

1964 UNITED STATES CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

FARMS
FARM CHARACTERISTICS
LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS
CROPS
FRUITS
VALUES



VOLUME II CHAPTER 2

Livestock, Poultry, and Livestock and Poultry Products

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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Reports for the 1964 Census of Agriculture

Preliminary reports

These six page reports, issued for each county and State, contain totals for farms, farm acreage, farm operators, land in farms classified by use, land-use practices, equipment and facilities, expenditures, use of agricultural chemicals, poultry, livestock, poultry and livestock products, and crops harvested, including fruits and nuts, nursery and greenhouse products, and forest products.

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Statistics by subject will be presented, with totals for the U.S. regions, geographic divisions, and States.

VOLUME III. SPECIAL REPORTS

These reports will present data for supplementary surveys for farm workers, hired farm workers, and for the 1965 Sample Survey of Agriculture.

The statistics printed in this report supersede statistics shown in preliminary reports—Series AC64—P1.

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Volume II—Chapter 2

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Chapter 2. Livestock, Poultry, and Livestock and Poultry Products

Introduction—Animal production has always been important in the United States. Early settlers brought their livestock with them and livestock always moved as the frontier moved westward.

Food producing animals provide a market for pasture and range forage which does not have any other appropriate use. These animals, in addition, provide an outlet for a major part of our harvested crop tonnage.

About 49 percent of the total land area is counted by the census as land in farms. About 57 percent of that land (almost 630 million acres) is used for pasture. In addition, over 293 million acres of land not in farms, including 200 million acres of land owned by the United States government is also used for grazing. The combined acreage of land in farms and land not in farms used for pasture or grazing is equal to two-fifths of the total land area of the United States.

Of approximately 290 million acres of land used for harvested crops, feed for livestock is derived from nearly 70 million acres of hay and almost 100 million acres of feed grains.

Four-fifths of all United States agricultural land is used for the production of animal feed. Food producing livestock account for 53 percent of the value of all farm products sold in 1964.

The availability of feed largely determines the total livestock production. In terms of corn equivalent feed units, over 360 million tons of feed are used annually in the United States. In 1964, feed for livestock came from three important sources. In terms of corn equivalent, 55 percent of the 1964 feed supply was derived from pasture, hay, and other forage crops, 33 percent from corn, sorghums, oats, barley, and other feed grains and 12 percent from milling byproducts and the cake of oil seed.

In 1964, the distribution of feed used by various types of livestock was as follows:

	Percent
Dairy cattle	26
Hogs	16
Poultry	10
Cattle other than dairy cattle	39
Sheep, goats and all other	8

The type of feed used by each kind of livestock differs significantly as revealed by the following data for 1964:

Subject	Percent used by			
	Dairy cattle	Hogs	Poultry	Cattle other than dairy
Feed grains, milling byproducts and protein concentrates....	18	34	22	19
Pasture, hay and forage.....	33	1	negligible	57

The total value of sales may also indicate the relative importance of the various types of livestock. The total value of sales for 1964 were as follows:

Type of livestock or product	Value of sales (millions of dollars)
Dairy products	4,637
Cattle and calves sold from commercial dairy farms	539
Cattle and calves except those sold from commercial dairy farms.....	7,623
Hogs and pigs	2,334
Sheep, lambs, and wool	454
Poultry and poultry products	3,063
Goats, mohair, and all other	191

Widespread and significant changes have been occurring in the farm production of livestock. Not only has the number of farms with livestock been decreasing but also the proportion of farms raising each kind of livestock has been declining at a phenomenal rate during the last two decades (see table 1). Many

factors have combined and interacted to eliminate livestock production on widely varying farm units. Some of these changes are related to the development and adoption of new technology and the use of hybrid corn and other improved seeds. The rapid expansion in the use of fertilizer, herbicides, pesticides, irrigation, and high speed power machinery has greatly increased the amount of cropland that one farmer can handle. A comparable technological advance has not occurred in livestock production. Government programs with crop price supports have made the production of crops for sale less risky than livestock production. The declining farm population and reduced supply of competent hired farm labor have resulted in many farmers eliminating or reducing their livestock operations. Off-farm employment for farmers and members of their families have competed directly with farm work requirements for livestock production.

TABLE 1. Number of Farms with Selected Kinds of Livestock and Livestock Products for the Conterminous United States: 1900 to 1964

Subject and census year	Farms		
	Total	Percent of all farms	Percent increase or decrease (—) over preceding census
Cattle and calves:			
1964.....	2,282,138	72.4	—14.6
1959.....	2,672,085	72.1	—26.8
1954.....	3,650,714	76.3	—10.2
1950.....	4,063,945	75.5	—13.3
1945.....	4,688,746	80.0	—3.2
1940.....	4,843,417	79.4	—11.6
1935.....	5,480,775	80.5	14.1
1930.....	4,803,174	76.4	—10.4
1920.....	5,358,243	83.1	1.4
1910.....	5,284,916	83.1	11.7
1900.....	4,730,480	82.4	NA
Milk cows:			
1964.....	1,133,589	36.0	—36.7
1959.....	1,791,729	48.4	—39.0
1954.....	2,935,842	61.4	—19.5
1950.....	3,648,257	67.8	—21.4
1940.....	4,644,317	76.2	4.3
1930.....	4,452,936	70.8	19.4
1925.....	3,728,587	58.5	—16.4
1920.....	4,461,296	69.2	—13.2
1910.....	5,140,869	80.8	13.9
1900.....	4,513,895	78.7	NA
Whole milk sold:			
1964.....	544,634	17.3	—29.3
1959.....	770,043	20.8	—17.6
1954.....	934,143	19.5	—14.8
1949.....	1,096,650	20.4	—5.7
1944.....	1,163,218	19.9	21.9
1939.....	953,898	15.6	6.8
1929.....	893,431	14.2	25.7
1919.....	710,694	11.0	42.4
1909.....	498,916	7.8	NA
Cattle and calves sold:			
1964.....	1,989,757	63.1	—13.6
1959.....	2,302,243	62.2	—11.8
1954.....	2,611,031	54.6	—12.5
1949.....	2,982,616	55.4	—1.1
1944.....	3,014,338	51.4	14.8
1939.....	2,625,783	43.1	NA
Hogs and pigs:			
1964.....	1,080,371	34.3	—41.5
1959.....	1,846,982	49.9	—21.9
1954.....	2,365,708	49.5	—21.5
1950.....	3,011,807	56.0	—9.1
1945.....	3,313,883	56.6	—12.0
1940.....	3,766,675	61.8	—5.1
1935.....	3,971,122	58.3	12.3
1930.....	3,535,119	56.2	—2.3
1925.....	3,618,624	56.8	—25.4
1920.....	4,850,807	75.2	11.5
1910.....	4,351,751	68.4	0.4
1900.....	4,335,363	75.6	NA
Hogs and pigs sold:			
1964.....	801,904	25.4	—37.0
1959.....	1,272,243	34.4	—10.7
1954.....	1,423,943	29.8	—32.1
1949.....	2,097,807	39.0	—0.3
1944.....	2,104,170	35.9	14.2
1939.....	1,842,704	30.2	NA
Sheep and lambs:			
1964.....	234,746	7.4	—31.3
1959.....	341,897	9.2	—5.3
1954.....	361,001	8.1	12.7
1950.....	320,314	6.0	—29.9
1945.....	456,986	7.8	—21.9
1940.....	584,935	9.6	—7.9
1935.....	635,384	9.3	8.9
1930.....	583,578	9.3	35.5
1925.....	430,738	6.8	—20.0
1920.....	538,593	8.4	—11.8
1910.....	610,894	9.6	—20.0
1900.....	763,518	13.3	NA
Sheep and lambs sold:			
1964.....	215,593	6.8	—26.3
1959.....	292,379	7.9	1.1
1954.....	289,118	6.0	6.5
1949.....	271,552	5.0	—18.3
1944.....	332,449	5.7	—14.0
1939.....	386,381	6.3	NA
Chickens 4 months old and over:			
1964.....	1,209,988	38.4	—44.2
1959.....	2,170,265	58.6	—36.5
1954.....	3,418,204	71.5	—18.9
1950.....	4,215,616	78.3	—14.0
1945.....	4,900,948	83.6	—4.8
1940.....	5,150,055	84.5	—11.7

TABLE 1. Number of Farms with Selected Kinds of Livestock and Livestock Products for the Conterminous United States: 1900 to 1964—Con

Subject and census year	Farms		
	Total	Percent of all farms	Percent increase or decrease (—) over preceding census
Chickens 4 months old and over—Con.			
1935.....	5,833,079	85.6	8.6
1930.....	5,372,597	85.4	—2.4
1925.....	5,505,617	86.4	—5.7
1920.....	5,837,367	90.5	4.6
1910.....	5,578,425	87.7	NA
Chickens (excluding started pullets) sold:			
1964.....	395,480	12.5	—50.8
1959.....	803,594	21.7	—22.0
1954.....	1,030,287	21.5	—39.9
1949.....	1,713,435	31.8	—32.0
1939.....	2,519,076	41.3	—19.5
1929.....	3,129,715	49.8	16.0
1919.....	2,698,211	41.8	—11.2
1909.....	3,038,932	47.8	NA

¹ For States for which data are available.

