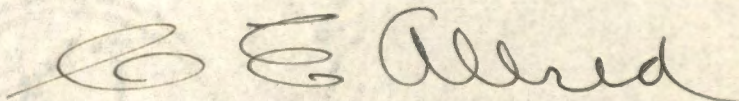


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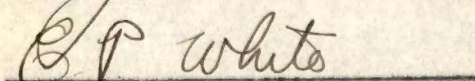
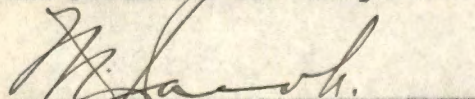
To the Committee on Graduate Study:

I submit herewith a thesis written by Mr. John Everett Mason and entitled "An Analysis of the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Data in Tennessee", and recommend that it be accepted for eighteen quarter hours credit in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Agricultural Economics.

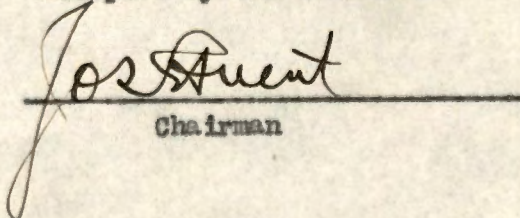


Major Professor

At the request of the
Committee on Graduate Study,
we have read this thesis,
and recommend its acceptance.



Accepted by the Committee



Chairman

AN ANALYSIS OF THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT DATA
IN TENNESSEE

-00-

A THESIS

Submitted to the Graduate Committee
of
The University of Tennessee
in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the degree of
Master of Science

By

JOHN EVERETT MASON

June, 1936

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The 1934 corn-hog adjustment program not only adjusted the production of corn and hogs and raised the price level of these two commodities, but provided the research worker with a vast store of data which may be of considerable aid in mapping farm management plans and in future adjustment programs. The data also contributed much to our knowledge of the subjects of corn and hogs.

Source of Data

Each participant in the corn-hog program furnished a considerable amount of data concerning his farm. The information was given to the local workers when the individual made application for a corn-hog contract. Some of the more important items which the individual reported were size of farm, amount of crop land, number of acres in corn, number of litters farrowed in the spring and fall, number of hogs produced for market, and number of hogs produced for farm slaughter. Several other things were recorded. With the exception of the size of farm, which was indicated as for 1933, all the other items were recorded for both 1932 and 1933. All the data were then listed by civil districts for each county and forwarded to the State Office for analysis. The State Office for the corn-hog program was that of the Federal Agricultural Statistician, located in the Agricultural Building of the University of Tennessee. It was in this office that the original listing and summary sheets

and other data concerning the corn-hog program were made available to the writer.

Most of the data used for comparative purposes were obtained from published reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Other information was supplied by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and miscellaneous sources.

Method of Analysis

Insofar as possible an attempt has been made to compare the data of the corn-hog contract signers with the Federal Census data on all farms, by counties. Since the corn-hog contract data are for 1932 and 1933, about half way between the 1930 and 1935 census periods, both of these periods have been used in the comparisons. Comparisons of the corn-hog contract data have also been made with data from other sources, particularly data of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as published in Crops and Markets. In several instances the data furnished by the corn-hog producers are not comparable with any data heretofore published; for example, farm slaughter per farm by counties. In such cases, the data are presented as furnished by the corn-hog producers.

In making comparisons where census data are used, the counties are ranked according to these data, because they are more representative for all the counties. Where no comparisons are made with census data, the counties are ranked according to the contract data for 1933, since it is generally believed by those who worked with the program that the data for this year are somewhat more reliable than the figures for 1932. This is due to the fact that the data were given in most cases without any actual

records, and that it was much easier to remember what happened on the farm during the current year than it was to give an accurate report of the farming operations a year or more earlier.

Limitations of Data

There is no way of accurately determining how representative the corn-hog contract data are among the counties. In some counties a higher percentage of all farmers were under contract than in others; the percentage of farmers producing corn or hogs, or both, varied among the counties; the size of the swine herd and corn acreage varied widely; and all of these items, and more, have been compared in one way or another with census data for all farms.

The data for the contract signers are for the crop years of 1932 and 1933, while the census data for all farms apply to the crop years of 1929 and 1934.

It was necessary for the State Board of Review to "adjust" (see below) the reported figures of the producers in order to bring them in line with known facts. The percentage of overstatement was not the same in all counties; yet it was necessary to use the reported figures in most of this report, and no allowance could be made for variability in the percentage of overstatement among the counties.

Adjusted Data

Several references are made in this study to data "as adjusted". In many communities the total production and acreage indicated by data from the contracts exceeded Government estimates of what production and

acreage should be. Most instances of overstatement concerned the hog part of the contract, largely because of lack of sufficient detail in marketing records. The overstatements had to be corrected so the adjustment payments would be on an equitable basis, both among individuals and among areas. Most of the discrepancies seemed to be due to overstatement, either intentional or unintentional, rather than to arithmetical or tabulation errors. (1)

The following excerpts from a letter written by the Chief of the Corn-Hogs Section indicate clearly why adjustments were necessary.

In the case of cotton, where every bale of cotton ginned is recorded by gin reports to the Federal Census Bureau, it is a fact that cotton contracts claimed a base that was 22 per cent in excess of the total United States ginnings for the years involved. In the State of Tennessee overstatement in production on the cotton contracts was approximately 27 per cent and in cotton acreage 18 per cent. -----

In the case of tobacco, in some states the contracts claimed twice as much tobacco produced as ever passed through the warehouses.

The corn-hog program is no exception in this troublesome matter of overstatement ----. --- it is apparent that the overstatement in hogs claimed on corn-hog contracts is nearly 20 per cent.

----- In the State of Tennessee overstatement in pigs per litter amounts to as much as 15 to 20 per cent in some counties. -----

In Tennessee, -----, the average overstatement in litters was approximately 17 per cent. (2)

The adjustments were made by the community and county allotment

(1) Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Corn-Hog Adjustment, p. 51.

(2) Letter written to J. F. Porter, President, Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation, by A. G. Black, Chief, Corn-Hogs Section, July 20, 1934. Copy on file in the office of the State Board of Review, Knoxville, Tennessee.

committees and these adjustments were finally approved by the State Board of Review. It was through this board of review that statistics were assembled from various sources in order to determine satisfactory adjustments. The Government, through the board of review, made its estimates on an area basis, usually the county, from farmers' own reports, marketing data, census figures, crop reporters' figures, and other sources of information.

All of the data presented in this report by states are as adjusted. On the other hand, the majority of the data presented by counties for Tennessee are the producers' reported figures. This is due to the fact that only a few items were adjusted, and it would be impossible to present a complete report with adjusted data only. Both adjusted data and producers' reported figures are used throughout the report. All figures and tables using adjusted data clearly state so in the title, and the word adjusted and related words are underscored. The reader may interpret all tables and figures as presenting the producers' reported figures unless the title states specifically that the data are as adjusted. Also in the textual presentation the reader may take it for granted that any reference to the corn-hog contract data means the producers' reported figures unless otherwise indicated.

Definitions

Acreage Covered by Contract. In this study, acreage covered by contract or acreage under contract means the total corn acreage of the producer, all of which was controlled as a result of his participation in the program.

Contracted Acreage. That portion (20 to 30 per cent) of the corn

land which was retired from corn production was contracted or rented to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Base Acreage. Base acreage means the average of the 1932 and 1933 total corn acreage. It is often referred to in this study as 1932-33 -- meaning the average of two crop years.

Signer. Although there were often two or more signatures on one contract, the word "signer" as used in this study refers to the data of the one contract. When reference is made to a certain number of signers, the same number of contracts is involved, even though the total number of signatures on these contracts may be many more than the actual number of contracts.



CHAPTER II

ECONOMIC BASES FOR THE CORN-HOG ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

On May 12, 1933, the President approved the Agricultural Adjustment Act, in which Congress made the following declaration of policy:

(1) To establish and maintain such balance between production and consumption of agricultural commodities, and such marketing conditions therefor, as will reestablish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period. The base period in the case of all agricultural commodities except tobacco shall be the prewar period, August 1909 - July 1914. In the case of tobacco, the base period shall be the postwar period, August 1919 - July 1929.

(2) To approach such equality of purchasing power by gradual correction of the present inequalities therein at as rapid a rate as is deemed feasible in view of current consumptive demand in domestic and foreign markets.

(3) To protect the consumers' interest by readjusting farm production at such level as will not increase the percentage of the consumers' retail expenditures for agricultural commodities, or products derived therefrom, which is returned to the farmer, above the percentage which was returned to the farmer in the prewar period, August 1909 - July 1914. (1)

Balance Upset by War

Some of the leading representatives of American agriculture endorsed this policy because of facts -- facts which showed that the farmer has been laboring at a disadvantage since the World War. Figure 1

(1) Agricultural Adjustment Act, Public No. 10, 73d Congress, 48 Stat. 31, 1933.

Note: The Agricultural Adjustment Act was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, January 6, 1936.

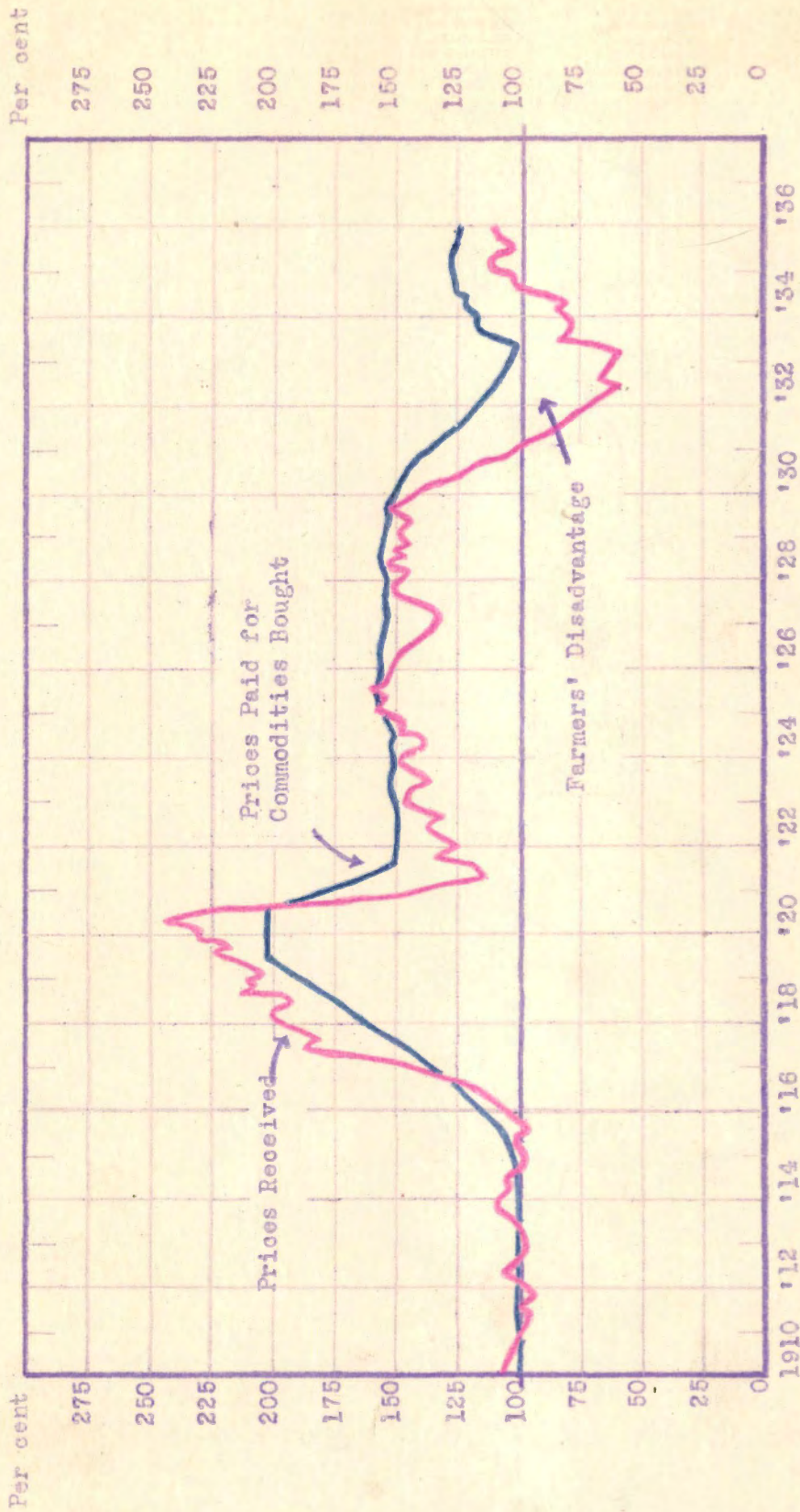


Figure 1 - Index of Prices Received and Paid by Farmers, United States, 1910-36
(1910-1914 = 100)

Source: United States Department of Agriculture, Demand, Credit and Prices Outlook
Charts for 1936, page 16.

shows this disadvantage graphically. The principal objective of the Agricultural Adjustment Act was to close up the gap labeled "Farmers' Disadvantage", so that farmers would again attain their pre-war purchasing power, even though the general level of all prices rose. When the two lines in Figure 1 are brought together we will have obtained what is termed fair exchange value for agriculture. The pre-war period, 1909-14, represents the most satisfactory exchange relationship between prices received by farmers and prices paid by farmers that has been noted in our past. (2)

The adjustments with corn and hogs were a part of the effort being made to close the gap indicated in Figure 1, in order to bring about the 1909-14 relationship between prices received by farmers and prices paid by farmers. In other words, one of the purposes of the Act was to enable corn and hog producers voluntarily to adjust their production so that prices of corn and hogs would rise to the desired level.

During the base period of 1909-14 hog prices held very near the average price of \$7.24 per bushel (Tables I and II and Figures 2 and 3). At this same time prices of commodities bought by farmers stood at a comparatively moderate level. This balance was upset by the World War, temporarily in favor of the farmer; but later and for a much longer period, it was against him. Corn and hog prices rose during the war due to an abnormal war-time demand abroad, and as a result farmers in the United States increased hog production materially and plowed 40 million new acres of land for crops. (3)

(2) Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Analysis of the Corn-Hog Situation, pp. 2-3.

(3) Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Corn-Hog Adjustment, p. 84.

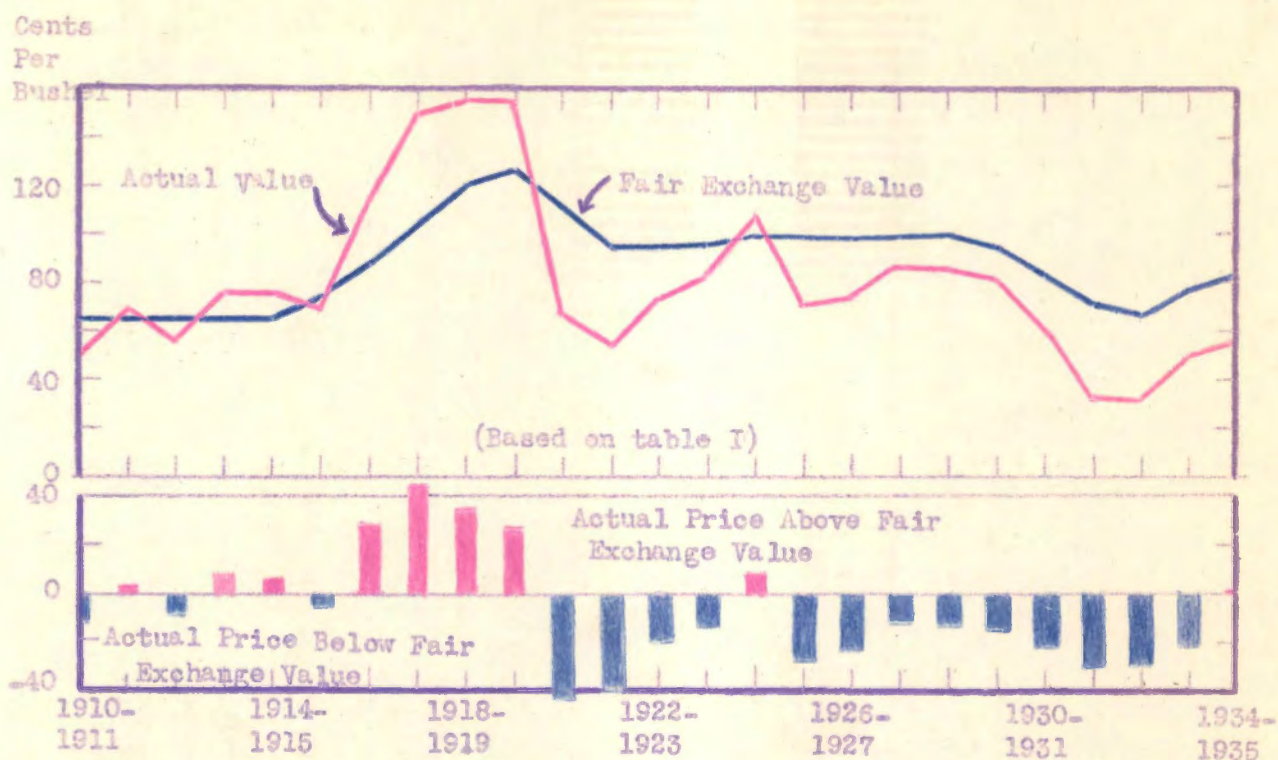


Figure 2. - Corn: Average Farm Price and Fair Exchange Value in the United States, 1910-11 to 1934-35.

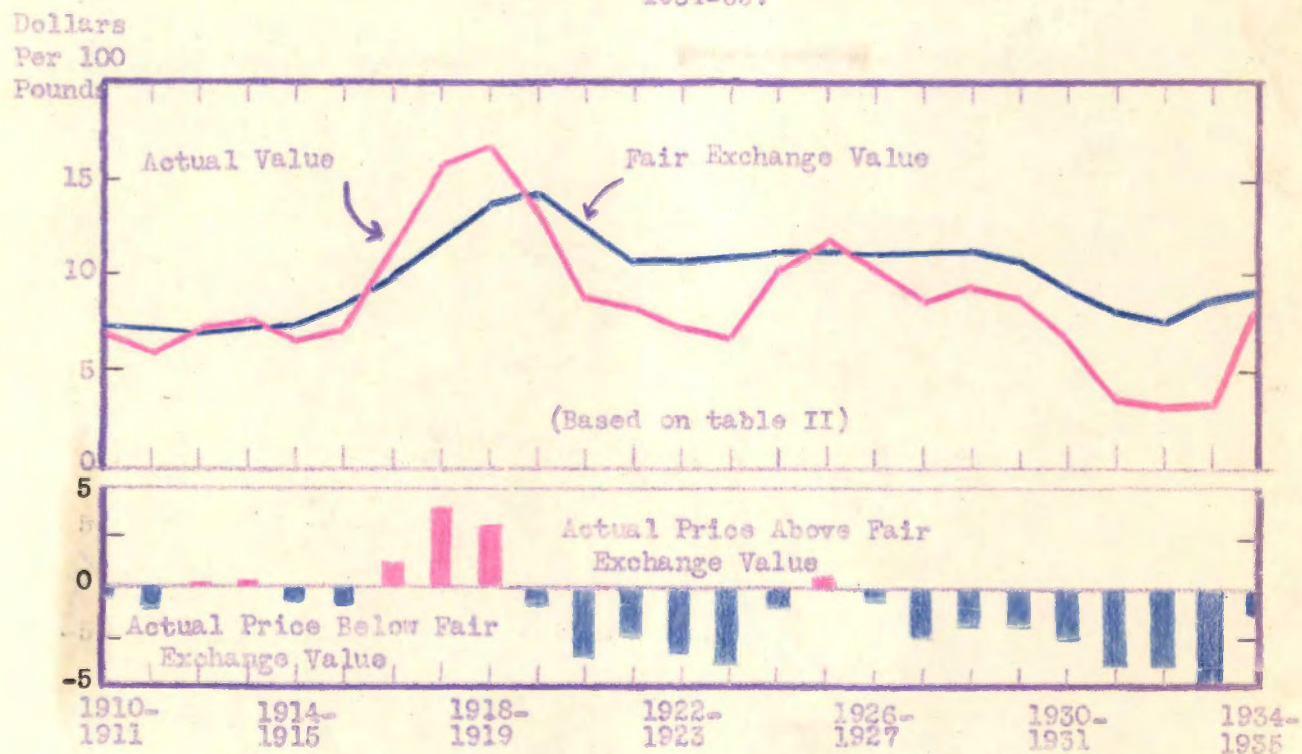


Figure 3. - Hogs: Average Farm Price and Fair Exchange Value in the United States, 1910-11 to 1934-35.

In 1918, hog prices were over \$16 per hundredweight, or about \$3 per hundredweight more than necessary to buy the same volume of goods which 100 pounds of live hog would have purchased in the 1909-14 period. At the same time corn was selling for about \$1.50 per bushel, or over 30 cents per bushel more than necessary to buy the same volume of goods which a bushel of corn would have bought in the pre-war period. However, after the war foreign production increased, export demand for our farm products declined, and the American farmer rapidly lost this temporary advantage. Corn prices fell to about 50 cents per bushel, or nearly 15 cents per bushel less than the pre-war average and about 40 cents per bushel less than the price necessary to maintain a parity relationship. Hog prices fell from about \$16 per hundredweight to about \$8 per hundredweight. This was hardly as low as the pre-war average in dollars and cents, but more than \$1 per hundredweight below the figure necessary to keep hogs on the pre-war relationship with prices farmers pay.

By referring to Table I and Figure 2, it can be observed that in only one year since 1919-20 has the average farm price of corn exceeded fair exchange value, and then by only eight cents. Table II and Figure 3 reveal that in all the years since 1920-21, except one, hog prices have been unfavorable. Prices for both corn and hogs during this period were on a general downward trend. However, it is beyond the scope of the study to attempt to explain all the factors causing this prolonged disparity. Only the major causes are being mentioned briefly.

TABLE I. - CORN: FARM PRICE AND FAIR EXCHANGE
VALUE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1909-10 TO
1934-35

Year beginning Oct. 15	Weighted average farm price	Fair exchange value(a)	Difference between price and value
	Cents	Cents	Cents
1909-10	63.8	62.9	0.9
1910-11	53.0	64.2	-11.2
1911-12	68.8	64.5	4.3
1912-13	55.8	64.2	- 8.4
1913-14	71.8	64.5	7.3
1914-15	71.8	65.8	6.0
1915-16	68.7	73.5	- 4.8
1916-17	115.3	87.6	27.7
1917-18	148.6	104.0	44.5
1918-19	153.5	120.4	33.1
1919-20	153.3	126.5	26.8
1920-21	65.2	110.4	-45.2
1921-22	53.3	95.0	-41.7
1922-23	75.0	94.7	-19.7
1923-24	82.3	95.7	-13.4
1924-25	107.3	99.0	8.3
1925-26	71.4	98.4	-27.0
1926-27	74.1	97.3	-23.2
1927-28	85.3	97.9	-12.6
1928-29	84.5	97.7	-13.2
1929-30	80.9	94.7	-13.8
1930-31	60.2	82.7	-22.5
1931-32	32.1	71.1	-39.0
1932-33	31.8	68.1	-36.3
1933-34	52.2	77.7	-22.5
1934-35	81.6	80.9	0.7

(a) The average price for the 1909-14 base period was 64.2 cents per bushel. For individual years the fair exchange value is obtained by multiplying the parity price by the index of prices that farmers paid, divided by 100, the base period index of prices farmers paid.

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Corn and Hog Statistics, p. 2

TABLE II. - HOGS: FARM PRICE AND FAIR EXCHANGE VALUE IN
THE UNITED STATES, 1910-11 TO 1934-35

Year beginning Oct. 15	Weighted farm price	Fair exchange value (a)	Difference between price and value
1910-11	\$6.65	\$7.24	- \$0.59
1911-12	6.26	7.28	- 1.02
1912-13	7.41	7.24	.17
1913-14	7.60	7.28	.32
1914-15	6.70	7.42	- .72
1915-16	7.40	8.29	- .89
1916-17	11.06	9.88	1.18
1917-18	15.72	11.73	3.99
1918-19	16.70	13.58	3.12
1919-20	13.43	14.26	- .83
1920-21	8.91	12.45	- 3.54
1921-22	8.10	10.72	- 2.62
1922-23	7.41	10.68	- 3.27
1923-24	6.85	10.80	- 3.95
1924-25	10.15	11.17	- 1.02
1925-26	11.55	11.10	.45
1926-27	10.28	10.97	- .69
1927-28	8.59	11.04	- 2.45
1928-29	9.28	11.02	- 1.74
1929-30	8.95	10.68	- 1.73
1930-31	6.95	9.32	- 2.37
1931-32	3.78	8.02	- 4.24
1932-33	3.36	7.64	- 4.28
1933-34	3.73	8.76	- 5.03
1934-35	7.89(b)	9.12	- 1.23

(a) Parity or average price for the 1909-14 base period was \$7.24 per live hundredweight of hog. For individual years the fair exchange value is obtained by multiplying the parity price, 1910-14, by the index of prices that farmers paid, divided by 100, the base period index of prices farmers paid.

(b) Simple average of monthly prices.

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Corn and Hog Statistics, p. 2.

Loss of Export Markets

In 1919, our farmers were exporting about four times as much pork and lard as during the pre-war period, and even in 1923, the best post-war export year for the United States, more than two billion pounds of pork and lard were shipped abroad. This quantity was equivalent to nearly 13 million market-weight hogs and to the product of from 8 to 10 million acres of corn.⁽⁴⁾ After 1923, European farmers, especially those of Germany and Denmark, resumed hog production, and American exports of hog products began to decline (Table III and Figure 4). Denmark shipped large quantities of pork and lard to the United Kingdom, the United States' largest customer for pork and lard. Germany, the second largest customer, began to utilize the hog products of its own farmers as they increased production.

Increased production, tariffs and quotas, and industrial depressions in the European nations largely explain why, in 1930, United States exports of pork and lard fell below one billion pounds for the first time in 16 years. In 1932, exports of pork and lard were the smallest in 50 years and constituted less than six per cent of our total production; whereas, the average annual exportation during the base period (1909-14) was 12 per cent of the average annual production. The decline in exports from 1923 to 1932 was equivalent (at the per capita consumption rate in the United States) to the com-

(4) Agricultural Adjustment Administration, The Corn-Hog Problem, pp. 2-3.

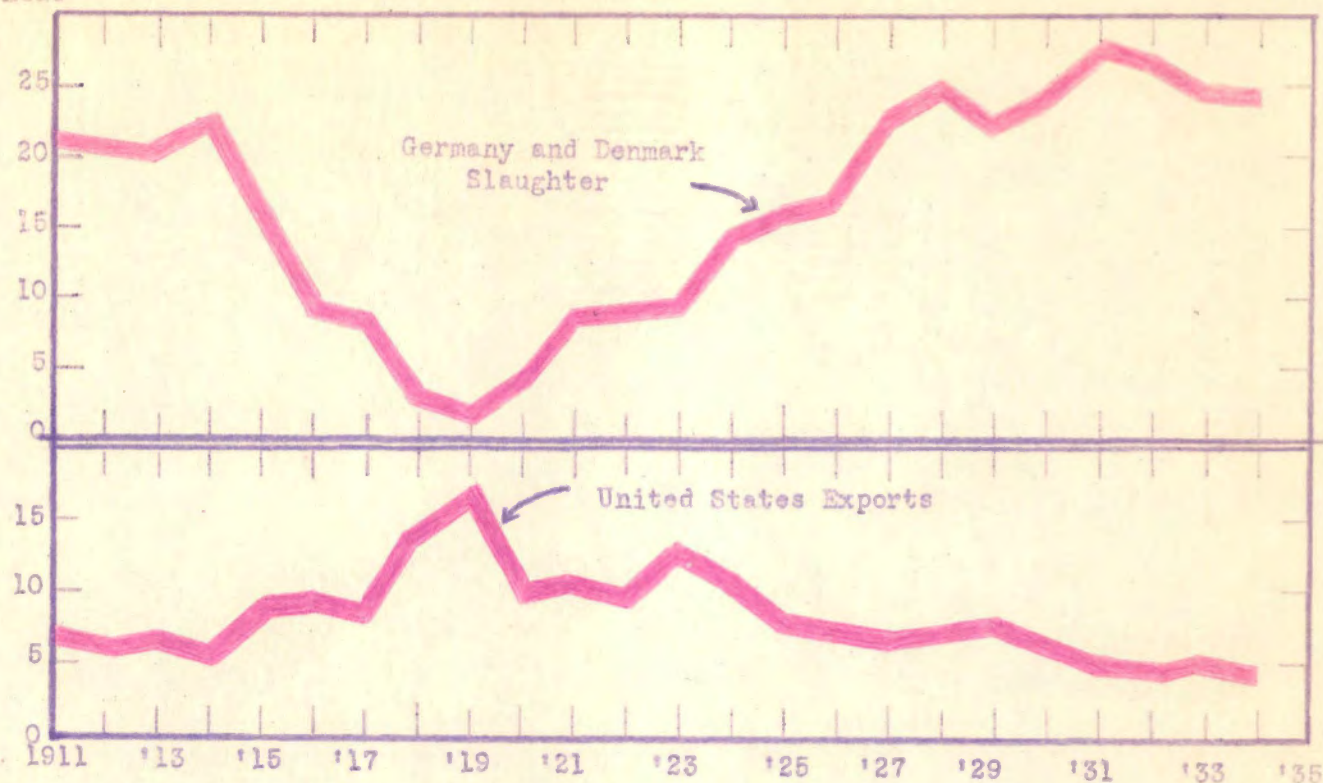


Figure 4 - Inspected Hog Slaughter in Germany and Denmark, and United States Exports of Hog Products, 1911-34

Source: United States Department of Agriculture, Hog Outlook Charts for 1936, p. 23.

