

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

JESSE H. JONES, Secretary

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

J. C. CAPT, Director (Appointed May 22, 1941)

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director (Retired January 31, 1941)

VERGIL D. REED, Assistant Director

HOWARD H. McCLURE, Assistant Director



**SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940**

**AGRICULTURE**

**UNITED STATES SUMMARY**

**Second Series**

**Farm Mortgages, Taxes, Labor, Facilities  
Expenditures, and Miscellaneous Farm Information**

**Fruits, Vegetables, and Minor Crops**

**With Statistics for Geographic Divisions  
and States**

Prepared under the supervision of

**ZELLMER R. PETTET**

Chief Statistician for Agriculture

**UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1942**

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**Agriculture**—ZELLMER R. PETTET, *Chief Statistician.*

SHERMAN S. SLICK, *Assistant Chief Statistician.*

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# SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

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*\*First and Second Series United States Summary Bulletins.*—Statistics for the United States, Geographic Divisions, and States for same items reported in first and second series State bulletins. (These summary bulletins not included in volume I.)

**Third Series State Bulletins.**—Include State and county data on value of farm products (sold, traded, or used by farm households), and farms classified by major source of income for each State.

*\*\*Third Series United States Summary Bulletin.*—Statistics for the United States, Geographic Divisions, and States for same items reported in third series State bulletins. (This summary bulletin not included in volume II.)

**Irrigation Bulletins.**—A bulletin (covering one or more of the 20 irrigation States) presents data on water supply and quantity used, water rights, type of enterprise, area irrigated, physical works, investment, financing, and cost of maintenance and operation.

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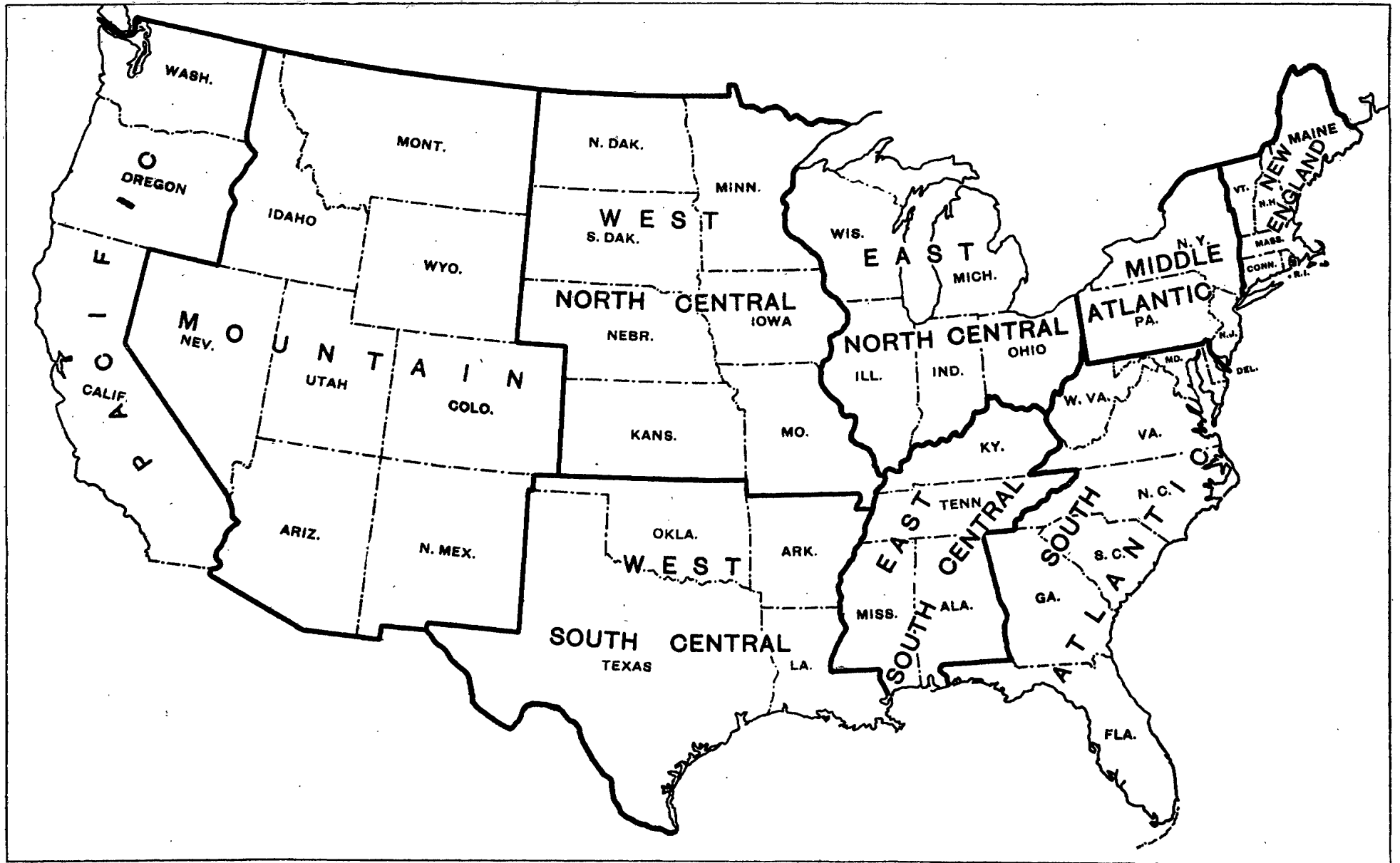
These volumes and bulletins will be for sale as soon as published, by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. First and second series bulletins are now available.

