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## CHAPTER VII— LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

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## CHAPTER VII—LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

**Introduction.**—This chapter presents the data, collected in the 1945 Census of Agriculture, relating to livestock and livestock products. The inquiries, which were standard for all States, provided for: (1) inventories of the total numbers of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats; chickens over 4 months old; and cows and heifers 2 years old and over, sows and gilts kept for spring farrowing, and ewes and ewe lambs kept for breeding ewes; (2) production of milk and number of cows milked, wool shorn, and chicken eggs; (3) number of chickens and turkeys raised; (4) number of cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs sold alive; (5) number of cattle, calves, and hogs and pigs butchered; (6) quantities of whole milk, cream, and butter sold; and (7) the value of sales of three broad groupings of livestock and livestock products, viz, (a) live animals, meat, wool, mohair, etc.; (b) dairy products; and (c) poultry, eggs, baby chicks, poults, etc. All inventory numbers were to be secured as of the date of the census, January 1, 1945, while all production and sales data were to be reported for the calendar year, 1944. As an adjunct to the livestock inquiries, the cost of feed bought in 1944 for all livestock, including dairy animals and poultry, was secured for each farm.

Comparative data for earlier censuses, beginning with the first agricultural census of 1840, are also shown in this chapter. For the census years ending in "5," viz, 1945, 1935, and 1925, the inquiries relating to livestock and livestock products were, in general, limited in number as compared with those for recent decennial census years. Also, the form of the inquiries has been changed from time to time in order to obtain more usable information or to obtain data which might be more comparable with those for other census years. January 1 is the date which is most widely used for showing inventory numbers of livestock. However, the various acts of Congress authorizing a census of agriculture necessitated the fixing of certain dates other than January 1 for several of the censuses. A compilation, given in table 1, has been made to show, for each census, the date of the enumeration, the livestock inquiries included, age and sex classifications, and other descriptive information. Another descriptive compilation, presented in table 2, shows the information available for earlier censuses, from 1900 onward, which may be compared in a general way with that secured in the Census of 1945.

The values for inventory and production items (but not the value of sales), shown in the accompanying tables, represent computed values for censuses beginning with 1925 and enumerated values for censuses prior to 1925. Beginning with the 1925 Census, the values were obtained by multiplying the number of units reported in the census by average unit prices which were determined cooperatively by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. These unit values were based, for the most part, upon average prices reported by correspondents to the Division of Agricultural Statistics of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In 1945, 1940, and 1930, State values were obtained by assembling county values, computed by using county-unit prices; in 1935, only State-unit prices were determined and used; and in 1925, State values were obtained by totaling county values derived by using average prices for crop-reporting districts (groups of contiguous counties). Prior to 1925, values were obtained by Census enumerators. The method used for obtaining these values is shown in table 1.

The number of "farms reporting" any of the various classes of livestock or livestock products is an important product of the enumeration. The term simply means a count of the number of farms on which, or for which, a given item has been reported by the enumerators. For example, the State of Nevada had 3,429 farms in 1945, but not all of these farms had horses, cattle, or sheep in that year, as the enumerators listed horses on only 2,585 of these farms, cattle on 2,770, and sheep on 685. Hence, the numbers of farms reporting horses, cattle, and sheep, respectively, for Nevada are shown in the tables as 2,585, 2,770, and 685 for the year 1945. Of these 3,429 farms in 1945, only

2,317 reported milk production in 1944. The "percent of farms reporting" and "average per farm reporting" are expressions of the relationships existing between the total number of farms and the number of farms reporting, or between farms reporting and the total number of animals, as the case may be.

**Problems in enumeration.**—As in several of the preceding censuses, the 1945 schedule is entitled "Farm and Ranch Schedule" so that the enumerator would be repeatedly reminded that all tracts of land called "ranches" were to be included in the canvass if such tracts met the Census definition of a "farm." Some livestock are found, or are kept, on places which are not classified as farms and were therefore, by definition, excluded from the enumeration; for example, livestock in terminal stockyards, horses kept by a riding academy, work animals in mines or in logging or construction camps, etc. The terms "livestock" and "livestock products" have been used in Census reports in a general way to include not only horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., but also all poultry and bees and their production. Many village and urban households with small inventory numbers, particularly of poultry, do not produce a sufficient volume of agricultural products to be classified as farms and, therefore, were not included in the enumeration. (See the Introduction to this volume for the operations which are considered "agricultural" or "farming" and the minimum size of farms as measured in land area and volume of production necessary for places to be classified as "farms.")

Some kinds of livestock found on farms were not included in the enumeration. Because of the limitation in the number of schedule inquiries for the 1945 Census, separate data were not secured for donkeys, burros, hives of bees, ducks, geese, guineas, etc. However, the three value questions for sales of livestock and livestock products were all-inclusive, and enumerators were to include therein the value of the sales of all livestock and livestock products, regardless of whether such items were covered by a separate inquiry on the schedules.

The accurate counting of all livestock on farms and ranches presents some difficulties, particularly in seeing that the count is complete and that the same animals are not counted more than once. These difficulties arise especially when livestock are owned by one farmer, but located on the farm of another; when part or all of the animals on the farm are owned by hired laborers; when livestock are pastured on a per-head basis; or when livestock are on feed on a share or contract basis. In all censuses of agriculture, enumerators have been instructed to report livestock on the farm or ranch on which they were located as of the census date, regardless of whether such livestock were owned by the operator.

In the case of multiple units (plantation operations), the tracts operated by croppers, or tenants, were considered to be separate farms for Census purposes. Animals located on such tracts on January 1 were enumerated there, even though they belonged to the plantation owner. On the other hand, all the livestock used on a plantation might be kept on the "home farm," and in such cases were to be enumerated there and not on the share cropper, or tenant, farm. A modification of the general rule was made in the instructions for the 1945 Census of Agriculture for sheep on open range. In the Western States, sheep were enumerated at the headquarters (in most cases, the winter headquarters) of the ranch or sheep owner, regardless of where the sheep were located on January 1.

Livestock operations were to be reported for the farm even though, in the case of a new operator, the items sold or produced represented operations for the former operator. On tenant-operated farms, livestock operations were included in the enumeration of such farms, whether the proceeds accrued entirely to the tenant or were shared with the landlord.

The over-all time required to complete the enumeration of all farms in an area may have had some effect on the accuracy of the returns. In 1945, the enumeration was unduly delayed, and this increased the difficulty in obtaining numbers of animals as of January 1 and the production or sales for 1944, particularly

where a change of operator had occurred during the latter part of 1944 or in 1945 before the enumeration. (See the Introduction to this volume for the average date of the 1945 enumeration and the proportion of the enumeration completed by specified dates.)

The foregoing problems need to be considered in making interpretations of the statistics for livestock and livestock products. Difficulties in the enumeration are discussed more fully under the individual classes of livestock.

**Plan of presentation.**—In addition to grand totals for the continental United States, totals are shown not only for the nine geographic divisions and for each of the 48 States and the District of Columbia, as has been the custom in general summary reports for a census of agriculture, but also for three larger geographic regions; viz, The North, The South, and The West. Total for all livestock items included in the 1945 Census, with comparative data for the 1940 Census, are presented for counties in volume I, parts 1 to 33. Much of the information is also available in statistical tables for minor civil divisions (townships, precincts, etc.) and, although not published, this information may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census by payment of the cost of making reproductions of such tables.

Tables 3 and 4 present for the United States, as a whole, figures for 1945 with as nearly comparable totals as possible for prior censuses. The subsequent tables, which present totals for regions, divisions, and States, do not give all the available data for earlier censuses, as data for values for earlier years are usually omitted. The general arrangement of the division and State tables provides for the presentation of the data for the two or three most recent censuses, and these are followed by other tables showing, whenever the use of space is justifiable, a series beginning with the earliest census for which data are available.

Totals have been made for the value of those classes of livestock and of livestock products for which data were secured in the 1945 Census. It is recognized that these totals do not represent the value of all livestock or all livestock production. Therefore, in tables 3 and 4, where data are given for the United States only, and in tables 5 and 6, where the absolute data are given for regions, divisions, and States, such total values are designated as representing "Specified livestock" or "Specified livestock products." The totals for the earlier years include, as nearly as possible, the same general classes as were included for 1945. Obviously such totals for earlier years may differ from those shown in the publications for such years.

Explanatory notes accompany each table when it is considered necessary to call attention to major causes which might seriously affect the comparability of the statistics. Reference may always be made to table 1 to learn what additional information may be available in the publications for earlier years, whether for values, age and sex classifications, or all data for items not covered in the 1945 Census.

Some of the data on livestock are presented in graphic form in this chapter. Dot maps are used to show the geographic distribution of numbers, production, and values, based on the county as a unit. Bar charts are used to picture changes in the number of specified items or in production for the various censuses. On each of four combination bar and line charts, vertical bars have been used to indicate the numbers of animals enumerated in census years and continuous lines have been superimposed to portray trends and/or cyclical changes in numbers as revealed by annual January 1 estimates of the Department of Agriculture. It is pointed out again that the census enumerations were not always made as of January 1. These charts are discussed more fully in the text in connection with the individual kinds of livestock.

**Comparability of statistics.**—Many factors affect the comparability of livestock statistics between one census and another. It is emphasized that direct comparison of numbers between any two censuses must take into consideration the age and sex composition of the number for each census. Frequent references to tables 1 and 2 and to footnotes to the tables are recommended for this purpose.

Each census represents, in some degree, a cross section of American agriculture as of a specific date. In accordance with instructions for the 1945 Census of Agriculture, all livestock

on farms were to be enumerated as of the first day of January of that year. Similarly, for the 1940 Census the date of enumeration was April 1. The official dates for earlier censuses were as follows: For 1935, 1925, and 1920, January 1; for 1930, April 1; for 1910, April 15; and for 1900 and all preceding censuses, June 1. An accurate comparison of the numbers of livestock for one census with those for another census is difficult when the two censuses were taken in different months because of normal seasonal changes occurring from month to month. In general, the numbers of breeding stock are more nearly comparable than total numbers, although a comparison of the numbers of breeding stock animals is affected by attempts in successive censuses to clarify and improve the inquiries for preceding censuses.

Changes in dates of enumeration from one census to another require that diligence be used in determining the age and sex composition of the statistics for the years being compared. It is for this reason that the information in tables 1 and 2 is frequently referred to in the text and in the tables which follow. Table 1 shows for each census, in abbreviated form, the items enumerated and a description of particular groups or classes. Table 2 presents the items and groups included in the 1945 Census and the nearest comparable group enumerated for each preceding census back to 1900. For example, under "Item" is shown "Horses and colts, including ponies." Under "Census of 1945 (January 1)" is the statement "All ages." Similarly, for each of the earlier censuses, a description is given for the most nearly comparable age group. Thus, in the 1940 Census the age group for horses is described as "Over 3 months old." By referring to table 1, it is found that the 1940 Census excluded colts less than 3 months old from the enumeration. Again, in table 2, appears the description "Over 3 months old" for the 1930 Census and reference to table 1 shows that colts born after January 1 were to be enumerated separately as of April 1 for that year. Hence, the total number of horses and colts, as published in the 1930 Census reports, included all ages; whereas, in the 1945 Census reports, the number shown for 1930 excludes the colts born after January 1, 1930.

It is obvious that a comparison of the number of horses and colts of all ages on January 1 with the number over 3 months old on April 1 does not take into consideration changes in inventories owing to mortality or to movement of animals to farms from places not considered as farms or vice versa, or to the movement of animals from one farming area to another. With respect to horses and mules, these considerations are of minor importance, but with meat animals they are of great importance. For example, the number of cattle counted in a census taken on January 1 and in another taken on April 1, or June 1, might differ considerably because of the normal seasonal changes. For most kinds of meat animals, on January 1 considerable numbers are being fattened in surplus feed-producing areas. Many of these animals, and in some areas practically all, have been marketed by April 1. As a consequence, a simple comparison of a higher number of cattle of all ages on January 1 of a census year with the number of cattle over 3 months of age, as recorded for April 1 of another year, would not necessarily indicate an increase in cattle numbers. Therefore, when making comparisons of inventory numbers of farm animals between one census and another, it is important to consider the differences due solely to the change in the date of enumeration.

For most kinds of livestock, the numbers increase for a period of years, decline for an approximately equal number of years, then increase and decline again periodically through definite cycles, with the length of the cycle varying with the kinds of animals. Census years occurring at five-year intervals do not necessarily coincide with any one phase of the cycle, either of the relatively long cycle for cattle or the short cycle for hogs. Hence, two censuses, both taken during the same upward swing of a cycle in cattle numbers, would indicate, superficially, a decided increase for the five-year period, but might actually be of little significance in portraying the long-time trend. As illustrations of the comparability of data among censuses in relation to cyclic changes in numbers, combination bar and line charts are shown for cattle, hogs, and sheep. Each of these charts is discussed further under the appropriate class of livestock.

# LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

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Table 1.—HISTORY OF ENUMERATION IN THE CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: 1840 TO 1945

