
CHAPTER X—VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, AND TYPE OF FARM

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Introduction.....	561	Interpretation and reliability of the results—Continued	
Definitions and explanations.....	561	Value of farm products for institutional farms.....	569
A farm.....	561	Type of farm.....	570
Farms reporting.....	561	Type of farming areas.....	573
Total value of farm products sold or used by farm households.....	561		
Classified farms.....	562	Source of income for farms classified by type and total value of farm products sold or used.....	573
Farms with no products sold or used by farm households.....	562	Geographic distribution and general characteristics of different types of farms.....	575
Unclassified farms.....	562	Fruit-and-nut farms.....	575
Type of farm.....	562	Vegetable farms.....	576
1940 Census figures by type of farm.....	563	Horticultural-specialty farms.....	576
1950 Census figures by type of farm.....	563		
Interpretation and reliability of the results.....	564	All-other-crop (field crop) farms.....	576
Value of farm products.....	564	Dairy farms.....	577
Value of farm products sold versus cash receipts from farm marketings.....	565	Poultry farms.....	577
		Livestock farms.....	577
Calculated versus enumerated or reported values.....	567	Forest-products farms.....	580
Farms classified by total value of farm products.....	569	General farms.....	580
Net farm income.....	569	Subsistence or family-living farms.....	580
Government-benefit payments and nonagricultural income of farmers excluded.....	569		

CHARTS

	Page
Value of all farm products sold or used by farm households, for the United States: 1944, 1939, and 1929.....	564
Value of all farm products sold or used by farm households by source of income, for the United States: 1944 and 1939.....	565
Value of all farm products sold or used by farm households, by States: 1944 and 1939.....	565
Number of farms and value of all farm products sold or used by farm households by value groups, for the United States: Censuses of 1945 and 1940.....	567
Farms classified by type, for the United States: Censuses of 1945 and 1940.....	570
Value of all farm products sold or used by farm households for farms classified by type, for the United States: Census of 1945.....	573
Value of all farm products sold or used by farm households, classified by total value for each type of farm, for the United States: Census of 1945.....	578
Farms of specified types classified by total value of farm products sold or used by farm households, for the United States: Census of 1945.....	579

MAPS

	Page		Page
Average value per farm of farm products sold, or used by farm households, 1944.....	566	Value of poultry and poultry products sold, dollars, 1944.....	583
Most frequent type of farms, Census of 1945.....	571	Value of livestock and livestock products sold (other than dairy and poultry), dollars, 1944.....	583
Type of farms having the greatest value of products sold or used by farm households, Census of 1945.....	571	Value of products of the farm used by farm households, dollars, 1944.....	583
Value of crops sold as a percent of total value of farm products sold, or used by farm households, 1944.....	572	Farms reporting \$1 to \$249 gross farm income, number, Census of 1945.....	584
Value of livestock and livestock products sold as a percent of total value of farm products sold, or used by farm households, 1944.....	572	Farms reporting less than \$1,000 gross farm income, number, Census of 1945.....	584
Value of farm products used by farm households as a percent of total value of farm products sold, or used by farm households, 1944.....	573		
Value of farm products sold or used by farm households, dollars, 1944.....	582	Farms reporting \$1,000 to \$3,999 gross farm income, number, Census of 1945.....	584
Value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households, 1939.....	582	Farms reporting \$4,000 to \$9,999 gross farm income, number, Census of 1945.....	584
Value of specified crops harvested, dollars, 1944.....	582	Farms reporting \$10,000 and over gross farm income, number, Census of 1945.....	584
Value of all crops sold, dollars, 1944.....	582	Number of farms, January 1, 1945.....	584
Value of fruits and nuts sold, dollars, 1944.....	582	Fruit-and-nut farms, number, Census of 1945.....	584
Value of vegetables harvested for sale, dollars, 1944.....	582	Vegetable farms, number, Census of 1945.....	584
Value of horticultural specialties sold, dollars, 1944.....	582	Horticultural-specialty farms, number, Census of 1945.....	585
Vegetables grown for home use, value, 1944.....	582	All-other-crop farms (field crop) farms, number, Census of 1945.....	585
Value of other crops (field crops) sold, dollars, 1944.....	583	Dairy farms, number, Census of 1945.....	585
Value of forest products sold, dollars, 1944.....	583	Poultry farms, number, Census of 1945.....	585
Value of livestock, dollars, January 1, 1945.....	583	Livestock farms, number, Census of 1945.....	585
Value of all livestock and livestock products sold, dollars, 1944.....	583	Forest-products farms, number, Census of 1945.....	585
Value of dairy products sold, dollars, 1944.....	583	General farms, number, Census of 1945.....	585
		Subsistence farms, number, Census of 1945.....	585

TABLES

	Page
Value of all farm products sold or used by farm households, with farms reporting, classified by source of income, for the United States: Censuses of 1945, 1940, and 1930.....	564
Value of all farm products sold or used by farm households, with farms reporting, classified by total value of products, for the United States: Censuses of 1945, 1940, and 1930.....	567
Farms classified by total value of products sold or used by farm households, and by value of sales, for the United States: Census of 1945.....	568
Number and percent distribution of farms by type, for the United States: Censuses of 1945 and 1940.....	570
Sources of income for farms classified by type, for the United States: Census of 1945.....	574
Average value per farm reporting for specified sources of income, by type of farm, for the United States: Census of 1945.....	574
Farms classified by total value of farm products sold or used by farm households and by type, with total value of farm products, for the United States: Census of 1945.....	576
Principal and other sources of income for farms classified by type and total value of farm products sold or used by farm households, for the United States: Census of 1945.....	581
Comparison of the calculated value of farm production, with the enumerated value of farm products sold or used by farm households, by divisions and States: 1944.....	586
Farms with no farm products sold or used, unclassified farms, and classified farms, by divisions and States: Censuses of 1945, 1940, and 1930.....	588
Value of all farm products sold or used, by divisions and States: Censuses of 1945, 1940, and 1930.....	589
Value of all farm products sold, by divisions and States: Censuses of 1945, 1940, and 1930.....	590
Value of all crops sold, by divisions and States: Censuses of 1945, 1940, and 1930.....	591
Value of fruits and nuts sold, by divisions and States: Censuses of 1945 and 1940.....	592
Value of vegetables sold, by divisions and States: Censuses of 1945 and 1940.....	593
Value of horticultural specialties sold, by divisions and States: Censuses of 1945 and 1940.....	594
Value of all other crops (field crops) sold, by divisions and States: Censuses of 1945 and 1940.....	595
Value of all livestock and livestock products sold, by divisions and States: Censuses of 1945, 1940, and 1930.....	596
Value of dairy products sold, by divisions and States: Censuses of 1945 and 1940.....	597
Value of poultry and poultry products sold, by divisions and States: Censuses of 1945 and 1940.....	598
Value of livestock and livestock products (other than dairy and poultry) sold, by divisions and States: Censuses of 1945 and 1940.....	599
Value of forest products sold, by divisions and States: Censuses of 1945, 1940, and 1930.....	600
Value of farm products used by farm households, by divisions and States: Censuses of 1945, 1940, and 1930.....	601
Farms classified by total value of farm products sold or used, by regions and States: Censuses of 1945, 1940, and 1930.....	602
Farms classified by value of products sold or used and by value of sales, by regions and States: Census of 1945.....	612
Number and percent distribution of farms by type of farm, by regions and States: Censuses of 1945 and 1940.....	643
Sources of income for farms classified by type and total value of farm products, by regions and States: Census of 1945.....	656

CHAPTER X—VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, AND TYPE OF FARM

Introduction.—This chapter presents statistics collected in the 1945 Census of Agriculture, on the value of farm products sold or used by farm households and on type of farm. The data on value of farm products were obtained by Census enumerators from farm operators. The classification by type of farm was made in the Washington Office on the basis of the reports for the value of sales of various farm products and for the value of products of the farm used by farm households.

The figures for the value of farm products sold or used by farm households are presented for the major geographic areas and the 48 States and the District of Columbia in four ways: (1) as group totals; (2) by value groups based on the total value of farm products per farm; (3) by type of farm; and (4) by a cross-classification of value groups and type of farm. Data by counties appear in volume I. No data are available for minor civil divisions (townships, precincts, etc.). When reasonably comparable, figures for 1940 and 1930 are presented along with the 1945 data.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The definitions and explanations refer primarily to the 1945 Census of Agriculture, although significant differences between 1945 and prior censuses are given.

"A farm, for Census purposes, is all the land on which some agricultural operations are performed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household, or hired employees. The land operated by a partnership is likewise considered a farm. A (farm) may consist of a single tract of land, or a number of separate tracts, and the several tracts may be held under different tenures, as when one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is rented by him. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a farm. Thus, on a plantation the land operated by each cropper, renter, or tenant should be reported as a separate farm, and the land operated by the owner or manager by means of wage hands should likewise be reported as a separate farm."

The enumerator was instructed to include dry-lot or barn dairies, nurseries, greenhouses, hatcheries, fur farms, mushroom cellars, apiaries, cranberry bogs, etc., but not to include "fish farms," "fish hatcheries," "oyster farms," and "frog farms." He was also instructed not to report as a farm any tract of land of less than 3 acres, unless its agricultural products in 1944 were valued at \$250 or more.

Farming, or agricultural operations, consists of the production of crops or plants, vines, and trees (excluding forestry operations) or of the keeping, grazing, or feeding of livestock for animal products (including serums), animal increase, or value increase. Livestock, as here used, includes poultry of all kinds, rabbits, bees, and fur-bearing animals in captivity, in addition to mules, asses, burros, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs. Frequently, certain operations are not generally recognized as farming. This is especially true when no crops are grown or when the establishments are not commonly considered as farms.

Farms reporting.—The term "farms reporting," as used in the tables, indicates the number of farms for which specified items in the particular tables were reported. In 1945, there were 63,125 farms in Oregon. Of these, 28,560 reported a value of dairy products sold in 1944. Therefore, the number of farms reporting dairy products sold is shown in the tables in this chapter as 28,560. Although, in general, the farms reporting a particular item represent the number of farms having that item, in some instances it may represent a minimum statement of the number of farms having that item.

Total value of farm products sold or used by farm households.—The total value of farm products sold or used by farm households, as shown for the 1945 Census, is a summation of the values reported for eight sources of cash income and of one over-all value of products of the farm used by farm house-

holds. The value of farm products sold, in general, includes the value of field crops, fruits, etc., harvested in 1944 and sold in 1944 or to be sold at a later date and of livestock and livestock products sold in 1944. The value also includes the value of products traded and, in the case of farms operated by part owners or tenants, the value of the landlord's share of the crop, livestock, or livestock products. The value of farm products used or to be used by farm households relates to the products of the farm produced in 1944.

The 1945 Farm and Ranch Schedule provided separate inquiries for reporting the acreage (or trees or vines) and production of only the principal crops grown in an area. Separate data on the acreage (or trees or vines) and production are, therefore, not available for certain crops, such as popcorn, broomcorn, cranberries, avocados, figs, etc. The value of sales, however, of all such crops was included in the appropriate group total. In like manner, the value-of-sales questions for livestock and livestock products were all-inclusive, even though separate inquiries were not carried on the schedule for inventory, production, or quantities sold for such items as mohair, cheese, meat, honey, ducks, and geese. The value-of-farm-products inquiries were so arranged that each inquiry followed immediately the inquiries on the production of the various farm products comprising the general group of items to which the specific value-of-product inquiry related.

Enumerators were instructed to obtain the gross receipts from sales without deductions for expenses of any kind. In the case of fruits and nuts, however, and perhaps to a lesser degree for vegetables and other farm products, farmers in some areas reported net receipts instead of gross. The schedule did not include any questions on expenses for items such as spray materials, irrigation water, containers, and other production and marketing costs. The absence of such inquiries on expenditures may have contributed to the frequency of reporting net receipts instead of gross receipts.

The nine groups of farm products for which values were secured in the 1945 Census are as follows:

1. Value of fruits and nuts sold.—This includes the value of small fruits (strawberries, blackberries, etc.), as well as tree fruits, nuts, and grapes sold. The value of sales of wild fruits and nuts is excluded, except for wild blueberries and wild or seedling pecans. The enumerator was instructed to include the value of sales of wild blueberries if grown on land used primarily for their production. Wild or seedling pecans were to be included whether grown in orchards or elsewhere on the farm or ranch. In the 1945 Census, the value figure for fruits and nuts, except citrus, includes the value of all fruits and nuts that were produced in 1944 and sold or which were to be sold. For citrus, the 1944 value figures for all States represent sales of the crop harvested in the 1943-1944 season from the bloom of 1943. In the 1940 Census, the same general procedure was followed, except that in Arizona and California the value of the citrus sales applied to the crop harvested in the 1938-1939 season from the bloom of 1938 and, in all other States, the value of citrus sales applied to the crop harvested in the 1939-1940 season from the bloom of 1939. For the 1930 Census, the value of sales for all crops applied to the 1929 production.

Reports of net receipts instead of gross were frequent in commercial-fruit areas where certain marketing costs are commonly deducted from the payments to the grower. Because of the wide variation in the value of fruits and nuts arising from differences in quality, variety, method of marketing, etc., it was not always possible to determine whether the value for fruits and nuts on a particular farm represented a net or gross value and, hence, it was necessary to accept, in most cases, the value reported by the Census enumerator.

2. Value of vegetables sold.—This group includes the value of all vegetables sold either for consumption as fresh

vegetables or for canning. For the 1945 Census, a lump-sum value was obtained for all vegetables harvested in 1944 for sale. In the 1940 Census, the value represented a summation of the reported values for individual vegetable crops harvested in 1939 for sale. The value for vegetables does not include the value of Irish and sweet potatoes sold, which were considered as field crops and the sales of which were included under the value of all other crops (field crops) sold.

3. Value of horticultural specialties sold.—Under this heading is included the value of the sales of: crops grown under glass (flowers, plants, and vegetables) and propagated mushrooms; nursery products (trees, shrubs, vines, ornamentals, etc.); flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, and flowers and plants grown in the open. In the 1945 Census, the value was obtained in one total for these items and in the 1940 Census it was obtained as three separate totals.

4. Value of all other crops (field crops) sold.—This includes the value of field crops, such as corn, wheat, peanuts, hay, clover and grass seeds, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and sugarcane, sold. The enumerators were instructed to include the value of the sales of byproducts also, such as straw, cottonseed, etc.

5. Value of all dairy products sold.—This group includes the value of whole milk, cream, butter, cheese, skimmed milk, and buttermilk sold. The value of goat milk sold was included under the value of livestock and livestock products sold (other than dairy and poultry) in the 1945 Census and under the value of other livestock products in the 1940 Census. Receipts from the sale of any dairy products purchased were to be excluded from the value of dairy products sold.

6. Value of poultry and poultry products sold.—In this general group of farm products is included the value of the sales of eggs, chickens (broilers, fryers, and others), turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, baby chicks, poults, etc.

7. Value of livestock and livestock products sold (other than dairy and poultry).—In the 1945 Census, this broad grouping includes the value of animals sold alive (horses, mules, cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, sheep and lambs, goats and kids, and fur animals in captivity); bees; and livestock products not included with dairy or poultry products, such as wool, mohair, goat milk, meat, honey, pelts, etc.

The sales of meat include meat from animals butchered by persons on the farms or butchered for them on a custom basis, either on or off the farm. The enumerators were instructed to exclude the value of sales of livestock by livestock dealers. In regard to livestock dealers, the following instructions were given on the 1945 Farm and Ranch Schedule:

"Livestock Dealers.—Animals purchased for immediate resale and not for feeding or grazing to increase their value should not be reported under **Livestock Sold Alive in 1944**. Such operations are not considered 'farming' and are largely duplications of sales reported for other farms. However, if the place qualifies in other respects as a farm, a report should be made of the farming operations and of the livestock on hand."

On the other hand, purchases and sales were included in the totals when the indications were that the operator was a feeder and had sufficient feed, either purchased or produced on the farm, or had sufficient pasture for the livestock shown. In such instances, the totals for livestock sales represented the value of all livestock sold.

8. Value of forest products sold.—For both 1944 and 1939, this group of farm products included the value of sales of firewood, fuel wood, standing timber, sawlogs, veneer logs, pulpwood, mine props, bark, charcoal, fence posts, railroad ties, poles and piling, turpentine, resin, maple sirup and sugar, etc. In the 1930 Census, the inquiry for the value of forest products sold in 1929 was designed to cover all of the products mentioned in the later censuses except maple sirup and sugar. The value of sales of maple sirup and sugar in 1929 was included with crops and not with forest products.

9. Value of products of the farm used by farm households.—The farm operator was asked to estimate the value of all products of the farm which were used by households on the farm where these products were produced.

In 1944 and 1939, this group included not only the value of products of the farm that were used by the operator's family, but also the value of such products used by all other households

on the farm. In the 1930 Census, this group included only the value of the products of the farm in 1929 that were used by the operator's family. In the 1945 Census, the enumerator was instructed to include the value of products of the farm consumed by the operator's family whether living on the farm or not.

