

AGRICULTURE : UNITED STATES

ABSTRACT—LIVE STOCK ON FARMS AND ELSEWHERE

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ALL LIVE STOCK ON FARMS.

This bulletin presents in condensed form the main results of the enumeration of live stock in the United States made as of April 15, 1910, giving the statistics by geographic divisions and by states. Corresponding statistics for counties have already been published in the various state bulletins. The present bulletin will be reprinted as part of the Abstract of the Thirteenth Census.

The census of agriculture deals in general only with farms, but in the case of domestic animals it includes also those not on farms (mainly in cities and villages), although no attempt has been made to collect statistics of poultry or bees other than on farms. This bulletin first presents statistics of live stock on farms and then, in more condensed form, statistics of domestic animals not on farms, together with the totals for those on farms and elsewhere.

The term "live stock" as used in the censuses of 1910 and 1900 comprises the common farm animals (cattle, horses, mules, asses and burros, swine, sheep, and goats), together with poultry and bees. It is obvious that in the consideration of live stock as a whole, no combination of the numbers of the different classes into one total would have any significance. No comparison can be made except on the basis of value. It should be noted, however, that the increase in the aggregate value of live stock from 1900 to 1910 is due chiefly to the increase in the average value per head of the live stock reported, as there has been no great increase in number in any important class, while some classes show a decrease.

Table 1, page 4, presents statistics of the value of live stock on farms at the last two censuses by geographic divisions and states. Data relating to domestic animals not on farms appear on page 29.

The total value of all live stock on farms in the United States on April 15, 1910, was \$4,925,000,000. Of this total, \$4,760,000,000, or 96.6 per cent, represented the value of domestic animals. During the decade the value of live stock on farms increased nearly \$1,850,000,000, or 60.1 per cent. During the same period the total value of farm property increased 100.5 per cent, the rate of increase in the principal constituent element, the value of land, being 118.1 per cent, or nearly twice as great as for live stock.

The increase in the value of live stock above noted was shared by every geographic division. Much the largest absolute increases were in the West North Central and the East North Central divisions, though in percentage of increase the Pacific division ranked highest, closely followed by the South Atlantic.

The following statement gives statistics as to the value of live stock on farms for certain larger sections of the country. The North, as the term is used in this bulletin, includes the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central divisions; the South includes the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central; and the West, the Mountain and Pacific divisions.

SECTION.	VALUE OF LIVE STOCK ON FARMS.			
	Total. <sup>1</sup>	Domestic animals.	Poultry.	Bees.
The North:				
1910.....	\$2,075,004,377	\$2,803,840,800	\$106,311,212	\$4,893,100
1900.....	1,897,430,200	1,835,336,173	57,123,391	4,876,407
Per ct. of increase..	50.8	56.0	86.1	0.3
The South:				
1910.....	\$1,325,405,837	\$1,284,208,714	\$37,415,336	\$3,080,547
1900.....	810,822,035	782,407,900	24,222,562	4,178,033
Per ct. of increase <sup>2</sup> .	63.5	64.1	54.5	-11.7
The West:				
1910.....	\$624,073,300	\$611,011,480	\$10,930,072	\$1,700,008
1900.....	307,216,468	301,453,453	4,401,805	1,123,647
Per ct. of increase..	70.1	69.3	145.1	59.4
East of the Mississippi:				
1910.....	\$2,158,055,039	\$2,005,504,011	\$87,589,540	\$5,855,199
1900.....	1,332,779,007	1,275,180,600	51,136,240	6,392,366
Per ct. of increase <sup>2</sup> .	62.0	62.0	71.3	-8.4
West of the Mississippi:				
1910.....	\$2,700,218,571	\$2,694,556,082	\$67,073,671	\$4,518,416
1900.....	1,742,698,006	1,704,010,980	34,671,578	3,785,721
Per ct. of increase..	58.7	58.1	93.5	19.4

<sup>1</sup> Totals include a small amount for the value of special classes of animals (buffaloes, deer, etc.), not included under "domestic animals."  
<sup>2</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The North shows a greater absolute increase in the value of all live stock than the South and the West combined, but the percentage of increase is somewhat lower in that section than in either of the others.

The next statement shows by percentages the distribution of the United States totals given in Table 1 among the geographic divisions and sections of the country. To aid in interpreting these figures the distribution of the total land in farms and of the total improved land is also shown.

The distribution of the value of live stock corresponds in general more closely to the distribution of improved land than to that of all land in farms, the

only conspicuous exception being in the Mountain division. The West North Central, East North Central, and West South Central divisions are the most important from the standpoint of the value of live stock.

The North reported in 1910 three-fifths of the total value of all live stock on farms in the United States, the South somewhat over one-fourth, and the West one-eighth.

DIVISION OR SECTION.	PER CENT OF TOTAL FOR THE UNITED STATES.										
	All land in farms.		Im-proved land in farms.		Value of all live stock.		Value of domestic animals.		Value of poultry.		Value of bees.
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1910	
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England.....	2.2	2.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.4	3.4	1.9	1.9
Middle Atlantic.....	4.9	5.4	6.1	7.4	7.1	8.0	6.9	7.9	11.5	11.2	17.4
East North Central.....	13.4	13.9	18.0	20.9	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.5	25.3	17.4	17.4
West North Central.....	20.5	24.0	34.3	32.7	31.5	31.6	31.6	31.8	28.6	16.7	16.7
South Atlantic.....	11.8	12.4	10.1	11.1	7.4	6.3	7.4	6.2	8.8	15.2	15.2
East South Central.....	9.3	9.7	9.2	9.7	7.5	6.9	7.5	6.8	7.7	10.8	10.8
West South Central.....	19.3	21.1	12.2	9.6	12.0	13.1	12.1	13.2	7.7	9.6	9.6
Mountain.....	6.8	5.5	3.3	2.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.1	3.0	7.6	7.6
Pacific.....	5.8	5.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.8	4.0	4.1	9.7	9.7
The North.....	47.1	45.6	60.6	63.0	60.4	61.7	60.2	61.6	68.7	47.2	47.2
The South.....	40.3	43.2	31.5	30.4	26.9	26.4	27.0	26.3	24.2	35.6	35.6
The West.....	12.6	11.2	7.9	6.6	12.7	11.9	12.7	12.1	7.1	17.3	17.3
East of the Mississippi.....	41.7	43.8	45.6	51.1	43.8	43.3	43.4	42.8	56.6	56.4	56.4
West of the Mississippi.....	58.3	56.2	54.4	48.9	56.2	56.7	56.6	57.2	43.4	43.6	43.6

Inasmuch as in each division the value of domestic animals constitutes the greater part of the value of all live stock, its distribution naturally corresponds closely to that of the total. The distribution of the value of poultry is somewhat different and that of the value of bees decidedly different. The five divisions east of the Mississippi River each reported in 1910 a much larger proportion of the value of the poultry on farms than they did of the value of domestic animals

#### DOMESTIC ANIMALS ON FARMS.

In comparing the aggregate number and value of the several classes of domestic animals as reported at the censuses of 1910 and 1900, due consideration must be given to the fact that the enumeration of 1900 was as of June 1, while that of 1910 was as of April 15. Had the census of 1910 been taken as of June 1, the number of animals—especially of cattle, swine, and sheep—would have been materially greater than reported, for the reason that a very large number of domestic animals of all kinds are born during the six weeks from April 15 to June 1. As the value per head of these animals would be relatively low, however, an enumeration at the later date would not have had the effect of increasing the total value of animals reported in anything like the same degree; in other words, the average value per head would have been lower than that based upon the figures reported for April 15.

The first table on the opposite page summarizes, for the United States as a whole, the principal facts with regard to the several classes of domestic animals on farms.

on farms, while the opposite is true of the four divisions west of the Mississippi.

The following table shows the average value of live stock per farm and per acre of land in farms:

DIVISION.	AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS (ACRES).		VALUE OF LIVE STOCK PER FARM.		VALUE OF LIVE STOCK PER ACRE OF FARM LAND.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
United States.....	138.1	146.2	\$774	\$538	\$5.60	\$3.67
New England.....	104.4	107.1	510	390	4.97	3.64
Middle Atlantic.....	92.2	92.4	745	508	8.08	5.48
East North Central.....	105.0	102.4	809	532	8.28	5.20
West North Central.....	209.6	180.5	1,398	917	6.67	4.84
South Atlantic.....	93.3	108.4	330	202	3.53	1.86
East South Central.....	78.2	80.9	354	236	4.53	2.63
West South Central.....	170.3	233.8	625	534	3.40	2.28
Mountain.....	324.5	457.9	2,119	2,400	6.53	5.26
Pacific.....	270.3	334.8	1,242	871	4.60	2.60

The average value of live stock per farm for the United States as a whole was \$774 in 1910. The average per farm was highest in the Mountain, West North Central, and Pacific divisions, which are also divisions in which the average size of farms considerably exceeds the average for the United States. In all but one division the average value of live stock per farm was greater in 1910 than in 1900. Largely because of the great decrease in the average size of farms in the Mountain division, however, the average value per farm in that division decreased.

The value of live stock per acre of farm land in the United States as reported in 1910 was \$5.60. The highest average per acre was in the East North Central division, and the next highest in the Middle Atlantic division. In the three southern divisions the value of live stock per acre is comparatively low. Between 1900 and 1910 the value of live stock per acre increased materially in each geographic division.

While there was during the decade 1900-1910 a great increase in the total value of domestic animals, this was due chiefly to the increase in average value per head. The returns show an apparent decrease in the number of cattle, swine, and sheep, and only a comparatively slight increase in the number of horses. Had both censuses been taken as of June 1, there would probably have been much less decrease in the number of cattle and of sheep, a moderate increase in the number of swine, and a somewhat greater increase in the number of horses and of mules than is shown in the table.

Horses, mules, and asses and burros together contributed more than one-half (55.1 per cent) of the value of domestic animals on farms in 1910, while cattle, which contributed almost one-half (49.5 per cent) of the total in 1900, contributed less than one-third (31.5 per cent) in 1910.

It is noteworthy that a smaller proportion of all farmers reported horses in 1910 than in 1900, while a decidedly larger proportion reported mules. Swine

were reported by a smaller percentage of all farmers in 1910 than in 1900, and sheep by not only a smaller percentage, but a smaller absolute number. The proportion reporting cattle, however, increased slightly.

	All domestic animals.	Cattle.	HORSES, MULES, AND asses AND BURROS.				Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.
			Total.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses and burros.			
<b>Number of animals</b> (April 15, 1910 (June 1) 1900)		61,803,866	24,148,580	19,833,113	4,209,700	105,698	58,185,076	52,447,801	2,915,125
Increase 1.....		67,719,410	21,625,800	18,297,020	3,204,015	94,165	62,868,041	61,503,713	1,870,599
Per cent.....		-5,915,544	2,522,780	1,506,093	946,154	11,533	-4,682,305	-9,055,852	1,044,526
		-8.7	11.7	8.6	20.0	12.2	-7.4	-14.7	55.8
<b>Value of animals</b> .....1910	\$4,700,000,093	\$1,499,523,097	\$2,022,180,170	\$2,083,588,105	\$625,361,893	\$13,200,112	\$399,338,308	\$232,841,585	\$6,170,423
.....1900	\$2,979,197,586	\$1,475,204,033	\$1,038,540,454	\$896,515,217	\$196,222,053	\$5,811,184	\$231,978,031	\$170,203,110	\$3,205,349
Increase.....	\$1,780,802,507	\$24,318,974	\$1,523,633,716	\$1,187,074,978	\$329,139,810	\$7,388,928	\$167,360,277	\$102,638,466	\$2,911,074
Per cent.....	59.8	1.6	138.7	132.4	167.8	127.1	72.1	36.8	89.1
<b>Per cent of total value of domestic animals</b> .....1910	100.0	31.5	55.1	43.8	11.0	0.3	8.4	4.0	0.1
.....1900	100.0	49.5	30.9	30.1	6.6	0.2	7.8	5.7	0.1
<b>Average value per head</b> .....1910		\$24.26	\$108.59	\$105.06	\$124.89	\$124.89	\$6.86	\$4.44	\$2.12
.....1900		\$21.78	\$50.80	\$49.08	\$60.11	\$61.71	\$3.69	\$2.77	\$1.75
<b>Number of farms reporting</b> .....1910	6,034,783	5,284,016		4,602,814	1,809,005	43,027	4,351,751	610,894	82,755
.....1900	5,493,417	4,730,480		4,530,628	1,480,652	33,584	4,335,303	703,518	77,515
Per cent of all farms.....1910	94.9	83.1		73.8	20.4	0.7	68.4	9.6	1.3
.....1900	95.8	82.4		79.0	25.8	0.6	75.6	13.3	1.4

1 A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The following statement shows the percentage which the number of each kind of animals in each geographic division or section of the country represents of the total for the United States:

DIVISION OR SECTION.	PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE UNITED STATES.									
	Cattle.	Horses, mules, and asses and burros.				Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.		
		Total.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses and burros.					
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
New England.....	2.2	1.5	1.8	(1)	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	
Middle Atlantic.....	6.8	5.3	6.2	1.2	0.6	3.1	3.5	0.3	0.3	
East North Central.....	15.9	10.3	22.2	6.2	5.1	24.0	13.2	1.2	1.2	
West North Central.....	28.6	31.2	34.3	17.0	21.1	30.0	0.7	3.9	3.9	
South Atlantic.....	7.8	7.7	5.0	17.8	3.2	10.2	4.8	7.2	7.2	
East South Central.....	6.4	0.0	5.8	23.8	14.0	9.3	4.8	6.8	6.8	
West South Central.....	17.3	15.2	11.8	30.6	28.2	12.1	4.2	43.8	43.8	
Mountain.....	9.8	6.2	7.2	1.2	23.7	1.1	43.4	25.3	25.3	
Pacific.....	5.2	4.0	5.1	2.2	3.1	2.0	10.7	11.4	11.4	
The North.....	53.5	57.3	64.4	24.5	27.0	65.2	32.2	5.5	5.5	
The South.....	31.6	31.0	23.2	72.2	46.2	31.7	13.7	57.8	57.8	
The West.....	15.0	10.8	12.3	3.3	26.8	3.1	54.1	36.7	36.7	
East of the Mississippi.....	39.1	42.8	41.0	49.1	24.0	48.2	32.1	15.6	15.6	
West of the Mississippi.....	60.9	57.2	58.4	50.9	76.0	51.8	67.9	84.4	84.4	

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The West North Central division has the largest proportion of any division of the total number in the case of cattle, of horses, mules, and asses and burros combined, and of swine, the Mountain division much the largest proportion of the sheep, and the

West South Central division much the largest proportion of the goats. The North has more than half of the total number of cattle and nearly two-thirds of the horses and the swine; but the South has a larger proportion of the mules, asses and burros, and goats than the North or the West; while the West has more than half of the sheep of the country. The territory west of the Mississippi River contains a larger number of each kind of animals than the territory east of the river.

The next statement shows, for 1910 and 1900, the 10 states leading in the total value of live stock on farms and in the number of the several classes or groups of domestic animals, respectively, the states being arranged in the order of their rank.

The wide distribution of most classes of live stock is indicated by the fact that the 10 states which lead in the total value of live stock together report less than one-half of the total for the United States. Texas has been at the last two censuses the leading state with respect to the number of all cattle and the number of horses, mules, and asses and burros considered together. At both censuses New York has led with respect to the number of dairy cows, and Iowa with respect to the number of swine. Wyoming had the largest number of sheep and goats, taken together, in 1910, but Montana had the greatest number in 1900.

