
CHAPTER X.-VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Introduction	869	Value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households—Continued	
General definitions	869	Fruit and nut crops	872
Total value of livestock on farms and of livestock products and crops harvested		Farm products used by farm households	873
Domestic animals	870	Forest products	873
Unspecified poultry	870	Receipts from lodgers, boarders, and campers	873
Dairy products	870	Major source of income and type of farm	873
Cereals	870	Major source of income, 1939	873
Other grains and seeds	870	Type of farm, 1929	873
Hay and forage	870	Livestock, other livestock products, and animal-specialty farms, and stock-ranches	873
Cottonseed	870	Dairy farms	873
Fruits and nuts	870	Field crop, cash-grain, crop-specialty, and cotton farms	873
All other crops	870	Subsistence, self-sufficing, and part-time farms	873
Value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households	870	Institutions and country estates	874
Farms with no farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households	870	Horticultural specialty farms	874
Unclassified farms	872	1900 Census classification of farms by principal source of income and by value of products	874
Farms reporting total value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households	872	Interpretation of the statistics	874
Dairy products	872	Definition	874
Livestock	872	Unclassified farms	874
Poultry and poultry products	872	Net income	874
Other livestock products	872	Nonagricultural income	874
Field crops	872	Government benefit payments	874
Vegetables for sale	872		
Horticultural specialties	872		

MAPS

	Page		Page
Average value per farm of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households, 1939	875	Fruit and nut farms, 1939	878
Average value, per farm, of farm products sold, traded, or used by operator's family, 1929	875	Horticultural specialty farms, 1939	879
Value of livestock sold or traded as a percent of total value of all farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households, 1939	876	Forest products farms, 1939	879
Value of livestock products sold or traded as a percent of total value of all farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households, 1939	876	Subsistence farms, 1939	879
Value of crops sold or traded as a percent of total value of all farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households, 1939	877	Vegetables grown for home use—value, 1939	879
Value of farm products used by farm households as a percent of total value of all farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households, 1939	877	Vegetables harvested for sale—value, 1939	879
Number of farms, April 1, 1940	878	Farms reporting less than \$250 gross farm income, 1939	879
Livestock farms, 1939	878	Farms reporting less than \$1,000 gross farm income, 1939	879
Dairy products farms, 1939	878	Farms reporting \$10,000 and over gross farm income, 1939	879
Poultry and poultry products farms, 1939	878	Value of livestock, April 1, 1940	880
Other livestock products farms, 1939	878	Value of livestock and livestock products sold or traded, 1939	880
Field crop farms, 1939	878	Value of all crops harvested, 1939	880
Vegetable farms, 1939	878	Value of all crops sold or traded, 1939	880
		Value of poultry, April 1, 1940	880
		Value of poultry and poultry products sold or traded, 1939	880
		Value of fruits and nuts harvested, 1939	880
		Value of fruits and nuts sold or traded, 1939	880
		Value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households, 1939	881
		Value of farm products sold, traded, or used by operator's family, 1929	881

TABLES FOR THE UNITED STATES

		Page
Age, sex, and other groups enumerated for various classes of livestock, 1940; with approximately comparable groups, 1900 to 1935		871
Farms reporting and value of farm products not fed to livestock on farms where produced, classified by twelve principal sources of income, for the United States, 1899		874
Farms reporting and value of farm products, classified by value of farm products not fed to livestock on farms where produced, for the United States, 1899		874
Farms reporting and value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households, classified by major source of income, 1939; and by type of farm, 1929; for the United States		882

TABLES FOR THE GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES

		Page
Value of specified livestock on farms, by divisions and States: 1910 to 1940		884
Value of specified livestock products, by divisions and States: 1909 to 1939		891
Value of specified crops harvested and forest products, by divisions and States: 1909 to 1939		898
Farms reporting and value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households, with percentage of farms reporting and percent distribution of value of farm products, by source of income, by divisions and States: 1939 and 1929		905
Farms classified by total value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households, by divisions and States: 1939 and 1929		912
Farms reporting and value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households, classified by major source of income, 1939; and by type of farm, 1929; by divisions and States		914
Farms reporting and value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households, classified by major source of income, by divisions and States, 1939		953
Farms reporting and value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households, classified by total value of products, by divisions and States, 1939		979
Farms reporting and value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households, with average values per farm and percent distribution of value of products by source of income, by divisions and States: 1939 and 1929		1018
Number of farms, percent of all classified farms, and average value per farm of farm products for farms classified by ten major sources of income, by divisions and States, 1939		1021