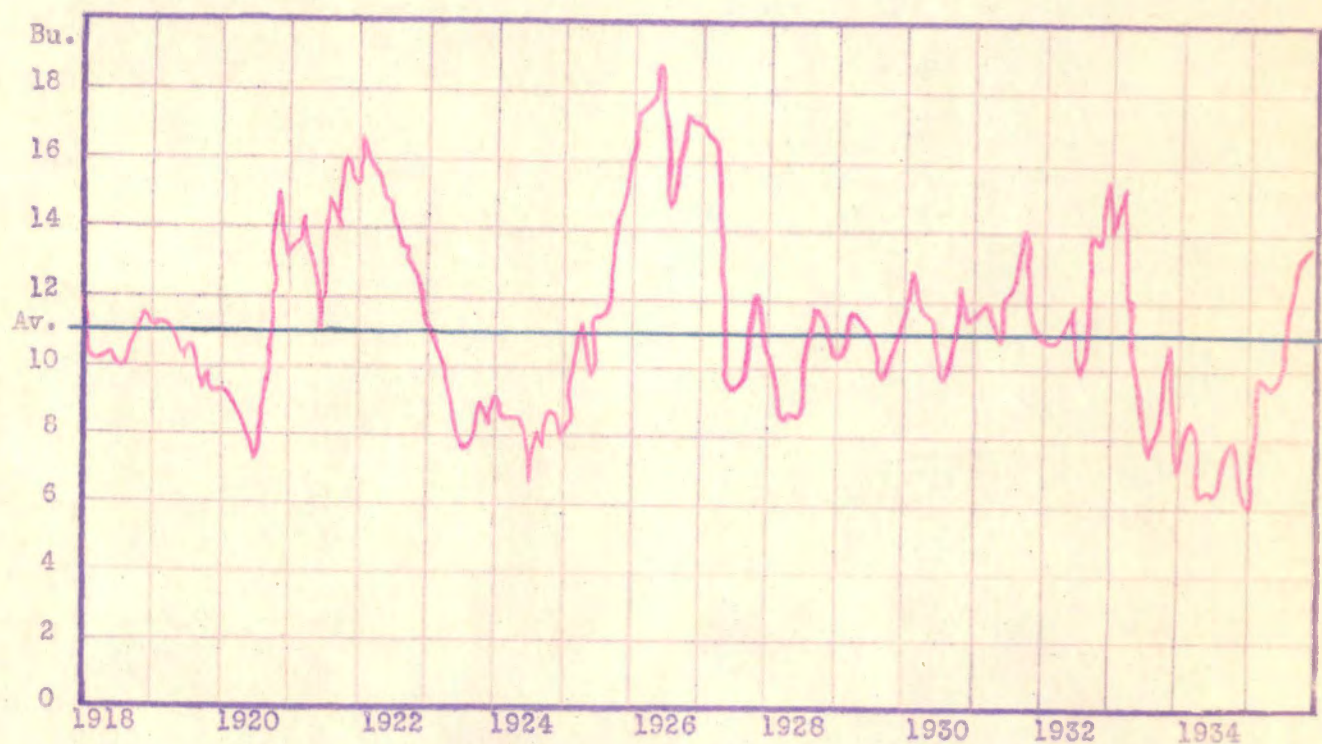


Figure 5 - Hog - Corn Ratios, 1918-35. (The curve shows the number of bushels of corn equal in value to 100 pounds of live hogs at average farm prices).
Source: U. S. D. A. Crops and Markets, November, 1935, p. 456.

plete loss of 3 1/2 million consumers of pork and nearly 21 million
(5)
consumers of lard.

TABLE III. - UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS, AND
INSPECTED SLAUGHTER IN GERMANY AND DENMARK,
1916 - 34

Year	United States exports Million pounds	Slaughter	
		Germany Thousand head	Denmark Thousand head
1916	1,485	6,548	2,542
1917	1,329	5,795	2,479
1918	2,273	2,430	324
1919	2,667	1,368	456
1920	1,572	3,024	930
1921	1,662	6,825	1,641
1922	1,526	6,923	2,215
1923	2,035	5,833	3,414
1924	1,721	10,257	4,024
1925	1,268	12,090	3,766
1926	1,159	13,072	3,838
1927	1,033	17,279	5,093
1928	1,135	19,480	5,373
1929	1,245	17,252	4,994
1930	988	17,994	6,132
1931	794	20,488	7,320
1932	736	18,948	7,692
1933	738	18,260	6,392
1934	594	19,414	4,898

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Corn and Hog Statistics, pp. 32-33, and U.S.D.A., Yearbook of Agriculture, 1935, pp. 573, and 576.

Production Maintained at Home

Though the American farmer was losing his export market, the production of corn and hogs was not reduced accordingly. Prior to the

(5) Ibid., p. 3.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration's reduction program, there were eleven billion seven hundred million pounds of live swine on American farms where 100 million acres were planted in corn to feed them. (6) Up until 1934, corn acreage had remained comparatively unchanged over a period of years, and hog production had increased at about the same rate as the country's population. The main reason that adjustment of corn production had to be considered along with hog production is the close relationship of the two commodities. A reduction in hogs would have precipitated a corn-surplus problem, had there not also been a reduction in corn acreage. It would have thrown the corn-hog relationship far off balance, and the farmer would have found it more profitable to have fed his corn to hogs -- thus stimulating hog production. It was desired to keep the value ratio between corn and hogs near the average, which is about 11.4 bushels of corn equal in value to 100 pounds of live hogs at average farm prices. These ratios have varied widely, before, during, and after the adjustment program, in spite of efforts to keep the ratios somewhat constant (Figure 5). Perhaps in time, production of corn and hogs can be adjusted so as to eliminate wide variations in the corn-hog ratios.

Factors Causing Disparity

Some of the major causes of price disparity for the farmer are:
 (1) increase in production at home and abroad with a similar decline in United States exports, (2) decrease in the percentage of the national

(6) Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Achieving a Balanced Agriculture, p. 5.

income going to the farmer, (3) shift of the United States from a debtor to a creditor nation, and (4) decline in consumer demand. Some of these have been discussed very briefly -- others barely mentioned. Volumes could be written on either of them, so they will not be discussed further in this study.

Farm Relief Measures

Some of the principal proposals and measures of the past intended to aid the farmer include (1) the McNary-Haugen plan for establishing a domestic-foreign price differential and (2) the Federal Farm Board's plan of holding large volumes of some commodities off the world market. The Agricultural Adjustment Act, which planned to keep a balance between production and consumption, operated from May 12, 1933 to January 6, 1936. The Agricultural Adjustment Act was followed by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, the major objectives of which are to improve soil fertility, promote economic use of land, and diminish exploitation and unprofitable use of national soil resources, and to maintain stable and adequate agricultural supplies at fair prices to producer and consumer.

CHAPTER III

ADMINISTRATION AND SCOPE OF THE CORN-HOG ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

Administrative Set-Up

Soon after passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Secretary of Agriculture appointed an Administrator who became responsible for the direction of all the activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Several divisions were also set up within the Administration, but early in 1934 the administrative organization underwent a reorganization. In October 1935, the organization was composed of the following: (1) Office of the Administrator, (2) Division of Information, (3) Division of Program Planning, (4) Division of Consumers' Counsel, (5) Division of Finance, (6) Division of Marketing Agreements and Licenses, (7) Division of Cotton, (8) Division of Grains, (9) Division of Livestock and Feed Grains, and (10) Division of Tobacco, Sugar, Rice, Peanuts, and Potatoes.⁽¹⁾

It was through the Corn and Hogs Section, a part of the Division of Livestock and Feed Grains, that the corn-hog program was conducted. This section appointed the Tennessee State Board of Review which was composed in 1934 of: (1) the Federal Agricultural Statistician for the State, (2) the State Extension Director, and (3) a representative producer of corn and hogs. To further the democratic organization the

(1) This information was furnished the author by letter from Paul R. Preston, Chief, Correspondence Unit, Division of Information, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, October 26, 1935.

producers were organized to handle most of the work through county committees and community committees.

The contracting producers elected the community committees of from three to five members each, and the chairmen of these committees became directors of the county corn-hog control association. The association in each county elected a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and a county allotment committee. Upon signing a contract, each producer became a member of his county association.

The duty of the county allotment committee was to check the contracts filed in the county, and to make adjustments, wherever necessary. The directors decided appeals of contract signers, authorized expenditures, and prepared an association budget for county administrative expenses, subject to the approval of the Administration. The community committeemen helped in local meetings, and assisted in filling out contracts, appraising yield on contracted acres, and in checking and adjusting data. (2)

The corn-hog program was started early in 1934 with a series of community meetings directed by extension workers and county agricultural agents. The details of the corn-hog problem and the advantages of the 1934 contract were discussed with the producers at these meetings. They were also instructed in the preparation of the necessary data. Later the committeemen helped the producers to insert the proper figures in the contract forms. These forms, properly signed, constituted an application for acceptance.

The State Corn-Hog Board of Review supervised and directed the

(2) Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Corn-Hog Adjustment, p. 48.

work of tabulating and compiling data from contract signers in each county. This board of review also analyzed the data and issued final approval of the contracts after they had been properly adjusted. The final step was the transmission of the contracts to the Secretary of Agriculture for acceptance and payment.

(3)

Expenses

Total expenditures in the United States by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the period July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935, were \$776,838,347. This sum went for general administration, rental and benefit payments, removal and conservation of surplus, drought relief, food conservation and disease eradication operations, and trust fund operations. More than 563 million dollars of this amount, or about 73 per cent, went to the farmers in the form of rental and benefit payments on cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn, hogs, and sugar. The next largest sum was spent for drought relief, and food conservation and disease eradication operations, which required \$148,520,820, or about 19 per cent of the total expenditures. For administration, both in the field and in Washington, D. C., \$38,583,642 were necessary. This was only 5.0 per cent of the total expenditures. Trust fund operations (Bankhead Pool and rice) took the remaining sums.

(3) The author has selected the fiscal period July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935, inclusive, as a representative one from which to make an analysis of the various expenditures. Definite data applicable solely to the 1934 program could not be obtained, due to the overlapping of the work from one year to the next.

The data presented in this discussion were taken from the report of the Comptroller of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, issued August 20, 1935.

The total expenditures in Tennessee for July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935, were \$10,560,716, of which \$9,848,096 was rental and benefit payments. In other words, 93 per cent of the funds spent in Tennessee went to the farmers, in contrast to the 73 per cent in the United States. Administrative costs for the period under discussion were \$711,897, or 6.7 per cent of the total expenditures, compared with 5.0 per cent for the United States. The small sum of \$722.60 went into the Bankhead Pool.

The general administrative expenses were greater for the cotton program than for any other program; yet there were more corn-hog contracts than cotton contracts. More than 14 million dollars of 38 million were spent in the administration of the cotton program in the United States, while in Tennessee an even greater percentage of the administrative cost was for cotton (Table IV). The corn-hog program required about 15.5 per cent of the total administrative funds in the United States, and slightly less than 15.0 per cent in Tennessee. The administrative expenses in Tennessee for the corn-hog program amounted to 1.74 per cent of the total for the United States, while Tennessee had 2.04 per cent of all the corn-hog contracts, which may indicate that the program was conducted somewhat more economically in Tennessee than in some other states. The administrative expenses were deducted from the rental and benefit payments, which as previously mentioned, amounted to 5.0 per cent and 6.7 per cent, respectively, for the United States and Tennessee for all programs. The administrative expenses for corn and hogs for the fiscal period July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935, amounted to 1.98 per cent of the rental and benefit payments

disbursed to corn-hog farmers in the same period throughout the United States, and in Tennessee these expenses were 3.0 per cent of the rental and benefit payments. These expenses varied from county to county, however, since the budget within each county was determined by the board of directors of its own control association.

TABLE IV. - GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION FOR TENNESSEE AND THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1934 TO JUNE 30, 1935

Item	Tennessee		United States	
	Total	Per cent of state total	Total	Per cent of U. S. total
General	\$18,881.07	2.66	\$ 7,260,710.03	18.82
Cotton	402,681.82	56.56	14,144,653.57	36.66
Wheat	22,310.43	3.13	2,094,635.13	5.43
Tobacco	88,655.83	12.45	1,852,856.16	4.80
Corn-hogs	104,362.82	14.66	5,985,656.82	15.51
Sugar	189.83	10.40	1,076,659.82	2.79
Cattle	74,048.64	.11	6,003,820.46	15.56
Peanuts	766.53	.03	139,084.64	.36
Rice	-	-	25,515.47	.07
	<u>\$711,896.97</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$38,583,642.13</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Division of Finance, Statement of Expenditures, issued August 20, 1935.

Processing taxes on the various commodities on which rental and benefit payments were made were used as the source of the majority of the expenditures (see Chapter VIII for a more detailed discussion of processing taxes). Other funds consisted of direct and transfer appropriations.⁽⁴⁾

(4) Ibid., p. 21.

Total Number of Signers

In total payment and number of producers involved the 1934 corn-hog program was the largest of all voluntary production control programs of the year, in the United States as a whole. In Tennessee, however, there were more cotton contracts than corn-hog contracts, and the total payments were also greater for cotton. One million one hundred fifty-five thousand two hundred ninety-four farming units were under corn-hog contract in the United States in 1934. These contracts represented more than 55 million acres of corn (1932-33 average as adjusted), of which more than 13 million acres were contracted to the Secretary of Agriculture. The average market hog production (1932-33 average as adjusted) represented by contract totaled 54,320,075 head. This represented about 52 per cent of the United States average corn acreage and 75 to 80 per cent of the average market hog production in 1932-1933.

Iowa led in the number of contracts, with the other Corn Belt states following in this order: Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Indiana, Minnesota, Kansas, Ohio, and South Dakota (Table V). These nine states had a total of 856,212 corn-hog contracts in 1934, or a percentage of 74.1. Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri had a combined total of 402,371 contracts, or 34.8 per cent of the United States total. The New England states, having little corn acreage and few hogs, were the least representative in the corn-hog program (Figure 6).

Tennessee ranked 14th among the 48 states in total number of corn-hog contract signers with 23,610.⁽⁵⁾ This represented 2.04 per cent of

(5) This figure does not agree with the total given elsewhere in this report because some contracts were refused after data were listed, others suspended for correction, some added, etc. It would have been an almost hopeless task to compile the data for only the 23,610 contracts which were finally accepted. The data presented and analyzed represent that taken from the listing sheets for 23,891 applicants.

the United States total. Ninety-four of the 95 counties participated in the program. The surplus producing corn and hog areas in Tennessee

TABLE V. - NUMBER OF 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACTS ACCEPTED FOR EXAMINATION AND AUDIT AND PERCENTAGE OF THE UNITED STATES TOTAL, BY STATES

Rank	State	Number of contracts	Percent- age of U. S. total	Rank	State	Number of contracts	Percent- age of U. S. total
1	Iowa	173,565	15.02	25	N.C.	4,091	.35
2	Ill.	120,808	10.46	26	Md.	3,108	.27
3	Mo.	107,998	9.35	27	Wyo.	3,067	.26
4	Neb.	88,600	7.67	28	Ala.	2,833	.25
5	Ind.	83,433	7.22	29	Utah	2,752	.24
6	Minn.	79,574	6.89	30	Penn.	2,664	.23
7	Kans.	78,671	6.81	31	N.Mex.	2,574	.22
8	Ohio	64,404	5.57	32	W. Va.	2,169	.19
9	S.D.	59,164	5.12	33	N.Y.	1,877	.16
10	Wisc.	42,945	3.72	34	S.C.	1,644	.14
11	Okla.	36,940	3.20	35	Fla.	1,597	.14
12	Texas	32,002	2.77	36	Ga.	565	.05
13	Mich.	24,307	2.10	37	Vt.	545	.05
14	Tenn.	23,610	2.04	38	La.	481	.04
15	Ky.	23,156	2.00	39	Ariz.	334	.03
16	N. D.	19,726	1.71	40	N. J.	307	.03
17	Colo.	13,120	1.14	41	Nev.	284	.02
18	Ark.	11,034	.96	42	Miss.	256	.02
19	Va.	10,551	.91	43	Mass.	234	.02
20	Ida.	9,544	.83	44	Dela.	230	.02
21	Oreg.	6,123	.53	45	N.H.	184	.02
22	Wash.	5,029	.44	46	Conn.	92	.01
23	Calif.	4,781	.41	47	R.I.	10	*
24	Mont.	4,304	.37	48	Maine	7	*
					U. S.	1,155,294	100.00

* Less than one hundredth of one per cent.

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Agricultural Adjustment in 1934, pp. 96-97.



Figure 7 . - Total Number of 1934 Corn-Hog Contracts

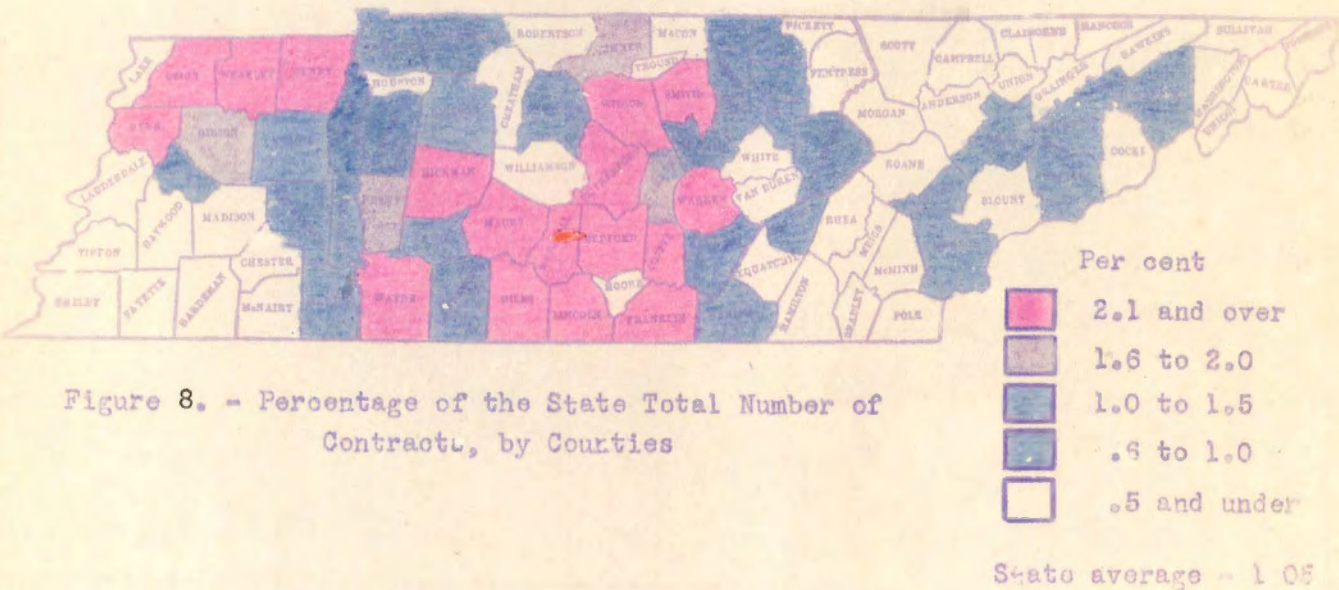


Figure 8. - Percentage of the State Total Number of Contracts, by Counties

TABLE VI. - NUMBER OF 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACTS AND THE PER CENT OF STATE
TOTAL, AND THE RANK OF THE COUNTIES IN HOG NUMBERS, APRIL 1,
1930 AND CORN ACREAGE, 1929

County	Number contracts	Per cent of total	Rank in		County	Number contracts	Per cent of total	Rank in		County	Number contracts	Per cent of total	Rank in		
			Con- tracts	Hogs **				Con- tracts	Hogs **				Con- tracts	Hogs **	
Obion	1,099	4.6	1	1	Crockett	227	1.0	33	40	Trousdale	80	.3	65	50	71
Giles	1,027	4.3	2	10	Moore	225	.9	34	56	McMairy	77	.3	66	68	38
Wilson	994	4.2	3	2	Stewart	219	.9	35	46	Cooke	72	.3	67	43	56
Marshall	991	4.1	4	14	Henderson	216	.9	36	60	Hamilton	71	.3	68	74	58
Lincoln	900	3.8	5	5	White	212	.9	37	37	Chester	67	.3	69	80	64
Maury	743	3.1	6	3	Bledsoe	210	.9	38	63	Hawkins	65	.3	70	49	46
Ruther.	740	3.1	7	7	Hardin	194	.8	39	48	Meigs	59	.2	71	93	72
Wayne	733	3.1	8	54	Jefferson	186	.8	40	31	Blount	56	.2	72	42	51
Hickman	673	2.8	9	16	Hamblen	184	.8	41	45	Madison	54	.2	73	38	21
Bedford-	645	2.7	10	9	Davidson	181	.8	42	20	Robertson	42	.2	74	34	28
Dyer	624	2.6	11	15	Marion	179	.7	43	71	Bradley	38	.2	75	79	69
Smith	613	2.6	12	8	Dickson	177	.7	44	55	Grainger	38	.2	76	62	63
Weakley	590	2.5	13	4	Lewis	174	.7	45	84	Johnson	35	.1	77	86	87
Henry	566	2.4	14	21	Loudon	171	.7	46	72	Polk	35	.1	78	92	86
Warren	510	2.1	15	52	Cumber.	159	.7	47	61	Haywood	34	.1	79	23	23
Coffee	498	2.1	16	43	Grundy	151	.6	48	87	Fentress	29	.1	80	70	83
Franklin	489	2.1	17	25	Carroll	148	.6	49	33	Hardeman	29	.1	81	44	32
Perry	440	1.8	18	32	Sevier	147	.6	50	36	Anderson	25	.1	82	83	79
Wason.	440	1.8	19	6	Greene	143	.6	51	26	Claiborne	24	.1	83	66	61
Gibson	430	1.8	20	10	Knox	139	.6	52	35	Sullivan	23	.1	84	59	55
Sumner	429	1.8	21	8	Roane	122	.5	53	75	Carter	19	.1	85	81	82
Cannon	397	1.7	22	53	Monroe	121	.5	54	64	Lake	17	.1	86	89	84
Jackson	397	1.7	23	26	Houston	114	.5	55	88	Tipton	14	.1	87	27	35
Clay	364	1.5	24	57	Rhea	112	.5	56	85	Hancock	11	(a)	88	76	78
Benton	358	1.5	25	48	V. Buren	110	.5	57	77	Morgan	11	(a)	89	90	94
Humphreys	357	1.5	26	52	Pickett	108	.5	58	91	Campbell	9	(a)	90	78	76
DeKalb	331	1.4	27	27	Sequatch.	96	.4	59	94	Scott	7	(a)	91	73	89
Decatur	330	1.4	28	51	Wash.	95	.4	60	57	Shelby	6	(a)	92	19	15
Overton	324	1.4	29	65	Cheatham	93	.4	61	67	Union	5	(a)	93	82	75
Putnam	320	1.3	30	29	Macon	91	.4	62	41	Unicoi	3	(a)	94	95	95
Lawrence	306	1.3	31	58	McMinn	85	.4	63	69	Fayette	0	(a)	95	17	13
Montg.	306	1.3	32	22	Lauder.	83	.3	64	28	State	23,891	100.0			

(a) Less than one tenth of one per cent.

** Ranked according to data from the Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930.
Agriculture, Tennessee, First Series, pp. 40-55.

are shown very well by the location of the contracts (Figures 7 and 8). Obion, Dyer, and Weakley counties in West Tennessee, an area along the Tennessee River as it flows across the western part of the State, and the Central Basin comprise the major corn and hog production areas. The areas not well represented in the corn-hog program were the commonly called cotton counties, the tobacco growing section in northern Middle Tennessee, and practically all of the eastern portion of the State.

An examination of Table VI reveals a striking uniformity in the decline in number of contracts by counties from the highest to the lowest, even though some areas stand out as having large numbers of contracts and other areas very few. The average number of contracts per county was 251 in 1934. Obion County, which had the largest number, had only 4.6 per cent of the State total. There were eight counties, six in the eastern part of the State and two in the cotton section, each of which had less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total.

Adjustments Made by the Farmer

According to the 1934 corn-hog contract, the farmer agreed to reduce the acreage planted to corn in 1934 to at least 20 per cent below the average number of acres planted to corn in 1932 and 1933. Permission was granted, however, to retire from corn production as many acres in excess of the 20 per cent as the contract signer desired, but corn reduction payments were made on not more than 30 per cent of the average acreage for 1932 and 1933.

He also agreed to reduce his brood-sow herd so that not more than three-fourths as many litters would be farrowed in 1934 as were farrowed

on the average in 1932 and 1933. The producer further agreed to market from these litters not more than three-fourths of the average number of pigs farrowed and marketed from his sows in 1932 and 1933. The contract also stipulated that the farmer was not to increase in 1934 the number of pigs bought and fed for market above the average number bought and fed during the base period (1932-33).

Benefits to the Farmer for the Adjustments Made

For making the above-mentioned adjustments the Government agreed to pay the farmer a corn reduction payment at the rate of 30 cents per bushel on the estimated average production of corn on the contracted acreage, based on the average of weather and other conditions affecting yield, which have prevailed over the past 10 years. In other words, if the farmer had planted an average of 100 acres to corn in 1932 and 1933, and in 1934 reduced his corn acreage to 75 acres, contracting 25 acres to the Secretary of Agriculture, he received 30 cents per bushel on the estimated average production of this 25 acres. On an estimated production of 25 bushels per acre, total corn payment amounted to \$197.50 for the farmer.

The Government also agreed to make a hog adjustment payment of \$5 per head on a number of hogs equal to 75 per cent of the average number produced for market from litters farrowed on the farm of the contract signer during the December 1, 1931 to November 30, 1933, period. For example, if the farmers' average production for market was 100 hogs for the period, he was allowed to produce not more than 75 per cent of this

number in 1934, and received a hog benefit payment of \$375, minus administrative expenses.

Corn and Hog Prices Advanced. The farmer not only profited through rental and benefit payments, but reaped further reward by an increase in the price of both corn and hogs (Figure 9). In December, 1932, farmers in the United States were receiving \$2.73 per hundredweight for hogs -- the lowest price in 54 years. In December, 1933, they were being paid \$2.92; a year later the price had increased to \$5.15; and in December, 1935, the average farm price per hundredweight stood at \$8.72. The months which usually show a high price for hogs also showed corresponding increases over this period.

The December prices of hogs in Tennessee for 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935 were \$3.15, \$3.10, \$5.00, and \$8.60, respectively.

The average farm price of corn in the United States stood at the very low price of 18.8 cents per bushel in December, 1932. This is quite a contrast to the \$1.41 received by farmers in December, 1918, and also, though to a lesser degree, to the 53 cents per bushel received in December, 1935. Figure 9 shows the steady general rise in the level of corn prices for Tennessee and the United States from January, 1933 to December, 1935, inclusive.