Rank.	STATES LEADING IN VALUE OF ALL LIVE STOCK.		STATES LEADING IN NUMBER OF ANIMALS ON FARMS.									
			All cattle.		Dairy cows.		Horses, mules, and asses and burros.		Swine.		Sheep and goats.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
1	Iowa.....	Iowa.....	Texas.....	Texas.....	New York.....	New York.....	Texas.....	Texas.....	Iowa.....	Iowa.....	Wyoming.....	Montana.....
2	Texas.....	Texas.....	Iowa.....	Iowa.....	Wisconsin.....	Iowa.....	Illinois.....	Illinois.....	Illinois.....	Illinois.....	Montana.....	New Mexico.....
3	Illinois.....	Illinois.....	Kansas.....	Kansas.....	Iowa.....	Illinois.....	Iowa.....	Iowa.....	Missouri.....	Missouri.....	Ohio.....	Wyoming.....
4	Missouri.....	Kansas.....	Nebraska.....	Oklahoma.....	Minnesota.....	Wisconsin.....	Missouri.....	Missouri.....	Indiana.....	Nebraska.....	New Mexico.....	Ohio.....
5	Kansas.....	Missouri.....	Wisconsin.....	Nebraska.....	Illinois.....	Pennsylvania.....	Kansas.....	Kansas.....	Nebraska.....	Nebraska.....	Idaho.....	Utah.....
6	Nebraska.....	Nebraska.....	Missouri.....	Illinois.....	Texas.....	Texas.....	Nebraska.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	Kansas.....	Texas.....	Oregon.....
7	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	Illinois.....	Missouri.....	Pennsylvania.....	Ohio.....	Nebraska.....	Nebraska.....	Kansas.....	Ohio.....	Oregon.....	Idaho.....
8	New York.....	New York.....	New York.....	New York.....	Ohio.....	Missouri.....	Ohio.....	Indiana.....	Texas.....	Texas.....	California.....	Michigan.....
9	Indiana.....	Indiana.....	Minnesota.....	Wisconsin.....	Missouri.....	Minnesota.....	Indiana.....	Minnesota.....	Oklahoma.....	Wisconsin.....	Michigan.....	California.....
10	Minnesota.....	Pennsylvania.....	California.....	Ohio.....	Michigan.....	Kansas.....	Minnesota.....	Kentucky.....	Wisconsin.....	Tennessee.....	Missouri.....	Texas.....

AGRICULTURE—UNITED STATES.

TABLE 1.—LIVE STOCK ON FARMS—VALUE OF THE CLASSES THEREOF, 1910 AND 1900, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES:

[A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

Table with 12 columns: Division or State, All Live Stock (1910, 1900, Percent of increase), Domestic Animals (1910, 1900, Percent of increase), Poultry (1910, 1900, Percent of increase), and Hens (1910, 1900, Percent of increase). Rows include United States and various geographic divisions like New England, Middle Atlantic, etc.

1 Totals include a small amount for the value of special classes of animals (buffaloes, deer, etc.), not included under "domestic animals." 2 Includes Indian Territory.

CATTLE ON FARMS.

The United States as a whole.—Comparisons between the censuses of 1910 and 1900 with reference to the statistics of cattle are rendered difficult, not only by the change in the date of enumeration, already mentioned, but by changes in the definitions of the several classes of cattle which seemed necessary in view of the change in the date of enumeration.<sup>1</sup>

The tabular statement below shows the exact designations of the various classes as they appeared upon the schedules for the two censuses, and the number reported in each class. The age limits, expressed in months, which correspond to the dates specified in 1910, and the limits, expressed in date of birth, which correspond to the ages specified in 1900, are also stated. For purposes of comparison it is necessary to combine all steers and bulls at both censuses.

1910 (April 15).			1900 (June 1).			CLASSES FOR COMPARISON.				
Class as defined in schedule.	Corresponding age limits.	Number.	Class as defined in schedule.	Corresponding limits of date of birth.	Number.	Designation in comparative tables.	Number.		Nominal increase. <sup>1</sup>	
							1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.
<b>Total</b> .....		61,803,866	<b>Total</b> .....		67,719,410	<b>Total</b> .....	61,803,866	67,719,410	-5,915,544	-8.7
Cows and heifers kept for milk born before Jan. 1, 1909.	Over 15½ months.	20,625,432	Cows kept for milk 2 years old and over.	Before June 1, 1898.	17,135,633	Dairy cows.....	20,625,432	17,135,633	3,489,799	20.4
Cows and heifers not kept for milk born before Jan. 1, 1909.	Over 15½ months.	12,623,682	Cows and heifers not kept for milk 2 years old and over.	Before June 1, 1898.	11,559,194	Other cows.....	12,023,682	11,559,194	464,488	4.0
Heifers born in 1909.....	3½ to 15½ months.	7,295,880	Heifers 1 and under 2 years.	June 1, 1898, to June 1, 1900.	7,174,483	Heifers.....	7,295,880	7,174,483	121,397	1.7
Steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909.	Over 15½ months.	7,508,258	(Bulls 1 year and over.	Before June 1, 1899.	1,315,132	Steers and bulls.	13,048,547	10,534,518	-3,485,071	-21.1
Steers and bulls born in 1909.	3½ to 15½ months.	5,450,280	Steers 2 years and over.	Before June 1, 1898.	8,260,273					
Calves born after Jan. 1, 1910.	Under 3½ months.	7,806,539	Steers 1 and under 2 years.	June 1, 1898, to June 1, 1899.	6,953,113	Calves.....	7,806,539	15,315,582	-7,509,043	-49.0
			Calves under 1 year.	June 1, 1899, to June 1, 1900.	15,315,582					

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

With respect to the total number of cattle, the comparability of the returns is affected only by the change in the date of enumeration from June 1 at the Twelfth Census to April 15 at the Thirteenth Census. The period of six weeks between April 15 and June 1 is, however, one in which an exceedingly large number of calves are born. There were at least as many cows to produce calves in 1910 as in 1900 (probably somewhat more), so that presumably had the enumeration of 1910 been made as of June 1 there would have been at least as many calves less than 1 year old as there were in 1900, namely, 15,316,000. Much the greater part of these would have consisted of calves born between January 1 and June 1, 1910, as many more calves are born during the first five months of the year than during the last seven months, and, moreover, of those born in the later months of the year a much larger proportion would be slaughtered by June 1. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that had the

enumeration of 1910 been made as of June 1, there would have been twelve or thirteen million calves reported as born during 1910, or five or six million more than were actually reported on April 15 as born during that year (7,807,000). On the other hand, a certain number—probably one or two million—of the older cattle would have been slaughtered or otherwise eliminated between April 15 and June 1, so that the net addition to the total number of cattle on June 1 would have been perhaps four or five million.

Instead, therefore, of a decrease in the total number of cattle from 67,719,000 on June 1, 1900, to 61,804,000 on April 15, 1910 (a decrease of 5,916,000, or 8.7 per cent), there would probably have been a decrease of not more than three million, and possibly not over one million, had the enumeration of 1910 been made as of June 1. Even a comparatively small decrease in the number of cattle, however, is significant when considered in connection with the increase of 21 per cent in population during the decade.

The number of dairy cows reported in 1910 was 20,625,000, and the number reported in 1900, 17,136,000, so that there was a nominal increase of 20.4 per cent. The number of dairy cows, however, as reported at the census of 1910, includes all born prior to January 1, 1909, or, in other words, all over 15½ months old, while the class in 1900 included only those 2 years of age or over. It would be necessary, in order to make the 1910 figures exactly comparable with the 1900 figures, first, to subtract from the number of cows reported on April 15, 1910, the number of those cows which were born between June 1, 1908, and January 1, 1909, since these would have been counted as heif-

<sup>1</sup>At the census of 1900 the ages of cattle, as well as of other domestic animals, were stated in years—for example, less than 1 year old, 1 to 2 years, 2 years and over. This method of reporting probably gave reasonably accurate results when the date of enumeration was June 1, but had it been employed when the date of enumeration was April 15 the results would have been unsatisfactory. That date is in the very middle of the period when the greater number of animals are born. Farmers of course do not keep accurate records of the ages of their animals, and many would have found it impossible to state on April 15, 1910, which animals were under or over 1 year or 2 years of age. Moreover, a classification which would divide a group of animals born during the same spring and put some in one class and some in another would obviously be unsatisfactory. It was therefore considered necessary at the census of 1910 to base the classification of age upon calendar years, calling for all animals born after, during, or before the year 1909, respectively. This involved radical changes in the age limits of some of the groups, as compared with those employed in 1900.

ers if the age classification had been the same as at the census of 1900; and, second, to subtract also the number of such cows slaughtered or otherwise eliminated between April 15 and June 1, 1910. Neither of these deductions would be large, and it is certain that, after making all necessary allowances, there was a very considerable increase in the number of dairy cows.

Cows and heifers not kept for milk increased nominally by 4 per cent during the decade, but in the absence of any change in the date of enumeration or the method of classification, some little decrease would possibly have appeared in this group.

The number of animals classed as steers and bulls declined from 16,535,000 in 1900 to 13,049,000 in 1910, or 21.1 per cent, and had there been no change in the date of enumeration or method of classification the decline would have been even greater. The number of heifers at the two censuses is approximately comparable, since in each case it includes the animals born during a 12-month period. This class shows very little change in numbers between the two censuses.

Taken as a whole, the census returns show that the dairy industry is increasing in importance, while the business of raising cattle for slaughter is declining.

The next table shows, for 1910 and 1900, the value of the principal classes of cattle, as well as the number of farms reporting each class in 1910.

There was a very considerable increase in the total value of dairy cows, but a decrease in the value of all the other classes shown in the table.

	All cattle (including calves).	Dairy cows.	Other cows.	Heifers.	Steers and bulls.
1910—Number . . .	1 61,803,866	20,625,432	12,023,682	7,295,880	13,048,547
Value . . . . .	\$1,499,523,607	\$706,236,307	\$269,164,193	\$168,194,026	\$347,901,174
Average value . . .	\$24.26	\$34.24	\$22.39	\$14.14	\$26.66
Farms reporting . . .	5,284,916	5,140,809	1,444,733	2,374,507	.....
Per cent of all farms . . .	83.1	80.8	22.7	37.3	.....
1900—Number . . .	67,719,410	17,135,633	11,559,194	7,174,483	16,534,518
Value . . . . .	\$1,475,204,633	\$508,616,501	\$271,302,682	\$121,528,076	\$436,467,373
Average value . . .	\$21.78	\$29.68	\$23.47	\$16.94	\$26.40

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1,003,786 unclassified cattle, valued at \$21,081,774.

Divisions and states.—Table 2 (page 8) shows, for each geographic division and each state, the number and value of the several classes of cattle on farms at the last two censuses. The following statement shows the percentage distribution of each class among the divisions and sections, and also the average number of all cattle (excluding calves) and of dairy cows per 1,000 acres of land in farms and of improved farm land. The distribution of calves is not shown, because the difference in climate so affects the relative number of calves born before April 15 in the different divisions that such a distribution would not represent normal conditions.

DIVISION OR SECTION.	PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER IN THE UNITED STATES.												AVERAGE NUMBER PER 1,000 ACRES OF ALL LAND IN FARMS.				AVERAGE NUMBER PER 1,000 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS.			
	All cattle.		All cattle (excluding calves).		Dairy cows.		Other cows.		Heifers.		Steers and bulls.		All cattle (excluding calves).		Dairy cows.		All cattle (excluding calves).		Dairy cows.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
United States . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	61	63	23	20	113	126	43	41
New England . . . . .	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5	4.1	5.2	0.8	0.6	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.9	59	64	43	43	161	162	116	110
Middle Atlantic . . . . .	6.8	7.0	6.5	7.2	12.0	15.2	2.1	1.3	5.8	8.1	2.0	2.6	82	84	60	58	120	122	80	85
East North Central . . . . .	15.9	15.6	15.5	15.1	23.4	23.1	7.0	4.5	17.5	16.4	10.9	13.5	71	68	41	34	94	91	54	46
West North Central . . . . .	28.6	29.7	28.4	29.4	25.8	26.4	23.8	23.9	30.1	29.9	37.6	36.2	66	77	23	23	63	114	32	33
South Atlantic . . . . .	7.8	6.5	7.0	6.7	8.8	8.1	7.6	5.0	7.5	6.0	6.7	6.2	41	34	17	13	88	70	37	30
East South Central . . . . .	6.4	5.4	6.4	5.2	7.9	7.4	4.2	2.3	7.3	5.2	6.0	5.0	42	34	20	16	79	68	37	31
West South Central . . . . .	17.3	21.0	17.5	21.2	10.9	9.5	25.8	37.6	15.9	18.8	19.4	22.7	56	63	13	9	162	270	39	41
Mountain . . . . .	9.8	8.7	10.4	0.1	2.5	1.9	21.6	19.5	9.5	8.8	11.0	9.4	95	103	9	7	354	567	32	30
Pacific . . . . .	5.2	3.8	5.2	3.7	4.0	3.1	7.1	4.7	4.8	3.8	5.2	3.5	55	41	16	11	127	103	38	29
The North . . . . .	53.5	54.6	52.6	54.2	65.9	70.0	33.7	30.3	55.3	57.4	51.1	53.1	69	74	33	31	98	109	47	46
The South . . . . .	31.6	32.9	31.8	33.0	27.6	25.0	37.6	45.5	30.7	30.0	32.1	34.0	48	48	16	12	114	137	38	34
The West . . . . .	15.0	12.5	15.6	12.8	6.5	5.1	28.7	24.2	14.0	12.6	16.8	12.9	70	71	12	9	222	247	35	32
East of the Mississippi . . . . .	39.1	36.9	38.5	36.6	56.8	59.0	21.7	14.3	40.0	38.7	26.2	28.2	57	52	32	28	95	91	54	58
West of the Mississippi . . . . .	60.9	63.1	61.5	63.4	43.2	41.0	78.3	85.7	60.0	61.3	73.8	71.8	65	71	17	15	128	164	34	35

The West North Central division ranked first in number of all cattle (excluding calves), in 1910, with 28.4 per cent of the total number, followed by the West South Central, with 17.5 per cent, and the East North Central, with 15.5 per cent.

The distribution of dairy cows was somewhat different from that of the other classes of cattle. The West North Central division ranked first, reporting 25.8 per cent of the total number in 1910, but was very closely followed by the East North Central. The Middle Atlantic and West South Central divisions ranked third and fourth.

In the North were found 52.6 per cent of the total number of cattle (excluding calves) in 1910, and 65.9

per cent of the dairy cows; in the South, 31.8 per cent and 27.6 per cent, respectively; and in the West, 15.6 per cent of the total number of cattle (excluding calves), but only 6.5 per cent of the dairy cows.

The average number of all cattle (excluding calves) per 1,000 acres of land in farms was highest in the Mountain division, 95, the Middle Atlantic division following closely, with 82, while the South Atlantic division shows the lowest average, 41. This average is exaggerated in the Mountain division, where considerable tracts used for grazing are not reported as in farms. The divisions ranked very differently, however, with respect to the average number of dairy cows per 1,000 acres.

The following statement, based on Table 2, shows the increase or decrease in the number of each class of cattle between June 1, 1900, and April 15, 1910. The figures of the two censuses for all cattle (excluding

calves) are somewhat more nearly comparable than those for all cattle, but are not exactly comparable, the figures for 1910 being relatively somewhat too high (see page 5).