SUBJECT	DATE OF CENSUS AND ITEM	SUBJECT	DATE OF CENSUS AND ITEM
	CENSUS OF 1945 (JAN. 1)		CENSUS OF 1930 (APR. 1)
Horses	Total, all ages, including ponies.	Horses	Colts born after Jan. 1, 1930; colts born, 1929; colts born, 1928; and horses born before 1928. Breed and number of registered purebred mares and mare colts; and stallions and stallion colts. Numbers purchased and sold alive, and hides sold, 1929.
Mules	Total, all ages.	Mules	Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1930; mule colts born, 1929; mule colts born, 1928; and mules born before 1928. Numbers purchased and sold alive, and hides sold, 1929.
Cattle	Total, all ages; cows and heifers 2 years old and over; total cattle and calves sold alive, 1944; cattle butchered, and calves butchered, 1944.	Cattle	Calves born after Jan. 1, 1930; steers and bulls born, 1929; heifers born, 1929; bulls born before 1929; steers born, 1928; steers born before 1928; heifers born, 1928, which were—(a) kept mainly for milk cows and (b) kept mainly for beef cows or beef production; cows and heifers born before 1928, which were—(a) kept mainly for milk production and (b) kept mainly for beef production. Breed and number of registered purebred cows, heifers, and heifer calves; and bulls and bull calves. Numbers of cattle and of calves slaughtered, purchased, and sold alive, 1929; and hides of cattle and of calves sold, 1929.
Dairy Products	Cows and heifers milked during any part of 1944; milk produced, 1944; and whole milk, cream (butterfat content), and butter sold, 1944.	Dairy Products	Cows and heifers (both beef and dairy) milked during any part of 1929; of these, the number mainly of beef or of dual-purpose breeding; cows and heifers being milked daily and daily production of milk at time of enumeration; milk produced, butter churned, milk sold as whole milk, cream sold as butterfat, cream sold not as butterfat, and butter sold, 1929.
Hogs and Pigs	Total, all ages; sows and gilts for spring farrowing (farrowed since Dec. 1, 1944, or to farrow before June 1, 1945); total hogs and pigs sold alive, 1944; and total hogs and pigs butchered, 1944.	Hogs and Pigs	Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1930; sows and gilts that had farrowed since Jan. 1 or were to farrow before June 1, 1930; and other hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1930. Breed and number of registered purebred hogs and pigs. Numbers slaughtered, purchased, and sold alive, 1929.
Sheep and Wool	Total sheep and lambs all ages; ewes and ewe lambs kept for breeding ewes (excluding 1944 fall lambs); wool shorn, 1944; total sheep and lambs sold alive, 1944.	Sheep and Wool	Lambs born after Oct. 1, 1929; rams and wethers born before Oct. 1, 1929; yearling ewes born between Oct. 1, 1928, and Oct. 1, 1929; and ewes born before Oct. 1, 1928. Breed and number of registered purebred sheep and lambs. Numbers of sheep and lambs slaughtered, purchased, sold alive, and skins sold, 1929. Sheep and lambs shorn, 1929; and wool produced, 1929.
Goats	Total, all ages.	Goats and Mohair	Angora goats and kids, all ages; other goats and kids, all ages; Angora goats and kids clipped, 1929; and mohair and kid hair produced, 1929.
Poultry	Chickens over 4 months old on hand; chicken eggs produced, 1944; chickens raised (including broilers and fryers); and turkeys raised, 1944.	Poultry	Chickens, over 3 mo., on hand; numbers raised, 1929, for chickens, geese, ducks, and turkeys; chicken eggs produced, chicken eggs sold, chickens sold, and baby chicks bought, 1929; and daily production of chicken eggs at the time of enumeration.
Value of Livestock and Products	Values of sales were obtained in three groups on the Farm and Ranch Schedule: All dairy products, all poultry and poultry products, and livestock and livestock products other than dairy and poultry, sold or traded in 1944. Values of inventories, 1945, and livestock products, 1944, are based on county-unit prices obtained in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.	Bees and Honey	Hives of bees, owned by operator, on his farm or elsewhere; and honey produced, 1929.
	CENSUS OF 1940 (APR. 1)	Miscellaneous Items	Asses and burros, all ages.
Horses	Total, including ponies, over 3 mo.; and colts, 3 to 27 mo.	Value of Livestock and Products	Values were obtained in a lump sum on the schedule, for: (a) All livestock sold or traded in 1929; and (b) all milk, cream, butter, butterfat, meat, poultry, eggs, honey, wool, mohair, and other livestock products sold or traded, 1929. Values were obtained on the schedule separately for: (a) Milk sold as whole milk; (b) cream sold as butterfat; (c) cream sold not as butterfat; and (d) butter sold (churned on this farm). Values of inventories, 1930, and of livestock products (except milk produced), 1929, are based on county-unit prices obtained in cooperation with Department of Agriculture.
Mules	Total, over 3 mo.; and mule colts, 3 to 27 mo.		CENSUS OF 1925 (JAN. 1)
Cattle	Total, over 3 mo.; cows and heifers (2 yr. old and over on Jan. 1) which were—(a) kept mainly for milk production and (b) kept mainly for beef production; and numbers of cattle and of calves butchered, purchased, and sold alive, 1939.	Horses	Under 2 yr.; and 2 yr. and over.
Dairy Products	Cows and heifers milked during any part of 1939; milk produced, 1939; butter churned on farms, 1939; and whole milk, cream (butterfat content), and butter sold, 1939.	Mules	Under 2 yr.; and 2 yr. and over.
Hogs and Pigs	Total, over 4 mo.; sows and gilts that farrowed since Dec. 1, 1939, or were to farrow before June 1, 1940; and numbers butchered, purchased, and sold alive, 1939.	Cattle	Beef cattle (cattle kept mainly for beef production): Calves under 1 yr.; heifers, 1 yr. and under 2; cows and heifers, 2 yr. and over; steers (of dairy and beef stock), 1 yr. and over; and bulls, 1 yr. and over. Dairy cattle (cattle kept mainly for milk production): Bulls, 1 yr. and over; calves, under 1 yr.; heifers, 1 yr. and under 2; and cows and heifers, 2 yr. and over. Calves born and raised, 1924; numbers of calves and of other cattle slaughtered for food, 1924.
Sheep and Wool	Total sheep and lambs over 6 mo.; yearling ewes (by instruction, 6 to 18 mo.); other ewes over 18 mo.; sheep and lambs shorn, 1939; wool produced, 1939; and numbers butchered, purchased, and sold alive, 1939.	Dairy Products	Cows milked (dairy cows and beef cows) during any part of 1924; milk produced, butter made, butterfat sold, cream sold (not on a butterfat basis), and whole milk sold (not on a butterfat basis), 1924.
Goats and Mohair	Numbers of Angora and of other goats and kids, over 4 mo.; mohair and kid hair clipped, 1939; and goats milked during any part of 1939.	Hogs and Pigs	Pigs, under 6 mo.; sows and gilts for breeding purposes, 6 mo. and over; and all other hogs, 6 mo. and over; pigs born and raised, 1924; hogs and pigs slaughtered for food, 1924.
Poultry	Numbers, over 4 mo., on hand, and numbers raised, 1939, for chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, quail, pheasants, etc.; chickens sold alive or dressed, 1939 (any sold as baby chicks omitted); and chicken eggs produced, 1939.	Sheep and Wool	Lambs, under 1 yr.; ewes, 1 yr. and over; and rams and wethers, 1 yr. and over; lambs born and raised, 1924; sheep and lambs slaughtered for food, 1924; sheep shorn and wool produced, 1924.
Bees and Honey	Hives of bees owned by others, but kept on operator's farm, and hives of bees owned by the operator, on his farm and on nonfarm land such as deserts, hills, swamps, etc.; and honey produced by operator's bees.	Goats and Mohair	Goats and kids, all ages; and number shorn and mohair produced, 1924.
Miscellaneous Items	Numbers of silver fox and of mink females, over 3 mo., kept in captivity; and numbers of silver fox and of mink pelts taken, 1939.	Poultry	Total chickens and total turkeys (ages not specified); chicken eggs produced and chickens raised, 1924.
Value of Livestock and Products	Values were obtained for dairy products, livestock, poultry and poultry products, and other livestock products, sold or traded in 1939, in four questions on the Farm and Ranch Schedule. Values of inventories, 1940, and livestock products (except milk produced), 1939, are based on county-unit prices obtained in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.	Bees and Honey	No inquiry.
	CENSUS OF 1935 (JAN. 1)		
Horses	Total (all types), all ages; and colts, under 2 yr.		
Mules	Total, all ages; and mule colts, under 2 yr.		
Cattle	Total, all ages; calves, under 1 yr.; heifers, 1 yr. and under 2; steers and bulls, 1 yr. and over; and cows and heifers, 2 yr. and over.		
Dairy Products	Cows and heifers of all kinds milked during any part of 1934; and milk produced and butter churned on farms, 1934.		
Hogs and Pigs	Total, all ages; and sows and gilts which were bred or were to be bred to farrow before June 1, 1935.		
Sheep and Wool	Total sheep and lambs, all ages; ewes, 1 yr. and over; and sheep and lambs shorn and wool produced, 1934.		
Goats and Mohair	Total goats and kids, all ages; and mohair produced, 1934.		
Poultry	Numbers, over 3 mo., on hand, for chickens and turkeys; chicken eggs produced, 1934; and chickens raised (any sold by the operator as baby chicks omitted), 1934.		
Bees and Honey	No inquiry.		
Miscellaneous Items	No inquiry.		
Value of Livestock and Products	No inquiry on the Farm and Ranch Schedule. Values of inventories, 1935, and livestock products (except milk produced), 1934, are based on state-unit prices obtained in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.		

## CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

Table 1.—HISTORY OF ENUMERATION IN THE CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: 1840 TO 1945—Continued

SUBJECT	DATE OF CENSUS AND ITEM	SUBJECT	DATE OF CENSUS AND ITEM
	CENSUS OF 1925 (JAN. 1)—Continued		CENSUS OF 1910 (APR. 15)—Continued
Miscellaneous Items	No inquiry.	Hogs and Pigs	ON FARMS: Born before Jan. 1, 1910; and pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910. Pigs born on the farm, 1909. Number and breed of purebred hogs registered or eligible for register. Hogs and pigs purchased, sold alive, and slaughtered on farms, 1909. NOT ON FARMS: Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910; and hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910.
Value of Livestock and Products	No inquiry on the Farm Schedule. Values of inventories, 1925, and livestock products (except milk produced), 1924, are based on county unit prices, obtained in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.	Sheep and Wool	ON FARMS: Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910; rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910; and lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910. Lambs born on the farm, 1909. Number and breed of purebred sheep registered or eligible for register. Sheep purchased, sold alive, and slaughtered, 1909. Number of fleeces shorn and pounds of wool produced, 1909. NOT ON FARMS: Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910; ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910; and rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910.
Horses	CENSUS OF 1920 (JAN. 1) ON FARMS: Colts, under 1 yr.; colts, 1 yr. and under 2; mares, 2 yr. and over; geldings, 2 yr. and over; and stallions, 2 yr. and over. Breed and number of registered purebred mares and mare colts, and stallions and stallion colts. NOT ON FARMS: Colts under 1 yr.; colts, 1 yr. and under 2; mares, 2 yr. and over; geldings, 2 yr. and over; and stallions, 2 yr. and over.	Goats and Mohair	ON FARMS: Goats and kids, all ages. Kids born on the farm, 1909. Number and breed of purebred goats registered or eligible for register. Goats purchased, sold alive, and slaughtered, 1909. Number of fleeces and pounds of mohair (goat hair) produced, 1909. NOT ON FARMS: Goats and kids, all ages.
Mules	ON FARMS: Mule colts, under 1 yr.; mule colts, 1 yr. and under 2; and mules, 2 yr. and over. NOT ON FARMS: Mule colts, under 1 yr.; mule colts, 1 yr. and under 2; and mules, 2 yr. and over.	Poultry	ON FARMS: Numbers, over 3 mo., for chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowls, and pigeons. Fowls (all kinds) raised, fowls sold, eggs produced and eggs sold, 1909.
Cattle	ON FARMS: (a) Beef cattle (cattle kept mainly for beef production)—calves, under 1 yr.; heifers, 1 yr. and under 2; cows and heifers, 2 yr. and over; steers, 1 yr. and under 2; steers, 2 yr. and over; and bulls, 1 yr. and over; (b) dairy cattle (cattle kept mainly for milk production)—calves, under 1 yr.; heifers, 1 yr. and under 2; cows and heifers, 2 yr. and over; and bulls, 1 yr. and over. Breed and number of registered purebred cows and heifers of all ages, and bulls and bull calves. Calves born and raised, 1919. Cattle and calves slaughtered and pounds of meat and meat products sold, 1919. NOT ON FARMS: (a) Beef cattle (cattle kept mainly for beef production)—calves, under 1 yr.; heifers, 1 yr. and under 2; cows and heifers, 2 yr. and over; steers, 1 yr. and under 2; steers, 2 yr. and over; and bulls, 1 yr. and over; (b) dairy cattle (cattle kept mainly for milk production)—calves, under 1 yr.; heifers, 1 yr. and under 2; cows and heifers, 2 yr. and over; and bulls, 1 yr. and over.	Bees and Honey	ON FARMS: Swarms, hives, or colonies on hand; honey produced, 1909; and beeswax produced, 1909.
Dairy Products	ON FARMS: Milk produced, butter and cheese made on farms, milk sold, cream sold, butterfat sold, and butter sold, 1919.	Miscellaneous Items	ON FARMS: Asses and burros, all ages. Number and breed of purebred asses registered or eligible for register. Asses and burros purchased, 1909; and sold alive, 1909. Total amount (dollars) received for boarding or pasturing domestic animals not owned by operator, 1909. NOT ON FARMS: Asses and burros, all ages.
Hogs and Pigs	ON FARMS: Pigs, under 6 mo.; sows and gilts for breeding purposes, 6 mo. and over; boars for breeding purposes, 6 mo. and over; and all other hogs, 6 mo. and over. Breed and number of registered purebred hogs and pigs. Pigs born and raised, 1919. Hogs and pigs slaughtered and pounds of meat and meat products sold, 1919. NOT ON FARMS: Pigs, under 6 mo.; sows and gilts for breeding purposes, 6 mo. and over; boars for breeding purposes, 6 mo. and over; and all other hogs, 6 mo. and over.	Value of Livestock and Products	ON FARMS: Values were enumerated for all livestock inventory and livestock production items, except animals born on the farm, 1909, and purebred animals. NOT ON FARMS: Values were enumerated for all livestock inventory items on the schedule.
Sheep and Wool	ON FARMS: Lambs, under 1 yr.; ewes, 1 yr. and over; rams, 1 yr. and over; and wethers, 1 yr. and over. Breed and number of registered purebred sheep and lambs. Sheep shorn and wool produced, 1919. Lambs born and raised, 1919. Sheep and lambs slaughtered and pounds of meat and meat products sold, 1919. NOT ON FARMS: Lambs, under 1 yr.; ewes, 1 yr. and over; rams, 1 yr. and over; and wethers, 1 yr. and over.	Horses	CENSUS OF 1900 (JUNE 1) ON FARMS: Colts, under 1 yr.; horses, 1 yr. and under 2; and horses, 2 yr. and over. Pure-blooded horses, recorded or eligible to record. NOT ON FARMS: Colts, under 1 yr.; horses, 1 yr. and under 2; and horses over 2 yr.
Goats and Mohair	ON FARMS: Kids, under 1 yr., and goats, 1 yr. and over, raised for fleeces; and all other goats and kids. Goats shorn and mohair produced, 1919. NOT ON FARMS: Kids, under 1 yr., and goats, 1 yr. and over, raised for fleeces; and all other goats and kids.	Mules	ON FARMS: Mule colts, under 1 yr.; 1 yr. and under 2; and mules, 2 yr. and over. NOT ON FARMS: Mule colts, under 1 yr.; mules, 1 yr. and under 2; and mules, over 2 yr.
Poultry	ON FARMS: Numbers on hand (ages not specified) for chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowls, and pigeons. Chicken eggs produced and eggs sold; and chickens raised, and chickens sold, 1919.	Cattle	ON FARMS: Calves, under 1 yr.; steers, 1 yr. and under 2; steers, 2 yr. and under 3; steers, 3 yr. and over; bulls, 1 yr. and over; heifers, 1 yr. and under 2; cows, 2 yr. and over which were (a) kept for milk, and (b) not kept for milk. Pure-blooded cattle, recorded or eligible to record. NOT ON FARMS: Calves, under 1 yr.; steers, 1 yr. and under 2; steers, 2 yr. and under 3; steers, over 3 yr.; bulls, over 1 yr.; and heifers 1 yr. and under 2; and cows over 2 yr. which were (a) kept for milk and (b) not kept for milk.
Bees and Honey	ON FARMS: Hives of bees; honey produced, 1919; and beeswax produced, 1919.	Dairy Products	ON FARMS: Milk, butter, and cheese produced; and milk, cream, butter, and cheese sold, 1899.
Miscellaneous Items	ON FARMS: Asses and burros, all ages. NOT ON FARMS: Asses and burros, all ages.	Hogs and Pigs	ON FARMS: Total, all ages. Pure-blooded swine, recorded or eligible to record. NOT ON FARMS: Total, all ages.
Value of Livestock and Products	ON FARMS: Values were enumerated for all items except: Milk produced and cheese made on farms; numbers of sheep shorn and of goats shorn; chickens raised; eggs produced; honey and beeswax produced; young animals raised; purebred animals, 1920; and domestic animals slaughtered for food, 1919. NOT ON FARMS: No values were enumerated for livestock or livestock products.	Sheep and Wool	ON FARMS: Lambs, under 1 yr.; ewes, 1 yr. and over; and rams and wethers, 1 yr. and over. Pure-blooded sheep, recorded or eligible to record. Number of fleeces and weight of wool produced, fall of 1899 and spring of 1900. NOT ON FARMS: Lambs, under 1 yr.; ewes, over 1 yr.; and rams and wethers, over 1 yr.
	CENSUS OF 1910 (APR. 15)	Goats and Mohair	ON FARMS: Goats, all ages. Pure-blooded Angora goats, recorded or eligible to record. Number of fleeces of mohair and of goat hair and weight of mohair and of goat hair produced, fall of 1899 and spring of 1900. NOT ON FARMS: Goats, all ages.
Horses	ON FARMS: Mares, stallions, and geldings born before Jan. 1, 1909; colts born, 1909; and colts born after Jan. 1, 1910. Colts born on the farm, 1909 (if number born not known, number raised). Number and breed of purebred horses registered or eligible for register. Horses and colts purchased, 1909; and sold alive, 1909. NOT ON FARMS: Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910; colts born, 1909; and horses born before Jan. 1, 1909.	Poultry	ON FARMS: Numbers, over 3 mo., for chickens (guinea fowl included with chickens), turkeys, geese, and ducks; and eggs of all kinds produced, 1899.
Mules	ON FARMS: Mules born before Jan. 1, 1909; mule colts born, 1909; and mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910. Mule colts born on the farm, 1909 (if number born not shown, number raised). Mules purchased, 1909 and sold alive, 1909. NOT ON FARMS: Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910; mule colts born, 1909; and mules born before Jan. 1, 1909.	Bees and Honey	ON FARMS: Number of swarms or hives; honey produced, 1899; and wax produced, 1899.
Cattle	ON FARMS: Cows and heifers born before Jan. 1, 1909 which were—(a) kept for milk and (b) not kept for milk; heifers born, 1909; calves born after Jan. 1, 1910; steers and bulls born, 1909; and steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909 which were—(a) kept for work and (b) not kept for work. Calves born on the farm, 1909 (if number born not known, number raised). Number and breed of purebred cattle registered or eligible for register. Numbers of cattle and of calves purchased, sold alive, and slaughtered on farms, 1909. NOT ON FARMS: Calves born after Jan. 1, 1910; steers and bulls born 1909; steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909, which were—(a) kept for work and (b) not kept for work; cows and heifers born, 1909; cows and heifers born before Jan. 1, 1909, which were—(a) kept for milk and (b) not kept for milk.	Miscellaneous Items	ON FARMS: Asses and burros, all ages. NOT ON FARMS: Asses and burros, all ages.
Dairy Products	ON FARMS: Milk, butter, and cheese produced; and milk, butter, cream, butterfat, and cheese sold, 1909.	Value of Livestock and Products	ON FARMS: Values enumerated for all inventory items except pure-blooded animals. The following values for livestock products were enumerated: Value of sales of live animals raised on farm; market value of meat and byproducts from animals that were slaughtered or that died on farm, 1899; total value of milk, cream, butter, and cheese produced, 1899, and used on farm; amounts received from sale of milk, of cream, of butter, and of cheese, 1899; value of wool, of mohair, and of goat hair produced, fall of 1899 and spring of 1900; total value of all kinds of poultry on hand (all ages), and of all kinds of poultry raised, 1899; total value of all eggs produced, 1899; and total values of honey and wax produced, 1899. NOT ON FARMS: Values were not enumerated. ON RANCHES: A special schedule was used on which were included all livestock questions asked on the General Farm Schedule with the following variations: (a) Number and kind of live animals purchased for the ranch and range during 1899; (b) amount paid, during 1899, for live animals on the ranch or range for breeding or feeding purposes; (c) number and kind of live animals sold from the ranch or range during 1899; (d) amount received, during 1899, from sale of live animals; (e) number and kind of animals slaughtered on the ranch or range during 1899; (f) market value of meat and other animal products of all animals slaughtered on the ranch or range, for home use or for sale; and (g) amount received, during 1899, from the sale of hides and pelts of animals dying from disease or accident. (Figures for livestock items enumerated on this schedule are included with figures for livestock on farms.)



# LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

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Table 1.—HISTORY OF ENUMERATION IN THE CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: 1840 TO 1945—Continued

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

Table 2.—AGE, SEX, AND OTHER GROUPS ENUMERATED FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LIVESTOCK, 1945; WITH APPROXIMATELY COMPARABLE GROUPS: 1900 TO 1940

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

ITEM	Census of 1945 (January 1)	Census of 1940 (April 1)	Census of 1935 (January 1)	Census of 1930 (April 1)	Census of 1925 (January 1)	Census of 1920 (January 1)	Census of 1910 (April 15)	Census of 1900 (June 1)
Horses and colts, including ponies.....farms reporting..	All ages.	Over 3 months old.	All ages.	(*)	(*)	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.
.....number..	All ages.	Over 3 months old.	All ages.	Over 3 months old.	All ages.	All ages.	Over 3½ mo. old.	1 yr. old and over.
Mules and mule colts.....farms reporting..	All ages.	Over 3 months old.	All ages.	(*)	(*)	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.
.....number..	All ages.	Over 3 months old.	All ages.	Over 3 months old.	All ages.	All ages.	Over 3½ mo. old.	1 yr. old and over.
Cattle and calves.....farms reporting..	All ages.	Over 3 months old.	All ages.	All ages.	(*)	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.
.....number..	All ages.	Over 3 months old.	All ages.	Over 3 months old.	All ages.	All ages.	Over 3½ mo. old.	1 yr. old and over.
Cows and heifers.....farms reporting..	2 years old and over.	Over 27 months old.	2 years old and over.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
.....number..	2 years old and over.	Over 27 months old.	2 years old and over.	Over 27 months old.	2 years old and over.	2 years old and over.	(*)	2 yr. old and over.
Hogs and pigs.....farms reporting..	All ages.	Over 4 months old.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	Over 3½ mo. old.	All ages.
.....number..	All ages.	Over 4 months old.	All ages.	Over 3 months old.	All ages.	All ages.	Over 3½ mo. old.	All ages.
Sows and gilts for spring farrowing.....farms reporting..	Farrowing be- tween Dec. 1, 1944, and June 1, 1945.	Farrowing between Dec. 1, 1939, and June 1, 1940.	Farrowing be- tween Jan. 1 and June 1.	Farrowing be- tween Jan. 1 and June 1.	(*)	For breeding pur- poses, 6 months old and over.	(*)	(*)
.....number..	Farrowing be- tween Dec. 1, 1944, and June 1, 1945.	Farrowing between Dec. 1, 1939, and June 1, 1940.	Farrowing be- tween Jan. 1 and June 1.	Farrowing be- tween Jan. 1 and June 1.	For breeding purposes, 6 months old and over.	For breeding pur- poses, 6 months old and over.	(*)	(*)
Goats and kids.....farms reporting..	All ages.	Over 4 months old.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.
.....number..	All ages.	Over 4 months old.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.
Sheep and lambs.....farms reporting..	All ages.	Over 6 months old.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.
.....number..	All ages.	Over 6 months old.	All ages.	Over 6 months old.	All ages.	All ages.	Over 3½ mo. old.	1 yr. old and over.
Ewes and ewe lambs.....farms reporting..	All ewes and ewe lambs, excluding 1944 fall lambs, kept for breeding ewes, Jan. 1, 1945.	Over 6 months old.	1 year old and over.	(*)	(*)	1 year old and over.	Over 3½ mo. old.	(*)
.....number..	All ewes and ewe lambs, excluding 1944 fall lambs, kept for breeding ewes, Jan. 1, 1945.	Over 6 months old.	1 year old and over.	Over 6 months old.	1 year old and over.	1 year old and over.	Over 3½ mo. old.	1 yr. old and over.
Chickens.....farms reporting..	Over 4 months old.	Over 4 months old.	Over 3 months old.	Over 3 months old.	Age not speci- fied.	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	(*)
.....number..	Over 4 months old.	Over 4 months old.	Over 3 months old.	Over 3 months old.	Age not speci- fied.	Age not specified.	Over 3 mo. old.	Over 3 mo. old.

\* Not available.

Another factor having considerable effect on results obtained in an enumeration is the wording of the inquiry. Some changes in the wording of questions have been made in succeeding censuses in order to record more accurately the changing conditions in farming, while others are made on the basis of experience to improve the quality of the data. In some cases, better counts of breeding animals have been obtained by wording the inquiry in a manner to describe the purpose for which the animals are kept, rather than to provide arbitrary age and sex limits. An attempt was made in the 1945 Census to obtain more definite figures by asking for the number of ewes and ewe lambs kept for breeding ewes rather than by asking for the number of ewes and ewe lambs over 1 year old or over 6 months old as was the case in previous censuses. The number of ewes over 1 year old (or over 6 months old), in some areas, would include considerable numbers in feed lots, no longer kept for lamb production.

The columnar type of schedule used in the 1945 Census required that each inquiry be reduced to its simplest form because of the limited horizontal space in which an inquiry had to be stated. In 1945, the inquiry concerning animals butchered was amplified at the bottom of the page by the statement, "Report animals butchered for use on this farm or for sale as dressed meat from this farm." Occasionally an enumerator, apparently noting only the statement of the inquiry at the top of the column without reference to the explanatory material at the bottom of the page, reported animals sold to a local slaughter house. Such reports, when found during the editing process to be definitely in error, were transferred to the proper column, "Animals sold alive."

The arrangement of the questions on the schedule also has some effect on the results obtained. In order to improve the

quality of the results from an inquiry concerning the cost of feed bought, the 1945 schedule included this inquiry in a position immediately following the inquiries for livestock and livestock products. In earlier censuses this inquiry was included among other expenditure questions. A discussion and a summary of results for all censuses in which the cost of feed has been obtained are presented under "Cost of feed bought."

A facsimile of the schedule used in the 1945 Census is included in the Appendix to this volume. All questions pertaining to livestock are shown on pages 10 and 11 of the reproduced schedule for all farms and on pages 14 and 15 for farms enumerated in the Master Sample. (For further discussion of the Master Sample see the Introduction to this volume.)

Occasionally, a census is taken in which the reports over a wide area reflect the results of extraordinary conditions. The 1935 Census, taken as of January 1, followed a year of prolonged and widespread drought. During 1934, an abnormally high proportion of numbers of livestock in the States west of the Mississippi River were moved off the farms and ranches, and either sold for slaughter or transferred to areas with available feed. In making comparison of inventory numbers for a series of census years which include 1935, consideration should be given to the effects of the 1934 drought on the 1935 figures.

The user of livestock statistics should always consider the relationships with other agricultural statistics. For example, in one of the accompanying tables it is shown that the number of farms reporting cattle in the United States decreased 3.2 percent between the last two censuses. When this decrease is considered with the indicated decrease of 3.9 percent in all farms, it becomes apparent that actually the proportion of farms reporting cattle has increased.



# LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

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Table 3.—SPECIFIED LIVESTOCK ON FARMS—FARMS REPORTING, 1900 TO 1945; NUMBER, 1840 TO 1945; AND VALUE, 1900 TO 1945; FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Figures for censuses prior to 1900 nominally exclusive of young animals and prior to 1880 exclusive of range livestock]