A State irrigation map in colors showing drainage basin boundaries is also for sale by the Superintendent of Documents.

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Map of the United States. Showing Geographic Divisions



# CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1940

## INTRODUCTION

**General Plan of Presentation of Statistics.**—This is the second in a series of three summary bulletins for the United States showing the results of the 1940 enumeration of agriculture which was a part of the Sixteenth Decennial Census. In this bulletin statistics are presented for the following items: Mortgage debt for farms of operating owners (both full owners and part owners); taxes on farm property owned by full owners and part owners; work off their farms by farm operators for pay or income; age of operator; year of occupancy translated (except for 1940) into the number of years the operators had been working their present farms; whether the farm operators reside on their farms; cooperative selling and purchasing of goods and services; farm labor employed at specified times; expenditures for selected items; inventories of automobiles, motortrucks, and tractors, with the year of latest model of each general class; the availability, use, and source of electric current; whether the farm has a telephone; kind of road adjoining the farm; inventory of goats; mohair production; goats milked; miscellaneous poultry; fur animals; farm slaughter, purchases, and sales of various classes of livestock; and information for those crops which were not carried in the first bulletin, namely, the individual annual legumes, clover and grass seeds, miscellaneous field crops, farm gardens, vegetables harvested for sale, horticultural specialties, small fruits, and tree fruits, nuts, and grapes.

The table numbers in this bulletin follow in sequence the table numbers in the first summary bulletin. In this bulletin 12 tables (numbered 12 to 23 inclusive) show totals only for the United States. These are followed by 9 tables (24 to 32) in which geographic division and State figures, as well as totals for the United States, are shown. Another, and concluding, table (33) carries data for crop yields on irrigated acreage in comparison with those on nonirrigated land for 19 States only. These 19 States are: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The basic data for many of these crops appear in the first summary bulletin and the others in this one.

For those items appearing in tables 12 to 23, all available comparative data are presented for each census beginning with 1910. In the remaining tables, in addition to the data from the Census of 1940, comparative figures are presented for some of the items from both the Census of 1935 and the Census of 1930 and, in other cases, for either or neither of these years depending in part upon whether the information was available. Information for inquiries carried in former census years but not included in the questionnaire for 1940 is omitted from all the tables.

In some cases the summary tables for the United States show more information than is carried in the division and State tables. In other cases, especially where information is available for 1940 only, more information is carried in the division and State tables than in the United States tables. The reader is cautioned to observe both groups of tables in order to obtain all the information that is contained in this bulletin.

In the first summary bulletin the statistics relate, in the main, to the number, acreage, and value of farms; the value of buildings and of implements and machinery on farms; farm land according to its utilization; some of the foregoing items classified by the color of the farm operator, some by the tenure of

the farm operator, and some by the size of the farm; farms reporting and numbers of specified classes of livestock and poultry with some of their products; and farms reporting with the acreage and production of specified crops harvested.