CHAPTER X.—VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents, by States and geographic division the 1940 Census data for the United States on the value of farm products together with comparative figures from the 1930 Census. Similar data for counties will be found in volume II (parts 1, 2, and 3) of the Reports on Agriculture, Sixteenth Decennial Census.

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

The calculated value statistics are presented in tables 5, 6, and 7. The values in these tables, with certain exceptions noted later, were secured by multiplying the reported figures on livestock inventories and crop and livestock production by unit prices. Such statistics represent, for the most part, total value, or what is sometimes called "farm value." They do not approximate gross farm income, much less cash farm income, since no deductions have been made for the value of products used by farm households, for seed, for waste, or for the value of crops fed on the farm where produced, which latter is duplicated in the livestock income of that farm. On the other hand, the value of byproducts, except cottonseed, peanut hay, and redtop hay, is not included. Neither is the value of annual legumes grazed or hogged off included in the calculated value of crops harvested. For livestock products the calculated values do not always fully represent the value of production. For example, the values for dairy products relate, except in the case of butter churned, to quantities sold and not to the total production including milk used by farm households and milk taken by calves or otherwise fed on the farm. Again, the values for livestock butchered and livestock sold do not represent the value of livestock production since they make no allowance for changes in inventory numbers.

The enumerated value statistics are presented in tables 4 and 8 to 14, inclusive, and are here referred to as the "value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households." These statistics were obtained by enumeration, and represent the totals of individual farm reports for the ten value of products questions on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule. When the value of products used by farm households is included in the totals, as it has been in this volume, these value statistics may be used, with certain limitations noted below, as one approximate measure of gross farm income.

The enumerated statistics relating to value of products sold, traded, or used by farm households were tabulated in three different ways: First, by geographic areas; second, by total value of products per farm; and third, by major source of income. The results of the first or geographic area tabulation are shown in table 8, which gives information on the number of farms reporting and the value for each of the principal products or groups of products (sources of income), with comparable figures from the 1930 Census insofar as they are available. The results of the tabulation by total value of products per farm are shown in tables 9 and 12. For 1930, only the number of farms is available for each of the income size groups. Table 12 shows not only the total value of products sold, traded, or used by farm households for each income size group, but also the number of farms reporting and the value for each of the ten sources of income under each income size group.

Tables 4, 10, 11, and 14 present the results of the tabulation by major source of income. Here the farms are classified according to their major (single largest) source of income. The number of farms reporting and the value, for each of the ten sources of income under each major source or type group, are shown in tables 4 and 11. *Since the 1940 major source tabulation is not strictly comparable with the 1930*

type-of-farm tabulation, the 1930 figures by type of farm are shown in tables 4 and 10 for reference purposes only. A discussion of the differences in method of classification, 1940 and 1930, follows under the heading "Major source of income and type of farm."

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

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

The 1940 Census definition of a farm is discussed in chapter I. The term "farms reporting" is also defined in that chapter, while the term "farm operator" is explained in chapter III. For convenience, the term "livestock" in the Census Reports is used to include not only domestic animals such as horses, mules, cattle, swine, sheep, and goats, but also fur-bearing animals kept in captivity, poultry, and bees. It follows, then, that the term "livestock products," should include production from the above classes.

In the value tables in this chapter there is one important exception to this general usage. In tables 4, 8, and 10 to 14, inclusive, the term "livestock sold or traded" excludes poultry, bees, and fur-bearing animals.

Before making value comparisons between the various census years for any particular class of livestock or for livestock products shown in tables 5 and 6, the reader should refer to table 1 in this chapter and to the section entitled "Comparability of Statistics" in chapter VII.