ITEM, DATE OF ENUMERATION, AND AGE	FARMS REPORTING			VALUE (DOLLARS)			ITEM, DATE OF ENUMERATION, AND AGE	FARMS REPORTING			VALUE (DOLLARS)		
	Total	Percent of all farms	Number	Total	Percent of total value	Average per head		Total	Percent of all farms	Number	Total	Percent of total value	Average per head
TOTAL VALUE OF SPECIFIED LIVESTOCK							MULES <sup>6</sup> —Continued						
1945—Jan. 1.....	(*)	(*)	XXXXXXXXXX	8,472,431,333	100.0	XXXXXX	1900—June 1—1 yr. and over.....	(*)	(*)	3,032,987	190,020,154	6.7	62.65
1940—Apr. 1.....	(*)	(*)	XXXXXXXXXX	4,525,923,172	100.0	XXXXXX	1940—Apr. 1—over 3 mo.	1,480,652	25.8	3,264,615	196,222,053	6.4	60.11
1935—Jan. 1.....	(*)	(*)	XXXXXXXXXX	3,406,842,630	100.0	XXXXXX	1890—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	2,251,876	(*)	(*)	(*)
1930—Apr. 1 <sup>1</sup> .....	(*)	(*)	XXXXXXXXXX	5,778,601,089	100.0	XXXXXX	1880—June 1—all ages.	(*)	(*)	1,812,808	(*)	(*)	(*)
all ages enumerated.....	(*)	(*)	XXXXXXXXXX	6,048,538,593	100.0	XXXXXX	1870—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	1,125,415	(*)	(*)	(*)
1925—Jan. 1.....	(*)	(*)	XXXXXXXXXX	4,829,227,385	100.0	XXXXXX	1860—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	1,151,148	(*)	(*)	(*)
1920—Jan. 1.....	(*)	(*)	XXXXXXXXXX	7,963,951,284	100.0	XXXXXX	1850—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	559,331	(*)	(*)	(*)
1910—Apr. 15 <sup>2</sup> .....	(*)	(*)	XXXXXXXXXX	4,733,376,324	100.0	XXXXXX	ALL CATTLE						
all ages enumerated.....	(*)	(*)	XXXXXXXXXX	4,887,053,110	100.0	XXXXXX	1945—Jan. 1—all ages.	4,688,746	80.0	82,654,417	5,602,625,260	66.1	67.78
1900—June 1 <sup>1</sup> .....	(*)	(*)	XXXXXXXXXX	2,847,737,896	100.0	XXXXXX	1940—Apr. 1—over 3 mo.	4,843,417	79.4	60,674,736	2,598,117,569	57.4	42.82
all ages enumerated.....	(*)	(*)	XXXXXXXXXX	3,059,142,995	100.0	XXXXXX	1935—Jan. 1—all ages.	5,480,775	80.5	68,284,409	1,387,896,074	40.7	20.33
1890—June 1 <sup>2</sup> .....	(*)	(*)	XXXXXXXXXX	2,308,767,573	100.0	XXXXXX	1930—Apr. 1—3 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	54,250,300	3,184,593,411	55.1	58.70
1880—June 1 <sup>3</sup> .....	(*)	(*)	XXXXXXXXXX	1,576,884,707	100.0	XXXXXX	all ages.....	4,803,174	76.4	43,895,828	3,303,987,602	54.6	51.71
1870—June 1 <sup>4</sup> .....	(*)	(*)	XXXXXXXXXX	1,229,889,610	100.0	XXXXXX	1925—Jan. 1—all ages.	(*)	(*)	60,760,366	2,019,498,987	41.8	33.24
1860—June 1.....	(*)	(*)	XXXXXXXXXX	1,089,329,915	100.0	XXXXXX	1920—Jan. 1—all ages.	5,358,243	83.1	66,639,556	3,651,521,490	45.9	54.80
1850—June 1.....	(*)	(*)	XXXXXXXXXX	544,180,516	100.0	XXXXXX	1910—Apr. 15—3 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	53,997,327	1,447,523,474	30.6	26.81
HORSES AND/OR MULES							all ages.....	5,284,916	83.1	61,803,866	1,499,523,607	30.7	24.26
1945—Jan. 1—all ages..	(*)	(*)	11,628,794	973,599,545	11.5	83.72	1900—June 1—1 yr. and over.....	(*)	(*)	52,403,828	1,337,914,632	47.0	25.53
1940—Apr. 1—over 3 mo.	4,362,144	71.5	13,931,531	1,201,948,398	26.6	86.28	all ages.....	4,730,480	82.4	67,719,410	1,475,204,633	48.2	21.78
1935—Jan. 1—all ages..	5,000,478	73.4	16,676,010	1,392,088,297	40.9	83.48	1890—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	57,648,792	(*)	(*)	(*)
1930—Apr. 1—3 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	18,737,524	1,345,728,301	23.3	71.82	1880—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	39,675,533	(*)	(*)	(*)
all ages.....	5,024,713	79.9	18,885,856	1,348,647,299	22.3	71.41	1870—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	23,820,608	(*)	(*)	(*)
1925—Jan. 1—all ages..	5,365,513	84.2	22,081,520	1,451,040,753	30.0	65.71	1860—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	25,620,019	(*)	(*)	(*)
1920—Jan. 1—all ages..	(*)	(*)	25,199,552	2,561,371,898	32.2	101.64	1850—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	18,378,907	(*)	(*)	(*)
1910—Apr. 15—3 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	23,320,850	2,583,809,196	54.6	110.79	1840—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	14,971,586	(*)	(*)	(*)
all ages.....	(*)	(*)	24,042,882	2,608,980,058	53.4	108.51	COWS 2 YEARS OLD AND OVER						
1900—June 1—1 yr. and over.....	(*)	(*)	19,985,178	1,060,636,500	37.2	53.07	1945—Jan. 1—2 yr. and over.....	4,542,821	77.5	44,156,337	3,858,905,194	45.5	87.39
all ages.....	(*)	(*)	21,531,635	1,092,735,270	35.7	50.75	1940—Apr. 1—27 mo. and over.....	4,725,285	77.5	33,523,185	1,785,152,564	39.4	53.25
1890—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	17,518,120	(*)	(*)	(*)	1935—Jan. 1—2 yr. and over.....	5,376,930	78.9	36,930,584	993,520,432	29.2	26.90
1880—June 1—all ages..	(*)	(*)	12,170,296	(*)	(*)	(*)	1930—Apr. 1—27 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	28,335,949	2,051,096,027	35.5	72.33
1870—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	8,270,785	(*)	(*)	(*)	1925—Jan. 1—2 yr. and over.....	(*)	(*)	32,553,845	1,373,056,105	28.4	42.18
1860—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	7,400,322	(*)	(*)	(*)	1920—Jan. 1—2 yr. and over.....	(*)	(*)	32,300,293	2,246,666,235	28.2	69.56
1850—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	4,896,050	(*)	(*)	(*)	1910—Apr. 15—3 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	32,649,114	975,396,500	20.6	29.88
1840—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	4,335,669	(*)	(*)	(*)	1900—June 1—2 yr. and over.....	(*)	(*)	28,694,827	779,919,183	27.4	27.18
HORSES							OTHER CATTLE						
1945—Jan. 1—all ages..	2,828,412	48.3	8,499,204	545,362,555	6.4	64.17	1945—Jan. 1—all ages.	(*)	(*)	38,498,080	1,743,720,066	20.6	45.29
1940—Apr. 1—over 3 mo.	3,148,655	51.6	10,085,971	765,753,640	16.9	75.92	1940—Apr. 1—over 3 mo.	(*)	(*)	27,151,551	812,965,005	18.0	29.94
1935—Jan. 1—all ages..	3,536,597	51.9	11,857,850	913,437,099	26.8	77.03	1935—Jan. 1—all ages.	(*)	(*)	31,353,825	394,375,642	11.6	12.58
1930—Apr. 1—3 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	13,383,574	903,467,153	15.6	67.51	1930—Apr. 1—3 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	25,914,351	1,133,497,364	19.6	43.74
all ages.....	(*)	(*)	13,510,839	905,881,187	15.0	67.05	all ages.....	(*)	(*)	35,559,877	1,252,891,575	20.7	35.23
1925—Jan. 1—all ages..	(*)	(*)	16,400,623	1,001,520,579	20.7	61.07	1925—Jan. 1—all ages.	(*)	(*)	28,206,521	646,432,882	13.4	22.92
1920—Jan. 1—all ages..	4,704,235	73.0	19,767,161	1,782,077,487	22.4	90.15	1920—Jan. 1—all ages.	(*)	(*)	34,339,263	1,404,855,255	17.6	40.91
1910—Apr. 15—3 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	19,220,338	2,062,952,364	43.6	107.33	1910—Apr. 15—3 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	21,348,213	472,126,974	10.0	22.12
all ages.....	4,692,814	73.8	19,838,113	2,083,588,195	42.6	105.06	all ages.....	(*)	(*)	29,154,752	524,127,107	10.7	17.98
1900—June 1—1 yr. and over.....	(*)	(*)	16,952,191	870,616,346	30.6	51.36	1900—June 1—1 yr. and over.....	(*)	(*)	23,709,001	557,995,449	20.0	23.54
all ages.....	4,530,628	79.0	18,267,020	896,513,217	29.3	49.08	all ages.....	(*)	(*)	39,024,583	695,285,450	22.7	17.82
1890—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	15,266,244	(*)	(*)	(*)	ALL HOGS AND PIGS						
1880—June 1—all ages..	(*)	(*)	10,357,488	(*)	(*)	(*)	1945—Jan. 1—all ages.	3,313,883	56.6	46,735,417	988,104,047	11.7	21.14
1870—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	7,145,370	(*)	(*)	(*)	1940—Apr. 1—over 4 mo.	3,766,675	61.8	34,037,253	284,636,713	6.3	8.36
1860—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	6,249,174	(*)	(*)	(*)	1935—Jan. 1—all ages.	3,971,122	58.3	37,212,967	220,367,009	6.5	5.92
1850—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	4,386,719	(*)	(*)	(*)	1930—Apr. 1—3 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	32,793,628	564,180,285	9.6	17.20
MULES <sup>6</sup>							all ages.....	(*)	(*)	56,256,297	641,098,909	10.6	11.39
1945—Jan. 1—all ages..	1,496,209	25.4	3,129,590	428,236,990	5.1	136.83	1925—Jan. 1—all ages.	3,535,119	56.8	50,853,526	614,951,004	12.7	12.09
1940—Apr. 1—over 3 mo.	1,845,517	30.3	3,844,560	436,194,758	9.6	113.46	6 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	28,946,952	482,751,043	10.0	16.68
1935—Jan. 1—all ages..	2,255,845	33.1	4,618,160	478,651,198	14.0	99.34							
1930—Apr. 1—3 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	5,353,950	442,261,148	7.7	82.60							
all ages.....	(*)	(*)	5,375,017	442,766,112	7.3	82.37							
1925—Jan. 1—all ages..	(*)	(*)	5,680,897	449,520,074	9.3	79.13							
1920—Jan. 1—all ages..	2,259,746	35.0	5,432,391	779,294,411	9.8	143.45							
1910—Apr. 15—3 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	4,100,512	520,856,832	11.0	127.02							
all ages.....	1,869,005	29.4	4,209,769	525,991,863	10.8	124.80							

\*Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes young animals when enumerated separately. See age specifications below.

<sup>2</sup>Includes estimated value of livestock on ranges of \$100,000,000 for 289,316 horses, 19,253 mules and asses, 5,851,640 cattle, 4,940,948 sheep, and 15,704 hogs.

<sup>3</sup>Includes \$76,500,000 for livestock on ranches and ranges estimated as 3,750,022 cattle, 7,000,000 sheep, and 2,090,970 hogs.

<sup>4</sup>Value in gold.

<sup>5</sup>Includes 57,938 horses valued at \$2,513,879, not classified by age or sex.

<sup>6</sup>Asses enumerated with mules in censuses, 1850 to 1880.

<sup>7</sup>Includes 1,003,786 cattle, valued at \$21,031,774, not classified by age or sex.

<sup>8</sup>Includes 3,750,022 cattle on ranches and ranges computed by special agents assigned to range territory for this purpose.

<sup>9</sup>Includes 283 farms reporting 68,671 cattle, valued at \$2,488,646, not classified by age or sex.

## CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

Table 3.—SPECIFIED LIVESTOCK ON FARMS—FARMS REPORTING, 1900 TO 1945; NUMBER, 1840, TO 1945; AND VALUE, 1900 TO 1945; FOR SPECIFIED AGE AND SEX GROUPS, FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued

[Figures for censuses prior to 1900 nominally exclusive of young animals and prior to 1980 exclusive of range livestock]

ITEM, DATE OF ENUMERATION, AND AGE	FARMS REPORTING		Number	VALUE (DOLLARS)			ITEM, DATE OF ENUMERATION, AND AGE	FARMS REPORTING		Number	VALUE (DOLLARS)		
	Total	Percent of all farms		Total	Percent of total value	Average per head		Total	Percent of all farms		Total	Percent of total value	Average per head
ALL HOGS AND PIGS—Con.				SHEEP—Continued									
1920—Jan. 1—all ages. 6 mo. and over <sup>10</sup> ..	4,850,807 (*)	75.2 (*)	59,346,409 33,169,749	988,582,390 798,277,983	12.4 10.0	16.66 24.07	1850—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	21,723,220	(*)	(*)	(*)
1910—Apr. 15—32 mo. and over.....	4,092,391 4,351,751	64.3 68.4	35,184,097 4,351,751	352,157,958 399,338,308	7.4 8.2	10.02 6.86	1840—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	19,311,374	(*)	(*)	(*)
1900—June 1—all ages..	4,335,353	75.6	62,868,041	231,978,031	8.1	3.69	EWES AND EWES LAMBS						
1890—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	57,426,859	(*)	(*)	(*)	1945—Jan. 1—kept for breeding ewes.....	418,251	7.1	30,631,794	253,246,353	3.0	8.27
1880—June 1—not specified <sup>11</sup> .....	(*)	(*)	49,772,670	(*)	(*)	(*)	1940—Apr. 1—over 6 mo. 6 to 18 mo.	541,844 389,872	8.9 6.4	35,579,506 7,527,911	216,941,854 51,748,119	4.8 1.1	6.10 6.87
1870—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	25,134,569	(*)	(*)	(*)	18 mo. and over.....	490,608	8.0	28,051,595	165,193,735	3.6	5.89
1860—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	33,512,867	(*)	(*)	(*)	1935—Jan. 1—1 yr. and over.....	589,571	8.7	34,000,286	149,251,723	4.4	4.39
1850—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	30,354,213	(*)	(*)	(*)	1930—Apr. 1—6 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	38,097,572	314,119,180	5.4	8.25
1840—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	26,301,293	(*)	(*)	(*)	6 to 18 mo. 18 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	7,302,336 30,795,236	60,650,004 253,469,176	1.0 4.4	8.31 8.23
SOWS AND GILTS				1925—Jan. 1—1 yr. and over.....									
1945—Jan. 1—for spring farrowing.....	1,839,458	31.4	8,482,031	303,900,362	3.6	35.88	1920—Jan. 1—1 yr. and over.....	492,311	7.6	28,518,631	283,564,509	3.6	12.06
1940—Apr. 1—to farrow Dec. 1, 1939 to June 1, 1940.....	1,987,723	32.6	7,987,641	109,451,529	2.4	13.70	1910—Apr. 15—32 mo. and over.....	590,878	9.3	31,933,797	164,855,314	3.5	5.16
1935—Jan. 1—to farrow before June 1, 1935..	1,937,231	28.4	6,061,112	64,800,310	1.9	10.69	1900—June 1—1 yr. and over.....	(*)	(*)	31,857,652	101,288,730	3.6	3.18
1930—Apr. 1—to farrow Jan. 1 to June 1, 1930..	1,685,946	26.8	7,673,741	207,276,627	3.6	27.01	ALL OTHER SHEEP AND LAMBS						
1925—Jan. 1—for breeding, 6 mo. and over..	(*)	(*)	8,907,334	164,142,470	3.4	18.43	1945—Jan. 1—all ages..	(*)	(*)	10,592,075	105,796,082	1.2	9.99
1920—Jan. 1—for breeding, 6 mo. and over..	2,995,598	46.4	11,416,471	336,249,473	4.2	29.45	1940—Apr. 1—over 6 mo. 1935—Jan. 1—all ages..	(*)	(*)	4,549,755 14,357,220	23,248,090 59,619,378	0.5 1.7	5.11 4.15
ALL OTHER HOGS AND PIGS				1930—Apr. 1—6 mo. and over.....									
1945—Jan. 1—all ages..	(*)	(*)	38,253,386	684,203,685	8.1	17.89	all ages.....	(*)	(*)	3,682,574	29,035,091	0.5	7.88
1940—Apr. 1—over 6 mo.	(*)	(*)	26,049,612	175,185,184	3.9	6.78	all ages.....	(*)	(*)	18,877,512	99,740,782	1.6	5.28
1935—Jan. 1—all ages..	(*)	(*)	31,151,855	155,566,699	4.6	4.99	1925—Jan. 1—all ages..	(*)	(*)	10,998,857	100,124,912	2.1	9.10
1930—Apr. 1—3 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	25,119,887	356,903,658	6.2	14.21	1 yr. and over..	(*)	(*)	1,801,083	19,973,956	0.4	11.09
all ages.....	(*)	(*)	48,614,179	433,822,282	7.2	8.92	1920—Jan. 1—all ages..	(*)	(*)	11,514,885	111,636,577	1.4	9.71
1925—Jan. 1—all ages..	(*)	(*)	41,946,192	450,808,534	9.3	10.75	1 yr. and over <sup>12</sup> ..	(*)	(*)	2,805,384	31,340,944	0.4	13.59
6 mo. and over..	(*)	(*)	20,039,618	318,608,573	6.6	15.90	1910—Apr. 15—32 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	7,710,249	38,660,830	0.8	5.01
1920—Jan. 1—all ages..	(*)	(*)	47,929,938	652,332,907	8.2	13.61	all ages.....	(*)	(*)	20,514,064	67,986,271	1.4	3.31
6 mo. and over <sup>13</sup> ..	(*)	(*)	21,753,278	462,028,410	5.8	21.24	1900—June 1—1 yr. and over.....	(*)	(*)	7,995,315	26,898,061	0.9	3.36
SHEEP				all ages.....									
1945—Jan. 1—all ages..	456,986	7.8	41,223,869	359,042,435	4.2	8.71	all ages..	(*)	(*)	29,646,061	68,914,389	2.3	2.32
1940—Apr. 1—over 6 mo.....	584,935	9.6	40,129,261	240,189,944	5.3	5.99	GOATS OF ALL KINDS						
1935—Jan. 1—all ages..	635,384	9.3	48,357,506	208,871,101	6.1	4.32	1945—Jan. 1—all ages..	134,523	2.3	4,265,501	17,199,659	0.2	4.03
1930—Apr. 1—6 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	41,780,146	343,154,271	5.9	8.21	1940—Apr. 1—over 4 mo.....	127,168	2.1	4,175,047	11,944,786	0.3	2.86
all ages.....	593,578	9.3	56,975,084	413,859,962	6.8	7.26	1935—Jan. 1—all ages..	157,632	2.3	4,093,441	6,116,317	0.2	1.49
1925—Jan. 1—all ages..	430,738	6.8	35,590,159	354,485,355	7.3	9.96	1930—Apr. 1—all ages..	112,864	1.8	4,821,294	19,320,072	0.3	4.01
1 yr. and over..	(*)	(*)	26,392,385	274,334,399	5.7	10.39	1925—Jan. 1—all ages..	91,402	1.4	3,370,218	10,249,786	0.2	3.04
1920—Jan. 1—all ages..	538,593	8.4	35,033,516	395,401,286	5.0	11.29	1920—Jan. 1—all ages..	107,267	1.7	3,458,925	17,565,363	0.2	5.08
1 yr. and over <sup>14</sup> ..	(*)	(*)	25,824,015	314,905,553	4.0	12.19	1910—Apr. 15—all ages..	82,755	1.3	2,915,125	6,176,423	0.1	2.12
1910—Apr. 15—32 mo. and over.....	(*)	(*)	39,644,046	203,516,144	4.3	5.13	1900—June 1—all ages..	77,515	1.4	1,870,599	3,265,349	0.1	1.75
all ages.....	610,894	9.6	52,447,861	232,841,565	4.8	4.44	CHICKENS						
1900—June 1—1 yr. and over.....	(*)	(*)	39,852,967	128,186,791	4.5	3.22	1945—Jan. 1—over 4 mo.....	4,900,948	89.6	433,110,674	531,860,387	6.3	1.23
all ages.....	763,518	13.3	61,503,713	170,203,119	5.6	2.77	1940—Apr. 1—over 4 mo.....	5,150,055	84.5	337,949,145	189,085,762	4.2	0.56
1890—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	40,876,312	(*)	(*)	(*)	1935—Jan. 1—over 3 mo.....	5,833,079	85.6	371,603,136	191,503,832	5.6	0.52
1880—June 1—not specified <sup>15</sup> .....	(*)	(*)	42,192,074	(*)	(*)	(*)	1930—Apr. 1—over 3 mo.....	5,372,597	85.4	378,878,281	321,624,749	5.6	0.85
1870—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	28,477,951	(*)	(*)	(*)	1925—Jan. 1—not specified.....	5,505,617	86.4	403,290,849	379,011,450	7.8	0.93
1860—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	22,471,275	(*)	(*)	(*)	1920—Jan. 1—not specified.....	5,837,367	90.5	353,537,127	349,508,867	4.4	0.97
							1910—Apr. 15—over 3 mo. <sup>16</sup> .....	5,578,425	87.7	280,340,959	140,193,129	3.0	0.50
							1900—June 1—over 3 mo. <sup>16</sup> .....	(*)	(*)	238,566,021	85,755,593	3.0	0.37
							1890—June 1—not specified.....	(*)	(*)	258,871,125	(*)	(*)	(*)
							1880—June 1—except spring hatch <sup>17</sup> .....	(*)	(*)	102,272,135	(*)	(*)	(*)

<sup>10</sup>Includes 69 farms reporting 4,421 hogs and pigs, valued at \$52,574, not classified by age or sex.<sup>11</sup>Includes 2,090,970 hogs on ranches and ranges computed by special agents assigned to range territory for this purpose.<sup>12</sup>Includes 228 farms reporting 283,686 sheep, valued at \$2,291,761; not classified by age or sex.<sup>13</sup>Includes 7,000,000 sheep on ranches and ranges computed by special agents assigned to range territory for this purpose.<sup>14</sup>Includes guinea fowls.<sup>15</sup>All fowls, excluding pigeons, peafowls, and ostriches.

# LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

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Table 4—SPECIFIED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS OF FARMS—FARMS REPORTING, 1899 TO 1944; QUANTITY, 1839 TO 1944; AND VALUE, 1899 TO 1944; FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Figures for divisions and States in tables 6 and 8]

ITEM AND YEAR	FARMS REPORTING		NUMBER OR QUANTITY		VALUE (DOLLARS)		ITEM AND YEAR	FARMS REPORTING		NUMBER OR QUANTITY		VALUE (DOLLARS)	
	Total	Per cent of all farms	Total	Average per farm reporting	Total	Average per unit		Total	Per cent of all farms	Total	Average per farm reporting	Total	Average per unit
Specified livestock products....1944..	(*)	(*)	XXXXXX	(*)	5,617,874,669	XXXXXX	Wool produced—						
1939..	(*)	(*)	XXXXXX	(*)	2,499,440,693	XXXXXX	Continued...1899..	(*)	(*)	7191,278,084	(*)	(*)	(*)
1929..	(*)	(*)	XXXXXX	(*)	3,356,036,242	XXXXXX	1879..	(*)	(*)	8155,681,751	(*)	(*)	(*)
							1869..	(*)	(*)	9100,102,387	(*)	(*)	(*)
							1859..	(*)	(*)	960,264,913	(*)	(*)	(*)
							1849..	(*)	(*)	952,516,959	(*)	(*)	(*)
							1839..	(*)	(*)	935,802,114	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cows milked...1944..	4,494,882	76.7	Number	5.1	(*)	(*)							
1939..	4,663,431	76.5	22,802,764	4.7	(*)	(*)							
1934..	5,236,885	76.9	21,986,556	4.7	(*)	(*)							
1929..	4,615,529	73.4	24,581,669	4.6	(*)	(*)							
1924..	4,988,493	78.3	21,124,221	4.2	(*)	(*)							
			Gallons				Chickens raised, . . . 1944..	4,662,189	79.6	970,594,957	208	1,005,759,731	1.04
Milk produced . . . . 1944..	4,494,882	76.7	12,710,514,595	2,828	29,238,354,773	0.25	1939..	4,674,462	76.7	660,565,663	141	359,107,379	0.54
1939..	4,663,431	76.5	11,508,243,769	2,468	11,596,734,719	0.14	1934..	5,212,762	76.5	598,887,134	115	305,714,262	0.51
1934..	5,236,885	76.9	10,666,065,473	2,037	(*)	(*)	1929..	5,298,208	84.2	678,092,052	127	561,110,136	0.86
1929..	4,615,529	73.4	11,052,023,357	2,395	(*)	(*)	1924..	(*)	(*)	10945,848,035	(*)	419,380,528	0.77
1924..	4,988,493	78.3	9,198,303,635	1,844	(*)	(*)	1919..	114,578,202	71.0	11473,200,699	103	386,111,767	0.82
1919..	4,361,480	67.6	7,805,143,792	1,790	(*)	(*)	1909..	(*)	(*)	1460,516,201	(*)	184,902,527	0.40
1909..	(*)	(*)	7,488,362,142	(*)	(*)	(*)							
1899..	(*)	(*)	7,265,804,304	(*)	(*)	(*)	Eggs produced: Chicken eggs....1944..	4,763,042	81.3	3,370,069,577	708	1,095,788,601	0.33
1899..	(*)	(*)	5,210,125,567	(*)	(*)	(*)	1939..	4,875,472	80.0	2,391,091,510	490	415,470,689	0.17
			Gallons				1934..	5,579,199	81.9	2,160,906,310	387	365,182,017	0.17
Whole milk sold.....1944..	1,163,218	19.9	7,583,952,237	6,520	2,149,107,572	0.28	1929..	(*)	(*)	2,689,719,158	(*)	799,261,156	0.30
1939..	953,898	15.6	5,375,407,901	5,635	917,084,619	0.17	1924..	(*)	(*)	1,913,245,129	(*)	571,938,492	0.30
1934..	893,431	14.2	4,455,638,767	4,987	1,036,650,035	0.23	1919..	135,362,771	83.2	1,654,044,932	308	1,661,082,803	0.40
1929..	(*)	(*)	2,666,611,999	(*)	555,268,850	0.21	1909..	(*)	(*)	1,574,979,416	(*)	1303,296,012	0.19
1924..	710,694	11.0	2,529,381,413	3,559	717,380,222	0.28							
1919..	498,916	7.8	1,937,255,864	3,883	252,436,757	0.13	Eggs of all kinds.....1909..	4,683,507	76.8	1,591,311,371	326	306,688,960	0.19
1899..	(*)	(*)	2,134,680,207	(*)	184,817,119	0.09	1899..	(*)	(*)	1,293,662,433	(*)	144,240,541	0.11
1879..	(*)	(*)	530,129,755	(*)	(*)	(*)	1889..	(*)	(*)	819,722,916	(*)	(*)	(*)
1869..	(*)	(*)	235,500,599	(*)	(*)	(*)	1879..	(*)	(*)	456,910,916	(*)	(*)	(*)
			Pounds										
Cream sold: Butterfat content...1944..	1,176,457	20.1	804,750,258	684	408,314,290	0.51	Turkeys raised.....1944..	198,540	3.3	27,202,266	141	159,689,716	5.97
1939..	1,460,383	24.0	1,090,261,486	747	265,013,045	0.24	1939..	389,352	6.4	27,935,755	72	62,715,946	2.25
As but-terfat...1929..	1,556,487	24.8	1,179,905,874	756	538,795,009	0.46	1929..	637,843	10.1	16,794,485	26	47,767,826	2.84
1924..	(*)	(*)	1,051,062,363	(*)	415,311,889	0.39							
1919..	875,200	13.6	532,244,072	608	303,552,156	0.57	Cattle and calves sold...1944..	3,014,338	51.4	36,106,991	12.0	2,574,653,648	71.31
1909..	361,126	5.7	305,662,587	846	82,311,511	0.27	1939..	2,625,783	43.1	27,308,949	10.4	990,586,106	36.27
			Gallons										
Not as but-terfat...1929..	68,030	1.1	15,846,164	233	26,139,341	1.65	Hogs and pigs sold.....1944..	2,104,170	35.9	66,122,231	32.4	1,988,834,064	29.20
As cream...1924..	(*)	(*)	45,735,694	(*)	62,058,512	1.36	1939..	1,842,704	30.2	49,192,047	26.7	642,775,532	13.07
1919..	445,611	6.9	82,247,580	185	111,905,929	1.36							
1909..	164,117	2.6	54,933,583	335	37,655,047	0.69	Sheep and lambs sold.....1944..	332,449	5.7	28,734,601	66.4	254,275,012	8.85
1899..	(*)	(*)	20,768,662	(*)	8,838,776	0.43	1939..	386,381	6.3	28,636,721	74.1	170,182,752	5.94
			Pounds										
Butter sold...1944..	217,185	3.7	35,042,218	161	15,193,689	0.43	Cattle butch-ered.....1944..	686,068	11.7	917,990	1.3	70,811,635	77.14
1939..	389,316	6.4	76,358,236	196	19,178,090	0.25	1939..	373,981	6.1	580,867	1.6	24,909,234	42.88
1929..	643,994	10.2	135,045,358	210	56,056,376	0.42	1929..	180,456	2.9	342,938	1.9	(*)	(*)
1919..	1,269,814	19.7	207,859,564	164	106,973,742	0.51	Cattle and calves butch-ered...1919..	887,611	13.8	1,904,581	2.1	(*)	(*)
1909..	1,785,408	28.1	415,080,489	232	100,378,123	0.24	Cattle butch-ered...1909..	593,285	9.3	1,408,640	2.4	31,688,794	22.50
1899..	(*)	(*)	518,042,787	(*)	86,570,973	0.17							
			Pounds				Calves butch-ered.....1944..	412,661	7.0	610,240	1.5	21,533,744	35.29
Wool pro-duced . . . . 1944..	401,634	6.9	279,978,955	697	118,261,848	0.42	1939..	308,706	5.1	632,698	2.0	9,943,346	15.72
1939..	501,956	8.2	289,772,976	577	65,411,960	0.23	1929..	183,266	2.9	457,053	2.5	(*)	(*)
1934..	575,187	8.4	388,682,406	589	73,745,042	0.22	1909..	268,508	4.2	1,131,600	4.2	7,446,998	6.58
1929..	472,917	7.5	295,964,506	626	89,415,164	0.30							
1924..	(*)	(*)	327,105,177	(*)	388,630,257	0.39	Hogs and pigs butch-ered...1944..	3,823,227	65.3	10,519,608	2.9	308,120,840	29.29
1919..	411,666	6.4	328,795,354	556	120,417,549	0.58	1939..	4,070,705	66.8	13,084,763	3.2	160,831,281	12.29
1909..	458,311	7.2	329,419,977	631	56,472,328	0.23	1929..	3,228,454	51.3	10,738,502	3.3	(*)	(*)
1899..	756,063	13.2	276,567,584	366	645,670,053	0.17	1919..	4,565,130	70.8	16,800,280	3.7	(*)	(*)
							1909..	3,643,546	57.3	15,378,517	4.2	228,600,770	14.86

\*Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Includes value of milk and cream sold and butter churned; but value of whole milk and cream used on farms was not computed.

<sup>2</sup>See text and table 23 for method of calculating value of milk produced.

<sup>3</sup>Including estimates for incomplete reports.

<sup>4</sup>Figure given represents farms reporting production of milk, as enumerated; figure for milk production, however, includes estimates amounting to 911,416,374 gallons for 681,820 farms which reported dairy cows on hand, but did not report milk. Data not secured for farms reporting cows milked.

<sup>5</sup>Includes 1,652,706,910 gallons estimated as produced on farms which reported cows kept for milk, but no milk produced.

<sup>6</sup>Fleeces clipped spring of 1900 and fall of 1899.

<sup>7</sup>Fleeces clipped fall of 1889 and spring of 1890 to June 1. Wool includes 25,828,845 pounds from sheep on ranges for which number of fleeces was not available.

<sup>8</sup>Excludes 34,000,000 pounds of wool from other (ranch) sheep and 13,000,000 pounds from the fall clip in Texas and California.

<sup>9</sup>Figures for censuses prior to 1880 exclude range livestock and products.

<sup>10</sup>Including estimates for farms reporting chickens on hand with no reports for chickens raised.

<sup>11</sup>Includes estimate of 87,788,435 chickens raised, valued at \$53,989,256, for farms reporting chickens with no report for chickens raised. Farms reporting not increased.

<sup>12</sup>Figures include estimates for farms reporting chickens on hand with no report for eggs produced.

<sup>13</sup>Includes estimate of 82,715,742 dozens of eggs, valued at \$34,305,377, for farms reporting chickens with no report for eggs produced. Farms reporting not increased.

<sup>14</sup>To obtain figures for chicken eggs alone in 1909, the quantity and value of eggs of other kinds were estimated and deducted from the totals.

The total value of specified livestock was 87.2 percent greater in 1945 than in 1940 because, in general, the numbers were larger in 1945 and the values per head were higher. Total sales of livestock and livestock products were 143.7 percent greater for 1944 than for 1939 because of larger numbers or quantities and higher prices. But sales of livestock and livestock products per dollar value of livestock as inventoried were only 30.1 percent greater in 1944 than in 1939. However, since the inventory numbers as of January 1, 1945, included considerable numbers of animals on feed that would not have been included in inventories for April 1, the value of inventories for 1945, to be fully comparable with the value for 1940, would need to be reduced. A lower total value of inventories would, in turn, result in a higher ratio of sales to value with a correspondingly greater increase in the ratio of sales to inventories between the two years.

SELECTED ITEMS FOR THE UNITED STATES, WITH INDICATED CHANGE DURING FIVE-YEAR INTERVAL: CENSUSES OF 1945 AND 1940

	1945 Census	1940 Census	Indicated change (percent)
Farms.....number..	5,859,169	6,096,799	-3.9
Average size of farm.....acres..	194.8	174.0	12.0
Cattle and calves.....farms reporting..	4,688,746	4,843,417	-3.2
number..	82,654,417	60,674,736	36.2
average number per farm reporting..	17.6	12.5	40.8
Hogs and pigs.....farms reporting..	3,313,883	3,766,675	-12.0
number..	46,735,417	34,037,253	37.3
average number per farm reporting..	14.1	9.0	56.7
Total value of inventories of specified livestock and poultry.....dollars..	6,472,431,333	4,525,923,172	87.2
Total sales of specified livestock and livestock products.....dollars..	8,644,670,850	5,547,482,358	143.7
Ratio of sales to value of inventories.....percent..	102.0	78.4	30.1

In the 1945 Census, a change was made in the method of enumerating the farming operations on Indian reservations. Generally, in previous censuses, all individual operations, if of sufficient size to qualify as farms for Census purposes, were enumerated as separate farms. In the 1945 Census, in many cases an entire reservation was reported as a single farm if the acreage was used on a cooperative basis. In some States, Arizona for example, this change in method of enumeration affected the number of farms as reported by the Census and also the number of farms reporting the different kinds of livestock. These reduced numbers for farms materially affect the averages per farm reporting.

**Value of farm products and sales.**—Values shown in this chapter with the exception of those in tables 9 and 10, represent dollar measures of the livestock inventories and livestock production. The items for which values are shown are, for the most part, those included in the 1945 Census. Tables 3 and 4 present available data for the United States for all censuses, beginning with 1840. Values for some of the earlier censuses are shown in these tables for certain combinations of items. Totals for these combinations are not fully comparable with the data available for 1945 as it was not feasible to segregate values of certain minor items included in such combinations.