The third summary bulletin will present data for amount of income received from sales of various livestock and livestock products, field crops, vegetables, fruits and nuts, horticultural specialties, and forest products, together with the value of farm products used by farm households. These data will also be given by income groups and by the major source of income. In addition, data will be shown for the value of livestock on farms, the value of livestock products, and the value of all crops harvested. These latter values, in general, are based on inventory or production multiplied by county unit prices.

After these summary bulletins have been issued, a general report will be published which will carry United States and State totals for various subjects or items. That publication will also present comparative data, when available, for all earlier census years.

Three series of State reports showing county statistics have been published, or are in the process of publication, which carry data corresponding to the information outlined for the three above-mentioned summary bulletins.

**Comparability of Data.**—The 1940 Census of Agriculture, in accordance with the law, was taken as of April 1, 1940, consequently, all inventory items relate to that date. Crop and livestock production, with the exception of citrus fruits, is for the calendar year 1939. Production of citrus fruits in Arizona and California was reported for the bloom of 1938, while in all other citrus-producing areas it was given for the bloom of 1939. For other years the inventory items relate to the date of the census and the production items to the preceding calendar year. Since the date of the census has varied, affecting the comparability of the data for some items more than for others, the date of the enumeration or the year of production is usually indicated in the tables. The user of the statistics must be on guard when comparing the figures for one year with those for another.

While the difference in the time of the year when the enumeration was made may have some bearing on the changes which have occurred, other important factors, some conflicting in their tendencies, have been at work. For example, the advance of mechanized farming tends to put larger acreages under the control of an operator; the utilization of the acreage has been affected by commodity prices, by weather conditions, and by government programs; and industrial employment has had its effect upon migration from farms to cities or from cities to farms.

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The first summary bulletin carries a brief account of the history of the Census of Agriculture, of the legal basis for the 1940 Census, of the method of canvass and tabulation, and pertinent definitions and explanations of items shown therein. For the convenience of the user of the data, the definition of a farm and of several other items is repeated in this publication. Definitions and explanations are also made for the items carried in this report which need clarification or for which explanatory remarks are necessary as to the comparability of the figures with those for former years.

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

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

Include dry-lot or barn dairies, nurseries, greenhouses, hatcheries, fur farms, mushroom cellars, apiaries, cranberry bogs, etc.

Exclude "fish farms," fish hatcheries, "oyster farms," and "frog farms."

Do not report as a farm any tract of land of less than 3 acres, unless its agricultural products in 1939 were valued at \$250 or more.

In the enumerators' handbook the following instruction was given:

The definition of a farm found on the face of the schedule must be carefully studied by the enumerator. Note that for tracts of land of 3 acres or more the \$250 limitation for value of agricultural products does not apply. Such tracts, however, must have had some agricultural operations performed in 1939, or contemplated in 1940. A schedule must be prepared for each farm, ranch, or other establishment which meets the requirements set up in the definition. A schedule must be filled out for all tracts of land on which some agricultural operations were performed in 1939, or are contemplated in 1940, which might possibly meet the minimum requirements of a "farm." When in doubt, always make out a schedule.

Farming, or agricultural operations, consists of the production of crops or plants, vines, and trees (excluding forestry operations) or of the keeping, grazing, or feeding of livestock for animal products (including serums), animal increase, or value enhancement. Livestock, as here used, includes poultry of all kinds, rabbits, bees, and fur-bearing animals in captivity, in addition to mules, asses, burros, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs. Frequently, certain operations are not generally recognized as farming. This is especially true where no crops are grown or where the establishments are not commonly considered as farms.

A partial list of types of specialized agriculture and of operations not generally recognized as farming but for which Farm and Ranch Schedules were required was provided. This list included such operations as greenhouses, plant nurseries, mushroom cellars, cranberry bogs, etc.

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

**Farms Reporting.**—The term "farms reporting," as used in the tables, indicates the number of farms for which the specified items shown in the particular table were reported. If there were 2,012 farms in a county and, on the census date, there were automobiles on only 1,576 of these, and the enumeration of that item were complete, the number of farms reporting automobiles for that year would be 1,576.

**Color of Operator.**—Farm operators are classified as "white" and "nonwhite." White includes Mexicans and nonwhite includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other nonwhite classes.