² Includes any farms reporting sheep shorn with no sheep on hand.

Definitions and Explanations—Definitions of a farm, farms reporting, commercial farms, other farms, type of farm, class of farm, etc. appear in the introduction to this volume.

Values—The value of livestock and poultry on farms represent estimated values, obtained by multiplying the number of animals for each age or sex group by State average prices. The State average prices were collected and compiled by the Statistical Reporting Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The value of livestock and livestock products, and poultry and poultry products sold were obtained in two ways. The value of sheep and lambs sold, hogs and pigs sold, cattle and calves sold, and miscellaneous poultry (started pullets, turkeys, ducks, geese, and their eggs), and miscellaneous livestock and livestock products (horses and mules, goats, goat milk, fur bearing animals, bees honey, etc.) were obtained from farm operators. The values for the sale of eggs, broilers, hens and roosters sold for slaughter, wool, milk and cream were obtained by multiplying the quantity sold by State average prices, except in the case of milk and cream, where the average prices were for milk marketing areas within States. The average prices used were collected and compiled for the Bureau of the Census by the Statistical Reporting Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Sources of data—The census data given in the tables in this chapter were obtained by adding figures reported on questionnaires filled for all farms in the United States. Figures on the

number of livestock and poultry on farms were obtained for each census for every farm. Data on the quantity and value of milk and animals sold alive for the 1959 census were obtained only for a sample of all farms. This sample consisted generally of all farms having 1,000 acres or more and one-fifth of the remaining farms. Therefore, data for the 1959 census for milk sold and animals sold presented in this chapter are estimates for all farms based upon reports for only a sample of farms and these data are subject to sampling errors. Tables containing estimates based upon reports for only a sample of farms have a headnote or footnote indicating which data are estimates.

Generally, the questions on the agriculture questionnaire relating to livestock and livestock products have been uniform for all States. Variations in the questions in regard to quantity of milk sold have been used in order to obtain more accurate reporting of sales when the unit of measure (pounds, gallons, pounds of butterfat, etc.) differed significantly among farmers in the various States. For butter churned on farms and for goats, questions on the census questionnaire were limited to the States where such livestock or livestock production was of significant economic importance.

Comparability of statistics—Many factors affect the comparability, particularly for the number of livestock on farms, from census to census. A major factor is the time of year at which the census is taken. The 1964, 1959 and 1954 censuses were taken in the fall. Censuses prior to 1954 were taken in June, April or in January. The date of enumeration needs to be considered when comparing totals for the various censuses. Data for the 1964, 1959, and 1954 censuses represent inventories made in the fall of the year. The average dates of enumeration of these censuses were December 2, 1964, November 22, 1959 and November 7, 1954. These censuses came at or just after considerable movement of flocks and herds

from one range to another, from ranch to feedlot, and from farm or ranch to market.

Increases in livestock numbers arising from births are highly seasonal. Likewise, decreases arising from marketing and from slaughter are also highly seasonal. Considerable numbers of livestock are marketed or slaughtered during the last part of the calendar year. From 8 to 10 percent of the cattle and calves, hogs and sheep slaughtered in 1964 were slaughtered in December 1964.

Comparisons of livestock numbers from census to census have also been affected by change in age and sex groupings, by wording of inquiries on the questionnaires, and by instructions given to census enumerators and to farm operators.

The information given in tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 provides a brief description of the time of the year the census was taken, the wording of the questions on the questionnaire and a summary of the age and sex grouping used for each census since 1840. These tables also indicate the availability of data for various kinds and classes of livestock for each census.

For censuses prior to 1954, the questions on the agriculture questionnaire and instructions on the questionnaire indicated that the inventory numbers of livestock were to be reported as of a fixed census date. Analysis of data and test censuses, however, showed that many farm operators reported the number of livestock on the farm at the time of actual enumeration. Therefore, beginning in 1954 the census asked for a count of the number of livestock on the farm at the time the agriculture questionnaire was filled. The number of cattle, hogs, and sheep on farms is affected by recurring production cycles. A census may be taken at a time when the cycle is at the peak or at any intervening point in the cycle. Therefore, the count for a kind of livestock for two specified periods of time does not necessarily give a true indication of either the short-time or the long-time trend in numbers.

Problems in the enumeration of livestock and livestock products—Several problems were anticipated in connection with the enumeration of livestock. Some of these problems were taken care of by special instructions and some by questionnaire organization and general instructions.

Some livestock operations cover large areas extending into more than one county and, occasionally, across States lines. Other places enumerated as farms, such as feedlots, dry-lot dairies, and broiler-producing establishments are of such nature that they may not be considered locally as farms. Prior to the enumeration in 1964, special lists were prepared for many of the large livestock farms and ranches as well as for unusual farms such as feedlots in order to insure their enumeration. For a detailed description of the lists prepared, see the introduction to this volume.

Some farm operators feed animals or poultry or pasture animals belonging to others. Sometimes the owner of the animals or poultry is not a farm operator. To insure that all livestock would be counted in the census, the farm operator was instructed to report 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 grazing 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, by the landlord, a contractor or by someone else. Special emphasis was placed on the inclusion of broilers and turkeys grown under contract.

Sales of livestock and livestock products were to be reported for the calendar year. The number and value of animals sold were to include all animals sold, including those sold for or by landlords and by persons for whom the animals were raised or fed under contract. In the 1964 and 1959 censuses, farm operators were asked to report separately the number of live animals already sold at the time of the enumeration and the number estimated to be sold between the time of the 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 animals sold during the calendar year.

Livestock is produced on a large number of farms. In 1964, 2,517,000 farms or 79.7 percent of all farms reported cattle, hogs, or sheep on

the farm at the time of the census. On 1,271,000 of the 1,991,000 farms with sales of cattle and calves in 1964, cattle and calves represented the only kind of livestock sold. On 160,000 of the 803,000 farms with sales of hogs and pigs in 1964, hogs and pigs represented the only kind of livestock sold. On 42,000 of the 216,000 farms with sheep and lambs sold in 1964, sheep and lambs represented the only kind of livestock sold. However, some types of livestock production are becoming increasingly separated from general farm operations. Many feedlots, dry-lot dairies, garbage hog feeding establishments, and factory type poultry operators are not associated with any other type of agricultural operations and are sometimes not considered as farms by many persons. Rapid development of specialized types of livestock operations occurred between 1959 and 1964 and special procedures were used to insure the inclusion of these establishments in the census and to see that the operations and related data were reported completely and with reasonable accuracy.

Lists of all feedlots having a capacity of 1,000 or more head were obtained from agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, States, and from other sources. Lists of dry-lot dairies were secured from State or local inspection agencies or other agencies. Lists of garbage hog feeders were obtained from State agencies making inspection of such operations. Lists of permittees having permits for the grazing of 200 or more cattle, or 1,000 or more sheep, were obtained from the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. These lists, and lists of all farms having 1,000 acres or more in the East or 5,000 acres or more in the West from records for the 1959 census, were prepared and given to census enumerators. During the office processing, checks were made to see that the livestock operations represented on these lists were reported on agriculture questionnaires. Agriculture questionnaires for feedlots with a capacity of 1,000 head or more were reviewed by agricultural statisticians to see that the operations were completely reported, and related data for feed and livestock purchases, livestock sales, etc. were complete and consistent.

Technological developments in the last 25 years made possible the production of poultry meat and eggs with decreasing amounts of feed and other production inputs. The new technology brought increased control over production resources and the coordination of production practices. Since feed was the

major production item, poultry producers sought ways to expand their poultry enterprises by obtaining credit for the purchase of feed until the poultry or eggs were sold. In order to provide feed on credit, feed manufacturers developed contracts providing for the payment for feed, when the poultry were sold. Some feed manufacturers and poultry processors, in order to coordinate production and production practices, extended their operations by securing hatcheries and developing hatching egg supply flocks under their control either through direct ownership or through contract arrangements. Moreover, many feed manufacturers, hatcheries, and other contractors had their own poultry farms and coordinated and integrated the operations of their own farms with the operations and production of producers with whom they had contracts. The development and use of specialized automatic equipment, the use of mass treatments for the prevention and control of disease, new discoveries affecting feeding and poultry nutrition, the establishment of quality controls when poultry was produced on a large scale, along with the concentration of the development of breeding stock in the hands of a relatively few highly specialized and large-scale producers have given rise to a considerable number of very large specialized poultry operations.