For institutional farms, farm products which were used by the inmates of the institution were considered as sold and the value was included under the other value-of-products questions. The same procedure was followed with respect to products of community and relief gardens.

Classified farms.—As used in the statistical tables in this chapter, classified farms for the Censuses of 1945 and 1940 refer to those farms which were classified by both value of products and type of farm. For both of these censuses, farms with no farm products sold or used by farm households in the calendar year prior to the census were not classified as to type and, for this reason, they were excluded from the category of classified farms. In the tables where the classification was made solely on the basis of the value of products for each farm, the farms with no products sold or used by farm households are shown with "0" value. In the 1930 Census, many farms with no products sold or traded were classified by type on the basis of certain criteria; e.g., crops planted which failed to produce a crop, receipts from the rental of pasture, etc. If, however, a farm was not operated in 1929, it was placed in the "unclassified" category.

Farms with no products sold or used by farm households.—The number of farms shown for this classification represents those for which there was a report of "None" for the value of farm products sold or used by farm households in 1944 and 1939. Such farms include (a) new farms being operated for the first time in 1945 or 1940, as the case may be, and (b) farms having a complete crop failure in 1944 or 1939, with no livestock or livestock products sold and no products of the farm used by farm households. This group for 1939 also included a limited number of farms for which the only value of products reported was receipts from rental of pasture. In that year, it was necessary to classify such farms as having no farm products sold, inasmuch as there was no value-of-products question on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule under which rental from pasture could be properly included. In the 1945 Census, receipts from the rental of pasture were considered as income derived from field crops and in 1930 it was considered as income derived from crops.

Unclassified farms.—When information on the farm production and value of farm products sold or used was incomplete or not reported, the farm was designated as "unclassified." In most cases, these unclassified farms were farms on which the operator had moved between the time the crops were harvested and the time the Census enumerator visited the farm. In 1930, in addition to the farms with incomplete reports, this category included farms that were not operated in 1929 and nurseries, greenhouses, and apiaries.

Type of farm.—The classification by type of farm is made for the purpose of grouping together and measuring the relative importance of farms having income from a similar source and consequently having a high degree of uniformity in the kind, relative amount, and proportion of crops, livestock, and livestock products.

The classification of farms by type was made on the basis of the relationship of the value of all farm products sold to the total value of products sold or used by farm households and, further, on the basis of the relationship of the value of sales from each general source to the total value of all farm products sold. The classification was performed mechanically. A mechanical procedure does not lend itself to recognizing unusual circumstances, such as crop failure, in classifying farms by type. The procedure was as follows: after eliminating "farms with no products" and "unclassified" farms, the remaining farms were sorted into two groups: (1) farms producing products primarily for sale and (2) farms producing products primarily for use by the operator's family and other households on the farm. If the value of farm products used by farm households exceeded the total value of all farm products sold, the farm was classified as a "farm producing products primarily for own household use." These farms are sometimes referred to as subsistence farms or family-living farms. On the other hand, if the value

of all farm products sold equaled or exceeded the value of farm products used by farm households, the farm was classified as a "farm producing products primarily for sale." Farms producing products primarily for sale were further classified into the following nine major types on the basis of source of income: fruit-and-nut farms, vegetable farms, horticultural-specialty farms, all-other-crop (field crop) farms, dairy farms, poultry farms, livestock farms, forest-products farms, and general farms. If the value of products sold for one of these general sources of income represented more than 50 percent of the total value of all products sold, the farm was classified as the type corresponding to that source of income. Of the farms producing products primarily for sale, those for which the value of products from any one of the eight sources of income did not exceed 50 percent of the total value of all products sold were classified as "general" farms.

1940 Census figures by type of farm.—The 1945 and 1940 Census classifications of farms by type are not comparable. In the 1940 Census, farms were classified by type on the basis of the major (single largest) source of income. It was recognized that a classification made on this basis had definite limitations. However, since the coding was done manually, this method permitted the visual selection of the item having the highest value among ten values. For example, if the entry for value of dairy products sold was the largest entry under the ten value-of-products questions, the farm was classified as a dairy farm. If a farm had two or more sources of income for which the value entries were the same, and these were the largest value entries, the farm was classified according to the item predominating as to major source in that locality. Farms for which the value of products used by the farm households was only slightly larger than the value of the largest group of farm products sold were classified as subsistence or family-living farms. But many of these family-living farms had diversified operations so that the total value of farm products sold from the several sources exceeded the value of products for farm households' use. Logically, most of these farms belonged in a "general farm" category, although a part would classify in some other category.

Table 4 shows comparative figures for the United States for farms classified by type for both the 1945 and 1940 Censuses. In the last two columns is given the number, with percent distribution, of farms for the 1940 Census, classified by "major source of income" according to the procedure followed in 1940, as described in the preceding paragraph. The figures in the second and fourth columns show the number, with percent distribution, of farms for 1940 reclassified, using the procedure followed in the 1945 Census. As explained in footnote 1 of table 4, this reclassification is based on a 2-percent sample for farms with a total value of products of less than \$10,000 plus a tabulation of all farms with a total value of products of \$10,000 and over. The coefficients of variation shown in the fifth column should be interpreted as follows: the probabilities are about 2 in 3 that the percent of error for the estimates for 1940 will be less than the coefficient of variation and about 1 in 3 that it will exceed the coefficient of variation. The coefficients of variation apply alike to the estimated number of farms for 1940 of each type and to the percentage that the number of each type is of the total number of farms. Similar data are given for each State in State table B in volume I. Table 25 of this chapter gives data for the estimated number of farms of each type for 1940 based on the 1945 classification. This table, however, does not give data for the 1940 farms based on the 1940 classification by major source of income.

1930 Census figures by type of farm.—In the 1930 Census, five inquiries were made concerning the value of farm products sold or used by the family of the farm operator. These five inquiries covered the income or value of products for the following general groups: (1) crops sold, (2) livestock sold, (3) livestock products sold, (4) forest products sold, and (5) value of farm products used by the operator's family. The relationship which the value for each of these sources bore to the total value of farm products for a farm provided the basis for the classification by type of farm.

Farms were classified into 12 types (excluding "unclassified farms") and one of these types, "abnormal," was further divided into five subtypes. The classification into 12 major types required more detailed information than was directly available from the answers to the four general inquiries on the value of sales of farm products and the value of products of the farm used by the operator's family. Since the reported values, notably for crops and livestock products, represented a broad group of products, it was necessary to break such totals down in order to classify a farm into the following types:

- Cash-grain—corn, wheat, oats, rice, and other grains.
- Cotton—cotton (lint) and cottonseed.
- Crop-specialty—sugarcane, sugar beets, tobacco, hay, Irish or sweet potatoes, and other field crops.
- Fruit—small fruits, tree fruits, nuts, and grapes.
- Truck—all vegetables sold except Irish and sweet potatoes.
- Dairy—milk, cream, butter, etc., and dairy animals.
- Poultry—chickens, eggs, etc.
- Animal-specialty—all classes of meat animals produced primarily by the feeding of such animals.
- Stock-ranch—all classes of meat animals produced primarily by grazing and such livestock products as wool, mohair, etc.
- General—farms on which the value of products from one source did not represent as much as 40 percent of the total value of all products of the farm.

NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS BY TYPE OF FARM, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1930

(For basis of classification by type, see text)

TYPE OF FARM	1930 TYPE CLASSIFICATION (CENSUS OF 1930)	
	Number of farms	Percent distribution
All farms.....	6,288,648	100.0
Farms, unclassified ¹	288,766	4.6
All classified farms.....	5,999,882	95.4
General.....	1,044,266	16.6
Cash-grain.....	454,726	7.2
Cotton.....	1,640,025	26.1
Crop-specialty.....	431,379	6.9
Fruit.....	141,418	2.2
Truck.....	84,561	1.3
Dairy.....	604,637	9.6
Animal-specialty.....	479,042	7.6
Stock-ranch.....	71,000	1.1
Poultry.....	166,517	2.6
Self-sufficing.....	498,019	7.9
Abnormal.....	384,092	6.1

¹ Not classified either by total value of farm products or by type. Figures include nurseries, greenhouses, and apiaries. See text.

² Includes farms operated in 1929 with no farm products sold or used by the operator's family. See "Classified farms" in text discussion. Does not include nurseries, greenhouses, and apiaries.

For each of the above ten major types of farms, the sales of the major product or group of products had to represent 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold or used by the operator's household. The remaining two major types of farms were designated "self-sufficing" and "abnormal."

Self-sufficing—For these farms, the value of farm products used by the operator's family had to represent 50 percent or more of the total value of products in order to be so classified. In the editing process, a few of the farms with 50 percent or more of the total value of products representing living of the operator's family were classified in some other type when it was evident that, because of crop failure or other circumstances, the farm was in reality something other than a "self-sufficing" farm.

Abnormal—For convenience, farms of unusual types, which differed markedly from the major types, were designated "abnormal." This class was divided into five subtypes as follows:

- (a) Institution or country estate—if the farm was owned or operated by a school, college, church, etc., or if the value of the residence was \$25,000 or more on farms consisting of ten or more acres.
- (b) Part-time—if the farm operator worked for pay off the farm for 150 days or more or reported an occupation other than farmer, provided the value of farm products did not exceed \$750.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

- (c) Boarding and lodging—if the receipts from boarders, lodgers, and campers represented 50 percent or more of the total value of all products and receipts of the farm.
- (d) Forest products—if the value of forest products sold represented 50 percent or more of the total value of all products of the farm.
- (e) Horse farm, feed lot, or livestock dealer—in general, farms on which the sales of animals represented 50 percent or more of the total value of all products of the farm and on which crop production was of little importance. The acreage in such farms was usually small.

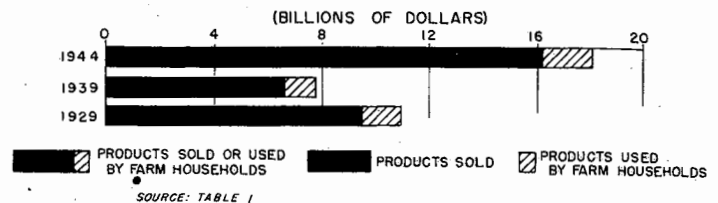
The self-sufficing type is the only one for which the data for 1930 are reasonably comparable with those for 1945. This type corresponds to the 1945 classification "Farms producing products primarily for own household use" which is sometimes shortened to "Subsistence" or "Family-living farms." It should be remembered that in the 1930 Census the inquiry called for the value of the products of the farm used by the operator's family, while in the 1945 Census the inquiry called for the value of products used by all households on the farm.

INTERPRETATION AND RELIABILITY OF THE RESULTS

The following discussion is presented for the purpose of assisting in interpreting the statistics and in evaluating their reliability:

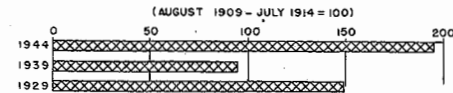
Value of farm products.—The total value of farm products, in general, serves two purposes; namely, to measure the gross agricultural income for various geographic areas and to indicate the relative importance of the different product groups. The total value of farm products sold or used by farm households, however, is not a true indicator of the gross agricultural income of a particular geographic area. The value of products, as reported by an individual farm operator, represents the gross value for that farm. When individual farm re-

VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1944, 1939, AND 1929

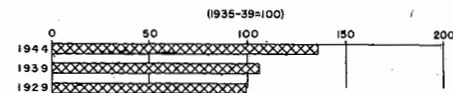


SOURCE: TABLE 1

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR ALL FARM PRODUCTS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1944, 1939, AND 1929



INDEX NUMBERS OF THE VOLUME OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR SALE AND FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE FARM HOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1944, 1939, AND 1929



SOURCE FOR INDEX NUMBERS: BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

ports are combined into totals for geographic areas—counties, States, regions, etc.—the resulting total presents an overstatement of the gross value for the area. This overstatement is the result of duplication arising from interfarm sales which,

Table 1.—VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS, WITH FARMS REPORTING, CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE OF INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUSES OF 1945, 1940, AND 1930

[Figures for divisions and States in tables 9 to 22]

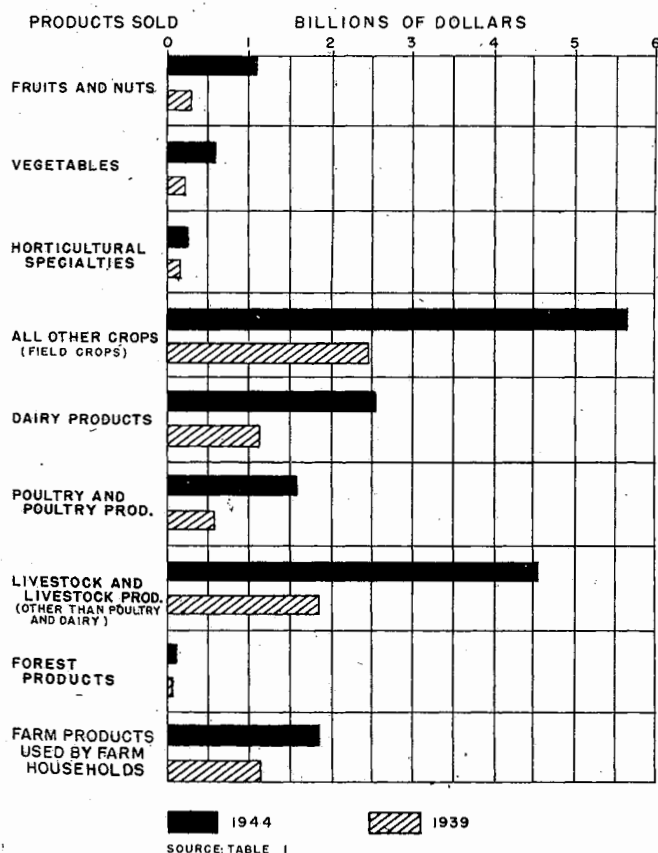
ITEM (For definitions, "Farms reporting," etc., see text)	FARMS REPORTING						VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS (DOLLARS)								
	Number			Percent of all farms			Total			Average per farm			Percent of total		
	Census of 1945	Census of 1940	Census of 1930	Census of 1945	Census of 1940	Census of 1930	Census of 1945	Census of 1940	Census of 1930	Census of 1945	Census of 1940	Census of 1930	Census of 1945	Census of 1940	Census of 1930
All farms.....	5,859,189	6,096,799	6,288,648	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Farms with no farm products sold or used.....	98,873	88,502	(*)	1.7	1.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Farms, unclassified.....	7,588	39,542	288,768	0.1	0.6	4.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Farms classified both by total value of farm products and by type: ¹															
All farm products sold or used.....	5,752,808	5,868,755	5,999,882	98.2	97.9	95.4	16,108,132,484	7,813,644,587	11,011,529,535	5,148	1,309	1,835	100.0	100.0	100.0
All farm products sold.....	5,527,887	5,617,088	(*)	90.9	92.1	(*)	16,230,627,204	8,681,581,292	9,609,924,183	3,046	1,190	(*)	89.6	85.5	87.3
All crops sold.....	3,702,481	4,225,175	4,923,419	63.2	69.3	78.3	7,507,597,188	5,094,947,521	4,424,480,691	2,028	733	899	41.5	39.6	40.2
Fruits and nuts sold.....	581,039	688,785	(*)	9.1	11.0	(*)	1,078,842,772	295,350,985	(*)	2,031	442	(*)	6.0	3.8	(*)
Vegetables sold.....	579,579	458,011	(*)	9.9	7.5	(*)	578,592,662	199,526,002	(*)	995	436	(*)	3.2	2.6	(*)
Horticultural specialties sold.....	34,890	28,774	(*)	0.6	0.5	(*)	231,258,953	129,345,003	(*)	6,666	4,495	(*)	1.3	1.7	(*)
All other crops (field crops) sold.....	3,216,108	3,825,478	(*)	54.9	62.7	(*)	5,821,102,779	2,470,727,351	(*)	1,748	646	(*)	31.0	31.8	(*)
All livestock and livestock products sold.....	4,336,641	4,456,508	(*)	74.0	73.1	(*)	8,644,670,850	3,547,482,358	5,085,583,912	1,993	796	(*)	47.7	45.4	48.2
Dairy products sold.....	2,472,709	2,647,851	(*)	42.2	43.4	(*)	2,531,407,944	1,118,192,799	(*)	1,024	422	(*)	14.0	14.3	(*)
Poultry and poultry products sold.....	3,401,918	3,507,802	(*)	58.1	57.5	(*)	1,588,549,044	555,411,698	(*)	466	158	(*)	8.8	7.1	(*)
Livestock and livestock products sold (other than dairy and poultry).....	3,476,785	(*)	(*)	59.3	(*)	(*)	4,526,713,882	1,878,877,861	(*)	1,302	(*)	(*)	25.0	24.0	(*)
Forest products sold.....	221,901	276,611	602,992	3.8	4.5	9.6	78,359,188	39,151,613	99,859,580	553	142	186	0.4	0.5	0.9
Farm products used by farm households.....	5,513,730	5,755,078	5,809,880	94.1	94.4	89.2	1,877,505,290	1,132,063,275	1,401,405,152	341	197	250	10.4	14.5	12.7

¹ Not available.² Classified by total value of farm products, but not classified by type. See text.³ Not classified either by total value of farm products or by type. Figures for Census of 1930 include nurseries, greenhouses, and apiaries. See text.⁴ Figures for Census of 1930 include farms operated in 1929 with no farm products sold or used by farm operator's family, but do not include nurseries, greenhouses, and apiaries. See text.⁵ Value of sales for maple syrup and sugar included with "Forest products" for Censuses of 1945 and 1940, but with "Crops" for Census of 1930.⁶ Value of Irish and sweet potatoes included with "All other crops (field crops)," not with "Vegetables."⁷ Figures for Census of 1930 are for farm operator's family only.