**Tenure of Operator.**—Farm operators are also classified according to the tenure under which they operate their farms:

**Full owners** own all the land they operate.

**Part owners** own a part and rent from others the rest of the land they operate.

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

**Tenants** operate hired or rented land only. **Cash tenants** pay a cash rental, such as \$4.50 per acre for the cropland or \$500 for the use of the whole farm. **Share-cash tenants** pay a part of their rental in cash and part as a share of crops or livestock production. **Share tenants** pay a share only of either the crops or livestock production or both. **Croppers** have been defined as share tenants to whom their landlords furnish all of the work animals or tractor power in lieu of work animals. **Other tenants** include those whose rental agreement was unspecified and those who did not fall definitely into one of the other subclasses.

**Race of Operator.**—Statistics by race of operator are given in table 19 but no data of this kind are presented in any of the division and State tables. Separate figures are given for the nonwhite races only.

**Farm Mortgage Debt.**—The farm mortgage inquiries on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule, as heretofore, were to be answered by operating owners only. Tenants and managers, in many cases, would not know whether the farms they were operating

were mortgaged and would be even less likely to know the amount of the mortgage and the contract rate of interest. The inquiries for the latest census read as follows:

If you own all or part of this farm—  
 Was there any mortgage debt on the land and buildings so owned on April 1, 1940?----- (Yes or No)  
 Total amount of outstanding mortgage debt on such land and buildings----- \$ (Omit cents)  
 What was the annual rate (contract rate) of interest on the first mortgage debt? (Report fractions)----- (Percent)

In many cases not all the land and buildings of a mortgaged farm are covered by mortgage. The above inquiries were not intended to ascertain the actual acreage under mortgage.

The mortgage information given herein for part owners (operating owners who rented some land from others) relates only to the portion of the farm owned by them, for, as with tenants, no attempt was made to secure the facts as to debt on the rented land. In the Census of 1940 a separate value of the owned portion of the farm for these owner-tenant operations was secured for the first time. This separate value has made possible computations for the owner's equity as well as for his encumbrance.

Owner-operators who rent land to others often think of their entire holdings as one farm, especially if the tracts are contiguous, thus having in mind something different from the Census definition of a farm. For such operators, the mortgage may cover the whole or any part of the land owned and, if an enumerator did not make it clear that the mortgage information was to relate only to that portion which the owner, himself, was operating, the respondent might have included in his answers data for the land rented to others. A blanket mortgage, covering both the land the owner was operating and land rented out, could not always be easily apportioned to the respective tracts. Therefore, in the tabulation of the results from the mortgage inquiries, consideration was given to another inquiry on the schedule which ascertained whether the owner owned any land in addition to that he was operating. This type of inquiry was first carried in 1930.

In table 24 figures are given for an item labeled "Average of the rates of interest." These figures should be used with caution, as they represent an addition of the rates reported, divided by the number of reports. *They do not represent weighted averages.* For example, if interest rates were reported, as 5 percent on \$20,000, 5-1/2 percent on \$10,000, 5-1/2 percent on \$8,000, and 8 percent on \$2,000, the average of these rates would be obtained by dividing their sum (24) by the number of reports (4). The result would be 6 percent, whereas, if extensions were made and a weighted rate secured, the average interest rate would be 5-3/8 percent.

As noted in the questions above, the annual interest rate should represent the *contract rates* on the *first* mortgage debt. Instructions were given to the enumerator that the rate should be the one specified in the first mortgage even though a lower rate was temporarily in effect, as was true of many of the Federal Land Bank loans. It is probable that some of the rates reported were actually temporary ones rather than those specified in the mortgage. A subsequent tabulation of farm mortgage indebtedness, by interest rates, is contemplated, which, in addition to showing a weighted rate, may afford an opportunity to determine whether many cases of temporary rates were reported instead of contract rates.

**Farm Taxes.**—The two tax questions on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule read as follows:

If you own all or part of this farm—  
 Give amount of taxes levied in 1939 on the REAL ESTATE of this farm owned by you on April 1, 1940 (include buildings and other improvements, but do not include taxes levied by drainage or irrigation districts)----- \$ (Omit cents)  
 Give amount of taxes levied in 1939 on PERSONAL property owned by you on this farm (include livestock, machinery, etc., but do not include automobile taxes, fees, or licenses)----- \$ (Omit cents)

As with farm mortgages, the tax inquiries were restricted to owner-operators, both full owners and part owners. Taxes on farm land rented to others were to be excluded. Here, again, the tabulations were made in such manner that reports for operators who stated they did not own additional land were grouped together.