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

For each Agricultural Census prior to 1920, the statistics relating to the value of the livestock inventory and the total value of livestock and crop production were enumerated figures. For the 1920 Agricultural Census the values for the livestock inventory and for livestock products were enumerated, but the values for most crops were calculated by counties using State average unit values for each crop. For the 1925 and succeeding Agricultural Censuses, values were calculated for the livestock inventory and for livestock products, as well as for crops, but the method of calculation has varied. In the 1925 Agricultural Census the values were calculated by counties using, for most items, average unit values established for crop-reporting districts (groups of contiguous counties). For the 1935 Agricultural Census values were calculated by States only, using State average unit values. In the 1930 and 1940 Agricultural Censuses the values were calculated by counties using, for most items, county average unit values. The county unit values used in calculating total value of livestock on farms and total value of livestock products and crops harvested for the 1940 Agricultural Census, as well as for the preceding censuses mentioned above, were obtained cooperatively

by the Agricultural Statistics Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of the Census.

Not all of the values for the 1940 Census shown in table 7 are calculated values. For four items values were enumerated instead of production, because of the difficulty of finding a common production unit for purposes of enumeration. These four items are: Vegetables for sale, vegetables for farm household use, horticultural specialties, and forest products.

The following points should be observed in connection with the 1940 Census values presented in tables 5, 6, and 7:

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

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

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

Cereals.—This item includes the value of the following crops: Corn for grain; sorghums for grain; and all wheat, rye, oats, barley, emmer and spelt, buckwheat, rice, and "mixed" grains threshed (or combined).

Other grains and seeds.—The 1940 and 1930 Census figures for this item include flax threshed, annual legumes harvested for seed, alfalfa seed, clover and grass seeds, mustard seed, sugar beet seed, sunflower seed, hempseed, castor beans, and miscellaneous seeds. Flower and vegetable seeds, other than those specified above, were included under horticultural specialties in the 1940 Census. In the 1930 Census the value of flower and vegetable seeds grown on farms was included under the value of "other grains and seeds," while receipts from sales of flower and vegetable seeds in 1929 by nurseries, greenhouses, etc., were included under sales of horticultural specialties.

Hay and forage.—The 1940 figures for this item include the value for four crops not specifically covered by the 1930 figures. These crops are: Corn hogged or grazed off, or cut for green or dry fodder; silage crops other than corn and sorghums; oats cut and fed unthreshed; and root and grain crops (other than corn and annual legumes) hogged or grazed off. Two of these items—silage crops other than corn and sorghums, and root and grain crops hogged or grazed off—could be reported only under the "other field crops" question on the 1930 General Farm Schedule. The figures on root and grain crops hogged or grazed off exclude root crops harvested for feed, which were tabulated as a separate item under this group in both 1940 and 1930. The above four items, except silage crops other than corn and sorghums, were reported on an acreage basis only, and the values for the 1940 Census were calculated by using "per acre" unit values. As previously noted the 1940 figures for hay and forage do not include the value of annual legumes grazed or hogged off.

Cottonseed.—For the 1930 Census the production of cottonseed was enumerated, but the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule did not include this item. Consequently, production of cottonseed in 1939 was calculated by counties on the basis of the enumerated production of cotton (lint), and the value of cottonseed was then secured by multiplying the calculated production of cottonseed by the county unit price.

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

All other crops.—The value of maple sirup and maple sugar produced is included in the value shown for this item. Since the 1940 Census enumerated value of forest products sold includes the value of maple sirup and maple sugar sold, there is a partial duplication of values between these two items. For crops of very limited distribution, the values were secured by correspondence with the growers. Where the kind of

crop could not be identified, the value was based on a weighted average "per acre" unit value for identified minor crops in the same county and surrounding counties.

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

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

Value of all dairy products sold or traded in 1939.

Value of all livestock sold or traded in 1939, except poultry, bees, and fur animals.

Value of all poultry, eggs, baby chicks, poults, etc., sold or traded in 1939.

Value of wool, mohair, meat, hides, etc., bees, honey, wax, and fur animals and pelts sold or traded in 1939.

Value of the crops reported under Questions 87-142 (including landlord's share) which were or are to be sold or traded. (Crops as used in this question, referred to field crops harvested in 1939.)

Value of vegetables harvested in 1939 FOR SALE.