DIVISION OR SECTION.	INCREASE IN NUMBER, JUNE 1, 1900, TO APRIL 15, 1910. <sup>1</sup>													
	All cattle.		All cattle (excluding calves).		Dairy cows.		Other cows.		Heifers.		Calves.		Steers and bulls.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
<b>United States</b> .....	-5,915,544	-8.7	1,593,499	3.0	3,489,799	20.4	464,488	4.0	121,397	1.7	-7,599,043	-49.0	-3,485,971	-21.1
New England.....	-270,065	-16.8	-143,016	-11.2	-51,780	-5.3	34,940	52.4	-60,306	-33.2	-122,049	-42.1	-61,810	-41.9
Middle Atlantic.....	-500,699	-10.6	-234,470	-6.2	-5,136	-0.2	97,327	62.7	-164,930	-28.1	-266,220	-27.5	-162,631	-38.5
East North Central.....	-713,217	-6.8	482,170	6.1	867,046	21.9	317,991	61.2	99,301	8.4	-1,195,387	-45.2	-802,168	-36.0
West North Central.....	-2,441,385	-12.2	-90,683	-0.6	799,803	17.7	90,197	3.6	48,477	2.3	-2,344,702	-50.2	-1,079,305	-18.0
South Atlantic.....	407,571	9.2	773,811	22.2	427,435	30.9	208,020	41.7	112,657	26.0	-360,240	-38.9	-163,661	-15.9
East South Central.....	274,005	7.5	730,249	20.7	303,770	28.8	242,740	92.1	100,718	43.2	-456,244	-48.6	-47,420	-5.7
West South Central.....	-3,481,130	-24.5	-1,645,648	-14.8	614,690	37.0	-1,245,009	-28.6	-189,105	-14.0	-1,835,582	-69.0	-1,224,413	-32.6
Mountain.....	144,820	2.4	865,778	18.2	184,862	50.1	343,352	15.3	40,198	6.1	-720,952	-62.5	-42,751	-2.8
Pacific.....	664,550	26.2	866,208	44.7	280,191	53.9	306,584	66.2	82,547	30.5	-201,658	-33.4	98,188	16.8
The North.....	-3,925,366	-10.6	3,001	(9)	1,600,933	13.4	549,455	15.7	-85,618	-2.1	-3,928,307	-45.8	-2,105,914	-24.0
The South.....	-2,799,554	-12.6	-141,488	-0.8	1,405,813	32.8	-734,903	-14.0	84,270	3.9	-2,688,066	-53.3	-1,435,494	-25.5
The West.....	869,376	9.6	1,731,986	25.9	474,053	54.7	649,930	23.2	122,745	13.0	-922,610	-52.5	55,437	2.6
East of the Mississippi.....	-802,405	-3.2	1,603,744	8.4	1,601,344	15.8	961,024	58.3	139,280	5.0	-2,408,149	-41.6	-1,237,690	-26.6
West of the Mississippi.....	-5,113,139	-12.0	-10,245	(9)	1,888,455	26.9	-496,530	-5.0	-17,883	-0.4	-5,102,894	-53.5	-2,248,281	-18.9

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The total number of cattle (excluding calves) increased in the East North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, Mountain, and Pacific divisions, but decreased in the other four divisions.

The number of dairy cows increased in all of the divisions except the New England and Middle Atlantic. There was a decrease in steers and bulls in every division except the Pacific, but, on the other hand, cows not kept for dairy purposes increased in every division except the West South Central, and heifers increased in all but three of the divisions.

DIVISION.	AVERAGE VALUE PER HEAD.						
	All cattle.	All cattle (excluding calves).	Dairy cows.	Other cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Steers and bulls.
<b>United States:</b>							
1910.....	\$24.26	\$26.81	\$34.24	\$22.39	\$14.14	\$8.06	\$26.06
1900.....	21.78	25.53	29.68	23.47	16.94	8.96	26.40
<b>New England:</b>							
1910.....	31.60	35.29	30.60	23.37	15.03	5.98	40.02
1900.....	24.21	28.04	31.52	23.63	14.82	6.82	27.72
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b>							
1910.....	32.77	37.96	43.25	25.53	16.83	6.66	31.25
1900.....	23.87	28.28	32.15	24.80	15.07	6.74	22.74
<b>East North Central:</b>							
1910.....	27.70	31.28	37.12	26.66	15.78	7.00	28.11
1900.....	23.23	28.21	31.35	20.41	18.28	8.39	27.02
<b>West North Central:</b>							
1910.....	25.48	28.32	33.25	26.81	14.94	6.72	29.82
1900.....	25.30	29.69	31.64	20.68	19.97	10.78	31.71
<b>South Atlantic:</b>							
1910.....	18.50	20.22	26.30	13.32	10.31	5.74	22.16
1900.....	14.97	17.52	21.97	11.42	10.62	5.51	18.23
<b>East South Central:</b>							
1910.....	19.13	21.02	26.97	15.60	10.06	5.51	19.74
1900.....	16.97	20.58	24.10	17.70	12.70	6.47	19.53
<b>West South Central:</b>							
1910.....	18.06	20.05	26.30	18.01	11.70	6.43	22.13
1900.....	17.68	20.20	23.03	19.06	13.05	8.71	21.48
<b>Mountain:</b>							
1910.....	24.13	25.35	30.09	23.89	16.36	8.30	27.41
1900.....	22.56	25.35	35.77	24.72	18.51	11.04	26.83
<b>Pacific:</b>							
1910.....	25.76	28.44	39.81	25.17	15.66	7.06	26.43
1900.....	22.54	26.87	35.22	25.73	18.01	8.66	24.36

The statement in the opposite column shows the average value of each class of cattle in 1910 and 1900.

The average value of all cattle on farms and ranges was \$24.26 in 1910, as compared with \$21.78 in 1900. Had the census of 1910 been taken as of June 1, however, after more spring calves had been born, the average value of the cattle reported would have been somewhat lower than on April 15. The changes in the average value of most of the specified classes of cattle appear to be due mainly to changes in the age limits. The average value of dairy cows, however, increased from \$29.68 to \$34.24, though the minimum age limit was somewhat lower in 1910 than in 1900.

The following statement gives the number of all cattle on farms (excluding calves) and the number of dairy cows, by geographic divisions, for the censuses of 1910, 1900, 1890, and 1880. The data for each census except that of 1910 were collected as of the same date and on the same basis of classification.

DIVISION.	ALL CATTLE (EXCLUDING CALVES).				DAIRY COWS.			
	1910	1900	1890	1880	1910	1900	1890	1880
<b>United States</b> .....	83,997,327	52,403,828	57,648,792	139,675,533	20,025,432	17,135,633	16,511,950	12,443,120
New England.....	1,108,528	1,316,544	1,411,852	1,503,452	841,698	893,478	822,001	740,056
Middle Atlantic.....	3,530,602	3,765,072	4,049,872	4,293,844	2,697,652	2,602,788	2,520,060	2,444,089
East North Central.....	8,369,044	7,887,474	9,033,132	7,620,040	4,820,527	3,962,481	3,762,237	2,990,852
West North Central.....	15,325,303	15,421,980	15,568,301	18,205,181	5,327,006	4,527,803	4,488,762	2,411,229
South Atlantic.....	4,264,112	3,490,301	3,890,107	3,951,728	1,810,754	1,383,319	1,368,466	1,280,761
East South Central.....	3,400,270	2,730,021	3,822,184	3,095,993	1,628,061	1,264,282	1,312,074	1,145,493
West South Central.....	9,447,815	11,093,363	11,077,962	16,619,740	2,249,553	1,634,954	1,517,583	1,002,037
Mountain.....	5,627,878	4,702,100	6,811,182	2,765,312	514,466	329,604	218,089	124,844
Pacific.....	2,803,175	1,936,907	2,384,200	1,011,243	826,115	586,924	502,078	297,240

<sup>1</sup> Includes estimated number of cattle on public ranges.



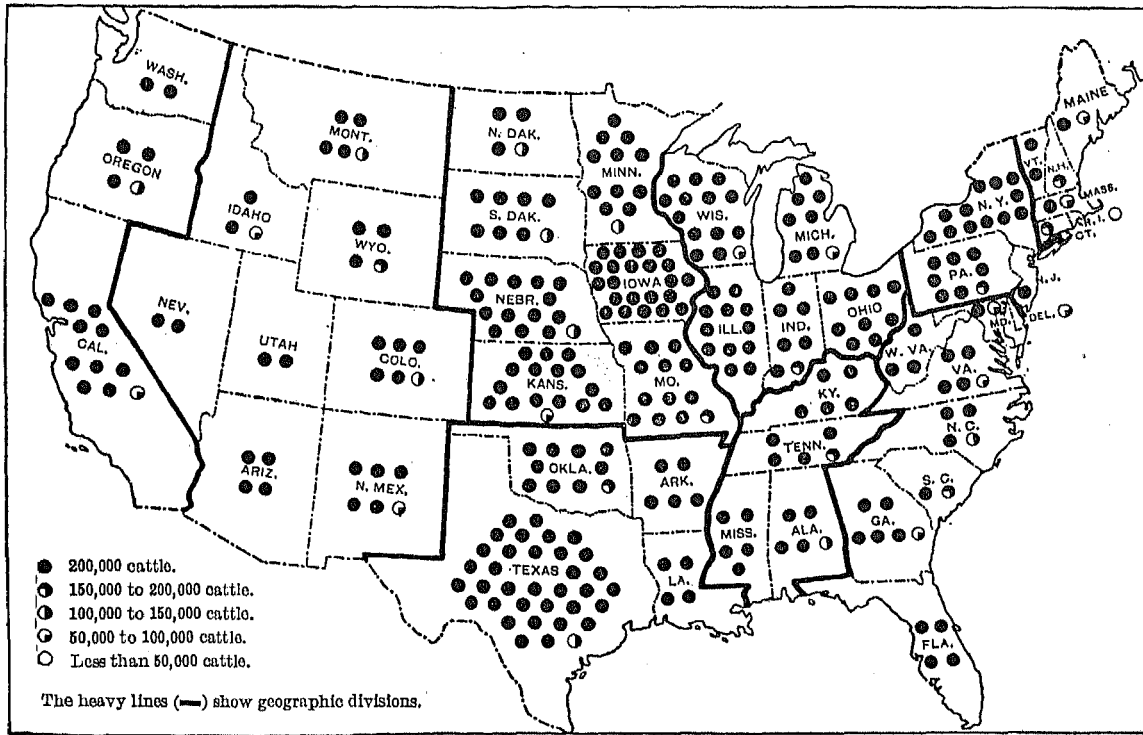




AGRICULTURE—UNITED STATES.

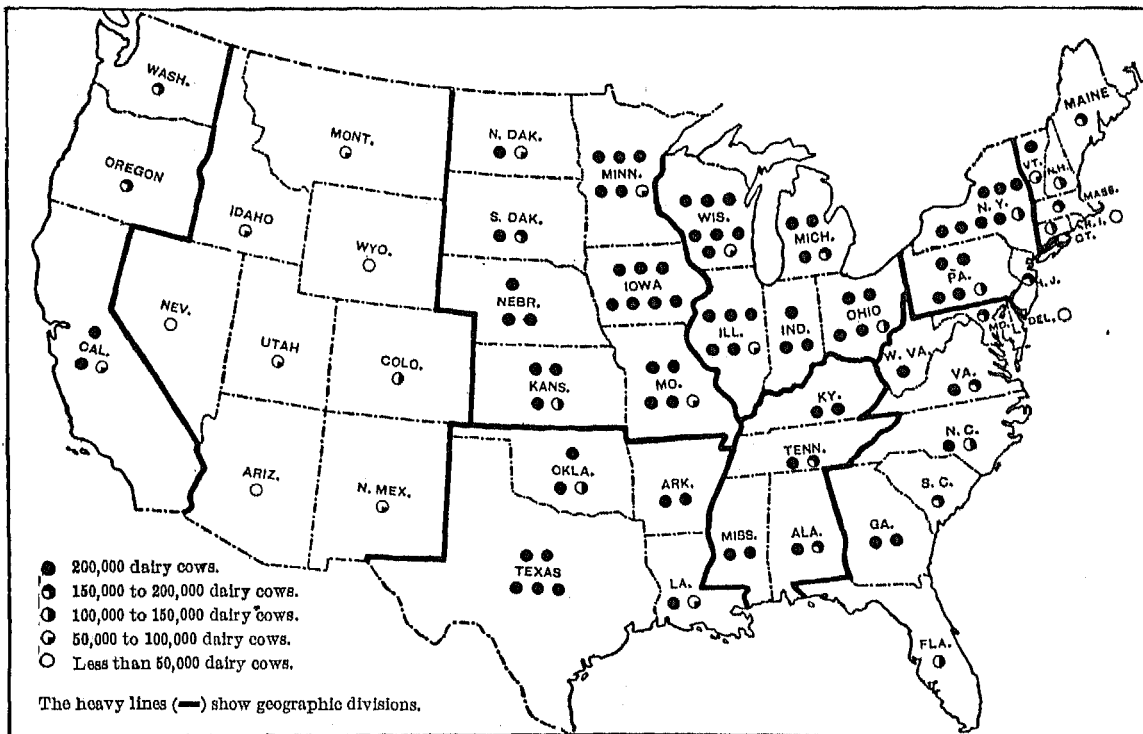
ALL CATTLE ON FARMS.

NUMBER, BY STATES, APRIL 15, 1910.



DAIRY COWS ON FARMS.

NUMBER, BY STATES, APRIL 15, 1910.



HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES AND BURROS ON FARMS.

The United States as a whole.—The draft animals on farms in the United States consist mainly of horses and mules, comparatively few oxen being used. The age classification of horses and mules used in 1910 differed from that employed in 1900 in the same way as in the case of cattle, and the change in the date of enumeration also affects the returns. The data are,

however, somewhat more nearly comparable than those for cattle, because a much larger proportion of horses and mules are of mature age.

The following statement shows the definitions of the classes at each census and the number reported for the United States as a whole in each class, and also the totals for asses and burros:

1910 (April 15).			1900 (June 1).			NOMINAL INCREASE. <sup>1</sup>	
Class as defined in schedule.	Corresponding age limits.	Number.	Class as defined in schedule.	Corresponding limits of date of birth.	Number.	Number.	Per cent.
<b>Horses, mules, and asses and burros.</b>		<b>24,148,580</b>	<b>Horses, mules, and asses and burros.</b>		<b>21,025,800</b>	<b>2,522,780</b>	<b>11.7</b>
All horses.....		19,833,113	All horses.....		18,267,020	1,566,093	8.0
Born before Jan. 1, 1909.....	Over 15½ months.	17,430,418	Horses 2 years old and over.....	Before June 1, 1898.....	16,505,906	1,024,452	12.4
Colts born in 1909.....	3½ to 15½ months.	1,731,982	Horses 1 and under 2 years.....	June 1, 1898, to June 1, 1900.	1,440,225	285,757	19.8
Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	Under 3½ months.	612,775	Colts under 1 year.....	After June 1, 1899.	1,314,829	-702,054	-53.4
All mules.....		4,210,769	All mules.....		3,264,615	945,154	29.0
Born before Jan. 1 1909.....	Over 15½ months.	3,787,316	Mules 2 years old and over.....	Before June 1, 1898.....	2,753,486	1,033,830	37.5
Colts born in 1909.....	3½ to 15½ months.	313,196	Mules 1 and under 2 years.....	June 1, 1898, to June 1, 1900.	270,561	33,695	12.1
Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	Under 3½ months.	109,257	Colts under 1 year.....	After June 1, 1899.....	231,628	-122,371	-52.8
Asses and burros (all ages).....		105,698	Asses and burros (all ages).....		94,165	11,533	12.2

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The total number of horses reported as on farms on April 15, 1910, was 19,833,000, as compared with 18,267,000 on June 1, 1900, an increase of 1,566,000, or 8.6 per cent. The numbers of mules at the same dates were 4,210,000 and 3,265,000, respectively, showing an increase of 945,000, or 29 per cent. Had the enumeration of 1910 been made as of June 1, however, the increase in both classes would have been somewhat greater on account of the addition of colts born between April 15 and June 1. The number of horse colts under 1 year of age reported on June 1, 1900, was 1,315,000. Assuming that the rate of increase during the decade in the number of young colts was about the same as the rate for yearlings (about 20 per cent, which, it should be noted, is a greater relative increase than that in older horses) there would have been on June 1, 1910, nearly 1,600,000 horse colts under 1 year of age. Of these, however, a comparatively small number would have been born between June 1, 1909, and January 1, 1910, and would already be included in the returns for the class of "colts born in 1909." After deducting these there would have remained on June 1, 1910, perhaps between twelve and fourteen hundred thousand colts born after January 1, 1910, or from six to eight hundred thousand more than were reported on April 15, 1910 (613,000). Since a certain number of older horses living on April 15, 1910, would have died before June 1, the addition to the total number of horses of all ages which would have resulted from an enumeration on June 1 would have been perhaps 200,000 less than this addition to the number of colts. Similar calculations in the case of mules indicate the probability that had the enumeration of

1910 been taken as of June 1, there would have been in the neighborhood of 100,000 more mules than were reported for April 15.

