

in the question for peanut vines on the 1945 schedule and in the question for annual legume hay on the 1935 and 1930 schedules, instead of the wording "cut for hay" as in earlier years, may have had a considerable effect, particularly in regard to the quantity of peanut-vine hay reported for 1944 and in the acreage of peanuts included in the annual legume hay figures for 1934 and 1929. The 1935 schedule was so worded that there may have been more pea vines reported as saved for hay in 1934 where the peas were harvested for canning and more bean straw saved for hay than were included in other years. The 1945 schedule used the term "harvested for hay" with the inquiry for "soybean and cowpea" hay. On the 1925 schedule, data were required separately for soybeans, cowpeas, and peanuts. Prior to the 1920 Census, annual legumes for hay were reported with small grain hay.

The acreage of all hay, exclusive of sorghum hay, for the United States was 72,285,811 acres in 1944, which represents an increase of 9.8 percent from the 65,979,445 acres reported as harvested in 1939. The 1944 production of 99,350,063 tons is a record for any census year. The individual hay crops that contributed most to the 1944 total hay acreage were clover or timothy with 22,802,650 acres, an increase of 30.8 percent over 1939; wild hay with 15,528,421 acres, an increase of 29.8 percent over 1939; and alfalfa with 14,977,223 acres, an increase of 17.0 percent over 1939. Lespedeza has been increasing rapidly in the Southern States where it is considered one of the leading hay crops. The acreage of this crop has also been expanding into the North Central States. The 1944 United States total of 5,941,370 acres represents an increase of 26.5 percent over 1939. For 1944, peanut vines saved for hay amounted to 1,040,781 tons; no acreage data are available for this item. This tonnage is thought to be understated. In 1944, small grains were cut for hay on 1,542,316 acres with a production of 1,884,431 tons. These data are not comparable with those for earlier censuses. A considerable number of enumerators apparently reported oats cut before the milk stage as oats cut

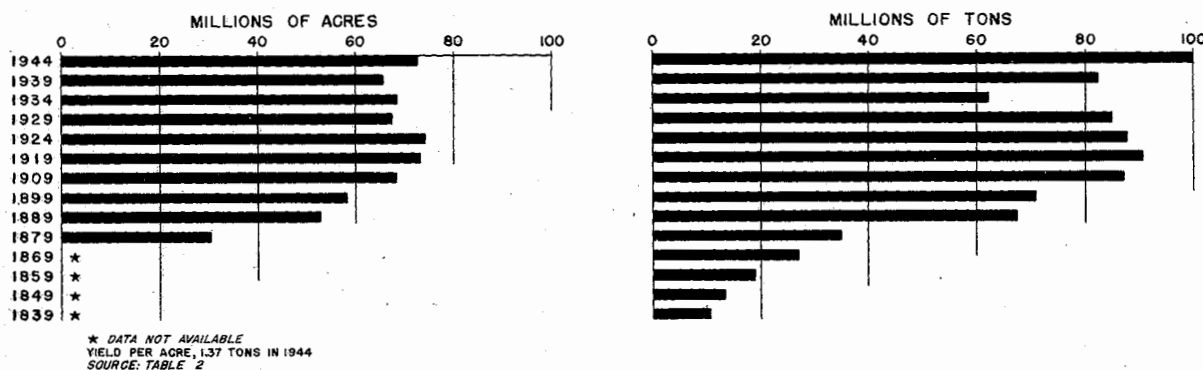
for feeding unthreshed. This method of reporting partly accounts for the large decreases in the 1944 acreage and production of small grains cut for hay, and the large increase in the acreage of oats cut when ripe or nearly ripe for feeding unthreshed. The 1944 acreage of vetches cut for hay for Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—the three States included in region 7—was 90,366 (see table 4).

Clover and grass seeds.—The 1945 schedule provided for reporting the acreage and production of alfalfa seed in regions 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7; lespedeza seed in regions 2 and 4; red clover seed in regions 1, 2, 5, and 7; and vetch seed in region 7. The 1940 schedule carried separate questions for all regions for alfalfa seed, sweetclover seed, lespedeza seed, clover seed other than sweetclover, and grass seeds. Vetch seed, in the 1940 Census, was included with vetches, velvetbeans, mung and horse beans. The 1930 schedule, which was of a universal type for reporting field crops, called for the acreage and production of clover seed of all kinds, alfalfa seed, and timothy seed. None of the data for the last three censuses are fully comparable.

In 1944, the acreage of alfalfa for seed for Specified States was 826,700, which compares with 1,000,323 acres for the same States in 1939 and with 1,009,758 acres reported for the United States for that year. The acreage of lespedeza for seed for the Specified States was 811,206 in 1944 and 529,213 for the same States in 1939. The United States total in 1939 was 605,652 acres. The acreage of red clover for seed for Specified States was 1,913,737 in 1944 and 1,515,775 in 1939 for a more inclusive total as to items. The 1944 acreage of vetch harvested for seed in region 7—covering the States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—was 75,476 (see table 4).

Cotton.—The 1945 schedule called for the acreage and production of lint cotton in running square bales. Round bales were to be reported in equivalent square bales on the basis of two round bales equaling one square bale. Only the 1930 Census has included an inquiry for production of cottonseed. For 1944,

ALL HAY, EXCLUDING SORGHUMS—ACREAGE, 1879 TO 1944, AND PRODUCTION, 1839 TO 1944, FOR THE UNITED STATES



PEANUTS—ACREAGE FOR ALL PURPOSES AND FOR NUTS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1889 TO 1944

