## **GENERAL EXPLANATIONS Continued**

sales of 4.8 million other poultry in 1974. The classification "Other" poultry primarily consists of pheasants, pigeons, and quail, including game birds raised in captivity.

## Other Livestock and Animal Specialties

Horses and ponies—Horses and ponies account for the major portion of farms reporting other livestock or animal specialties. Tables 37, 40, 55, 56, and 58 contain data for horses and ponies enumerated on farms. Considerable numbers of horses and ponies are not counted in the census because they are on or sold

## Table 33. Other Livestock— Inventory and Sales: 1974

Farms With Sales of \$2,500 and Over	Inventory		Sales	
	Farms	Number	Farms	Number
Ducks Geese Other poultry	11,925 6,858 4,147	1,798,757 166,316 1,313,686	2,848 1,510 1,284	14,041,891 407,445 4,831,203

from places not meeting the definition of a census agricultural operation. Farms raising horses and ponies for sale are included as census farms, whereas, stables and other such places keeping horses are excluded.

**Other livestock in captivity**-Tables 106 and 107 contain data on bees, mink, rabbits, chinchillas, foxes, and all other livestock.

Fish-The raising of fish in captivity was first included in the 1972 version of the standard industrial classification, therefore data for such operations were included in the 1974 Census of Agriculture. Because it is a relatively new industry, the census mailing register may have been incomplete. Tables 108 through 114 contain data on catfish, trout, other foodtype fish, tropical fish, and other fish.

**Bees** – Farms reporting bee and honey production were tabulated in the county indicated by the person filling the form

as the principal county in which the farm was located, even though the hives may have been moved from farm to farm over a wide geographic area for pollination purposes. The following factors may affect the completeness and accuracy of bee and honey data:

- Sales data were enumerated separately only for farms with sales of \$2,500 and over. Many bees owners operate on a small scale and their sales are not identified separately in the statistics.
- 2. Some bee operations may not have been on the mailing list.
- 3. Some operators on the mailing list may not have considered beekeeping to be an agricultural operation and did not report it.
- 4. Because the census enumeration date was Dec. 31, and the severity of winter can affect bee inventories drastically, beekeepers in northern areas may not have been able to accurately report their bee inventory.