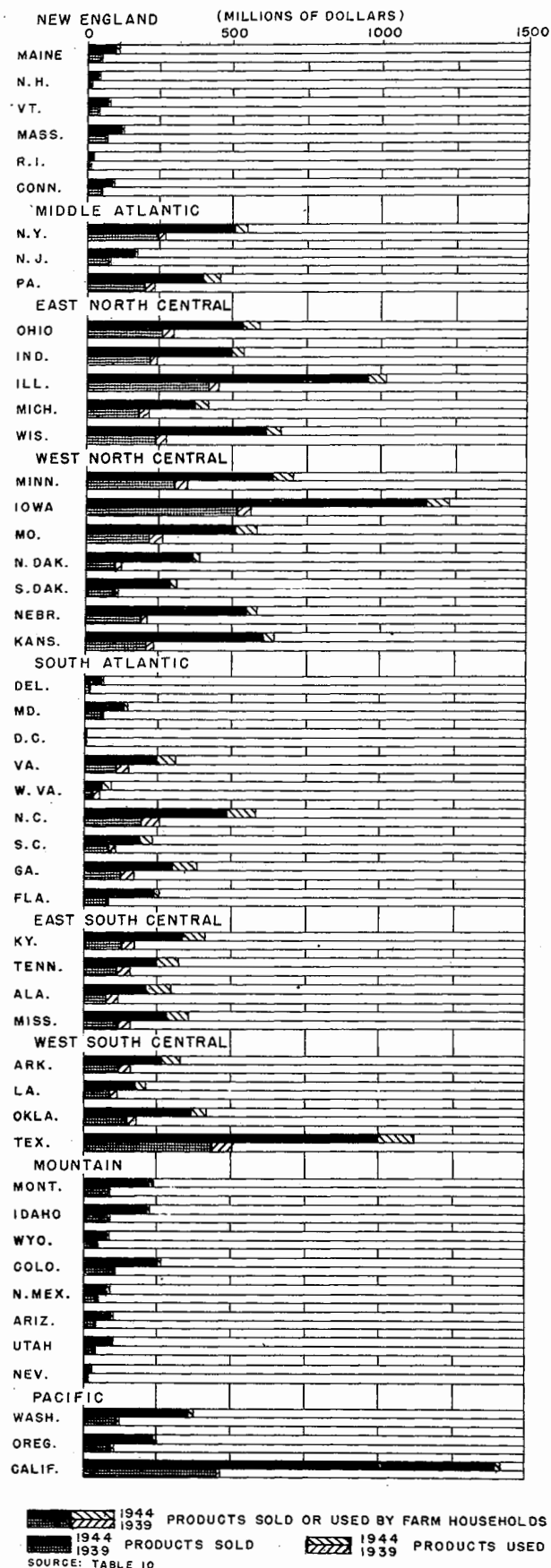
In certain areas, particularly in the livestock-feeding areas, like the Middle West, are of considerable importance. To the extent that farmers sell grain or livestock to other farmers, who in turn resell the livestock or remarket the grain in the form of livestock, there is duplication in the totals.

On the other hand, the total value of farm products shown for an area tends to be an understatement. First, the totals do not include the value of farm products for unclassified farms. For the United States, 7,588 farms, or 0.1 percent of the total, were unclassified in 1945. If the value of farm products for these farms were added to the total, the total would probably be increased by not more than 1.0 percent. In 1940, there were considerably more unclassified farms, numbering 39,542. In 1930, there were 288,766 farms which were unclassified as to type. This figure included nurseries, greenhouses, and apiaries. In the 1930 report, it was stated: "If the value of products on these farms were added to the total for the United States, it probably would be increased by 4 or 5 percent." Second, farmers understated the value of certain types of farm products. In the cotton-producing areas, there was an understatement of the value of cottonseed sold. It is not an uncommon practice for farmers to pay, with cottonseed, the cost of ginning, etc., with the result that in most cases they did not report the value of cottonseed exchanged in payment for ginning, or other expenses, in their estimate of the value of crops sold. In the case of tenant-operated farms, the landlord often owned or sold the cottonseed, with the result that the tenant farmer did not always report the value of cottonseed in his estimate of the value of crops sold. Third, for some products, the farmer reported the net value of the products sold or the amount he received after transportation, packing, selling, or other expenses had been deducted. Reporting the net value rather than gross probably resulted in a considerable understatement of the value of fruits, nuts, and vegetables sold. Fourth, the total value of farm products does not reflect the total gross agricultural income for the year, as it does not take into consideration net increases or decreases in inventories.

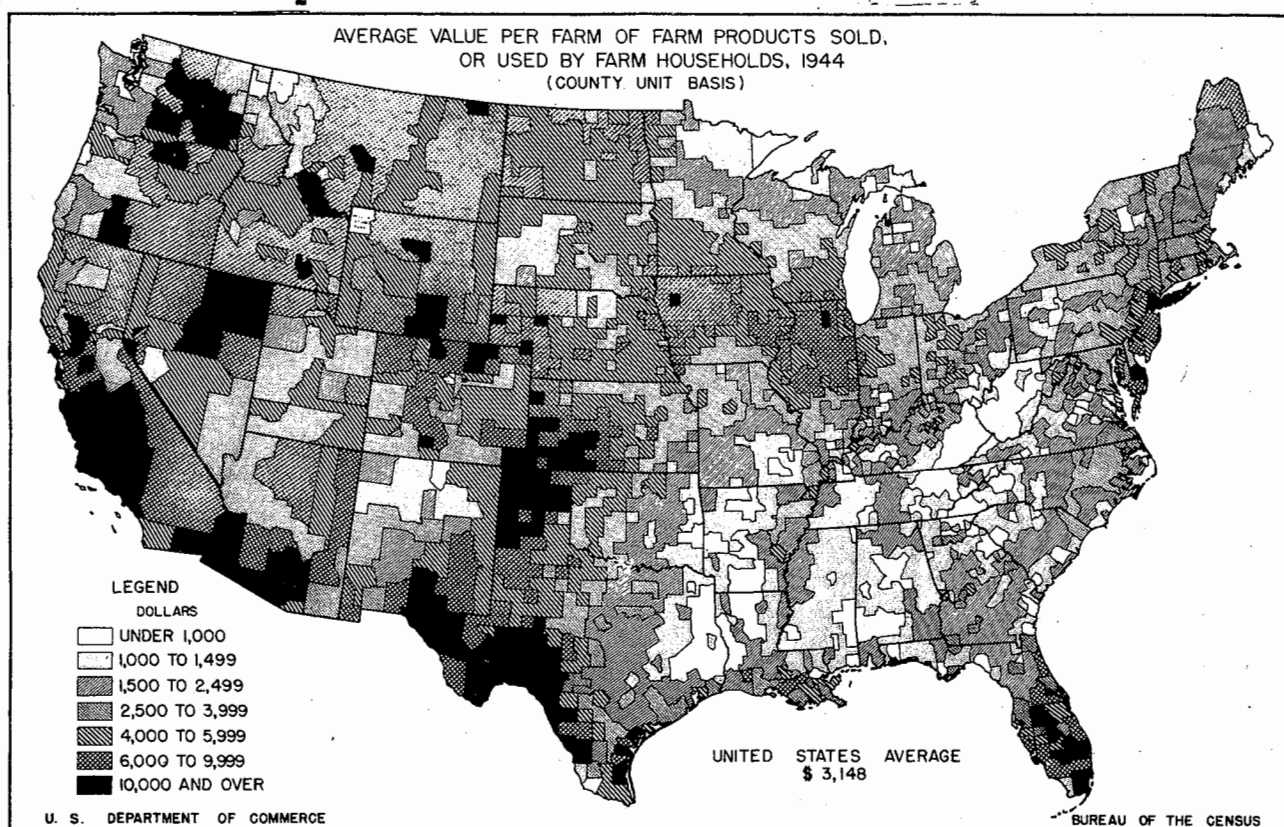
VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1944 AND 1939



VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS, BY STATES: 1944 AND 1939



CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945



The value of products sold or used by farm households probably measures quite accurately the relative proportion of the gross agricultural income derived from different producing groups. However, because different types of farms represent varying degrees of intensity of production, a somewhat different picture of the relative importance of various types of farms would be shown were the comparison made on a net rather than a gross basis. For example, for livestock farms, the total value includes the entire value of all livestock sold with no deduction made for the cost of any livestock purchased, while on crop farms there is no offsetting charge of this character against income. In comparing the value of farm products for the various census years, consideration should be given to changes in the general price level as this change accounts for a large part of the difference in the value of farm products for two periods.

One of the accompanying bar charts shows the value of all farm products sold or used by farm households for 1944, 1939, and 1929. On the same chart are two indices—one reflecting the increase (or decrease) in value as a result of price changes and the other reflecting the increase attributable to increased production.

One of the accompanying dot maps shows the over-all value of farm products sold or used by farm households in 1944. Additional dot maps show the value of sales for each of the source-of-income groups and still another shows the value of the products of the farm used by farm households. These maps were prepared on the basis of county figures. The degree of concentration of the value of farm products, as indicated by the number of dots, shows the relationship between one area and another. On the map showing the total value of products, areas with the largest number of dots, in the main, represent the best agricultural areas of the United States.

In interpreting the accompanying cross-hatch map showing, by counties, the average value per farm for all farm products sold or used by farm households, consideration must be given not only to differences in the type of farming in the various

areas, but also to the size of farming operations prevalent in these areas. For example, values per farm are high in the ranching areas of the West where the size of farming operations is relatively large, whereas values are low in many areas of the South where small tenant-farming operations are prevalent.

In the Census of 1945, the total value of farm products sold or used by farm households, for the United States, for all classified farms was \$18,108,132,494. Of this total, 89.6 percent represented the value of products sold and 10.4 percent, the value of products used. The value of crops sold represented 41.5 percent of the total (products sold and used) and the value of livestock and livestock products sold, 47.7 percent. Forest products contributed only 0.4 percent of the total. Of the eight principal groups contributing to cash income, field crops furnished 31.0 percent of the total (products sold and used); livestock and livestock products (other than dairy and poultry) furnished 25.0 percent; dairy products, 14.0 percent; and poultry and poultry products, 8.8 percent. Smaller percentages were contributed by fruits and nuts, vegetables, and horticultural specialties. A higher proportion of farms reported sales of livestock and livestock products than reported sales of crops. About 1 farm in 10 did not report sales of any products. These data are shown in table 1.

Value of farm products sold versus cash receipts from farm marketings.—The following explanation is submitted to indicate the differences between the value of farm products sold, as shown by the Census, and the cash receipts from farm marketings, as published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As indicated previously, the value of farm products, as shown by the Census, represents a summation of values reported by individual farmers for farm products sold for a given year. In the case of crops (except citrus fruits), the value represents the sales of crops harvested in 1944, regardless of whether these crops were sold during the calendar year 1944 or were to be sold in 1945 or later. On the other hand, cash receipts from farm marketings represent values obtained by multiplying estimated quantities

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, AND TYPE OF FARM

567

Table 2.—VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS, WITH FARMS REPORTING, CLASSIFIED BY TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUSES OF 1945, 1940, AND 1930

[Figures for regions and States in tables 23 and 26]

VALUE GROUP	FARMS REPORTING						VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS (DOLLARS)					
	Number			Percent of all farms			Total		Average per farm		Percent of total	
	Census of 1945	Census of 1940	Census of 1930	Census of 1945	Census of 1940	Census of 1930	Census of 1945	Census of 1940	Census of 1945	Census of 1940	Census of 1945	Census of 1940
All farms.....	5,859,169	6,096,799	6,288,648	100.0	100.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Farms, unclassified ¹	7,588	39,542	288,766	0.1	0.6	4.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
All value groups.....	5,851,581	6,057,257	5,999,882	99.9	99.4	95.4	18,108,132,494	7,813,644,567	3,095	1,290	100.0	100.0
Farms with value of products sold or used by farm households.....	5,752,908	5,968,755	5,000,882	98.2	97.9	79.5	18,108,132,494	7,813,644,567	3,148	1,309	100.0	100.0
Under \$250.....	552,255	1,235,507	2,397,517	9.4	20.2	38.3	62,778,863	159,328,628	114	129	0.3	2.0
\$0.....	98,673	88,502	(*)	1.7	1.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1 to \$99.....	120,467	332,195	(*)	2.1	5.4	(*)	(*)	18,951,230	(*)	57	(*)	0.2
\$100 to \$249.....	335,113	812,810	(*)	5.7	13.3	(*)	(*)	140,377,398	(*)	173	(*)	1.8
\$250 to \$999.....	435,922	821,616	518,032	7.4	13.5	8.2	137,140,595	265,117,289	316	320	0.8	3.4
\$400 to \$599.....	514,194	870,629	766,118	8.8	14.3	12.2	251,498,132	427,859,016	489	491	1.4	5.5
\$400 to \$499.....	287,666	(*)	(*)	4.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500 to \$599.....	248,528	(*)	(*)	4.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$600 to \$999.....	780,434	1,055,575	1,245,684	13.5	17.3	19.8	610,359,087	817,145,555	782	776	5.4	10.5
\$800 to \$799.....	421,125	479,481	(*)	7.2	7.9	(*)	(*)	4320,768,794	(*)	4,669	(*)	4.1
\$800 to \$999.....	559,308	574,094	(*)	9.5	9.4	(*)	(*)	496,376,759	(*)	5,885	(*)	6.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	718,009	708,917	937,910	12.3	11.6	14.9	882,251,750	866,289,507	1,229	1,222	4.9	11.1
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	516,119	(*)	(*)	8.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,200 to \$1,499.....	401,890	(*)	(*)	6.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....	908,824	890,101	981,163	15.5	14.6	15.6	1,787,680,838	1,506,696,783	1,945	1,921	9.8	16.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	517,726	416,081	(*)	8.8	6.8	(*)	(*)	718,248,576	(*)	1,726	(*)	9.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	390,898	264,020	(*)	6.7	4.3	(*)	(*)	588,448,187	(*)	2,229	(*)	7.5
\$2,500 to \$9,999.....	742,780	575,973	628,006	12.7	9.4	10.0	2,351,212,559	1,189,500,946	3,165	3,111	13.0	15.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	300,573	(*)	(*)	5.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$3,000 to \$9,999.....	442,407	(*)	(*)	7.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$4,000 to \$9,999.....	514,055	185,679	281,112	8.8	2.7	4.6	2,506,711,274	796,228,144	4,876	4,806	13.8	10.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	302,205	(*)	(*)	5.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	211,852	(*)	(*)	3.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	398,270	88,947	147,753	6.8	1.5	2.3	3,021,570,039	666,922,791	7,587	7,498	16.7	8.5
\$6,000 to \$7,999.....	257,681	(*)	(*)	4.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$8,000 to \$9,999.....	140,589	(*)	(*)	2.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over.....	289,040	58,515	86,587	4.9	1.0	1.4	6,516,949,347	1,540,558,128	22,547	22,989	36.0	17.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	205,805	40,870	61,606	3.5	0.7	1.0	(*)	545,022,351	(*)	15,401	(*)	7.0
\$20,000 and over.....	83,237	17,645	24,981	1.4	0.3	0.4	4,321,421,317	795,535,777	16,361	45,091	25.9	10.2
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	42,025	8,617	(*)	0.7	0.1	(*)	(*)	211,248,034	(*)	25,959	(*)	2.7
\$30,000 to \$39,999.....	16,306	3,588	(*)	0.3	0.1	(*)	(*)	115,645,255	(*)	34,134	(*)	1.5
\$40,000 to \$49,999.....	8,086	1,687	(*)	0.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	74,788,083	(*)	44,552	(*)	1.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	8,489	1,899	(*)	0.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	112,974,528	(*)	59,492	(*)	1.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	3,446	781	(*)	0.1	(*)	(*)	2,195,528,030	65,176,624	88,155	85,646	12.1	0.8
\$100,000 and over.....	4,985	1,091	(*)	0.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	215,705,253	(*)	197,712	(*)	2.8

* Not available.

¹ Not classified either by total value of farm products or by type. Figures for Census of 1930 include nurseries, greenhouses, and apiaries. See text.

