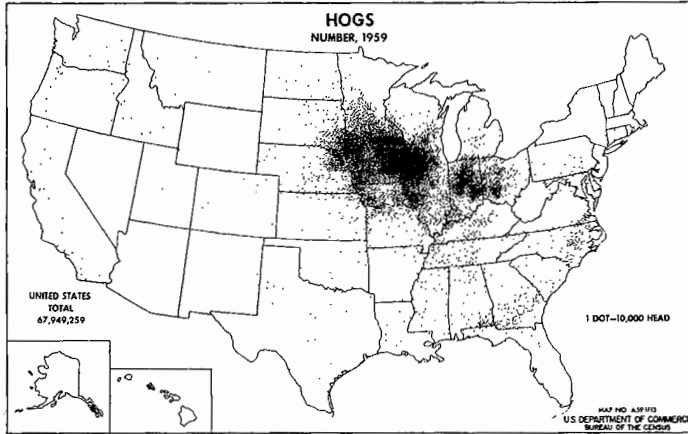
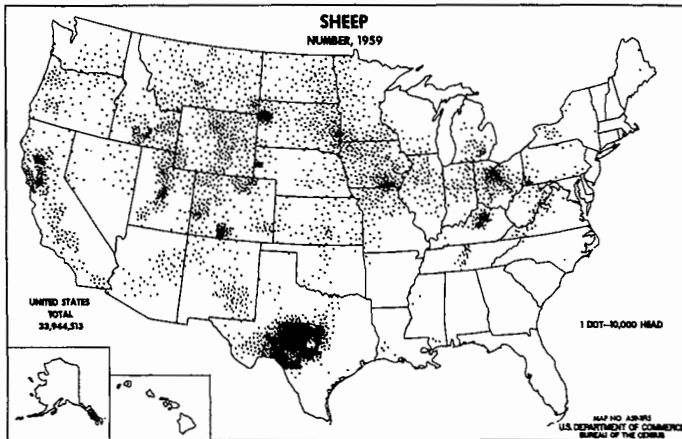


**Hogs.**—The distribution of hogs in the United States in 1959 was very similar to the distribution of corn production, as corn is the principal feed for hogs. The North Central divisions had 75.8 percent of the hogs and pigs reported. Iowa led all other States with 21.8 percent. More than half of the hogs were in the important corn-producing States of Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Minnesota.

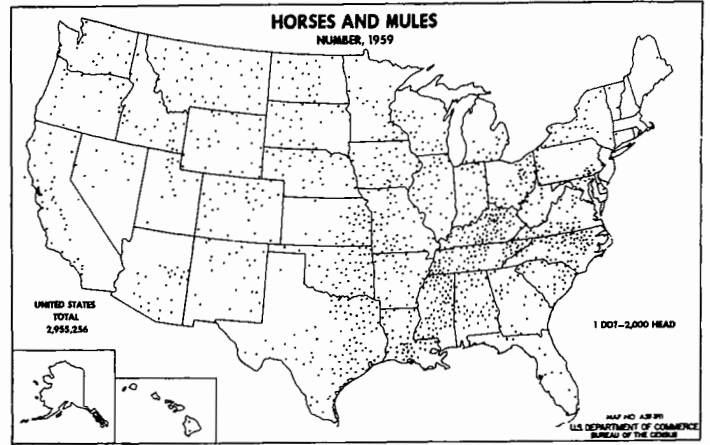


The number of farms reporting hogs and pigs for the conterminous United States was 22 percent less in 1959 than in 1954 and was less than half the number of farms reporting in 1939. Hogs and pigs were sold by only three-fifths as many farms in 1959 as in 1950.

**Sheep.**—Almost three-fifths of the sheep and lambs in the United States in 1959 were in the 11 Western States and Texas. There, they graze on more arid areas than do any other livestock. The principal sheep-producing areas in the East were central Ohio, the bluegrass areas of Kentucky, southwestern Pennsylvania, northern Missouri, and southern Iowa.



**Horses and mules.**—The rapid decline starting in the 1920's in the number of farms reporting horses and mules and the number of horses and mules on farms continued throughout the 1954 to 1959 period. By 1959, for the conterminous United States, only one-fourth as many farms reported horses and mules as in 1940 and the number of horses and mules had declined from a peak of more than 25 million in 1920 to fewer than 3 million in 1959. From 1950 to 1959, the number of horses and mules declined 4.6 million. Many of the horses and mules included in the census are not used for work purposes. Tractors, motortrucks, automobiles, and electricity have almost completely replaced horses and mules as sources of work power on farms.



### FARM AND FARM HOME EQUIPMENT AND ROADS

The capacity of farmworkers to produce has been directly related to the development and use of new and improved items of farm equipment and facilities. The productive capacity of the farmworker changed very little between 1820 and 1850 during which time he produced farm products, on the average, for fewer than five persons at home and abroad. New inventions and resultant new equipment began to appear on the farm after 1850 and the farmworker was able to produce farm products for an increasing number of persons. By the turn of the 20th century, he was producing for almost seven persons. More than eight persons were being provided food and other farm products by a farmworker in 1920; by 1930, the number had increased to almost 10. The productive capacity of the farmworker increased moderately to 1940 when there were almost 11 persons supported, and with a rapid increase occurring during and immediately following World War II, there were nearly 15 persons at home and abroad supplied in 1950 by a farmworker. Further phenomenal increases occurred between 1950 and 1959. In 1954 a farmworker produced enough for 18 persons while in 1959 one farmworker was producing for 24 persons at home and abroad. More than 46 percent of the increase in productivity of farmworkers over the 140-year period came during the last decade. In connection with this recognition of the improved technology and increased specialization which have enabled farmers to provide increasing quantities of farm products with a decreasing number of farmworkers it should be noted that the decrease in the number of workers on the farm has been accompanied by an almost equal increase in the off-the-farm employment in the farm equipment and supplies industry. Approximately 23 million employed workers are involved in some way with agriculture on and off the farm and include the 7 million workers on farms as well as over 6 million who develop, manufacture, and sell farm supplies, and provide services in connection therewith; and another 10 million who serve to assemble, transport, process, and distribute farm products.

### FARM POWER

Tractors, motortrucks, and electricity provide most of the power for our farms. The change from horses and mules to tractors for farmwork, trucks for hauling, automobiles for travel, and electricity for power has speeded up the rate at which farmwork is done and has increased the productivity of farmworkers. These developments have made it possible for the farmer to supply an increasing number of people other than himself with less and less labor. The tractor, by bringing more power to farming operations, has made possible the performance of work at higher speeds and the use of farm equipment of greater working width