Horticultural specialties, sales in 1939.

Value of all fruits and nuts, including small fruits, produced in 1939, that were or are to be sold or traded.

Value (estimated) of products of this farm in 1939 that were used by your family and by all households on this farm.

Value of forest products sold in 1939.

The value-of-products information was secured in considerably more detail than in 1930 when the General Farm Schedule carried the following six value-of-products questions:

Value of grains, cotton, tobacco, hay, vegetables, fruits, plants, flowers, and all other crops grown in 1929 which were or are to be sold or traded.

Value of livestock sold or traded in 1929.

Value of milk, cream, butter, butterfat, meat, poultry, eggs, honey, wool, mohair, and other livestock products sold or traded in 1929.

Value of forest products sold in 1929.

Value (estimated) of products of this farm in 1929 that were used by your family.

Gross receipts from lodgers, boarders, and campers in 1929.

The arrangement of the value questions on the schedule was also changed materially. In 1930 all six value questions were carried in a single block; on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule the ten value questions were distributed among the various crop and livestock questions, each value question following the crop or livestock questions upon which the value figure was based.

It will be noted that, in general, the value questions relating to livestock and livestock products, horticultural specialties, farm products used by farm households, and forest products apply to the calendar years 1939 and 1929; whereas the value questions for field crops, vegetables harvested for sale, and fruit crops are on a crop-year basis. That is the values apply to quantities sold or to be sold or traded from crops harvested in 1939 and in 1929. One exception to the calendar-year definition occurs in connection with the 1940 question on "other livestock products." Another exception to the crop-year definition occurs in connection with citrus fruit. These exceptions are discussed in detail later.

Farms with no farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households.—The number of farms shown for this classification in tables 8 and 9 represents farms for which there was a correct report of no products sold, traded, or used by farm households in 1939. These farms generally fall into one of two categories: New farms being brought into operation in the spring of 1940, or farms having a complete crop failure in 1939 for which there was also no income from livestock production in 1939 and no value for products used by farm households. This classification also includes a limited number of farms for which the only value of products reported was receipts from the rental of pasture. Where the schedule correctly represented a separate operating unit, it was necessary to classify such farms as having no farm products sold or traded, inasmuch as there was no value of products question on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule under which rental from pasture could logically be included. In the 1930 Census the pasture rental on such farms was considered as income derived from crops. The "Flint Hills" of east central Kansas was one area in which this situation occurred.

TABLE 1.—AGE, SEX, AND OTHER GROUPS ENUMERATED FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LIVESTOCK, 1940; WITH APPROXIMATELY COMPARABLE GROUPS, 1900 TO 1935

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.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Horses and colts—farms reporting	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	(¹)	All ages.	All ages.
number	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	Over 3½ mo. old.	1 yr. old and over.
Colts—farms reporting	3 to 27 mo. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
number	3 to 27 mo. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	3 to 27 mo. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	(²)	Under 2 yr. old.
Mules and mule colts—farms reporting	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	(²)	(²)	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.
number	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	Over 3½ mo. old.	1 yr. old and over.
Mule colts—farms reporting	3 to 27 mo. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
number	3 to 27 mo. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	3 to 27 mo. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	Under 2 yr. old.	(²)	Under 2 yr. old.
Cattle and calves—farms reporting	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	(¹)	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.
number	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	Over 3½ mo. old.	1 yr. old and over.
Cows and heifers—farms reporting	Over 27 mo. old.	2 yr. old and over.	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
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)	2 yr. old and over.
Kept mainly for milk production—farms reporting	Over 27 mo. old.	(²)	Over 27 mo. old.	2 yr. old and over.	2 yr. old and over.	Over 15½ mo. old kept for milk.	2 yr. old and over kept for milk.
number	Over 27 mo. old.	(²)	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.	(²)	Over 27 mo. old.	(²)	2 yr. old and over.	(²)	2 yr. old and over not kept for milk.
number	Over 27 mo. old.	(²)	Over 27 mo. old.	2 yr. old and over.	2 yr. old and over.	(²)	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 3½ mo. old.	All ages.
number	Over 4 mo. old.	All ages.	Over 3 mo. old.	All ages.	All ages.	Over 3½ 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.	(¹)	For breeding purposes, 6 mo. old and over.	(²)	(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.	(²)	(¹)
Sheep and ewes—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 3½ mo. old.	1 yr. old and over.
Ewes—farms reporting	Over 6 mo. old.	1 yr. old and over.	(¹)	(¹)	1 yr. old and over.	Over 3½ mo. old.	(¹)
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 3½ mo. old.	1 yr. old and over.
Yearling ewes—farms reporting	6 to 18 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(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)	(¹)	(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.	(¹)
Pigeons—farms reporting	Over 4 mo. old.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	Incl. with chickens.
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)	Over 3 mo. old.	(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 or 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.

