

vetch-pea-oat hay has been included in "Other hay" in Table 92. The farms reporting acreage, production, and quantity sold for this kind of hay are shown below:

Vetch or peas, alone or mixed with oats or other grains, cut for hay: 1954

	Farms reporting	Acrea	Production (tons)	Quantity sold (tons)
Oregon-----	3,918	48,737	85,927	10,122
Washington-----	610	6,634	10,962	1,180

Table 82 of this chapter contains data on the total acreage of land from which hay was cut. The acreage of sorghum, soybean, cowpea, and peanut hays are not included in this total. In 1954, the figures for total land from which hay was cut were obtained by adding the acreage of the various hay crops including grass silage. The same procedure was followed in all prior Censuses except 1950. For 1950, the acreage of land from which hay was cut was obtained from each farm operator. Table 82 also shows the total quantity of hay cut. This total includes the production of grass silage converted to a dry-weight basis by multiplying tons of silage by 0.30.

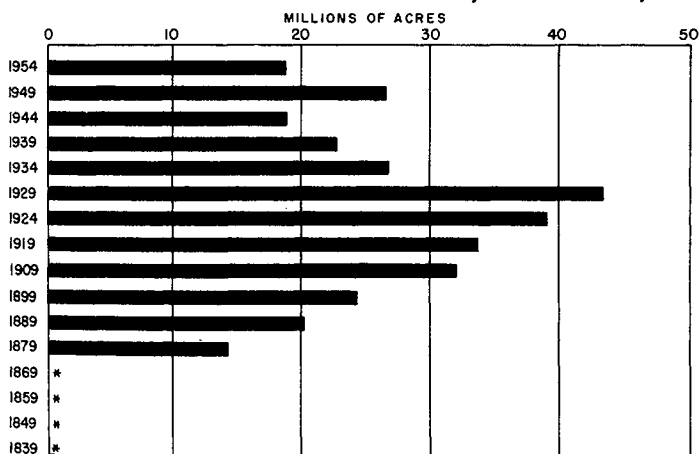
The value of production for hays was obtained by multiplying the State average price by the tons harvested for each of the several kinds of hay. The value of all hay also includes the value of grass silage. The tons of hay sold were obtained for each kind of hay for each farm. Value of sales was computed in 1954 by multiplying the State average price per ton by the tons sold for each kind of hay. The value of sales for all hay in 1954 does not include any allowance for the value of grass silage sold, since it was considered that all grass

silage was used on the farm where harvested. The tons sold and value of sales for each kind of hay are not available for 1949 as only the total tons of all kinds of hay sold were obtained for 1949.

Clover, alfalfa, grass, and other field seed crops.—A separate inquiry appeared on the questionnaire for the important field seed crops in each State. In addition, each questionnaire provided space for writing in a report for any other field seed crops. Space was also provided to list the kind or variety of seed as well as the acreage and production. Instructions stated that the production of seed was to be reported on a "clean seed" basis. The unit of measure used for reporting production varied among States, and this unit may be determined by reference to the Composite Questionnaire in the Appendix. Production was converted to a common unit for presentation in the tables of this chapter, using standard conversion factors.

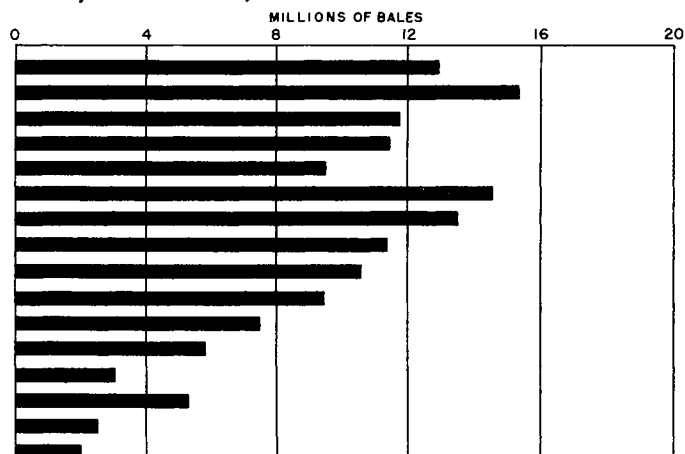
The harvesting of bluegrass seed over much of the important producing area, particularly in the Midwest, is a specialized operation, often carried out by itinerant crews who move from locality to locality. Bluegrass seed is usually purchased or contracted from landowners or farm operators on an acreage basis, and the person living on a farm may have little information as to the quantity of seed obtained. Because of this type of operation, it is difficult to obtain production data on bluegrass seed by asking for information from the farm operators. The data obtained in the Census were, therefore, relatively incomplete and represent only that portion of the crop harvested by the landowners or operators, or that portion of the crop where they had knowledge of the amount harvested. A check of the enumerated data and the yields involved indicated that

COTTON HARVESTED - ACREAGE, 1879 TO 1954; AND PRODUCTION, 1839 TO 1954; FOR THE UNITED STATES



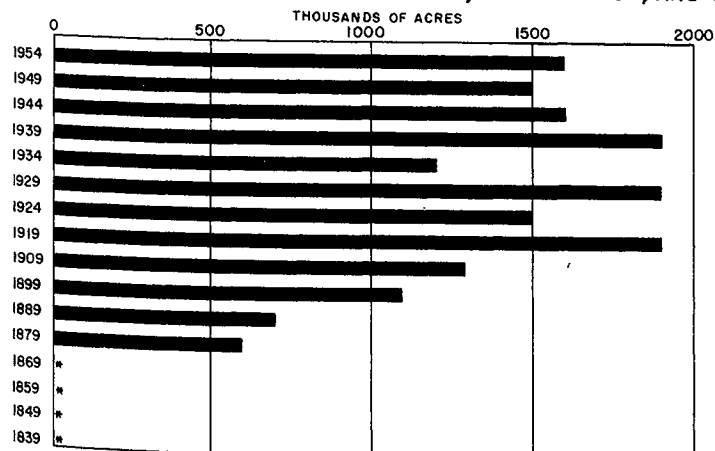
* NOT AVAILABLE

YIELD PER ACRE 0.69 BALE IN 1954



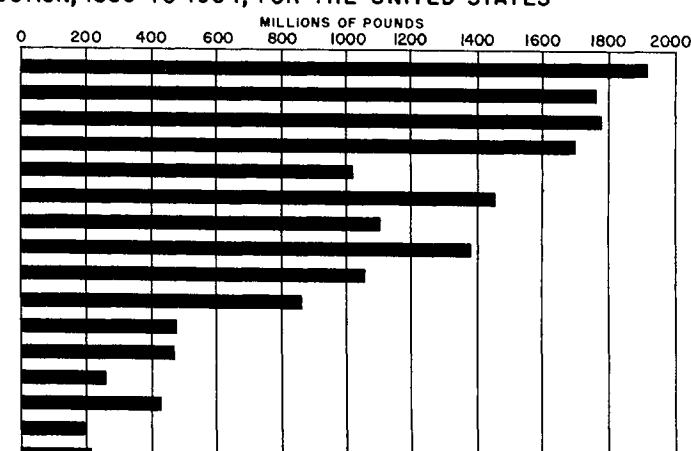
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TOBACCO HARVESTED - ACREAGE, 1879 TO 1954; AND PRODUCTION, 1839 TO 1954; FOR THE UNITED STATES



* NOT AVAILABLE

YIELD PER ACRE 1,234 POUNDS IN 1954



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