With respect to animals of the oldest age group, which may be roughly designated as "mature horses" and "mature mules," the fact that the minimum age limit for the group in 1910 (15½ months) was lower than in 1900 (2 years) results in throwing some animals into this group at the later census which would have been classed as "yearlings" in 1900. Even after deducting these, however, and allowing for animals dying between April 15 and June 1, the increase in mature animals during the decade would doubtless be nearly as great as indicated by the figures of the above table. The actual increase would probably be in the neighborhood of 10 or 11 per cent for mature horses and at least 30 per cent for mature mules.

There should be fairly close comparability with respect to the older group of colts, which may for convenience be roughly designated by the term "yearlings." The returns for this group at each census represent animals born during a period of 12 months. A considerable increase occurred during the decade in this group in the case of both horses and mules.

The number of horses reported in 1910 was about four and three-fourths times as great as the number of mules, whereas in 1900 there were about five and one-half times as many horses as mules.

The next table shows statistics with regard to the value of horses, mules, and asses and burros in the United States as a whole, and the number and percentage of farms reporting these animals.

	All horses, mules, and asses and burros.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses and burros.
1910—Number.....	24,148,580	19,833,113	4,209,799	105,668
Value.....	\$2,622,180,170	\$2,083,588,195	\$525,301,833	\$13,200,112
Average value.....	\$108.50	\$105.00	\$124.80	\$124.89
Farms reporting.....	4,092,814	1,869,005	43,927	0.7
Per cent of all farms.....	73.8	29.4		
1900—Number.....	21,625,800	18,267,020	3,264,615	94,165
Value.....	\$1,098,546,454	\$896,513,217	\$106,222,053	\$5,811,184
Average value.....	\$50.80	\$49.08	\$60.11	\$61.71
Farms reporting.....	4,530,028	1,480,652	33,584	0.6
Per cent of all farms.....	79.0	25.8		

This table shows a remarkable increase in the total value, which in turn is due primarily to the great increase in value per head. The combined value of horses, mules, and asses and burros in 1910 was 138.6 per cent greater than the value in 1900.

Divisions and states.—Table 3 (page 14) shows, for each geographic division and state, the number and value of horses, mules, and asses and burros on farms, by classes. The following statement shows certain percentages and averages, by divisions and sections:

DIVISION OR SECTION.	PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER IN THE UNITED STATES.																				AVERAGE NUMBER OF HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES AND BURROS.					
	All horses, mules, and asses and burros.		All horses.		Mature horses. <sup>1</sup>		Yearling horses. <sup>1</sup>		Horse colts. <sup>1</sup>		All mules.		Mature mules. <sup>1</sup>		Yearling mules. <sup>1</sup>		Mule colts. <sup>1</sup>		All asses and burros.		Per 1,000 acres of all land in farms.		Per 1,000 acres of improved land.			
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900		
<b>United States.....</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	27	26	50	52		
New England.....	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.4	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	0.1	0.1	0.2	18	19	49	48
Middle Atlantic.....	5.3	6.3	6.2	7.2	6.7	7.7	3.4	4.8	1.8	3.8	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.0	30	30	44	44		
East North Central.....	19.3	20.1	22.2	22.6	22.5	22.7	21.5	22.0	18.6	21.3	6.2	6.6	5.8	6.2	0.8	8.0	10.0	10.1	5.1	4.6	40	37	52	50		
West North Central.....	31.2	28.8	34.3	31.0	33.8	30.6	38.4	33.5	37.1	33.7	17.0	16.4	14.9	13.8	36.4	20.0	34.3	32.4	21.1	16.5	32	31	46	46		
South Atlantic.....	7.7	7.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.2	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.3	17.8	17.0	19.4	19.1	3.3	7.4	2.5	4.0	3.2	2.4	18	16	38	35		
East South Central.....	9.0	9.5	5.8	6.5	5.8	6.7	5.4	4.9	6.9	5.8	23.8	26.1	24.4	26.3	18.7	25.0	18.5	24.9	14.0	18.8	27	25	49	51		
West South Central.....	15.2	14.8	11.8	12.3	11.8	12.2	11.1	11.8	15.1	13.1	30.6	28.8	31.0	29.6	26.2	25.1	29.3	23.4	28.2	23.7	22	18	63	59		
Mountain.....	6.2	6.4	7.2	7.3	6.7	6.4	9.6	12.2	8.5	11.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.7	2.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	23.7	29.8	25	30	94	164		
Pacific.....	4.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.7	7.2	5.4	2.2	2.9		2.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	22	22	51	56		
The North.....	57.3	56.9	64.4	62.9	64.9	63.4	63.8	61.2	57.7	59.5	24.5	24.5	22.0	21.5	46.7	38.5	44.5	43.1	27.0	22.3	33	32	48	47		
The South.....	31.9	31.8	23.2	24.6	23.4	25.1	20.9	20.0	26.0	23.2	72.2	71.8	74.8	74.9	48.2	57.4	50.3	52.3	46.2	45.0	22	19	51	55		
The West.....	10.8	11.2	12.3	12.6	11.7	11.0	15.3	17.9	15.7	17.3	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.6	5.1	4.1	5.2	4.6	26.8	32.7	24	26	69	90		
East of the Mississippi River.....	42.8	45.2	41.6	44.2	42.7	45.6	35.2	36.8	32.0	35.8	49.1	51.1	51.0	53.0	32.3	41.8	31.2	39.7	24.0	27.0	28	27	47	46		
West of the Mississippi River.....	57.2	54.8	58.4	55.8	57.3	54.4	64.8	63.2	68.0	64.2	50.9	48.9	49.0	47.0	67.7	58.2	68.8	60.3	70.0	73.0	27	25	73	59		

<sup>1</sup> For definition of these terms at the two censuses, see page 11.

<sup>2</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of the total number of horses, mules, and asses and burros, considered together, in 1910, 31.2 per cent were reported from the West North Central division, 19.3 per cent from the East North Central, and 15.2 per cent from the West South Central, these three divisions together containing about two-thirds of the entire number. The North reported 57.3 per cent of the total, the South 31.9 per cent, and the West 10.8 per cent.

The geographic distribution of horses is quite different from that of mules. Although the use of mules is rapidly increasing in the North, it is in the South that they have been found particularly useful. In the North there were more than twelve times as many horses as mules in 1910, but in the South only about one and one-half times as many.

There is a wide difference among the several geographic divisions in the extent to which the breeding of horses and mules is carried on, as is shown by the differences between the distribution of "mature" animals and that of "yearlings" and "colts," and still more clearly by a comparison of the ratios which the numbers of "colts" or "yearlings" reported from the several divisions bear to the numbers of mature animals reported from the same divisions. At the census of 1910, the number of yearling horses (that is, those born during the year 1909) was equal in New England to only 2.9 per cent of the number of mature horses and in the Middle Atlantic division, to only 5 per cent,

whereas in the West North Central division the ratio was 11.3 per cent, in the Pacific division 11.4 per cent, and in the Mountain division 14.2 per cent.

The average number of horses, mules, and asses and burros combined, in 1910, to each 1,000 acres of land in farms in the country as a whole was 27, and the average number to each 1,000 acres of improved land was 50. The East North Central division shows the largest number (40) per 1,000 acres of all land in farms, and the New England and South Atlantic divisions stand lowest, with 18 in each case. The number per 1,000 acres of improved land ranged from 94 in the Mountain division to 38 in the South Atlantic.

The next statement shows, by divisions and sections, the increase or decrease from 1900 to 1910 in the number of horses, mules, and asses and burros. Separate data for colts are not given as they have little significance, but the totals include colts.

In the number of horses, mules, and asses and burros combined an increase took place between June 1, 1900, and April 15, 1910, in all the geographic divisions except the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions. Much the greatest increase, both absolute and relative, was in the West North Central division, but there was also a very conspicuous increase (mainly in mules) in the West South Central division. The number of mules increased in every geographic division except the Pacific.







## AGRICULTURE—UNITED STATES.

TABLE 3.—HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES

[See text with reference to date of enumeration and change in classification.]

DIVISION OR STATE.	ALL MULES.				MATURE MULES.			
	Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
1 United States.....	4,209,769	3,284,615	\$525,391,863	\$196,222,053	3,787,316	2,753,486	\$497,982,330	\$178,264,738
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:								
2 New England.....	1,720	1,395	282,928	93,704	1,663	1,073	277,738	80,977
3 Middle Atlantic.....	52,416	46,260	7,696,810	3,490,899	50,723	40,749	7,558,858	3,195,748
4 East North Central.....	259,423	215,538	31,404,071	12,480,773	217,775	169,776	28,671,206	10,700,212
5 West North Central.....	715,932	535,117	90,644,355	30,056,974	664,315	379,162	79,913,033	24,634,007
6 South Atlantic.....	749,257	555,129	107,799,330	38,035,487	730,343	525,288	106,961,436	36,711,925
7 East South Central.....	1,003,804	850,651	125,108,538	54,539,552	924,878	723,226	119,631,758	49,644,973
8 West South Central.....	1,286,378	938,787	145,350,358	51,455,760	1,172,265	814,600	139,030,282	47,849,727
9 Mountain.....	48,957	26,829	5,227,444	1,001,561	39,700	10,075	4,712,502	817,144
10 Pacific.....	91,873	94,909	11,978,529	5,067,343	79,654	80,537	11,225,517	4,640,025
NEW ENGLAND:								
11 Maine.....	358	353	72,446	19,530	342	240	71,431	15,885
12 New Hampshire.....	195	97	29,681	6,072	185	72	28,836	5,210
13 Vermont.....	429	331	53,540	21,847	405	280	51,615	19,902
14 Massachusetts.....	208	208	43,385	20,685	259	214	42,905	16,045
15 Rhode Island.....	63	38	11,155	2,835	63	36	11,155	2,770
16 Connecticut.....	416	278	72,721	22,735	409	231	71,796	20,265
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
17 New York.....	4,062	3,313	650,497	229,172	3,840	2,939	633,272	213,850
18 New Jersey.....	4,041	4,888	621,774	354,037	3,960	4,499	616,389	330,370
19 Pennsylvania.....	44,323	38,059	6,424,039	2,907,690	42,923	33,311	6,309,197	2,651,628
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
20 Ohio.....	22,850	16,771	2,775,831	941,211	20,904	13,986	2,656,354	834,442
21 Indiana.....	82,168	66,717	9,078,014	3,717,083	69,493	52,232	8,849,572	3,170,375
22 Illinois.....	147,833	124,644	18,140,335	7,420,511	121,450	97,646	16,390,322	6,433,775
23 Michigan.....	3,700	2,916	493,825	188,475	3,320	2,370	469,927	141,619
24 Wisconsin.....	2,872	4,490	316,066	243,493	2,599	3,533	209,631	204,001
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
25 Minnesota.....	5,775	8,339	732,723	486,580	5,213	6,804	697,451	422,878
26 Iowa.....	55,524	55,747	7,551,818	3,586,761	46,485	42,452	6,877,871	3,045,575
27 Missouri.....	342,700	283,519	43,438,702	15,482,282	265,601	194,981	37,683,467	12,401,901
28 North Dakota.....	7,695	6,880	1,149,001	476,366	7,164	5,962	1,112,691	430,514
29 South Dakota.....	12,424	6,804	1,668,617	345,609	10,495	5,143	1,537,801	290,856
30 Nebraska.....	83,405	55,124	10,374,076	3,171,460	67,185	42,252	9,353,668	2,695,229
31 Kansas.....	268,409	118,704	25,029,418	6,507,916	162,172	81,565	22,649,984	5,238,054
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
32 Delaware.....	5,935	4,745	764,133	345,401	5,670	4,349	748,326	322,621
33 Maryland.....	22,607	17,511	3,043,581	1,394,522	21,498	15,970	2,967,083	1,312,922
34 District of Columbia.....	53	81	5,860	6,050	53	81	5,860	6,050
35 Virginia.....	60,022	47,474	7,595,516	2,041,765	59,016	40,399	7,337,186	2,665,146
36 West Virginia.....	11,717	11,354	1,339,760	725,134	10,800	9,791	1,278,071	659,692
37 North Carolina.....	174,711	135,010	23,690,687	8,677,298	171,135	126,934	23,472,093	8,338,970
38 South Carolina.....	155,471	117,369	23,830,361	8,415,523	154,806	113,768	23,787,489	8,209,379
39 Georgia.....	295,348	207,321	43,074,611	14,454,822	293,231	200,811	43,831,302	14,148,187
40 Florida.....	23,333	13,664	3,545,821	1,074,972	23,128	13,185	3,532,316	1,049,558
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
41 Kentucky.....	225,043	190,665	26,402,090	11,105,553	195,675	149,010	24,372,211	9,571,244
42 Tennessee.....	275,855	253,657	35,100,810	16,200,550	240,282	200,302	32,489,724	14,191,731
43 Alabama.....	247,146	192,070	31,577,217	13,104,642	242,285	179,522	31,285,918	12,579,746
44 Mississippi.....	255,760	214,259	32,028,421	14,128,807	246,636	194,392	31,483,065	13,302,252
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
45 Arkansas.....	222,200	175,001	27,128,027	9,980,704	206,452	155,350	26,108,831	9,346,438
46 Louisiana.....	131,554	143,970	15,024,902	10,636,982	128,667	135,420	15,485,703	10,290,267
47 Oklahoma.....	257,066	112,535	28,618,224	5,707,455	210,090	90,164	26,428,433	5,026,036
48 Texas.....	675,558	507,281	73,070,145	25,121,619	617,156	433,657	70,917,315	23,186,983
MOUNTAIN:								
49 Montana.....	4,174	2,729	445,278	102,741	3,021	1,749	380,307	77,914
50 Idaho.....	4,036	1,793	451,301	70,542	2,693	1,309	411,147	57,679
51 Wyoming.....	2,045	1,227	248,572	51,609	1,675	779	226,432	38,428
52 Colorado.....	14,739	6,784	1,798,535	325,547	11,602	5,017	1,605,500	269,944
53 New Mexico.....	14,937	5,311	1,463,012	183,132	13,175	4,118	1,476,570	159,785
54 Arizona.....	3,963	4,077	399,449	123,539	3,507	3,080	379,905	102,882
55 Utah.....	2,277	2,116	157,497	68,850	1,564	1,278	125,278	42,766
56 Nevada.....	2,786	2,792	233,800	85,601	2,163	1,745	207,363	67,710
PACIFIC:								
57 Washington.....	12,185	2,600	1,776,297	138,185	9,040	1,027	1,628,023	114,524
58 Oregon.....	9,927	7,446	1,185,788	318,249	7,708	5,341	1,044,573	267,354
59 California.....	69,761	84,773	9,016,444	4,610,909	61,007	73,269	8,552,021	4,258,147

1 Includes Indian Territory.



# ABSTRACT—LIVE STOCK.

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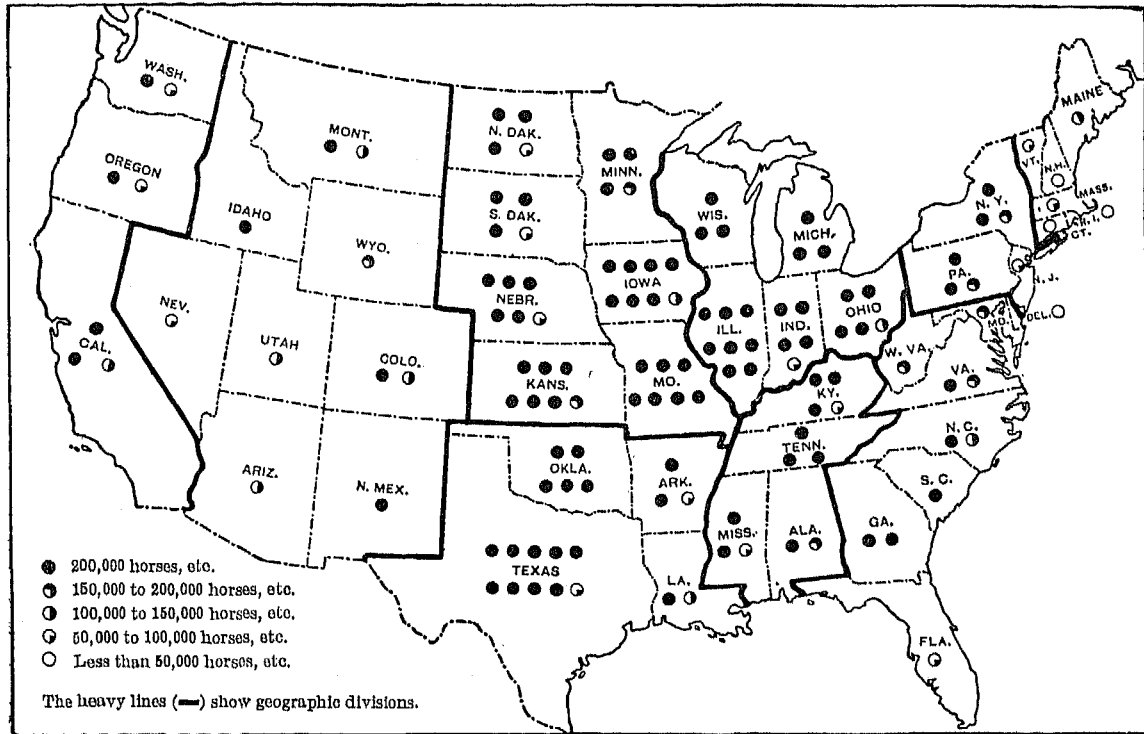
AND BURROS ON FARMS—Continued.