Unclassified farms.—Where the figures on crop and livestock production and values were incomplete, the farm was placed in the "unclassified" category. In most cases these were farms on which the operator had moved between the time the 1939 crops were harvested and the time the census enumerator visited the farm. In 1929 this category also included farms that were not operated in 1929, as well as greenhouses, nurseries, and apiaries.

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

Dairy products.—As previously shown, this question called for the value of all dairy products sold or traded in 1939. The question specified milk, cream, butter, and cheese, and the enumerator was instructed to explain if byproducts, such as buttermilk or skimmed milk, were sold which would give a high value for sales in relation to the quantities of whole milk, cream, and butter sold as reported in the block immediately preceding this value question. The value of goat milk or products sold was not to be included under this question, but was to be reported under "other livestock products." The value of dairy products purchased for resale was to be excluded, both from this value question and from the preceding items on quantities of whole milk, cream, and butter sold. The count of farms reporting value of dairy products sold shown in this chapter differs somewhat from the count of farms reporting quantities of milk, cream, and/or butter sold presented in tables 24 and 26 of chapter VII.

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

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

Other livestock products.—The term "Other livestock products" is used in this chapter to indicate the miscellaneous livestock products question, the wording of which was as follows: "Value of wool, mohair, meat, hides, etc., bees, honey,

wax and fur animals and pelts sold or traded in 1939." The value of goat milk and products sold, as well as the value of other miscellaneous livestock products sold, was included under this item. Although the wording of the question indicated that values for sales during the calendar year 1939 were desired, the following instruction was given in the enumerator's handbook:

Report here the value of goat milk and products sold as well as the value of wool shorn, mohair clipped, pelts taken from fur animals in captivity, and meat, hides, honey and wax produced in 1939 that were or are to be sold or traded. Also report the value of bees and fur animals sold or traded in 1939.

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

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

Vegetables for sale.—The values reported for this item represent a summation for each individual farm of the values reported for individual vegetable crops harvested in 1939 for sale. Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes were not included under vegetables, but were included under field crops. The 1940 value figures shown for vegetables for sale in tables 4, 8, and 11 to 14, inclusive, exclude the figures for unclassified farms, while those shown in table 7 include data for all farms reporting vegetables.

Horticultural specialties.—The values reported for this item also represent a summation for each individual farm of the values reported for three items, viz, crops **grown under glass** and propagated mushrooms; nursery products; and flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, and flowers and plants **grown in the open**. The figures for horticultural specialties shown in tables 4, 8, and 11 to 14, inclusive, exclude the values reported by unclassified farms as well as the figures for all farms reporting area but no sales in 1939. The figures on horticultural specialties shown in table 7 cover all farms reporting these items, including those reporting area but no sales in 1939.

Fruit and nut crops.—In general the figures reported for this question cover the value of all fruits and nuts produced in 1939 that had been or were to be sold at the time of the census enumeration. However, in Arizona and California, the value information on citrus fruit applies to the 1938-39 season; that is, to the crop harvested in 1938-39 from the bloom of 1938. For all other citrus-producing States, the value of sales of citrus fruit applies to the 1939-40 season; that is, to sales of the crop harvested in 1939-40 from the bloom of 1939. The value figures on fruit cover all tree fruits, nuts, and grapes, including small fruits and citrus. The values of sales of wild fruits and nuts are excluded with two exceptions: Wild blueberries were to be reported on the Census schedule where the land was used primarily for their production; and wild or seedling pecans were also reported whether grown in orchards, farmyards, pastures, or elsewhere on the farm or ranch. The enumerator was instructed that, for all the value-of-products questions, gross receipts or values