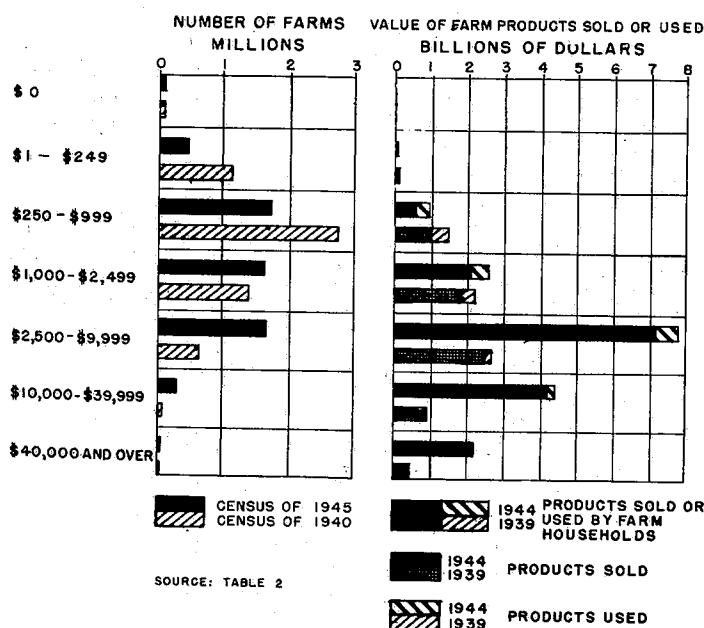
² Includes "0" product farms operated in 1929; excludes "0" product farms not operated in 1929, but to be operated in 1930.

³ Classified by total value of farm products, but not classified by type. See text.

⁴ Figures for farms with \$800 to \$749 value of products.

⁵ Figures for farms with \$750 to \$999 value of products.

NUMBER OF FARMS AND VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS BY VALUE GROUPS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUSES OF 1945 AND 1940



marketed by farmers by the estimated prices farmers received for these products. Cash receipts from farm marketings are for quantities marketed during a calendar year and, hence, include only the value of that particular part of a crop that is marketed during the calendar year. For many crops, such as field crops, citrus fruits, etc., cash receipts from farm marketings may represent values derived from the sales for parts of two crop seasons, and thus comparability with Census totals for a crop year are affected insofar as cash receipts from marketings include or exclude crops that were harvested in a year other than the year covered by the census.

Calculated versus enumerated or reported values.—In table 8 of this chapter and in chapters VII, VIII, and IX are given calculated and enumerated values for crop and livestock production on farms. The calculated values were obtained for each county by multiplying the quantity harvested, produced, or sold by county-unit prices. Therefore, the figures for the value of production include not only the value of crops and livestock and livestock products sold, but also the value of crops fed to livestock, crops used for seed, crop wastage after harvest or production, and crops and livestock products consumed by farm households. As has been pointed out, the enumerated and calculated values of sales are presented in table 8, and the values in all other tables in this chapter are a summation of the values reported for individual farms.

Table 8 presents a comparison, by regions, geographic divisions, and States, of the calculated value of production, with the reported or enumerated values of products sold or used. The total calculated value of production for all farm products comprises the value of specified classes of livestock sold alive (cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs), specified livestock products (milk, wool, chicken eggs, chickens raised, and turkeys raised), specified fruits and nuts produced

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

Table 3.—FARMS CLASSIFIED¹ BY TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED BY FARM

[Figures for regions and

FARMS REPORTING VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR—										FARMS BY VALUE OF SALES									
FARMS BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS	Sale or farm house- holds ¹ use, or both	Farm households ¹ use only	Sale only		Both sale and farm households ¹ use		Total		\$1-\$99	\$100- \$249	\$250- \$399	\$400- \$499	\$500- \$599	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,199	\$1,200- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	
	Number	Number	Per- cent ²	Number	Per- cent ²	Number	Per- cent ²	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
1 All groups ¹	5,752,908	425,221	7.4	259,180	4.2	5,088,507	88.5	5,327,687	398,285	447,319	350,508	207,245	193,286	346,217	298,561	267,366	333,440	434,352	
2 \$1 to \$99.....	120,467	79,961	66.4	15,079	12.5	25,427	21.1	40,506	40,506	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3 \$100 to \$249.....	333,113	142,045	42.6	22,888	6.9	168,180	50.5	191,068	119,092	71,976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4 \$250 to \$399.....	433,922	117,273	27.0	20,089	4.6	296,560	68.3	316,649	123,833	136,865	55,953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5 \$400 to \$499.....	287,666	58,071	14.2	11,758	4.4	217,859	81.4	229,595	48,042	90,333	67,968	23,252	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6 \$500 to \$599.....	246,528	21,384	8.7	10,475	4.2	214,869	87.1	225,144	28,881	62,241	75,523	36,316	22,183	—	—	—	—	—	
7 \$600 to \$799.....	421,125	17,943	4.3	17,563	4.2	385,619	91.6	403,182	22,053	58,697	98,881	83,552	73,399	66,650	—	—	—	—	
8 \$800 to \$999.....	359,309	5,896	1.6	13,924	3.9	339,489	94.5	353,413	7,679	18,298	35,255	43,085	80,654	133,029	55,413	—	—	—	
9 \$1,000 to \$1,199....	316,119	1,800	0.6	12,999	4.0	301,820	95.4	314,319	2,200	6,304	11,463	13,511	24,903	91,178	112,905	51,855	—	—	
10 \$1,200 to \$1,499....	401,890	551	0.1	14,277	3.6	387,082	96.5	401,559	659	2,001	4,508	6,512	9,627	43,934	100,392	140,785	92,861	—	
11 \$1,500 to \$1,999....	517,728	244	(3)	17,256	5.3	500,226	96.6	517,482	299	511	859	895	2,235	10,696	28,111	68,628	210,701	194,551	
12 \$2,000 to \$2,499....	590,898	52	(3)	12,890	5.2	378,168	96.7	390,846	44	81	118	104	238	644	1,578	5,613	27,905	210,595	
13 \$2,500 to \$2,999....	500,373	15	(3)	8,578	2.9	291,782	97.1	300,558	12	8	20	15	54	65	134	450	1,652	26,905	
14 \$3,000 to \$3,999....	442,407	6	(3)	13,022	2.9	429,379	97.1	442,401	5	5	10	5	11	20	26	53	216	2,273	
15 \$4,000 to \$4,999....	502,203	—	—	8,699	2.9	293,514	97.1	302,203	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	2	25	
16 \$5,000 to \$5,999....	211,852	—	—	6,257	5.0	205,595	97.0	211,852	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	
17 \$6,000 to \$7,999....	257,681	—	—	8,392	3.3	249,289	96.7	257,681	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18 \$8,000 to \$9,999....	140,589	—	—	5,259	3.7	135,330	96.3	140,589	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19 \$10,000 to \$19,999..	205,805	—	—	10,775	5.2	195,028	94.8	205,805	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20 \$20,000 to \$29,999..	42,025	—	—	3,601	8.6	38,424	91.4	42,025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21 \$30,000 to \$39,999..	18,306	—	—	1,841	11.3	14,465	88.7	18,306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22 \$40,000 to \$49,999..	8,086	—	—	1,028	12.7	7,058	87.3	8,086	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23 \$50,000 to \$74,999..	8,489	—	—	1,304	15.4	7,185	84.6	8,489	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24 \$75,000 to \$99,999..	3,446	—	—	593	17.2	2,853	82.8	3,446	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 \$100,000 and over....	4,885	—	—	1,177	24.1	3,708	75.9	4,885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

¹ Does not include 98,873 farms with no products sold or used, nor 7,588 unclassified farms.² Percent of all farms in each value group.³ 0.05 percent or less.

(for a list of fruits and nuts included, see tables 3 and 4 in chapter IX), all vegetables harvested for sale, all forest products sold, all horticultural specialties sold, and the value of specified field crops produced (for a list of the crops included, see table 3, chapter VIII). Since data on the calculated value of vegetables harvested, horticultural specialties produced, and forest products produced are not available, the reported value for sales for each of these three groups of farm products has been included in the total calculated value of production for specified farm products in order to secure a total representing, as nearly as possible, the gross value of farm production in 1944. Therefore, the total given in the first column represents an approximation of the total value of agricultural production during 1944. This total is somewhat incomplete as it does not include the value of unspecified livestock and livestock products, such as mohair, animals produced for meat for consumption on the farm, hides and pelts, ducks, geese, etc.; the value of vegetables grown on the farm and consumed by farm households; the value of unspecified field crops; or the value of unspecified fruits and nuts for which figures on production were not secured in the 1945 Census of Agriculture. The total reported value of sales for all farm products, as shown in the second column of the table, includes the value of all farm products sold plus the value of products of the farm used by farm households.

The difference between the calculated value of production and the reported value of sales is shown for fruit-and-nut crops and for all livestock and livestock products. For fruits and nuts, the reported value of sales includes the value of all small fruits, grapes, tree fruits, and nuts sold, while the calculated value of production includes only the value of specified fruits and nuts for which production data were secured. For example, the reported value of sales includes the value of such crops as gooseberries, currants, cranberries, etc., while the calculated values do not. Hence, in States where these miscellaneous fruit-and-nut crops are important, as are cranberries in Massachusetts, the reported value of sales may almost equal or exceed the calculated value of production. However, in most States, the value of miscellaneous fruit-and-nut crops forms an unimportant part of the total value of all fruits and nuts, and consequently the calculated value of production and the reported value of sales are reasonably comparable. The difference between the calculated value of production and the reported value of sales is shown on a per-farm basis in order

to present a means of appraising the differences between the figures for the calculated value of production and the reported value of sales in each State. For most States, the average value per farm of the fruits and nuts produced, but not sold, appears reasonable. In Florida, California, Washington, and Oregon, the average per farm is much higher than would normally be expected. It cannot be determined from the available information whether the unusually high value of fruits and nuts produced, but not sold, for these four States is the result of the high unit price used in computing the values or the result of the incompleteness or understatement of the reports for value of sales.

Two indicators of the characteristics of the data on the calculated value of production and the reported value of sales of livestock and livestock products are also presented. Livestock and livestock products are produced from the feeding of crops produced on the farm, from purchased feed, or by the pasturing of grasslands. Therefore, the value of field crops produced, but not sold, plus the value of feed purchased should be related to the calculated value of livestock and livestock products produced. In relating the total for the value of field crops produced, but not sold, to the calculated value of production for livestock and livestock products, consideration should be given to the following: (1) in some States, a considerable part of the feed crops produced on the farm as well as purchased feed is used for work animals and (2), as 1944 was a year of above-average yields, larger than usual quantities of feed crops produced in 1944 may have been stored on farms for use in 1945 or later, or as insurance against low yields the following year. The value of field crops produced, but not sold, plus the value of feed bought and the calculated value of all livestock and livestock products produced are given in adjoining columns. The average value per farm of all livestock and livestock products produced but not reported as sold is also shown. This average appears high in some States, particularly in the midwestern States. Sufficient data are not available at this time to indicate whether the high value per farm in these States is the result of the average unit values used for computing calculated values being too high or the result of the reports for sales being incomplete.

Comparisons similar to those made of the calculated value of production and the reported value of sales for fruits and nuts could be made for other groups of products. Then, too, the calculated value of products produced, but not sold, could

569

[illegible]

Value of farm products for institutional farms.—The products of institutional farms, such as prisons, schools, asylums, etc., used by the inmates were considered as sold. For these institutional farms, only the value of products consumed by full-time farm employees was included in the value of the products used by farm households.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945.

Table 4.—NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS BY TYPE OF FARM, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUSES OF 1945 AND 1940

[For basis of classification by type, see text. Figures for regions and States in table 25]

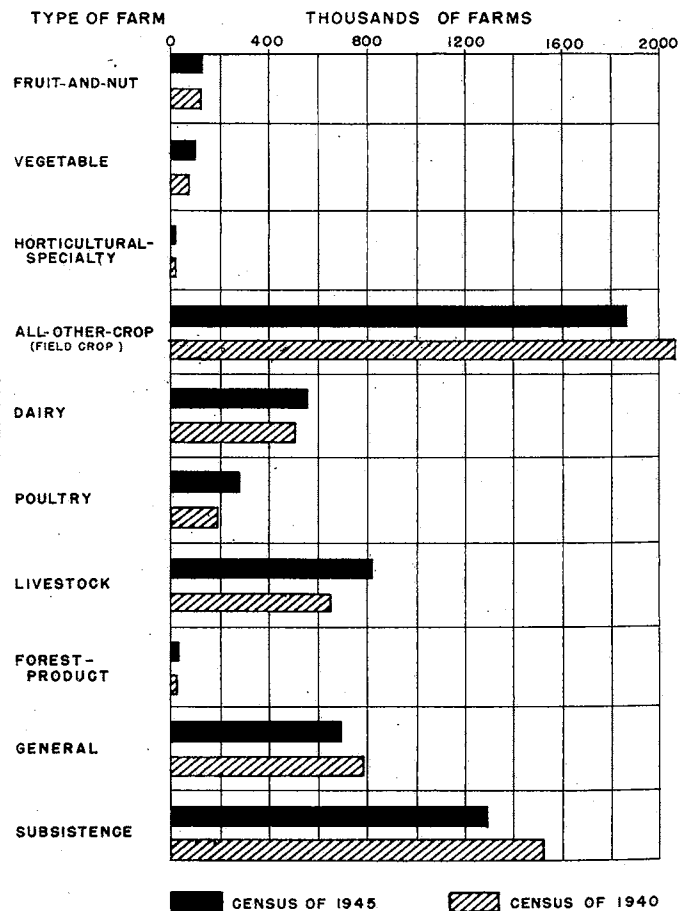
TYPE OF FARM	1945 TYPE CLASSIFICATION					1940 TYPE CLASSIFICATION (CENSUS OF 1940)	
	Number of farms		Percent distribution		Coefficient of variation of 1940 estimates (percent)	Number of farms	Percent distribution
	Census of 1945	Census of 1940 ¹	Census of 1945	Census of 1940 ¹			
All farms.....	5,859,189	6,096,799	100.0	100.0	-----	6,096,799	100.0
Farms with no farm products sold or used ²	98,673	88,502	1.7	1.5	-----	88,502	1.5
Farms, unclassified ³	7,588	39,542	0.1	0.6	-----	39,542	0.6
All classified farms.....	5,752,908	5,968,755	98.2	97.9	-----	5,968,755	97.9
Farms producing products primarily for sale.....	4,483,702	4,458,989	78.2	73.1	(x)	4,028,026	68.0
Fruit-and-nut farms.....	123,577	128,986	2.3	2.1	1	133,685	2.2
Vegetable farms.....	92,178	72,562	1.6	1.2	1	80,118	1.3
Horticultural-specialty farms.....	15,954	18,628	0.3	0.3	1	18,950	0.3
All-other-crop (field crop) farms.....	1,862,637	2,071,328	31.8	34.0	(x)	2,186,986	35.9
Dairy farms.....	559,609	509,005	9.5	8.3	1	619,008	10.2
Poultry farms.....	274,504	191,436	4.7	3.1	1	217,570	3.6
Livestock farms.....	806,320	653,281	13.8	10.7	(x)	746,413	12.2
Forest-products farms.....	29,015	23,017	0.5	0.4	5	23,500	0.4
General farms.....	690,908	790,670	11.8	13.0	1	(*)	(*)
Farms producing products primarily for own household use.....	1,269,206	1,511,866	22.0	24.8	(x)	1,942,729	31.9

*Not available.

¹0.5 percent or less.²The 1940 figures by type of farm are based on a 2-percent sample for farms with under \$10,000 total value of farm products, plus a tabulation of all farms with \$10,000 or more total value of farm products. These figures are, therefore, subject to sampling errors. The coefficients of variation provide information on the approximate magnitudes of these errors. See text.³Not classified by type. See text.⁴Not classified either by total value of farm products or by type. See text.

