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 wastage, 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.....	2.85	2.33	North Carolina...	2.80	2.22
Vermont...........	2.69	2.27	South Carolina...	2.78	2.22
Massachusetts.....	2.83	2.33	Georgia..........	2.79	2.22
Rhode Island.....	2.95	2.38	Florida..........	2.80	2.27
Connecticut.......	3.03	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	2.14
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.
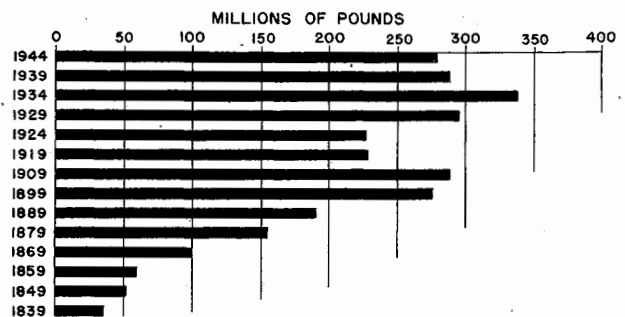
The raising of hogs is even more concentrated in the North Central States than the distribution of total numbers. This is indicated, in part, by a higher proportion of sows and gilts kept for spring farrowing and of sales of live animals. Iowa alone had 21.7 percent of the United States total for sows 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