In the period from 1950 to 1964, the growth of poultry production under contract with feed manufacturers, hatcheries, poultry meat, and egg processors, retailers, marketing and supply cooperatives, and other contractors was rapid. Under these contracts, the farmer or grower furnished the land, buildings, equipment, water, electricity, and labor. The feed manufacturer, hatchery, or other contractor provided feed, baby chickens, pullets, poults, etc. and often prescribed production practices, coordinated production and marketing and furnished technical assistance through inspection, provision for disease prevention and control, etc. Very often the feed manufacturer or other contractor retained ownership of the poultry and eggs and the producers were paid on the basis of the number produced, the pounds of gain, efficiency in feed conversion, production efficiency, etc. By 1964, a large part of the broiler production and a considerable part of the egg and turkey production were produced under contract arrangements.

These developments in the poultry producing industry required special procedures in order to produce census data of reasonable accuracy. The important special procedures included:

1. The securing of a list of large egg-producers (10,000 or more laying hens) in advance of the census. These lists were secured from agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, State agricultural colleges, cooperatives and hatcheries.
2. The obtaining of a list of the large contractors engaged in poultry production, large hatcheries, and of large corporate poultry producers having producing units in several locations. Through a personal visit by an agricultural statistician and also by mail, a list was obtained of the name and address of each producer with whom the contractor, hatchery, etc. had a contract, and when available, the volume of production of each producer, and also the volume of production for each contractor, hatchery, etc. The contractors and the persons with whom contractors, etc. had contracts were on lists of farms given to census enumerators.
3. During the office processing of the agriculture questionnaires, checks were made to insure that agriculture questionnaires had been obtained and that these agriculture questionnaires contained reported data for poultry production including feed and poultry purchases, for each producer having a poultry contract. Agriculture questionnaires for contractors, hatcheries, and large producers were reviewed by agricultural statisticians to see that poultry operations for producers under contract were not included on the report for the farm operated by the contractor and to insure that the data on the questionnaires were complete and consistent. Telephone calls, letters, and in some cases, visits by agriculture statisticians were used to insure the completeness and accuracy of information from poultry producers engaged in contract production or with large-scale specialized poultry operations.

Other published data for livestock and poultry—

Table 6 outlines where other data relating to livestock and poultry appear in publications for the 1964 Census of Agriculture. The tables in this chapter present comparative figures by States for only the 1964 and 1959 censuses. Comparative data by States for censuses prior to 1959 may be found in volume II of the reports for the 1959 Census of Agriculture. Table 7 indicates where in volume II of the reports for the 1959 census, data by States for censuses prior to 1959 may be found.

Livestock production—Cattle, hogs and sheep are the principal meat animals produced in the United States. The following data provide some measure of the relative importance of each group of animals in 1964.

Subject	Number of farms having	Number of farms selling	Value of animals sold alive (\$1,000,000)
Cattle	2,283,881	1,990,968	8,162
Hogs	1,081,438	802,620	2,334
Sheep	234,789	215,613	354

Animals for meat are grown principally in the Midwestern and Western United States. The production of hogs for sale is highly concentrated in the Corn Belt States and sheep production is concentrated on the range areas of the West.

Each kind of meat animal has a different production cycle. Farmers who produce calves usually sell them as feeder animals, often to specialized cattle feeders who grow them to market weights. The interval between the birth of calves and marketing of cattle is longer and more variable than for hogs or sheep. Calves may be marketed as veal calves, as fed calves or they can be pastured for periods of varying lengths and then put in feed lots. The range in age of cattle and calves when slaughtered, excluding breeding stock, is from a few months to 2 or 3 years. A large proportion of sheep and

lambs are raised on rangelands in the Western United States or on hilly terrain in other areas. Some lambs are marketed when only a few months old; some are pastured and marketed for slaughter; and some are pastured and then fattened in feedlots or on specialized lamb or sheep feeding farms. Farmers who produce pigs either sell them as feeder pigs or feed them to slaughter weights and market them about 6 months after farrowing.

Cattle production—Cattle are produced under greatly varying conditions in the United States. A considerable number of cattle sold are moved to other farms for use in milk production, or for fattening for slaughter. The cattle and calves sold in 1964 came from four significantly different types of farms—Commercial dairy farms, livestock ranches, commercial livestock farms and noncommercial farms. Most of the cattle sold from dairy farms represent cows, heifers, etc., culled from the milking herd, cows and heifers produced for sale as milk cows to other dairy farmers, and calves. Livestock ranches are largely engaged in the production of cattle by grazing and most of the cattle and calves sold from these ranches go to farms and feedlots for further fattening. Cattle and calves sold from noncommercial farms consist largely of beef type animals sold in very small lots.

TABLE 8.—**Farms, Number of Cattle on Farms, and Number Sold, for Selected Types of Farms, for the United States: 1964**

Subject	All farms	Commercial dairy farms	Commercial livestock ranches	Other commercial livestock farms	Noncommercial farms
1. Number of farms.....	3,157,857	366,967	66,282	514,529	992,145
2. Number of farms with cattle.....	2,283,881	365,069	63,374	468,195	696,125
3. Number of cattle and calves..... (1,000)...	105,558	19,940	14,584	37,944	9,870
4. Cows..... number (1,000)...	47,342	11,716	7,488	12,434	4,952
5. Heifers and heifer calves..... number (1,000)...	29,047	6,341	3,415	10,073	2,861
6. Other cattle..... number (1,000)...	29,169	1,883	3,681	15,436	2,057
7. Cattle and/or calves sold..... farms.....	1,990,968	365,508	64,225	475,751	515,129
8. number (1,000)...	62,952	8,595	9,301	31,012	3,806
9. value (\$1,000)...	8,162,202	539,108	1,142,249	5,079,376	301,188
10. Cattle excluding calves sold..... farms.....	1,359,665	307,842	49,920	370,361	(NA)
11. number (1,000)...	34,606	2,757	4,840	21,814	(NA)
12. value (\$1,000)...	6,030,123	396,167	762,549	4,145,824	(NA)
13. Fattened on grain and concentrates and sold for slaughter..... farms.....	229,923	15,199	3,034	130,971	(NA)
14. number (1,000)...	18,801	335	1,697	15,279	(NA)
15. Calves sold..... farms.....	1,577,504	334,840	56,083	314,411	(NA)
16. number (1,000)...	28,346	5,838	4,460	9,198	(NA)
17. value (\$1,000)...	2,132,085	142,941	379,699	933,560	(NA)
18. Fattened on grain and concentrates and sold for slaughter..... farms.....	170,877	16,292	4,286	56,142	(NA)
19. number (1,000)...	3,401	152	382	1,929	(NA)
20. Expenditures for the purchase of livestock and poultry..... (\$1,000)...	4,177,410	234,372	421,354	2,460,986	112,438
Average per farm:					
21. Number of cattle and calves.....	33	54	220	74	10
22. Number of heifers and heifer calves.....	9	17	52	20	3
23. Number of cows other than milk cows.....	10	2	112	22	4
24. Number of cattle and calves sold.....	20	23	140	60	4
25. Number of cattle and calves fattened on grain and concentrates and sold for slaughter.....	7	1	31	33	(NA)
26. Number of cattle excluding calves sold.....	11	8	73	42	(NA)
27. Fattened on grain and concentrates and sold for slaughter.....	6	1	26	30	(NA)
28. Number of calves sold.....	9	16	67	18	(NA)
29. Fattened on grain and concentrates and sold for slaughter.....	1	(¹)	6	4	(NA)
Average value per animal sold:					
30. Cattle excluding calves..... dollars..	174	144	158	190	(NA)
31. Calves..... dollars..	75	24	85	101	(NA)
32. Average expenditure for the purchase of livestock and poultry per farm..... dollars..	1,323	639	6,357	4,783	113

NA not available.
¹ Less than 1.

The following data indicates the relative importance and some of the characteristics of these types of cattle producers.

There has been a steady decline in the number of farms having cattle and calves since 1920.

Year	Farms with cattle (million)
1964	2.3
1959	2.7
1954	3.7
1950	4.1
1940	4.8
1930	4.8
1920	5.4
1910	5.3
1900	4.7

The decline in the number of farms with cattle since 1950 is the result of the discontinuance of the keeping of cattle on farms having less than 50 head. Farms with less than 50 cattle totaled 3.8 million in 1950 as compared with 1.7 million in 1964. Farms having less than 10 cattle declined from 2.2 million in 1950 to less than .7 million in 1964. On the other hand, farms having 50 to 99 cattle increased from 186,000 in 1950 to 353,000 in 1964, and farms with 100 or more cattle increased twofold during the same period. However, the number of cows has been increasing although part of the variation from census to census is the result of counting at different points in the production cycles.