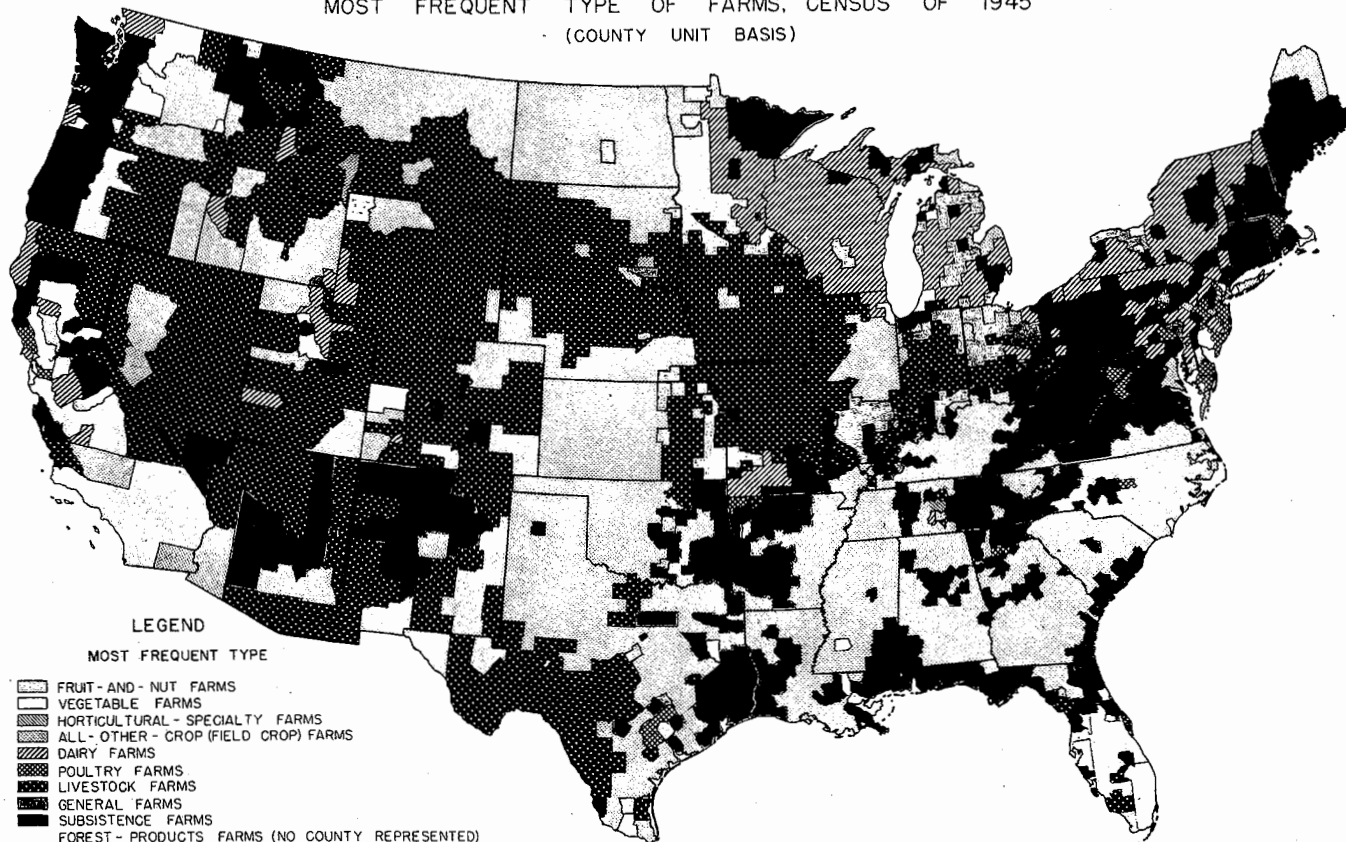
Type of farm.—Several factors should be considered when interpreting the statistics by type of farm. In the first place, for the Census of 1945, the basis for the type classification was the relationship of the value of all farm products sold to the total value of farm products sold or used by farm households and, further, on the relationship of the value of sales from each general source to the total value of products sold. In the second place, 50 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold had to be derived from a particular source for the farm to be classified as a specific type. The use of income as a common denominator for the classification of farms by type may result in inaccuracies when the normal price relationship between various farm products is temporarily out of balance, or when yield or acreage is out of line because of weather conditions, etc. Thus, income does not provide a good basis for classification by type when there has been total or partial crop failure, when there has been an abnormal liquidation of inventory items, or when income has been affected materially by increasing inventories. In areas where income from sales of both livestock and crops is important, a change in price relationship, when type classification is based on income, may cause a shift in the type of farm, such as from a crop farm to a livestock farm, from a livestock farm to a crop farm, or from one of these types to a general farm, or vice versa.

Considerable change in the proportion of farms producing products primarily for sale and the farms producing products primarily for use by farm households occurred between 1940 and 1945 because of differences in the relative increases in the values of farm products sold and farm products for household use. The increase per farm in the value of farm products sold was considerably greater than the increase per farm in the estimated value of farm products used by farm households. Thus, as shown in table 1, the average value of sales for farms reporting any sales increased from \$1,190 in the Census of 1940 to \$3,046 in the Census of 1945 and the value of farm products used increased from \$197 to \$341. As a result of these disproportionate increases, a considerable number of farms classified as farms producing farm products primarily for use by farm households in 1940 became farms producing products primarily for sale in 1945, even when the 1945 classification procedure was used for both years.

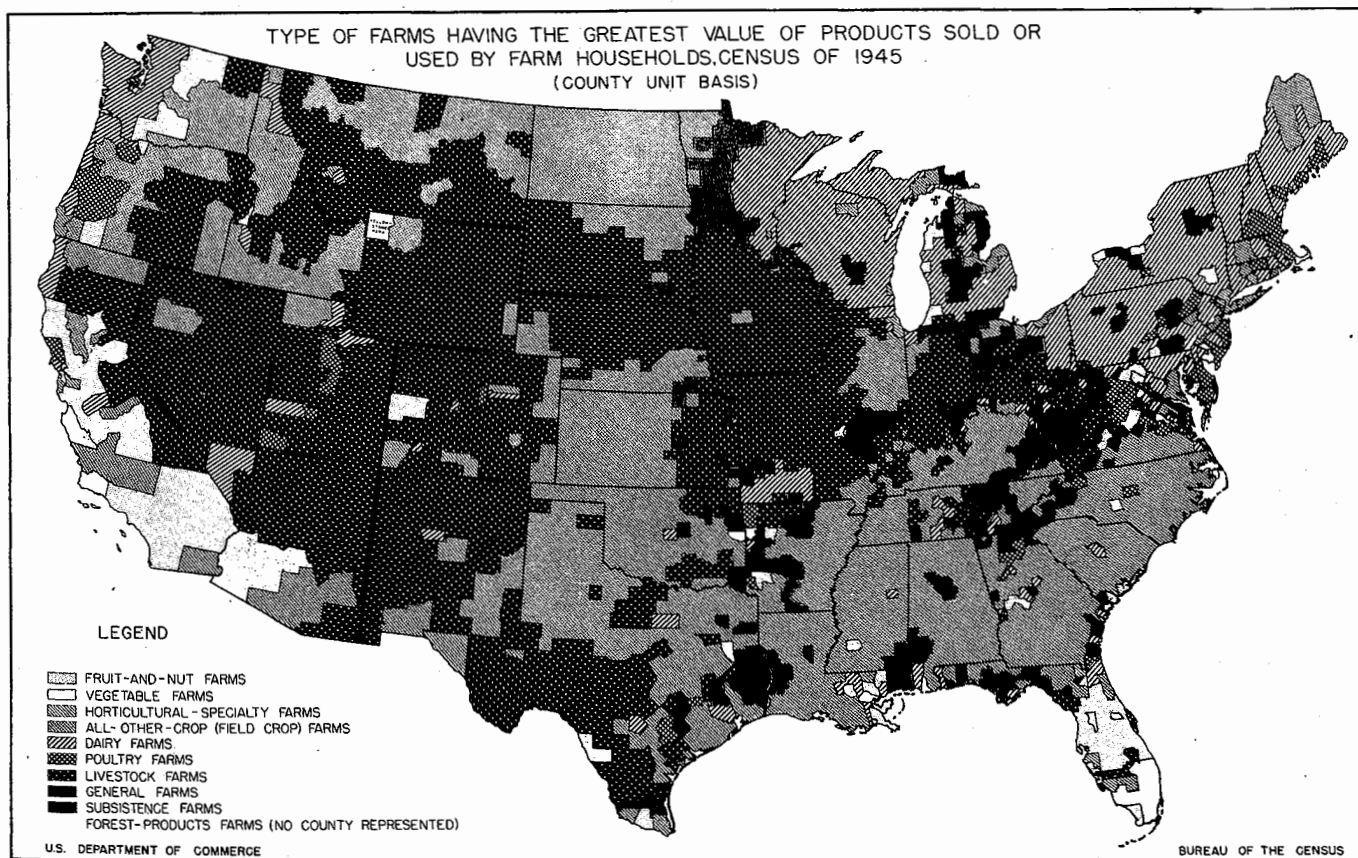
FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, FOR THE UNITED STATES:
CENSUSES OF 1945 AND 1940

SOURCE: TABLE 4.

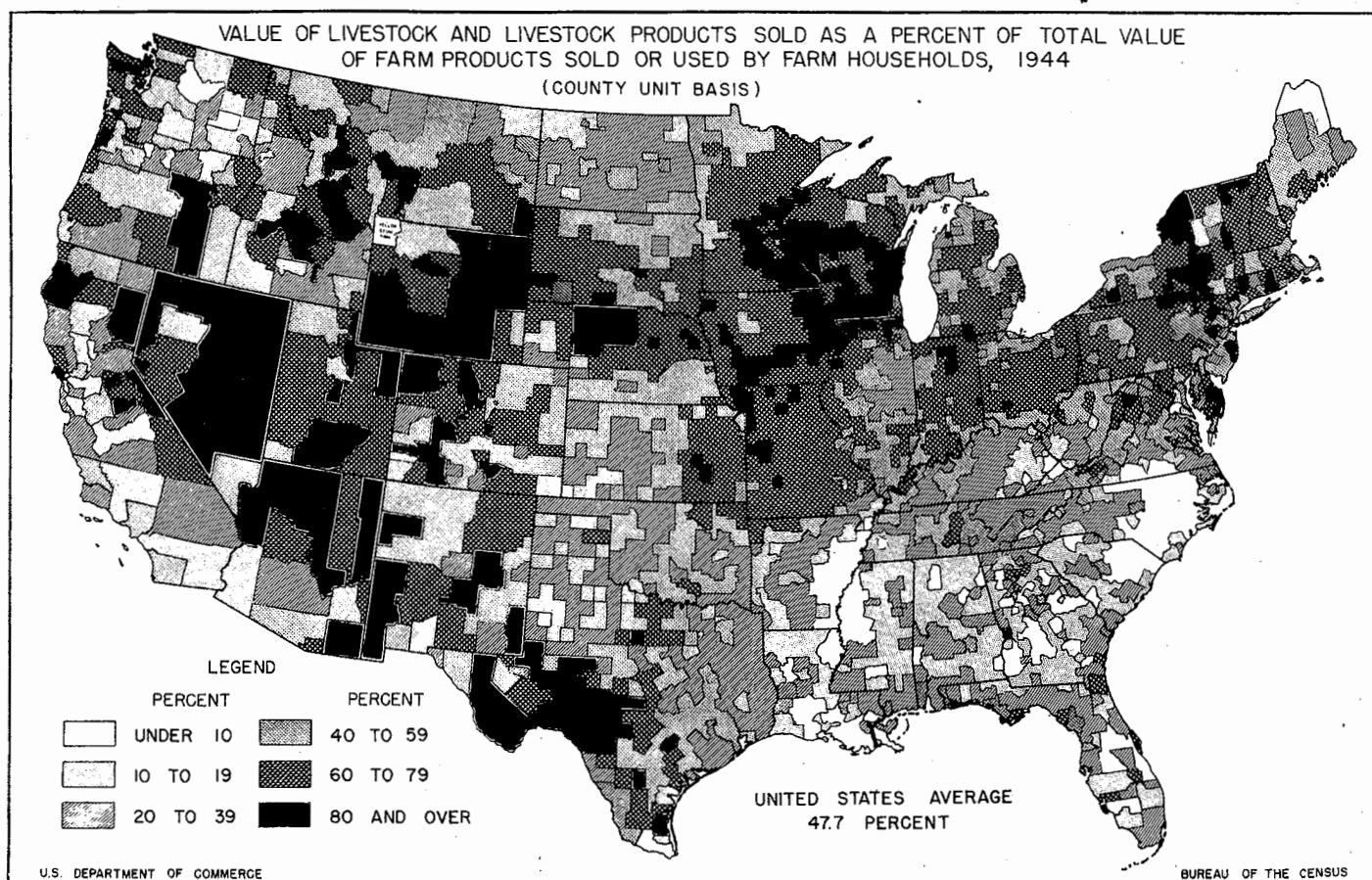
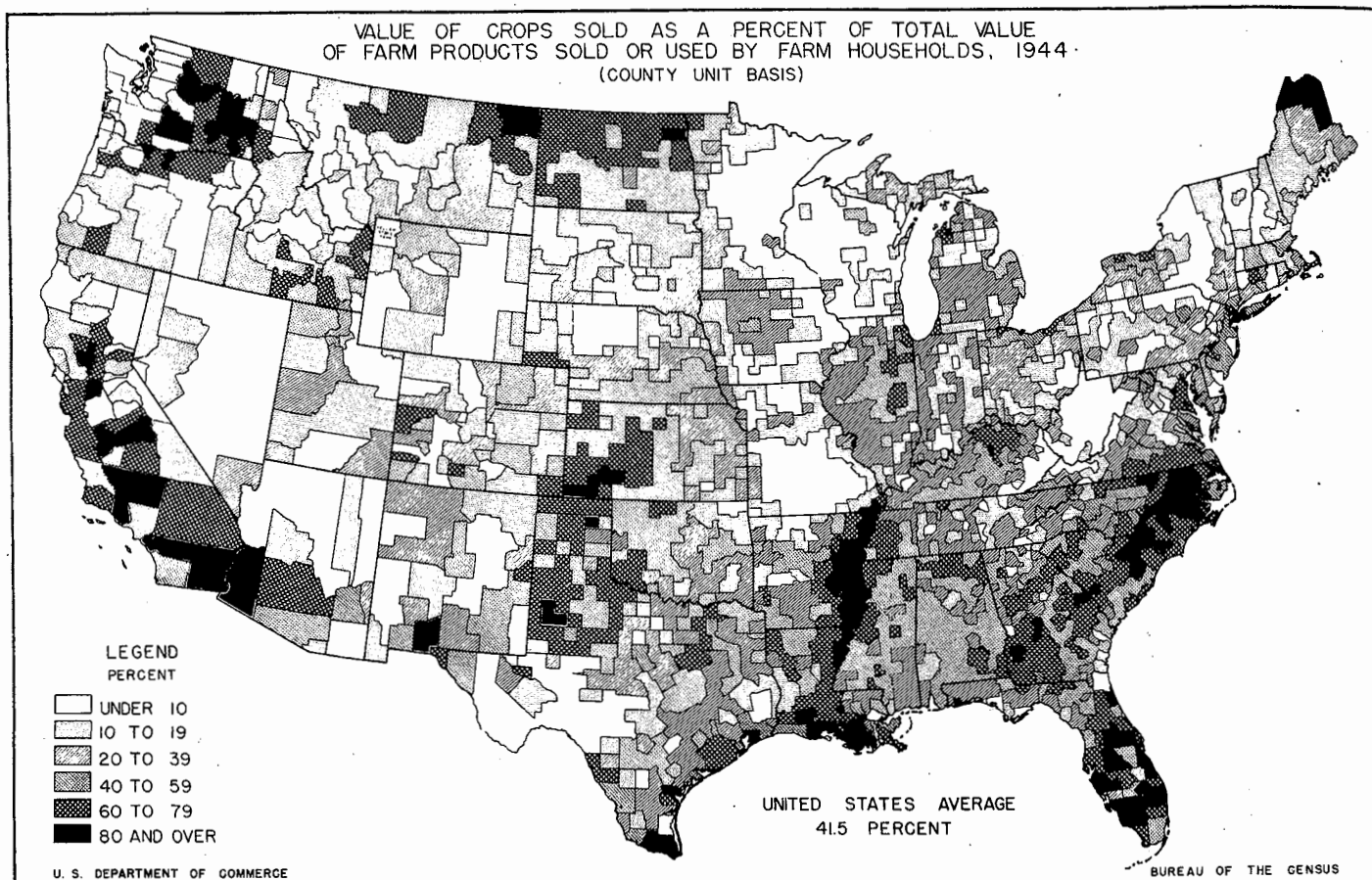
MOST FREQUENT TYPE OF FARMS, CENSUS OF 1945
(COUNTY UNIT BASIS)