[See text with reference to date of enumeration and change in classification.]

	YEARLING MULES.				MULE COLTS.				ALL ASSES AND BURROS.			
	Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
1	313,198	279,501	\$22,874,502	\$11,755,416	109,257	231,028	\$4,535,031	\$6,201,899	105,098	94,185	\$13,200,112	\$5,811,184
2	53	103	4,625	5,585	13	219	505	7,142	147	180	12,823	5,948
3	1,529	4,108	130,657	240,269	104	1,403	6,795	54,882	685	667	80,074	33,123
4	30,725	22,437	2,307,669	997,966	10,923	23,325	425,196	602,575	5,426	4,310	958,698	309,070
5	114,108	80,985	9,037,902	3,412,773	37,509	74,970	1,593,420	2,110,194	22,254	15,580	4,938,155	1,851,320
6	10,182	20,552	732,886	1,045,582	2,732	9,289	105,008	277,080	3,373	2,301	474,208	216,228
7	58,699	69,758	4,507,036	3,214,847	20,227	57,067	669,744	1,679,732	15,731	17,703	2,347,454	1,514,347
8	82,078	70,023	5,098,056	2,438,377	32,035	54,164	1,222,020	1,167,650	20,760	22,354	3,141,343	1,384,728
9	7,454	3,730	453,560	109,017	1,803	4,024	61,382	75,400	25,000	28,088	650,960	229,019
10	8,368	7,805	602,111	290,980	3,851	6,567	150,901	136,338	3,313	2,692	680,407	205,601
11	11	21	745	970	5	92	270	2,075	29	48	3,728	769
12	7	13	725	630	3	12	120	232	30	27	1,593	1,565
13	23	13	1,865	630	1	38	60	1,315	22	25	2,038	915
14	5	27	365	1,480	4	57	115	2,260	21	51	1,777	1,709
15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
16	7	27	925	1,810	-----	20	-----	660	41	24	3,057	780
17	101	182	16,345	9,190	21	192	880	6,162	284	338	33,262	8,109
18	61	322	4,600	20,823	20	67	725	2,844	53	43	5,274	2,455
19	1,277	3,604	109,652	210,286	123	1,144	5,190	45,876	348	576	43,438	22,550
20	1,001	1,321	107,501	60,244	345	1,404	11,976	46,525	488	250	61,560	18,981
21	9,388	7,320	694,021	324,363	3,287	7,165	133,821	216,355	1,646	1,008	291,217	116,144
22	10,181	13,194	1,467,711	585,666	7,202	13,804	270,302	401,070	2,863	2,520	568,104	223,147
23	309	188	21,641	7,866	62	349	2,257	9,000	233	95	23,032	3,193
24	246	414	16,105	19,867	27	543	840	19,625	196	428	13,705	8,505
25	444	813	31,077	39,020	118	722	4,195	24,682	219	161	22,857	11,475
26	7,557	6,807	612,601	333,830	1,482	6,488	61,346	207,350	1,614	1,832	280,212	150,708
27	57,750	47,111	4,836,869	1,930,879	10,340	41,424	618,366	1,140,502	12,877	8,777	3,053,873	1,111,893
28	421	510	31,780	25,237	110	408	4,630	11,615	133	96	22,915	13,231
29	1,563	743	116,040	30,180	366	918	13,776	24,573	333	195	71,628	19,021
30	12,467	6,671	886,960	293,356	3,753	6,201	134,458	182,875	2,118	732	447,635	116,756
31	33,906	18,330	2,522,085	751,271	12,331	18,869	450,749	518,591	4,960	3,787	1,039,035	428,170
32	173	289	12,750	17,930	86	107	3,057	5,450	18	15	3,975	845
33	869	1,136	63,908	66,408	300	405	11,600	16,192	101	69	35,460	6,810
34	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
35	3,170	4,196	224,565	192,701	830	2,879	33,765	83,918	783	412	121,664	52,231
36	777	862	50,018	41,140	140	711	5,671	24,293	160	116	25,550	15,234
37	2,734	5,600	196,891	256,401	842	3,076	29,863	81,927	1,017	825	132,554	69,460
38	528	3,081	37,602	187,207	137	520	5,270	18,937	401	247	62,911	22,353
39	1,754	5,021	128,492	261,694	363	1,489	14,817	44,951	765	519	81,493	45,850
40	177	377	12,600	22,192	28	192	845	3,312	128	98	10,705	3,445
41	21,240	20,945	1,640,308	933,563	8,128	20,710	380,571	600,746	4,677	5,259	848,270	459,210
42	26,486	28,674	2,160,423	1,284,211	9,087	24,681	460,603	724,008	7,980	8,852	1,075,066	703,792
43	3,743	7,853	248,218	390,064	1,118	4,995	43,081	134,232	1,272	1,819	143,747	134,826
44	7,230	12,286	468,087	606,400	1,894	7,581	76,429	220,146	1,793	1,773	280,395	216,609
45	11,203	10,908	741,838	433,326	4,545	8,734	187,368	200,940	3,098	2,479	499,738	222,185
46	2,261	6,225	120,251	293,705	626	2,325	19,008	52,950	531	683	70,226	51,685
47	25,795	11,810	1,740,555	1,420,637	11,281	10,561	443,236	1,254,782	5,723	2,783	881,395	1,242,111
48	42,819	41,080	2,489,412	1,284,649	15,583	32,544	572,418	640,984	20,498	16,499	1,720,074	868,747
49	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
50	1,023	404	61,206	12,021	130	576	3,765	12,806	160	128	55,181	16,008
51	806	209	59,840	6,610	237	275	10,365	6,253	347	362	99,992	10,733
52	325	239	20,600	9,451	45	209	1,540	3,730	241	414	27,690	10,937
53	2,408	874	105,238	33,300	729	893	27,797	22,303	3,233	5,513	136,732	52,010
54	1,458	632	77,447	15,307	304	561	8,995	8,040	11,852	15,992	103,032	64,528
55	338	552	17,167	13,384	118	445	2,377	7,273	7,104	4,625	73,092	32,162
56	575	380	28,304	9,775	138	458	3,855	6,270	1,160	888	68,246	15,555
57	521	440	23,689	9,169	102	607	2,748	8,710	612	256	35,995	28,886
58	1,673	322	125,587	12,992	563	441	21,787	10,669	173	100	82,465	16,481
59	1,782	1,014	124,857	30,013	437	1,091	16,358	20,882	548	305	150,777	42,423
60	4,013	6,400	351,667	247,975	2,851	5,035	112,756	104,787	2,592	2,227	347,315	146,097

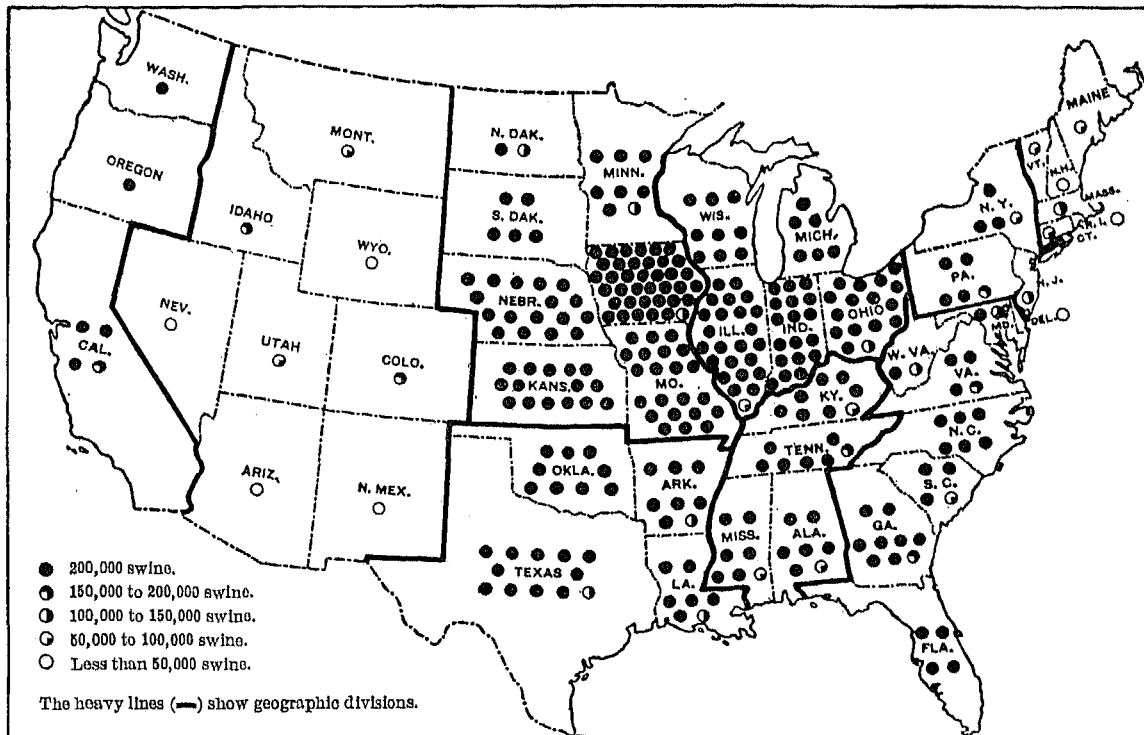
ALL HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES AND BURROS ON FARMS.

NUMBER, BY STATES, APRIL 15, 1910.



ALL SWINE ON FARMS.

NUMBER, BY STATES, APRIL 15, 1910.



SWINE ON FARMS.

The United States as a whole.—The following table shows, for 1910 and 1900, the principal facts with regard to swine on farms for the United States:

	All swine.	Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1.	Pigs born after Jan. 1.
1910—Number (April 15).....	58,185,670	35,134,007	23,051,579
Value.....	\$399,338,308	\$352,157,058	\$47,180,350
Average value.....	\$6.80	\$10.02	\$2.05
Farms reporting.....	4,351,751	4,092,391	1,808,672
Per cent of all farms.....	68.4	64.3	20.4
1900—Number (June 1).....	62,868,041	( )	( )
Value.....	\$231,978,031	( )	( )
Average value.....	\$3.69	( )	( )
Farms reporting.....	4,335,363	( )	( )
Per cent of all farms.....	75.6	( )	( )

<sup>1</sup> No age classification in 1900.

The number of swine reported for June 1, 1900, was 62,868,000 and the number reported for April 15, 1910, 58,186,000, an apparent decrease of 4,682,000, or 7.4 per cent. The change in the date of enumeration, however, has a very serious effect on the comparability of the statistics for 1900 and 1910, since the number of swine born between April 15 and June 1 undoubtedly greatly exceeds the number slaughtered during that period. It is probable that if the enumeration of 1910 had been made as of June 1 the number of swine would have been greater than in 1900, but it is impossible to make any close estimate. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of swine at the census of 1910, as compared with that of 1900, the aggregate value of swine on farms increased from \$231,978,000 in 1900 to \$399,338,000 in 1910.

Divisions and states.—Table 4 (page 20), shows, for each geographic division and state, the number and value of swine on farms at the last two censuses. The following statement shows, by geographic divisions and sections, the distribution of swine and the increase or decrease during the decade:

DIVISION OR SECTION.	INCREASE IN NUMBER, 1900 TO 1910. <sup>1</sup>		PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER IN UNITED STATES.				AVERAGE NUMBER PER 1,000 ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS.			
	Amount.	Per cent.	All swine.		Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910.		All swine.		Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910.	
			1910	1900	Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910.	Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910.	1910	1900	Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910.	Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910.
United States.....	-4,682,365	-7.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66	75	40	42
New England.....	34,443	9.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	20	18	12	12
Middle Atlantic.....	-109,186	-8.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	41	44	25	25
East North Central.....	-1,586,192	-9.9	24.9	25.5	21.7	29.6	123	138	65	65
West North Central.....	-3,145,520	-12.9	36.0	38.9	36.0	37.5	91	122	57	57
South Atlantic.....	401,158	7.2	10.2	8.8	11.0	9.1	57	53	34	34
East South Central.....	-1,206,742	-18.2	9.3	10.6	10.4	7.7	67	82	45	45
West South Central.....	619,466	9.7	12.1	10.2	13.8	9.5	42	36	29	29
Mountain.....	241,231	60.4	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.0	11	9	7	7
Pacific.....	128,080	12.2	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.9	23	22	15	15
The North.....	-4,866,464	-11.4	65.2	68.1	61.5	70.9	92	112	52	52
The South.....	-186,118	-1.0	31.7	29.6	35.2	26.2	52	51	35	35
The West.....	370,217	25.3	3.1	2.3	3.3	2.9	17	16	10	10
East of the Mississippi.....	-2,526,510	-8.3	48.2	48.6	46.9	50.1	77	83	45	45
West of the Mississippi.....	-2,155,849	-6.7	51.8	51.4	53.1	49.9	59	69	30	30

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

In considering the geographic distribution of the total number of swine reported for April 15, 1910, it

should be noted that the number reported for that date presumably corresponds more closely to the average number on hand during the entire year in the case of some sections of the country than in the case of others, since, on account of differences in climate and in the prevailing practice as to hog raising, the proportion which the number of pigs born before April 15 represents of the entire number born during the year varies materially in different sections. Moreover, the distribution of the number of swine living on a given date does not indicate very closely the importance of the several sections of the country in the hog-raising industry, for the reason that in some sections the hogs are slaughtered at an earlier average age than in other sections. In 1910 the West North Central division reported considerably more than one-third (36 per cent) of the total number of "mature" swine (that is, those born before Jan. 1, 1910) in the United States, and the East North Central division somewhat over one-fifth (21.7 per cent). Most of the remainder were in the three southern divisions. For reasons already indicated the distribution of young pigs differs somewhat from that of other swine.

In considering the increase or decrease in the number of swine of all ages it should be borne in mind that the change in the date of enumeration probably affects the comparability of the statistics for the two censuses in a more marked degree in some divisions than in others. Fewer swine were reported on April 15, 1910, than on June 1, 1900, in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central divisions, and also in one southern division, the East South Central, but there was an increase in the other five divisions.

The following table shows average values per head:

DIVISION.	AVERAGE VALUE PER HEAD.			
	All swine.		Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910.	Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910.
	1910	1900		
United States.....	\$6.80	\$3.69	\$10.02	\$2.05
New England.....	10.09	0.70	13.92	4.33
Middle Atlantic.....	8.18	5.38	11.17	3.68
East North Central.....	7.10	3.83	11.64	2.04
West North Central.....	8.62	4.35	13.18	1.95
South Atlantic.....	3.83	2.29	4.94	1.76
East South Central.....	4.70	2.39	6.08	1.84
West South Central.....	4.65	2.56	5.85	1.98
Mountain.....	7.98	4.64	10.83	2.89
Pacific.....	7.02	4.11	9.53	2.75

For the United States as a whole the average value of all swine in 1910 was \$6.86, as compared with \$3.69 in 1900. Had the enumeration of 1910 been made as of June 1, however, the average value per head would have been considerably less than that based upon the values reported for April 15. The average value per head of swine born before January 1, 1910, which furnishes a better basis for comparison among divisions than that of all swine, was much lower in the three southern divisions than in the divisions of the North and West.