TABLE 10. Farms, Cattle and Calves on Farms, and Cattle and Calves Sold, by Size of Herd, for the United States: 1964

Subject	All farms, total	Size of herd (number of cattle and calves on hand)									
		1 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 or more	None
Cattle and calves on hand:											
Farms	2,283,881	661,556	406,338	653,960	352,889	138,656	55,086	10,468	3,824	1,104	-
Percent distribution	100.0	29.0	17.8	28.6	15.5	6.1	2.4	0.5	0.2	(1)	-
Number on hand (1,000)	105,558	2,889	5,663	20,798	23,772	18,339	15,743	6,910	5,453	5,991	-
Percent distribution	100.0	2.7	5.4	19.7	22.5	17.4	14.9	6.5	5.2	5.7	-
Cattle and calves sold:											
Farms	1,990,968	316,640	406,319	653,925	352,855	138,595	55,032	10,452	3,817	1,103	52,230
Percent distribution	100.0	15.9	20.4	32.8	17.7	7.0	2.8	0.5	0.2	(1)	2.6
Number sold (1,000)	62,952	1,856	3,406	10,862	11,635	9,699	9,097	4,234	3,793	6,639	1,730
Percent distribution	100.0	2.9	5.4	17.3	18.5	15.4	14.5	6.7	6.0	10.5	2.7

¹Less than 0.05 percent.

From 1940 to 1964, the number of cows on farms has varied from 33 to 47 million head for the 5 census years. However, during this period the production of meat from steers and heifers slaughtered has more than tripled, from about 4 billion to 15 billion pounds. The significant increase in meat production per cow has resulted from many factors. The almost complete replacement of the practice of keeping steers to two years and sometimes three years of age, by a cow-calf or a cow yearling practice, an in-

crease in the calf crop per 100 cows, a decline in the proportion of dairy cows in the national herd (dairy cows represented 72 percent of all cows in 1940; 31 percent in 1964), the development of the commercial cattle feeding industry, the decline in calf slaughter and improvements in cattle feeding and management have contributed to the large increase in beef production without a proportionate increase in cow numbers.

TABLE 9. Farms by Number of Cattle and Calves per Farm, for the United States: 1950 to 1964

Size of herd (number of cattle per farm)	Number of farms			
	1964	1959	1954 ¹	1950 ¹
Total	2,283,881	2,700,811	3,665,782	4,063,945
1 to 9	661,556	997,766	1,682,606	2,200,709
10 to 19	406,338	489,545	1,557,151	1,592,875
20 to 49	653,960	746,692		
50 to 99	352,889	309,916	288,170	185,672
100 or more	209,138	156,892	137,855	84,689
100 to 199	138,656	104,747	(NA)	(NA)
200 to 499	55,086	40,573	(NA)	(NA)
500 to 999	10,468	7,911	(NA)	(NA)
1,000 or more	4,928	3,661	(NA)	(NA)
1,000 to 2,499	3,824	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2,500 or more	1,104	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

¹Data for Alaska and Hawaii not included.

Size of herd	Cattle on farms (millions)
1 to 9	3
10 to 19	6
20 to 49	21
50 to 99	24
100 to 199	18
200 to 499	16
500 to 999	7
1,000 to 2,499	5
2,500 or more	6

Farms with 1,000 or more cattle had 10 percent of all cattle.

TABLE 11. Farms by Size of Cow Herd, for the United States: 1950 to 1964

Size of cow herd	Number of farms			
	1964	1959	1954 ¹	1950 ¹
Total.....	2,051,438	2,477,073	3,488,157	3,930,706
1 to 4.....	581,411	928,081	1,565,776	2,092,877
5 to 9.....	333,795	431,499	625,095	775,217
10 to 19.....	436,547	515,618	696,407	663,006
20 to 29.....	267,513	271,242	292,714	206,746
30 to 49.....	238,584	193,004	179,920	110,391
50 to 99.....	130,243	91,380	84,002	52,906
100 to 199.....	42,294	30,518	29,006	19,145
200 to 499.....	16,958	12,696	12,341	8,347
500 to 999.....	2,975	2,206	2,096	1,523
1,000 or more.....	1,118	829	800	548

¹Data for Alaska and Hawaii are not included.

Only half as many farms had cows in 1964 as 15 years earlier. The decline in the number of farms with less than 10 cows accounted for a 1.9 million decline between 1950 and 1964 in the number of farms with cows. The number of farms with 20 or more cows has been steadily increasing and was 75 percent greater in 1964 than in 1950. Farms with 100 or more cows increased 100 percent from 1950 to 1964.

Year	Cows including heifers that have calved (million)	Cows including heifers that have calved minus milk cows (million)
1964.....	47.3	32.7
1959.....	41.3	24.8
1954.....	45.2	25.0
1950.....	37.3	16.1
1940.....	33.6	9.5
1930.....	28.3	7.8
1920.....	32.4	12.7
1900.....	28.7	11.6

The number of cattle excluding calves sold from farms in 1964 exceeded the number sold in 1959 by 5 million, yet the number of farms

selling cattle were fewer in 1964 than in 1959. Farms from which 100 or more cattle were sold have been increasing and there were 14 percent more of these farms in 1964 than 5 years earlier.

TABLE 12. Farms and Number of Cattle, Excluding Calves, Sold for Farms Classified by Number Sold per Farm, for the United States: 1954 to 1964

Farms with number of cattle sold	Farms			Number of cattle, sold, 1964	
	1964	1959	1954 ¹	Total (1,000)	Percent distribution
Total, all farms....	1,359,665	1,529,330	1,858,791	34,606	100.0
1 to 4.....	616,665	740,734	1,027,421	1,349	3.9
5 to 19.....	478,312	513,874	595,120	4,445	12.8
20 to 49.....	151,806	166,447	156,517	4,532	13.1
50 to 99.....	58,582	60,535	47,216	3,965	11.5
100 to 199.....	31,571	30,462	20,241	4,234	12.2
200 or more.....	16,749	17,278	12,276	4,833	14.0
500 or more..... ¹	5,980	(NA)	(NA)	11,248	32.5

NA Not available.

¹Alaska and Hawaii not included.

An increasing proportion of the cattle and calves slaughtered have been fattened on grain and concentrates. In 1964, 18.8 million cattle and 3.4 million calves were fattened on grain and concentrates and sold for slaughter. A large proportion of these cattle and calves were raised on farms other than the farms on which they were fattened.

TABLE 13. Cattle and Calves Sold—Farms, Number Sold, and Number Fattened on Grain and Concentrates and Sold for Slaughter, by Regions: 1964

Region	Cattle and calves sold			Cattle sold				Calves sold			
	Total		Fattened on grain and concentrates (Number 1,000)	Total		Fattened on grains and concentrates		Total		Fattened on grains and concentrates	
	Farms	Number (1,000)		Farms	Number (1,000)	Farms	Number (1,000)	Farms	Number (1,000)	Farms	Number (1,000)
1 United States....	1,990,968	62,952	22,202	1,359,665	34,606	229,923	18,801	1,577,504	28,346	170,877	3,401
2 North.....	1,036,196	32,122	13,731	805,963	19,707	191,550	12,044	745,091	12,415	94,688	1,687
3 South.....	786,963	17,250	3,128	426,659	5,978	23,449	1,711	709,638	11,272	66,080	1,417
4 West.....	167,809	13,580	5,342	127,043	8,921	14,924	5,045	122,775	4,659	10,109	297

The fattening of cattle on grain and concentrates occurs on a relatively few very large farms and a large number of relatively small farms.

Size of operation (number sold per farm)	Farms with animals fattened on grain and concentrates and sold for slaughter			
	Cattle excluding calves		Calves	
	Farms (1,000)	Number (1,000)	Farms (1,000)	Number (1,000)
Any	229,923	18,801	170,877	3,401
1 to 4	37,668	86	58,000	132
5 to 19	72,622	821	73,471	737
20 to 49	57,133	1,758	28,063	807
50 to 99	30,693	2,102	7,238	472
100 to 199	18,356	2,467	2,825	363
200 to 499	9,698	2,795	927	255
500 or more	3,853	8,773	353	636

The cattle feeding industry is highly concentrated in a few specialized areas: Iowa, Nebraska, California, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Minnesota, Texas, and Arizona accounted for 72 percent of the cattle and 57 percent of the calves fattened on grain and concentrates and sold for slaughter in 1964.

Milk production—Milk production is one of the major farm enterprises in the United States. The sale of milk and cream from all farms totaled \$4,637 million in 1964. The sale of milk, cream and cattle and calves from commercial dairy farms amounted to \$4,627 million and represented 13 percent of the value of all farm products sold in 1964. Milk and/or cream was sold from 641,000 farms or 21 percent of all farms in 1964. The sale of milk was the most important farm enterprise on 17 percent of all commercial farms in 1964. Farms with milk as the major product, accounted for 89 percent of all milk and cream sold in 1964. The production of milk is concentrated in the New England and Middle Atlantic States and in the 6 States bordering on the Great Lakes. These States accounted for 59 percent of all milk and cream sold in 1964 and had 67 percent of the commercial dairy farms in the United States. About half of all milk sold is used for fluid consumption and production is concentrated in milk sheds in urban areas. Most of the milk for fluid consumption is produced in the 77 milk marketing areas established under Federal programs. In each of these 77 areas, minimum producer prices have been established by marketing orders for milk sold.