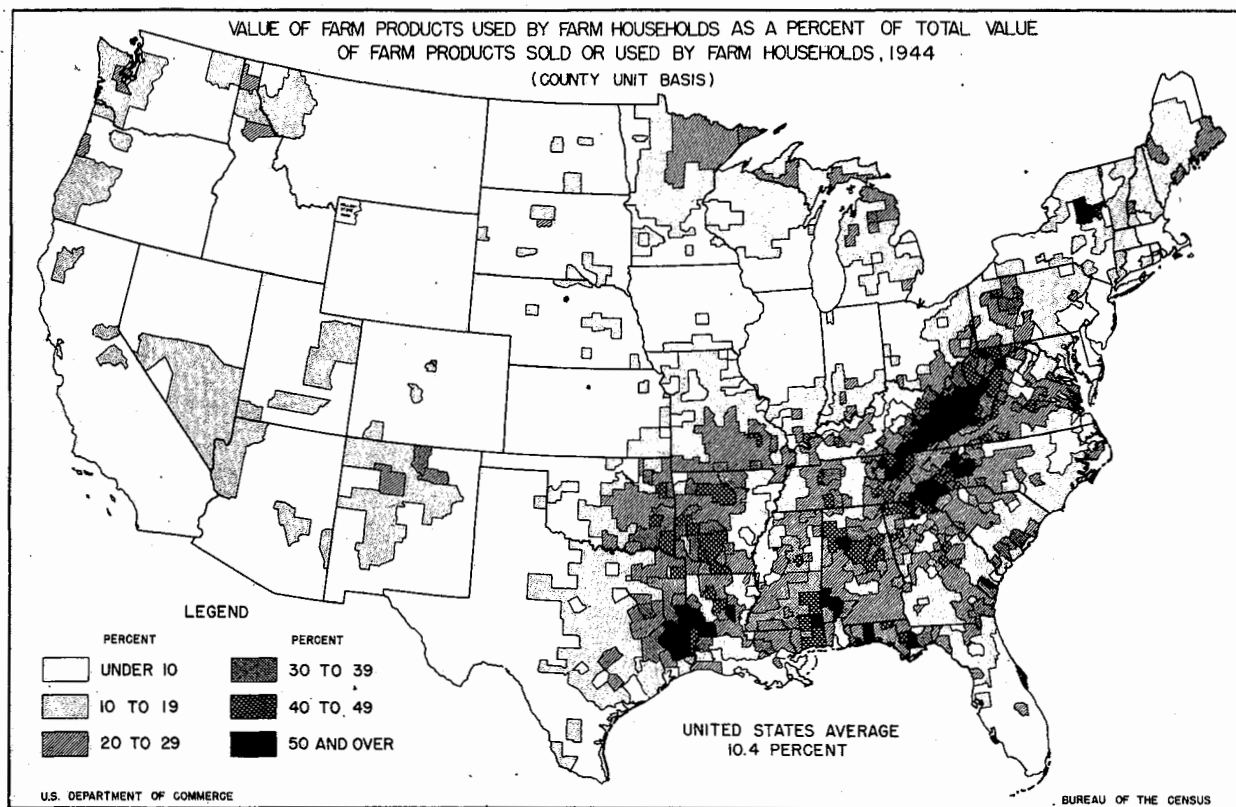


TYPE OF FARMS HAVING THE GREATEST VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD OR
USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS, CENSUS OF 1945
(COUNTY UNIT BASIS)



CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945





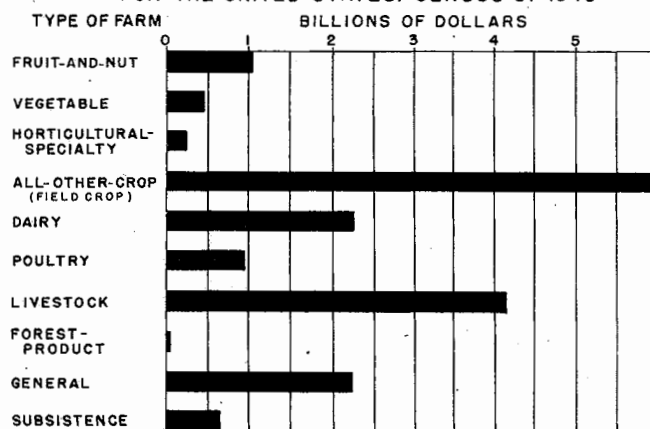
Although farms of a given type have the same general characteristics, they may differ considerably in various parts of the country. For example, all-other-crop (field crop) farms in one part of the country may be grain farms; in another part, potato farms; in another part, tobacco farms; and in another part, cotton farms. Thus, in making comparisons among farms of the same type by States and geographic divisions or regions, recognition should be given to this fact. Also, in measuring the relative importance of dairy farms, livestock farms, and other types of farms, it must be remembered that dairy farms have been classified on the basis of the relation of the value of all dairy products sold to the value of all farm products sold. The value of dairy animals sold was not considered in determining whether or not a farm was a dairy farm. Therefore, the number of dairy farms is not a full measure of the importance of the dairy enterprise.

Type of farming areas.—Several cross-hatch maps, prepared on a county basis, contrast the predominant types of farms in particular areas. One map indicates the most frequent type of farm based on the eight groups of products for which cash income was received and on an additional group relating to the value of products of the farm used by farm households. A second map shows the type of farm having the greatest value of products sold or used. A somewhat different distribution is shown on the maps on which the value of all livestock and livestock products sold and the value of all crops sold are shown as a proportion of the total of farm products sold or used by farm households. Another map shows the proportion of the total value of products represented by the value of farm products used by farm households.

Source of income for farms classified by type and total value of farm products sold or used.—Several tables present figures on the source of income. Table 5 shows information of this character by type of farm. For example, field-crop farms, in the Census of 1945, represented 32.4 percent of all classified farms, 50.3 percent of all farms reporting sales of crops of any kind, 57.9 percent of all farms reporting sales of field crops, and 26.7 percent of farms reporting sales of livestock and livestock products. These field-

crop farms contributed 33.1 percent of the total value of farm products for all classified farms. Of the total value of products for field-crop farms, 90.7 percent represented the value of products sold. On these same farms, sales of crops, practically all of which were field crops, represented 76.7 percent of the total value of products for these farms. Three-fifths of the field-crop farms sold livestock or livestock products, the sales of which amounted to 13.9 percent of the total value of products for field-crop farms.

VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS FOR FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1945



SOURCE: TABLE 5

Table 5a presents the average value of products sold or used for farms reporting income (value) from various sources. Field-crop farms which numbered 1,862,637 had an average value of sales of \$2,922. The field-crop farms reporting sales of livestock and livestock products averaged \$719 for livestock and livestock products sold.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

Table 5.—SOURCES OF INCOME FOR FARMS CLASSIFIED

[Figures for regions and

TYPE OF FARM	FARM PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS		FARM PRODUCTS SOLD									
	Farms reporting	Value (dollars)	Total		Crops sold							
			Farms reporting	Value (dollars)	Total		Fruits and nuts sold		Vegetables sold		Horticultural specialties sold	
					Farms reporting	Value (dollars)	Farms reporting	Value (dollars)	Farms reporting	Value (dollars)	Farms reporting	Value (dollars)
1 All classified farms ^a	25,752,908	16,108,132,494	5,327,687	16,230,627,204	3,702,481	7,507,597,166	531,039	1,078,642,772	579,579	576,592,662	34,690	231,258,953
2 Fruit-and-nut farms.....	133,577	1,076,403,773	133,577	1,051,645,862	133,577	1,015,564,888	133,577	981,653,263	16,781	12,516,784	1,120	1,342,479
3 Vegetable farms.....	92,178	467,262,057	92,178	444,163,646	92,178	422,029,559	12,289	7,891,552	92,178	374,888,248	2,302	2,608,581
4 Horticultural-specialty farms.....	15,954	232,614,971	15,954	229,936,596	15,954	226,434,704	1,658	1,807,487	3,459	4,916,828	15,954	217,054,499
5 All-other-crop (field crop) farms.....	1,862,637	6,000,755,858	1,862,637	5,442,072,483	1,862,637	4,800,587,331	99,363	18,521,913	136,721	58,308,853	2,949	2,161,245
6 Dairy farms.....	558,609	2,280,002,586	558,609	2,082,945,097	217,060	114,775,973	36,955	8,510,309	65,084	22,705,539	1,306	616,612
7 Poultry farms.....	274,504	959,459,615	274,504	885,873,484	94,954	41,608,720	30,018	9,656,575	29,329	8,634,310	1,249	689,587
8 Livestock farms.....	806,320	4,143,585,384	806,320	3,865,323,229	365,185	393,826,396	36,043	7,752,490	52,910	13,536,402	1,084	523,088
9 Forest-products farms.....	29,015	48,056,745	29,015	39,437,687	12,202	5,712,025	3,181	316,101	2,523	374,765	186	24,680
10 General farms.....	690,908	2,284,222,913	690,908	2,026,602,702	565,674	652,546,749	89,679	37,726,118	126,206	76,441,696	6,185	6,063,722
11 Farms producing products primarily for own household use.....	1,289,206	605,756,592	663,985	152,626,418	345,080	56,530,822	86,297	4,802,964	74,436	6,271,439	2,345	174,470
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF FARM												
12 All classified farms.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
13 Fruit-and-nut farms.....	2.3	5.9	2.5	6.5	3.6	13.5	25.2	91.0	2.9	2.2	3.2	0.6
14 Vegetable farms.....	1.6	2.6	1.7	2.7	2.5	5.6	2.3	0.7	15.9	65.0	8.6	1.1
15 Horticultural-specialty farms.....	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.4	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	46.0	93.9
16 All-other-crop (field crop) farms.....	32.4	33.1	35.0	33.5	50.3	61.3	18.7	1.7	23.6	9.8	8.5	0.9
17 Dairy farms.....	9.7	12.6	10.5	12.9	5.9	1.5	7.0	0.8	11.2	3.9	3.8	0.3
18 Poultry farms.....	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.5	2.6	0.6	5.7	0.9	5.1	1.5	3.6	0.3
19 Livestock farms.....	14.0	22.9	15.1	23.8	9.9	5.2	7.2	0.7	5.7	2.3	3.1	0.2
20 Forest-products farms.....	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	(3)	0.6	(3)	0.4	0.1	0.6	(3)
21 General farms.....	12.0	12.6	13.0	12.5	15.2	8.4	16.9	3.5	21.8	13.3	17.8	2.6
22 Farms producing products primarily for own household use.....	22.4	3.3	16.2	0.9	9.3	0.8	16.3	0.4	12.8	1.1	6.8	0.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY SOURCE OF INCOME WITHIN EACH TYPE-OF-FARM GROUP												
23 All classified farms.....	100.0	100.0	92.8	89.6	64.4	41.5	9.2	6.0	10.1	3.2	0.6	1.3
24 Fruit-and-nut farms.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	100.0	94.3	100.0	91.2	12.6	1.2	0.8	0.1
25 Vegetable farms.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.1	100.0	90.3	13.3	1.7	100.0	80.2	2.5	0.6
26 Horticultural-specialty farms.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0	97.3	10.4	0.8	21.7	2.1	100.0	93.3
27 All-other-crop (field crop) farms.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.7	100.0	76.7	5.3	0.3	7.3	0.9	0.2	(3)
28 Dairy farms.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.4	38.9	5.0	6.6	0.4	11.6	1.0	0.2	(3)
29 Poultry farms.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	34.6	4.3	10.9	1.0	10.7	0.9	0.5	0.1
30 Livestock farms.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3	45.3	9.5	4.7	0.2	4.1	0.3	0.1	(3)
31 Forest-products farms.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.1	42.1	7.7	11.0	0.7	8.7	0.8	0.7	0.1
32 General farms.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.7	81.6	27.7	13.0	1.7	18.3	3.3	0.9	0.3
33 Farms producing products primarily for own household use.....	100.0	100.0	67.0	25.2	26.8	9.3	6.7	0.8	5.8	1.0	0.2	(3)

¹Irish and sweet potatoes included with "All other crops (field crops)," not with "Vegetables."²Does not include 98,673 farms with no products sold or used, nor 7,588 farms not classified either by total value of farm products or by type. See text.³0.05 percent or less.

Table 5a.—AVERAGE VALUE PER FARM REPORTING FOR SPECIFIED SOURCES OF INCOME, BY TYPE OF FARM, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1945

[Averages based on figures in table 5]

TYPE OF FARM	Average value per farm of all farm products sold or used by farm households (dollars)	AVERAGE VALUE PER FARM REPORTING (DOLLARS)											Average value per farm reporting for farm products used by farm households (dollars)
		Any farm products sold	Crops sold					Livestock and livestock products sold				Forest products sold	
			Any crops sold	Fruit and nuts sold	Vegetables sold ¹	Horticultural specialties sold	All other crops (field crops) sold ¹	All livestock and livestock products sold	Dairy products sold	Poultry and poultry products sold	Livestock and livestock products sold (other than dairy and poultry)		
All classified farms ²	3,148	3,048	2,028	2,031	995	6,668	1,748	1,993	1,024	466	1,302	353	341
Fruit-and-nut farms.....	8,058	7,873	7,603	7,349	746	1,199	1,005	688	558	307	511	316	242
Vegetable farms.....	5,089	4,819	4,578	643	4,067	1,133	1,150	472	467	197	339	202	279
Horticultural-specialty farms.....	14,580	14,412	14,193	1,090	1,421	13,805	1,294	843	885	421	607	558	232
All-other-crop (field crop) farms.....	3,222	2,922	2,470	186	412	733	2,429	719	318	185	592	220	324
Dairy farms.....	4,099	3,747	529	230	349	472	525	3,523	2,879	294	513	283	357
Poultry farms.....	3,495	3,227	438	322	294	552	394	5,070	340	2,807	294	218	276
Livestock farms.....	5,139	4,794	1,078	204	411	483	1,138	4,285	499	354	3,754	261	360
Forest-products farms.....	1,656	1,359	304	100	149	126	529	325	228	103	237	1,012	323
General farms.....	3,306	2,935	1,122	421	806	980	998	2,004	770	464	959	362	375
Farms producing products primarily for own household use.....	470	177	164	56	84	74	193	126	85	71	89	104	351

¹Irish and sweet potatoes included with "All other crops (field crops)," not with "Vegetables."²In calculating the averages, 98,673 farms with no products sold or used and 7,588 unclassified farms were excluded from the base figures.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, AND TYPE OF FARM

575

BY TYPE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1945

States in table 28]

FARM PRODUCTS SOLD—Continued										FARM PRODUCTS USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS			
Crops sold—Con.		Livestock and livestock products sold								Forest products sold			
All other crops (field crops) sold ²		Total		Dairy products sold		Poultry and poultry products sold		Livestock and livestock products sold (other than dairy and poultry)		Farms reporting		Value (dollars)	
Farms reporting	Value (dollars)	Farms reporting	Value (dollars)	Farms reporting	Value (dollars)	Farms reporting	Value (dollars)	Farms reporting	Value (dollars)	Farms reporting	Value (dollars)	Farms reporting	Value (dollars)
3,216,108	5,621,102,779	4,336,641	8,644,870,850	2,472,709	2,531,407,944	3,401,918	1,586,549,044	3,476,763	4,526,713,862	221,901	78,359,188	5,513,730	1,877,505,290
19,953	20,052,382	51,420	35,388,007	16,588	9,248,241	38,478	11,181,693	29,252	14,938,073	2,253	712,987	102,448	24,757,911
51,851	38,641,168	46,011	21,697,157	11,693	5,698,136	32,124	6,336,459	28,519	9,660,512	2,180	436,930	82,701	23,098,411
2,062	2,655,890	3,958	3,337,312	1,069	946,435	2,663	1,122,017	2,089	1,288,860	306	164,580	11,564	2,678,375
1,862,637	4,523,577,520	1,158,111	833,086,298	514,686	1,62,512,182	904,904	149,164,171	880,469	521,409,945	39,230	8,418,854	1,724,223	558,633,375
157,941	62,945,513	558,609	1,988,059,601	558,609	1,606,378,357	374,313	109,970,140	468,963	249,711,104	55,694	10,109,523	552,145	197,057,469
57,478	22,626,268	274,504	842,613,586	94,241	32,059,487	274,504	770,540,580	136,820	40,235,769	6,653	1,451,168	266,633	73,586,151
328,856	372,014,418	806,520	5,465,842,784	472,434	255,526,894	808,143	205,087,507	806,520	3,027,226,595	21,701	5,654,049	771,944	278,272,155
9,114	2,994,461	19,540	6,565,441	7,056	1,605,557	12,598	1,299,136	14,616	3,458,748	29,015	29,362,221	26,717	8,621,058
513,307	512,315,212	686,405	1,375,644,290	595,304	458,290,721	640,360	296,986,078	660,918	620,367,491	50,877	18,411,664	696,149	257,620,211
234,919	45,281,949	731,763	92,458,564	201,019	17,161,904	515,843	38,859,483	430,777	38,436,977	55,007	3,637,232	1,289,206	455,130,174
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF FARM—Continued													
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.3
1.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.2
0.1	(s)	0.1	(s)	(s)	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
57.9	80.5	26.7	9.8	20.8	6.4	26.8	9.4	25.3	11.5	17.2	10.7	31.3	29.8
4.9	1.5	12.9	22.8	22.6	63.5	11.0	8.9	14.0	5.5	16.1	12.9	10.0	10.5
1.8	0.4	6.3	9.7	3.8	1.3	8.1	48.8	3.9	0.9	3.0	1.9	4.8	5.9
10.2	6.6	18.6	40.1	19.1	9.3	17.9	12.8	23.2	66.9	9.8	7.2	14.0	14.8
0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	13.1	37.5	0.5	0.5
16.0	9.1	15.8	15.9	24.1	18.1	18.8	18.7	19.0	13.7	22.9	25.5	12.4	15.7
7.3	0.8	16.9	1.1	6.1	0.7	15.2	2.3	12.4	0.8	15.8	4.6	23.4	24.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY SOURCE OF INCOME WITHIN EACH TYPE-OF-FARM GROUP—Continued													
55.9	31.0	75.4	47.7	43.0	14.0	59.1	8.8	60.4	25.0	3.9	0.4	95.8	10.4
14.9	1.9	38.5	3.3	12.4	0.9	27.3	1.0	21.9	1.4	1.7	0.1	76.7	2.3
34.6	7.8	49.9	4.6	12.7	1.2	34.8	1.4	30.9	2.1	2.3	0.1	89.7	4.9
12.9	1.1	24.8	1.4	6.7	0.4	16.7	0.5	13.1	0.5	1.9	0.1	72.5	1.2
100.0	75.4	62.2	13.9	27.6	2.7	48.6	2.5	47.3	8.7	2.1	0.1	92.6	9.3
28.3	3.8	100.0	85.9	100.0	70.2	67.0	4.8	87.2	10.9	6.4	0.4	98.8	8.6
20.9	2.4	100.0	87.8	34.3	3.3	100.0	80.3	49.8	4.2	2.4	0.2	97.1	7.7
40.5	9.0	100.0	83.8	58.6	5.7	75.4	4.9	100.0	73.1	2.7	0.1	95.7	6.7
31.4	6.2	67.3	13.2	24.3	3.3	43.4	2.7	50.4	7.2	100.0	61.1	92.1	17.9
74.3	22.4	99.3	60.2	86.2	20.1	92.7	13.0	95.7	27.2	7.4	0.6	99.3	11.3
18.3	7.5	56.8	15.3	15.6	2.8	40.0	6.1	33.4	6.3	2.7	0.6	100.0	74.8

Table 6 shows a cross-classification of farms and the total value of products by type of farm and by value groups. In 1945, there were 289,040 farms of all types with a value of products of \$10,000 and over, of which 92,376, or 32.0 percent, were field-crop farms. These 92,376 farms represented 5.0 percent of all field-crop farms and contributed 31.4 percent of the total value of products for such farms.