These increases in price of corn and hogs were not due entirely to the corn-hog adjustment program. A series of events, including monetary changes, the adjustment program, relief expenditures, and the drought have aided in raising the level of farm prices for corn and hogs.

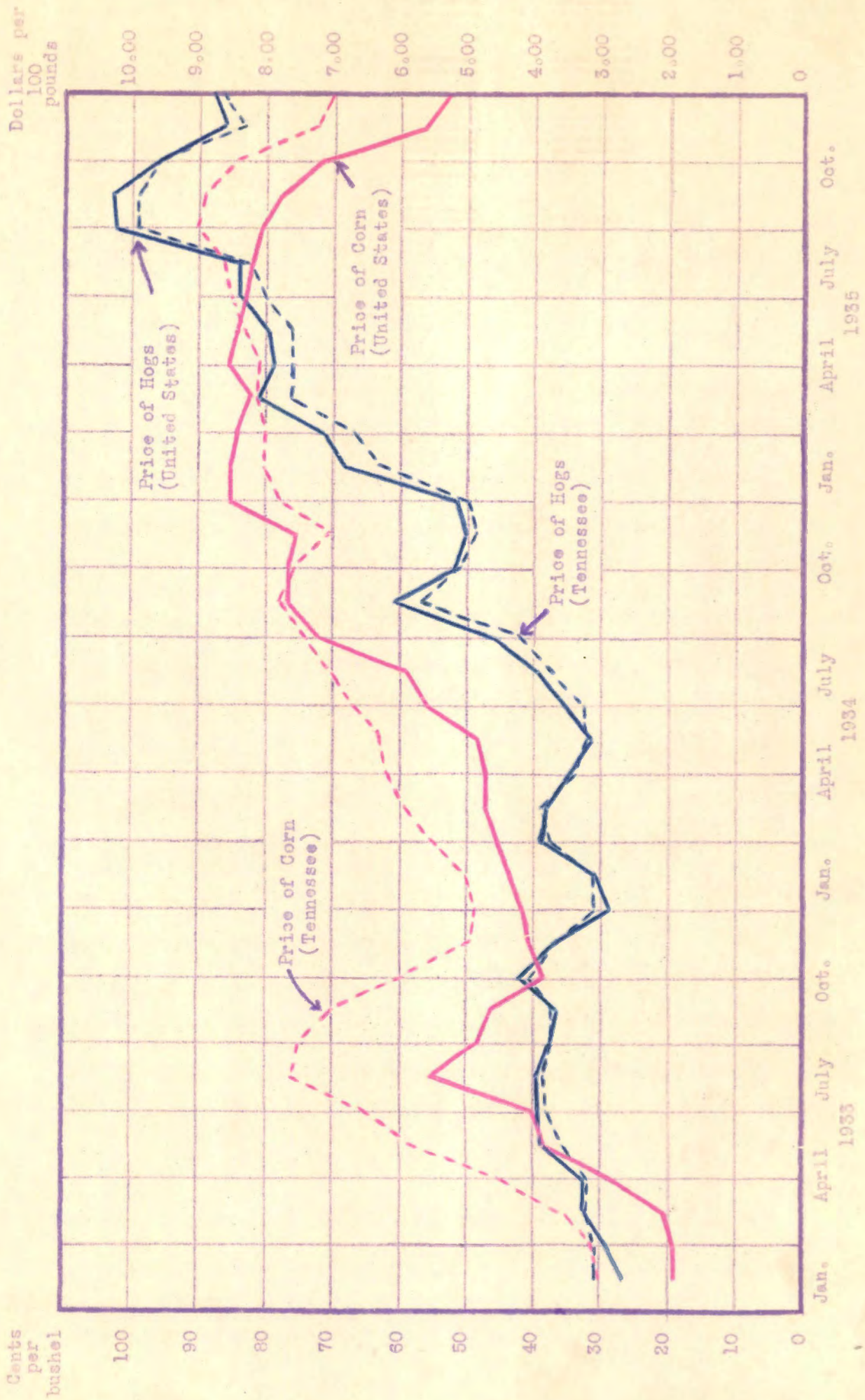


Figure 9 - Price of Corn and Hogs in the United States and in Tennessee, by Months, 1933 - 1935.

Use of Contracted Acres

The 1934 corn-hog contract stated that

Unless otherwise prescribed, such acres shall not be used except for planting additional permanent pasture; for soil-improving and erosion-preventing crops not to be harvested; for resting or fallowing the land; for weed eradication; or for planting farm wood lots. (6)

About the first of July, however, these restrictions were lifted, due to the drought, and the signers were even encouraged to plant an unlimited area to any crop, including corn, hay, pasture, and forage. According to the Adjustment Administration, this act demonstrated the flexibility of its program.

Corn and Hog Base

A difficult problem for the Administration to solve concerned the establishment of the corn and hog base. It was finally decided that the hog base should follow the producer, while the corn base should remain with the land. The contracting producer then secured his hog base from his own past hog production records, even though he may have lived on other farms prior to 1934. His corn base was determined by the average acreage for the base period on the farming unit placed under contract, even though he may have lived elsewhere prior to 1934.

Landlords and Tenants

Although there have been complaints among tenants accusing landlords of getting and keeping all the rental and benefit payments made as a result of participation in the corn-hog program, it is hardly fair

(6) Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Corn-Hog Reduction Contract, p. 1.

to lay this to any weakness in the contract itself. Both parties to a crop-share lease were required to sign the contract, and both parties, according to the contract, were to divide the payments in the same proportion as they divided the crops. Under cash leases, landlords were not required to sign the corn-hog contract with the tenant and did not share in the payments.

CHAPTER IV

TENURE, NUMBER OF FARMS, AND LAND IN FARMS OF THE 1934

CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS

Tenure ⁽¹⁾

Nearly three-fourths (71.8 per cent) of the 1934 corn-hog contract signers in Tennessee were classified as farm owners, while according to the census of 1930 less than one-half (44.7 per cent) of all the farmers in the State were owners. Seven per cent of the corn-hog contract signers were cash tenants, compared with five per cent of all farmers so classified in 1930. Twenty-one per cent of the signers were share tenants,⁽²⁾ and two-tenths of one per cent were croppers.

According to the census of 1930, there was only one county having 80.1 per cent or more farm owners, while according to the corn-hog contract data there were 38 counties in this classification. There were eight counties according to the census data in which 20 per cent or less of the farmers were owners. Among the contract signers no county had less than 50 per cent in the ownership group. In the lowest county - Hardin - 51 per cent of the contract signers were owners.

(1) The tenure classifications of the census data and the contract data are not strictly comparable. The census classified farm operators as owners, part owners, managers, and tenants. The tenant classification was also divided into cash tenants and all other tenants. The contract signers were classified as owners, cash tenants, share tenants, and croppers.

(2) Due to misunderstanding of administrative rulings early in the program, in some counties croppers were classified as share tenants.

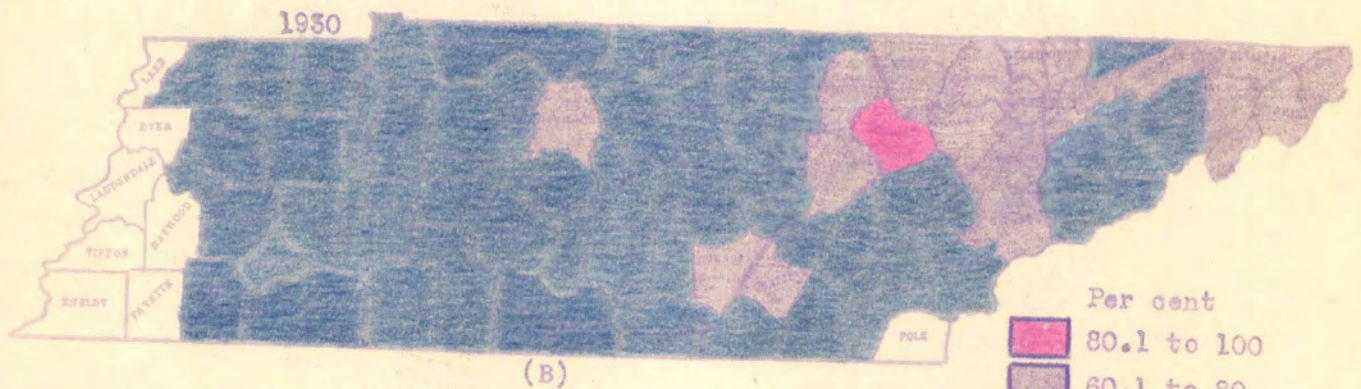
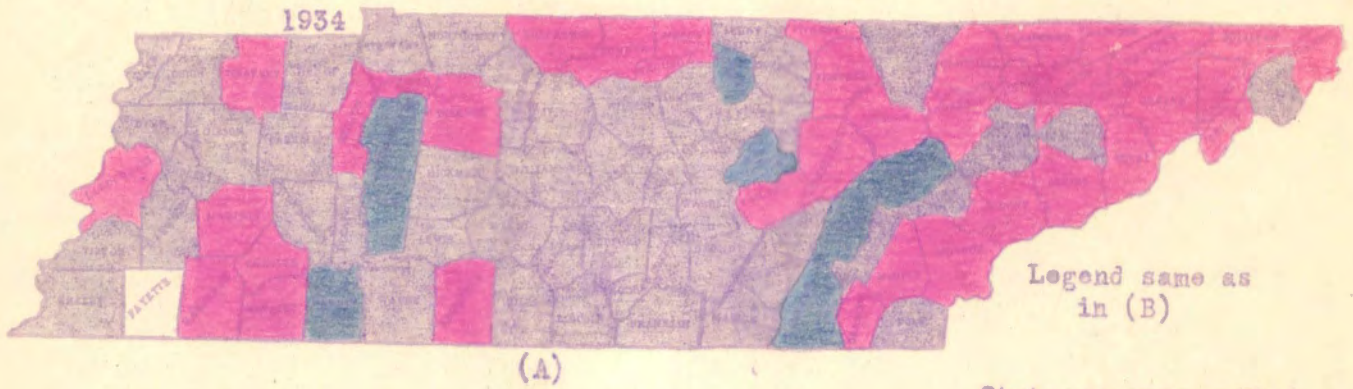


Figure 10 - Percentage of Farm Owners: (A) 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers and (B) All Farmers, 1930

Based on Table VII

With the census data, the counties in the eastern part of the State rank at the top in percentage of owners among all farmers, with the Middle Tennessee counties ranking second. With the data of the contract signers, the grouping into areas in this respect is less distinct, although East Tennessee has more counties near the top of the list than any other area. Several West Tennessee counties also rank high in percentage of owners among the contract signers and low among all farmers. Hardin, Perry, Humphreys, Hamilton, Rhea, Roane, Jackson, and White counties are at the bottom of the list in percentage of ownership according to the contract data; yet, with the exception of Hardin and Perry, these counties rank above the State average according to the census data on all farmers. The general tendency was for owners rather than tenants to participate in the corn-hog program, regardless of location. Naturally, the correlation of the two sets of data as to ownership increases to some extent in proportion to the completeness of "sign-up".

The percentage of cash tenants participating in the corn-hog program seems to correlate somewhat more closely with the census data on cash tenants for all farms than was true for ownership, although the percentage was higher for the contract signers than for all the farmers of the State (Figure 11). Several counties in Middle Tennessee as well as in the cotton section of West Tennessee had a relatively high percentage of cash tenants according to both sets of data. The same is true for certain counties in East Tennessee, namely, Hamilton, Polk, and Scott.

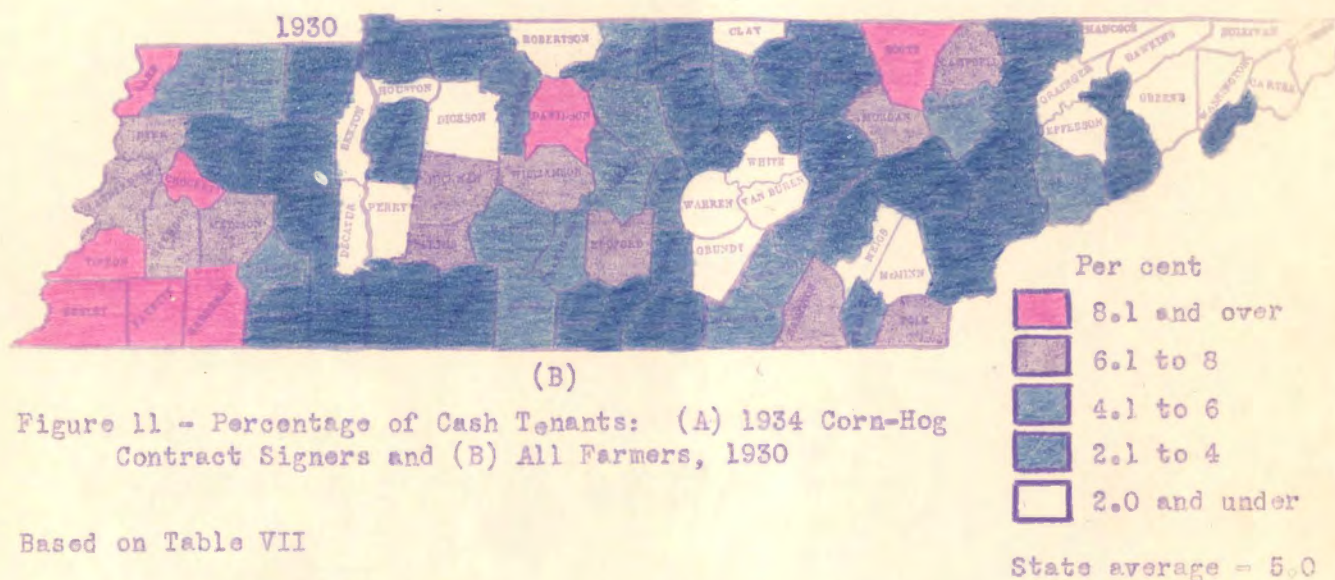


Figure 11 - Percentage of Cash Tenants: (A) 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers and (B) All Farmers, 1930

Based on Table VII

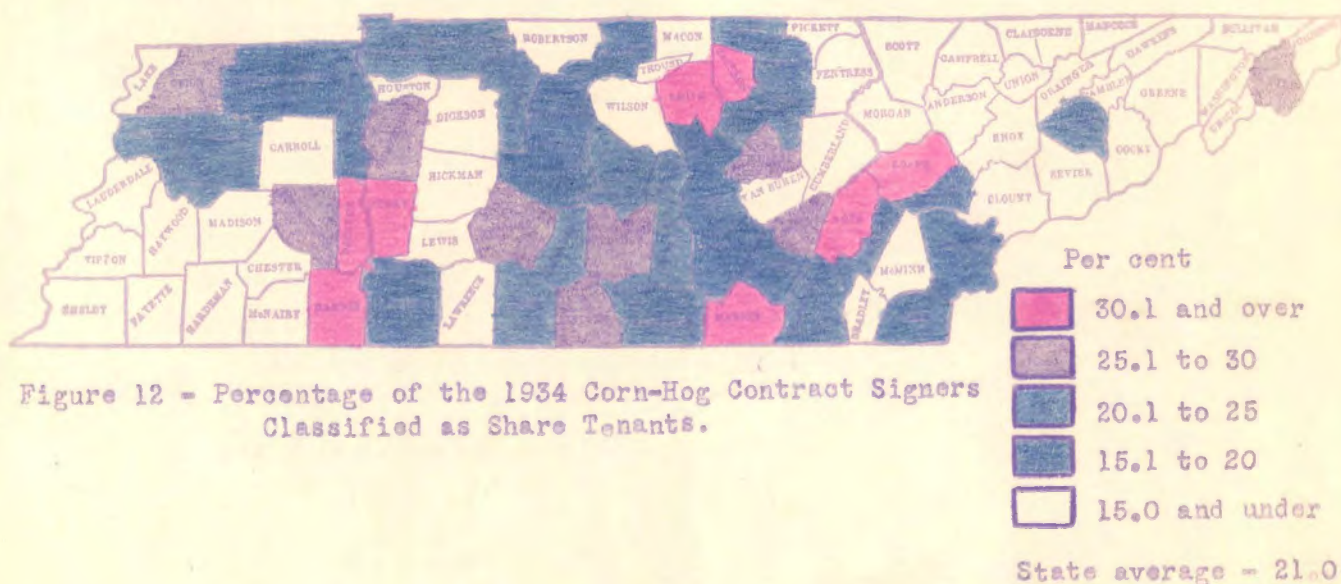


Figure 12 - Percentage of the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers Classified as Share Tenants.

TABLE VII. - TENURE OF FARM OPERATORS: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS AND ALL FARMERS (1930 CENSUS)

County	Percentage of owners		Percentage of cash tenants		Percentage of share tenants
	All farmers 1930	Contract signers 1934	All farmers 1930	Contract signers 1934	Contract signers 1934
Anderson	65.2	91.3	5.6	.0	8.7
Bedford	43.0	62.6	6.7	11.3	26.1
Benton	49.4	82.2	1.6	2.2	15.6
Bledsoe	51.1	65.9	2.2	6.7	27.4
Blount	64.1	100.0	3.5	.0	.0
Bradley	55.1	100.0	3.5	.0	.0
Campbell	72.6	100.0	6.2	.0	.0
Cannon	48.5	72.9	2.4	3.9	23.2
Carroll	39.2	78.2	4.6	7.5	14.3
Carter	75.1	70.8	2.0	.0	29.2
Cheatham	42.5	74.2	2.1	5.4	20.4
Chester	40.2	39.5	4.3	3.9	6.6
Claiborne	62.7	92.0	2.9	.0	8.0
Clay	48.6	73.3	1.3	3.5	23.2
Cooke	52.6	84.3	3.6	1.4	14.3
Coffee	47.3	72.2	3.1	4.5	23.3
Crockett	26.2	73.4	9.2	6.4	20.2
Cumberland	75.3	89.2	3.5	5.1	5.7
Davidson	60.5	72.5	12.7	11.6	15.9
Decatur	44.2	62.8	1.8	6.2	31.0
DeKalb	48.5	79.6	2.2	1.5	18.9
Dickson	51.9	90.3	2.0	2.3	7.4
*Dyer	19.5	68.9	7.9	8.6	21.0
Fayette	14.2	-	13.8	-	-
Fentress	68.6	96.6	3.2	.0	3.4
Franklin	45.9	71.6	2.5	4.1	24.3
Gibson	34.8	74.0	3.4	5.8	20.2
Giles	33.7	69.4	5.1	7.6	23.0
Grainger	62.4	86.8	1.3	5.3	7.9
Greene	55.1	88.1	.5	2.1	9.8
Grundy	67.7	78.7	1.9	3.6	17.7
Hamblen	51.1	82.0	2.7	8.2	9.8
Hamilton	50.3	58.1	7.6	21.6	20.3
Hancock	59.6	100.0	1.8	.0	.0
Hardeman	28.9	100.0	11.1	.0	.0
Hardin	24.4	51.0	3.4	5.1	43.9
Hawkins	61.6	90.9	1.8	3.0	6.1
Haywood	17.3	75.0	7.5	25.0	.0
Henderson	44.0	69.7	2.6	1.2	29.1
*Henry	48.1	78.1	3.8	3.5	16.0
Hickman	54.7	73.1	6.4	12.0	14.9
Houston	56.4	81.7	1.5	8.7	9.6
Humphreys	45.9	58.1	3.8	13.7	28.2

(continued)

TABLE VII. - TENURE OF FARM OPERATORS: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS
AND ALL FARMERS (1930 CENSUS) - continued

County	Percentage of owners		Percentage of cash tenants		Percentage of share tenants
	All farmers 1930	Contract signers 1934	All farmers 1930	Contract signers 1934	Contract signers 1934
Jackson	46.1	56.3	5.4	8.5	35.2
Jefferson	52.0	79.4	1.5	.0	20.6
Johnson	78.3	93.8	1.0	6.2	.0
Knox	70.4	77.9	3.8	12.5	9.6
Lake	5.3	66.7	24.2	26.7	6.6
Lauderdale	18.6	81.0	7.9	17.8	1.2
Lawrence	41.4	81.5	2.7	3.7	14.8
Lewis	54.0	78.3	6.1	9.0	12.7
Lincoln	35.0	62.0	3.2	9.0	29.0
Loudon	50.2	77.0	3.8	2.6	20.4
McMinn	59.4	90.4	1.6	.0	9.6
McNairy	35.2	88.2	3.7	5.9	5.9
Macon	46.9	93.5	3.2	.0	6.5
Madison	30.4	93.9	7.9	.0	6.1
Marion	54.8	63.3	5.7	3.0	33.7
Marshall	46.0	61.5	5.4	13.5	25.0
Maury	43.2	66.2	5.9	7.4	26.4
Meigs	49.8	77.6	.8	.0	22.4
Monroe	54.0	83.5	2.5	.8	15.7
Montgomery	39.4	77.3	2.8	2.4	20.3
Moore	41.7	71.6	3.5	8.0	20.4
Morgan	80.4	90.9	7.0	.0	9.1
Obion	41.7	64.5	5.9	6.8	28.7
Overton	50.7	76.0	2.1	1.3	22.7
Perry	44.1	58.9	1.2	3.4	37.7
Pickett	59.7	84.4	2.5	2.8	12.8
Polk	16.6	70.0	7.0	10.0	20.0
Putnam	54.2	76.0	2.4	.0	24.0
Rhea	47.7	57.9	2.1	2.9	39.2
Roane	51.2	53.9	2.7	7.0	39.1
Robertson	34.3	82.5	1.0	2.5	15.0
Rutherford	40.6	67.4	6.0	12.0	20.6
Scott	76.1	75.0	9.0	25.0	.0
Sequatch	63.7	77.8	5.6	5.6	16.6
Sevier	51.9	85.1	5.0	3.4	11.5
Shelby	19.5	80.0	18.5	20.0	.0
Smith	45.9	61.9	2.7	6.8	31.3
Stewart	47.6	72.6	2.1	2.9	24.5
Sullivan	63.5	91.0	1.6	4.5	4.5
Sumner	57.4	80.1	2.2	4.2	15.7
Tipton	19.6	78.6	9.4	21.4	.0

(continued)

TABLE VII. - TENURE OF FARM OPERATORS: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS AND ALL FARMERS (1930 CENSUS) - continued

County	Percentage of owners		Percentage of cash tenants		Percentage of share tenants
	All farmers 1930	Contract signers 1934	All farmers 1930	Contract signers 1934	Contract signers 1934
Trousdale	45.6	82.7	3.4	5.3	12.0
Unicei	68.3	100.0	2.1	.0	.0
Union	71.6	100.0	2.8	.0	.0
V. Buren	60.0	90.9	.4	.9	8.2
Warren	53.8	76.8	1.5	3.4	19.8
Washington	66.1	86.7	1.2	2.0	11.3
Wayne	42.4	73.0	2.8	6.4	15.6
Weakley	41.8	80.3	4.8	3.9	15.8
* White	53.5	58.5	1.7	.0	28.6
Williamson	47.5	77.0	6.3	6.6	16.4
Wilson	54.1	71.2	5.4	14.1	14.7
* State	44.7	71.8	5.0	7.0	21.0

*A few of the corn-hog contract signers were classified as croppers, as follows: Dyer, 1.5 per cent; Henry, 2.4 per cent; White, 12.9 per cent; State average, 0.2 per cent.

Source: Data on all farmers calculated from 1930 Census of Agriculture.

Although 21.0 per cent of the contract signers are shown as share tenants in Table VII, there was also the signature of the landlord on the contract. However, the tenant was the producer and operator of the farm, and the landlord was not counted as a signer in this study. His signature was necessary for the tenant to participate. Share tenancy among the contract signers was high in Decatur, Hardin, Perry, Smith, Jackson, Marion, Rhea, and Roane counties, and low in the cotton area of West Tennessee, the tobacco area of Middle Tennessee, and in most of East Tennessee (Figure 12). Although comparable census figures for share

tenants are not available, the contract data follow very closely the generally accepted facts for the State as a whole in regard to share tenancy.

Number of Farms

The 1934 corn-hog contract signers in Tennessee operated 23,571 farms in 1933, which was 9.6 per cent of all farms in 1930 and 8.6 per cent of all farms in 1935.⁽³⁾ The percentage as of 1934 was probably near 9.0 per cent. The percentage of farms under contract does not indicate the magnitude of the program in Tennessee, since a large number of farms may have only patches of corn and few, if any, hogs on them. To get a truer picture of the magnitude of the program in Tennessee see the discussions pertaining to land in farms, crop acreage, corn acreage, and hog production of the participants.

The Cumberland Plateau and the Western Highland Rim in the western part of Middle Tennessee have fewer farms per square mile, according to both census periods, than other sections of the State (Figures 13 and 15). The concentration of farms, according to the corn-hog contract data, does not necessarily follow the concentration of all farms. The greatest density of farms according to this information is in the Central Basin, the northwestern section of the State, and along the Tennessee River where farms were less dense according to the census data. There is a lack of density of farms, according to the contract data, in the cotton

(3) In 1930, there were 245,657 farms in Tennessee, and in 1935, this number had increased to 273,783.



Figure 13. - Number of Farms: (A) All Farms, 1930, and (B) Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, 1934

Source of data for (A): Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Agriculture, Tennessee, First Series, pp. 6-13.

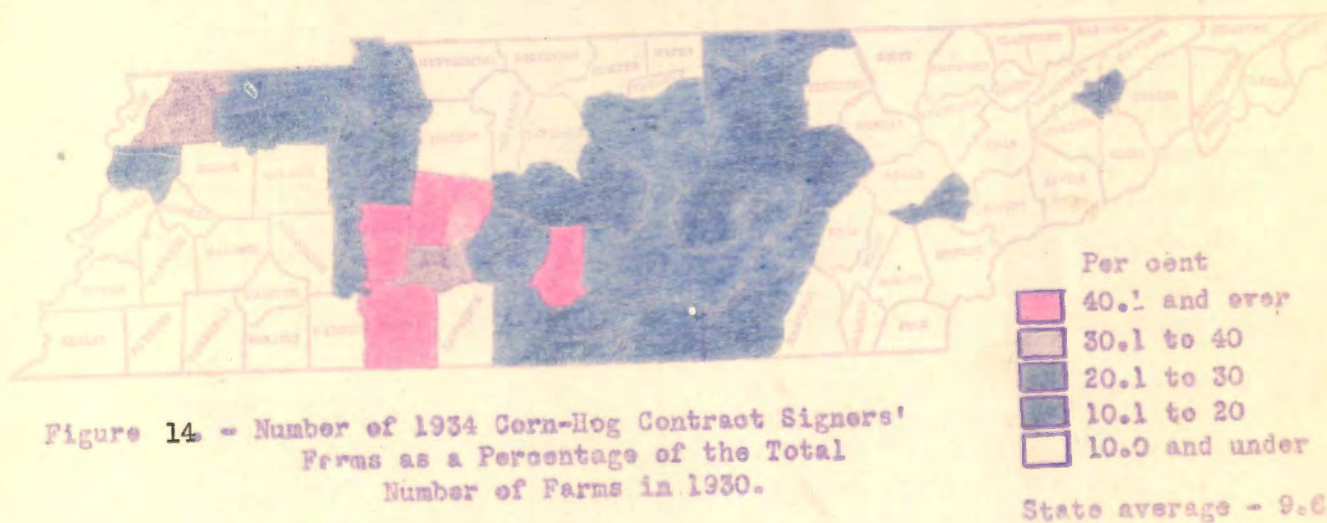


Figure 14. - Number of 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms as a Percentage of the Total Number of Farms in 1930.