The values shown for the various censuses reflect differences in price per unit, as well as in numbers or quantities. Values provide a basis for measuring, in a limited way, the relative importance of individual items as reported in a particular census. In the 1910 Census, the value of all horses and mules represented 53.0 percent of the value of all livestock inventories for the United States, while in 1945 the value represented only 11.5 percent. However, inventory values do not measure the relative importance of the contributions of the different classes of livestock to the farm income. The value of hogs, as of January 1, 1945, represented but 11.7 percent of the total value of specified livestock on farms for the United States, as contrasted with 66.1 percent for cattle. The value of hogs sold alive and hogs butchered on farms in 1944 was more than twice the January 1, 1945, inventory value of hogs, whereas the value of cattle and calves sold alive and cattle and calves butchered on farms in 1944 combined with the value of all milk production in that year is only slightly above the total value of January 1, 1945, cattle inventories.

The value of all milk produced on farms in 1944 and in 1939 was calculated and is presented for the first time in this chapter. A description of the method of computing the total value of milk produced is given under "Milk produced and dairy products sold."

For censuses prior to 1935, value figures are shown only for the United States. In the tables which follow, values are shown, when appropriate, for the Censuses of 1945, 1940, and 1935. With the exception of tables 9 and 10, noted above, all values were computed, as described earlier in this chapter, by applying a specified price per unit to the number of units reported.

The values for 1944 and 1939 given in tables 9 and 10 represent sales of livestock and livestock products as reported to the enumerators. Three inquiries were used in the 1945 Census to secure these values. Each farm operator was asked the total amount received during 1944 for: (1) all dairy products sold; (2) all poultry and poultry products sold; and (3) all livestock, wool, mohair, meat, etc., sold. In the 1940 Census, four inquiries were used to secure the values of livestock and livestock products sold. In that year each farm operator was asked to report the total amount received during 1939 for: (1) all dairy products sold; (2) all poultry and poultry products sold; (3) all livestock sold alive; and (4) all wool, mohair, meat, hides, etc., bees, honey, wax, and fur animals and pelts sold. The inquiries relating to dairy products sold and to poultry and poultry products sold were the same in both censuses. The third inquiry in the 1945 Census covered the same items as the third and fourth inquiries used in the 1940 Census.

Table 9 presents, by divisions and States, the gross total value of farm products sold or used by farm households for all classified farms for the years 1944 and 1939. It also shows a similar gross total value, as well as the value from the principal source, for dairy farms, for poultry farms, and for other livestock farms for the same years. The 1945 basis of classification of farms, by type, such as dairy, poultry, livestock, and other types, was somewhat different from that used in the 1940 Census.

A full description of the method of classifying farms by type is given in chapter X of this volume. The accompanying summary table, showing figures for the United States only, is included for ready reference. This table shows that the average gross farm income for the United States for all three types is above the average for all classified farms for both 1944 and 1939; also, that, of the three types, livestock farms have the highest gross average value of all products, that dairy farms have the next highest, and poultry farms the lowest. Livestock farms account for the largest proportion of the total gross United States farm income, with dairy next and poultry the smallest. All the above relationships hold true for both censuses. It is emphasized that these data are gross and do not, in any manner, represent net incomes or the profitability of one enterprise as compared with that of another.

The classification of farms by type was based on source of income in both the 1945 and 1940 Censuses. Nine sources of income, each obtained by separate inquiry, were used in 1945 and ten sources in 1940; the essential difference being the combination of the two inquiries, viz, livestock sold alive; and wool, mohair, meat, hides, etc. In the 1940 Census, the largest single source of income, as shown by the replies to the ten inquiries, determined the "type" or classification by major source of income. Thus, if the largest amount reported in any of the ten inquiries was in reply to the question relating to dairy products sold, the farm was classified as "dairy," or if the largest amount reported was for poultry and poultry products sold, the farm was classified as "poultry," etc. For the 1945 Census, a farm was classified as of a given type if the largest single amount represented more than half of the total receipts from all sales. Thus, if the amount reported in reply to the dairy products inquiry alone exceeded the combined receipts from all other sales, the farm was classified as "dairy"; if the amount reported did not exceed half of the total sales and no other single amount, exclusive of the value of products used by farm households, exceeded half of the total sales, the farm was classified as "general." No class was used in the 1940 Census similar to the 1945 "general" class.

From the explanation shown in the preceding paragraph, it will be noted that the method used for classifying farms in the 1945 Census tended to restrict the specific classes to more specialized operations. Hence, in a comparison of types of farms in the two censuses, assuming conditions were unchanged, the principal difference would be in a somewhat smaller number of each of the more specialized types in 1945, with the borderline farms going into the "general" class. The primary purpose of the presentation in table 9 is to provide material whereby the user of the statistics may study the internal relationships in each of the livestock types of farms as they differ one type from another, one State from another, and, lastly, one year from another.

The cost of feed bought for use of livestock and poultry is presented for 1944 and 1939 in table 10, along with the income

obtained from sales of livestock and livestock products. By definition, the cost of feed bought includes all feeds and is not limited, as might appear superficially, to "commercial" or "mixed" feeds. On a relatively small number of highly specialized dairy and broiler farms, all the feed used on the farm is purchased. However, for most farms, the cost of feed bought does not represent the total cost of feed chargeable to the production of livestock and livestock products because of farm-grown feeds.

The enumerated values for sales, shown in tables 9 and 10, should not be confused with the calculated values shown in other tables. As explained earlier, enumerated values for sales of products for home use are the tabulated replies to questions asked of farm operators. On the other hand, the calculated value for each item was secured by multiplying the total number or quantity by a unit price.

## LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK-PRODUCTS FARMS AS CLASSIFIED IN THE 1945 AND 1940 CENSUSES; FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Figures for divisions and States in table 9 of this chapter]

CLASSIFICATION AND YEAR	NUMBER OF FARMS		GROSS FARM INCOME (DOLLARS)			INCOME FROM PRINCIPAL SOURCE (DOLLARS)		
	Total	Percent of classified farms	Total	Average per farm	Percent of total	Total	Average per farm	Percent of gross farm income
All classified farms.....1944..	5,752,908	100.0	18,108,132,494	3,148	100.0	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx
.....1939..	5,968,755	100.0	7,813,644,587	1,309	100.0	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx
Dairy farms.....1944..	559,609	9.7	2,290,002,586	4,099	12.6	1,608,378,357	2,879	70.2
.....1939..	619,006	10.4	1,214,181,902	1,982	15.5	761,106,225	1,230	62.7
Poultry farms.....1944..	274,504	4.8	959,459,615	3,495	5.3	770,540,360	2,807	80.3
.....1939..	217,570	3.6	359,087,849	1,650	4.6	259,760,700	1,194	72.3
Livestock farms.....1944..	806,320	14.0	4,143,595,384	5,139	22.9	3,027,258,865	3,754	73.1
.....1939..	746,413	12.6	1,886,656,240	2,529	24.1	1,314,049,264	1,760	69.6
Livestock farms as classified in the 1940 Census:								
Farms with major source of income from—								
Sale of live animals.....	726,162	12.2	1,836,270,543	2,529	23.5	<sup>1</sup> 1,270,626,649	1,750	69.2
Sale of wool, mohair, meat, hides, etc., bees, honey, wax, and fur animals and pets.....	20,251	0.3	50,385,697	2,488	0.6	<sup>2</sup> 45,422,615	2,144	86.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$47,389,706 value of wool, mohair, meat, etc., sold.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$10,127,839 value of livestock sold.

## HORSES AND MULES

Of all classes of livestock, the numbers of horses and mules are least affected by cycles and changes in the date of enumeration. Reference to the combination bar and line chart shows the gradual and continuous upward trend in numbers from earliest records to the time of World War I and the steady decline since that time. The chart shows a close agreement between Census results, regardless of the date of the census, and the annual estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as of January 1 of each year.

Results of the 1945 Census indicate a continuation of the decline, which first became evident in the 1925 Census, in animal work power in the United States. Compared with 25,199,552 horses and mules on January 1, 1920, the 11,628,794 head on January 1, 1945, represent a decline of 53.9 percent for the 25-year period. The steady decline in horses and mules has been accompanied by an increase in tractors on farms. This is also shown in the above-mentioned chart. The first count of tractors on farms was made in the 1920 Census when 246,083 were reported. By 1925 the number had increased to 505,933; by 1930, to 920,021; by 1940, to 1,567,430; and by 1945, to 2,421,747.

The decline in numbers of horses has not been at the same rate as that for mules. The largest number of horses was shown in the 1920 Census, while the peak number for mules was recorded in the 1925 Census. Each succeeding census has recorded smaller numbers for both horses and mules for the United States. However, neither the rate nor the direction of the change has been uniform for the various parts of the Nation. In each of seven southern States, viz, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, the number of horses in both 1940 and 1945 was greater than in the preceding census. These seven States had 535,460 horses in 1945; 488,510 in 1940; and 380,920 in 1935. In four other southern States, viz, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, increases were reported between 1935 and 1940, but decreases occurred in the five-year period, 1940 to 1945. Mule numbers declined since

1935 in all the eleven above-mentioned States, with the exception of North Carolina, which showed a small increase between 1935 and 1940, but a sizeable decrease between 1940 and 1945.

## CATTLE

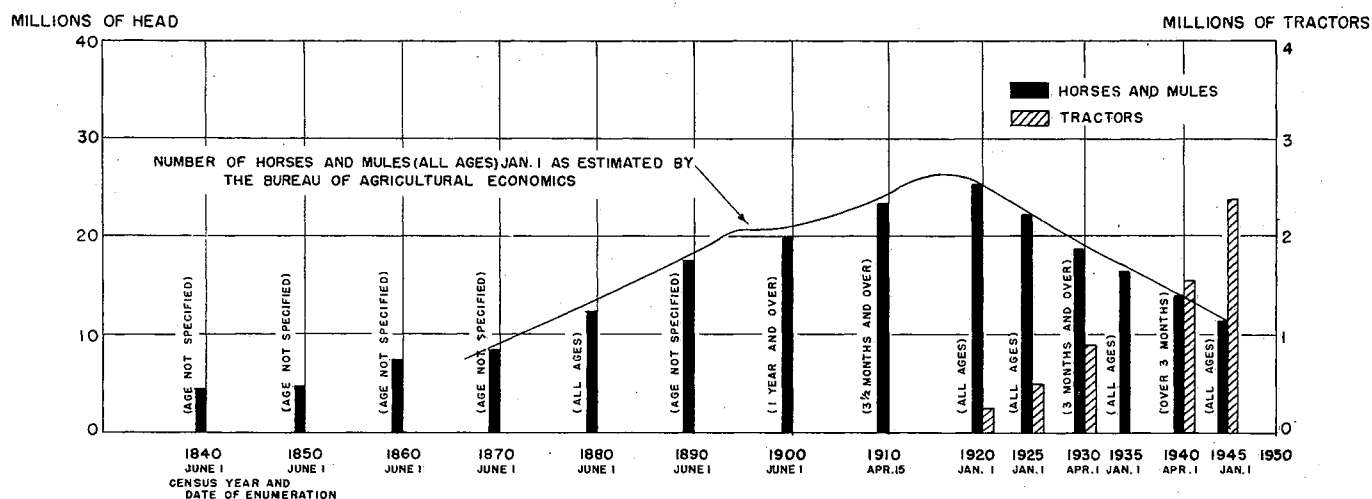
**Inventory.**—The total number of cattle and calves of all ages, as of January 1, 1945, was 82,654,417, the largest number ever recorded by the Census. The previous high point shown by a census, comparable as to age of animals included and as to date of enumeration, was in 1935 when 68,284,409 cattle and calves were reported. The difference between these two numbers indicates a gain of 21.0 percent. However, this difference, for reasons given earlier, cannot be considered as a measure of the growth of the cattle industry during the period. As the chart showing cattle numbers indicates, the 1945 Census was taken practically at the peak of the cattle cycle, while the 1935 Census was taken at a point approximately half way between the high and low points during a period of declining numbers. The 1935 Census followed several years of severe drought and low prices, with a consequent heavy liquidation of cattle, particularly in several of the Great Plains and Mountain States. If the 1945 Census had been taken at a point in the cattle cycle comparable with that of the 1935 Census, it is obvious that the number of cattle would have been considerably less than the number actually reported.

The chart showing cattle also indicates a long-time upward trend in cattle numbers in the United States. Since the Censuses of 1890 and 1945 are the only two which have been taken at approximately the high points of the cattle cycle, the results of these two censuses would appear to be reasonably comparable, although the 1890 Census was taken as of June 1. During the 55-year period between these two censuses the number of cattle increased over 20 million head.

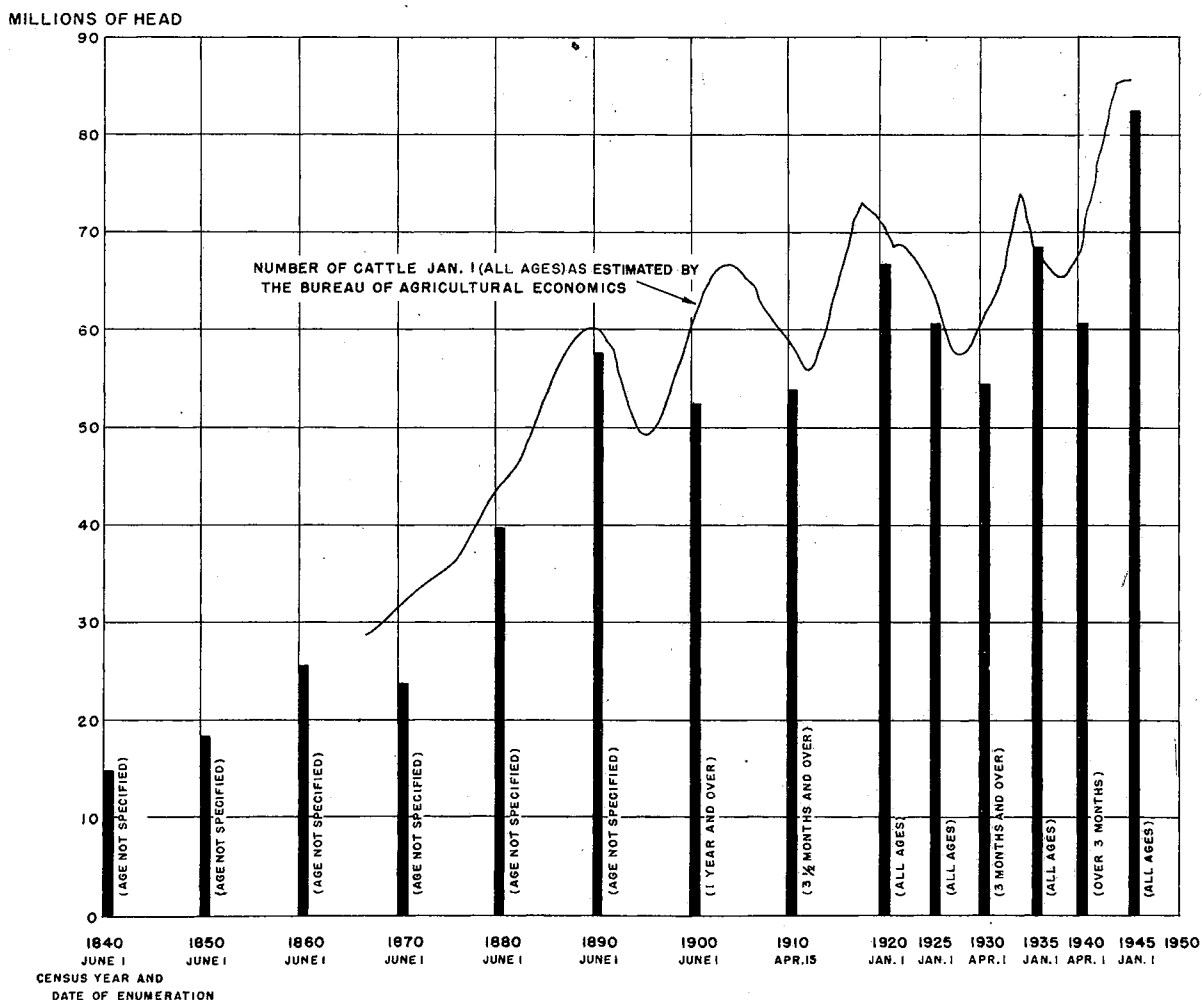
Because of changes in census dates, the number of cows and heifers of breeding age provides a somewhat more reliable basis than total cattle for indicating changes in trends from one

## CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

FARM WORK POWER—NUMBERS OF HORSES AND MULES AND TRACTORS SHOWN BY THE CENSUS IN RELATION TO ANNUAL ESTIMATES  
OF JANUARY 1 INVENTORIES OF HORSES AND MULES BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, FOR THE UNITED STATES



CATTLE—NUMBER SHOWN BY THE CENSUS ON SPECIFIED DATES OF ENUMERATION IN RELATION TO CYCLICAL CHANGES  
INDICATED BY ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF JANUARY 1 INVENTORIES BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, FOR THE UNITED STATES





census to the next. The total number of cattle is changing constantly during the year because of births, deaths, purchases, and sales. The number of breeding animals is relatively more constant. In the 1945 and 1935 Censuses, both taken as of January 1, the inquiry regarding cows and heifers specified the age as 2 years old and over on January 1. During this 10-year period the number of cows and heifers 2 years old and over increased from 36,930,584 to 44,156,337, or 19.6 percent.