In many cases answers were supplied for the first question and none appeared for the second. In such instances, it may be that the operator did not pay any personal-property tax of the types specified or that the operator reported the total amount of his tax bill in the first question and could not or did not make a separate report for his personal taxes.

**Cash-Rented Land.**—In addition to cash tenants, another group of farm operators, namely, part owners, may be renting land for cash. A presentation is made separately in table 14 of the data reported for cash tenants and for part owners whose rented land was operated on a cash basis. In this table the information pertains, in most part, to those operators who reported the amount of cash rent paid. The acreage of the farms, the value of the farms (land and buildings), the value of the buildings, and the amount of cash rent paid are given so that derived figures are available for the amount of rent per acre and the amount of rent per \$100 of value.

**Work Off Farm.**—Many operators of farms obtain additional income from personal services performed off their farms. In some cases the operator supplements his farm income with odd or spare time jobs; in many other cases his farming activities are only secondary, his off-farm job being his principal source of income. The inquiry carried on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule ascertained the number of days the operator worked off his farm for pay or income and, of these days, the number spent (a) on another farm (or farms) where he was employed by someone else and (b) at jobs or businesses not connected with any farm. Instructions were given to the enumerators that this question was intended to secure a record of all time spent off the farm in 1939 for pay, income, or profit: Work of the operator in connection with a filling station, garage, tourist camp, or other nonfarm business conducted at the farm was considered as work off the farm and should have been reported under section "b" of the question. An operator who, on the census date, was running a different farm from the one he operated in 1939 was not supposed to report the time spent on the former as work off his farm. This is indicated by the wording of the main part of the inquiry, which read:

How many days in 1939 did you work for pay  
or income off the farm you operated?---- Days \_\_\_\_\_  
(If no days, write "None")

An effort was made to get a positive report as to off-farm work from every operator. If there was no off-farm work, an answer of "None" was to be supplied. However, the enumerator could not always obtain an answer to this question.

**Age of Operator.**—Farm operators have been classified by age for several censuses and the absolute figures for six age groups are shown, by tenure of operator, in table 17. Averages are also given in this table by tenure for both white and nonwhite operators for 1940, the only year for which averages are available. Age data in table 25 are restricted to the average age for operators classified by color and for operators classified by tenure, disregarding color.

**Year of Occupancy.**—The question on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule, "Year when you began to operate THIS farm \_\_\_\_\_ (Year)," reflects, in part, the stability or instability of operators on a particular farm. No account was taken as to whether the operator had ever had previous farm experience; for example, if an operator began operating his farm in 1940, it may have been the first time he was ever gainfully employed and not that he was unstable in his term of occupancy and had just moved from another farm. In making comparison between the tenure classes as to the length of time the operators had been on their farms, it is well to consider the average age of the operators in the identical tenure classes.

In both 1940 and 1935, only the year in which the operator began to operate his farm was secured. Since the Census of 1940 was taken as of April 1 and that of 1935 as of January 1, it is impossible to classify the data so as to make exact comparison between the two years. This lack of complete comparability also prevails in regard to the data obtained in 1940 with those obtained in 1930 and earlier years when the month, as well as the year, of the initial operation was secured and used in tabulating the reports. Hence, in table 17, the year of occupancy is given for the 1940 Census, while for earlier

census years the data have been translated into the number of years the operators had been operating their farms.

In table 17 averages are presented for operators, classified by color and tenure, and in table 25 averages are presented for operators, classified by color, and a second group of averages for operators, classified by tenure. These averages were obtained by making a summation of all years reported for a given class and dividing the total by the total number of operators reporting for that class. The resulting quotient was shown as a whole number; for example, when the average came to something in excess of 1928 but not as much as 1929, the average year is shown in the tables as 1928.

**Residence of Farm Operator.**—Information was secured in 1940 as to whether the operator of the farm resided on the farm he was operating. The question read "Do you reside on this farm? \_\_\_\_\_ (Yes or No)." The information obtained as a result of this inquiry, since it is available for one year only, is carried in table 25.