Source: Table VIII

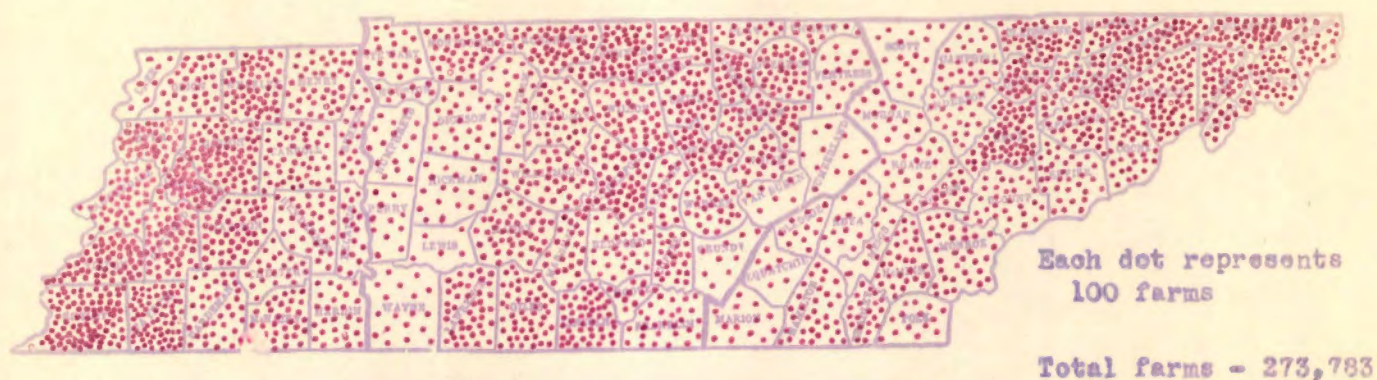


Figure 15 Number of Farms in 1935

Source: Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee, Statistics by Counties, pp. 6-13

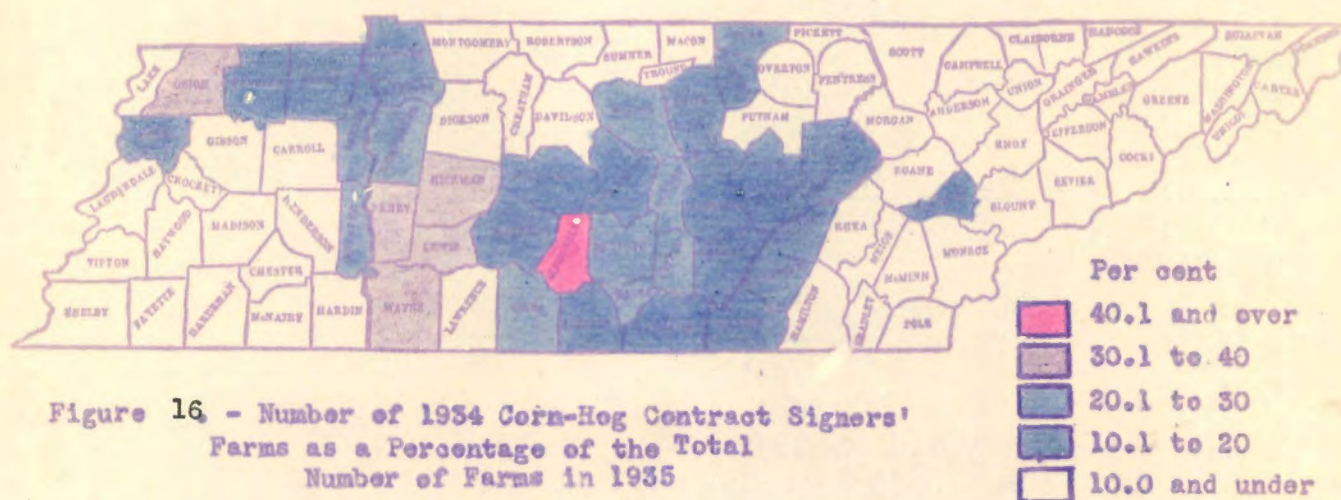


Figure 16 - Number of 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms as a Percentage of the Total Number of Farms in 1935

Source: Table VIII

State average - 8.6

section, the tobacco section of Middle Tennessee, and the eastern part of the State. This is as would be expected.

TABLE VIII. - NUMBER OF FARMS: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT FARMS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL FARMS IN 1930 AND 1935

Rank	County	1930	1935	Rank	County	1930	1935	Rank	County	1930	1935
1	Wayne	43.0	38.3	32	Winson.	14.6	12.3	64	Macon	3.3	3.1
2	Marsh.	41.8	41.5	33	Houston	14.4	13.8	65	Polk	3.2	2.5
3	Hickman	40.9	38.0	34	DeKalb	12.8	11.6	66	Wash.	3.2	2.5
4	Perry	40.9	38.3	35	Loudon	12.8	10.3	67	Fentr.	2.9	1.9
5	Lewis	33.9	31.0	36	Hamblen	12.3	9.8	68	Hamil.	2.9	2.3
6	Obion	33.0	32.2	37	Overton	11.9	9.6	69	Greene	2.8	2.3
7	Grundy	28.2	15.4	38	Weakley	11.8	11.4	70	Cocke	2.6	2.2
8	Wilson	25.4	24.1	39	Pickett	11.4	9.7	71	Blount	2.3	1.9
9	Clay	25.0	21.9	40	Stewart	11.4	12.3	72	John.	2.2	1.8
10	Humphreys	23.4	21.2	41	Putnam	11.0	8.8	73	McNairy	2.2	2.4
11	Bedford	23.0	20.7	42	White	10.8	10.6	74	Brad.	2.1	1.9
12	Moore	23.0	22.4	43	Sumner	9.6	8.9	75	Lauder.	2.1	2.0
13	Smith	23.0	19.2	44	Roane	9.4	6.6	76	Grain.	1.8	1.4
14	Coffee	22.8	21.2	45	Rhea	9.3	8.2	77	Hawk.	1.8	1.5
15	Cannon	22.7	20.4	46	Jeffer.	8.4	7.2	78	Ander.	1.7	1.2
16	Bledsoe	22.6	19.0	47	Trousd.	8.2	7.6	79	Lake	1.5	2.3
17	V.Buren	21.9	18.9	48	Meigs	7.8	7.3	80	Madis.	1.2	1.1
18	Lincoln	20.7	18.6	49	Lawr.	7.7	7.2	81	Morg.	1.0	.8
19	Giles	20.6	20.6	50	Montg.	7.6	7.2	82	Robert.	1.0	1.0
20	Benton	20.4	19.0	51	Crock.	7.2	6.7	83	Carter	.8	.6
21	Maury	20.1	16.8	52	Hardin	7.2	7.8	84	Harde.	.8	.8
22	Decat.	20.0	19.8	53	Dickson	7.1	6.5	85	Claib.	.7	.6
23	Warren	19.2	18.2	54	Hender.	6.6	6.8	86	Hanc.	.7	.5
24	Frank.	19.1	17.5	55	Cheath.	6.2	5.3	87	Hayw.	.7	.6
25	Sequat.	17.9	16.7	56	David.	6.2	4.9	88	Sulliv.	.7	.6
26	Marion	17.1	13.7	57	Gibson	6.2	6.2	89	Scott	.6	.4
27	Jackson	16.6	16.2	58	Sevier	5.0	4.8	90	Campb.	.5	.4
28	Henry	16.5	14.3	59	Monroe	4.3	4.0	91	Tipton	.3	.3
29	Ruther.	15.9	15.6	60	Chester	3.5	3.3	92	Unicoi	.3	.3
30	Cumber.	15.3	14.0	61	Carroll	3.4	3.1	93	Union	.2	.2
31	Dyer	15.0	14.5	62	Knox	3.4	2.5	94	Shelby	.1	.1
				63	McKinn	3.4	3.0	95	Fayette	-	-
									State	9.6	8.6

Source: Data for all farms taken from Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee, Statistics by Counties, pp. 6-13.

In some counties, nearly one-half of the farms were under corn-hog contract. Wayne, Marshall, Hickman, and Perry were the leaders in this respect, each having more than 40 per cent of the farms under contract (1934 contract farms in per cent of all farms in 1930). The percentages are slightly lower according to the census number of farms in 1935, due to the general increase in number of farms throughout the State from 1930 to 1935 (Table VIII and Figures 14 and 16).

The data presented indicate that there were more contracts than farms, which is true. An administrative ruling states that "no more than one farming unit⁽⁴⁾ shall be covered by a single corn-hog reduction contract."⁽⁵⁾ However, one farming unit could be under one or more contracts. This is explained by the following quotation from an administrative ruling:

Where the farming unit operated by the producer contains land rented on shares from two or more landlords, if contracted acres are to be located on two or more of the tracts of land rented for shares by the producer from different landlords, such tracts rented on shares by the producer which contain contracted acres shall not be included in the same contract, but all land in the farming unit must be covered by some contract. (6)

Land in Farms

Approximately 20 per cent of the farm land in Tennessee was covered by corn-hog contracts in 1934. The 1934 contract signers operated 3,729,791 acres in 1933, which is 20.4 per cent of the land in farms in 1930 and 19.5 per cent of the land in farms in 1935.⁽⁷⁾ These data are

(4) A farming unit is defined as a unit having work stock, farm machinery, crop rotation, farmstead, etc., substantially separate from those of any other farm.

(5) Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Administrative Rulings Relating to Corn-Hog Reduction Contracts, p. 1.

(6) Ibid., p. 2.

(7) The census figures for all land in farms in Tennessee are: 18,003,241 acres in 1930 and 19,087,413 acres in 1935.

shown graphically in Figures 17, 18, 19, and 20. In (A) of Figure 17 and also in Figure 19, there is shown a concentration of farm land in the western portion of the State, in the Central Basin, and in the eastern part of the State; while there is a section along the Western Highland Rim and another embracing the Cumberland Plateau, where the farm acres are less important in relation to the total area. In (B) of Figure 17 is shown the farm land of the corn-hog contract signers. To a certain extent, the areas having the greatest density of farm acres according to both census periods used also have the greatest density of farm land operated by contract signers. This is particularly true in the Central Basin and in East Tennessee; also in Obion and Dyer counties. Due to the type of farming prevailing, exceptions to the preceding statement are noted in the tobacco areas of Middle Tennessee, especially in Robertson, Cheatham, Davidson, and Macon counties, and to a lesser degree, in Montgomery, Stewart, Dickson, and Sumner counties. In the cotton section very little of the farm land was covered by 1934 corn-hog contracts.

Those counties bordering and/or near the Tennessee River as it crosses the western part of the State rank very high in the percentage of all farm land under contract. This is due largely to the fact that not as high a percentage of the total land area is in farms in that section as in other parts of the State, and also to the importance of corn and hogs on the river bottoms. In Wayne County more than 63 per cent of the farm land was under contract, and in this same section, Perry, Hickman, and Lewis counties each had more than 40 per cent of

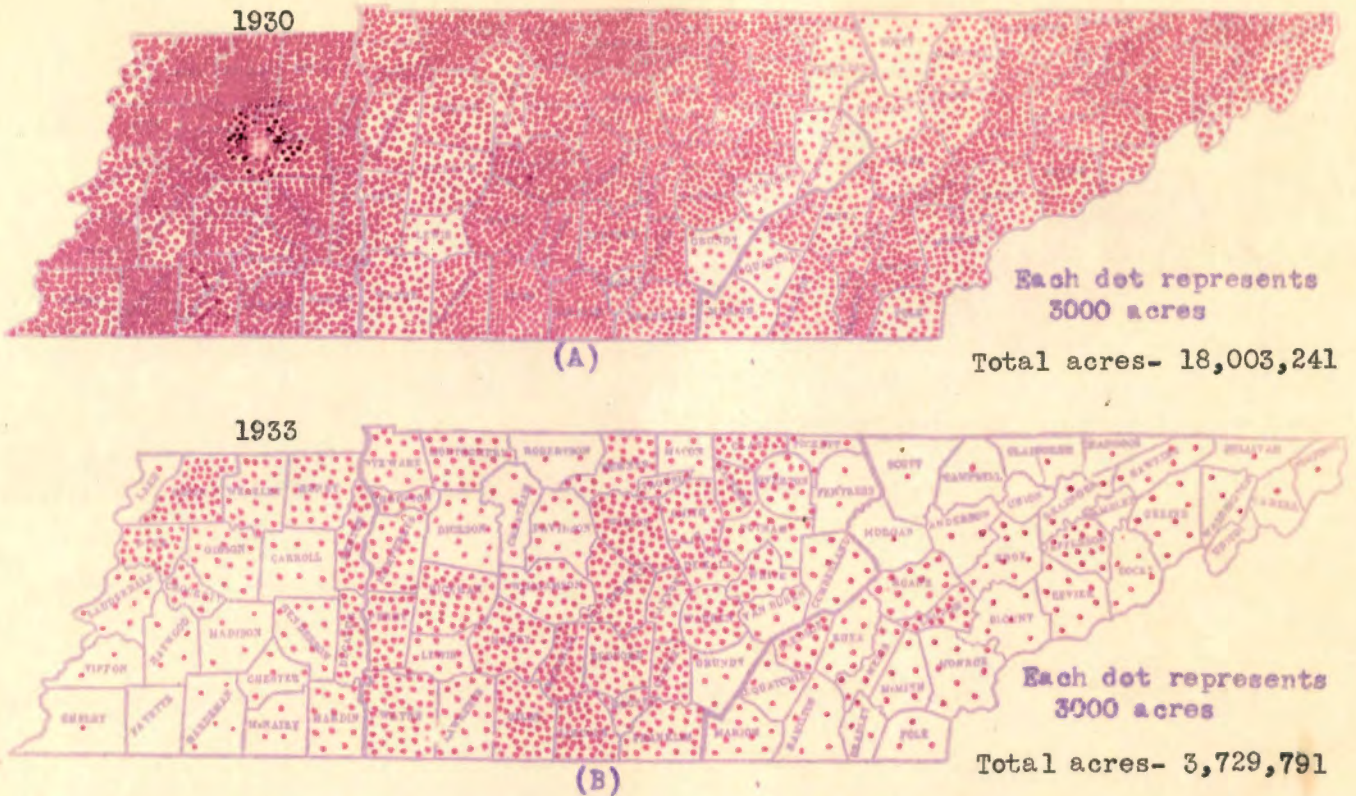


Figure 17. - Total Land in Farms in Tennessee: (A) All Farms, 1930, and (B) 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, 1933.

Source of data for (A): Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Agriculture, Tennessee, First Series, pp. 6-13.

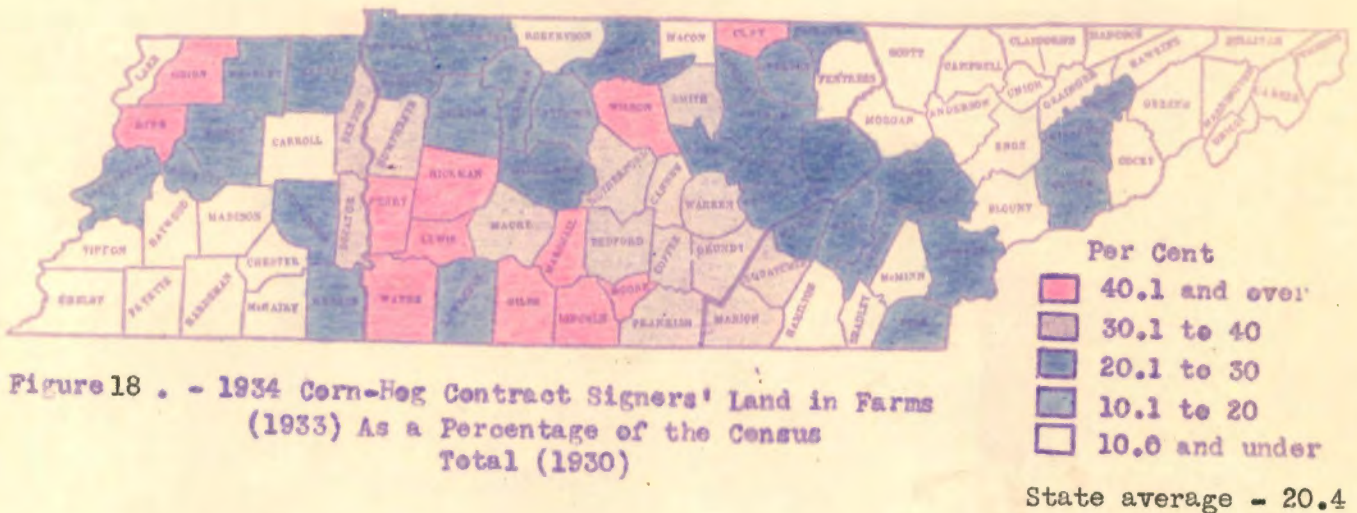


Figure 18. - 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Land in Farms (1933) As a Percentage of the Census Total (1930)

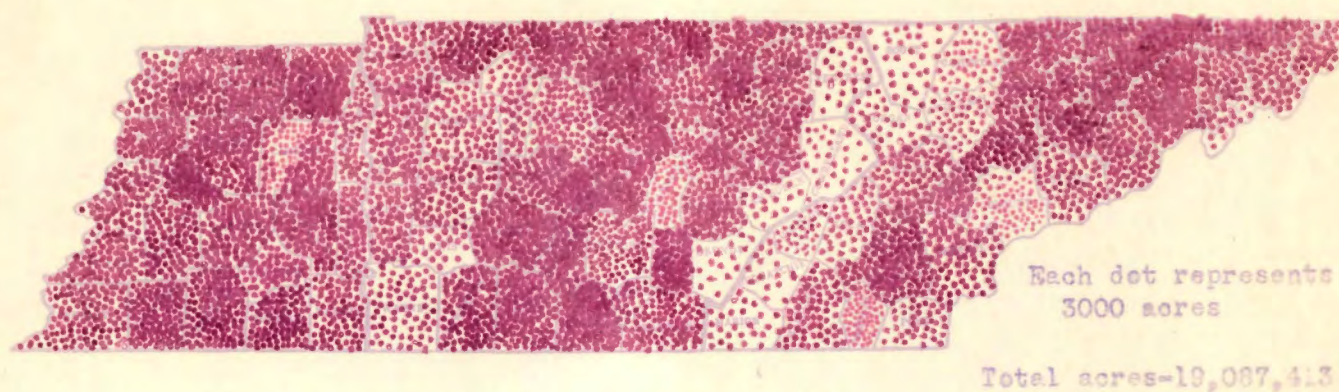


Figure 19. - Total Land in Farms in 1935.

Source: Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee, Statistics by Counties,
pp. 6-13.



Figure 20. - 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Land in Farms
(1933) As a Percentage of All Land in
Farms (1935).

Source: Table IX

State average - 19.5

TABLE IX. - LAND IN FARMS: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' LAND
IN FARMS (1933) AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL LAND IN FARMS
(1930 AND 1935)

Rank	County	1930 Pct.	1935 Pct.	Rank	County	1930 Pct.	1935 Pct.	Rank	County	1930 Pct.	1935 Pct.
1	Wayne	63.8	63.1	32	Henry	27.5	26.0	64	Fentress	8.6	8.6
2	Marsh.	55.0	54.9	33	Houston	27.1	27.1	65	Chester	8.4	8.5
3	Hickman	54.2	50.8	34	Wmson.	26.0	26.7	66	Blount	8.1	7.7
4	Obion	51.8	45.8	35	DeKalb	24.9	23.8	67	Greene	7.6	7.3
5	Perry	50.6	46.4	36	Hamblen	24.5	24.4	68	Hamilton	7.2	6.8
6	Lewis	45.8	42.4	37	White	22.6	21.7	69	Macon	7.2	7.3
7	Wilson	45.5	44.3	38	Montg.	22.0	21.0	70	McMinn	6.8	6.6
8	Clay	44.7	43.5	39	Roane	22.9	19.6	71	Lake	6.5	5.6
9	Moore	44.6	38.6	40	Sumner	21.9	21.5	72	Hawkins	6.3	5.7
10	Lincoln	43.5	40.1	41	Putnam	20.6	19.8	73	Carroll	6.2	5.8
11	Dyer	42.2	32.8	42	Stewart	20.5	22.2	74	Grainger	6.1	6.0
12	Giles	42.2	40.6	43	Jeffer.	19.8	18.9	75	Bradley	5.3	5.1
13	Smith	39.3	37.5	44	Lawr.	19.8	18.4	76	Harde.	4.8	4.1
14	Humph.	38.3	31.9	45	Trousd.	19.8	20.3	77	Hayw.	4.8	4.2
15	Ruther.	38.0	36.0	46	Weakley	19.8	19.1	78	Madis.	4.8	4.4
16	Bedford	37.4	36.8	47	Pickett	19.7	20.8	79	Wash.	4.8	4.8
17	Maury	37.0	36.5	48	Hardin	18.7	16.1	80	Ander.	4.2	3.9
18	Coffee	36.5	32.1	49	Overton	18.7	18.4	81	McNairy	3.6	3.7
19	Cannon	35.9	32.3	50	Rhea	17.6	17.7	82	Tipton	2.7	2.3
20	Sequat.	35.8	31.2	51	Crock.	16.2	15.5	83	Robert.	2.5	2.4
21	Decatur	34.6	32.5	52	Dickson	15.6	14.6	84	Hancock	2.4	2.2
22	Frank.	34.4	32.6	53	Meigs	15.3	15.5	85	Johnson	2.4	2.3
23	Marion	34.3	40.8	54	Cheat.	14.9	13.2	86	Scott	2.4	1.9
24	Grundy	33.6	31.8	55	Gibson	14.1	13.3	87	Sulliv.	2.4	2.3
25	Warren	32.2	31.6	56	Lauder.	13.8	10.1	88	Claib.	2.0	1.8
26	Benton	30.1	29.0	57	David.	13.4	12.4	89	Morgan	2.0	1.8
27	Bledsoe	30.0	28.7	58	Hender.	12.2	11.4	90	Campb.	1.9	1.8
28	Loudon	29.8	27.8	59	Sevier	11.2	12.4	91	Carter	1.9	1.8
29	Jackson	29.6	29.2	60	Monroe	11.0	10.6	92	Unicoi	1.6	1.4
30	Cumber.	28.2	30.8	61	Polk	10.5	10.1	93	Shelby	1.5	.4
31	V.Buren	27.6	32.7	62	Cocke	9.7	9.5	94	Union	0.4	.4
				63	Knox	9.4	9.2	95	Fayette	-	-
									State	20.4	19.5

Source of data for 1930 and 1935: Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee,
Statistics by Counties, pp. 6-13.

the farm land under corn-hog contract. There are eight other counties, making 12 in all, in which this percentage was 40.1 and over as of the 1930 census number of farms. Taken as a whole, the greatest concentration of land under contract was in the Central Basin. There were 53 counties which had less than the State average of 20.4 per cent of farm land under contract as of 1930, and 51 counties with less than the State average of 19.5 per cent as of 1935. Naturally, most of these counties are located in the northeastern and the southwestern parts of the State. There are 34 counties which had a percentage of 10 or less, according to each census period used.

Average Size of Farms

In general, the corn-hog contract signers were among the better farmers of the State; especially is this true if large farms are any measure of successful farmers. The average size of farms operated by the 1934 corn-hog contract signers in 1933 was larger for every county in the State (with one exception) than the average size of all farms in these counties as shown by the census for 1930 and 1935 (Table X and Figures 21 and 24). Only Meigs County had a higher average size of all farms in 1930 than the State average size of the corn-hog contract farms in 1933. In 1935, there was no county with an average size of all farms equal to the State average for the 1934 contract signers. In 1930, the farms in Meigs County averaged 161 acres in size, compared with the State average of 73 acres. In 1935, Perry County ranked first in average size of all farms with 151 acres, while the average size for the State had dropped to 70 acres. In contrast the 1934 corn-hog contract signers' farms

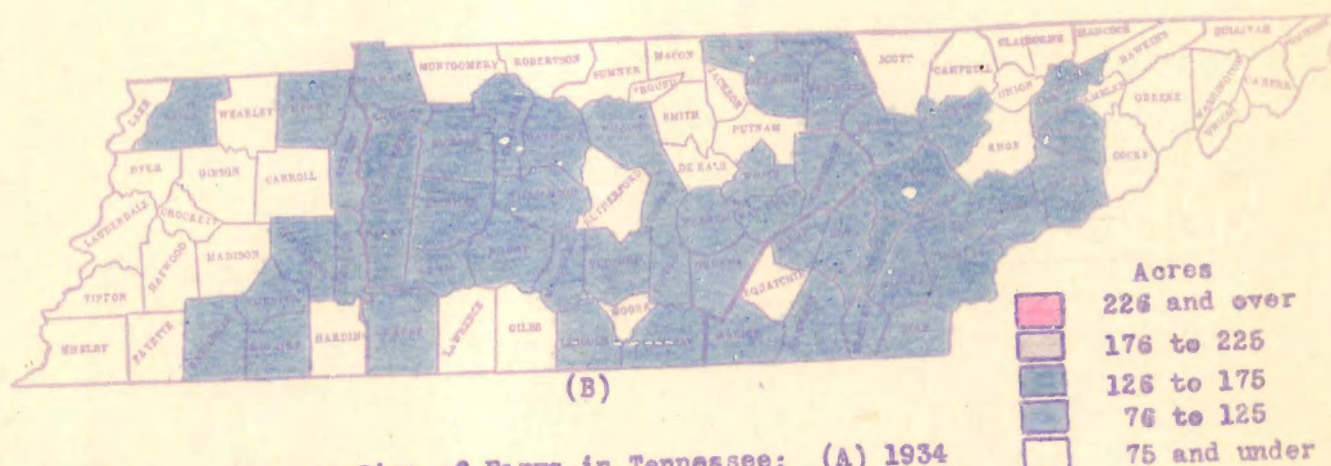
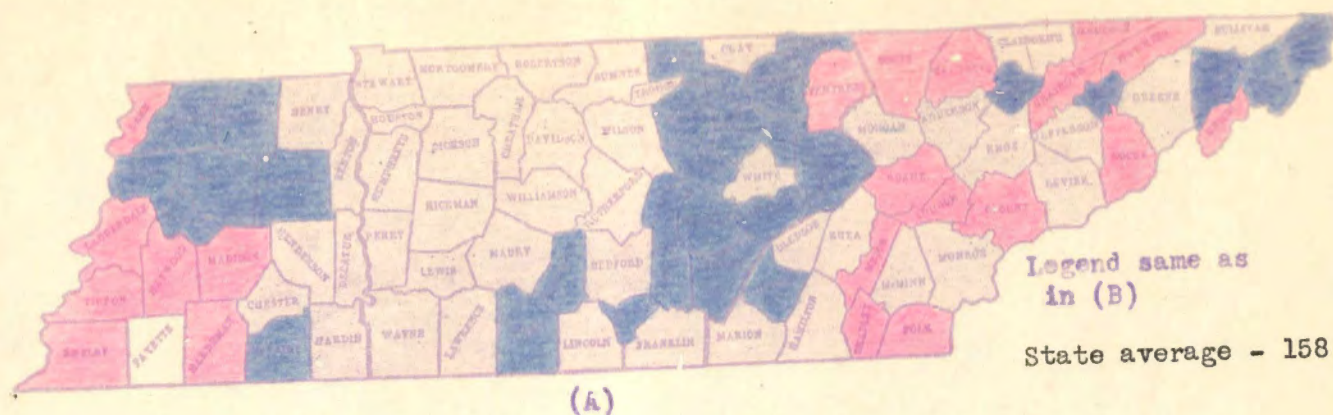


Figure 21. - Average Size of Farms in Tennessee: (A) 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Farms, 1933, and (B) All Farms, 1930.

Source of Data for (B): Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Agriculture, Tennessee, First Series, pp. 6-13.