Texas outranks all other States in the number of cattle as reported in the 1945 Census and has consistently maintained this position, beginning with the 1860 Census. Over 10 percent of all cattle enumerated in the 1945 Census were in Texas. In 1945, Iowa, with 6.6 percent of the United States total, ranked second in number of cattle on farms, followed in order by Kansas with 4.9 percent, Nebraska and Wisconsin each with 4.8 percent, Minnesota with 4.6 percent, and Illinois with 4.0 percent. These seven leading States had 40.4 percent of the cattle in the United States.

Considerable variation in the ratio of cows and heifers to total cattle occurs in the different parts of the United States. The New England and Middle Atlantic States had the highest ratio of cows and heifers 2 years old and over in the 1945 Census, with 67.2 percent and 65.7 percent, respectively. The lowest

ratio was in the West North Central States, an area of extensive cattle-feeding operations, where only 45.6 percent of the cattle were cows and heifers 2 years old and over. The State with the lowest ratio was Iowa with 39.0 percent, and the State with the highest ratio was Rhode Island with 75.4 percent.

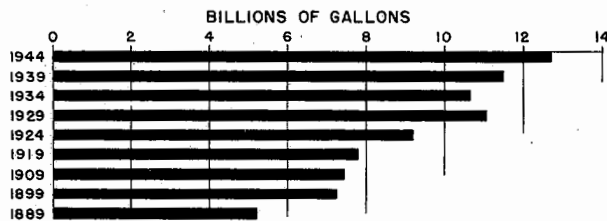
**Milk produced and dairy products sold.**—The production of 12,710,514,595 gallons of milk reported for 1944 for the United States was the largest ever recorded by a census. This amount exceeds by more than a billion gallons the highest amount previously reported. An inquiry on milk production was included for the first time in the 1890 Census. Since 1890, the production of milk reported for each census, with the exception of 1935, has been larger than for the preceding census. Milk production for 1934, a year of severe and widespread drought, fell considerably below the production for 1929.

Wisconsin, with 1,559,198,371 gallons, ranked first in the production of whole milk in 1944. Wisconsin's production represented 12.3 percent of the total for the United States and exceeded the total milk produced in the States comprising the West.

The record milk production of 1944 was the result of an increased number of cows milked and an increased production per cow. Cows milked increased by 3.9 percent to 22,802,764 in 1944 from 21,936,556 in 1939, while the average milk production per cow gained from 525 to 557 gallons. All States, except five, showed a higher average milk production per cow milked in 1944 than in 1939. Increased production per cow accounted for approximately three-fifths and the increase in the number of cows milked for about two-fifths of the increase in milk production between 1939 and 1944.

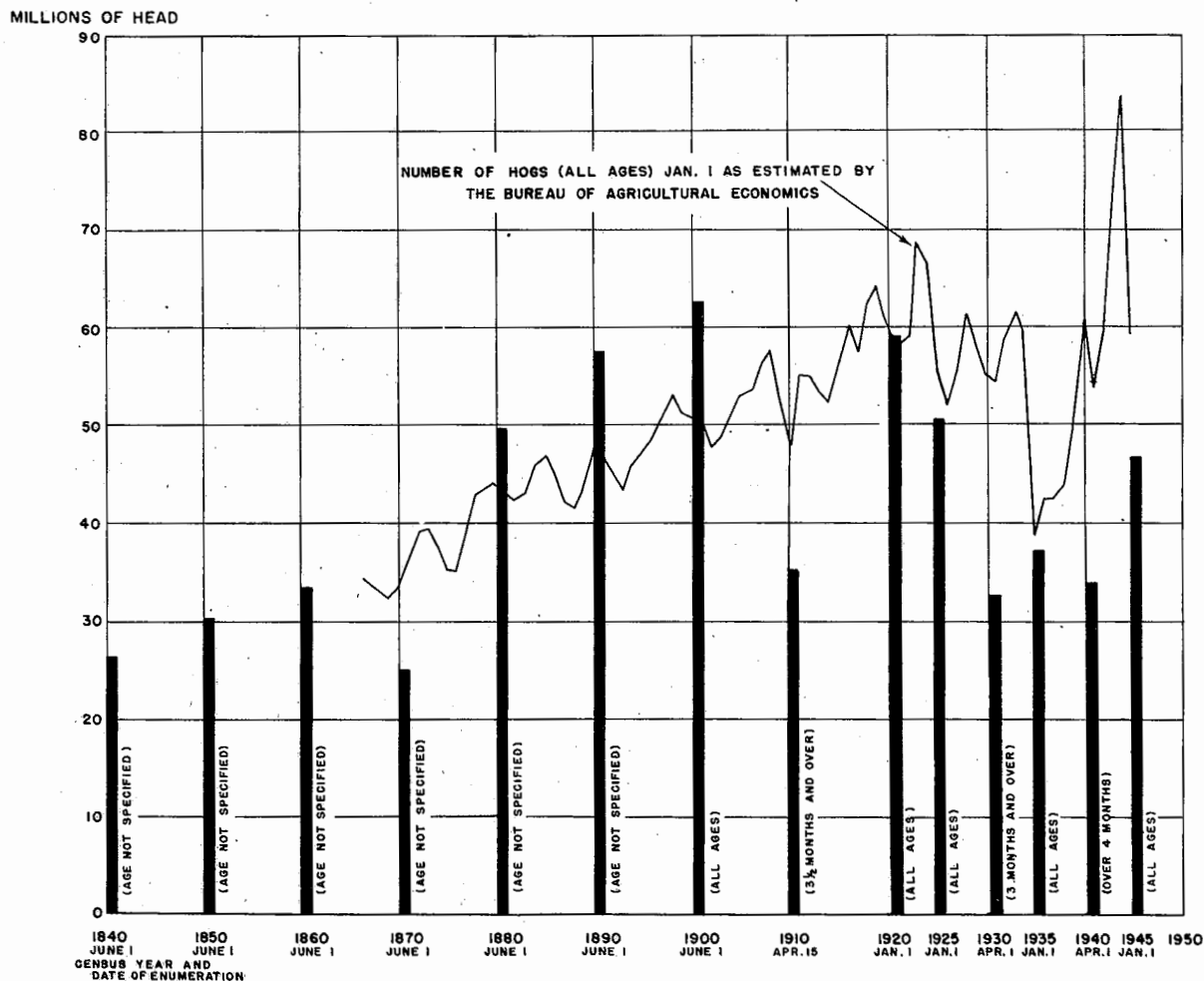
There has been an increase at each succeeding census in the proportion of milk sold as whole milk and a decrease in the quantity of milk sold in the form of cream and butter. With the wartime demands for greater quantities of whole milk, the quantity of milk sold as whole milk was 41.0 percent greater in 1944 than in 1939. Milk sold as whole milk represented 59.7 percent of the total milk produced in 1944, 46.7 percent in 1939, 40.3 percent in 1929, and 29.0 percent in 1924. Without exception, the proportion of milk sold as whole milk was larger in every State in 1944 than in 1939.

MILK PRODUCED — NUMBER OF GALLONS,  
FOR THE UNITED STATES:  
1889 — 1944



SOURCE: TABLE 4

HOGS—NUMBER SHOWN BY THE CENSUS ON SPECIFIED DATES OF ENUMERATION IN RELATION TO CYCLICAL CHANGES INDICATED  
BY ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF JANUARY 1 INVENTORIES BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, FOR THE UNITED STATES



As stated earlier in this chapter (see "Value of farm products and sales"), the total calculated value of dairy products, as included for years prior to 1939, did not include the value of all milk used on farms. In order to include the value of milk used on farms in the total value of dairy products for 1944 and 1939, it was necessary to calculate the amount of milk used on farms where produced and the unit value of this milk. The term "milk used on farms" is used to include milk consumed by farm families in any form, milk fed to animals, and farm waste, but excludes milk and milk products purchased. The unit price was calculated for each State by dividing the total value of whole milk sold, cream sold, and butter sold by the total gallons of whole milk equivalent of these dairy products sold; i.e., by the total gallons of milk sold as whole milk and the gallons of milk equivalent of cream sold and butter sold. This method of computation results in assigning the same unit price to milk used on the farm as calculated for all milk sold. The amount of milk used on farms was computed by subtracting the total quantity of milk sold as whole milk and the gallons of milk required for skimming the cream sold and for churning the butter sold from the total milk production.

The factors necessary to convert the reported cream sold to the equivalent gallons of whole milk and, likewise, to convert the pounds of butter sold to the equivalent gallons of whole milk were supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. These factors were described as follows:

Gallons of whole milk equivalent per pound of butterfat in cream sold—these conversion factors represent the gallons of milk skimmed on farms per pound of butterfat in cream sold. They vary among States according to the butterfat content of milk skimmed. Also, allowances have been made for losses of 3 to 8 percent in skimming and for delivery, depending on the method of skimming, types of herds, size of deliveries, etc. Gallons of whole milk equivalent per pound of butter sold—these conversion factors represent the gallons of milk used per pound of butter churned on farms. They are based on the estimated butterfat content of milk used for making butter for the various States. Butterfat content of butter was assumed to be 81 percent. Allowances were made for a loss of 6 percent of the butterfat in handling, skimming, and churning operations.

The conversion factors which were used for obtaining milk equivalents for 1944 and 1939 are:

STATE	GALLONS OF WHOLE MILK EQUIVALENT		STATE	GALLONS OF WHOLE MILK EQUIVALENT	
	Per pound of butterfat in cream sold	Per pound of butter sold		Per pound of butterfat in cream sold	Per pound of butter sold
Maine.....	2.76	2.33	West Virginia....	2.84	2.27
New Hampshire....	2.65	2.33	North Carolina....	2.80	2.22
Vermont.....	2.69	2.27	South Carolina....	2.78	2.22
Massachusetts....	2.63	2.33	Georgia.....	2.79	2.22
Rhode Island....	2.95	2.38	Florida.....	2.80	2.27
Connecticut.....	3.05	2.50	Kentucky.....	2.79	2.27
New York.....	3.12	2.57	Tennessee.....	2.78	2.27
New Jersey.....	3.02	2.50	Alabama.....	2.78	2.17
Pennsylvania....	3.05	2.50	Mississippi.....	2.70	2.22
Ohio.....	2.86	2.33	Arkansas.....	2.84	2.27
Indiana.....	2.78	2.27	Louisiana.....	2.76	2.22
Illinois.....	3.07	2.50	Oklahoma.....	2.81	2.33
Michigan.....	3.02	2.50	Texas.....	2.80	2.27
Wisconsin.....	3.16	2.63	Montana.....	3.03	2.4
Minnesota.....	3.16	2.63	Idaho.....	3.02	2.44
Iowa.....	3.17	2.63	Wyoming.....	3.13	2.57
Missouri.....	2.88	2.33	Colorado.....	3.20	2.63
North Dakota....	3.19	2.63	New Mexico.....	2.88	2.38
South Dakota....	3.20	2.63	Arizona.....	3.08	2.57
Nebraska.....	3.19	2.63	Utah.....	3.12	2.57
Kansas.....	3.06	2.50	Nevada.....	3.16	2.63
Delaware.....	3.02	2.44	Washington.....	2.81	2.38
Maryland.....	3.07	2.50	Oregon.....	2.69	2.22
Virginia.....	2.91	2.33	California.....	3.01	2.50
Dist. of Columbia.	3.15	2.50			

Table 23 shows, for 1944 and 1939, quantities of whole milk equivalents and values for milk sold in various forms and for milk used on farms.

#### HOGS

Changes in the date of enumeration probably has a greater effect on the number of hogs enumerated than on the number of any other kind of domestic animal. The enumeration of hogs in the 1945 Census was to include animals of all ages as of January 1. The data for 1945 should be reasonably comparable with those for other censuses for which the enumeration date was January 1,

viz, 1935, 1925, and 1920. They are not comparable with those for other census years in which the enumeration date was in April or June. Marketings of hogs are usually large in the early months of the year, hence an enumeration as of January 1 includes considerable numbers that will be sold or butchered between that date and April or June.

The accompanying chart portrays the comparatively short cycles in hog numbers and the sharp increases or decreases from year to year. The differences existing between the estimated numbers on January 1 and the numbers reported by the Census in years in which the enumeration date was in April are very marked. In each of the censuses with an April enumeration, the number on farms, as shown by the Census, was considerably below the estimated number for January 1. The bar indicating the number of hogs reported by the Census of 1945 does not approach the point in the trend line showing estimated numbers, although both the count and the estimate relate to January 1. Owing to wartime difficulties, the actual enumeration in 1945 in some areas extended into the late summer. Although each 1945 Census inquiry relating to livestock inventories was explicit in that the number was to be secured as of January 1, it is believed that the delayed visits to farms tended to result in lower numbers than would have been reported if the enumerator had called earlier. This is ascribed not only to the failure on the part of some enumerators to call particular attention to the January 1 date, but also to a tendency of farm operators to overlook sales of hogs in the period between January 1 and the actual date of the visit of the enumerator. (See the Introduction to this volume for the percentage of the enumeration completed by various dates.)

The general trend of hog numbers has been downward during the past two decades with some revival evident during the war years. Hog numbers are concentrated largely in the Corn Belt. In the 1945 Census, the West North Central Division showed 38.6 percent of the United States total inventory and the East North Central Division, 26.5 percent. Iowa ranked first in hog numbers with 16.4 percent of the total and Illinois second with 10.0 percent.

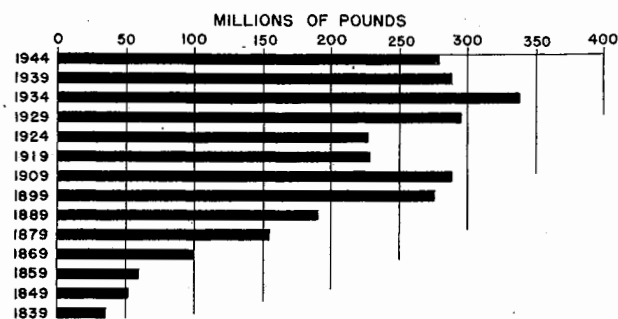
The raising of hogs is even more concentrated in the North Central States than the distribution of total numbers. This is indicated, in part, by a higher proportion of sows and gilts kept for spring farrowing and of sales of live animals. Iowa alone had 21.7 percent of the United States total for sows and gilts for spring farrowing in 1945 and 19.5 percent of the sales of the numbers of hogs in 1944.

