

The total acreage of corn harvested for all purposes in 1944 was 92,259,098 and represents an increase of 6.1 percent from the 1939 acreage of 86,989,626, and a 5.6 percent decrease from the 97,740,740 acres reported for 1929.

Sorghums.—The 1945 schedule contained three standard columns for questions relating to sorghums harvested in 1944 for all regions, as follows: (1) total acreage harvested—for grain, for hay or dry forage, for silage, or hogged off or grazed—except the portion for sirup; (2) acreage harvested for grain; and (3) production of grain in bushels. For regions 2, 3, 4, and 5, two additional columns were provided for reporting acreage and production of sorghums saved for hay or dry forage. A separate inquiry was not provided for the sorghums harvested for silage, although the acreage for silage was to be included in the total acreage harvested. The acreage and production of sorghums harvested for grain were to include sorghums either threshed or combined, or which had been cut from stalks for feeding in the head. The quantity of heads cut for feeding unthreshed was to be converted, by the enumerator, to bushels of grain on the basis that one ton of heads = 25 bushels of grain. Instructions were given that the acreage and value of sorghums for sirup were to be reported under the "catch-all" columns for "All other field crops."

In 1940, three questions relating to sorghums harvested in 1939 were provided for all 9 regions. These questions called for the acreage and production of all sorghums: (1) harvested for grain, (2) cut for silage only, and (3) cut for hay or fodder. For 7 of the 9 regions, a fourth question was carried which called for the acreage and production of sweet sorghums harvested for sirup; in the remaining 2 regions, the enumerator was required to write in under "Other field crops not elsewhere reported" the acreage and production of this crop harvested. The acreage of sorghums hogged off or grazed in 1939 was shown under the inquiry "Root and grain crops (other than corn and annual legumes) hogged or grazed off." It should be noted that the universally used question for "Sorghums cut for hay or fodder" on the 1940 schedule was changed on the 1945 schedule to read "Sorghums saved for hay or dry forage." The change in the wording was made because in the 1940 Census some enumerators included sorghum fodder from which the heads had been cut or threshed under the question "Sorghums cut for hay or fodder." No such errors were detected in the reports for 1945.

The 1935 schedule contained two questions relating to sorghums. One specified "Grain sorghums (kafir, milo maize, feterita, hegari, and 'Egyptian corn') harvested for grain, either threshed or fed in the head after cutting from stalk." The other called for "Sweet and grain sorghums cut for silage, hay, or fodder (heads not cut off or threshed)." Sweet sorghums for sirup were reported under "All other crops."

The 1930 and 1925 schedules carried three questions relating to the acreage and production of sorghums, as follows: (1) sorghums harvested for grain, threshed or fed in the head after cutting from stalk; (2) all sorghums cut for silage, hay, or fodder; and (3) sweet sorghum or sorgo harvested for sirup. On the 1925 schedule the inquiry for sorghums harvested for grain suggested "kafir, milo, feterita, durra, etc." The 1930 schedule contained a similar inquiry with "Egyptian corn," sweet sorghum, and "cane" added to the list of individual grain-sorghum crops to be included.

The 1920 Farm Schedule asked under "grain crops" for the acres and production of "kafir, milo, feterita, and durra"; and under "hay and forage" for the acreage and production of "kafir, milo, durra, sweet sorghum, and sugarcane cut for forage or fodder." The 1910 schedule under "grains and seeds" sought the acres and production of "kafir corn and milo maize"; and under "hay and forage" asked for acres and tons of "coarse forage" as named by the enumerator. The 1900 schedule under "grains and seeds" asked for acres and tons of "kafir corn"; with the "hay and forage" section carrying a blanket item for acres and tons of "forage crops" that were not otherwise named.

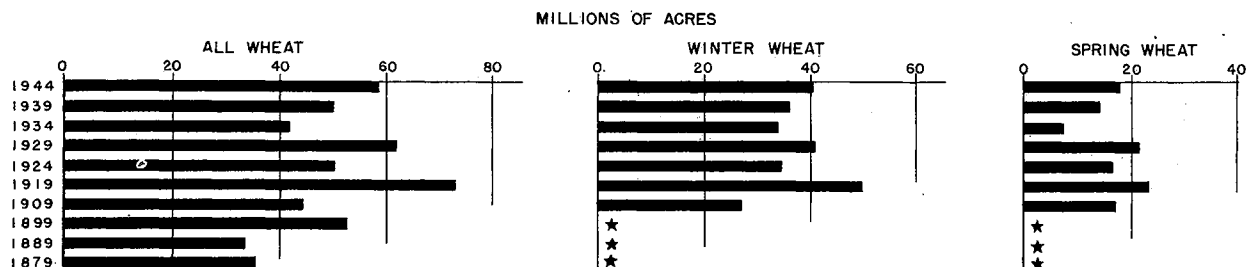
In 1919, sorghum seed, amounting to 106,963 acres and 1,567,716 bushels, valued at \$2,303,250, was reported for 9,341 farms. In 1909, a total of 72,497 acres and 833,707 bushels, valued at \$544,322, was reported for 3,584 farms. The 1920 and 1910 schedules did not list sorghum seed, and the reports were limited to those specified by the enumerators on the schedules. They were not regarded as duplicating any acreage and production reported for grain sorghums but may represent incomplete coverage of sweet or forage sorghum seed. Beginning with the 1930 Census, any sweet or forage sorghum seed has been included with grain sorghums.

The acreage of sorghums for all purposes, except for sirup, in 1944 was 17,224,413 or 23.1 percent greater than the 13,997,581 acres harvested in 1939 and 118.6 percent greater than the 7,877,822 acres harvested in 1929. The acreage of sorghums harvested for grain in 1944 was 9,060,514, which is an increase of 93.0 percent from the 4,693,423 acres recorded for 1939. In 1929, only 3,521,903 acres for grain were enumerated. These figures indicate a remarkable increase in the growing of sorghums in recent years. The large increase for the period 1939 to 1944 was caused by the great demand for feed grains during World War II; and by the more general acceptance of the fact that in the drier areas of the country sorghums will produce a larger tonnage of grain per acre than corn.

Wheat.—The 1945 schedule contained separate inquiries for wheat threshed or combined for all regions except region 3 (Florida). For regions 2, 4, and 6, total wheat acreage and production were to be reported without regard to whether this crop was winter or spring wheat; for regions 1 and 7 data for winter wheat and for spring wheat were to be reported separately; and for region 5, data were to be listed for winter wheat and for two kinds of spring wheat, viz, durum and macaroni, and other spring wheat. The 1944 figures for wheat for regions 2, 4, and 6 have been listed in the tables as "winter wheat," although in previous censuses some of the crop has been enumerated and published as spring wheat. This was true particularly for region 6, which includes the States of Arizona and California.

The 1940 schedule contained one question relating to the acreage and production of winter wheat and another relating to the acreage and production of spring wheat for all regions where both winter and spring wheat are produced with this exception that, for the States of Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, two questions were carried for spring wheat; one of these questions provided for the acreage and production of "Durum and macaroni wheat" and the other for the acreage and production of "Other spring wheat." In 1930 and 1910, in addition to winter wheat, the farm schedule called for separate reports of durum or macaroni wheat and spring wheat other than durum. In 1935 and 1925, the schedule carried two inquiries relating to the acreage and production of

WHEAT THRESHED—ACREAGE OF ALL WHEAT, WITH SUPPLEMENTAL DATA FOR WINTER WHEAT AND SPRING WHEAT, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1879 TO 1944



★ DATA NOT AVAILABLE
SOURCE: TABLE 2