

crops, only one-half the value per acre was used. For 1949, the value of production for peanuts included the value for nuts and the value for hay. The value of the acreage hogged or grazed was not computed or included in this total.

The value of peanuts hogged or grazed represents 1 or 2 percent of the value of all field crops harvested in such important peanut-producing States as Georgia. Thus, this change in the method for calculating the value of peanut production slightly affects comparisons in the value of the peanut crop and the value of production of field crops in a few States.

Velvetbeans.—A separate inquiry on velvetbeans was on the questionnaire for only five States: Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. The inquiry called for the acreage for all purposes grown alone and grown with other crops, and the bushels of velvetbeans harvested.

Other annual legumes.—Separate inquiries for other annual legumes, such as dry field and seed beans, dry field and seed peas, and dry lima beans appeared on the questionnaire in the States where the production of such crops was important. The inquiry on dry field and seed beans indicated the varieties that were to be included. Dry limas were to be included with dry field and seed beans, except for California and Arizona, where the questionnaire contained a separate inquiry for dry lima beans. The inquiry for dry field and seed peas excluded Austrian winter peas and wild winter peas and specified the varieties which were to be included. Austrian winter peas and wild winter peas were reported separately, and data for these crops are shown under other seed crops.

Hay crops.—Separate inquiries covering one or more kinds of hay appeared on the questionnaire in each of the 48 States. The acreage harvested, tons harvested, and tons sold were to be reported. Specific inquiries for each important kind of hay appeared on the questionnaire for each State. For every State except Florida, the questionnaire had an inquiry in the form of a catch-all question for "Other hay." All kinds of hay, except sorghum, soybean, cowpea, and peanut, for which a separate inquiry did not appear on the questionnaire, were to be reported under "Other hay."

In most States, separate inquiries appeared on the questionnaire for alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures; clover, timothy, and mixtures of clover and grasses; oats, wheat, barley, rye, or other small grains; and any other hay. Separate inquiries for lespedeza hay, wild hay, and grass silage did not appear on the questionnaires for all States. (The Composite Questionnaire in the Appendix indicates the kinds of hay for which separate inquiries appeared on the questionnaire for the various States.)

The data for all hay does not include the acreage, production, or value of sorghum hay, soybean hay, cowpea hay, or peanut hay. These kinds of hays are reported separately and listed under such crops. The quantity of hay harvested was to be reported on a dry-weight basis. Grass silage was enumerated on a green-weight basis. If two or more cuttings were made from the same acreage, the acres

were to be reported only once, but the total production was to be reported from all cuttings.

Grass silage was defined as silage made from grasses, alfalfa, clover, or small grains, including silage made from pasture acreage. It did not include silage made from corn or sorghums. A separate inquiry regarding grass silage appeared on the questionnaires for 25 States. In the other 23 States, grass silage was reported in the space provided on the questionnaire for reporting other crops. Data were tabulated and are presented for these States also. A considerable proportion of the grass silage was probably cut from the same acreage from which one or more cuttings of hay was also made. In such cases, the acreage of land from which grass silage and a hay crop were cut was counted twice, once under grass silage and again under the hay crop.

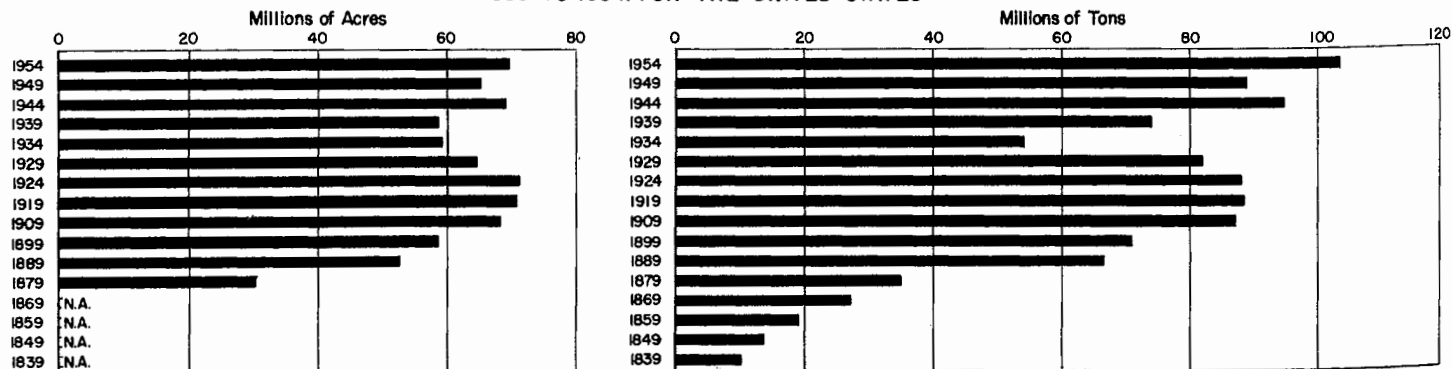
The wording for the inquiries concerning alfalfa and clover hay was different for 1954 from that for prior Censuses. For 1954, the inquiry was, "Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for hay and for dehydrating." For 1950, the inquiry on alfalfa read, "Alfalfa for hay or for dehydrating." For Censuses prior to 1950, the inquiry was similar to that for 1950 except that dehydrating was not mentioned. For 1954, the inquiry regarding clover read, "Clover, timothy, and mixtures of clover and grasses for hay." The inquiry regarding clover for 1950 and other earlier Censuses specified, "Clover or timothy alone or mixed for hay." Instructions on the questionnaire for the 1950 and previous Censuses stated that mixed hay was to be reported under the kind of hay that made up the largest part of the mixture. It is very likely that some of the change in the acreage of alfalfa cut for hay from 1949 to 1954 resulted from the change in the inquiries rather than from an actual change. The data in the following table indicate the change in the relative importance of various kinds of hay from 1939 to 1954.

Year	Percent of land from which hay was cut represented by the acreage of—						
	Alfalfa hay	Clover and timothy hay	Lespedeza hay	Small grain hay	Wild hay	Other tame hay	Hay or grass silage
1954	37.2	24.2	4.7	6.7	17.8	7.7	1.7
1949	25.0	28.3	10.6	4.6	21.8	9.7	0.5
1944	21.6	32.7	8.6	2.2	22.4	12.5	(NA)
1939	21.8	29.4	8.0	6.3	20.3	14.2	0.1

NA Not available.

Alfalfa hay for 1954 and 1949 includes the acreage and production of alfalfa used for dehydrating. Sweetclover hay was not to be reported under clover and timothy but under "Other hay." In Oregon and Washington, the questionnaire carried an inquiry on vetch or peas, alone or mixed with oats or other grain cut for hay. This

ALL HAY, EXCLUDING SPECIFIED ANNUAL LEGUME AND SORGHUM HAY—ACRES, 1879 TO 1954; AND PRODUCTION, 1839 TO 1954: FOR THE UNITED STATES



N.A.—Not available
Yield per acre 1.5 tons in 1954