## AGRICULTURE—UNITED STATES.

TABLE 4.—SWINE ON FARMS—NUMBER AND VALUE IN 1910 AND 1900, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

[See text with reference to date of enumeration.]

DIVISION OR STATE.	ALL SWINE.				BOGS AND PIGS BORN BEFORE JAN. 1, 1910.		PIGS BORN AFTER JAN. 1, 1910.	
	Number.		Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	1910	1900	1910	1900				
<b>United States</b> .....	58,185,076	62,868,041	\$399,338,308	\$231,078,031	35,134,097	\$352,157,958	23,051,579	\$47,160,350
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:</b>								
New England.....	396,642	362,199	4,002,424	2,460,845	238,351	3,317,046	158,291	685,378
Middle Atlantic.....	1,790,821	1,960,007	14,056,806	10,550,806	1,076,591	12,030,104	714,230	2,626,702
East North Central.....	14,461,059	16,047,251	102,738,278	61,404,163	7,634,179	88,825,333	6,826,880	13,012,945
West North Central.....	21,281,509	24,427,038	183,456,287	106,372,079	12,642,984	166,637,349	8,638,525	16,818,938
South Atlantic.....	5,963,920	5,562,762	22,834,358	12,738,747	3,877,400	19,167,812	2,080,520	3,606,546
East South Central.....	5,438,606	6,645,348	25,551,000	15,865,690	3,664,939	22,286,615	1,773,667	3,264,385
West South Central.....	7,021,945	6,402,479	32,631,977	16,367,505	4,842,112	28,312,087	2,179,833	4,319,890
Mountain.....	640,911	399,680	5,114,499	1,853,665	408,069	4,441,808	232,842	672,691
Pacific.....	1,190,263	1,061,277	8,352,679	4,364,522	749,472	7,139,804	440,791	1,212,875
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine.....	87,156	79,018	948,094	516,015	54,326	804,965	32,830	143,129
New Hampshire.....	45,237	51,211	504,174	357,573	28,505	431,973	16,732	72,201
Vermont.....	94,821	95,000	974,779	620,169	54,537	798,831	40,284	175,948
Massachusetts.....	103,018	78,925	978,989	549,617	62,368	809,431	40,650	169,558
Rhode Island.....	14,038	11,508	123,647	90,614	8,157	98,492	5,881	25,155
Connecticut.....	52,372	46,447	472,741	326,857	30,458	373,354	21,014	99,387
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	666,179	676,639	5,905,272	3,794,332	364,375	4,698,066	301,804	1,267,206
New Jersey.....	147,005	175,387	1,127,040	926,179	86,699	935,728	60,306	191,312
Pennsylvania.....	977,637	1,107,981	7,024,494	5,830,295	625,517	6,396,310	352,120	1,228,184
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	3,105,627	3,188,563	19,412,730	11,813,168	1,574,609	16,180,493	1,531,618	3,232,237
Indiana.....	3,613,066	3,703,389	23,739,586	13,804,893	1,006,258	20,433,328	1,707,048	3,396,258
Illinois.....	4,086,362	5,015,468	36,210,179	23,616,781	2,603,062	32,416,805	2,083,300	3,793,374
Michigan.....	1,245,833	1,105,200	9,755,042	4,588,808	655,921	8,284,483	589,942	1,470,559
Wisconsin.....	1,809,331	2,014,631	13,620,741	7,580,423	804,929	11,510,224	614,402	2,110,517
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	1,520,257	1,440,806	13,920,127	5,865,590	833,970	12,277,431	680,287	1,651,096
Iowa.....	7,545,853	9,723,791	69,693,218	43,764,176	4,299,499	63,976,554	3,246,354	5,716,664
Missouri.....	4,438,194	4,524,604	31,937,573	16,533,935	2,800,281	28,578,552	1,637,913	3,359,021
North Dakota.....	331,603	191,708	3,152,909	930,470	199,707	2,797,423	131,806	355,486
South Dakota.....	1,009,721	823,120	10,387,093	3,540,072	658,181	9,508,656	451,540	788,437
Nebraska.....	3,435,724	4,128,000	29,649,482	18,660,932	1,970,895	27,157,456	1,464,820	2,492,026
Kansas.....	3,000,157	3,594,859	24,706,885	17,076,904	1,880,451	22,251,277	1,110,706	2,455,608
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Delaware.....	40,260	46,732	337,910	234,472	34,101	288,304	15,159	49,540
Maryland.....	301,583	317,002	1,765,857	1,320,143	190,415	1,476,180	105,168	289,677
District of Columbia.....	665	802	9,382	4,007	435	7,831	230	1,551
Virginia.....	797,635	946,443	4,165,080	2,572,524	526,328	3,507,001	271,307	658,679
West Virginia.....	328,188	442,844	2,087,392	1,389,808	211,463	1,776,050	116,725	368,342
North Carolina.....	1,227,625	1,300,469	4,638,046	2,510,410	802,279	3,861,361	425,346	776,685
South Carolina.....	665,211	618,995	2,552,344	1,411,516	421,973	2,158,347	243,238	393,937
Georgia.....	1,783,684	1,424,298	5,429,016	2,577,050	1,141,385	4,547,835	642,299	881,181
Florida.....	810,069	464,277	1,848,731	702,827	543,021	1,541,843	267,048	300,888
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	1,491,816	1,954,537	8,951,692	5,176,183	1,038,488	7,934,600	453,328	1,017,692
Tennessee.....	1,387,938	1,976,984	7,329,622	4,838,713	1,031,137	6,593,792	350,801	735,860
Alabama.....	1,266,733	1,423,329	4,356,520	2,887,230	815,440	3,678,508	451,287	678,012
Mississippi.....	1,292,119	1,290,498	4,913,166	2,963,573	779,868	4,080,345	512,251	832,821
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	1,518,947	1,713,307	5,170,024	2,981,309	1,150,767	4,607,057	368,180	563,867
Louisiana.....	1,327,605	788,425	3,824,046	1,494,284	838,321	3,183,728	480,284	640,318
Oklahoma.....	1,839,030	1,235,133	11,997,641	4,286,225	1,211,876	10,440,178	627,154	1,557,463
Texas.....	2,336,363	2,665,614	11,639,366	7,605,687	1,041,148	10,081,124	695,215	1,558,242
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Montana.....	99,261	49,496	858,829	281,402	56,342	720,365	42,010	138,464
Idaho.....	178,346	114,080	1,398,727	480,338	118,067	1,246,634	59,439	162,093
Wyoming.....	33,947	15,471	301,716	78,145	23,301	271,694	10,646	30,622
Colorado.....	179,294	101,198	1,568,158	482,722	110,922	1,366,907	68,372	267,251
New Mexico.....	45,409	20,426	275,851	81,644	31,784	241,813	13,625	34,688
Arizona.....	17,208	18,103	113,714	80,587	10,422	61,470	6,786	22,235
Utah.....	64,286	65,732	445,653	293,115	42,107	382,284	22,179	63,369
Nevada.....	23,160	15,174	151,851	75,712	14,284	126,632	8,876	25,210
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	206,135	181,535	1,674,927	830,704	127,356	1,431,286	78,779	243,641
Oregon.....	217,577	281,406	1,570,949	1,087,037	139,306	1,361,694	78,271	269,255
California.....	766,551	598,336	5,106,803	2,476,781	482,810	4,340,824	283,741	769,679

1 Includes Indian Territory.

The following table shows the number of swine reported at each of the last four censuses. The figures for 1910, as already stated, are not closely comparable with the others. The increase in the number of swine since 1880 has fallen far short of keeping pace with the growth of population. It is probable, however, that, on account of the improvement in methods of raising and marketing swine, the increase in the actual annual production for market (both in number and in weight) has been more rapid than the increase in the number of hogs and pigs living on any given date, as shown in this table.

DIVISION.	SWINE.			
	1910	1900	1890	1880
United States.....	58,185,676	62,808,041	157,426,850	149,772,670
New England.....	306,642	362,199	407,590	362,133
Middle Atlantic.....	1,790,821	1,960,007	2,345,759	2,158,944
East North Central.....	14,461,059	16,047,251	14,905,448	13,590,908
West North Central.....	21,281,509	21,427,638	22,020,184	14,527,700
South Atlantic.....	5,963,920	5,563,762	5,082,321	5,720,132
East South Central.....	5,438,606	6,645,348	6,544,683	6,790,000
West South Central.....	7,021,945	6,402,479	14,353,003	15,422,141
Mountain.....	640,911	399,680	1,175,429	1,105,615
Pacific.....	1,190,263	1,061,277	1,892,542	1,109,688

<sup>1</sup> Includes estimated number of swine on public ranges.

SHEEP AND GOATS ON FARMS.

The United States as a whole.—The effect of the change in the date of enumeration and method of classification in rendering the statistics of the last two censuses incomparable is probably somewhat greater in the case of sheep than in the case of cattle. No

age classification was made at either census for goats. The following statement shows the designations applied to the several classes of sheep at each of the last two censuses and the number reported in each class, and also the totals for goats:

1910 (APRIL 15).			1900 (JUNE 1).			NOMINAL INCREASE. <sup>1</sup>	
Class as defined on schedule.	Corresponding age limits.	Number.	Class as defined on schedule.	Corresponding limits of date of birth.	Number.	Number.	Per cent.
All sheep and goats.....		55,362,986	All sheep and goats.....		63,374,312	-8,011,326	-12.6
Sheep and lambs.....		52,447,861	Sheep and lambs.....		61,503,713	-9,055,852	-14.7
Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	Over 3½ months.....	31,933,797	Sheep (ewes) 1 year old and over.	Before June 1, 1909....	31,857,052	76,145	0.2
Rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	Over 3½ months.....	7,710,249	Sheep (rams and wethers) 1 year old and over.	Before June 1, 1909....	7,905,315	-285,066	-3.6
Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	Under 3½ months.....	12,803,815	Lambs under 1 year.....	After June 1, 1909....	21,050,746	-8,846,931	-40.9
Goats and kids (all ages).....		2,915,125	Goats (all ages).....		1,870,599	1,044,526	55.8

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The total number of sheep reported as on farms and ranges on April 15, 1910, was 52,448,000, as compared with 61,504,000 on June 1, 1900, a decrease of 9,056,000, or 14.7 per cent. This decrease, however, is due partly to the change in the date of enumeration. Many lambs are born during the interval between April 15 and June 1. Furthermore, on many ranches in the West the lambs are not definitely counted so early in the year as April 15, and it seems likely that in some such cases ranchmen failed to make any estimate of the lambs.

In view of the fact that, even after making necessary allowances, as discussed below, the number of ewes 1 year of age or over on June 1, 1910, was probably less than 1,000,000 short of the number on the same date in 1900, it seems likely that, if the enumeration of 1910 had been made as of June 1, there would have been nearly as many lambs less than 1 year old as were reported 10 years before, probably in the neighborhood of 21,000,000, as compared with 21,651,000 in 1900. Of these, however, a comparatively small number would have consisted of animals born between June 1, 1909, and January 1, 1910, which are already included, under the classification of 1910, in the returns of ewes and rams and wethers. After deducting these there would probably have remained on June 1, 1910, about 19,000,000 or 20,000,000 spring lambs, or 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 more than the number reported on April 15, which was 12,804,000. The number of

older sheep, however, would, on account of slaughter and deaths from other causes, have been less on June 1 than on April 15—perhaps by between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000. In view of all these considerations, it would seem that, if the enumeration of 1910 had been made as of June 1, there would have been between 56,000,000 and 58,000,000 sheep and lambs, as compared with 61,504,000 on June 1, 1900.

The number of ewes was reported in 1910 as 31,934,000 and in 1900 as 31,858,000, there being thus nominally a slight increase. In order to make the figures comparable, however, it would be necessary to deduct from the number of ewes reported on April 15, 1910, the comparatively small number born between June 1, 1909, and January 1, 1910, which would have been classed as lambs at the census of 1900, and also to deduct the comparatively small number of ewes slaughtered or otherwise eliminated during the six weeks from April 15 to June 1. The whole number to be deducted would probably be less than one million. In the case of rams and wethers, the number to be deducted from the returns of 1910, on account of slaughter between April 15 and June 1, would be relatively greater than in the case of ewes, so that had the date of enumeration and the method of classification been the same at the two censuses a considerably greater decrease would have appeared than is shown in the table.

Despite the change in the date of enumeration, the number of goats and kids increased from 1,871,000 in 1900 to 2,915,000 in 1910.

The following statement shows the value of sheep and goats and the number of farms reporting them:

	SHEEP. <sup>1</sup>				All goats and kids.
	All sheep and lambs.	Ewes.	Rams and wethers.	Lambs.	
1910—Number.....	52,447,861	31,933,797	7,710,249	12,803,815	2,915,125
Value.....	\$232,841,585	\$164,855,314	\$38,660,830	\$29,325,441	\$6,176,423
Average value.....	\$4.44	\$5.16	\$5.01	\$2.29	\$2.12
Farms reporting.....	610,804	590,878	297,138	470,629	82,765
Percent of all farms.....	9.6	9.3	4.7	7.4	1.3
1900—Number.....	61,503,713	31,857,652	7,995,315	21,650,746	1,870,599
Value.....	\$170,203,119	\$101,288,730	\$26,898,061	\$2,016,328	\$3,265,349
Average value.....	\$2.77	\$3.18	\$3.36	\$1.94	\$1.75

<sup>1</sup> For definition of the subclasses at the two censuses, see preceding table.

It will be seen that, despite the decline in the number of sheep, the value of the sheep reported on April 15, 1910, \$232,842,000, was 36.8 per cent greater than the value on June 1, 1900, \$170,203,000. The value of goats and kids nearly doubled during the decade.

Divisions and states.—Table 5 (page 24) shows, for each geographic division and state, the number and value of sheep and goats at the last two censuses. The following statement shows, by geographic divisions and sections, the increase in number during the decade, the per cent distribution, and the average number per 1,000 acres of land in farms:

DIVISION OR SECTION.	INCREASE IN NUMBER, 1900 TO 1910. <sup>1</sup>						PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER IN UNITED STATES.								AVERAGE NUMBER PER 1,000 ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS.												
	All sheep.		Sheep (excluding lambs).		All goats.		All sheep and goats.		All sheep.		Sheep born before Jan. 1, 1910.		Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910.		All goats.		All sheep and goats.		All sheep.		Sheep born before Jan. 1, 1910.		Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910.		All goats.		
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	
United States.....	-9,055,852	-14.7	-208,921	-0.6	1,044,526	55.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	63	76	60	73	45	15	3	2				
New England.....	-491,886	-63.3	-256,774	-45.0	1,016	46.0	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	22	45	22	45	16	0	(2)	(2)					
Middle Atlantic.....	-1,450,485	-44.5	-709,907	-30.0	3,376	80.2	3.3	5.3	3.5	5.4	3.2	4.6	0.3	0.2	43	74	43	74	29	14	(2)	(2)					
East North Central.....	-1,674,039	-14.9	-365,330	-5.3	9,523	37.3	17.3	17.7	18.2	18.2	16.5	23.5	1.2	1.4	81	97	81	96	55	20	(2)	(2)					
West North Central.....	100,726	2.0	399,218	11.7	18,715	19.8	9.4	8.0	0.7	8.1	8.0	12.0	3.0	5.1	22	25	22	25	15	7	(2)	(2)					
South Atlantic.....	-185,362	-6.9	-153,501	-9.0	5,812	2.8	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.4	3.9	7.5	7.2	11.0	26	28	24	26	15	0							
East South Central.....	73,182	3.0	24,103	1.0	-12,005	-5.7	4.9	4.2	4.8	3.9	3.8	7.7	0.8	11.3	33	32	31	30	19	12	3	3					
West South Central.....	-260,777	-10.6	-176,673	-9.6	544,450	74.4	6.3	5.0	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	43.8	30.1	21	18	13	14	10	3	8	4					
Mountain.....	-4,195,861	-15.0	1,525,400	8.5	362,752	96.8	42.5	43.1	43.4	43.8	49.2	25.5	25.3	20.0	305	580	383	581	328	55	12	8					
Pacific.....	-941,350	-14.4	-465,451	-11.0	110,887	50.0	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.6	9.5	14.2	11.4	11.8	115	143	109	138	74	35	7	5					
The North.....	-3,545,084	-17.4	-962,799	-7.0	32,030	25.8	30.8	32.4	32.2	33.2	29.3	41.0	5.5	6.8	41	54	41	53	28	13	(2)	(2)					
The South.....	-372,957	-4.9	-300,071	-6.1	538,257	46.9	16.1	13.8	13.7	12.3	11.9	19.3	57.8	61.4	25	24	20	21	13	7	5	3					
The West.....	-5,137,211	-15.3	1,059,949	4.8	473,030	79.4	53.2	53.8	54.1	54.5	58.7	30.0	36.7	31.9	266	304	256	357	210	46	10	6					
East of Mississippi.....	-3,758,590	-18.3	-1,461,415	-11.0	7,722	1.7	31.2	33.2	32.1	33.5	28.2	44.2	15.0	23.9	47	57	40	56	31	16	1	1					
West of Mississippi.....	-5,297,262	-12.9	1,252,494	4.6	1,036,304	72.0	68.8	68.8	67.0	66.5	71.8	55.8	84.4	70.1	74	90	70	87	56	14	5	3					

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 1 animal per 1,000 acres of land.