The number of farms selling milk or cream has been declining steadily. The number of farms selling dairy products declined 2 million from 1939 to 1964, even though milk production was increasing.

TABLE 14. Farms Selling Whole Milk and Cream, by Regions: 1939 to 1964

Subject and year	United States	The North	The South	The West
Farms with milk and/or cream sold:				
1964	640,785	479,988	117,786	43,011
1959	1,017,508	721,149	220,231	76,128
1954 ¹	2,474,699	1,034,943	323,491	216,265
1949 ³	2,006,977	1,336,001	522,084	148,892
1944 ³	2,472,709	1,579,532	701,066	192,111
1939 ³	2,648,049	1,710,723	737,680	199,646
Farms with whole milk sold:				
1964	544,794	400,886	110,673	33,235
1959	770,221	528,301	186,801	55,119
1954	2,934,143	637,435	221,004	275,704
1949	1,096,795	749,119	255,908	91,768
1944	2,163,218	779,193	277,642	210,383
1939	954,096	677,637	193,543	82,916
Farms with cream sold:				
1964	103,268	84,380	8,037	10,851
1959	4,262,328	202,079	37,513	422,736
1954	2,540,556	397,508	102,487	240,561
1949	4,862,135	601,434	199,969	460,732
1944	2,176,457	800,748	286,924	288,785
1939	41,460,493	1,010,407	332,879	117,207

¹Farms with milk sold plus farms with cream sold.

²Does not include Alaska or Hawaii.

³Farms with any dairy products sold.

⁴Does not include Hawaii.

The number of milk cows has been steadily declining since the peak in 1940, and the number in 1964 was smaller than the number in 1910.

Year	Milk cows on farms (millions)
1964	14.6
1959	16.5
1954	20.2
1950	21.2
1945	22.8
1940	24.1
1930	20.5
1920	19.7
1910	17.1
1900	17.1

From 1954 to 1964, the number of milk cows declined more than 5.5 million or an average of 550,000 per year. Small increases in the demand for milk, increase in milk production per cow, greater attractiveness of other types of farming, increasing off-farm employment of farm operators and members of their families, and technological developments eliminating small sized milk producing units have contributed to both decline in milk cows and to the decrease in the number of farms producing milk for sale.

In 1939, more than 2.6 million farms were selling milk or cream; by 1964 the number of farms had decreased by 2 million. The decrease has been much greater for farms selling cream than for farms selling whole milk.

While the number of farms selling milk and the number of milk cows have been declining, the production of milk and cream has been steadily increasing.

Year	Whole milk sold (millions of pounds)	Cream sold (million pounds of butterfat)
1964	107,422	128
1959	97,606	254
1954	81,832	460
1949	68,600	582
1944	65,222	805
1939	46,271	1,090
1929	38,347	1,180
1919	21,763	532
1909	16,667	306

While the number of farms with milk cows and the number of farms producing milk has declined, the size of the remaining producing units has increased. The number of farms having less than 10 milk cows declined from almost 3 million in 1950 to 712,000 in 1964. There were only one-third as many farms with 10 to 19 milk cows selling milk or cream in 1964 as in 1950. The number of farms with less than 20 milk cows with milk or cream sold in 1964 was only 30 percent of the number in 1950, while the number of farms with 30 or more milk cows with milk or cream sales more than doubled.

TABLE 15. Farms, Number of Milk Cows, and Whole Milk Sold for Farms Classified by Number of Milk Cows, for the United States: 1939 to 1964

Subject and size of herd (number of milk cows on the farm)	1964		1959 ¹		1954 ¹		1949 ¹		1939 ²	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Farms with milk cows, total.....	1,133,912	100.0	1,836,785	100.0	2,956,900	100.0	3,681,627	100.0	4,663,431	100.0
Under 30 milk cows.....	986,418	87.0	1,712,884	93.3	2,862,204	96.8	3,617,872	98.3	4,622,823	99.1
1 to 4.....	572,649	50.5	1,057,828	57.6	1,800,443	60.9	2,308,273	62.7	3,148,291	67.5
5 to 9.....	139,231	12.3	252,467	13.7	494,371	16.7	717,196	19.5	922,486	19.8
10 to 19.....	160,315	14.1	261,740	14.2	417,676	14.1	473,095	12.9	467,340	10.0
20 to 29.....	114,223	10.1	140,849	7.7	149,714	5.1	119,308	3.2	84,706	1.8
30 to 49.....	100,971	8.9	89,338	4.9	70,948	2.4	46,940	1.3	30,520	0.7
50 to 99.....	37,633	3.3	27,969	1.5	19,026	0.6	16,815	0.5	8,091	0.2
100 milk cows or more.....	8,890	0.8	6,594	0.4	4,722	0.2	(NA)	(NA)	1,997	(*)
100 to 199.....	6,698	0.6	4,900	0.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,633	(*)
200 or more.....	2,192	0.2	1,694	0.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	364	(*)
No milk cows on farms.....	16,889	-	(NA)	-	(NA)	-	33,839	(NA)	(NA)	-
Number of milk cows (1,000) total.....	14,623	100.0	16,824	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	21,367	100.0	21,936	100.0
Under 30 milk cows.....	6,897	47.2	10,584	62.9	(NA)	(NA)	18,232	85.3	20,017	91.3
1 to 4.....	1,009	7.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,421	20.7	6,002	27.4
5 to 9.....	934	6.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,758	22.3	6,048	27.6
10 to 19.....	2,237	15.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6,295	29.5	6,032	27.5
20 to 29.....	2,717	18.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,758	12.9	1,935	8.8
30 to 49.....	3,701	25.3	3,247	19.3	(NA)	(NA)	1,692	7.9	1,081	4.9
50 to 99.....	2,385	16.3	1,784	10.6	(NA)	(NA)	1,444	6.8	511	2.3
100 or more milk cows.....	1,639	11.2	1,208	7.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	327	1.5
100 to 199.....	858	5.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	206	0.9
200 or more.....	782	5.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	121	0.6
Whole milk sold (1,000 pounds) all farms, total.....	105,995,628	100.0	97,606,342	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	68,670,452	100.0	846,228,509	100.0
Under 30 milk cows.....	38,390,916	36.2	50,063,237	51.3	(NA)	(NA)	50,013,794	72.8	35,883,822	77.5
1 to 4.....	869,292	0.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,683,586	4.2	8,974,831	4.3
5 to 9.....	2,729,340	2.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,182,322	13.4	8,229,975	17.8
10 to 19.....	13,868,213	13.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	23,718,865	34.5	17,297,331	37.4
20 to 29.....	20,924,072	19.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14,229,023	20.7	8,381,685	18.1
30 to 49.....	31,494,664	29.7	24,288,911	24.9	(NA)	(NA)	9,530,074	13.9	5,442,058	11.8
50 to 99.....	20,621,012	19.5	13,277,499	13.6	(NA)	(NA)	9,126,384	13.3	2,847,213	6.2
100 or more milk cows.....	15,489,036	14.6	9,976,695	10.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,055,416	4.4
100 to 199.....	7,706,561	7.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,243,430	2.7
200 or more.....	7,782,495	7.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	811,986	1.8
No milk cows on farms.....	1,426,304	-	(*)	-	(NA)	(NA)	928,939	-	(*)	-

NA Not available.

¹Data for continental U.S. are based on reports for only a sample of farms for 1959, 1954, and 1949.

²Data are by number of cows milked during 1939.

³50 or more milk cows.

⁴Less than 0.05 percent.

⁵Number of farms having whole milk sold to plants or dealers plus number of farms having milk sold directly to consumers or stores.

⁶Number of farms having no milk cows on hand on Census date but sold whole milk in 1949.

⁷Whole milk sold from farms with no milk cows included with under 30 milk cows.

⁸Whole milk sold from farms with no milk cows included with 1 to 4 milk cows.

For many years, whole milk was transported from farm to processing plant or to receiving stations in 10-gallon cans. Recently, bulk handling of milk was adopted to decrease the cost of handling and transporting milk. In 1959, the use of bulk milk tanks for the storage and handling of milk on farms was considered to be in use on a sufficient number of farms to justify the inclusion of a question on the agriculture questionnaire in 6 States. Approximately 59,000 farms had bulk milk tanks in these States in 1964.

The installation of bulk milk tanks on farms required considerable investment and milk production was discontinued on many small sized milk producing units because the operators did not desire or could not make the necessary investment and other changes required by the conversion to bulk milk tanks. Of the 545,000 farms selling whole milk in 1954, about 200,000 were equipped with bulk milk tanks.