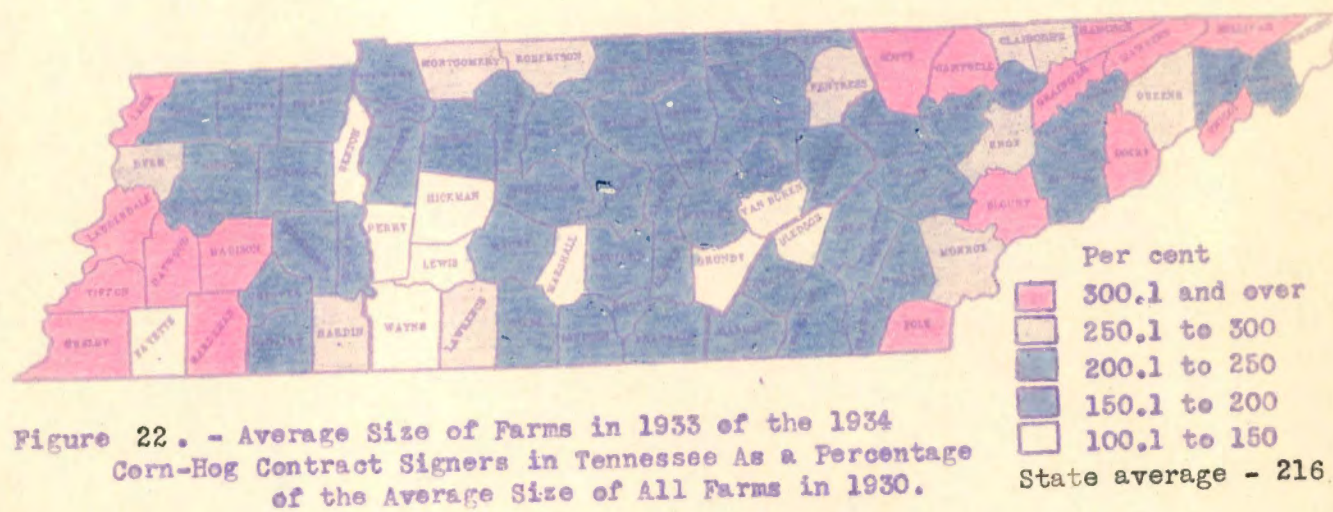


Figure 22. - Average Size of Farms in 1933 of the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers in Tennessee As a Percentage of the Average Size of All Farms in 1930.

Source of Average Size of All Farms, Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Agriculture, Tennessee, First Series, pp. 6-13.

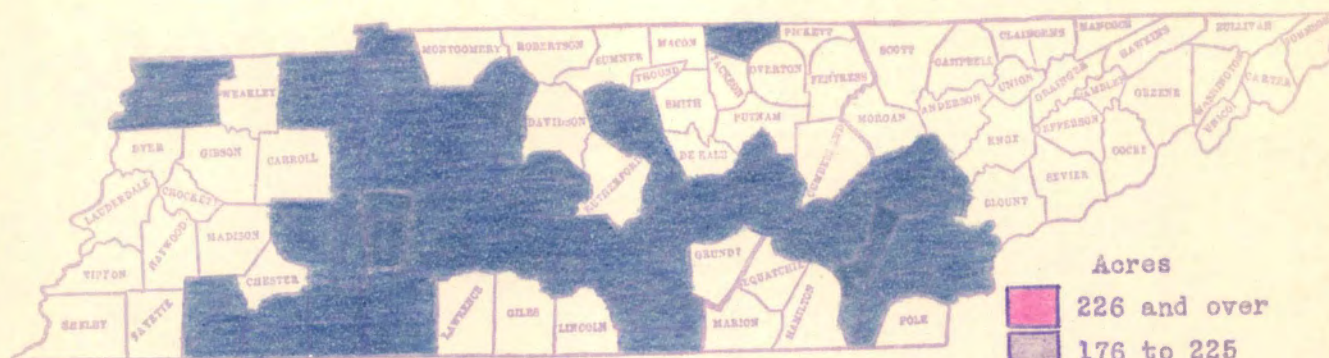


Figure 23. - Average Size of All Farms in 1935

Source: Table X

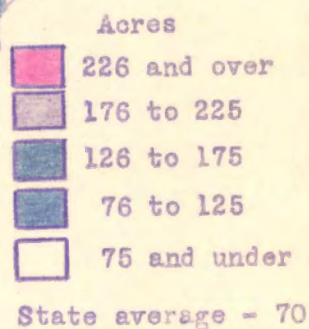
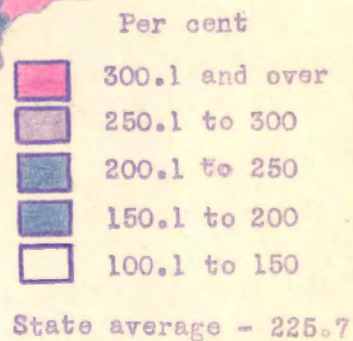


Figure 24. - Average Size of Farms in 1933 of the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers As a Percentage of the Average of All Farms in 1935

Source: Table XI



in Tennessee averaged 158 acres in 1933, with Hardeman County at the top averaging 481 acres. The State average size of the corn-hog contract farms was more than twice that of all farms.

There is little uniformity in the rank of the counties according to the average size of farms as determined from the census of all farms and as reported by the corn-hog contract signers. Meigs County ranks at the top according to the census data on all farms and also ranks very high in size of contract farms. However, the four counties at the bottom of the list in average size of all farms have rather large average size of farms operated by corn-hog contract signers. There are many examples of this lack of uniformity in rank of any given county in average size of all farms and contract farms (Table X). This lack of uniformity is particularly noticeable in East Tennessee and in West Tennessee, and may be due partially to the lesser participation in the corn-hog program in these areas and further to the fact that the fewer farms which were covered by corn-hog contract in these areas were the larger farms. However, a large number of counties in both East and West Tennessee have small farms according to the census data, most of them averaging less than 75 acres.

The contract farms for an area in East Tennessee and another area in West Tennessee average much larger in size than the average size of all farms (Figures 22 and 24). Somewhat similar conditions exist throughout the State, but to a lesser degree. There were 17 counties in these two areas in which the average size of farms of the 1934 corn-hog contract signers in 1933 was 300.1 per cent or more of the average size of all

TABLE X. - AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS IN TENNESSEE: 1934 CORN-HOG
CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS IN 1933 AND ALL FARMS IN
1930 AND 1935

Rank	County	All farms		C-H farms (1933)
		1930 Acres	1935 Acres	Acres
1	Meigs	161	150	317
2	Perry	148	151	182
3	Roane	130	104	307
4	Humphreys	127	138	208
5	Wayne	120	108	178
6	Hickman	119	118	157
7	Bledsoe	117	102	155
8	Lewis	114	112	154
9	Benton	113	108	165
10	Williamson	107	88	191
11	Van Buren	106	77	133
12	Houston	105	100	197
13	Bradley	102	93	252
14	Bedford	101	92	164
15	Rhea	99	86	187
16	Loudon	98	84	228
17	Marshall	98	97	128
18	Stewart	96	96	173
19	Maury	94	80	173
20	Decatur	93	98	161
21	McMinn	93	84	188
22	Clay	92	83	165
23	Coffee	91	96	145
24	Henry	91	83	151
25	Polk	90	73	293
26	Wilson	89	87	159
27	Dickson	86	84	189
28	Hardeman	86	95	481
29	Cannon	85	85	135
30	Warren	85	82	140
31	Franklin	84	81	151
32	Morgan	84	67	161
33	White	84	86	176
34	Anderson	83	61	202
35	Obion	83	92	130
36	Pickett	83	66	143
37	Blount	82	70	287
38	Henderson	82	90	153
39	Marion	82	55	164
40	Monroe	82	78	150
41	Cumberland	81	68	238
42	Fentress	81	54	208

(continued)

TABLE X. - AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS IN TENNESSEE: 1934 CORN-HOG
CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS IN 1933 AND ALL FARMS IN
1930 AND 1935 - continued

Rank	County	All farms		C-H farms (1933)
		1930 Acres	1935 Acres	Acres
43	Cheatham	80	79	195
44	Davidson	80	70	175
45	Jefferson	80	72	188
46	McNairy	80	85	127
47	Chester	79	74	188
48	Grundy	79	45	94
49	Hamilton	79	65	191
50	Lincoln	77	75	153
51	Overton	77	62	120
52	Sevier	77	66	172
53	Grainger	76	62	261
54	Montgomery	75	75	219
55	Hardin	74	93	196
56	Hawkins	74	64	250
57	Hancock	73	60	253
58	Cocke	73	61	265
59	Carroll	72	70	133
60	DeKalb	72	68	139
61	Johnson	72	59	79
62	Smith	72	63	124
63	Trousdale	72	65	174
64	Giles	72	74	147
65	Jackson	71	70	127
66	Putnam	71	59	133
67	Rutherford	71	74	171
68	Lawrence	70	71	181
69	Moore	70	79	134
70	Hamblen	69	55	138
71	Sequatchie	69	75	139
72	Sumner	69	66	158
73	Scott	67	51	252
74	Greene	65	54	173
75	Macon	65	59	140
76	Sullivan	65	54	216
77	Union	65	63	116
78	Robertson	64	65	166
79	Campbell	63	52	237
80	Knox	63	47	171
81	Weakley	62	62	104
82	Fayette	58	60	-

(continued)

TABLE X. - AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS IN TENNESSEE: 1934 CORN-HOG
CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS IN 1933 AND ALL FARMS IN
1930 and 1935 - continued

Rank	County	All farms		C-H farms (1933)
		1930	1935	
		Acres	Acres	Acres
83	Lake	57	101	244
84	Washington	57	44	86
85	Claiborne	56	49	157
86	Madison	56	59	234
87	Unicoi	50	40	228
88	Carter	49	42	117
89	Dyer	49	61	138
90	Gibson	48	50	107
91	Crockett	45	44	101
92	Haywood	44	48	317
93	Lauderdale	43	56	281
94	Tipton	41	50	391
95	Shelby	33	44	253
	State	73	70	158

Source: Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee, Statistics by Counties, pp. 8-13.

farms in 1930, and in 1935 this number had increased to 22 counties. There were only 10 counties in which this percentage was 150 or less of the 1930 census average size of all farms, and none (except Fayette which had no contracts) below 109.7 per cent. Only seven counties were below 150 per cent in the average size of contract farms of all farms in 1935, and the lowest percentage was 120.5. The highest percentage was in Tipton County, which had 953.5 per cent and 782.0 per cent for 1930 and 1935, respectively. For the State as a whole, the average size of the contract farms in 1933 was 216.4 per cent of the

average size of all farms in 1930 and 225.7 per cent of the average size of all farms in 1935.

TABLE XI. - AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT
SIGNERS' FARMS IN TENNESSEE IN 1933 AS A PERCENTAGE OF
THE AVERAGE SIZE OF ALL FARMS IN 1930 AND 1935

Rank	County	1930	1935	Rank	County	1930	1935	Rank	County	1930	1935
		Pct.	Pct.			Pct.	Pct.			Pct.	Pct.
1	Tipton	953.5	782.0	32	Trousd.	241.7	267.7	64	Stew.	180.2	180.2
2	Shelby	766.7	575.0	33	Ruther.	240.8	231.1	65	Frank.	179.8	186.4
3	Haywood	720.4	660.4	34	Carter	238.8	273.6	66	Clay	179.3	198.8
4	Lauder.	653.4	501.8	35	Chester	238.0	254.1	67	Jack.	178.9	181.4
5	Harde.	559.3	506.3	36	Roane	236.1	222.5	68	Wils.	178.6	182.8
6	Unicoi	456.0	570.0	37	Jeffer.	235.0	261.1	69	Union	178.5	184.1
7	Lake	428.1	241.6	38	Loudon	232.6	271.4	70	Wmson.	178.5	217.0
8	Madis.	417.8	396.6	39	Sumner	229.0	233.4	71	Decat.	173.1	164.3
9	Campb.	376.2	455.8	40	Gibson	227.6	214.0	72	Pick.	172.3	216.6
10	Scott	376.1	494.1	41	Crock.	224.4	229.5	73	Smith	172.2	196.8
11	Coecke	368.1	434.4	42	Sevier	223.4	260.6	74	Weak.	167.7	167.7
12	Blount	350.0	410.0	43	Dick.	219.8	225.0	75	Henry	165.9	181.9
13	Hanc.	346.6	421.7	44	David.	218.7	250.0	76	Warren	164.7	170.7
14	Grain.	343.4	421.0	45	Macon	215.4	237.3	77	Humph.	163.8	150.7
15	Hawk.	337.8	390.6	46	White	209.5	204.7	78	Bedf.	162.4	178.3
16	Sulliv.	332.3	400.0	47	Giles	207.0	198.6	79	Coffee	159.3	151.0
17	Polk	325.3	401.4	48	McMinn	202.1	223.8	80	Cannon	158.8	158.8
18	Fentr.	293.8	358.6	49	Sequa.	201.4	185.3	81	McN.	158.7	149.4
19	Montg.	292.0	292.0	50	Hamb.	200.0	250.9	82	Obion	156.6	141.3
20	Dyer	281.6	226.2	51	Marion	200.0	298.2	83	Over.	155.8	193.5
21	Clai.	280.3	320.4	52	Linc.	198.7	204.0	84	Wash.	150.9	195.5
22	Knox	271.4	363.8	53	Meigs	196.9	211.3	85	Wayne	148.3	164.8
23	Greene	266.1	320.4	54	DeKalb	193.0	204.4	86	Bent.	146.0	152.8
24	Hardin	264.9	210.8	55	Morgan	191.7	240.3	87	Lewis	135.1	137.5
25	Robert.	259.4	255.4	56	Moore	191.4	169.6	88	Bleds.	132.5	152.0
26	Lawr.	258.6	254.9	57	Rhea	188.9	217.4	89	Hick.	131.9	133.1
27	Monroe	256.8	192.3	58	Houston	187.6	197.0	90	Marsh.	131.9	132.0
28	Bradley	247.0	271.0	59	Putn.	187.3	225.4	91	V.B.	125.5	172.7
29	Ander.	243.7	331.1	60	Hender.	186.6	170.0	92	Perry	123.0	120.5
30	Cheatham	243.7	246.8	61	Cumber.	185.2	350.0	93	Grundy	119.0	208.9
31	Hamil.	241.8	293.8	62	Carroll	184.7	190.0	94	John.	109.7	133.9
				63	Maury	184.0	216.2	95	Fayette	-	-
									State	216.4	225.7

Source: Table X.

When the average size of farms are arranged in a frequency distribution by counties, 11 counties or about 12 per cent fall into the class interval of 131-140 acres, according to the corn-hog contract

TABLE XII. - FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT FARMS IN 1933 AND ALL FARMS IN 1930 AND 1935; TENNESSEE, BY COUNTIES

Average size of farms in acres	Number of counties in each size group		
	Corn-hog contract farms, 1933	All farms*	
		1930	1935
31 - 40	0	1	1
41 - 50	0	8	10
51 - 60	0	4	13
61 - 70	0	14	22
71 - 80	1	25	14
81 - 90	1	18	14
91 -100	1	10	10
101 -110	3	5	5
111 -120	3	5	2
121 -130	5	2	0
131 -140	11	0	1
141 -150	4	1	1
151 -160	10	0	1
161 -170	7	1	0
171 -180	10	0	0
181 -190	8	0	0
191 -200	4	0	0
201 -210	3	0	0
211 -220	2	0	0
221 -230	2	0	0
231 -240	3	0	0
241 -250	2	0	0
251 -260	4	0	0
261 -270	2	0	0
271 -280	0	0	0
281 -290	2	0	0
291 -300	1	0	0
300 and over	5	0	0
Total (a)	94	94	94

(a) Since there were no corn-hog contracts in Fayette County it is omitted from this frequency distribution. The average size of farms in Fayette County was 58 and 60 acres in 1930 and 1935, respectively.

*Source: Table X.

data; while for all farms 25 counties or nearly 27 per cent fall in the class interval of 71-80 acres in 1930, and 22 counties or 23 per cent in the 61-70 acre group in 1935. These calculations are on the basis of 94 counties, omitting Fayette County. There were several counties in the higher class intervals according to the corn-hog contract data, but according to the census data on the average size of all farms most of the counties fell near the modal class interval (Table XII).

TABLE XIII. - FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS OF THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS IN TENNESSEE BY CIVIL DISTRICTS

Average size of farms in acres	Number of civil districts	Average size of farms in acres	Number of civil districts
10 and under	5	191-200	37
11 - 20	4	201-210	36
21 - 30	2	211-220	32
31 - 40	6	221-230	21
41 - 50	6	231-240	22
51 - 60	16	241-250	20
61 - 70	10	251-260	12
71 - 80	33	261-270	14
81 - 90	34	271-280	12
91 -100	47	281-290	8
101 -110	41	291-300	11
111 -120	74	301-310	6
121 -130	89	311-320	6
131 -140	91	321-330	4
141 -150	90	331-340	2
151 -160	71	341-350	2
161 -170	64	351 and over	64
171 -180	63		
181 -190	49	Total	1104

Table XIII, which shows a frequency distribution of the average size of farms by civil districts, may indicate more clearly the reason

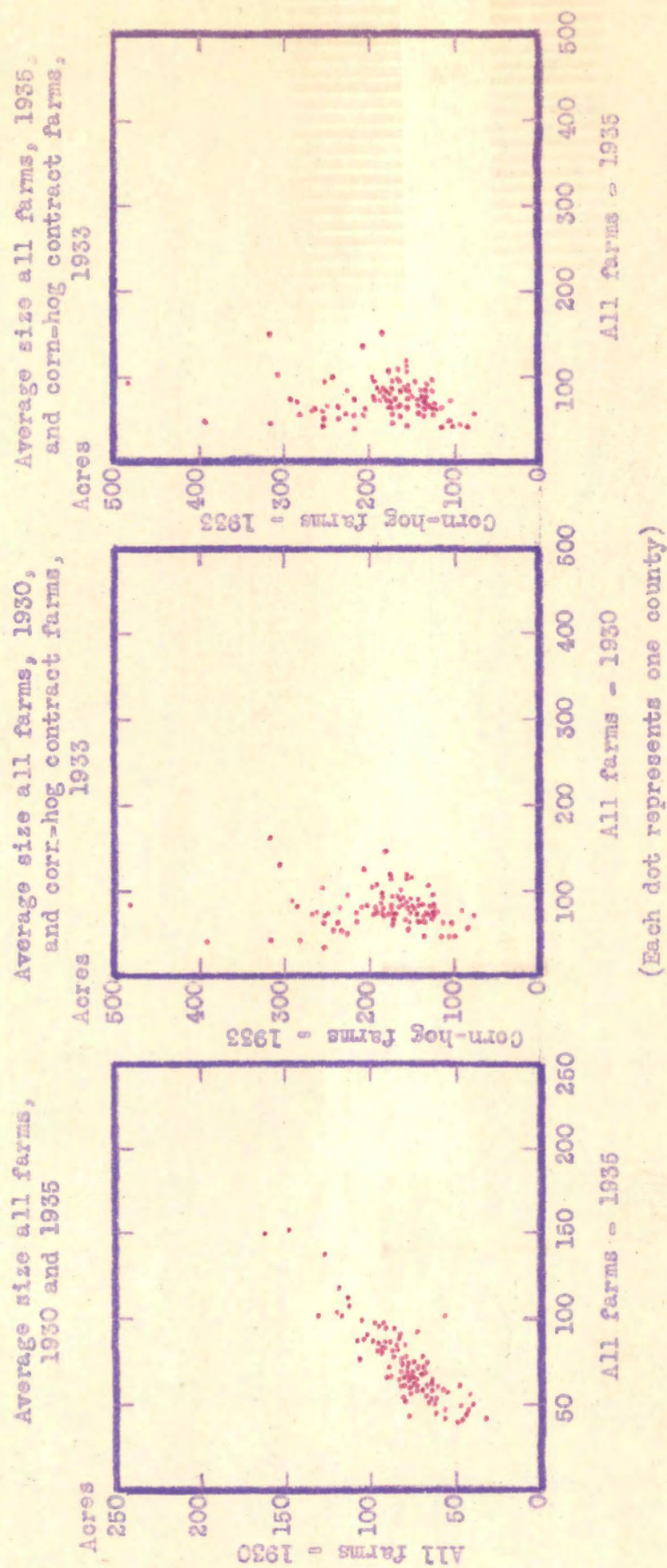


Figure 25. - Correlation of the Average Size of All Farms and Corn-Hog Contract Farms

Based on table X.

for the irregularity in the distribution by counties, according to the corn-hog contract data. It is immediately apparent that 64 civil districts or 5.8 per cent of the 1104⁽⁸⁾ in which there were contracts had corn-hog contract farms averaging 351 or more acres in size. If these extra large farms were omitted, an almost perfect distribution would be shown, with a modal class interval of 131-140 acres. Incidentally, it is interesting that there were five civil districts in which the corn-hog contract farms averaged 10 acres or less.

The average size of all farms by counties shows an almost perfect correlation when the 1930 and 1935 census periods are plotted together on a scatter diagram. The correlation is very low when the average size of the corn-hog contract farms is plotted with the average size of all farms as shown by either census period (Figure 25). These diagrams also show that the average size corn-hog contract farms is much larger than the average size of all farms.

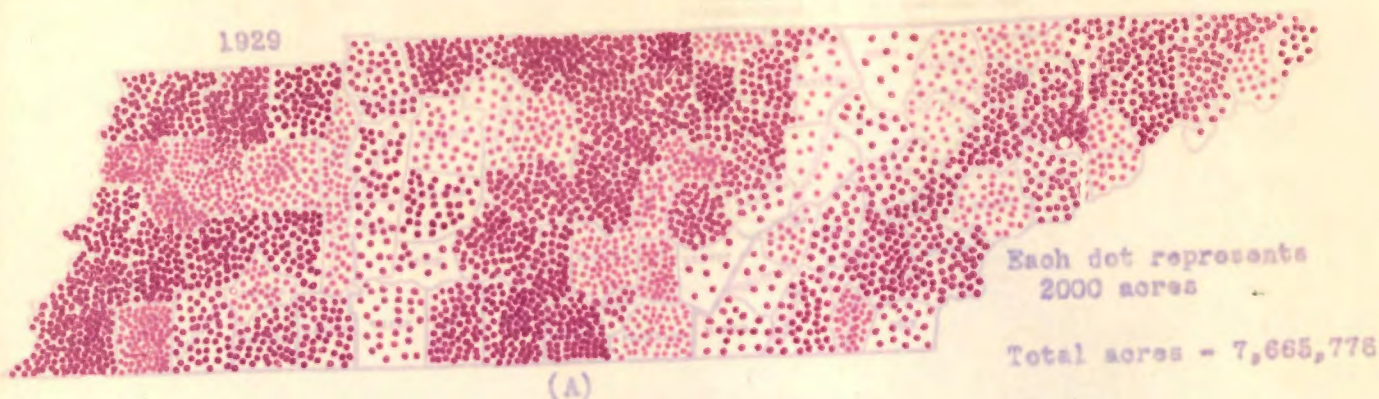
Crop Land

The percentage of the crop land of the State operated by the contract signers exceeded the percentage of both the number of farms and all land in farms operated by them. On the basis of the 1930 census of all crop land, 23.5 per cent of the crop land was operated by the corn-hog contract signers in Tennessee. Using 1935 as a basis, the percentage was 23.3.

The dot maps showing the distribution of crop land are almost

(8) There are approximately 1225 civil districts in Tennessee.

1929



1932-33 avg.

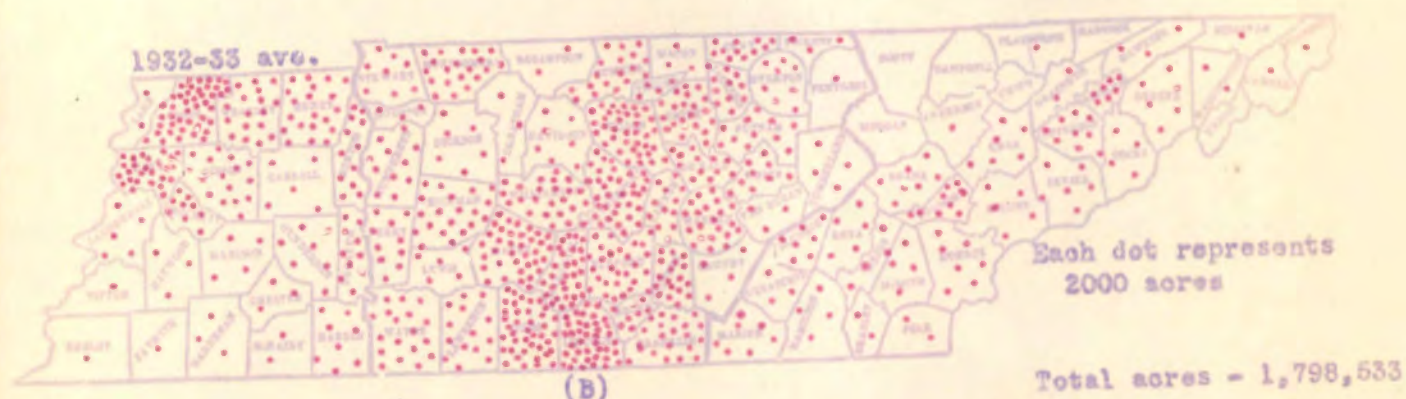
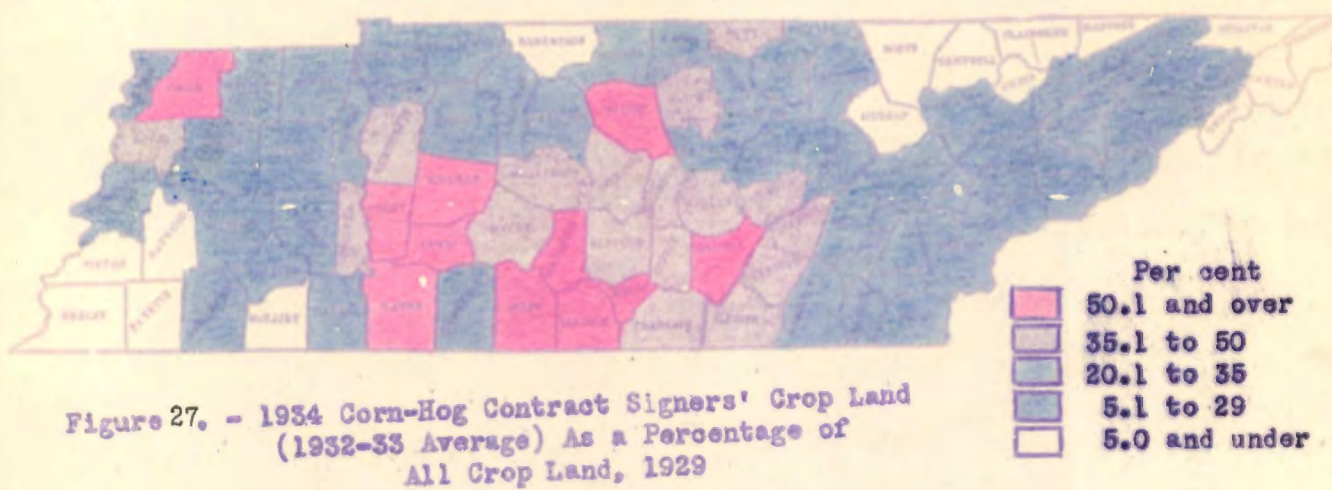


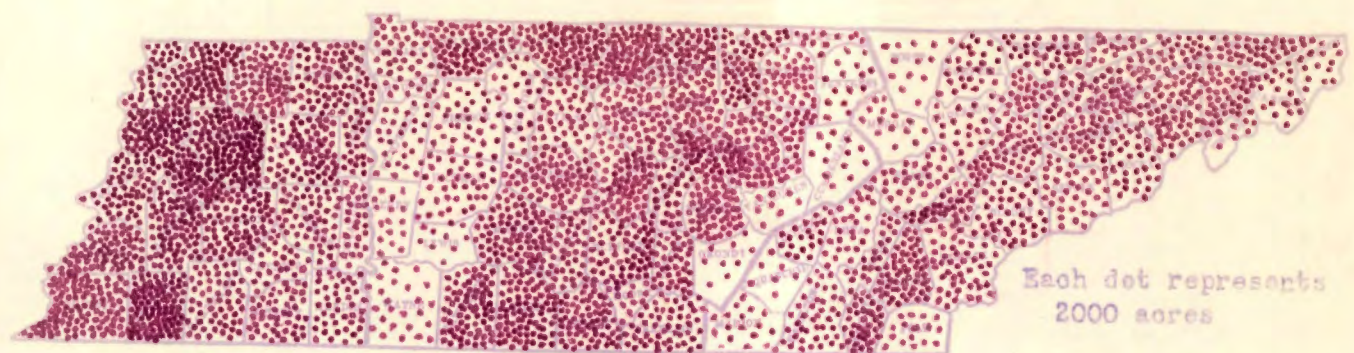
Figure 26 . - Crop Land: (A) All Crop Land, 1929; (B) 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Crop Land, 1932-33 Average

Source of data for (A): Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Agriculture, Tennessee, First Series, pp. 6-13.



Source: Table XIV

State average - 23.5



Total acres-7,712,872

Figure 28. - Total Crop Land in 1934

Source: Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee, Statistics by Counties,
pp. 6-13.