Table 7 shows, in addition to the principal source of income, the income from other sources for each type of farm for value groups. For example, for field-crop farms, the value shown for the principal product sold (field crops) was \$1,541,533,630 for farms with a total value of products of \$10,000 and over which represented 83.6 percent of the total value of sales for such farms. The value of crops sold other than field crops for these farms amounted to \$37,485,258, or 2.0 percent of the total sales. The sales of livestock and livestock products on such farms amounted to \$263,886,540, or 14.3 percent of the total.

Geographic distribution and general characteristics of different types of farms.—Some of the types of farms are found rather generally throughout the United States, while others are found in a few or restricted areas. The series of accompanying dot maps indicates the geographic distribution of the farms of each type.

Farms of a given type within the same locality tend to have the same broad characteristics, but they may differ considerably from those in some other locality. The distribution of farms of each type and an indication of the differences in the characteristics of farms of the same type follow:

Fruit-and-nut farms are located, as indicated by the accompanying dot map, in specialized areas. Fruit-and-nut farms represent various kinds and combinations of fruits and nuts. The principal areas where fruit-and-nut farms constitute an important part of the total number of farms and the kinds of commercial fruits and nuts grown on these farms are as follows:

Massachusetts—apples and cranberries
 New York, lower Hudson Valley—apples
 Western New York—apples, peaches, pears, and cherries
 New York, Finger Lakes and along the shores of Lake Erie—grapes
 New Jersey—apples and peaches
 Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania (Shenandoah-Cumberland Region)—apples and peaches
 Maryland and Virginia, Eastern Shore—strawberries
 Northeastern Ohio—apples and grapes
 Michigan, along Lake Michigan—apples, cherries, peaches, pears, and grapes
 Southern Illinois—apples and peaches
 South central North Carolina—peaches
 Northwestern South Carolina—peaches
 Western Tennessee—strawberries
 Central Georgia—peaches
 Southwestern Georgia—peaches
 Florida—citrus fruits, mainly oranges and grapefruit
 Southern Mississippi—peaches and tung nuts
 Eastern Louisiana—strawberries
 Southern Texas, lower Rio Grande Valley—citrus fruits, mainly oranges and grapefruit
 Northwestern Arkansas, Ozark Region—apples, peaches, and strawberries
 East central Arkansas—strawberries
 Southwestern Arkansas—peaches
 Colorado, Mesa and Delta Counties—apples and peaches
 Northern Utah Valleys—apples and peaches
 New Mexico, Rio Arriba and San Juan Counties—apples
 Arizona, Salt River Valley—citrus fruits, mainly grapefruit and

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

Table 6.—FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS AND

Figures for regions and

VALUE GROUP	ALL CLASSIFIED FARMS ¹		FARMS PRODUCING PRODUCTS PRIMARILY FOR SALE BY TYPE OF FARM									
	Number	Total value of farm products sold or used by farm households (dollars)	Number	Total value of farm products (dollars)	Crop farms							
					Number	Total value of farm products (dollars)	Fruit-and-nut farms		Vegetable farms		Horticultural-specialty farms	
							Number	Total value of farm products (dollars)	Number	Total value of farm products (dollars)	Number	Total value of farm products (dollars)
1 Total.....	5,752,908	18,108,132,494	4,463,702	17,502,375,902	2,104,346	7,777,036,659	133,577	1,076,403,773	92,178	467,262,057	15,954	232,614,971
2 \$1 to \$249.....	453,580	62,778,863	105,707	15,706,927	54,623	7,911,564	6,385	869,939	5,057	761,087	240	38,907
3 \$250 to \$399.....	433,922	137,140,595	122,686	39,499,064	61,447	19,695,722	6,373	2,013,835	5,593	1,783,369	547	174,145
4 \$400 to \$599.....	514,194	251,498,132	227,858	112,887,818	114,736	56,762,659	8,493	4,159,423	8,615	4,220,682	875	427,775
5 \$600 to \$999.....	780,454	810,359,097	540,163	428,857,391	291,827	231,948,321	13,701	10,665,695	14,787	11,499,869	1,243	955,201
6 \$1,000 to \$1,499.....	718,009	882,231,750	640,601	790,150,472	359,961	442,910,584	12,571	15,294,685	13,031	15,861,194	1,203	1,435,445
7 \$1,500 to \$2,499.....	908,824	1,787,680,838	884,503	1,724,767,736	452,605	874,041,744	16,727	32,528,338	14,205	27,384,687	1,726	3,333,335
8 \$2,500 to \$3,999.....	742,760	2,351,212,559	740,904	2,345,702,372	306,870	981,262,137	15,958	50,432,502	10,005	31,492,910	1,666	5,216,504
9 \$4,000 to \$5,999.....	514,055	2,506,711,274	513,979	2,506,353,529	184,192	895,426,225	13,606	66,351,750	7,033	34,024,560	1,668	8,098,672
10 \$6,000 to \$9,999.....	398,270	3,021,570,039	398,261	3,021,501,246	148,426	1,130,348,208	15,350	117,755,358	5,964	45,401,074	1,804	13,746,612
11 \$10,000 and over.....	289,040	6,516,949,347	289,040	6,516,949,347	129,659	3,156,729,295	24,413	776,332,248	7,888	294,632,625	4,982	199,186,377
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY VALUE GROUPS												
12 Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
13 \$1 to \$249.....	7.9	0.3	2.4	0.1	2.6	0.1	4.8	0.1	5.5	0.2	1.5	(2)
14 \$250 to \$399.....	7.5	0.8	2.7	0.2	2.9	0.3	4.8	0.2	6.1	0.4	3.4	0.1
15 \$400 to \$599.....	8.9	1.4	5.1	0.6	5.5	0.7	6.4	0.4	9.3	0.9	5.5	0.2
16 \$600 to \$999.....	13.6	3.4	12.1	2.5	13.9	3.0	10.3	1.0	16.0	2.5	7.8	0.4
17 \$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12.5	4.9	14.4	4.5	17.1	5.7	8.4	1.4	14.1	3.4	7.5	0.6
18 \$1,500 to \$2,499.....	15.8	9.8	19.8	8.9	21.5	11.2	12.5	3.0	15.4	5.9	10.8	1.4
19 \$2,500 to \$3,999.....	12.9	13.0	16.6	13.4	14.6	12.4	11.9	4.7	10.9	16.7	10.4	2.2
20 \$4,000 to \$5,999.....	8.9	13.8	11.5	14.3	8.8	11.5	10.2	6.2	7.6	7.3	10.5	3.5
21 \$6,000 to \$9,999.....	6.9	16.7	8.9	17.3	7.1	14.5	11.5	10.9	6.5	9.7	11.3	5.9
22 \$10,000 and over.....	5.0	36.0	6.5	37.2	6.2	40.6	18.3	72.1	8.6	63.1	31.2	85.6
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION WITHIN EACH VALUE GROUP												
23 Total.....	100.0	100.0	77.6	96.7	36.6	42.9	2.3	5.9	1.6	2.6	0.3	1.3
24 \$1 to \$249.....	100.0	100.0	23.3	25.0	12.0	12.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.1
25 \$250 to \$399.....	100.0	100.0	28.3	28.8	14.2	14.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.1
26 \$400 to \$599.....	100.0	100.0	44.3	44.9	22.3	22.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.2
27 \$600 to \$999.....	100.0	100.0	69.2	70.3	37.4	38.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.2
28 \$1,000 to \$1,499.....	100.0	100.0	89.2	89.6	50.1	50.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.2
29 \$1,500 to \$2,499.....	100.0	100.0	97.3	97.6	49.8	49.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.2
30 \$2,500 to \$3,999.....	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.8	41.3	40.9	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.2
31 \$4,000 to \$5,999.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	35.8	35.7	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.5
32 \$6,000 to \$9,999.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	37.3	37.4	3.9	3.9	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5
33 \$10,000 and over.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44.9	48.4	8.4	11.9	2.7	4.5	1.7	3.1

¹ Does not include 98,673 farms with no products sold or used, or 7,568 unclassified farms. See text.² 0.05 percent or less.

oranges; dates and figs

California—apples, peaches, cherries, pears, plums and prunes, apricots, grapes, avocados, olives, figs, dates, almonds, walnuts, and citrus fruits, mainly oranges and lemons

Oregon and Washington—apples, peaches, cherries, pears, plums and prunes, apricots, walnuts, filberts, and small fruits, such as strawberries, loganberries, boysenberries, and raspberries

Also, there is a difference in the form in which fruit is sold on fruit-and-nut farms. Fruit is sold as fresh fruit in most areas. In other areas, especially in California, fruit is dried and sold in that form. In some areas, fruit is sold to canneries.

Vegetable farms, as indicated by the accompanying dot map, are found in greatest numbers in the following areas: Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York (Long Island), western New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, South Carolina, southwestern Georgia, Florida, Alabama, southern Mississippi, southern Louisiana, the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, northeastern Texas, northwestern Arkansas, northeastern Ohio, south central Indiana, northeastern Illinois, southern Michigan, southeastern Wisconsin, and near urban centers. Other areas of concentration of vegetable farms are northern Colorado, northern Utah, north central New Mexico, the Salt River Valley of Arizona, south central Washington, the Willamette Valley of western Oregon, and in parts of California. Vegetables for canning are produced, for the most part, in Maryland, Virginia, and in the Middle Atlantic, North Central, and Pacific Coast States. On the other hand, farms producing vegetables for fresh consumption are found in greatest numbers in New York, New Jersey, Arizona, California, the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico, the South Atlantic States, and near urban centers. Most of the fresh winter vegetables are produced in Florida, southern California, and southern Texas.

Horticultural-specialty farms occur in greatest numbers in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, northeastern Illinois, southern Michigan, Colorado, southwestern Idaho, western Washington, western Oregon, California, and eastern Texas.

All-other-crop (field crop) farms.—The kinds of field crops grown on these farms vary widely from one region to another, as well as within the same region. The principal areas where field crops are important and the main field crops grown for sale on field-crop farms are as follows:

Northern Maine—Irish potatoes
 Western New York—Irish potatoes and dry field beans
 Southern Maryland—tobacco
 Southern Virginia—tobacco, peanuts, wheat, and Irish potatoes
 Tennessee—cotton and tobacco
 Kentucky—tobacco
 North Carolina—tobacco, cotton, peanuts, Irish and sweet potatoes
 South Carolina—cotton, tobacco, and sweet potatoes
 Georgia—cotton, peanuts, tobacco, and sweet potatoes
 Northern Florida—tobacco, Irish potatoes, peanuts, and cotton
 Alabama—cotton and peanuts
 Mississippi—cotton
 Louisiana—cotton, rice, sugarcane for sugar, and sweet potatoes
 Eastern Arkansas—cotton and rice
 Eastern Texas—cotton and rice
 Central Texas—cotton and peanuts
 Northwestern Texas—wheat, cotton, and grain sorghums
 Western Ohio—winter wheat, soybeans, and corn
 Southern Michigan—dry field beans, Irish potatoes, and winter wheat
 Eastern Illinois—corn, wheat, soybeans, and oats
 Central Iowa—corn, soybeans, and oats
 Western Minnesota—corn, spring wheat, flax, and Irish potatoes
 North Dakota—spring wheat, flax, barley, and Irish potatoes
 Eastern South Dakota—spring wheat, corn, and oats
 Eastern and southern Nebraska—corn and wheat
 Central Kansas—winter wheat
 Southwestern Kansas—winter wheat and grain sorghums
 Oklahoma—winter wheat, cotton, and peanuts

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, AND TYPE OF FARM

577

BY TYPE, WITH TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1945

States in table 26]

FARMS PRODUCING PRODUCTS PRIMARILY FOR SALE BY TYPE OF FARM—Continued														FARMS PRODUCING PRODUCTS PRIMARILY FOR OWN HOUSEHOLD USE		
Crop farms—Con.			Livestock and livestock products farms							Forest-products farms		General farms		Number	Total value of farm products (dollars)	
All-other-crop (field crops) farms		Number	Total value of farm products (dollars)	Dairy farms		Poultry farms		Livestock farms		Number	Total value of farm products (dollars)	Number	Total value of farm products (dollars)			
Number	Total value of farm products (dollars)			Number	Total value of farm products (dollars)	Number	Total value of farm products (dollars)	Number	Total value of farm products (dollars)							
1,882,836	6,000,755,858	1,639,433	7,393,057,585	558,609	2,290,002,586	274,504	959,459,615	806,320	4,143,595,384	29,015	48,058,745	690,908	2,284,222,913	1,289,206	805,756,592	1
42,941	6,241,631	43,398	6,573,881	4,630	775,656	17,501	2,589,865	21,267	3,208,380	2,216	317,945	5,470	903,537	347,873	47,071,936	2
48,934	15,724,373	49,004	15,806,447	8,190	2,688,330	18,256	5,871,609	22,558	7,246,508	2,162	687,723	10,073	3,309,172	311,236	97,641,531	3
96,753	47,954,779	85,658	42,406,838	18,199	9,109,931	30,047	14,812,405	37,412	18,484,500	3,116	1,532,932	24,548	12,185,391	286,336	138,610,314	4
262,096	208,827,556	172,586	156,239,336	45,568	36,409,103	50,678	39,538,130	76,340	60,292,103	5,553	4,366,466	70,197	56,303,268	240,271	181,501,706	5
333,156	410,519,262	180,580	223,051,218	59,665	74,413,640	39,394	48,080,494	81,521	100,537,084	5,354	6,581,515	94,706	117,627,155	77,408	92,081,278	6
419,947	810,795,384	273,212	538,345,487	109,218	216,705,668	38,894	75,037,124	125,100	246,602,695	5,533	10,615,301	153,153	301,765,204	24,121	42,913,102	7
279,241	874,120,221	284,114	908,870,279	124,755	399,111,963	28,318	82,940,548	133,041	426,617,768	2,895	8,937,859	147,027	466,832,097	1,876	5,510,187	8
161,885	788,951,443	228,025	1,116,239,501	92,609	450,978,285	18,169	88,546,369	117,247	576,712,847	1,300	6,244,111	100,462	488,443,492	76	357,745	9
125,308	953,445,164	185,918	1,415,364,400	63,146	476,215,940	16,102	123,666,072	106,670	813,470,386	645	4,841,860	63,272	472,956,778	9	68,793	10
92,376	1,893,376,045	136,938	2,292,390,200	32,629	823,594,070	19,145	478,372,999	85,184	1,890,423,131	243	3,933,033	22,200	563,896,819	---	---	11
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY VALUE GROUPS—Continued																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12
2.3	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.8	(e)	6.4	0.3	2.8	0.1	7.6	0.7	0.8	(e)	27.0	7.8	13
2.6	0.3	3.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	6.7	0.6	2.8	0.2	7.5	1.4	1.5	0.1	24.1	16.1	14
5.2	0.8	5.2	0.6	3.3	0.4	10.9	1.5	4.6	0.4	10.7	3.2	3.5	0.5	22.2	22.9	15
14.1	3.5	10.5	1.8	8.2	1.6	18.5	4.1	9.5	1.5	19.1	9.1	10.2	2.5	18.6	30.0	16
17.9	6.8	11.0	3.0	10.7	3.2	14.4	5.0	10.1	2.4	18.5	13.7	13.7	5.1	6.0	15.2	17
22.5	13.5	16.7	7.3	19.6	9.5	14.2	7.8	15.5	6.0	19.1	22.1	22.2	13.2	1.9	7.1	18
15.0	14.6	17.3	12.3	22.3	17.4	9.6	8.6	16.5	10.3	10.0	18.6	21.3	20.4	0.1	0.9	19
8.7	13.1	13.9	15.1	16.6	19.7	6.6	9.2	14.5	13.9	4.5	13.0	14.5	21.4	(e)	0.1	20
6.7	15.9	11.3	19.1	11.3	20.8	5.9	12.9	13.2	19.6	2.2	10.1	9.2	20.7	(e)	(e)	21
5.0	31.4	8.4	40.5	5.8	27.2	7.0	49.9	10.6	45.6	0.8	8.2	3.2	15.9	---	---	22
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION WITHIN EACH VALUE GROUP—Continued																
32.4	33.1	28.5	40.8	9.7	12.6	4.8	5.3	14.0	22.9	0.5	0.3	12.0	12.6	22.4	3.3	23
9.5	9.9	9.6	10.5	1.0	1.2	3.9	4.1	4.7	5.1	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.4	76.7	75.0	24
11.3	11.5	11.3	11.5	1.9	2.0	4.2	4.3	5.2	5.3	0.5	0.5	2.3	2.4	71.7	71.2	25
18.8	19.1	16.7	18.9	3.5	3.6	5.8	5.9	7.3	7.3	0.6	0.6	4.7	4.8	55.7	55.1	26
33.6	34.2	22.1	22.3	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.5	9.8	9.9	0.7	0.7	9.0	9.2	30.8	29.7	27
46.4	46.5	25.2	25.3	8.3	8.4	5.5	5.4	11.4	11.4	0.7	0.7	13.2	13.3	10.8	10.4	28
46.2	45.9	30.1	30.5	12.0	12.3	4.3	4.2	13.8	14.0	0.6	0.6	16.9	17.1	2.7	2.4	29
37.6	37.2	38.3	38.6	16.8	17.0	3.5	3.5	17.9	18.1	0.4	0.4	19.8	19.9	0.3	0.2	30
31.5	31.4	44.4	44.5	18.0	18.0	3.5	3.5	22.8	23.0	0.3	0.2	19.5	19.5	(e)	(a)	31
31.5	31.6	46.7	46.8	15.9	15.8	4.0	4.1	26.8	26.9	0.2	0.2	15.9	15.7	(e)	(e)	32
32.0	28.9	47.4	45.9	11.3	9.6	6.6	7.3	29.5	29.0	0.1	0.1	7.7	5.6	---	---	33