In considering the geographic distribution of the total number of sheep and of goats reported for April 15, 1910, it should be borne in mind that, owing to differences in climatic conditions, the spring lambs and kids are born earlier in some sections than in others. Greater significance attaches to the figures for "mature" sheep. Of the sheep born before January 1, 1910, the Mountain division reported nearly one-half (49.2 per cent) and the East North Central division about one-sixth (16.5 per cent). The North as a whole contained 29.3 per cent, the South 11.9 per cent, and the West 58.7 per cent.

For reasons indicated above there were marked differences in 1910 in the ratios of lambs to ewes in the several divisions. In the East North Central division the number of lambs reported was equal to 54.3 per cent of the number of ewes, and in the Pacific division to 62.7 per cent, whereas in the Mountain division the ratio was only 21.4 per cent.

There are also decided differences among the several divisions with respect to the ratio which the number of rams and wethers bears to the number of ewes, as shown by Table 5. In some divisions most of the male animals are sold for slaughter at an early age, while in others a large proportion are kept for wool.

The distribution of goats is quite different from that of sheep. The leading division is the West South

Central, which reported 43.8 per cent of the total in 1910. Very few goats are found in the North.

The average number of sheep and goats combined per 1,000 acres of land in farms in the United States as a whole was 63 on April 15, 1910, as compared with 76 on June 1, 1900. Of "mature" sheep, the figures for which are more nearly comparable, the average number per 1,000 acres was 45 in 1910, and 48 in 1900. In 1910 there were in the Mountain division 328 sheep born before January 1 per 1,000 acres of land in farms, but it should be noted that many sheep in this division are kept on public range land and not on farms.

Comparisons among the several geographic divisions with respect to the increase or decrease between 1900 and 1910 in the total number of sheep are much less satisfactory than comparisons based on the number of mature sheep. There was a considerable increase in the number of mature sheep of both sexes combined in the Mountain and West North Central divisions, and a small increase in the East South Central division. As shown by Table 5, however, mature ewes decreased in the East North Central division, while rams and wethers decreased in the East South Central division and increased in the East North Central. In all of the divisions except the four above mentioned there was a decrease in both these classes during the decade.

The following statement shows the average value per head of sheep and goats at the last two censuses:

DIVISION.	AVERAGE VALUE PER HEAD.						
	All sheep.		Ewes.	Rams and wethers.	Lambs born after Jan. 1.	All goats and kids.	
	1910	1900	1910	1910	1910	1910	1900
United States.....	\$4.44	\$2.77	\$5.16	\$5.01	\$2.29	\$2.12	\$1.75
New England.....	4.29	2.90	4.99	6.53	2.35	5.77	5.38
Middle Atlantic.....	4.85	3.24	5.98	5.45	2.58	5.51	4.37
East North Central.....	4.09	2.86	5.23	4.88	1.72	3.16	2.69
West North Central.....	4.60	3.22	5.67	5.69	2.14	2.87	3.44
South Atlantic.....	3.61	2.51	4.34	3.58	2.60	1.12	0.85
East South Central.....	3.73	2.04	4.32	3.71	2.02	1.33	0.94
West South Central.....	3.29	2.02	3.70	3.92	1.82	2.13	1.44
Mountain.....	4.90	2.73	5.29	5.28	2.58	2.36	2.05
Pacific.....	4.02	2.60	4.88	4.00	2.38	4.45	2.93

The average value of all sheep per head on April 15, 1910, was \$4.44, as compared with \$2.77 on June 1, 1900. These figures are less significant than those for the "mature" animals alone. The average value of ewes for the country as a whole increased from \$3.18 in 1900 to \$5.16 in 1910, notwithstanding the fact that the average age of the animals classed as ewes was somewhat lower in 1910 than in 1900. The average value of rams and wethers in 1910 was \$5.01, as compared with \$3.36 in 1900. The average value of all goats was \$2.12 in 1910, as compared with \$1.75 in 1900, thus showing a much smaller increase than the value of sheep. An extraordinary range appears in

the average value of goats. In the West South Central division, which leads in the total number of goats, the average value was \$2.13.

For ewes born before 1910 the average value was highest (\$5.98 per head) in the Middle Atlantic division, next highest (\$5.67) in the West North Central division, and lowest (\$3.70) in the West South Central division.

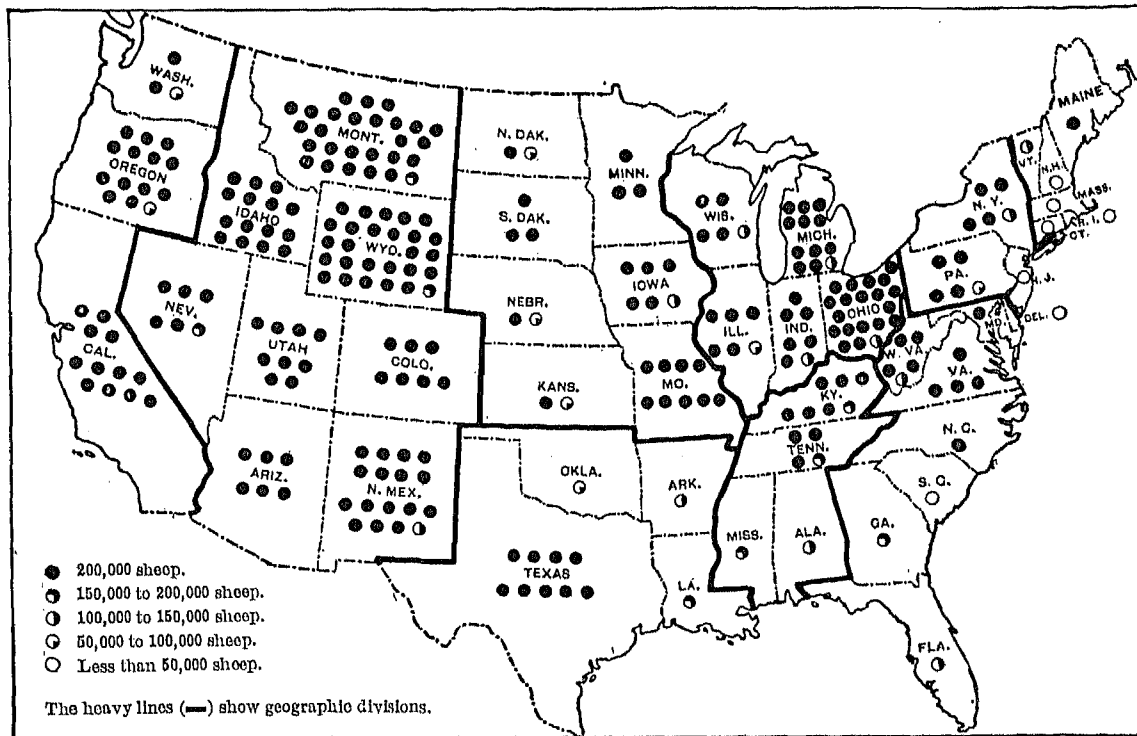
The following statement shows the number of sheep (excluding lambs) at each census from 1880 to 1910. The figures for 1910, as already explained, should be reduced, perhaps by 3 or 4 per cent, in order to make them strictly comparable with the returns for 1900. It is probable that some lambs were included with the sheep at the enumerations of 1880 and 1890. The returns, as given below, would indicate a gradual though slight decrease in the total number of sheep (excluding lambs) during each decade since 1880.

DIVISION.	SHEEP (EXCLUDING LAMBS).			
	1910	1900	1890	1880
United States.....	30,644,046	39,852,967	40,876,312	42,192,074
New England.....	300,443	563,217	936,532	1,392,234
Middle Atlantic.....	1,200,455	1,970,302	3,196,495	3,608,798
East North Central.....	6,534,854	6,900,190	9,449,783	10,560,266
West North Central.....	3,524,740	3,155,531	2,882,371	3,000,623
South Atlantic.....	1,552,698	1,700,199	2,445,380	2,570,006
East South Central.....	1,513,833	1,489,730	2,310,270	2,308,290
West South Central.....	1,602,445	1,830,118	4,710,918	4,080,021
Mountain.....	19,500,675	17,984,275	9,519,933	17,097,442
Pacific.....	3,778,804	4,244,345	5,418,615	7,484,394

<sup>1</sup> Includes estimated number of sheep on public ranges.

ALL SHEEP ON FARMS.

NUMBER, BY STATES, APRIL 15, 1910.



## AGRICULTURE—UNITED STATES.

TABLE 5.—SHEEP AND GOATS ON FARMS—NUMBER AND VALUE OF SHEEP, BY  
[See text with reference to date of enumeration and change in classification.]

DIVISION OR STATE.	ALL SHEEP.				EWES.			
	Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
1 United States.....	52,447,861	61,503,713	\$232,841,585	\$170,203,119	31,933,797	31,857,052	\$104,855,314	\$101,288,730
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:								
2 New England.....	430,672	922,558	1,846,797	2,679,634	289,454	527,301	1,443,342	1,741,887
3 Middle Atlantic.....	1,844,057	3,324,542	8,934,933	10,767,037	1,057,902	1,732,522	6,325,092	6,490,238
4 East North Central.....	9,542,234	11,216,273	30,000,830	32,130,946	5,536,905	6,006,474	28,066,001	20,692,825
5 West North Central.....	5,065,000	4,964,283	23,287,792	15,980,743	3,053,164	2,669,058	17,313,989	10,268,049
6 South Atlantic.....	2,513,553	2,698,915	9,985,747	6,761,269	1,345,456	1,381,330	5,845,104	3,767,442
7 East South Central.....	2,496,221	2,423,039	9,299,829	6,393,873	1,342,911	1,223,888	5,795,000	3,372,779
8 West South Central.....	2,193,657	2,454,434	7,220,258	4,970,206	1,153,916	1,215,247	4,267,001	2,589,620
9 Mountain.....	22,770,291	26,966,152	111,656,290	73,501,804	15,262,412	13,827,002	80,791,568	42,747,743
10 Pacific.....	5,592,167	6,533,517	22,494,109	17,017,607	2,891,677	3,274,830	14,107,137	9,618,141
NEW ENGLAND:								
11 Maine.....	206,434	420,116	813,976	1,116,483	143,738	240,717	655,601	709,720
12 New Hampshire.....	43,772	105,113	192,346	309,451	29,075	61,295	148,381	201,388
13 Vermont.....	118,551	206,576	538,991	881,402	78,096	168,292	430,077	597,117
14 Massachusetts.....	32,708	52,559	156,498	193,596	20,012	30,441	111,140	125,357
15 Rhode Island.....	6,789	11,207	32,637	41,282	3,052	5,901	21,601	22,575
16 Connecticut.....	22,418	36,987	112,349	137,420	12,781	20,655	76,482	85,730
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
17 New York.....	930,300	1,745,740	4,830,651	5,921,941	568,820	938,315	3,678,012	3,729,631
18 New Jersey.....	30,683	47,730	161,138	202,490	15,719	24,744	93,277	109,540
19 Pennsylvania.....	883,074	1,531,066	3,934,144	4,642,600	473,354	769,463	2,553,803	2,651,067
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
20 Ohio.....	3,909,162	4,020,628	14,941,381	10,956,308	2,188,051	2,090,093	10,341,577	6,700,239
21 Indiana.....	1,336,967	1,742,002	5,908,496	5,794,976	742,576	940,387	4,400,050	3,776,065
22 Illinois.....	1,059,846	1,080,581	4,843,736	3,706,642	583,487	548,853	3,500,953	2,341,230
23 Michigan.....	2,300,476	2,747,609	9,640,565	7,162,664	1,433,263	1,568,503	7,740,957	4,737,621
24 Wisconsin.....	929,783	1,075,453	3,660,652	4,510,356	588,628	918,638	2,982,554	3,048,269
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
25 Minnesota.....	637,582	589,878	2,693,424	1,740,088	417,052	329,084	2,100,295	1,205,275
26 Iowa.....	1,145,549	1,056,718	5,748,836	3,956,142	676,687	576,104	4,381,545	2,610,968
27 Missouri.....	1,811,268	1,087,213	7,888,878	3,350,846	1,014,469	587,757	5,707,017	2,660,850
28 North Dakota.....	293,371	681,952	1,257,737	1,987,136	187,249	340,273	1,193,530	1,193,611
29 South Dakota.....	611,264	775,236	3,002,038	2,434,206	412,648	422,042	2,304,084	1,663,327
30 Nebraska.....	293,500	511,273	1,486,948	1,678,498	177,877	279,073	974,667	1,102,871
31 Kansas.....	272,475	262,013	1,200,931	833,827	166,582	133,825	841,651	491,198
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
32 Delaware.....	7,800	11,765	36,898	43,588	3,024	6,360	19,535	22,899
33 Maryland.....	237,137	191,101	1,142,965	696,531	110,806	101,006	648,094	381,448
34 District of Columbia.....								
35 Virginia.....	804,873	692,929	3,300,026	2,689,779	413,273	353,549	2,022,836	1,135,669
36 West Virginia.....	910,360	908,843	3,400,901	2,664,556	499,064	497,247	2,410,151	1,554,695
37 North Carolina.....	214,473	301,941	559,217	477,421	120,810	164,105	367,950	276,389
38 South Carolina.....	37,559	71,538	81,362	111,770	22,368	40,478	51,845	66,292
39 Georgia.....	187,644	336,278	308,212	438,363	105,041	162,704	184,493	221,663
40 Florida.....	113,701	124,520	256,166	239,261	61,170	55,881	140,500	169,136
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
41 Kentucky.....	1,363,013	1,297,343	5,573,093	4,191,205	723,682	647,838	3,469,817	2,172,170
42 Tennessee.....	795,033	496,011	3,009,196	1,179,424	429,002	256,632	1,897,706	631,750
43 Alabama.....	142,930	317,053	299,919	488,299	80,270	157,830	181,767	259,428
44 Mississippi.....	195,245	312,632	416,716	534,945	109,051	162,188	245,710	289,401
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
45 Arkansas.....	144,189	256,929	327,984	437,317	80,285	130,700	211,703	249,681
46 Louisiana.....	178,287	219,844	343,046	333,040	100,494	114,414	210,300	185,849
47 Oklahoma.....	62,472	183,363	263,864	1,217,732	41,609	145,959	192,834	1,125,588
48 Texas.....	1,808,700	1,889,298	6,301,364	3,982,117	931,528	924,174	3,652,164	2,037,517
MOUNTAIN:								
49 Montana.....	5,380,746	6,170,483	20,028,060	18,165,404	3,251,080	2,095,795	18,690,188	10,165,384
50 Idaho.....	3,010,478	3,121,532	15,897,192	8,294,776	1,810,944	1,611,090	11,294,338	4,947,388
51 Wyoming.....	5,397,161	5,099,613	29,666,228	16,310,096	3,054,463	2,498,914	22,038,301	9,391,666
52 Colorado.....	1,426,214	2,044,814	6,856,187	5,584,897	1,111,330	1,089,080	5,465,629	3,417,734
53 New Mexico.....	3,340,984	4,899,487	12,072,037	10,643,514	2,359,565	2,850,876	9,149,625	6,828,816
54 Arizona.....	1,226,733	924,761	4,400,514	1,901,764	752,413	452,271	3,031,764	1,061,328
55 Utah.....	1,827,180	3,818,423	8,634,735	10,256,488	1,340,595	1,893,802	6,769,594	5,695,818
56 Nevada.....	1,164,795	887,039	5,101,328	2,344,865	681,410	434,574	3,512,639	1,369,152
PACIFIC:								
57 Washington.....	475,555	929,873	1,931,170	2,450,920	226,377	459,158	1,121,445	1,382,745
58 Oregon.....	2,699,135	3,040,291	12,213,942	7,563,447	1,447,785	1,480,282	8,070,969	4,188,763
59 California.....	2,417,477	2,563,353	8,348,997	7,003,231	1,217,515	1,335,360	4,914,783	4,046,633

1 Includes Indian Territory.







It will be seen that in 1910 the West North Central division reported 30 per cent of the total number of fowls in the country. The East North Central division ranked next with 24.3 per cent, and the West South Central next with 10.6 per cent. There has been no marked change in the distribution of fowls since 1900. The distribution of the number of chickens and guinea fowls naturally corresponds more or less closely with that of all fowls, but the distribution of turkeys, ducks, and geese is somewhat different.