Figure 29. - 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Crop Land
(1932-33 Average) As Percentage of
All Crop Land (1934)

Source: Table XIV

State average - 23.3

identical with those showing the number of farms or all land in farms (Figures 13, 15, 17, 19, 26, and 28). This is true for all farms and for the 1934 corn-hog contract signers' farms.

Nearly three-fourths of the crop land in some counties was on the farms operated by the corn-hog contract signers in 1932-33 (Figures 27 and 29). There are 11 counties in which the corn-hog contract signers operated more than 50 per cent of the crop land for this period. There is one exception to this statement, for Grundy County has a percentage of 42.7 based on the 1935 census.

Moore, Wayne, and Marshall counties head the list in the percentage of crop land covered by contract. They are, of course, among the leading counties in the production of corn and hogs, in proportion to total farm land area. The leading county in the production of these commodities, Obion, stands out in the percentage of crop land operated by the corn-hog contract signers (Table XIV and Figures 27 and 29). In this same section of the State is another county, Dyer, which ranks high in practically every item studied in this report. This section of the State is an outlying area of the Corn Belt, and has many of its characteristics. From the Eastern Highland Rim, west to the Tennessee River, a high percentage of the crop land was operated by the 1934 corn-hog contract signers in 1932-33. In the tobacco area, centering in Robertson County, the percentage was much lower. In Robertson County less than three per cent of the crop land was controlled by the corn-hog contract signers in 1932-33. In the cotton counties, very little of the crop land was operated by corn-hog contract signers.

TABLE XIV. - CROP LAND: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS'
TOTAL CROP LAND (1932-33 AVERAGE) AS A PERCENTAGE
OF ALL CROP LAND, 1929 AND 1934

Rank	County	1929 Pct.	1934 Pct.	Rank	County	1929 Pct.	1934 Pct.	Rank	County	1929 Pct.	1934 Pct.
1	Moore	71.7	71.9	32	Cumber.	31.4	32.3	64	Chester	9.5	10.1
2	Wayne	64.7	72.5	33	Montg.	29.3	30.8	65	Pentress	9.4	8.0
3	Marsh.	63.3	72.1	34	Jackson	29.0	32.6	66	Greene	9.3	9.1
4	Hick.	58.4	61.1	35	Hamblen	28.9	29.6	67	Grain.	8.7	8.5
5	Lewis	57.8	48.8	36	DeKalb	28.2	28.3	68	Hamil.	8.7	8.3
6	Linc.	56.5	55.6	37	Houston	28.0	33.7	69	Lauder.	8.3	8.2
7	Obion	56.5	53.3	38	White	28.0	25.3	70	Macon	8.0	8.4
8	Grundy	54.4	42.7	39	Sumner	26.3	25.9	71	McMinn	7.9	7.9
9	Perry	54.4	62.8	40	Stewart	25.2	27.3	72	Carroll	7.7	7.6
10	Wilson	53.4	58.5	41	Roane	24.8	22.6	73	Hawkins	7.7	7.8
11	Giles	51.6	52.2	42	Putnam	24.0	24.1	74	Bradley	5.9	5.7
12	Ruther.	46.5	49.7	43	Trousd.	23.1	24.6	75	Ander.	5.8	5.6
13	Maury	45.6	44.9	44	Jeffer.	21.5	22.5	76	Lake	5.8	5.9
14	Bedford	45.1	47.4	45	Pickett	21.4	24.8	77	Madis.	5.8	5.8
15	Clay	44.7	49.0	46	Rhea	21.2	19.6	78	Wash.	5.8	6.0
16	Smith	44.1	46.5	47	Weak.	21.0	22.7	79	Harde.	5.7	5.1
17	Coffee	43.9	43.7	48	Meigs	20.7	22.1	80	McNairy	4.9	4.8
18	Sequat.	42.7	43.7	49	Overt.	20.6	21.4	81	Haywood	4.0	4.0
19	Bledsoe	41.6	33.6	50	Lawr.	20.3	19.1	82	John.	3.6	3.4
20	Marion	41.1	43.1	51	Hardin	19.9	20.2	83	Carter	3.0	3.2
21	Cannon	40.6	42.6	52	Crook.	17.2	17.0	84	Hancock	2.8	2.5
22	Frank.	40.6	39.7	53	David.	16.3	16.5	85	Robert.	2.8	2.4
23	V.Bur.	40.4	44.9	54	Dickson	15.9	16.0	86	Claib.	2.4	2.4
24	Warren	40.3	37.7	55	Sevier	15.6	16.8	87	Morgan	2.4	2.4
25	Humph.	39.8	36.9	56	Gibson	15.0	14.8	88	Sulliv.	2.4	2.4
26	Dyer	37.1	36.2	57	Monroe	14.7	14.8	89	Tipton	2.0	1.9
27	Wmson.	37.1	38.3	58	Blount	13.0	11.6	90	Campb.	1.7	1.7
28	Decatur	35.6	38.9	59	Cheat.	12.9	11.4	91	Scott	1.4	1.0
29	Loudon	33.1	28.8	60	Hender.	12.4	12.1	92	Shelby	.5	.5
30	Benton	32.6	35.2	61	Polk	11.8	12.0	93	Unicoi	.1	.1
31	Henry	31.9	31.1	62	Cooke	11.4	11.7	94	Union	.1	.1
				63	Knox	10.6	10.5	95	Fayette	-	-
									State	23.5	23.3

Source of data for 1929 and 1934: Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee, Statistics by Counties, pp. 6-13.

Similar conditions exist in the greater portion of East Tennessee. In fact, seven of the ten lowest counties are in the eastern portion of the

State. Hamblen and Jefferson counties are perhaps the outstanding ones in the extreme eastern part of the State in the percentage of crop land covered by contract, while in or near the Sequatchie Valley, the following counties rank very high in this respect: Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Marion, and Van Buren.

In general, those counties having high ratios of crop acreage to farm acreage on all farms also have high ratios on contract farms. The same is true for counties having low ratios (Table XV and Figure 30). The ratios of crop acreage to farm acreage for all farms in the State are 43 and 40 respectively for 1929 and 1934 (census periods), and 48 for the contract farms for each year, 1932 and 1933. This would indicate that five to eight per cent more of the farm land controlled by the 1934 corn-hog contract signers was crop land than was true for all farms in the State. On all farms, 36 counties had ratios equal to or greater than the State average in 1929, compared with 45 counties in 1934. Based on the data from contract farms, 50 counties were equal to or above the State average in 1932, while 46 were in this category in 1933.

When these ratios are set up in a frequency distribution, the majority of the counties fall into the class interval of 51-55 for contract farms in 1932 and 1933, but with the census data for all farms a different situation is shown (Table XVI). For 1929, 23 counties fall into the class interval of 41-45, 22 in 31-35, and 17 in 36-40 -- making the modal class interval 36-40. This same class interval (36-40) is the modal for the 1934 data on all farms. Thus a larger proportion of contract farms have relatively high ratios of crop acres to farm acres than all farms.

TABLE XV. - RATIO OF CROP ACREAGE TO FARM ACREAGE: ON THE 1934
CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932 AND 1933) AND
ON ALL FARMS (1929 AND 1934)

Rank	County	All Farms*		Contract farms	
		1929	1934	1932	1933
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1	Lake	90	77	81	81
2	Dyer	74	58	65	64
3	Shelby	70	56	73	71
4	Crockett	68	56	73	72
5	Lauderdale	68	51	41	41
6	Tipton	68	59	50	50
7	Gibson	65	62	69	69
8	Haywood	64	57	53	53
9	Obion	54	51	60	59
10	Weakley	53	47	56	56
11	Madison	52	48	65	61
12	Robertson	52	59	59	59
13	Fayette	50	50	-	-
14	Franklin	47	46	56	55
15	Macon	47	46	53	53
16	Smith	47	42	52	52
17	Trousdale	47	45	54	54
18	Warren	47	49	59	59
19	Lawrence	46	45	48	46
20	Washington	46	44	54	53
21	Bedford	45	42	54	53
22	DeKalb	45	43	51	52
23	Giles	45	43	55	55
24	Jackson	45	40	44	44
25	Jefferson	45	41	49	49
26	Putnam	45	43	52	52
27	Rutherford	45	44	55	55
28	Sumner	45	44	53	55
29	Hamblen	44	43	52	51
30	Montgomery	44	40	53	53
31	Carroll	43	41	54	53
32	Coffee	43	38	51	52
33	Hamilton	43	43	52	52
34	Lincoln	43	40	56	60
35	McMinn	43	42	50	50
36	Maury	43	43	53	52
37	Greene	42	41	51	50
38	Hardin	42	36	45	45
39	Henry	42	41	50	49
40	Rhea	42	46	52	50
41	Knox	41	41	47	46

(continued)

TABLE XV. - RATIO OF CROP ACREAGE TO FARM ACREAGE: ON THE 1934
CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932 AND 1933) AND ON
ALL FARMS (1929 AND 1934) - continued

Rank	County	All farms*		Contract farms	
		1929	1934	1932	1933
42	Marion	41	46	49	48
43	Marshall	41	36	48	48
44	White	41	44	51	51
45	Chester	40	37	45	44
46	Henderson	40	38	40	40
47	Monroe	40	38	53	53
48	Wilson	40	36	46	47
49	Campbell	39	36	32	35
50	Cannon	39	34	44	44
51	Loudon	39	42	44	44
52	Overton	39	37	42	42
53	Blount	38	40	61	60
54	Sequatchie	38	32	46	45
55	Williamson	38	38	54	55
56	Bradley	37	37	42	42
57	Clay	37	33	37	37
58	Davidson	37	34	44	45
59	Benton	36	32	39	39
60	Cheatham	36	36	32	31
61	Decatur	35	50	36	36
62	Meigs	35	33	48	47
63	Pickett	35	32	38	38
64	Anderson	34	32	46	46
65	Dickson	34	32	35	35
66	McNairy	34	35	48	45
67	Roane	34	33	39	37
68	Sevier	34	35	48	47
69	Sullivan	34	36	36	36
70	Carter	33	28	50	53
71	Claiborne	33	31	40	40
72	Grundy	33	40	54	54
73	Hardeman	33	32	40	40
74	Hickman	33	30	36	36
75	Polk	33	31	36	38
76	Stewart	33	33	41	40
77	Union	33	32	34	33
78	Bledsoe	32	37	44	44
79	Cooke	32	30	38	37
80	Grainger	32	32	46	45
81	Cumberland	31	33	34	35
82	Fentress	31	36	34	33

(continued)

TABLE XV. - RATIO OF CROP ACREAGE TO FARM ACREAGE: ON THE 1934
CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932 AND 1933) AND ON
ALL FARMS (1929 AND 1934) - continued

Rank	County	All farms*		Contract farms	
		1929	1934	1932	1933
83	Moore	31	27	50	51
84	Hawkins	30	27	36	38
85	Humphreys	30	27	31	31
86	Van Buren	30	32	44	43
87	Houston	29	24	30	31
88	Morgan	29	26	34	36
89	Unicoi	29	33	24	26
90	Wayne	29	26	29	29
91	Lewis	27	30	34	34
92	Hancock	26	28	30	32
93	Scott	25	27	14	15
94	Johnson	24	24	36	37
95	Perry	24	19	26	26
	State	43	40	48	48

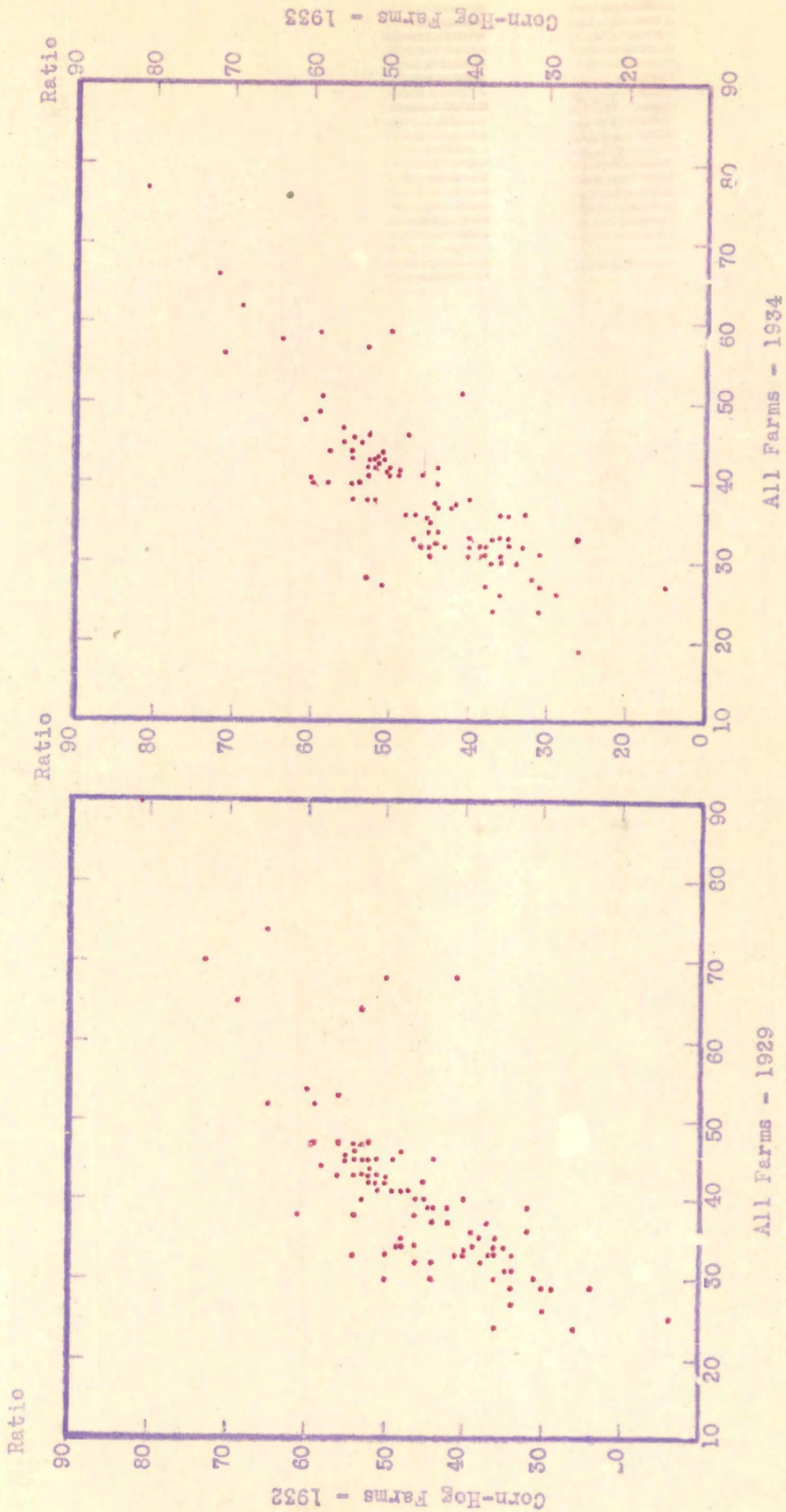
* Source: Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee, Statistics by Counties, pp. 6-13.

The ratios of crop acreage to farm acreage show a fairly high degree of correlation among the counties between the contract farms and all farms when plotted on a scatter diagram (Figure 31). This is true when the corn-hog contract data for either year are plotted with the data for either of the Census periods. Although the ratios are higher on the contract farms, the indications are that the farmers did not seriously, if at all, overstate either their crop or farm acreage. There are a few exceptions to this, but in these counties the data may not have been representative of the respective counties.



Figure 30. - Ratio of Crop Acreage to Farm Acreage: (A) All Farms, 1934; (B) 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Farms, 1933; (C) 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Farms, 1932; and (D) All Farms, 1929.

Source: Table XV.



(Each dot represents one county)

Figure 31. - Correlation of the Ratios of Crop Acreage to Farm Acreage

Based on Table XV

TABLE XVI. - FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE RATIOS (PERCENTAGES)
OF CROP ACREAGE TO FARM ACREAGE: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT
SIGNERS' FARMS (1932 AND 1933) AND ALL FARMS
(1929 AND 1934) BY COUNTIES

Per cent	Number of counties			
	Corn-hog farms		All farms*	
	1932	1933	1929	1934
10-15	1	1	0	0
16-20	0	0	0	1
21-25	1	0	2	2
26-30	4	3	10	12
31-35	9	10	22	21
36-40	14	16	17	21
41-45	12	14	23	20
46-50	17	14	8	7
51-55	22	22	4	2
56-60	7	8	0	5
61-65	3	2	2	1
66-70	1	1	4	1
71-75	2	2	1	0
76-80	0	0	0	1
81-85	1	1	0	0
86-90	0	0	1	0
91-95	0	0	0	0
Total	94	94	94	94

(Since there were no corn-hog contracts in Fayette County it is omitted from this frequency distribution. The ratio for this county was 50 in both 1929 and 1934.)

* Source: Table XV.

Hay Acreage

The 1932-33 average tame hay acreage of the contract signers totaled 261,596 acres. This is equivalent to 19.7 per cent of all tame hay acreage based on the 1930 census and to 15.0 per cent of all tame hay acreage based on the 1935 census. The census figures are not exactly comparable (see footnote to Table XVII). The decrease in these percentages is due to the great increase in hay acreage from 1930 to 1935, brought about in

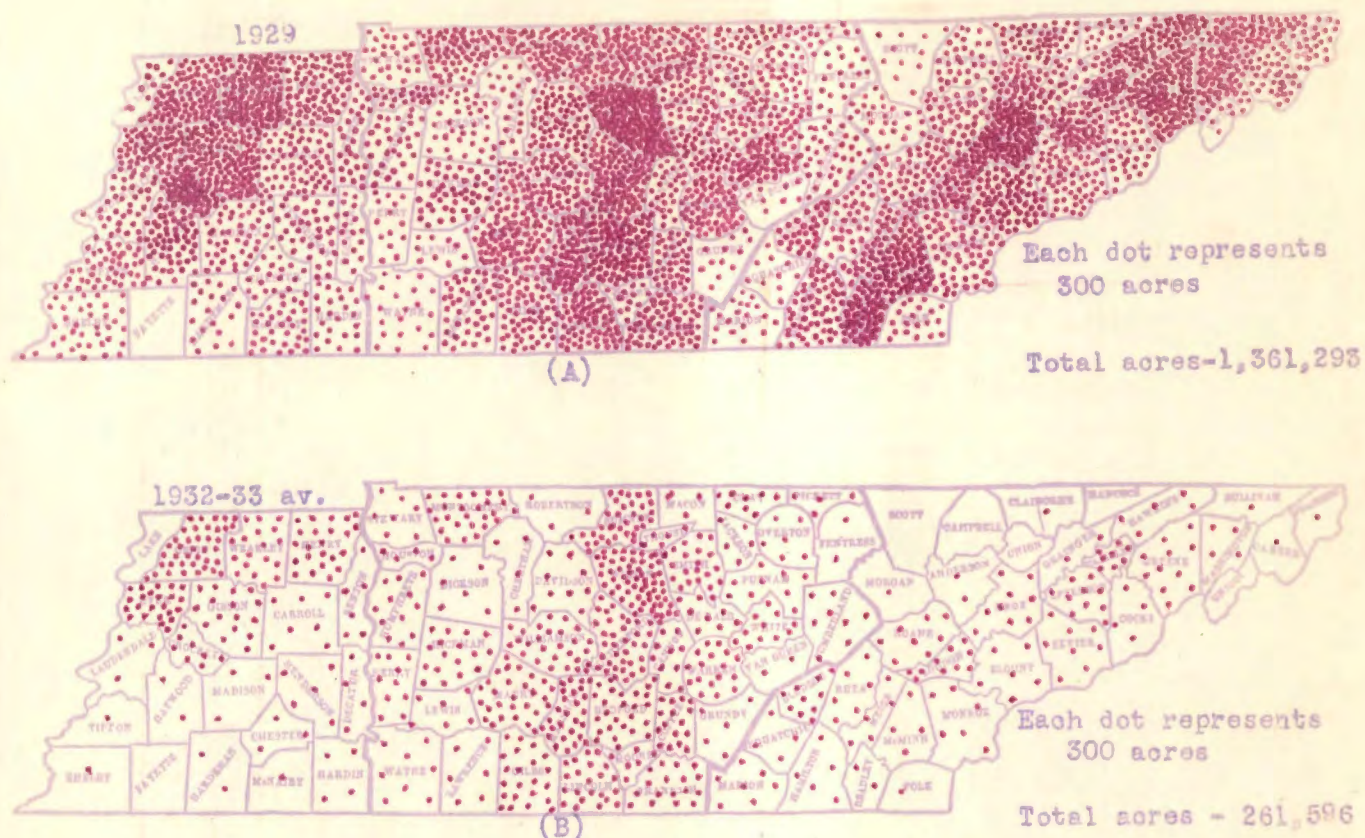


Figure 32. - Hay: (A) Total Hay Acreage in 1929 and (B) Total Hay Acreage of the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers, 1932-1933 Average

Source of data for (A): Fifteenth Census of the U. S., 1930, Agriculture, Tennessee, First Series, pp. 48-55.

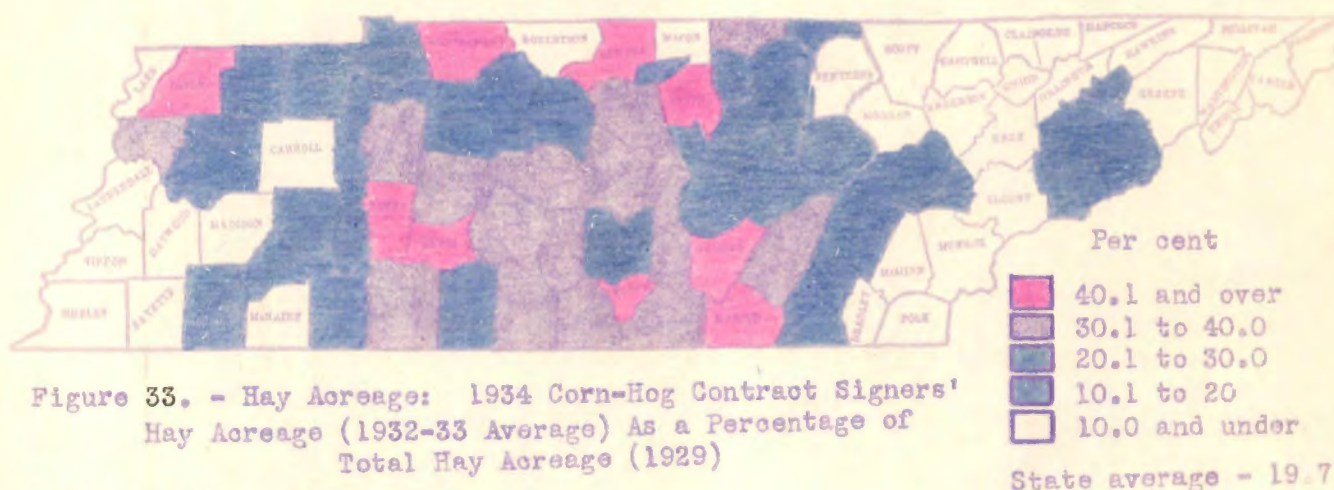


Figure 33. - Hay Acreage: 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Hay Acreage (1932-33 Average) As a Percentage of Total Hay Acreage (1929)

Source: Table XVII

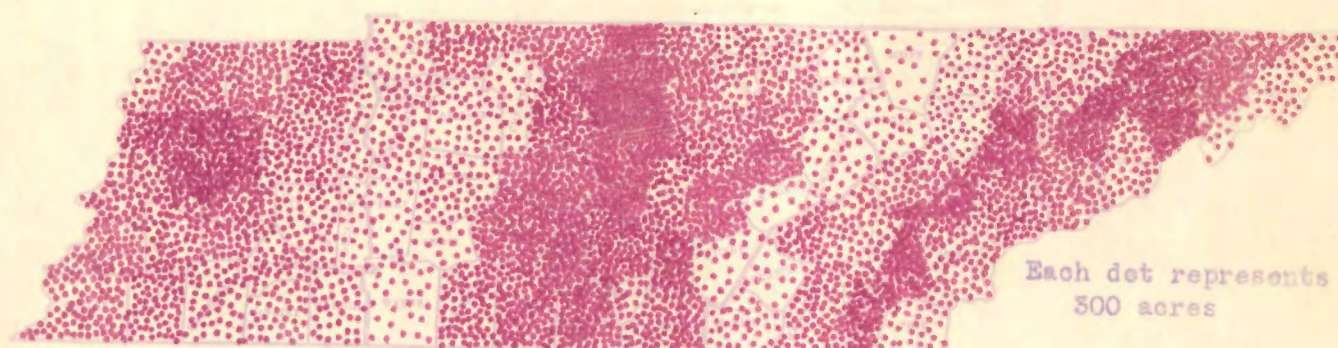


Figure 34 . - Total Hay Acreage in 1934

Total acres-1,747,161

Source: Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee, Statistics by Counties.
pp. 22-29.



Figure 35 - Hay: 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Hay
Acreage (1932-33 average) As a
Percentage of All Hay Acreage,
(1934)

Source: Table XVII.

State average - 15.0

TABLE XVII. - 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' TAME HAY ACREAGE
(1932-33 AVERAGE) AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL TAME HAY ACREAGE
(1929 AND 1934)

Rank	County	1929 Pct.	1934 Pct.	Rank	County	1929 Pct.	1934 Pct.	Rank	County	1929 Pct.	1934 Pct.
1	Perry	69.8	41.1	32	Decatur	25.3	18.0	64	Monroe	9.8	8.0
2	Lewis	56.8	38.8	33	Stewart	24.8	21.4	65	Lauder.	9.1	5.4
3	Moore	48.2	30.4	34	Loudon	24.5	16.3	66	Fentr.	9.0	6.4
4	Sumner	44.1	25.8	35	Jackson	24.3	18.1	67	Greene	8.2	7.0
5	Marion	43.8	22.1	36	Hamblen	23.7	18.4	68	Blount	8.0	5.8
6	Smith	43.2	31.4	37	Pickett	23.6	20.9	69	Grain.	8.0	6.4
7	Obion	42.8	41.6	38	Cumber.	21.6	25.3	70	Knox	7.7	6.8
8	Montg.	41.6	34.4	39	White	21.3	14.4	71	Macon	7.6	6.1
9	Grundy	40.6	23.5	40	DeKalb	21.2	16.9	72	Polk	6.9	5.0
10	Sequat.	39.6	28.6	41	Benton	20.0	15.5	73	Madis.	6.6	3.4
11	Wilson	39.0	33.9	42	Houston	19.0	22.1	74	Hawkins	5.7	5.3
12	Marsh.	38.8	30.7	43	Rhea	18.5	12.6	75	Wash.	5.6	5.6
13	Dyer	37.8	26.4	44	Cheat.	18.0	12.9	76	Ander.	5.3	4.5
14	Hick.	37.3	32.2	45	Putn.	17.1	12.7	77	McMinn	5.3	4.0
15	Humph.	36.7	28.1	46	Chester	16.9	7.8	78	Lake	5.2	2.2
16	Wayne	36.2	28.3	47	Jeffer.	16.9	12.5	79	Bradley	4.0	3.5
17	Cannon	35.6	24.3	48	Crock.	16.6	10.8	80	Haywood	3.9	2.6
18	Coffee	35.0	22.7	49	Hardin	16.2	9.9	81	McNairy	3.6	2.2
19	Clay	34.0	29.9	50	Overt.	16.2	12.3	82	Robert.	3.6	3.4
20	Bleds.	33.6	22.3	51	Roane	15.8	13.3	83	John.	3.5	4.7
21	Maury	33.1	20.5	52	Weakley	15.7	20.6	84	Carter	2.6	3.2
22	Linco.	32.2	24.4	53	Dicks.	15.0	12.0	85	Claib.	2.4	2.1
23	Ruther.	32.0	24.4	54	Meigs	15.0	12.5	86	Hanc.	2.4	1.7
24	Winson.	32.0	22.0	55	Lawr.	14.5	7.6	87	Sulliv.	2.1	2.1
25	Frank.	30.9	22.6	56	David.	14.4	8.5	88	Morgan	2.0	2.3
26	Giles	30.9	20.3	57	Hender.	14.2	9.8	89	Scott	1.8	1.3
27	V.Buren	28.4	21.5	58	Sevier	13.8	12.3	90	Shelby	1.8	.8
28	Bedford	28.0	19.5	59	Gibson	12.7	10.9	91	Tipton	1.3	.8
29	Trousd.	26.6	16.4	60	Harde.	12.1	4.8	92	Unicoi	1.2	.9
30	Henry	26.2	24.1	61	Cocke	11.0	9.5	93	Campb.	.7	.7
31	Warren	25.5	18.7	62	Hamil.	10.4	7.2	94	Union	.5	.4
				63	Carroll	9.8	7.7	95	Fayette	-	-
									State	19.7	15.0

(Hay acreage as reported by the census in 1934 is not exactly comparable with the acreage reported in 1929. Sorghum was included in 1934 and not in 1929. When the sorghum acreage is added to the hay acreage for 1929, the state figure for this year is reduced to 19.2 per cent. County figures would probably be affected in about the same proportion.)