Eastern Colorado—winter wheat, dry field beans, and broomcorn
 Central Utah—winter wheat, sugar beets, and Irish potatoes
 Montana—winter wheat, sugar beets, and flax
 Northern Idaho—wheat, dry field peas, and dry field beans
 Southern Idaho—wheat, sugar beets, and Irish potatoes
 Eastern Washington—wheat and dry field peas
 South central Washington—hops and Irish potatoes
 Eastern Oregon—wheat
 Southeastern Oregon—Irish potatoes
 Western and southwestern Oregon—hops and Irish potatoes
 California—cotton, Irish potatoes, barley, hay, dry edible beans, rice, sugar beets, wheat, hops, and flax

In eastern Washington, eastern Oregon, California, western Kansas, western Oklahoma, and western Texas, large farms prevail and large-scale farming operations are practiced, while in the East North Central, East South Central, and South Atlantic States, field-crop farming is on a more moderate scale. When considering the relative importance of field-crop farms in different sections of the country, the variation in size of the farming operations should be taken into consideration.

Dairy farms are found in greatest numbers in the New England States, the Middle Atlantic States, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, northern and south central Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, central Tennessee, and southwestern Missouri. Other locations where dairy farms are concentrated are north central Utah, southern Idaho and Washington, Oregon, and California. Other clusters of dairy farms are shown near urban centers.

Whole milk constitutes the principal dairy product sold in the New England States, Middle Atlantic States, in Delaware, Maryland, northeastern Ohio, Michigan, northern Indiana, northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Washington, Oregon, and California.

In other sections of the country, except near urban centers where the sale of whole milk is important, the income from dairy products on dairy farms is largely from the sale of cream or butter, or from the sale of whole milk to creameries, condensaries, and cheese factories.

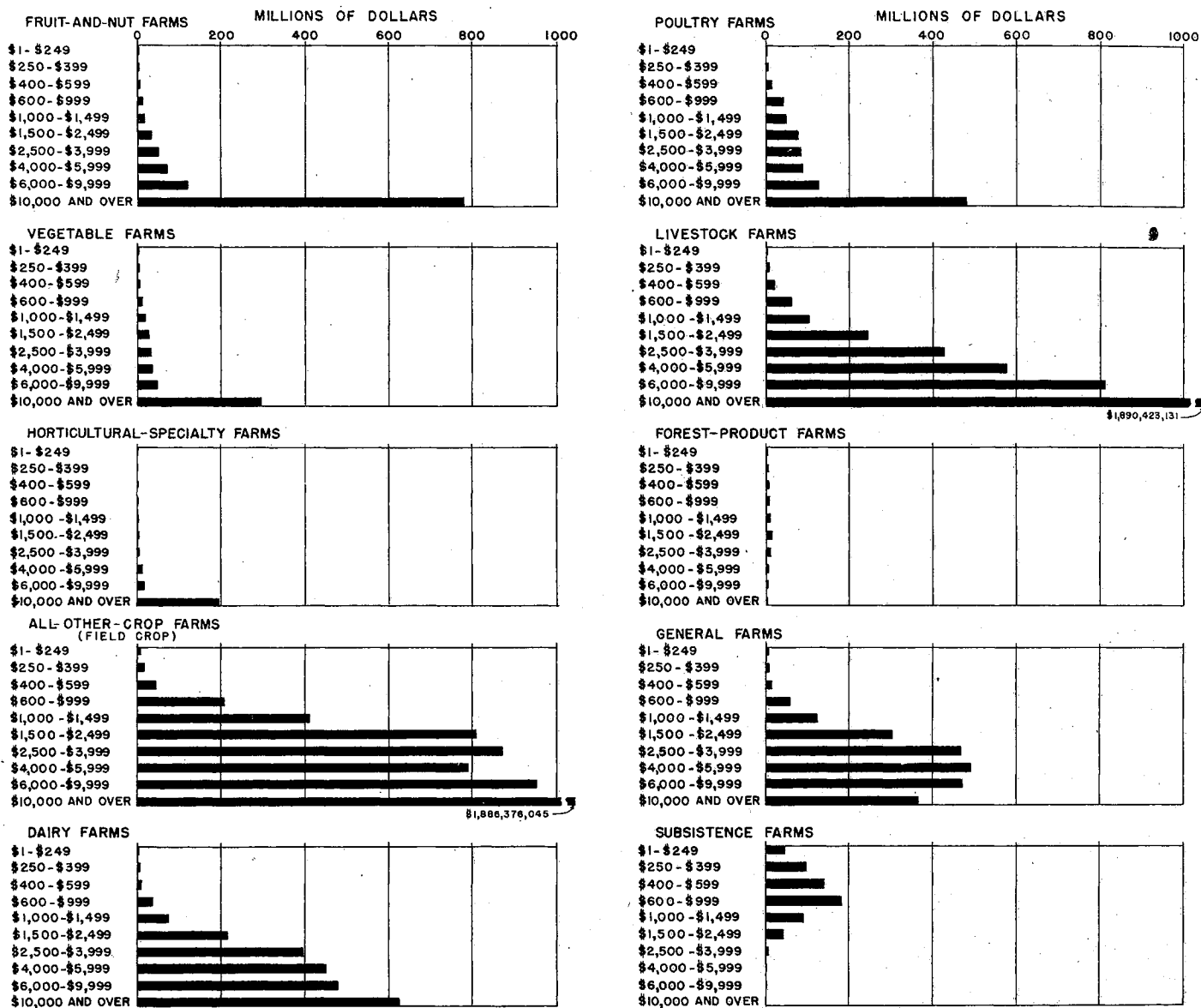
Poultry farms are found principally in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, northern Virginia, central North Carolina, northern Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, southern Illinois, southern Michigan, southern Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and northwestern Arkansas. Other areas having a considerable number of poultry farms are eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, central Oklahoma, eastern Texas, Colorado, central Utah, Washington, Oregon, and California.

On a majority of the poultry farms in these areas, the sales of chickens and chicken eggs account for a large part of the value of poultry and poultry products sold. However, receipts from sales of ducks are important on Long Island, New York. Turkeys provide an important source of income on many of the poultry farms in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington, Oregon, and California. The receipts from broiler sales are very important on many poultry farms, mainly in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, and Arkansas. Hatchery operations are important in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, and California.

Livestock farms are found in greatest numbers in the Corn Belt. They are also numerous in West Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, central and western Kentucky, Tennessee, northern Arkansas, eastern Oklahoma, and eastern Texas. In general, these areas produce large quantities of feed grains

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS, CLASSIFIED BY TOTAL VALUE
FOR EACH TYPE OF FARM, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1945

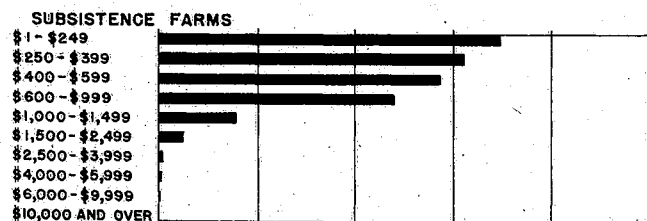
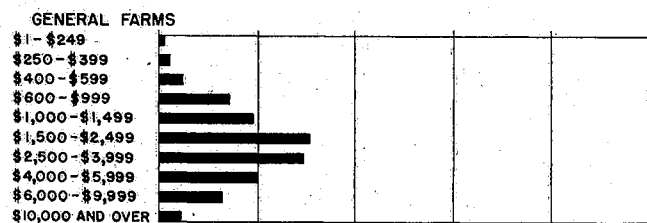
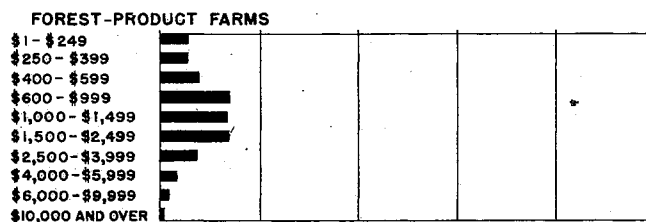
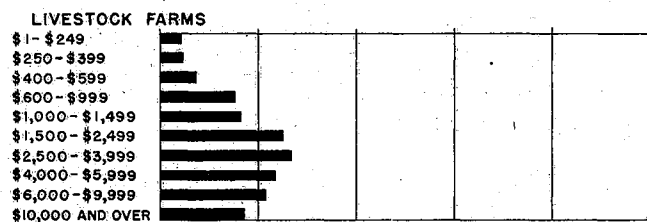
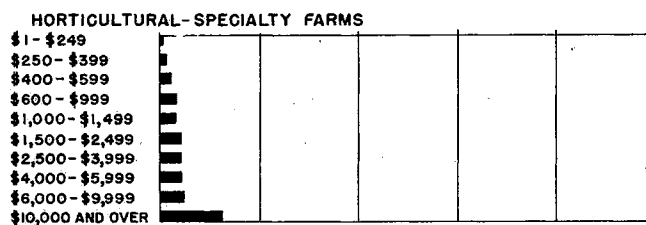
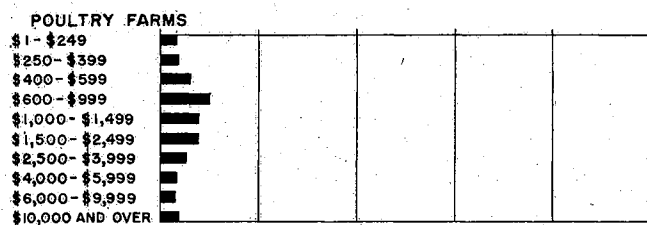
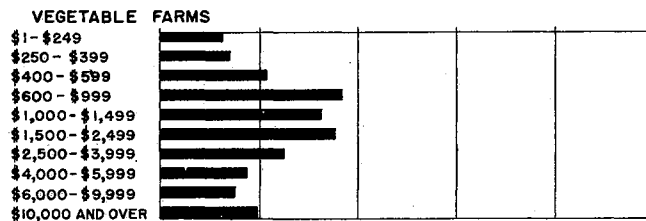
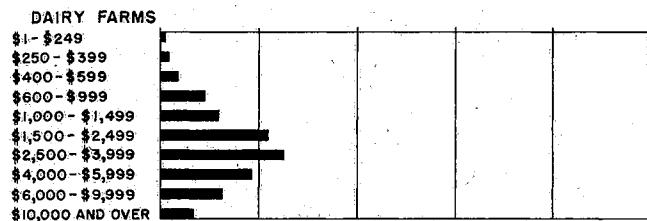
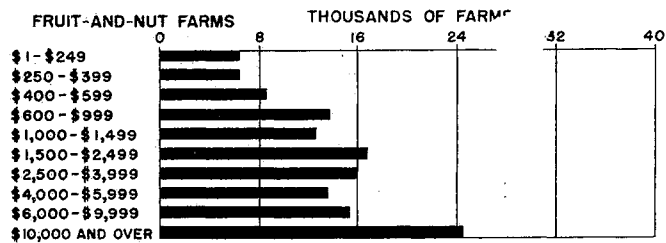
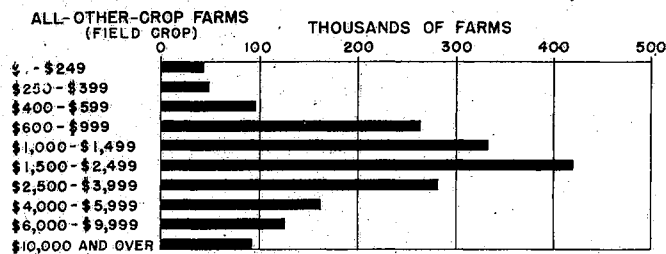


SOURCE: TABLE 6

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, AND TYPE OF FARM

579

FARMS OF SPECIFIED TYPES CLASSIFIED BY TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED
BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1945



SOURCE: TABLE 6

and roughage. This feed is used principally to fatten hogs, cattle, and sheep. For the most part, hogs are raised on the farms where fattened; but in many instances, the cattle and sheep represent feeder stock, shipped in from the range areas.

Another important livestock-producing area is the range country of the western half of the United States. The areas of importance are central Texas, central Oklahoma, the Flint-Hills area of southern and eastern Kansas, central and western Nebraska, central and western South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California. In these range areas, feed grains are not generally grown and the livestock is produced principally through grazing. Cattle and sheep predominate in these range areas, although goats are also important in Texas. The production of livestock and livestock products (wool, mohair, etc.) through grazing differentiates these western livestock ranches from livestock farms in the eastern portion of the country where livestock is produced through feeding.

Forest-products farms occur in greatest numbers in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, western North Carolina, western South Carolina, Georgia, northern Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, northern Louisiana, Arkansas, southern Missouri, and eastern Texas. Other areas of concentration of forest-products farms are in eastern Ohio, southern Indiana, northern Michigan, northern Wisconsin, northern Minnesota, western Montana, northern Idaho, western Washington, western Oregon, and northern California.

Of the various sources of income on forest-products farms, maple sirup and sugar constitute a substantial proportion in New York and in certain of the New England States. In the States of the lower South, turpentine and resin are important sources of income on many of these farms.

General farms are concentrated largely in the North Central States, centering particularly in Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, southern Illinois, southern Michigan, southern Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, eastern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska, eastern

Kansas, and Missouri. Other areas where general farms occur in considerable numbers are west central New York, southeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, western Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and east Texas. No one source of income on general farms represents more than 50 percent of the total value of products of the farm. However, there is a wide difference in the sources of income on general farms. The sales of livestock and livestock products on most general farms account for the bulk of the products sold. For the United States, as a whole, the value of sales of livestock and livestock products represented 67.9 percent of the total sales for general farms. Poultry and poultry products comprised 21.6 percent of the sales of livestock and livestock products on general farms; dairy products comprised 33.3 percent; and livestock and livestock products (other than dairy and poultry), 45.1 percent. In some areas, general farms have three or more important sources of income; in other areas, especially in those adjacent to areas having different main types of farming, the source of income of general farms represents a combination of the products characterizing the adjacent main types of farming.

Subsistence or family-living farms are found in greatest numbers in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, West Virginia, eastern Kentucky, Tennessee, western North Carolina, South Carolina, northern Georgia, northern Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, eastern Texas, and eastern Oklahoma. Other areas where they are found in substantial numbers are southern Indiana, southern Illinois, western Washington, western Oregon, and parts of California and New Mexico.

Subsistence farms should not be construed as those that provide sufficient products to supply the entire needs of the farm households. For the most part, they are small farms on which there is very little commercial farming and which supply products primarily for household use. In many areas, these subsistence farms include a considerable number of part-time farms; i.e., farms whose operator works a considerable number of days off the farm during the year.