#### SHEEP AND WOOL

**Sheep.**—The 11 States, which comprise the West, had 45 percent of the total sheep in the United States in 1945. Many obstacles are encountered in the enumeration of sheep in these States. Some of the large flocks are migratory and graze without regard to county boundaries. Some even graze in three or four States in the course of a year. A large sheep owner, at the time of the enumerator's call, may have a part of his sheep at the main headquarters or base of operations and the remainder in some distant county.

#### WOOL PRODUCED—NUMBER OF POUNDS, FOR THE UNITED STATES:

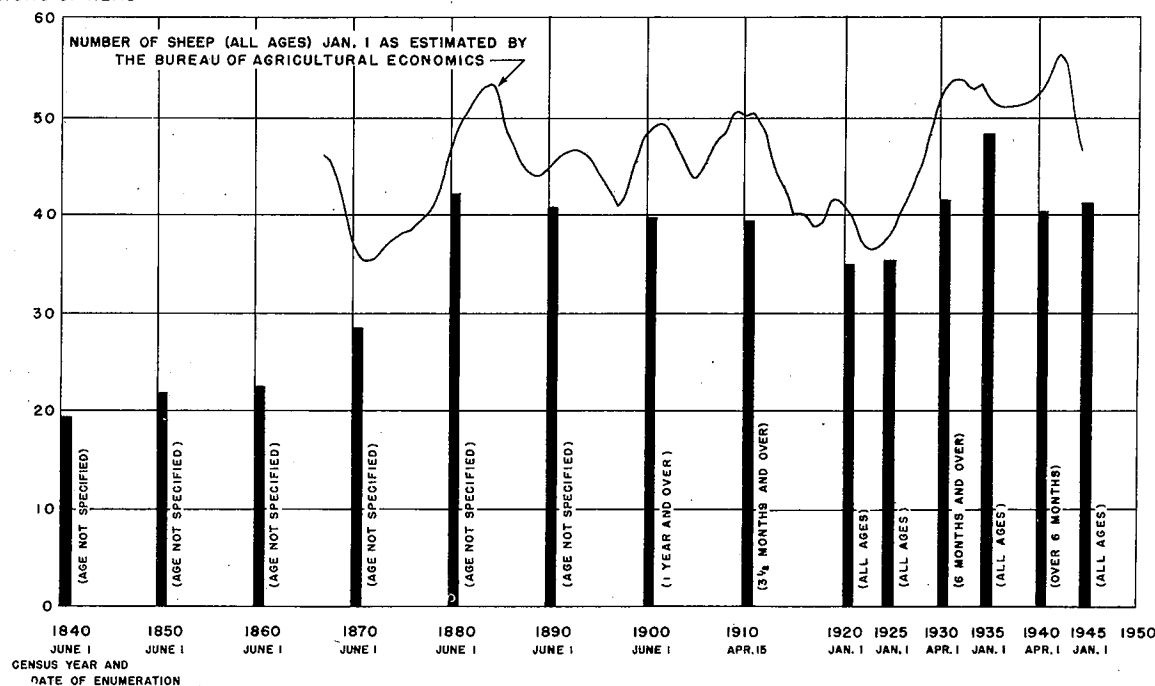
1839 - 1944



SOURCE: TABLE 4

SHEEP—NUMBER SHOWN BY THE CENSUS ON SPECIFIED DATES OF ENUMERATION IN RELATION TO CYCLICAL CHANGES INDICATED BY ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF JANUARY 1 INVENTORIES BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, FOR THE UNITED STATES

MILLIONS OF HEAD



Beginning with the 1940 Census, and with increased attention at the 1945 Census, effort was made in range States to enumerate sheep in the county in which the ranch headquarters (or base from which the operations were controlled and where complete records are available) was located. Under this method, the actual geographic distribution of the sheep may not be shown by the Census, but there is increased assurance that all sheep of a given operation will be included in an enumeration, also that complete information regarding wool shorn, sales, etc., can be furnished to the enumerator.

A change was made in the inquiry concerning ewes and ewe lambs for the 1945 Census. In order to obtain, as nearly as possible, a figure representing female breeding stock, the age specifications used in censuses prior to 1945 were abandoned in favor of the specification "Ewes and ewe lambs kept for breeding ewes." An instruction at the bottom of the schedule page, keyed to the inquiry, was "Do not include 1944 fall lambs." By thus stating the inquiry it was believed that the number reported would not include ewes and ewe lambs being fattened for market but would include, in addition to ewes kept for lambing in 1945, any ewe lambs (except 1944 fall lambs) kept for lambing in 1946. The number of breeding ewes enumerated in 1945 is smaller than the number which would have been recorded with an inquiry based on age only as used in earlier censuses. Comparability, therefore, is affected to the extent that figures for earlier censuses included ewes and ewe lambs not kept for breeding ewes. In reviewing the reports of the 1945 Census, occasional evidence was found that some enumerators included only the ewes actually bred for lambing in 1945. The extent to which this affected the total is indeterminable.

Texas, with over one-fifth of all sheep in the United States in 1945, had almost three times the number reported for the next leading State. The five foremost States in sheep numbers were: Texas with 8,585,581; Montana with 2,906,249; Wyoming with 2,803,643; California with 2,396,086; and Colorado with 2,393,802. These five States had 19,085,361 sheep and lambs, or 46.3 percent of the total for the United States.

**Wool.**—The quantity of wool produced in the United States has been obtained in each census. Beginning with 35,802,114 pounds shown for 1839, each succeeding census showed a larger wool clip than the one previous until 1909, when the production was reported as 289,419,977 pounds. In the six censuses taken since that time, the amount reported has been above the 1909 production for three censuses and below for three censuses. In 1944, the production was 279,978,955 pounds.

In 1839, New York was the leading State in wool production; then for five censuses Ohio was the foremost State; in 1899, Montana led; in 1909 and 1919, Wyoming was the leading State; and since that time Texas has been in top position. In 1944, Texas reported 22.1 percent of the total wool production for the United States.

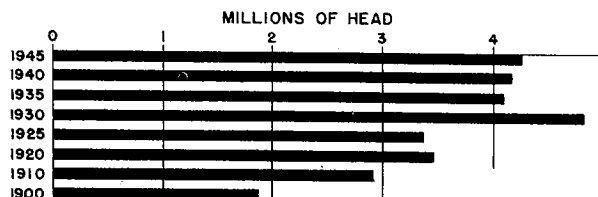
No inquiry regarding the number of sheep shorn was included in the 1945 Census.

#### GOATS

Only one inquiry was carried on the 1945 schedule on the number of goats. Although no inquiries were included regarding the production of mohair or of goat milk, the enumerators were instructed to include receipts from sales of mohair or goat milk under "Value of livestock, wool, mohair, meat, etc., sold or traded in 1944."

Farms reporting goats increased generally in the eastern and southern States between 1940 and 1945 and decreased in other sections of the country. However, the increases more than offset the decreases, both in farms reporting and in numbers of goats, with a net gain for the United States of 5.8 percent in farms reporting and 2.2 percent in numbers during the five-year period. The general trend in numbers has been upward, increasing from 1,870,599 in 1900, when first included in an enumeration, to 4,285,501 in 1945. Goats are kept in relatively small numbers in most States. Large flocks are found principally in Texas, with only occasional bands of considerable size in other States. Texas accounted for 70.1 percent of goats on farms in 1945.

#### GOATS—NUMBER IN THE UNITED STATES: 1900-1945



SOURCE: TABLE 3

## ANIMALS BUTCHERED AND ANIMALS SOLD ALIVE

**Animals butchered on farms.**—Three questions regarding animals butchered on farms were included on the 1945 schedule. These questions secured separate data for cattle, calves, and hogs and pigs. As defined in the instructions to enumerators, the animals reported in these columns were to be those butchered on farms, whether for use on the farm or sold as fresh or cured meat. Animals butchered were to include those raised on the farm where butchered and those purchased for butchering on the farm.

**Animals sold alive.**—Numbers of animals sold alive are presented for the last two censuses. Three kinds of animals were included in the enumeration, viz, cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs. Although similar questions were asked in earlier censuses, the results obtained were not considered to be of sufficient reliability to justify complete tabulation. A question on farm animals sold alive cannot preclude the reporting of the same animals more than once. Large numbers of animals are sold annually through community auctions, many of which return to the farms in the same general neighborhood and may be sold again in the same calendar year. Many animals are purchased by a farmer from a neighboring farmer, while still other animals may come to a farm from a distant State either directly or through established marketing channels. In such cases, the first owner should have reported the animals as sold if the sales were made in the calendar year covered by the census. Likewise, the second owner should also have reported sales of the same animals if the sales were made in the same year.

## COST OF FEED BOUGHT

As mentioned earlier, the 1945 inquiry relating to the cost of feed bought for use on farms immediately followed the questions on numbers of livestock and sales of animals and products. It is believed that the position of the inquiry relating to the cost of feed bought, as in the 1945 Census, resulted in more frequent and accurate reporting of this expenditure item than was the case in earlier censuses when this inquiry was included among the other farm expenditure items.

The accompanying table shows, for the United States, the total expenditures for feed as reported in each census along with the value of sales of livestock and livestock products.

COST OF FEED BOUGHT AND VALUE OF SALES OF LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1909 TO 1944

[Figures for divisions and States for 1944 and 1939 in table 10]

ITEM AND YEAR	FARMS REPORTING		AMOUNT (DOLLARS)	
	Number	Percent of all farms	Total	Average per farm reporting
Cost of feed bought.....1944..	4,271,642	72.9	2,426,725,495	568
1939..	3,342,715	54.8	732,116,548	219
1929..	3,283,400	52.2	919,189,626	280
1924..	3,190,739	50.1	750,444,560	235
1919..	3,511,121	54.4	1,097,224,648	312
1909..	2,368,905	37.2	299,839,857	127
Value of sales of livestock and livestock products.....1944..	4,336,641	74.0	8,644,670,850	1,993
1939..	4,456,508	73.1	3,547,482,358	796
1929..	(*)	(*)	5,065,563,912	(*)

\* Not available.

In 1944, farms reporting feed bought numbered 4,271,642, or 72.9 percent of all farms. This was the largest number of farms ever recorded by a census as having purchased feed. The total expenditure for feed was higher in 1944 than for any other year covered by a census, but consideration must be given to changes in price levels before making direct comparisons of the figures. A more realistic comparison is the ratio of cost of feed bought to gross income from sales of livestock and livestock products. For the three years for which this ratio can be computed, the proportion of gross receipts from sale of livestock and livestock products represented by the cost of feed was 18.1 percent in 1929; 20.6 percent in 1939; and 28.1 percent in 1944. This steadily increasing ratio indicates that farm operators are purchasing larger amounts of feed. On some large broiler and dairy farms no feed crops are grown, all feed being purchased. Thousands of dollars worth of products may be sold annually from acreages that may be little more than sufficient to accommodate the necessary buildings. At the other extreme are thousands of farm operators who buy relatively small amounts of feed, usually supplemental feeds or occasional amounts of hay and grain to augment the supply of home grown crops.

The State showing the largest expenditure for feed bought in 1944 is Iowa, with \$182,582,647. The other top-ranking States are: California with \$159,340,204; New York with \$145,792,293; Pennsylvania with \$129,439,905; Illinois with \$123,688,198; Texas with \$121,672,575; Missouri with \$113,201,559; and Wisconsin with \$112,760,297. These eight States accounted for 44.9 percent of the United States total for cost of feed bought in 1944.

## POULTRY

The only kind of poultry for which an inventory number was obtained in the 1945 Census was chickens over 4 months old on January 1. The age specification was the same as that used in the 1940 Census, which was taken as of April 1. In the case of meat animals, an age limitation to exclude young animals has been used in April enumerations in order to obtain data more nearly comparable with animals of all ages in a January enumeration. In the case of chickens, the age specification, "over 4 months," has been used to exclude from the inventories chickens being raised for the market as meat. Broilers and fryers are raised in all seasons of the year. Their numbers vary widely from month to month and from year to year. Inclusion of all broilers and fryers would result in wide fluctuations from one census to another in the numbers on hand, even though the enumeration was made at the same season of the year. Since most chickens being raised for market strictly for meat are disposed of before reaching 4 months of age, chickens on farms over that age may be considered as being kept for egg production.

A comparison of the numbers reported for recent censuses with a January 1 date shows 433,110,674 in 1945 which is 16.6 percent higher than the 371,603,136 reported in 1935 and 5.8 percent higher than the 409,290,849 reported in 1925.

Poultry operations enumerated for 1944 included numbers of chickens and turkeys raised and chicken egg production. Difficulty was encountered in 1945, as in previous censuses, in obtaining a complete enumeration of poultry raised. In the case of chickens raised, the difficulty appears to lie in the impossibility of wording the inquiry in a manner that will insure a uniform interpretation. In enumerating turkeys raised, some individual enterprises, apparently with no other farming operations, were overlooked by enumerators.

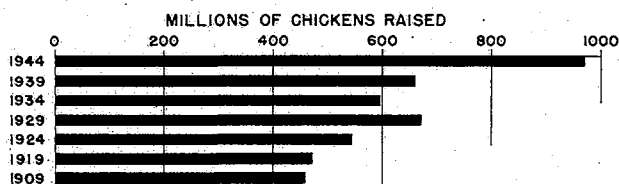
Little difficulty was encountered in the 1945 enumeration of "broiler" farms in specialized areas. These reports were seldom complicated by other farming operations and, as a consequence, the number of chickens raised could be directly checked against the value of sales of the chickens raised and the cost of feed used.

Chickens raised in 1944 numbered 970,594,957 for the United States, which exceeds the highest number recorded at any previous census, 673,092,052 in 1929, by 44.2 percent. Comparison of the numbers raised in 1944 with numbers raised in 1939 shows an increase in every State except Nevada. Much of the increase is attributable to expansions in the specialized broiler areas. States in which more than twice as many chickens were reported as raised in 1944 as were reported in 1939 were Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Georgia.

The five top-ranking States in chickens on hand in 1945 were Iowa, Texas, Minnesota, Illinois, and Missouri, in the order named. The five leading States in egg production in 1944 were Iowa, Minnesota, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Missouri; in chickens raised in 1944, Iowa, Delaware, Texas, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania; and in turkeys raised in 1944, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Iowa, and Texas.

#### CHICKENS RAISED—NUMBER, FOR THE UNITED STATES:

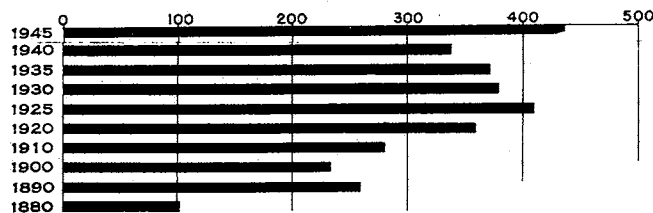
1909-1944



SOURCE: TABLE 4

#### CHICKENS—NUMBER ON HAND IN THE UNITED STATES: 1880-1945

MILLIONS OF CHICKENS

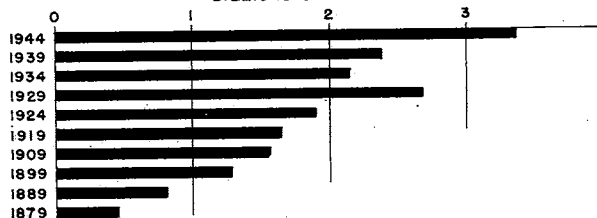


SOURCE: TABLE 3—BASE FIGURES, AGE GROUPS INCLUDED, AND DATE OF ENUMERATION

#### EGGS PRODUCED—NUMBER OF DOZENS, FOR THE UNITED STATES:

1879-1944

BILLIONS OF DOZENS



SOURCE: TABLE 4