The absolute increase in number of chickens between 1900 and 1910 was greatest in the West North Central division, but the percentage of increase was not so high in that division as in the Mountain and Pacific divisions. The two South Central divisions show relatively low percentages of increase in the number of chickens. In nearly every division the number of turkeys, of ducks, and of geese fell off.

The table in the next column shows the average value of fowls on farms. In the case of chickens, turkeys, and ducks the average values in 1910 were lowest in the West South Central division and highest in New England. New England also shows the highest

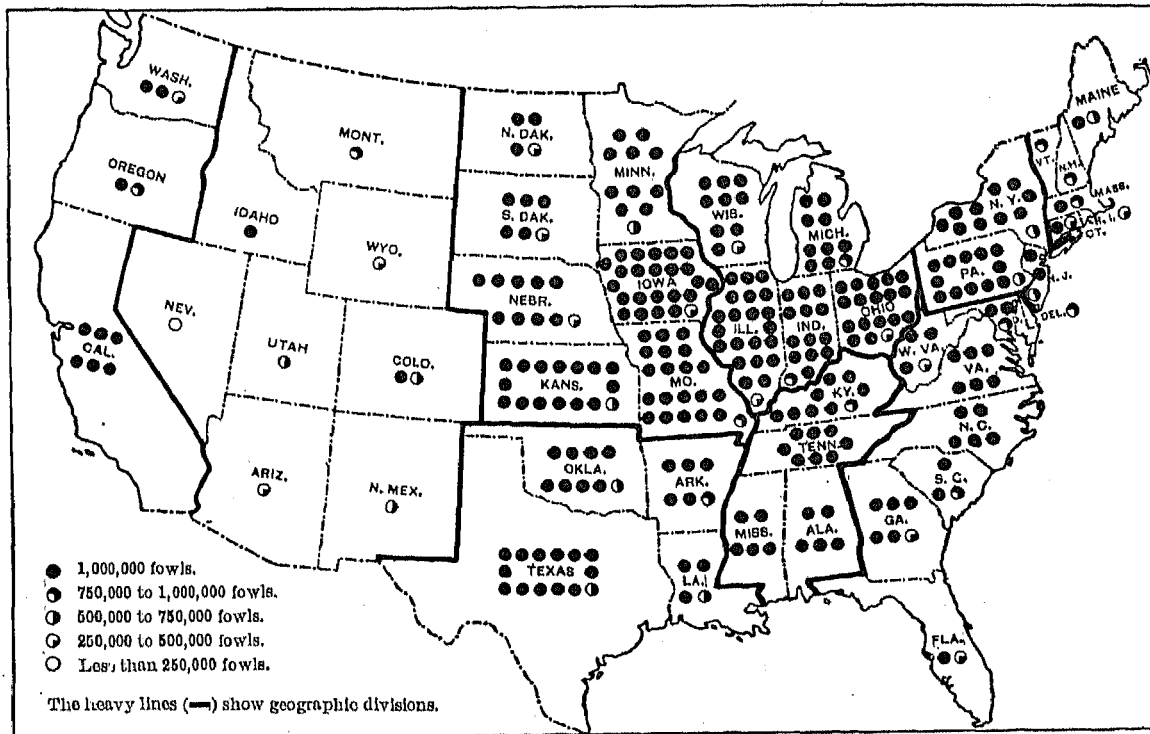
average for geese, while the lowest is that for the East South Central division. The average value of fowls of all classes combined shows a marked increase from 1900 to 1910 in every division.

DIVISION.	AVERAGE VALUE OF ALL FOWLS.		AVERAGE VALUE, 1910.							
	1910	1900	Chickens.	Turkeys.	Ducks.	Geese.	Guinea fowls.	Pigeons.	Peafowls.	Ostriches.
United States.....	\$0.52	\$0.34	\$0.50	\$1.79	\$0.54	\$0.72	\$0.35	\$0.28	\$2.84	\$316.39
New England.....	0.74	0.55	0.73	3.08	0.98	2.12	0.68	0.50	0.83	.....
Middle Atlantic.....	0.68	0.45	0.67	2.49	0.80	1.65	0.49	0.41	4.50	.....
East North Central.....	0.54	0.34	0.53	1.90	0.59	1.03	0.33	0.22	2.34	.....
West North Central.....	0.50	0.33	0.48	1.88	0.51	0.90	0.34	0.16	2.69	.....
South Atlantic.....	0.49	0.35	0.46	1.72	0.46	0.89	0.35	0.33	2.30	427.17
East South Central.....	0.44	0.31	0.42	1.64	0.38	0.48	0.30	0.22	2.15	.....
West South Central.....	0.38	0.25	0.36	1.24	0.37	0.62	0.29	0.16	2.81	393.08
Mountain.....	0.82	0.42	0.55	2.11	0.77	1.69	0.63	0.27	5.35	338.88
Pacific.....	0.62	0.45	0.57	2.24	0.74	1.30	0.72	0.29	4.87	211.96

Table 6 (page 28) shows, for each geographic division and state, the number and value of all fowls on farms at the censuses of 1910 and 1900, together with the number of chickens and guinea fowls combined and the number of turkeys, ducks, and geese combined.

ALL FOWLS ON FARMS.

NUMBER, BY STATES, APRIL 15, 1910.





BEES ON FARMS.

The number of colonies of bees and their value at the censuses of 1910 and 1900 are shown, by divisions and states, in Table 6 (page 28) in connection with the statistics for poultry. In the United States as a whole there were reported 3,445,000 colonies of bees on farms in 1910, as compared with 4,108,000 in 1900, a decrease of 663,000 colonies, or 16.1 per cent. There was, however, a slight increase in the total value. The average value per colony increased from \$2.48 to \$3.01. The number of farms reporting bees also decreased materially, being 586,000 in 1910 as against 707,000 in 1900. Such farms represented 9.2 per cent of the total number of farms in 1910, as compared with 12.3 per cent in 1900. The average number of colonies per farm reporting was 5.9 in 1910, or practically the same as in 1900.

The next table shows the percentage of the total number of colonies of bees in each geographic division and the average value per colony.

The South Atlantic division reported in 1910 almost one-fifth of the entire number of colonies of bees in the United States, a larger proportion than any other geographic division. The other divisions which rank

relatively high in bee culture are the West North Central, East North Central, East South Central, and West South Central, in the order named. The Mountain and Pacific divisions, however, reported a decidedly larger proportion of the total number of colonies in 1910 than in 1900. The average value per colony in 1910 ranged from \$4.82 in the New England division and \$4.54 in the Mountain division to \$2.20 in the East South Central division; in every division it was higher in 1910 than in 1900, the change being most marked in the Mountain and Middle Atlantic divisions.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF TOTAL COLONIES.		AVERAGE VALUE PER COLONY.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
United States.....	100.0	100.0	\$3.01	\$2.48
New England.....	1.2	1.2	4.82	4.07
Middle Atlantic.....	8.5	8.8	4.00	3.21
East North Central.....	15.8	15.9	3.30	2.90
West North Central.....	15.9	13.0	3.16	3.02
South Atlantic.....	19.7	20.8	2.32	1.95
East South Central.....	14.7	17.8	2.20	2.00
West South Central.....	11.0	13.0	2.63	1.88
Mountain.....	5.0	3.6	4.54	3.36
Pacific.....	8.2	5.3	3.57	2.92

DOMESTIC ANIMALS NOT ON FARMS.

In compliance with the requirements of the Thirteenth Census Act the Census Bureau collects statistics of domestic animals, not only on farms, but also in barns and inclosures not on farms—in cities and villages and elsewhere. Animals not on farms consist mainly of those kept more or less permanently, such as draft animals and dairy cows, but they also include considerable numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine which are temporarily held in cities and villages pending slaughter or sale. The statistics for the several classes are not subdivided according to age groups in this bulletin. It may be stated, however, that a relatively larger proportion of the animals not on farms are of adult age than in the case of those on farms, and for this reason comparison between the censuses of 1900 and 1910, with reference to the total number of animals of each kind, is less seriously affected by the change in the date of enumeration than in the case of animals on farms.

Table 7 (page 30) shows, by geographic divisions and states, the number of domestic animals not on farms at the censuses of 1910 and 1900 and their value at the census of 1910 only, statistics of value for such animals not having been collected in 1900.

As might be expected, draft animals are relatively much more important in cities and villages than other domestic animals. Of the total value of domestic animals not on farms in 1910, \$463,280,000, or nearly

seven-eighths, represents the value of horses, mules, and asses and burros. All cattle, with a value of \$60,816,000, made up the larger part of the remainder.

It is noteworthy that in each of the four geographic divisions constituting the North there was a decline between 1900 and 1910 in the number of cattle not on farms, while in each of the five geographic divisions constituting the South and West there was an increase. The same statement holds true with regard to horses, except that a slight increase took place in the number of horses in the Middle Atlantic division.

Differences in the ratio which urban population bears to rural population and differences in the rate of growth in urban population among the different divisions of the country doubtless have something to do with the differences among them in the rate of increase of cattle and of horses not on farms. In the country as a whole urban population (that is, that in cities and villages of 2,500 or more inhabitants) increased more than three times as fast as rural population between 1900 and 1910. It should be noted, however, that in many of the larger cities increasing stringency of sanitary regulations has tended to reduce the number of cattle kept for dairy purposes, and also that in the larger cities the increased use of automobiles has tended to reduce the number of horses and other draft animals.











## DOMESTIC ANIMALS ON FARMS AND NOT ON FARMS.

The table presented on the two preceding pages shows, by geographic divisions and states, the combined number of domestic animals both on farms and not on farms for 1910 and 1900, respectively, and also the value for 1910. The following statement compares, for the United States as a whole, the data with regard to domestic animals on farms with those for animals not on farms:

	All domestic animals.	All cattle.	Dairy cows.	HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES AND BURROS.				Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.
				Total.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses and burros.			
<b>1910—Number:</b>										
Total.....		63,682,648	21,705,770	27,618,242	23,015,902	4,480,140	122,200	59,473,636	52,838,748	3,029,766
On farms.....		61,803,866	20,625,432	24,148,580	19,833,113	4,209,769	105,698	58,185,076	52,447,861	2,915,525
Not on farms.....		1,878,782	1,170,338	3,469,662	3,182,789	270,371	16,502	1,288,560	390,887	114,241
<b>1900—Number:</b>										
Total.....		69,335,832	18,108,666	24,752,436	21,203,901	3,438,523	110,012	64,686,155	61,735,014	1,948,502
On farms.....		67,719,410	17,135,633	21,625,800	18,267,020	3,264,615	94,165	62,868,041	61,503,713	1,870,599
Not on farms.....		1,616,422	973,033	3,126,636	2,936,881	173,908	15,847	1,818,114	231,301	78,903
<b>Increase, 1900-1910:<sup>1</sup></b>										
Total—										
Number.....		-5,653,184	3,687,104	2,865,806	1,812,001	1,041,617	12,188	-5,212,510	-8,896,266	1,089,845
Per cent.....		-8.2	20.4	11.6	8.5	30.3	11.1	-8.1	-14.4	55.9
On farms—										
Number.....		-5,915,544	3,489,799	2,522,780	1,566,093	945,154	11,533	-4,682,365	-9,055,852	1,044,526
Per cent.....		-8.7	20.4	11.7	8.6	29.0	12.2	-7.4	-14.7	53.8
Not on farms—										
Number.....		262,360	197,305	343,856	245,908	96,463	655	-530,154	159,586	36,377
Per cent.....		16.2	20.3	11.0	8.4	55.5	4.1	-29.2	69.0	66.4
<b>Per cent of total, 1910:</b>										
On farms.....		97.0	94.6	87.4	86.2	94.0	86.5	97.8	99.3	96.7
Not on farms.....		3.0	5.4	12.6	13.8	6.0	13.5	2.2	0.7	3.3
<b>Value, 1910:</b>										
Total.....	\$5,296,421,610	\$1,500,330,868	\$753,237,930	\$3,085,460,483	\$2,505,792,588	\$504,706,397	\$14,001,498	\$400,114,568	\$234,664,528	\$6,542,825
On farms.....	\$4,760,060,093	\$1,498,523,607	\$706,236,307	\$2,622,180,170	\$2,083,588,195	\$425,391,863	\$13,200,112	\$390,338,368	\$232,841,585	\$6,476,425
Not on farms.....	\$536,361,526	\$60,816,261	\$47,001,623	\$463,280,313	\$422,204,393	\$39,374,534	\$1,701,386	\$10,076,200	\$1,822,943	\$66,400
<b>Average value per head, 1910:</b>										
Total.....		\$24.50	\$34.56	\$111.72	\$108.87	\$126.06	\$121.94	\$6.88	\$4.44	\$3.37
On farms.....		\$24.26	\$34.24	\$108.59	\$105.06	\$124.80	\$124.89	\$6.86	\$4.44	\$3.37
Not on farms.....		\$32.37	\$40.16	\$133.52	\$132.65	\$145.63	\$103.10	\$7.82	\$4.68	\$9.39
<b>Farms and inclosures reporting:</b>										
Total.....	8,048,346	6,184,292	6,008,065	6,085,585	4,993,671	52,143	4,699,687	617,034	109,500	
Farms.....	6,034,783	5,284,916	5,140,860	4,692,814	1,869,005	43,027	4,351,751	610,894	82,000	
Barns, and other inclosures not on farms.....	2,013,563	899,346	867,226	1,392,771	74,666	8,216	347,936	6,140	27,500	

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

It will be seen that in 1910 the total value of domestic animals, both on farms and not on farms, was \$5,296,422,000, of which domestic animals not on farms contributed \$536,362,000, or a little over one-tenth. Of the total number of horses, mules, and asses and burros in the country those not on farms constituted 12.6 per cent, while the corresponding proportion for cattle was only 3 per cent, for swine only 2.2 per cent, and for sheep only seven-tenths of 1 per cent. Of the cattle not on farms about three-fifths were dairy cows.

Between 1900 and 1910 there was an increase of 16.2 per cent in the number of cattle not on farms, as

against a decrease in those on farms. The rate of increase in the number of horses, mules, and asses and burros taken together was nearly the same for those not on farms as for those on farms. The changes in the number of swine and sheep not on farms have probably little significance.

For every class of animals, except the unimportant class of asses and burros, the average value per head in 1910 was higher in the case of those not on farms than in the case of those on farms. This is due in part to the fact that a relatively larger proportion of the animals not on farms are of adult age than in the case of those on farms.