In 1964, over 96 percent of all milk and cream sold was sold as whole milk. The proportion of

milk and cream sold for whole milk on the farm has been increasing rapidly.

Year	Percent of milk and cream sold as whole milk
1964	96.8
1959	93.2
1954	86.8
1949	81.6

Milk is probably the most perishable of all major agricultural commodities and must be sold from farms almost on a daily basis. It's production and marketing are subject to both sanitary and economic regulations. Regulations promulgated by Federal, State, and local governments require inspection of farms and use of specialized equipment and special building construction and sanitary practices. The regulations regarding sanitation, etc. for milk production for fluid consumption are not uniform and vary from State to State and area to area. Data in table 16 indicates the number of farms on which milk production was approved

for fluid consumption and the quantity of milk sold from these farms. In 1964, the production of milk for fluid consumption was approved on 66 percent of the farms selling whole milk to plants and dealers and 79 percent of the whole milk sold in 1964 came from the farms on which milk production for fluid consumption was approved. The milk sold from farms on which milk production was not approved for fluid consumption was used for manufacturing purposes, (i.e. butter, cheese, etc.) However, part of the milk sold from farms on which milk production was approved for fluid consumption was also used for manufacturing purposes. In many areas, some milk producers sell their milk and other dairy products direct to consumers. There were 20,586 producer-distributors in 1964 and they sold 714 million quarts of milk produced on the farms they operated. Milk sold by these producer distributors is not included in the totals for milk sold to plants and dealers from farms on which the milk was approved for fluid consumption.

TABLE 16. Farms and Milk Sold Directly to Plants and Dealers, Approved for Fluid Consumption and Milk Sold Directly to Consumers, by Regions: 1964

Region	Whole milk sold to plants or dealers				Whole milk sold directly to consumer		Farms with bulk milk tanks
	Total		Approved for fluid consumption		Farms	Quarts	
	Farms	Pounds (1,000)	Farms	Pounds (1,000)			
United States.....	530,387	105,885,988	348,217	83,677,257	20,586	714,401,907	199,528
The North.....	396,263	75,183,055	255,464	56,600,333	8,928	296,592,388	149,940
The South.....	103,546	16,742,904	73,012	15,053,797	8,260	174,288,494	35,018
The West.....	30,578	13,960,029	19,741	12,223,127	3,398	243,520,825	14,970

Hog production—The number of farms with hogs and pigs has been declining rapidly. There were only one-third as many farms with hogs and pigs in 1964 as in 1945.

Year	Farms with hogs and pigs (million)
1964	1.1
1959	1.8
1954	2.4
1950	3.0
1945	3.3
1940	3.8
1930	3.5

While the number of hogs and pigs counted on farms at the time of the various censuses, is affected by the time of year the census is taken and by variations caused by recurring production cycles, the number of hogs and pigs on farms and the number of hogs and pigs sold has been increasing.

Year	Hogs and pigs on farms (millions)	Hogs and pigs sold (millions)
1964	54.1	83.5
1959	67.9	80.9
1954	57.1	57.4
1945	55.8	65.6
1940	34.1	49.2

There has been a corresponding decrease in the number of farms selling hogs. Hogs and pigs were sold from only 55 percent as many farms in 1964 as 10 years earlier. Farms selling less than 50 hogs and pigs declined more than 600,000 between 1954 and 1964. The production of hogs is becoming concentrated increasingly on farms selling 200 hogs or more. In 1964, farms selling 200 or more hogs accounted for almost three-fifths of all hogs and pigs sold and farms with 50 or more hogs sold accounted for more than nine-tenths of all hogs and pigs sold.

TABLE 17. Farms, Hogs and Pigs on Farms, and Hogs Sold for Farms Classified by Number of Hogs and Pigs on Hand, for the United States: 1964

Subject	All farms, total	Size of herd (number of hogs and pigs on hand)							
		1 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 or more	None
Hogs and pigs on hand:									
Farms.....	1,081,438	449,428	187,014	276,285	106,506	54,622	6,446	1,137	-
Percent distribution.....	100.0	41.5	17.3	25.5	9.8	5.1	0.6	0.1	-
Number on hand (1,000).....	54,080	1,602	2,906	14,355	14,277	15,164	4,040	1,735	-
Percent distribution.....	100.0	3.0	5.4	26.5	26.4	28.0	7.5	3.2	-
Hogs and pigs sold:									
Farms.....	802,620	155,444	151,175	268,505	105,458	54,317	6,433	1,136	60,152
Percent distribution.....	100.0	19.4	18.8	33.5	13.1	6.8	0.8	0.1	7.5
Number sold (1,000).....	83,537	3,420	6,070	23,215	19,966	20,172	5,393	2,405	2,896
Percent distribution.....	100.0	4.1	7.3	27.8	23.9	24.1	6.5	2.9	3.5

The production of hogs for sale is concentrated in the Corn Belt states of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. These States accounted for 81 percent of all hogs and pigs sold in 1964. The production of hogs for sale in the Corn Belt States is being concentrated on the larger hog producing units. The number of farms selling hogs and pigs in the 10 Corn Belt States declined 27 percent from 1959 to 1964 but the number of hogs and pigs sold increased 6 percent. The number of farms in these 10 States with 200 or more hogs and pigs sold increased 24 percent from 1959 to 1964.

While most of the hogs are farrowed and fattened on the same farm, the production of feeder pigs for sale and the development of commercial hog feeding farms became significant during the last few years. In 1964, 11 million hogs or 14 percent of all hogs and pigs sold were sold from 154,000 farms on which no pigs were farrowed. Almost four-fifths of the hogs sold from farms with no litters farrowed were in the Corn Belt States of Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

The number of farms producing less than 10 litters of pigs has been declining rapidly. There were only 59 percent as many farms with less than 10 litters farrowed in 1964 as in 1959. While farms with 10 or more litters farrowed, represented less than one-half of all farms

TABLE 18. Farms, and Hogs and Pigs Sold, by Number of Hogs and Pigs Sold per Farm, for the United States: 1954 to 1964

Farms by number of hogs and pigs sold—	Farms						Number sold, 1964 (1,000)
	Number			Percent distribution			
	1964	1959	1954 ¹	1964	1959	1954 ¹	
Total.....	802,620	1,273,365	1,438,133	100.0	100.0	100.0	83,537
1 to 9...	107,930	277,182	471,802	13.4	21.8	32.8	481
10 to 49.	280,937	538,513	610,683	35.0	42.3	42.5	7,543
10 to 19...	(NA)	235,924	279,632	(NA)	18.5	19.4	(NA)
20 to 29...	(NA)	137,221	151,919	(NA)	10.8	10.6	(NA)
30 to 39...	(NA)	93,565	101,485	(NA)	7.3	7.1	(NA)
40 to 49...	(NA)	71,803	77,647	(NA)	5.6	5.4	(NA)
50 to 99.	158,342	202,962	200,958	19.7	15.9	14.0	11,091
100 to 199.....	139,237	161,611	111,922	17.3	12.7	7.8	19,130
200 or more....	116,174	93,097	42,768	14.5	7.3	3.0	45,292
200 to 499..	94,680	81,572	(NA)	11.8	6.4	(NA)	27,428
500 to 999..	17,394	9,983	(NA)	2.2	0.8	(NA)	11,271
1,000 or more.	4,100	1,542	(NA)	0.5	0.1	(NA)	6,593

NA Not available.

¹Data for Alaska and Hawaii not included.

with farrowings, they accounted for 86 percent of all litters farrowed in 1964, and hogs and pigs sold from these farms comprised 73 percent of the hogs and pigs sold from all farms.