**Cooperative Marketing.**—Since a clear-cut distinction is not easily made as to what types of transactions constitute cooperative selling and purchasing, and since inquiries carried in former censuses as to dollar volume of business were not fully satisfactory, the inquiries in 1940 were designed to get only positive or negative answers as to whether such transactions were made by the farm operator in the previous calendar year. Three questions were designed, one relating to cooperative selling, the second to cooperative buying, and the third to business done through a cooperative service organization. Instructions were given to the enumerator that service cooperatives included mutual fire insurance companies, mutual telephone companies, cooperative truck routes, spray rings, rural electrification associations, etc.

**Farm Labor.**—Many and insistent demands produced the labor inquiry which comprised a part of the agricultural schedule for 1940. Several types of information were desired. Some persons wished to secure data which would show the varying supply and demand for labor at various seasons of the year. Others wished to obtain similar information by the type of labor hired, that is, whether hired or available for hire by the month, day, or on a piece work or contract basis. The amount paid for various classes of labor was also wanted. After many conferences by representatives of interested agencies and private individuals, the following question, somewhat complex in nature, was formulated:

X.—FARM LABOR			
37. Number of workers 14 years old and over and wages paid for farm work on this farm (do not include housework or contract construction work):			
CLASS OF LABOR	Number of persons 14 years old and over working the equivalent of 2 or more days the week of—		Total cash wages paid for all hired labor in 1939
	Mar. 24-30, this year	Sept. 24-30, last year	
(a) Operator and unpaid members of his family	Number	Number	Dollars x x x x x x
(b) Labor hired by month			(Omit cents)
(c) Labor hired by day or week			(Omit cents)
(d) Others (include piece work and contract labor)			(Omit cents)

It is to be noted that adequate corrections for labor data, especially for types and numbers, cannot be made where reports were improperly recorded or where no reports were given.

In presenting the data, the cash expenditures for labor have been listed along with other farm expenditures and not in the section relating to the numbers employed. It should be noted that the expenditures for farm labor represent the amounts paid in cash. For certain types of labor, cash payments are often supplemented with the furnishing of board, housing, feed, and pasture for animals, or products of the farm for the use of the laborer's family.



**Farm Expenditures.**—As noted in the foregoing under farm labor, the inquiry for that item specified expenditures in cash. For all other expenditures, it was pointed out in the instructions to enumerators that cash paid out and other obligations incurred during 1939 for all specified goods and services used on the farm should be included. In the case of a tenant-operated farm, contributions made by the landlord, as well as those made by the tenant operator, were to be included. Another instruction stated that a farm operator who rented land to others should report only the expenditures for the part he operated.

The inquiry for the amount expended for farm implements and machinery specified the inclusion of expenditures for automobiles, tractors, and motortrucks, while that for expenditures for building materials specified the inclusion of lumber, roofing materials, hardware, cement, paint, fencing material, etc., for use on the farm.

**Farm Machinery and Facilities.**—In 1940, an inventory record was made for the number of automobiles, motortrucks, and tractors on each farm. The enumerator was cautioned to include automobiles owned by hired help living on the farm. Any tractors which were homemade were to be listed under the inquiry relating to that item. For each of these three general classes of equipment, the year of latest model on the farm was to be recorded. The number of farms reporting each model is presented by tenure of operator and by individual year of model beginning with the most recent model and extending to those approximately 10 years of age. For all older models the number of farms reporting is shown in one group. Such data are presented in table 18. In table 26 the year of latest model is given for two 5-year groups and for a third group in which all older models fall.

The averages given for the year of latest model were obtained by adding the years reported for the individual models and dividing that sum by the total number of farms reporting. The resulting quotient is shown as a whole number; for example, a quotient of 1934 (with or without a decimal) is given in the tables as 1934. The average age of any of the types of equipment on the farm might be a little older than indicated by the average for the year of latest model, as shown in the tables, since in some cases there would be cars, trucks, or tractors, of an earlier model on the farm.

An inquiry was carried on the 1940 schedule as to whether there was an electric distribution line within one-quarter mile of the farm dwelling. This distance was recommended by engineers as defining the probable range of potential users of electric current. Of the dwellings that were already lighted by electricity, the source of current was ascertained, that is, whether from a power line or from a home plant. Of those lighted by a home plant a presentation is made of the number within one-quarter mile of an electric distribution line.

The enumerator was required to indicate each kind of road on which a farm was located. Many farms have frontage on more than one type of road. For such farms, the tabulations were made so that the higher, or superior, class of road was shown in one group and the secondary type of road in another group. Such a distinction is made in table 18. In table 26 the farms are classified according to the highest type of road recorded for them.