were desired without deductions for expenses of any kind. However, in the case of fruit, there was a noticeable tendency in some fruit areas for growers to report their net receipts instead of the gross value of all fruit sold or traded. This was particularly true in areas where certain marketing costs were commonly deducted from the payments to the grower for fruit sold. Another factor which may have contributed to this tendency to report net receipts for fruit crops was the absence of any questions on the schedule regarding expenditures for such items as spray materials, orchard cultivation, irrigation water, packages, and other production and marketing costs. In comparing the reported value of fruits and nuts sold with the calculated value of fruits and nuts harvested, allowance must also be made for the difference in definition of unit price previously noted.

Farm products used by farm households.—As already stated, this question called for the value of products of the farm in 1939 that were used by the operator's family and by all households on the farm. The instructions to enumerators called attention to the fact that this question referred to the products of farms consumed by the operator's family, regardless of whether living on the farm or not, as well as the value of products consumed by all other households on the farm. The definition of this question was broader, therefore, than in 1930 when the corresponding question asked for the value of products of the farm in 1929 that were used by the operator's family. In both 1940 and 1930 the following items were listed individually in the schedule question: Meat, milk, poultry, eggs, honey, vegetables, fruit, and firewood. The 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule also specified fuel wood. Farm products of institutional farms which were used by inmates of the institution were considered as sold, and the value was included under the other nine value-of-products items. The same procedure was followed with respect to products of community and relief gardens.

Forest products.—The 1940 Census question included value of sales of firewood, fuel wood, standing timber, saw logs, veneer logs, pulpwood, mine props, tanbark, charcoal, fence posts, railroad ties, poles and piling, turpentine, resin, maple sirup and sugar, etc. Not all of these items were individually listed on the 1930 Census General Farm Schedule, one notable exception being maple sirup and sugar.

Receipts from lodgers, boarders, and campers.—This question was included in the 1930 General Farm Schedule, but not on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule. The values for this item were not included in the 1930 total value of farm products but were tabulated separately.

MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME AND TYPE OF FARM

As previously stated, the figures from the 1940 Agricultural Census on value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households were tabulated by major source of income. In the 1930 Agricultural Census, the corresponding value tabulation was by type of farm. The two tabulations are not strictly comparable, but the 1930 value-of-products figures by type of farm are shown in tables 4 and 10 for reference purposes.

Major source of income, 1939.—In making the tabulation by major source of income for the 1940 Census, the schedules for farms reporting farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households were sorted into ten major source groups corresponding to the ten value-of-products questions. The basis for this classification was the largest value-of-products entry. If the entries for two or more of the ten value-of-products questions were exactly the same, the farm was classified according to the item predominating as to major source in that locality. The procedure was, therefore, purely objective.

Type of farm, 1929.—In the 1930 Census the value of products sold, traded, or used by the operator's family was used primarily in determining the type of farm, but the methods employed were necessarily more subjective than those used in connection with the 1940 Census. In the 1930 Census the farms were classified into thirteen types (including the "unclassified" group), while the "abnormal" group was further divided into five subtypes. For each of the major types, the sales of the major product (or group of products) had to represent 40 percent or more of the total value of all products

of the farm before the farm was classified under that particular type. For the "self-sufficing" farms and certain of the "abnormal" subtypes, the minimum limit was 50 percent. Where the value of products from any one source did not represent as much as 40 percent of the total value of all farm products, the farm was classified as "general." If the value of products from each of two sources represented 40 percent or more of the total value, the farm was classified as "general" unless it was one of the specialized combination types such as cotton-tobacco, fruit-truck, dairy-poultry, etc. In the latter case it was classified according to the predominating type in that locality. In the 1940 Census tabulation all of these "general" farms are classified under some one of the ten major source groups.