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1929 and 1934.

part by various adjustment programs. Much land formerly used for cotton, corn, and perhaps other crops was sown to hay crops in 1934, resulting in an increase in hay acreage of more than 350,000 acres in 1934 over 1929. This is an increase of 28.3 per cent. The increase in Perry County was 41.3 per cent. The other counties with a high percentage of "sign-up" with the corn-hog program increased hay acreages considerably. The same situation exists in the cotton area.

CHAPTER V

AN ANALYSIS OF THE DATA ON CORN PRODUCTION

Acreage Covered by Contract

Pronounced adjustments occurred in corn production in 1934. The total acreage planted to corn in the United States in 1934 was about 92,526,000 acres, which is about 13,000,000 acres less than the 1932-33 average. Practically all of this reduction in acreage was due to the corn-hog program. The non-signers represented about 45 per cent of the corn acreage and about 40 per cent of the annual production in the United States. Apparently the non-signers made no significant reduction, while the average reduction among signers was nearly 24 per cent.⁽¹⁾

The drought had more effect on the total production of corn in 1934 than did the corn-hog program; yet the program was helpful because it adjusted the hog numbers more in line with feed supplies. The actual results of the drought on corn production are given in the following quotation:

If yields had been normal in 1934, the total corn production on the adjusted acreage would have been held to about 2,200,000,000 bushels; that is, between 350,000,000 and 375,000,000 bushels under the two-year average production of approximately 2,600,000,000 bushels. This reduced total production would have been in good balance with requirements, in view of the corresponding adjustment in hog numbers planned simultaneously.

On account of the severe drought, however, the 1934 corn crop, instead of being about 2,200,000,000 bushels, actually

(1) Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Agricultural Adjustment in 1934, p. 100.

was about 1,320,000,000 bushels, or nearly 1,200,000,000 bushels under the two-year average. Thus in 1934 nearly three-fourths of the actual change in corn production from the two-year average was due to the drought. (2)

In the Middle West, where the bulk of the commercial supply of corn is produced, between 80 and 90 per cent of the average annual production was brought under control; for the entire country, about 52 per cent, and

TABLE XVIII. - CORN: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' BASE ACREAGE (1932-33 AVERAGE) AS ADJUSTED, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CORN ACREAGE (1932-33 AVERAGE)

Rank	State	Base acreage	Percentage of total corn acreage	Rank	State	Base acreage	Percentage of total corn acreage
1	Iowa	10,576,079	91.1	25	Md.	90,837	16.4
2	Neb.	7,878,940	74.8	26	Fla.	82,081	12.1
3	Ill.	7,094,632	80.3	27	Penn.	56,534	4.5
4	Kans.	4,429,194	61.7	28	Mont.	55,310	25.7
5	Mo.	4,313,855	69.1	29	W.Va.	44,999	11.1
6	S.D.	4,109,333	92.3	30	Ga.	43,329	1.1
7	Minn.	3,586,534	73.3	31	La.	23,102	1.9
8	Ind.	3,586,534	79.7	32	Ore.	21,372	27.4
9	Ohio	1,997,868	58.8	33	Ida.	20,590	39.2
10	Colo.	1,159,943	59.3	34	Miss.	16,553	.7
11	Okla.	996,346	32.4	35	N.Y.	13,769	2.4
12	Wisc.	961,947	43.6	36	Dela.	7,559	5.2
13	Texas	823,996	14.8	37	Calif.	5,776	5.9
14	N.D.	794,468	58.0	38	N.J.	4,674	2.8
15	Ky.	779,349	28.1	39	Utah	3,466	16.9
16	Tenn.	716,832	25.0	40	Wash.	3,059	7.7
17	Mich.	424,702	22.5	41	Ariz.	2,435	5.9
18	Va.	231,228	15.1	42	Vt.	2,270	3.6
19	Ark.	200,056	10.0	43	Mass.	504	1.3
20	Wyo.	163,597	72.1	44	Nev.	457	22.8
21	N.M.	130,810	48.9	45	N.H.	438	3.0
22	Ala.	123,543	3.9	46	Conn.	433	.8
23	N.C.	107,977	4.6	47	Maine	30	.2
24	S.C.	94,165	5.8	48	R.I.	15	*
					U.S.	55,313,507	52.2

*Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Agricultural Adjustment in 1934, pp. 96-97 and United States Department of Agriculture, Crops and Markets, Vol. 11, p. 467, December 1934.

(2) Ibid., p. 101.

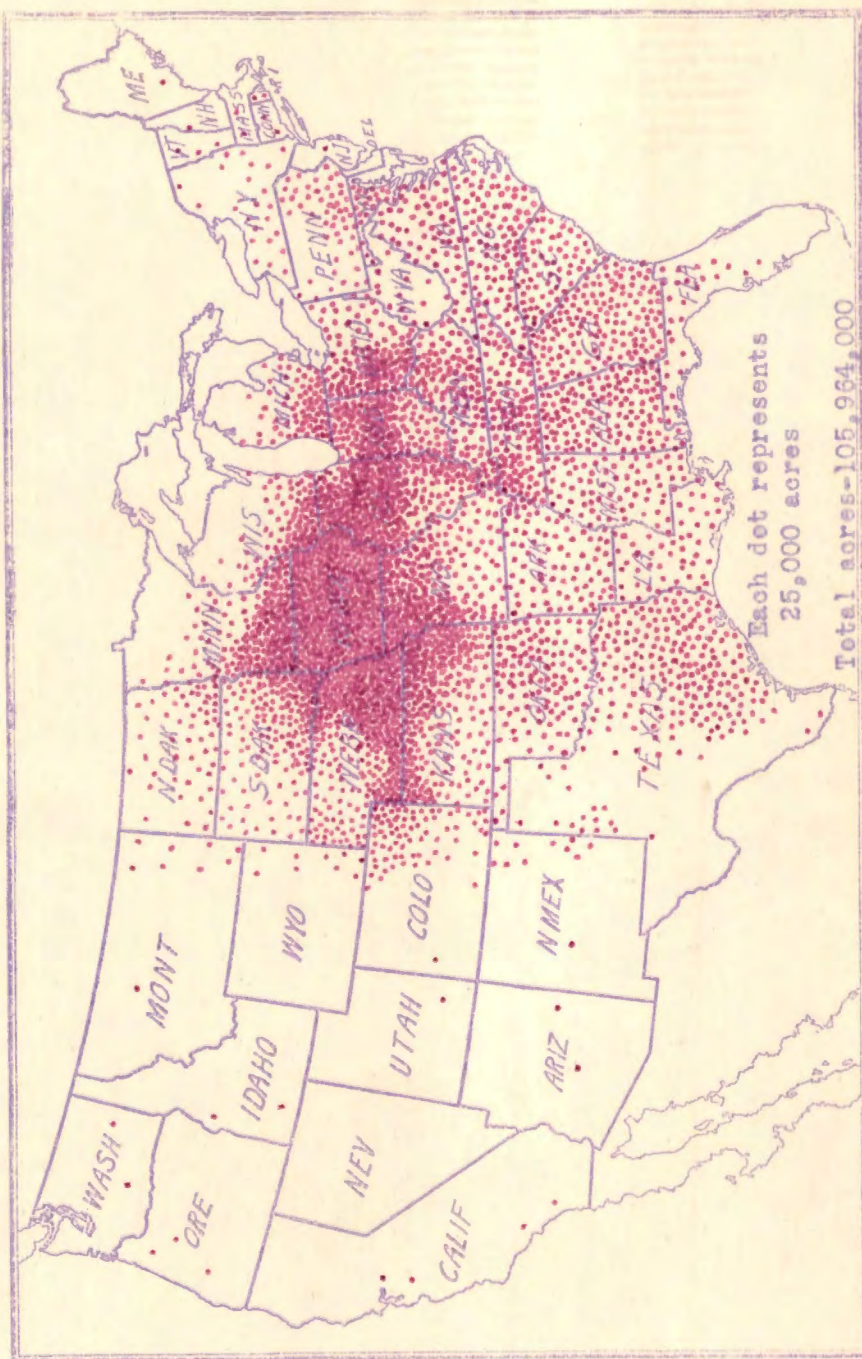


Figure 36. - Corn: Total Acreage in the United States, 1932-33 Average.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture, Crops and Markets, Vol. 11, p. 467, December 1934.

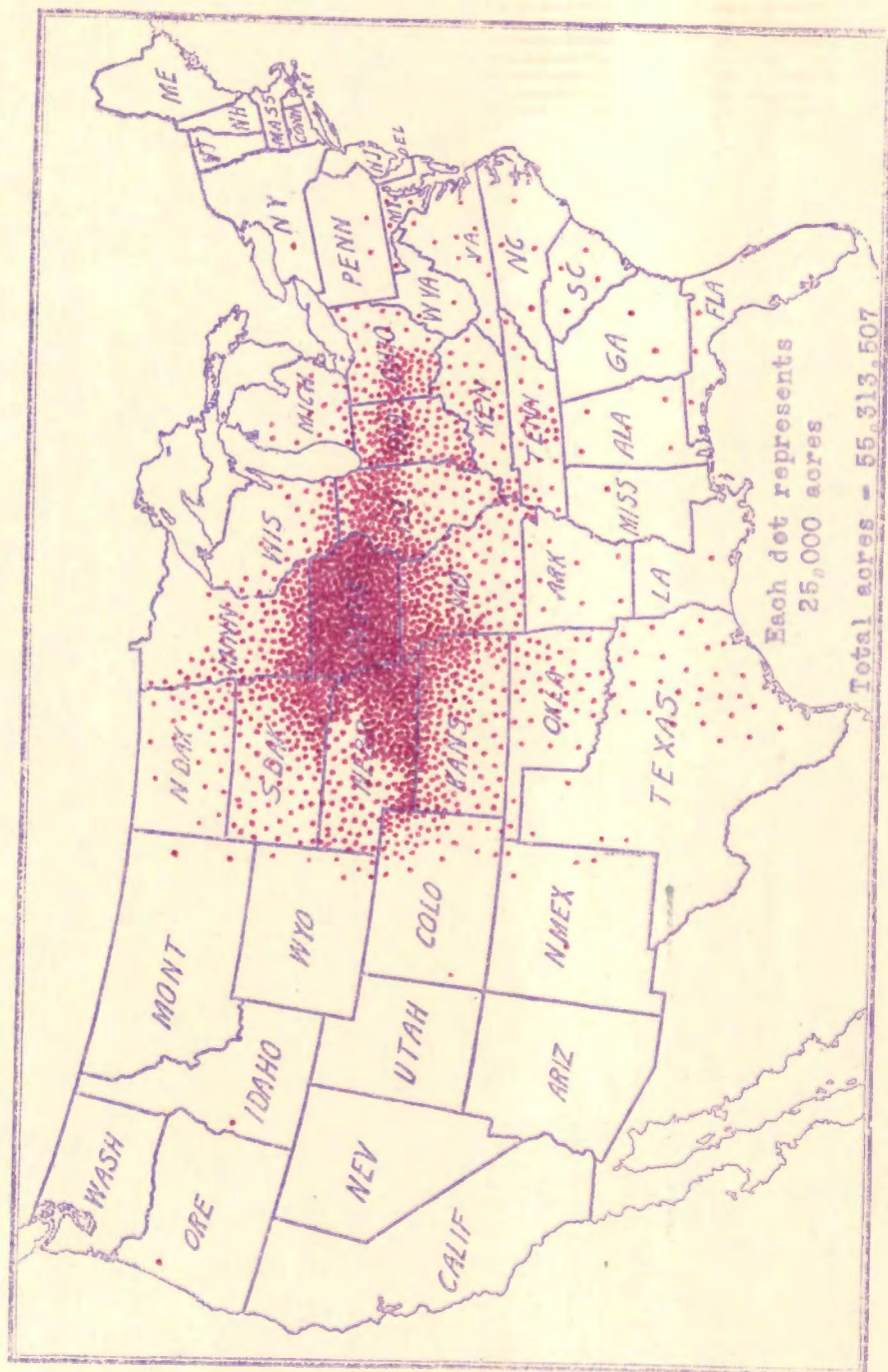


Figure 37. - Corn: 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Base Acreage (1932-33 Average)
As Adjusted

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Agricultural Adjustment in 1934,
pp. 96-7.

for Tennessee, about 25 per cent (Table XVIII and Figure 38). These figures are based on adjusted data. In Iowa, 91.1 per cent of average corn acreage in 1932 and 1933 was brought under control. The base acreage (as adjusted) in Iowa alone was about 10 per cent of the average (1932-33) total acreage in the United States, and about 19 per cent of the total base acreage (as adjusted) of all the contract signers throughout the country. Although the total base acreage of the signers in South Dakota was less than one-half of the base acreage in Iowa, 92.3 per cent of the average annual acreage was controlled by contract signers in this state. Other states with a high percentage of participation were: Illinois, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wyoming, Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas. The New England states and the Cotton Belt had the least representation in the corn-hog program.

Adjusted Base Acreage in Tennessee. An explanation of the adjusted data is made in the introduction to this study. The base corn acreage as adjusted for the State was 717,916⁽³⁾ acres, which was 90.5 per cent of the 1932-33 average acreage claimed by the producers. The base acreage in Obion County exceeded that of any other county; yet there was a uniform decline in the base acreage from the top of the list to the bottom (Table XIX). Beginning at the top of the list, the first five counties had 22.4 per cent of the base acreage; the first ten, 37.4 per cent; the first fifteen, 48.6 per cent; the first twenty, 72.4 per cent -- leaving 27.6 per cent of the base acreage for the other 65 counties.

There were three counties, Sumner, Rutherford, and Unicoi, in which no adjustment was made in the producers' reported figures on corn acreage. On the other hand, the base was adjusted to 83.5 per cent of the

(3) This figure is slightly more than the published figure of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, probably due to cancellation of some contracts after being mailed to Washington from the State Office.

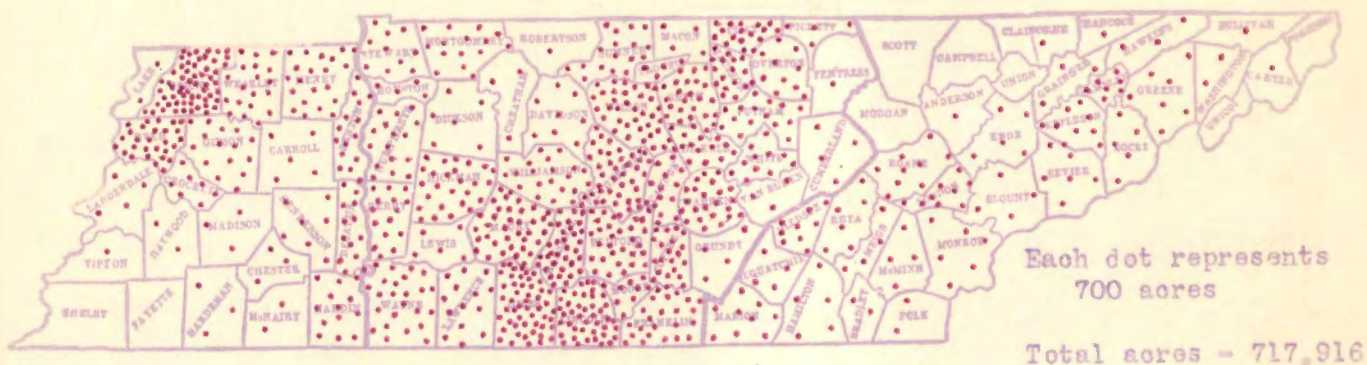


Figure 39. - Corn: 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Base Acreage (1932-33 Average, As Adjusted)

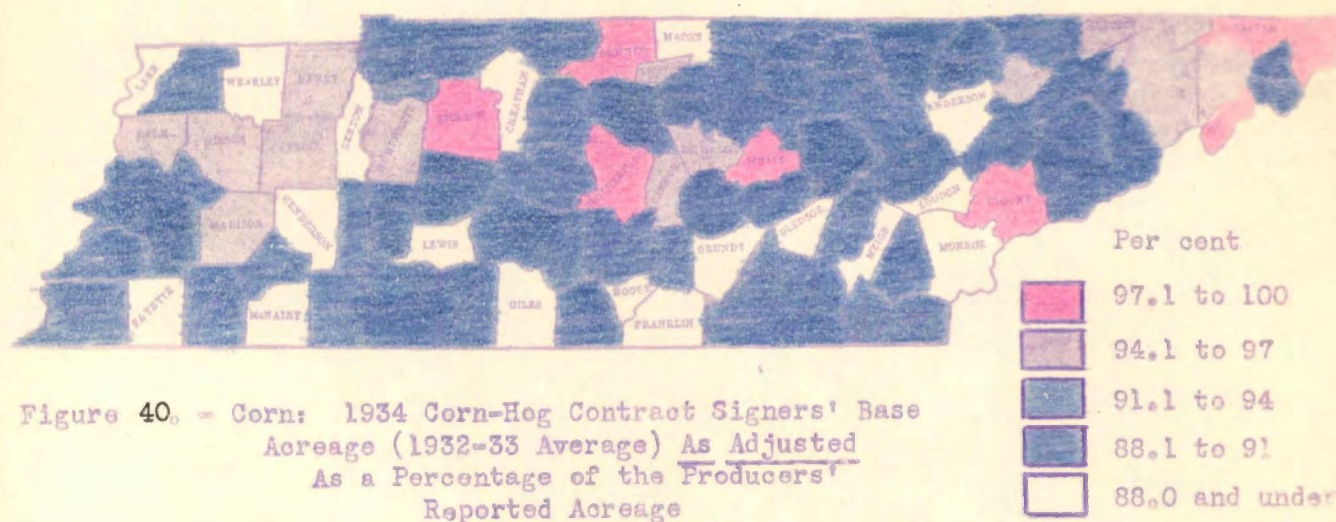


Figure 40. - Corn: 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Base Acreage (1932-33 Average) As Adjusted As a Percentage of the Producers' Reported Acreage

State Average 91.5

TABLE XIX. - CORN: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' BASE ACREAGE (1932-33 AVERAGE) AS ADJUSTED,
AND THE PERCENTAGE OF THE PRODUCERS' REPORTED ACREAGE

Rank	County	Adjusted base acreage		Rank	County	Adjusted base acreage		Rank	County	Adjusted base acreage	
		Total acres	% of reported acreage			Total acres	% of reported acreage			Total acres	% of reported acreage
1	Obion	41,218	90.5	33	White	7,856	97.4	65	Pickett	2,556	92.6
2	Giles	35,530	94.1	34	Overton	7,011	89.6	66	Sequet.	2,510	90.0
3	Lincoln	29,244	89.7	35	Stewart	6,857	88.8	67	V.Buren	2,445	90.5
4	Rutherford	28,817	100.0	36	Jeffers	6,631	91.2	68	Madison	2,370	96.8
5	Wilson	26,230	92.6	37	Loudon	6,345	85.4	69	Cheatham	2,295	87.3
6	Maury	25,430	92.8	38	Marion	6,273	89.9	70	Hawkins	2,231	94.9
7	Marshall	23,059	91.4	39	Moore	6,138	86.5	71	Grainger	1,992	88.1
8	Bedford	20,934	89.7	40	Reane	6,091	90.6	72	Chester	1,933	90.9
9	Dyer	19,838	96.1	41	Bledsoe	5,967	87.7	73	Hardeman	1,753	93.3
10	Hickman	18,385	92.1	42	David.	5,421	89.5	74	McNairy	1,569	86.7
11	Wayne	17,136	90.0	43	Crook.	5,006	93.1	75	Haywood	1,528	91.8
12	Smith	16,721	88.9	44	Hender.	4,982	87.9	76	Polk	1,288	92.1
13	Warren	16,438	90.0	45	Hamblen	4,938	90.6	77	Wash.	1,220	96.4
14	Frank.	15,130	87.1	46	Greene	4,739	94.7	78	Bradley	1,132	91.3
15	Coffee	14,928	89.8	47	Monroe	4,516	87.6	79	Lake	1,106	83.5
16	Wmson.	14,536	89.6	48	Sevier	4,459	90.1	80	Robertson	1,016	92.9
17	Henry	14,358	96.3	49	Dickson	4,236	98.7	81	Tipton	967	89.0
18	Weakley	13,419	84.8	50	Rhea	4,136	90.0	82	Fentress	899	89.6
19	Sumner	12,050	100.0	51	Knox	3,762	89.5	83	Anderson	810	85.3
20	Jackson	11,900	90.0	52	Carroll	3,674	96.5	84	Claiborne	598	90.2
21	Clay	11,638	90.5	53	Lewis	3,658	86.0	85	Sullivan	586	98.5
22	Humph.	11,459	95.3	54	Hamil.	3,280	89.9	86	Carter	441	90.9
23	Benton	10,652	87.1	55	Cooke	3,189	89.4	87	Hancock	381	94.3
24	Perry	10,614	91.6	56	Meigs	3,129	87.9	88	Campbell	337	92.6
25	Gibson	10,485	88.0	57	Trousd.	3,107	94.1	89	Shelby	313	89.7
26	Montg.	10,211	90.2	58	Lauder.	3,000	91.4	90	Johnson	259	98.8
27	Putnam	10,172	90.1	59	Grundy	2,943	86.5	91	Morgan	205	88.4
28	DeKalb	9,987	94.9	60	McMinn	2,752	89.9	92	Scott	120	92.3
29	Lawr.	9,828	89.4	61	Houston	2,707	91.7	93	Union	81	96.4
30	Cannon	9,526	94.9	62	Cumber.	2,615	93.4	94	Unicoi	56	100.0
31	Decat.	9,266	90.0	63	Macon	2,604	95.0	95	Fayette	-	-
32	Hardin	9,163	89.8	64	Blount	2,587	98.0				
										717,916	91.5

claimed figures in Lake County. It is reported that in those counties where sharp adjustments were necessary that the county and community committees were not as careful in their work as they might have been. It seems that overstatement of corn acreage was permitted, in some instances, to pass on to the State Board of Review, where final adjustments for the State as a whole were made. The county and community committees made the necessary adjustments within the county before the State Board of Review finally approved the base acreage for the county.

Estimated Corn Acreage Covered by Contract. In Tennessee, one-fourth of the total corn acreage was covered by corn-hog contracts in 1934. In eight counties, the State Board of Review estimated that more than 50 per cent of the corn acreage was controlled by corn-hog contract signers (Table XX). Wayne County ranked first with 73 per cent. Obion and Dyer counties in West Tennessee, and practically all of the Middle Tennessee counties ranked high in the percentage of corn acreage covered by 1934 corn-hog contracts. Most of the counties in the eastern and in the southwestern parts of the State were low in the percentage of corn acreage covered by contract (Figure 41).

Percentage of Corn Acreage Covered by Contract Based on Producers' Figures. The total corn acreage in Tennessee over a period of years has averaged approximately 2.8 million acres, or about 2.8 per cent of the total for the United States. The average acreage in 1932 and 1933 was 2,868,500 acres, or 2.7 per cent of the United States total.

The calculations in Tables XVIII and XI are based on adjusted data. Using the producers' reported figures, the contract signers planted

TABLE XX. - PERCENTAGE OF CORN ACREAGE UNDER CONTRACT IN TENNESSEE
AS ESTIMATED BY THE STATE BOARD OF
REVIEW *

Rank	County	Per cent	Rank	County	Per cent	Rank	County	Per cent
1	Wayne	73.0	32	Jackson	31.0	64	Grainger	9.3
2	Marshall	62.9	33	Loudon	31.0	65	Chester	9.0
3	Obion	57.6	34	Williamson	30.5	66	Fentress	9.0
4	Giles	55.0	35	Houston	30.0	67	Greene	9.0
5	Perry	54.7	36	Cumberland	29.0	68	McMinn	9.0
6	Moore	54.0	37	Hamblen	28.0	69	Blount	8.7
7	Lewis	53.0	38	DeKalb	26.0	70	Lauder.	8.0
8	Hickman	52.0	39	Montgomery	26.0	71	Macon	8.0
9	Lincoln	49.4	40	Stewart	26.0	72	Carroll	7.7
10	Clay	46.0	41	Hardin	24.0	73	Hawkins	7.3
11	Wilson	46.0	42	Putnam	24.0	74	Anderson	7.0
12	Grundy	44.0	43	Rhea	23.7	75	Bradley	7.0
13	Marion	43.2	44	Weakley	23.0	76	Madison	5.0
14	Lawrence	43.0	45	Jefferson	22.1	77	Wash.	5.0
15	Bledsoe	42.3	46	Sumner	22.0	78	Hardeman	4.0
16	Smith	42.0	47	White	22.0	79	Johnson	4.0
17	Coffee	41.5	48	Meigs	21.0	80	Morgan	4.0
18	Bedford	41.2	49	Trousdale	21.0	81	Haywood	3.5
19	Franklin	40.0	50	Overton	20.0	82	Carter	3.0
20	Humphreys	40.0	51	Pickett	20.0	83	Robert.	3.0
21	Mauzy	40.0	52	Cheatham	17.0	84	Tipton	3.0
22	Rutherford	40.0	53	Crockett	16.0	85	Sullivan	2.0
23	Sequatchie	40.0	54	Davidson	16.0	86	Union	0.5
24	Dyer	39.7	55	Gibson	16.0	87	Campbell	(a)
25	Benton	39.0	56	Dickson	15.0	88	Claiborne	(a)
26	Warren	37.0	57	Monroe	15.0	89	Hancock	(a)
27	V. Buren	36.0	58	Lake	14.0	90	McNairy	(a)
28	Cannon	35.0	59	Henderson	13.9	91	Scott	(a)
29	Decatur	35.0	60	Hamilton	12.8	92	Sevier	(a)
30	Roane	32.0	61	Polk	12.6	93	Shelby	(a)
31	Henry	31.0	62	Knox	12.5	94	Unicoi	(a)
			63	Cocke	11.7	95	Fayette	0.0
							State	25.0(b)

* The following indications were used in arriving at this estimate: (1) Per cent of farms reporting corn, (2) per cent of farms having more than 10 acres of corn, (3) per cent of farms with 10 acres or less of corn, (4) per cent of all land in farms under contract, (5) per cent of crop land under contract, and (6) per cent of hay acreage under contract.

(a) No estimate made.

(b) Calculated by the writer, using the 1932-33 average corn acreage for the State and the contract signers' adjusted base acreage (1932-33 average).