**Livestock.**—As stated before, most of the data for the various classes of livestock have been presented in the first summary bulletin. Presentation of data is made in this bulletin for goats, mohair, farm slaughter and purchases and sales of various classes of animals, miscellaneous poultry, and specified classes of fur animals kept in captivity.

**Goats and Mohair.**—The inventory of goats and kids for April 1, 1940, related to those animals over 4 months old on that date. Separate data were secured for Angora and for "Other" goats and, for the first time, an inquiry was included relating to the number of goats milked. Mohair and kid hair clipped in 1939 was also enumerated.

**Farm Slaughter and Purchases and Sales of Livestock.**—Data are shown for four separate kinds of animals butchered, namely, cattle, excluding calves; calves; hogs and pigs; and sheep and lambs. In table 27 figures are also given for the number of farms reporting slaughter of any of these four classes

of animals. Another set of figures is given in this table for the number of farms reporting cattle and/or calves butchered. The 1940 inquiry included animals butchered in 1939 for use on the particular farm or for sale from that farm. Animals butchered off the farm on a custom basis, or otherwise, for use on the farm were to be reported by the operator of the farm for which the animals were butchered.

For purchases and sales, data are shown, in table 27 only, for four specific classes of animals, namely, cattle, excluding calves; calves; hogs and pigs; and sheep and lambs. Data are also presented therein for the farms reporting the purchase or sale of cattle and/or calves.

**Miscellaneous Poultry.**—Separate inquiries were carried on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule for chickens, turkeys, and ducks. Another inquiry was provided for other classes of poultry. The names of these other classes of poultry were to be given along with the numbers on hand over 4 months old on April 1, 1940, and the numbers raised in 1939. State data for chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and guineas have been presented in the first summary bulletin. Table 28 in this bulletin presents totals for farms reporting, numbers on hand, and numbers raised, for pigeons, pheasants, and quail. In many cases the names of the other classes of poultry were not given. The factual data for such reports are included under a heading "Unspecified and other."

**Fur Animals Kept in Captivity.**—By definition, all establishments or businesses which kept fur-bearing animals for income or profit were classed as farms provided they met certain minimum requirements. However, information as to the type of animals kept or pelts taken was secured only for silver fox and mink. These data are presented in table 29.

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

The acreage or area given in the tables for the several crops represents the acreage harvested in 1939 with the following exceptions: The acreage given for land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees represents the land in bearing and nonbearing trees and vines, on the census date; and the acreage or area for horticultural specialties represents the land in those crops in 1939 and not the land from which a harvest was made. It should be pointed out that the acreage harvested is often much less than the acreage planted; also, that a crop intended for harvest in one manner might be harvested in an entirely different manner; for example, soybeans may have been planted for the beans but may have actually been hogged off or cut for hay.

The production for the various crops represents the quantity harvested in 1939 with the exception of citrus fruit production which was to be reported for the crop from the bloom of 1938 for Arizona and California and from the bloom of 1939 for all other areas in which citrus fruits were grown.

**Units of Measure.**—The unit of measure for reporting production of some crops has varied from one census year to the next. It was pointed out that the schedule for 1940 made it possible to secure the production of certain crops in varying units for the major geographic regions. In the earlier censuses, production of a crop was quite generally, though not universally, reported in a standard unit for all areas with the result that the quantity harvested was given for some areas in terms of containers not widely used in those areas.

Types of containers and their cubic content have varied over the years with production and marketing practices. This has been especially true of units of measure for vegetables and fruits. It has been found impossible to obtain the production of vegetables in terms of standard containers, hence, the resort to use of value of sales, which has its limitations.

In the State bulletins carrying county figures, which have already been issued, the current production of a crop is shown in the unit of measure designated on the regionalized form of schedule. In the tables of this summary bulletin, the current production of the several crops is always shown in a standard unit of measure, rather than in varied units. In a few cases the figures for earlier years have been converted into different units from those recorded and published for those years. Conversions have been made by using the weights in current use. These weights, or factors, used in making the conversions will be published in the general report which will carry more detailed information for the United States and for States for various subjects or items.