The following should be kept in mind when comparing the 1940 and 1930 Census figures for approximately similar types of farms:

Livestock, other livestock products, and animal-specialty farms, and stock-ranches.—The 1940 Census "livestock" farms correspond to the "animal-specialty" farms and "stock-ranches" of the 1930 Census classification; but the following differences are important in some areas: Under the 1940 Census classification, it was possible for a livestock farm or ranch to be classified either as a "livestock" farm or as an "other livestock products" farm, depending upon whether the value of livestock sold alive or the value of other livestock products (meat, wool, mohair, goat milk, etc.) sold was largest for 1939. This divided classification is pronounced in wool and mohair-producing areas. The 1940 Census "livestock" farms group includes some dairy farms for which the value of livestock sold exceeded the value of dairy products sold in 1939; some horse farms and feed lots, which in the 1930 Census were placed under the "abnormal" group; and some farms which in 1930 were classified as "general." It should, also, be noted that the 1940 Census "other livestock products" farms include fur farms and apiaries. Fur farms were one of several specialized farming operations for which Farm and Ranch Schedules were specifically required in 1940, but not in 1930. In the 1930 Agricultural Census, apiaries were included with the "unclassified" farms. This automatically excluded the value of all farm products for apiaries from the 1930 tabulation. In the 1930 Census "stock-ranches" were differentiated from "animal-specialty" farms on the basis of the ratio of pasture land to crop land, the limits of this ratio being varied as between the East and the West.

Dairy farms.—In the 1930 Census the value of dairy cattle sold was added to the value of dairy products sold to secure the total income from dairy sources as a basis for classification. As stated in the preceding paragraph, the 1940 Census figures on "dairy" farms exclude dairy farms for which the value of livestock sold exceeded the value of dairy products sold.

Field-crop, cash-grain, crop-specialty, and cotton farms.—The 1940 Census figures for "field crop" farms include not only "cash-grain," "crop-specialty," and "cotton" farms, but also some farms which in the 1930 Census were classified as "general." However, many cropper farms in the South, which in 1930 were designated as "cotton" farms, were automatically classified as "subsistence" farms under the 1940 procedure.

Subsistence, self-sufficing, and part-time farms.—In table 14, the term "subsistence" farms has been used to designate farms with farm products used by farm households as the major source of income under the 1940 Census classification. As was noted in the preceding paragraph, these "subsistence" farms include many farms which in the 1930 Census were designated "cotton" farms. In the 1930 Census, the minimum limit for the "self-sufficing" farms was 50 percent; i. e., the value of farm products used by the operator's family had to constitute one-half or more of the total value of all farm products. In 1930 "part-time" farms were defined as farms where the operator worked for pay at work not connected with the farm for 150 days or more, or reported an occupation other than farmer, provided the value of farm products did not exceed \$750. There was no separate classification for "part-time" farms in the 1940 Census, but statistics on work off farm are presented in chapter V of this volume.

Institutions and country estates.—In the 1930 Census, "institutions or country estates" constituted one of the subtypes under the "abnormal" farms group. The 1930 Census defined "country estates" as farms of 10 or more acres having a residential value of \$25,000 or more. The 1940 Census did not provide a separate classification for institutions or country estates. The products of institutional farms used by the inmates were considered as sold and the farm was then classified according to major source of income. Under the 1940 Census procedure many country estates were classified as "subsistence" farms.

Horticultural speciality farms.—In the 1930 Agricultural Census, greenhouses and nurseries were included with the "unclassified" farms. This excluded the value of products for such farms from the 1930 Census type-of-farm tabulation. In the 1940 Census, greenhouses and nurseries were included under the "Horticultural specialties" group.

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

A somewhat similar plan of tabulation was used in the 1900 Census of Agriculture when the farms were classified according to principal source of income. The United States figures on gross farm income for 1899 for farms classified by principal source of income are shown in table 2.