TABLE 19. **Litters Farrowed—Farms and Number of Litters Farrowed, Hogs and Pigs on Farms, and Hogs and Pigs Sold, for Farms Classified by Number of Litters Farrowed, for the United States: 1954 to 1964**

Item and number of litters farrowed per farm	Total farms			Percent distribution			Number, 1964	
	1964	1959	1954	1964	1959	1954	Total (1,000)	Percent distribution
Litters farrowed, total.....	749,714	1,142,373	1,284,778	100.0	100.0	100.0	10,655	100.0
On farms with—								
1 litter.....	121,939	195,560	265,940	16.3	17.1	20.7	122	1.1
2 to 4 litters.....	188,661	323,125	398,231	25.2	28.3	31.0	518	4.9
5 to 9 litters.....	124,537	219,846	252,010	16.6	19.2	19.6	836	7.8
10 to 19 litters.....	140,898	216,059	368,597	18.8	18.9	28.7	1,902	17.8
20 to 49 litters.....	133,014	183,190	(NA)	17.7	16.0	(NA)	3,923	36.8
50 to 99 litters.....	32,431		(NA)	4.3		(NA)	2,107	19.8
100 to 199 litters.....	7,040		(NA)	0.9		(NA)	885	8.3
200 or more litters.....	1,194		(NA)	0.2		(NA)	362	3.4
Farms with no litters farrowed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hogs and pigs on farms with litters, total.....	733,703	(NA)	(NA)	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	48,201	100.0
On farms with—								
1 litter.....	118,384	(NA)	(NA)	16.1	(NA)	(NA)	938	1.9
2 to 4 litters.....	183,147	(NA)	(NA)	24.9	(NA)	(NA)	3,060	6.3
5 to 9 litters.....	121,013	(NA)	(NA)	16.5	(NA)	(NA)	4,022	8.3
10 to 19 litters.....	138,586	(NA)	(NA)	18.9	(NA)	(NA)	8,698	18.0
20 to 49 litters.....	132,060	(NA)	(NA)	18.0	(NA)	(NA)	17,472	36.2
50 to 99 litters.....	32,307	(NA)	(NA)	4.4	(NA)	(NA)	8,986	18.6
100 to 199 litters.....	7,017	(NA)	(NA)	1.0	(NA)	(NA)	3,615	7.5
200 or more litters.....	1,189	(NA)	(NA)	0.2	(NA)	(NA)	1,410	2.9
On farms with no litters.....	347,735	(NA)	(NA)	-	(NA)	(NA)	5,879	-
Hogs and pigs on farms with litters, total.....	648,725	(NA)	(NA)	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	72,156	100.0
On farms with—								
1 litter.....	53,943	(NA)	(NA)	8.3	(NA)	(NA)	704	1.0
2 to 4 litters.....	156,274	(NA)	(NA)	24.1	(NA)	(NA)	4,036	5.6
5 to 9 litters.....	124,040	(NA)	(NA)	19.1	(NA)	(NA)	6,265	8.7
10 to 19 litters.....	140,827	(NA)	(NA)	21.7	(NA)	(NA)	13,438	18.6
20 to 49 litters.....	132,983	(NA)	(NA)	20.5	(NA)	(NA)	26,057	36.1
50 to 99 litters.....	32,425	(NA)	(NA)	5.0	(NA)	(NA)	13,638	18.9
100 to 199 litters.....	7,040	(NA)	(NA)	1.1	(NA)	(NA)	5,720	7.9
200 or more litters.....	1,193	(NA)	(NA)	0.2	(NA)	(NA)	2,298	3.2
On farms with no litters.....	153,895	(NA)	(NA)	-	(NA)	(NA)	11,381	-

NA Not available.

Sheep production—Both the number of farms and the number of sheep and lambs on farms has been declining.

Year	Farms with sheep or lambs	Sheep and lambs on farms (million)
1964	234,789	25.5
1959	341,952	33.9
1954	361,001	31.6
1950	320,351	31.4

Most of the sheep and lambs are on livestock ranches in the West. In 1964, 10.5 million of the 25.5 million sheep and lambs were on 13,000 livestock ranches in the West. Sales of sheep and lambs from livestock ranches accounted for 8.3 of the 22.1 million sheep and lambs sold in 1964. About half the sheep and lambs sold are moved to other farms and fattened before sale for slaughter.

The production of both sheep and wool is concentrated on a relatively small number of farms.

Farms with ewe flock of—	Number of farms	Number of sheep and lambs on farm (million)	Wool shorn (millions of pounds)
Any	217,133	22.8	172.5
Under 25	130,449	2.2	14.5
25 to 99	63,559	4.5	30.0
100 to 199	11,443	2.3	16.0
200 to 499	6,772	2.9	21.5
500 to 999	2,326	2.2	17.5
1,000 to 4,999	2,349	6.0	51.0
5,000 or more	235	2.8	22.1
No ewes	17,657	2.6	15.1

Livestock sold versus livestock slaughtered—

Table 26 presents data comparing the number of livestock slaughtered off farms with the number sold. Because of the sale of livestock by farmers to farmers, the sales of livestock from farms significantly exceed the number of animals slaughtered. In the case of hogs, the sale of hogs from farms appears understated by about 15 percent, as approximately 11 million hogs were sold from farms on which none were farrowed. (See table 41.) Procedures used in office processing affected the number of livestock sold. For a description of these procedures, see the introduction to this volume.

Other livestock and livestock products sold—

Table 47 presents data regarding the quantity and value of miscellaneous livestock and livestock products sold. The production of wool is given in table 43 and mohair for the principal mohair producing States is given in table 46.

The production of wool relates only to that produced on farms and does not include wool obtained in slaughtering plants, etc. The sale of horses, mules, honey, and bees represents only the sales from census farms. Considerable quantities of these livestock and products are sold from places not counted as census farms.

Poultry production—There are three important segments of the farm poultry industry—Eggs, broilers, and turkeys. The following table indi-

cates the relative importance of each of these segments in 1964 and 15 years earlier.

Subject	Value of sales					
	Farms producing for sale		Millions of dollars		Percent distribution	
	1964	1949	1964	1949	1964	1949
Eggs	526,530	2,421,562	1,462	1,011	47.7	55.3
Chickens sold	395,726	1,714,137	1,038	569	33.9	31.1
Chickens (hens, roosters, etc.)	362,690	(NA)	94	(NA)	30.8	(NA)
Broilers and other meat type	35,128	(NA)	944	(NA)	3.1	(NA)
Turkeys and other poultry (ducks, geese, started pullets, etc.)	34,758	181,151	564	247	18.4	13.5

NA Not available.

More and greater changes have occurred in the farm poultry industry during the last 15 years than any other major farm enterprise. Technology, in the form of breeding, nutrition, disease control, etc., has brought rapid changes in production and the organization and location of the poultry industry.

Egg production, historically widely scattered geographically and in most cases a sideline farm enterprise, has moved rapidly to large-scale specialized farms. However, egg production has become more dispersed geographically. In 1964, the 10 States with the largest sales of eggs accounted for 54 percent of total egg sales. The 10 leading egg producing States accounted for 59 percent of all eggs sold in 1949. Of the 10 leading egg producing States in 1964, 3 were in the South; in 1949, none were in the South.

The number of farms selling eggs declined drastically from 2,421,000 in 1949 to 527,000 in 1964. In 1949, a large part was produced on farms with small scale, often part-time poultry enterprises and on general farms. Of the 4.2 million farms having chickens 4 months old and over, 57 percent sold eggs in 1949. Technological advances and changes in egg marketing methods made the facilities and production and marketing practices obsolete in many areas and on 3 million farms. In 1964, more than half the 1,210,000 farms with chickens sold no eggs. Farms with less than 400 chickens produced two-thirds of all eggs sold in 1949. The disappearance of large numbers of small scale sideline poultry enterprises, resulted in egg production being concentrated on large-size specialized poultry farms in 1964.

In 1964, 16,000 farms produced over two-thirds of all eggs sold and less than 1,000 farms sold over one-fifth of all eggs and these 1,000 farms sold twice as many eggs as the 442,000 farms selling less than 5,000 dozen eggs each in 1964.

The keeping of chickens is one of the most widely scattered livestock enterprises in the United States. In 1964, 1,210,000 farms or 2 out of every 5 farms in the United States had chickens 4 months old and over. However, 74 percent of those farms had less than 100 chickens 4 months old and over. The average number of chickens 4 months old and over per farm on these farms was only 28. Most of the chickens 4 months old and over, were on a relatively few farms. Approximately 28,000 farms had 70 percent and 5,800 farms, had 41 percent of all chickens 4 months old and over.

During the last 15 years tremendous changes have occurred in the number of farms having chickens and in the concentration of chicken and poultry production on a relatively few highly specialized poultry farms.

In 1950, chickens 4 months old and over were kept on 4,219,000 farms as compared with 1,210,000 farms in 1964. However, in 1950, 76 percent of the chickens 4 months old and over were on farms with less than 400; in 1964, farms with less than 400 chickens 4 months old and over accounted for less than one-fifth of the chickens 4 months old and over on all farms. In 1950, there were 2,886 farms with 3,200 or more chickens 4 months old and over and these farms had 4.6 percent of the chickens on all farms. In 1964, 19,000 farms had 3,200 or more chickens 4 months old and over, and chickens 4 months old and over on these farms accounted for 62 percent of the total for all farms.

