9	47.2	213	191	84
400 to 799	41,737	43,314	(*)	35,595,436	34,616,904	(*)	37,178	(*)	20,774,537	(*)	58.4	(*)	559	(*)	108
800 to 1,599	12,652	11,774	(*)	22,573,364	20,496,686	(*)	11,510	(*)	14,207,376	(*)	62.9	(*)	1,254	(*)	108
1,600 to 3,199	3,554	2,826	(*)	12,589,989	10,239,382	(*)	3,302	(*)	8,278,100	(*)	65.8	(*)	2,307	(*)	108
3,200 and over	926	656	(*)	8,740,416	6,241,099	(*)	875	(*)	6,097,852	(*)	69.8	(*)	6,969	(*)	108
400 to 699	37,618	39,219	46,319	50,673,200	29,898,374	52,390,826	33,462	42,966	17,842,360	18,519,511	58.2	52.3	533	431	96
700 to 999	9,561	9,025	10,600	12,398,726	11,487,543	13,720,047	8,438	9,709	7,521,467	7,540,481	60.7	55.0	891	777	108
1,000 to 2,499	10,021	8,956	9,504	23,596,334	20,452,547	21,474,383	9,200	8,784	15,146,436	12,094,426	64.2	56.3	1,646	1,377	108
2,500 and over	1,689	1,390	1,565	12,830,945	9,757,807	10,155,874	1,768	1,491	8,847,602	5,648,731	69.0	55.6	5,010	3,789	96

¹ For 1940, over 4 months old; and for 1935 and 1930, over 3 months old.
² Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

³ Comparison with later censuses may be found in groups below beginning with 400-699.

TABLE 8.—BEES AND HONEY—HIVES OF BEES, 1900 TO 1940; AND HONEY PRODUCED, 1949 TO 1939; FOR THE UNITED STATES
(Figures for divisions and States in table 50)

ITEM AND YEAR	Farms reporting	NUMBER		VALUE (DOLLARS)	
		Total	Average per farm reporting	Total	Average per unit
Bees, 1940, and/or honey, 1939	265,708	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxx
Bees, 1930, and/or honey, 1929	461,726	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxx
Bees, 1920, and/or honey, 1919	542,713	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxx
Bees, 1910, and/or honey, 1909	589,241	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxx
Hives					
Hives of bees ¹ —1940	265,158	2,276,681	8.6	7,525,527	3.22
Owned by farm operator ²	254,417	1,929,978	7.6	6,209,849	3.22
Owned by others ³	13,614	346,703	25.5	1,115,678	3.22
Hives owned by farm operator ¹ —1930	459,688	3,107,755	6.8	13,632,266	4.39
Hives of bees—1920	540,917	3,487,396	6.4	16,841,553	4.66
—1910	585,955	3,445,006	5.9	10,573,615	3.01
—1900	707,215	4,108,239	5.8	10,178,087	2.48
Pounds					
Honey produced—1939	172,723	66,862,236	387	5,802,621	0.09
—1929	323,999	83,548,415	258	12,260,089	0.15
—1919	312,997	55,224,061	176	13,988,670	0.25
—1909	320,367	54,814,890	171	5,762,869	0.11
—1899	(*)	61,099,290	(*)	6,656,611	0.11
—1889	(*)	65,897,327	(*)	(*)	(*)
—1879	(*)	25,743,208	(*)	(*)	(*)
—1869	(*)	14,702,815	(*)	(*)	(*)
—1859	(*)	24,566,357	(*)	(*)	(*)
—1849	(*)	14,855,790	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ See text discussion.
² By bees owned by farm operator.
³ Not available.
⁴ Beeswax and honey.

FUR ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY

On the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule, an attempt was made, for the first time, to cover operations in the highly specialized type of livestock farming, known as "fur farming." The questions asked were limited to four items: First, number of "females over 3 months old, April 1," of (a) silver fox, and (b) mink; second, number of "pelts taken in 1939" from animals kept in captivity, of (a) silver fox, and (b) mink. Because of the specialized nature of this type of farming, and the fact that many people do not connect such operations with the idea of farming, it is entirely possible that enumerators failed to cover all such operations, as were intended. There are no former enumerations by which to test the completeness of the 1940 coverage. The enumerators found 2,655 farms with 103,301 silver fox females on hand, and 2,444 farms reporting 261,070 silver fox pelts taken in 1939. They also found 2,754 farms with 161,457 mink females on hand and 2,027 farms that reported 291,324 mink pelts taken in 1939.

TABLE 9.—SILVER FOX AND MINK KEPT IN CAPTIVITY—FARMS REPORTING, NUMBER, AND VALUE OF FEMALES, APRIL 1, 1940; AND PELTS TAKEN, 1939; FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Figures for divisions and States in table 51)

ITEM AND YEAR	Farms reporting	NUMBER		VALUE (DOLLARS)	
		Total	Average per farm reporting	Total	Average per head or pelt
Silver fox and/or mink females, 1940 and/or pelts, 1939	5,133	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
Silver fox females, 1940 and/or pelts, 1939	2,750	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
Silver fox females ¹ —1940	2,655	103,301	39	4,938,609	47.81
Pelts taken (both sexes)—1939	2,444	261,070	107	5,896,548	22.59
Mink females, 1940 and/or pelts, 1939	2,836	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
Mink females ¹ —1940	2,754	161,457	59	4,294,752	26.60
Pelts taken (both sexes)—1939	2,027	291,324	144	2,430,208	8.34

¹ Over 3 months old.