TABLE 2.—FARMS REPORTING AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVESTOCK ON FARMS WHERE PRODUCED, CLASSIFIED BY TWELVE PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1899

CLASSIFICATION	FARMS REPORTING		VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS (DOLLARS)	
	Number	Percent of total	Total	Average per farm
PRINCIPAL SOURCE GROUPS				
All groups-----	5,737,372	100.0	3,742,129,357	652
Farms with principal source of income from				
Livestock-----	1,564,515	27.3	1,232,398,228	788
Dairy produce-----	357,544	6.2	281,276,259	787
Hay and grain-----	1,319,854	23.0	1,003,196,537	760
Cotton-----	1,071,545	18.7	461,113,058	430
Tobacco-----	108,250	1.9	65,335,800	615
Sugar-----	7,174	0.1	19,787,923	2,758
Rice-----	5,217	0.1	5,993,485	1,149
Vegetables-----	155,788	2.7	103,629,507	665
Fruits-----	82,060	1.4	75,095,900	915
Flowers and plants-----	6,159	0.1	18,422,522	2,991
Nursery products-----	2,029	(1)	10,086,136	4,971
Miscellaneous-----	1,059,237	18.5	465,794,022	440

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

The following explanation of the classification procedure followed is taken from the text of the 1900 Agriculture Census Report:

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

In the 1900 Census of Agriculture, the farms were also classified according to the amount of gross farm income in 1899, gross farm income here being defined as the value of farm products not fed to livestock on farms where produced. The United States figures on farms reporting and value of farm products for this tabulation are shown in table 3.

It should be observed that the 1900 Census definition of gross farm income is not strictly comparable with that employed in the 1940 and 1930 enumerations. Such an income figure includes, theoretically at least, the value of crops used for seed or wasted on the farm, the value for which is excluded under the 1940 and 1930 definitions. Furthermore, the 1900 Census figure on value of livestock sold represents only the value of sales of animals raised on the farm. In other words, the value of sales for purchased animals is excluded.

TABLE 3.—FARMS REPORTING AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, CLASSIFIED BY VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVESTOCK ON FARMS WHERE PRODUCED, FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1899

VALUE-GROUP	FARMS REPORTING		VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS ¹	
	Number	Percent of total	Dollars	Percent of total
All groups-----	5,737,372	100.0	3,742,129,357	100.0
\$0-----	55,555	0.9	-----	-----
\$1 to \$49-----	167,493	2.9	4,985,282	0.1
\$50 to \$99-----	405,446	5.3	22,187,786	0.6
\$100 to \$249-----	1,247,195	21.7	219,709,104	5.9
\$250 to \$499-----	1,602,375	27.9	583,812,985	15.6
\$500 to \$999-----	1,378,559	24.0	964,745,527	25.8
\$1,000 to \$2,499-----	629,142	14.5	1,202,824,999	32.1
\$2,500 and over-----	155,829	2.7	743,963,977	19.9

¹Value of farm products not fed to livestock on farms where produced.

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

INTERPRETATION OF THE STATISTICS

Definition.—In general the statistics on total value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households represent an approximate measure of *gross farm income*. If the value of farm products used by farm households is excluded from the totals, the resulting figures on value of farm products sold or traded represent an approximation of *cash farm income*. The user of these value statistics should keep in mind, however, that there are, theoretically at least, three basic types of figures on income from agricultural production in the United States:

- (1) United States farm income figures calculated on the basis of all farms in the United States as a unit. Interfarm sales, both within States and between States, would be excluded.
- (2) United States farm income figures calculated from farm income figures for individual States. Interfarm sales within States would be excluded, but interfarm sales between States would be included.
- (3) United States farm income figures representing an aggregate of the income for individual farms. Interfarm sales, both within States and between States, would be included.

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

Unclassified farms.—As has been pointed out previously, the tabulations of value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households, for both 1940 and 1930, exclude the value of products for the "unclassified" farms. The extent of this incompleteness is shown, both in number of farms and in percent of all farms, in table 8.

Net income.—The figures on specified farm expenditures, shown in chapter VI should not be deducted from the figures on value of products sold, traded, or used by farm households in an attempt to arrive at statistics on "net" income. As before stated in connection with the statistics on value of fruits and nuts sold or traded, Census figures are not available for many important farm expenditure items. The cost of livestock purchased is an important item in calculating "net" income, as also is rent on tenant farms.

Nonagricultural income.—Income from nonagricultural sources is not included in the figures on farm income for either the 1940 or 1930 Census enumerations. Because of the growth of part-time farming in recent years, nonagricultural income is an important item when comparisons are made involving the economic position of the individual farm rather than farming as an industry.

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