Two types of chickens are sold from farms. Hens and roosters sold for slaughter come largely from egg producing flocks and totaled 201 million in 1964. The number of hens and roosters sold was directly related to the number of chickens 4 months old and over, as they comprised laying hens and pullets culled from egg producing flocks and roosters, resulting from the raising of replacements for these flocks. Over 855,000 of the 897,000 farms having

TABLE 22.—Number of Farms With Chickens on Hand, by Size of Flock, for the United States: 1940 to 1964

Size of flock	Number of farms with chickens 4 months old and over					
	1964	1959 ¹	1954 ²	1950 ²	1945 ^{1 2}	1940 ²
Total.....	1,210,669	2,207,809	3,418,204	4,215,616	4,896,374	5,150,055
1 to 99.....	896,701	1,575,262	2,443,112	3,203,033	3,505,759	4,116,697
100 to 399.....	223,133	483,618	827,975	924,524	1,282,587	972,841
400 or more.....	90,835	148,929	147,117	88,059	108,028	60,517
400 to 1,599.....	62,394	115,020	127,968	77,124	(NA)	55,944
1,600 to 3,199.....	9,734	17,833	12,669	7,745	(NA)	3,634
3,200 or more.....	18,707	16,076	6,480	3,190	(NA)	939
3,200 to 9,999.....	12,910	13,575	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
10,000 or more.....	5,797	2,501	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
10,000 to 19,999.....	3,738	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
20,000 to 49,999.....	1,577	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
50,000 to 99,999.....	344	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
100,000 or more.....	138	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

¹Data are estimates based on reports for only a sample of farms. See text.

²Data for Alaska and Hawaii not included.

less than 100 chickens 4 months old and over, did not report any hens and roosters sold for slaughter in 1964. About two-thirds of the hens and roosters for slaughter were sold from the 17,000 farms having 3,200 or more chickens 4 months old and over in 1964.

Broilers comprised 91 percent of all chickens sold from farms in 1964. Information on the sale of broilers was first secured in the census of 1954.

The following data indicates the growth of the broiler production enterprise during the last 10 years.

Subject	1964	1959	1954
Farms selling broilers	35,128	41,743	48,931
Millions of broilers sold.....	1,915	1,414	792

The number of farms producing broilers for sale has been declining, while the number of

broilers produced has increased rapidly. The production of broilers for sale is highly concentrated on a relatively small number of specialized broiler farms. In 1964, 4,400 farms sold 43 percent of all broilers and approximately 10,000 farms accounted for two-thirds of all broilers sold. Actually, the control over broiler production is much more concentrated than these data indicate as production control is highly concentrated in the hands of contractors who contract with groups of farmers for the production of broilers and who often operate large size broiler producing units under their own control. The five leading broiler producing States—Georgia, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina and Mississippi—produced 58 percent of all broilers in 1964 as compared with 36 percent in 1954.

TABLE 23. Farms and Number of Broilers Sold by Number of Broilers Sold per Farm, for the United States: 1954 to 1964

Farms with number of broilers sold--	Farms						Number of broilers sold				
	Total			Percent distribution			Total (1,000)			Percent distribution	
	1964	1959	1954 ¹	1964	1959	1954 ¹	1964	1959	1954 ¹	1964	1959
All farms, total....	35,128	42,185	50,094	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,915,374	1,419,260	796,207	100.0	100.0
Under 2,000.....	329	954	5,541	0.9	2.3	11.1	419	1,151	(NA)	(¹)	0.1
2,000 to 3,999.....	1,008	2,388	7,062	2.9	5.7	14.1	2,778	6,497	(NA)	0.1	0.5
4,000 to 7,999.....	1,828	4,473	9,400	5.2	10.7	18.8	10,397	25,287	(NA)	0.5	1.8
8,000 to 15,999.....	4,345	8,347	12,483	12.4	19.8	24.9	50,988	96,769	(NA)	2.7	6.8
16,000 to 29,999.....	6,868	10,334	13,921	19.6	24.5	27.8	150,836	222,889	(NA)	7.9	15.7
30,000 to 59,999.....	10,460	9,587		29.8	22.7		433,297	384,480	(NA)	22.6	27.1
60,000 to 99,999.....	5,890	3,848	1,687	16.8	9.1	3.4	438,118	277,524	(NA)	22.9	19.6
100,000 or more.....	4,400	2,254		12.5	5.3		828,541	404,663	(NA)	43.3	28.5

NA Not available.

¹Data for Alaska and Hawaii not included.

²Less than 0.05 percent.

The production of turkeys has become concentrated on a relatively small number of farms. While almost 42,000 farms raised some turkeys in 1964, more than 94 percent of the turkeys were raised on 4,531 farms and 3,402 commercial poultry farms accounted for more than 87 percent of the total number of turkeys raised. Because considerable numbers of turkeys are raised under contract with feed manufacturers, poultry meat processors, hatcheries and cooperatives, the control over turkey production is much more concentrated than these census data indicate. Turkey production is concentrated in a relatively few States. Two States, California and Minnesota, raised 29 percent of all turkeys in 1964; in 1949, these two States produced 26 percent of all turkeys.

TABLE 24. Farms and Number of Turkeys Raised for Farms Classified by Number Raised, for the United States: 1964

Farms with number of turkeys raised—	Farms		Number raised	
	Total	Percent distribution	Total (1,000)	Percent distribution
All farms, total....	41,862	100.0	104,750	100.0
Less than 25.....	29,719	71.0	219	0.2
25 to 99.....	4,124	9.9	171	0.2
100 to 299.....	1,070	2.6	162	0.2
300 to 999.....	691	1.7	379	0.4
1,000 to 2,499.....	681	1.6	1,127	1.1
2,500 to 4,999.....	1,046	2.5	3,750	3.6
5,000 or more.....	4,531	10.8	98,942	94.5

TABLE 25.—Farms and Number of Turkeys Raised, Classified by Number Raised: 1959, 1949, and 1939

Farms reporting number of turkeys raised as--	Farms reporting			Percent distribution			Number raised (1,000)		
	Total			1959 ¹	1949	1939	1959 ¹	1949	1939
	1959 ¹	1949	1939						
All farms, total.....	88,399	162,244	389,352	100.0	100.0	100.0	80,396	36,438	27,934
Under 50.....	72,910	121,036	278,102	82.5	74.6	71.4	685	(NA)	(NA)
50 to 399.....	6,667	27,367	102,010	7.5	16.9	26.2	793	(NA)	(NA)
400 to 799.....	1,035	4,132	4,439	1.2	2.5	1.1	550	(NA)	(NA)
800 to 1,599.....	1,191	3,566	2,650	1.3	2.2	0.7	1,370	(NA)	(NA)
1,600 or more.....	6,596	6,143	2,151	7.5	3.8	0.6	76,998	(NA)	(NA)
1,600 to 3,199.....	1,476	(NA)	(NA)	1.7	(NA)	(NA)	3,565	(NA)	(NA)
3,200 to 9,999.....	2,976	(NA)	(NA)	3.4	(NA)	(NA)	17,148	(NA)	(NA)
10,000 or more.....	2,144	(NA)	(NA)	2.4	(NA)	(NA)	56,285	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available. ¹Data are estimates based upon reports for sample of farms.

Other poultry production—The important poultry production other than eggs, chickens, broilers, and turkeys were started pullets, ducks, geese, and miscellaneous poultry. The importance of each of these types of production in 1964 were:

Subject	Number of farms selling	Number sold
Started pullets.....	8,214	87,198,603
Ducks	12,639	12,508,146
Geese	8,116	1,068,962

The production and sale of started pullets was one of the significant developments in the farm poultry industry during the last few years. The 87 million started pullets produced and sold from farms was equal to 25 percent of the hens and pullets 4 months old and over on farms in December 1964. Many of these started pullets were produced under contract.

Of the 12,639 farms selling ducks in 1964, 57 were in Suffolk county, New York, and 54 percent of all ducks sold in 1964 came from this producing area. Geese, guineas, etc. are produced in small lots and farms selling these are widely scattered geographically.

TABLE 26. Number of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep Sold Alive—Census Totals Compared with Estimated Number Slaughtered Off Farms, for the Conterminous United States: 1939 to 1964

Kind of livestock and year	Number sold alive, census total ¹		Number slaughtered off farms as estimated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture ¹	
	Number (1,000)	Percent of estimated number slaughtered	Total (1,000)	Under Federal inspection (1,000)
Cattle and calves...1964	62,887	165.2	38,072	29,953
1959	51,187	167.2	30,614	22,333
1954	44,351	117.4	37,763	26,049
1949	36,319	125.9	28,841	19,671
1944	36,107	111.1	32,508	21,724
1939	27,309	121.4	22,486	14,710
Hogs and pigs.....1964	83,454	100.5	83,018	71,667
1959	80,820	99.1	81,582	68,708
1954	57,419	83.9	64,827	52,894
1949	65,512	101.2	64,761	53,032
1944	68,122	80.6	84,517	69,017
1939	49,192	93.6	52,581	41,368
Sheep and lambs...1964	22,080	152.3	14,595	12,947
1959	25,391	167.3	15,180	13,466
1954	22,336	140.3	15,920	14,148
1949	20,003	149.5	13,376	12,136
1944	28,735	115.9	24,793	21,875
1939	28,637	136.2	21,017	17,241

¹Data are for conterminous U.S. Data for 1959 are estimates based upon reports for a sample of farms.