For a few of the crops, the type of container or weight per unit has varied so much from one census year to another that it has been deemed inadvisable to show the production for other years in terms of the current year's unit. Peanuts, which were reported in pounds in 1939 and in bushels in earlier years, afford a good example of the difficulty of converting production. There has been a considerable shift in the type of peanuts grown in the various States owing principally to market demands and, in part, to farm production practices and crop programs. The Virginia type of peanut weighs 22 pounds per bushel; Southeastern Runner type, 28 pounds per bushel; and the Spanish type, 30 pounds per bushel. Production of these types has varied widely within many of the States through the years and no reliable data on the production by types within the States are available.

**Annual Legumes.**—The inquiries for the individual annual legumes were designed to obtain the acreage of each crop grown alone and the acreage grown with companion crops. Because of different planting practices, the interplanted acreage cannot be satisfactorily reduced to an equivalent solid acreage to obtain a total acreage for any particular legume. That part of the acreage of the individual annual legumes cut for hay was to be reported not only under the separate inquiries for legumes but also in the hay section of the schedule under annual legumes cut for hay. The acreage and production of annual legume hay appear in the first summary bulletin.

If soybeans, cowpeas, and peanuts were grown extensively in an area, a separate inquiry was carried for each on the regionalized farm schedule. For these three crops the total acreage harvested was requested and a subquestion was designed to ascertain the portion of the acreage (both grown alone and grown with other crops) which was harvested for beans only, for peas only, or for peanuts only. The data for acreage obtained as a result of the subquestions are shown in table 30 only.

For some of the annual legumes, such as cowpeas, picking of the seed is often incidental to the main use made of the crop. Some picking of seed is also made from interplanted acreages.

Dry lima beans are produced on an extensive scale in several sections of California. This crop was given a separate inquiry on the regionalized schedule for that State, which form was also used in Arizona. Such data, for these two States, are presented in table 21.

**Miscellaneous Field Crops.**—In the "catch-all" question for field crops, some reports have been secured for crops not grown on an extensive scale. Most of the data for such crops are shown in table 21 only. Some of the crops which may be listed therein are cassava, chicory, chufas, flax for fiber, ginseng, golden seal, kudzu, mustard seed, sugar beet seed, sunflower seed, willows, etc.

**Vegetables.**—The data for Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes have already been presented in the first summary bulletin. Information is given herein for the farms reporting, acreage, and value of the individual vegetables harvested for sale. Data are given for more kinds of vegetables in table 22 than in table 31.

The inquiry on the 1940 schedule relating to vegetables grown for home use was intended to secure the value of all vegetables grown in 1939 on a particular farm for consumption by the operator's family and by all other households living on the farm.

**Horticultural Specialties.**—Special emphasis was given in the instructions to enumerators that productions in mushroom cellars, nurseries, greenhouses, and similar establishments were considered agricultural operations, for which a Farm and Ranch Schedule should be secured, if minimum requirements of a farm were met. Three inquiries were made a part of each regionalized schedule to obtain the area and the amount of sales of such products.

**Small Fruits.**—The figures given for the individual small fruits represent the acreage and production for tame or cultivated varieties only, with the exception that wild blueberries were considered a harvested crop if the land was used primarily for their production. The 1940 schedule specified that non-bearing acreage was not to be included.

**Tree Fruits, Nuts, and Grapes.**—On many farms there are a few fruit or planted nut trees or grapevines which are not a part of a well-defined orchard or vineyard. In many such cases reports were secured for the number of trees, with or without production, but no acreage was shown. An acreage was supplied when there were enough trees or plants, at normal planting distances, to make two acres. For this reason, the number of farms reporting land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, as shown in table 32, is usually smaller than the number of farms reporting tree fruits, nuts, or grapes of any kind.

Demand has been made for the number of farms reporting orchard fruits, the number of farms reporting citrus fruits, and the number of farms reporting nuts. Table 32 presents this type of data. In several regions where fruit production is important, a separation was secured for cherries into sour cherries and sweet cherries; of peaches into clingstone and freestone; of pears into Bartlett and other pears; of plums into plums and prunes; and of grapes into table, raisin, and wine or juice varieties. Such information is carried in table 32.

**Maple Sirup and Sugar.**—Production of maple sirup and sugar was carried as a separate inquiry only in Region 1 which roughly comprises those States in the northeastern part of the country. Data for these items appear in table 32.