

To insure that all livestock would be counted in the census, the farm operator was instructed to include all poultry and animals on the place whether owned by him or by others. A further instruction was given, for those areas where applicable, to include livestock grazing on land used under a permit.

All sales of animals and poultry were to be reported for the farm from which they were sold regardless of whether the sale was made by the farm operator or by someone else. Special emphasis was placed on the inclusion of broilers sold and turkeys raised when those kinds of poultry were grown under contract.

Sales of livestock and livestock products were to be reported for the calendar year. In the 1959 census, farm operators were asked to report separately the number of live animals already sold and the number estimated to be sold between the time of enumeration and the end of the year. This separation of reports for the number sold and to be sold was designed to assure more complete reporting of all sales made during the year.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

In this chapter, "livestock" includes not only farm animals but also poultry. When the terms "cattle," "sheep," "hogs," etc., appear in the titles of tables, charts, or maps without qualifications as to age, animals of all ages are included.

Definitions of a farm, farms reporting, commercial farms, other farms, type of farm, class of farm, etc., are in the Introduction to this volume. An appraisal of the completeness of the 1959 census and an explanation of the enumerating, processing, and sampling procedures used also appear in the Introduction.

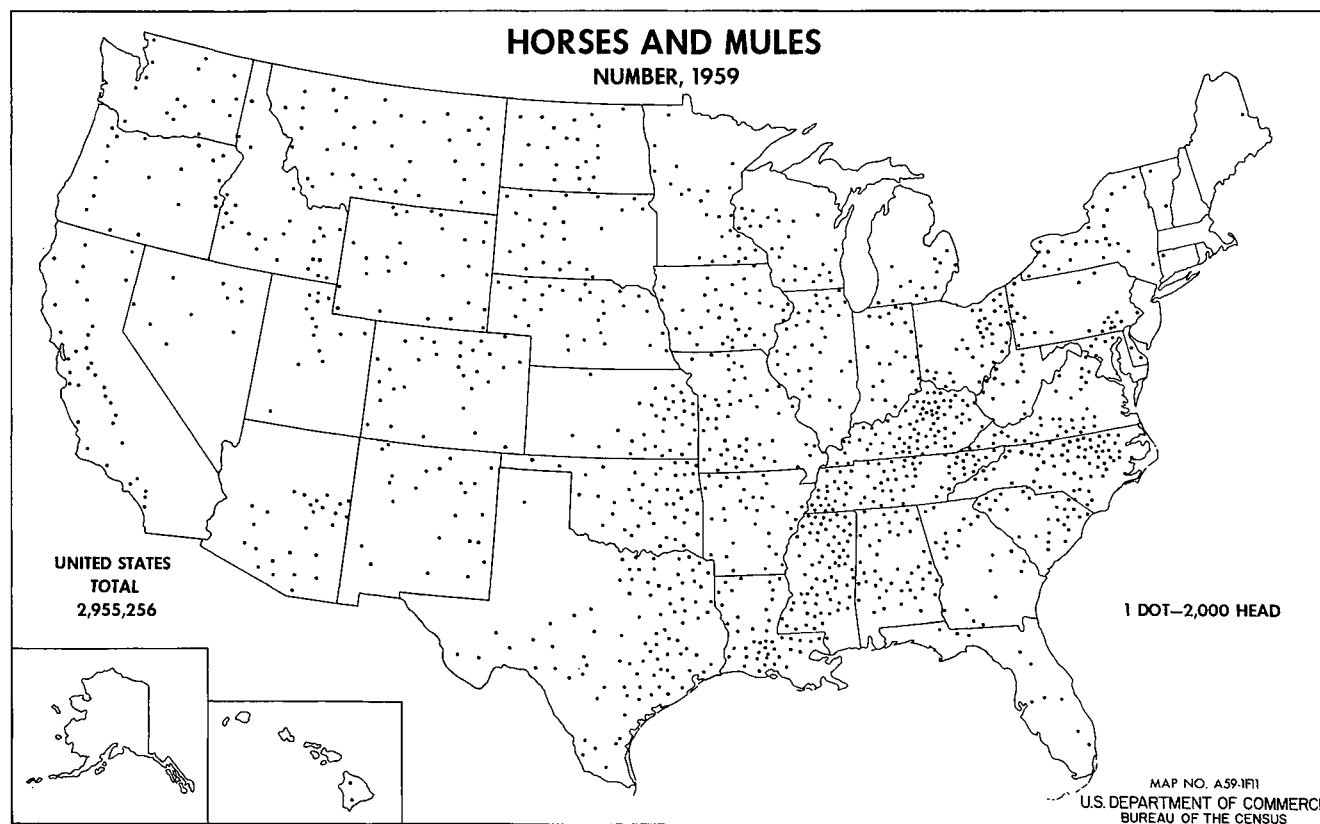
Values.—The values shown in this chapter were obtained by two methods. Some values were obtained directly from the farm operators. Other values were calculated using State average prices.

The State average prices used for calculating values for the conterminous United States were furnished by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. State average prices used for Alaska were computed by the Bureau of the Census from data furnished by the University of Alaska. The University of Hawaii furnished the State average prices used for Hawaii.

All values of livestock and poultry on farms represent calculated values. Values of sales represent enumerated values for some items and calculated values for other items. The method used to obtain the value should be considered when making comparisons between one census and another. The method used to obtain values of individual items of livestock and livestock products for each census is shown in table 4.

Horses and Mules.—For 1959, an inquiry asking for the total number of horses, mules, colts, and ponies was made in 49 States. In Hawaii, the inquiry did not specify that mules were to be included. For 1954, there were separate inquiries on the agriculture questionnaire for horses and mules for 15 Southern States.

Many of the horses enumerated in a census are not work animals. No attempt has been made in recent censuses to segregate work animals from animals kept for other purposes.



Cattle.—Inventory numbers of cattle were obtained by means of four inquiries in 1959 and 1954. The first asked for the total number of cattle and calves of all ages on the place at the time of the enumeration. This inquiry was followed by three questions designed to separate the total into three groups: (1) Cows, including heifers that have calved; (2) heifers, excluding any that have calved; and (3) bulls, bull calves, steers, and steer calves.

Age was not specified for the classifying of cattle as cows, heifers, and calves. The classification of cattle and calves into the three groups was left to the farm operator and the census enumerator.

The number of milk cows was obtained by an inquiry in connection with milk production at the time of enumeration. Farm operators were asked, first for the number of cows and heifers