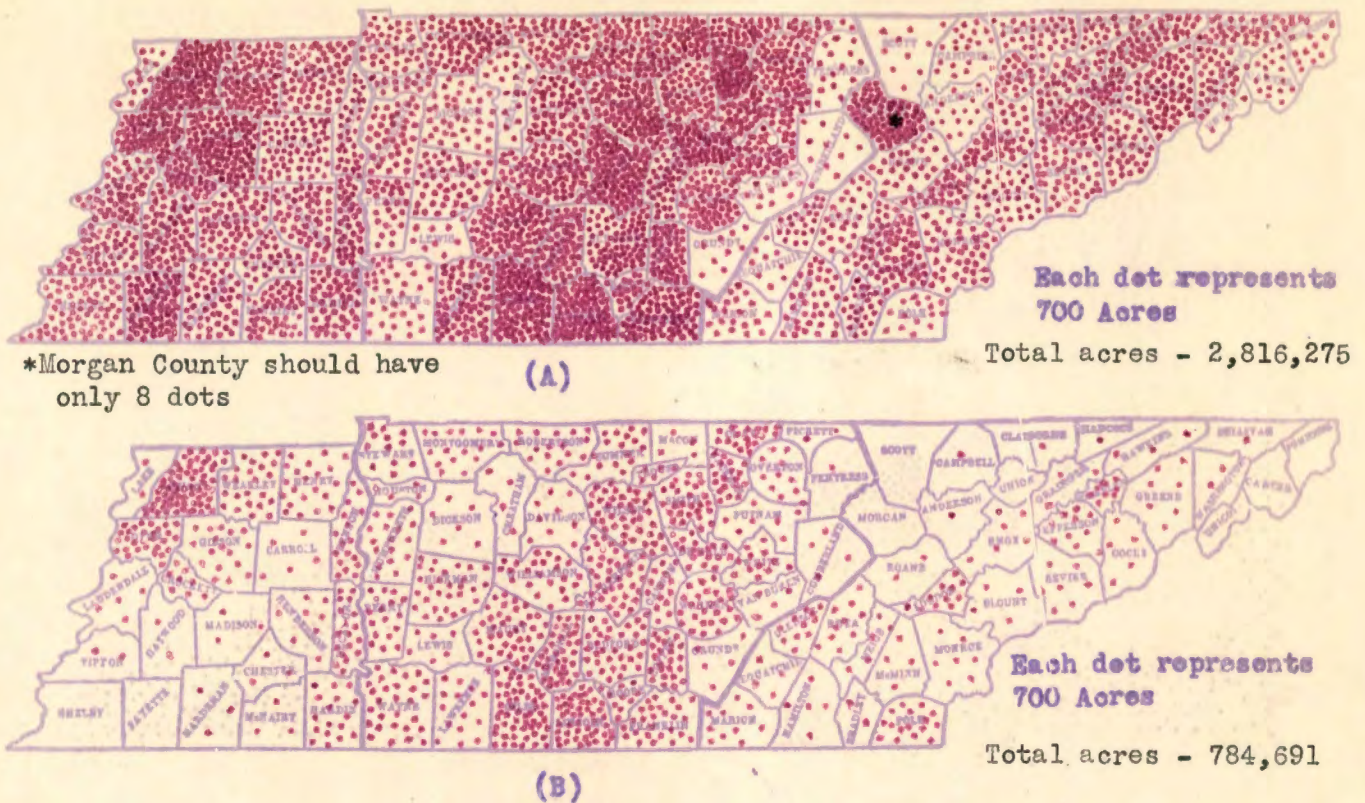


Figure 42 . - Total Number of Acres in All Field Corn in Tennessee: (A) On all Farms, 1929, and (B) on the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms in Tennessee, 1932-33 Average.

Source of Data for (A): Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Agriculture, Tennessee, First Series, pp. 48-55.

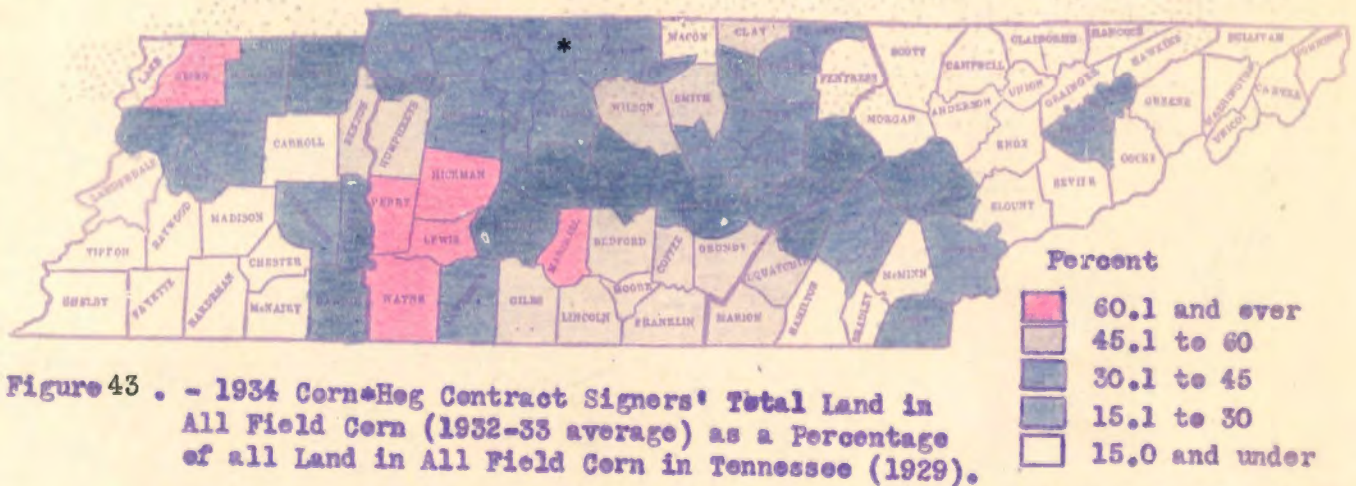


Figure 43 . - 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Total Land in All Field Corn (1932-33 average) as a Percentage of all Land in All Field Corn in Tennessee (1929).

Source of Land in All Field Corn (1929): Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Agriculture, Tennessee, First Series, pp. 48-55.

*Robertson County should be white.

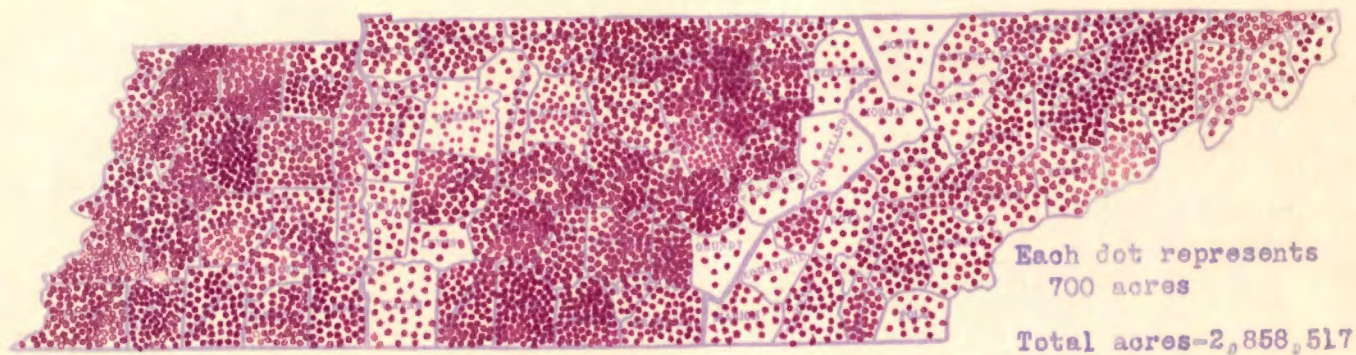


Figure 44. - Total Number of Acres in All Field Corn in 1934

Source: Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee, Statistics by Counties, 22-29.

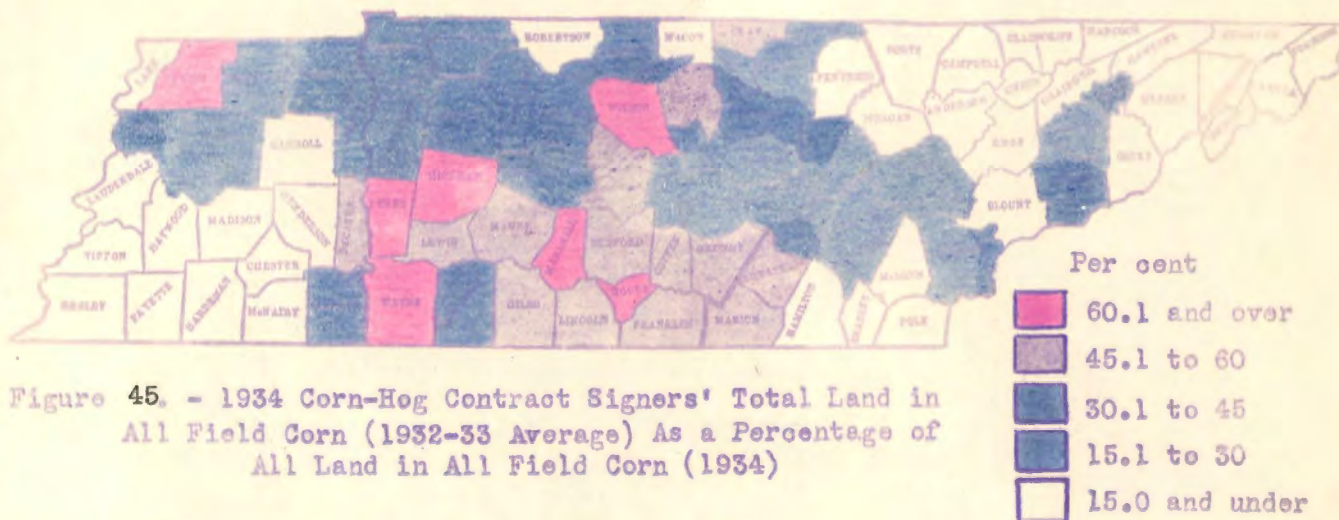


Figure 45. - 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Total Land in All Field Corn (1932-33 Average) As a Percentage of All Land in All Field Corn (1934)

Source: Table XXI

State average - 27.4

TABLE XXI. - CORN: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' LAND IN ALL FIELD CORN (1932-33 AVERAGE) AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL LAND IN ALL FIELD CORN (1929 AND 1934)

Rank	County	1929 Pct.	1934 Pct.	Rank	County	1929 Pct.	1934 Pct.	Rank	County	1929 Pct.	1934 Pct.
1	Wayne	81.4	80.6	32	Henry	36.2	34.1	64	Cocke	14.0	14.1
2	Lewis	67.8	67.5	33	Jackson	34.0	39.6	65	Greene	11.8	10.9
3	Perry	66.2	71.5	34	Houston	32.3	34.7	66	Grain.	11.1	10.0
4	Hickman	64.8	75.8	35	Hamblen	32.2	33.6	67	Chester	11.1	9.8
5	Marshall	64.5	78.8	36	Wmson.	31.7	36.9	68	McMinn	10.1	10.1
6	Obion	63.5	62.7	37	Hardin	30.1	27.8	69	Blount	9.9	9.8
7	Moore	59.8	64.8	38	Stewart	28.6	30.4	70	Macon	9.6	9.7
8	Wilson	58.9	68.3	39	Putnam	27.9	28.0	71	Fentr.	9.4	8.5
9	Grundy	56.4	54.1	40	DeKalb	27.5	30.0	72	Lauder.	8.9	7.6
10	Giles	52.4	57.8	41	Montg.	27.0	31.0	73	Carroll	8.6	7.4
11	Clay	50.7	57.1	42	Weak.	26.8	24.5	74	Hawkins	8.0	7.5
12	Lincoln	49.8	53.6	43	Rhea	26.0	27.0	75	Ander.	7.9	8.0
13	Marion	49.3	46.2	44	White	24.8	27.8	76	Bradl.	7.1	5.8
14	Coffee	48.4	50.0	45	Jeff.	23.6	25.7	77	Wash.	6.0	5.5
15	Smith	47.5	54.4	46	Lawr.	23.1	20.7	78	Madis.	6.0	5.4
16	Bedford	45.9	51.1	47	Meigs	23.0	24.3	79	McNairy	5.5	4.8
17	Benton	45.8	44.7	48	Pick.	22.9	25.6	80	Harde.	5.3	4.6
18	Humph.	45.8	43.0	49	Overt.	22.3	21.3	81	Morgan	4.4	3.2
19	Frank.	45.6	46.5	50	Sumner	20.6	26.6	82	Hayw.	4.1	3.5
20	Sequat.	45.3	47.6	51	Trousd.	20.4	25.9	83	John.	3.3	2.7
21	Bledsoe	44.6	37.8	52	Crook.	20.0	17.0	84	Tipton	3.2	2.5
22	Decatur	43.8	45.5	53	Gibson	19.4	17.2	85	Carter	3.1	2.8
23	Dyer	42.8	36.1	54	Gheat.	17.8	17.8	86	Hanc.	3.0	2.6
24	Warren	41.8	43.6	55	David.	17.4	20.0	87	Claib.	2.9	2.4
25	Maury	40.8	47.9	56	Dick.	16.6	16.4	88	Robert.	2.9	3.2
26	Loudon	39.6	38.5	57	Monroe	16.6	16.5	89	Campb.	2.5	2.1
27	Ruther.	39.4	51.3	58	Sevier	16.5	17.7	90	Sulliv.	2.3	2.2
28	Cannon	38.6	44.6	59	Hender.	16.1	13.3	91	Scott	1.8	1.3
29	V.Buren	38.3	44.3	60	Polk	15.6	12.4	92	Unicoi	1.8	.9
30	Cumber.	37.2	35.0	61	Hamil.	14.9	11.5	93	Shelby	.7	.6
31	Roane	36.6	33.5	62	Lake	14.4	7.0	94	Union	.6	.5
				63	Knox	14.2	14.2	95	Fayette	-	-
									State	27.9	27.4

Source of data for 1929 and 1934: Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee, Statistics by Counties, pp. 22-29.

784,691 acres, or 27.4 per cent of the average corn acreage for Tennessee in 1932-33. County figures are not available for the total acreage planted to corn in 1932 and 1933. Consequently, the percentage of corn acreage

under contract is based on the contract signers' reported acreage and the total corn acreage as reported by the Bureau of the Census for 1929 and 1934. The rank of the counties in this calculation varies slightly from the rank as estimated by the State Board of Review. The percentages are generally higher in the calculation using the contract signers' reported figures and census data than were estimated by the State Board of Review. In each case, Wayne County ranked first, but was approximately eight per cent higher in the calculation using the producers' reported figures and census data. Several counties bordering on or near the Tennessee River had a high percentage of the corn acreage under contract. This is true according to the estimate of the State Board of Review as well as the calculation using the producers' reported figures and the census data for 1929 and 1934. In the bottom lands along this river and its tributaries much corn is grown, and numbers of hogs are kept and fed in the uplands.

Strangely, in Fayette County, where a considerable amount of corn is produced and where hog production is far above the average for the State, not any of the farmers participated in the corn-hog program. (4)

Contracted Acreage

The adjusted base corn acreage contracted to the Secretary of Agriculture in 1934 totaled 13,029,996 acres for the United States, which represented 23.6 per cent of the total base acreage. There were 11.3

(4) Fayette County ranked 17th in number of hogs on farms April 1, 1930, and 13th in total corn acreage in 1929 (see Table VI).

acres contracted on the average by each signer. In Tennessee, the contracted acreage was 179,103 acres, or 7.5 acres per contract on the basis of all corn-hog contracts, and 9.0 acres per farm for those signers producing corn. (5)

The states of the Middle West led in the number of acres contracted, Iowa ranking at the top with 2,472,720 acres. Six states, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, and South Dakota, contracted 9,168,068 acres, or 70 per cent of the total amount contracted. Furthermore, 96.6 per cent of the contracted acres were in 16 states, in spite of the fact that farmers in 2,182 counties out of the 3,061 participated. The corn-hog farmers of Tennessee contracted 179,103 acres, which was only 1.4 per cent of the total acres contracted in 1934.

According to the corn-hog contract proper, the farmer agreed to reduce to at least 20 per cent below the average number of acres planted to corn in 1932 and 1933. Later, however, administrative rulings relating to the contracts were issued, and these became a part of the contract in the specific cases to which they applied. Table XXII shows that for the United States, as a whole, 23.6 per cent of the base corn acreage as adjusted was contracted to the Secretary, but that 13 states contracted less than the 20 per cent minimum mentioned above, three of which contracted no acreage. An explanation for this may be found in the following administrative rulings:

(5) Not all signers produced corn. See Table XXIII, and discussion under "Number of Signers Growing Corn" on page 96.

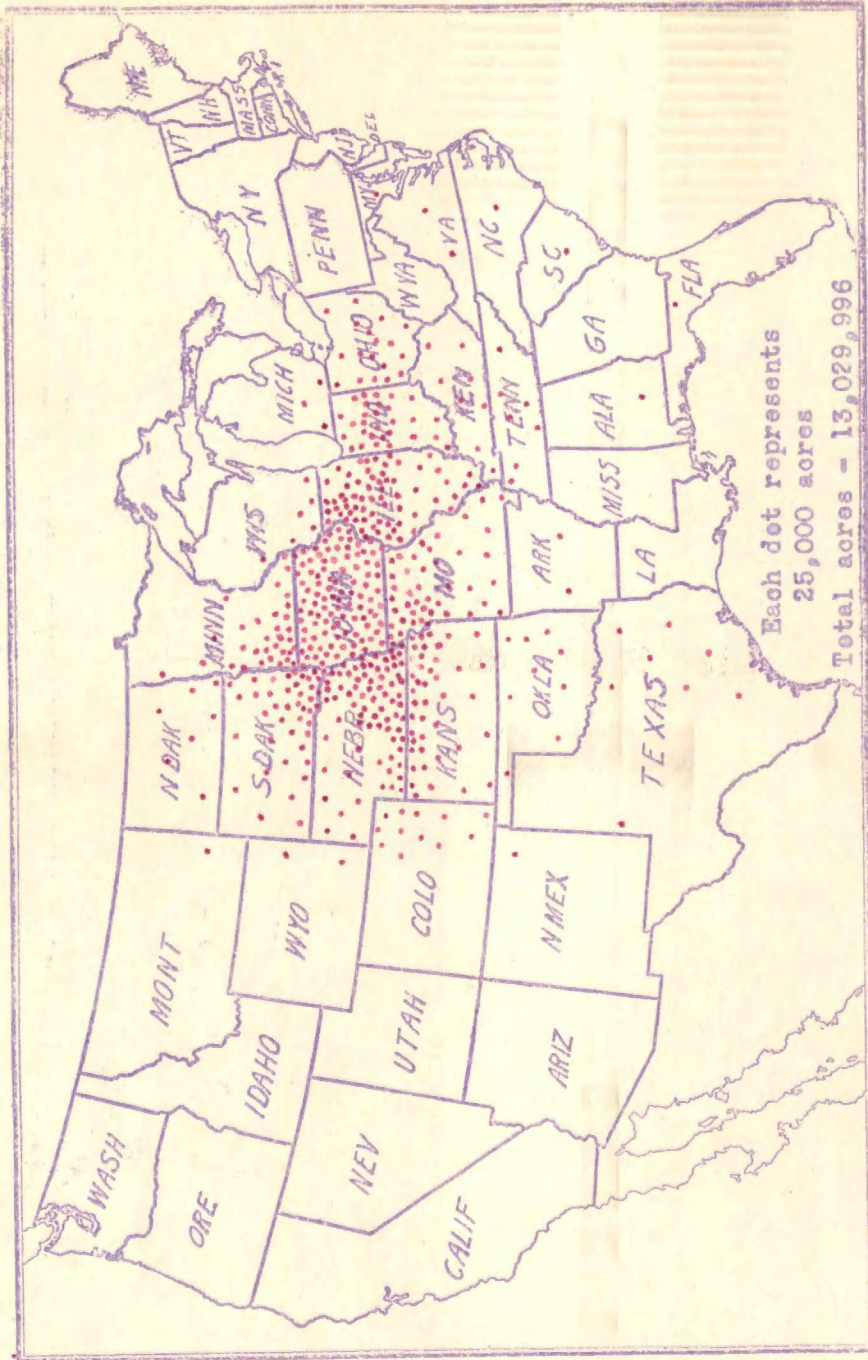


Figure 46 . - Corn: Number of Acres Contracted to the Secretary of Agriculture in 1934.

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Agricultural Adjustment in 1934, pp. 96-7.

TABLE XXII. - CORN: NUMBER OF CONTRACTED ACRES (1934), CONTRACTED ACREAGE AS A PERCENTAGE OF CONTRACT SIGNERS' ADJUSTED BASE ACREAGE (1932-33 AVERAGE), AND THE AVERAGE APPRAISED YIELD PER ACRE ON THE CONTRACTED ACREAGE, AS ADJUSTED, BY STATES

Rank	State	Contracted acres			Rank	State	Contracted acres		
		Total acres	Per-cent-age of base	Appraised yield			Total acres	Per-cent-age of base	Appraised yield
1	Iowa	2,472,720	23.4	38.6	25	Md.	21,229	23.4	36.2
2	Neb.	1,860,218	23.6	23.8	26	Fla.	20,658	25.2	14.2
3	Ill.	1,625,469	22.9	36.3	27	Mont.	14,195	25.7	16.3
4	Kans.	1,084,502	24.5	18.9	28	Penn.	12,282	21.7	38.4
5	Mo.	1,080,114	25.0	25.5	29	W.Va.	10,324	22.9	34.9
6	S.D.	1,045,045	25.4	17.0	30	Ga.	9,592	22.1	11.1
7	Minn.	802,455	22.4	31.7	31	La.	5,676	24.6	16.9
8	Ind.	715,620	22.9	35.8	32	Miss.	3,886	23.5	18.5
9	Ohio	452,308	22.6	37.3	33	Idaho	2,603	12.6	34.7
10	Colo.	309,900	26.7	12.2	34	Dela.	1,890	25.0	33.1
11	Okla.	231,567	23.2	17.3	35	Oreg.	1,714	8.0	35.9
12	Texas	207,410	25.2	18.2	36	Calif.	1,209	20.9	34.2
13	Ky.	193,588	24.8	26.6	37	N.J.	1,115	23.9	40.6
14	Tenn.	179,103	25.0	24.9	38	Wash.	607	19.8	36.5
15	N.D.	173,794	21.9	17.4	39	N.Y.	590	4.3	33.2
16	Wisc.	157,337	16.4	36.0	40	Ariz.	536	22.0	23.7
17	Mich.	79,197	18.6	32.6	41	Utah	343	9.9	25.0
18	Va.	54,900	23.7	29.4	42	Nev.	115	25.2	56.8
19	Ark.	45,424	22.7	20.7	43	Conn.	20	4.6	34.7
20	Wyo.	41,574	25.4	14.3	44	N.H.	5	1.1	60.0
21	N.M.	35,343	27.0	19.9	45	Mass.	4	.8	36.0
22	Ala.	28,219	22.8	13.2	46	Maine	-	-	-
23	N.C.	23,378	21.7	24.3	47	R.I.	-	-	-
24	S.C.	22,218	23.6	16.3	48	Vt.	-	-	-
						U.S.	13,029,996	23.6	28.6

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Agricultural Adjustment in 1934, pp. 96-97.

If the average number of acres planted to corn on the land included under a contract, exclusive of corn for silage or cut green, was less than 10 acres in 1932-33, corn acreage need not be reduced on such land in 1934 and no corn reduction payment shall be made in connection with such contract. -----

In all cases where corn used for silage is included in the 1932-33 average corn acreage for a contract, the producer must fill his silo in 1934 to the average level to which the silo was filled in 1932-33. (6)

In Michigan and Wisconsin, many dairy farmers signed contracts, and many of them had less than 10 acres of corn, exclusive of corn for silage. The same was probably true in New York and in other dairying states. The administrative rulings permitted these farmers to participate in the corn-hog program without requiring them to reduce their corn acreage. They were not permitted, however, to increase their corn acreage above the average for 1932 and 1933. Benefit payments were made to such farmers only on the basis of hog reduction.

Number of Signers Growing Corn in 1933

Only 94.1 per cent of the corn-hog contract signers in Tennessee were producers of corn. This is on the basis of the number who actually produced corn in 1933, and the number who produced corn in 1932 and not in 1933 was negligible. The contract intimates that to be eligible a farmer should have been a producer of both corn and hogs, but an administrative ruling permitted those with an average of less than 10 acres for 1932-33 (exclusive of corn for silage or cut green) to participate, and of the 23,891 applicants in Tennessee, 1,414 did not produce any corn in 1933. Including this 1,414, there were 3,380 farmers whose average corn acreage for 1932-33 was less than 10 acres. Without the administrative ruling these 1,414, or 5.9 per cent of the signers would have been ineligible.

(6) Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Administrative Rulings Relating to Corn-Hog Reduction Contracts, p. 3.



TABLE XXIII. - PERCENTAGE OF THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT
SIGNERS IN TENNESSEE GROWING CORN IN 1933

Rank	County	Per cent	Rank	County	Per cent	Rank	County	Per cent
1	Anderson	100.0	32	Hamblen	97.8	64	Cooke	94.4
2	Blount	100.0	33	Hamilt.	97.8	65	Wayne	94.4
3	Campb.	100.0	34	Frank.	97.7	66	Dick.	94.3
4	Carter	100.0	35	Stewart	97.7	67	Gibson	94.2
5	Chester	100.0	36	Cumber.	97.5	68	Hawk.	93.8
6	Claib.	100.0	37	Bradley	97.4	69	Bedf.	93.6
7	Fentress	100.0	38	Weakley	97.4	70	Sumner	93.5
8	Hancock	100.0	39	Rhea	97.3	71	Moore	93.3
9	Haywood	100.0	40	Greene	97.2	72	Whison.	93.2
10	Johnson	100.0	41	Bledsoe	97.1	73	Maury	93.1
11	Lake	100.0	42	Obion	97.1	74	Coffee	93.0
12	Madis.	100.0	43	Monroe	96.7	75	Robert.	92.8
13	Meigs	100.0	44	Harde.	96.5	76	Giles	92.7
14	Pickett	100.0	45	Lewis	96.5	77	Grundy	92.7
15	Polk	100.0	46	McMinn	96.5	78	Henry	92.2
16	Scott	100.0	47	Lauder.	96.4	79	Smith	92.2
17	Shelby	100.0	48	Lawr.	96.4	80	Knox	91.4
18	Tipton	100.0	49	Overt.	96.3	81	Cannon	90.9
19	Unicoi	100.0	50	Trousd.	96.2	82	Humph.	90.7
20	Union	100.0	51	Decatur	96.1	83	Wash.	90.5
21	White	100.0	52	Sevier	95.9	84	Cheat.	90.3
22	Linc.	99.9	53	Clay	95.6	85	Carroll	90.0
23	Roane	99.2	54	Houston	95.6	86	V.Buren	90.0
24	Macon	98.9	55	Sulliv.	95.6	87	Marsh.	89.4
25	Sequat.	98.9	56	DeKalb	95.5	88	Perry	87.9
26	Putnam	98.7	57	Marion	95.5	89	Wilson	87.2
27	Warren	98.6	58	Hender.	95.4	90	Hick.	86.8
28	Jackson	98.2	59	Montg.	95.1	91	David.	85.6
29	Loudon	98.2	60	Ruther.	95.0	92	McNairy	84.4
30	Hardin	97.9	61	Benton	94.7	93	Dyer	84.1
31	Crook.	97.8	62	Grain.	94.7	94	Morgan	72.7
			63	Jeffer.	94.6	95	Fayette	72.7
							State	94.1

There were 21 counties in which every signer was a producer of corn in 1933 (Table XXIII and Figure 47). There were 67 counties above the State average in this respect. There seems to be no general principle from which to explain the situation in regard to the rank of the various

counties. It is noticeable, however, that none of the counties having 100 per cent of the signers who produced corn in 1933, rank very high in total number of signers, and that many of these same counties are near the bottom of the list in Table XXXVI, which shows the percentage of the signers having sows to farrow in the spring of 1933. In other words, there were many farmers participating in the corn-hog program who were producers of only one of the two commodities. On the whole, those counties which had the greater number of contracts tend to fall near the State average in the percentage of those growing corn.

Signers With Less Than 10 Acres

In addition to the 5.9 per cent of the signers who did not produce any corn during the base period, there was 10.3 per cent more who produced less than 10 acres -- making a total of 16.2 per cent who were eligible to sign a corn-hog contract only because of a special administrative ruling. In Marshall, Wilson, Dyer, Hickman, and certain other counties, a large number of signers had less than 10 acres of corn (Table XXIV and Figures 48 and 49). A careful check with Table XXIII shows that these same counties rank near the bottom in the percentage of signers growing corn in 1933. Likewise, a check with Table XXXVI shows these same counties near the top in the percentage of signers having sows to farrow in the spring of 1933. This indicates that a large percentage of the farmers in these areas are producers of hogs who do not produce enough, if any, corn to feed them. Perhaps they produce only a few hogs also. Many of the farmers in these areas were dairy farmers who were



Total signers - 3,880

Figure 48. - Number of 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers Having a Base (1932-33 Average As Adjusted) Corn Acreage of Less Than 10 Acres

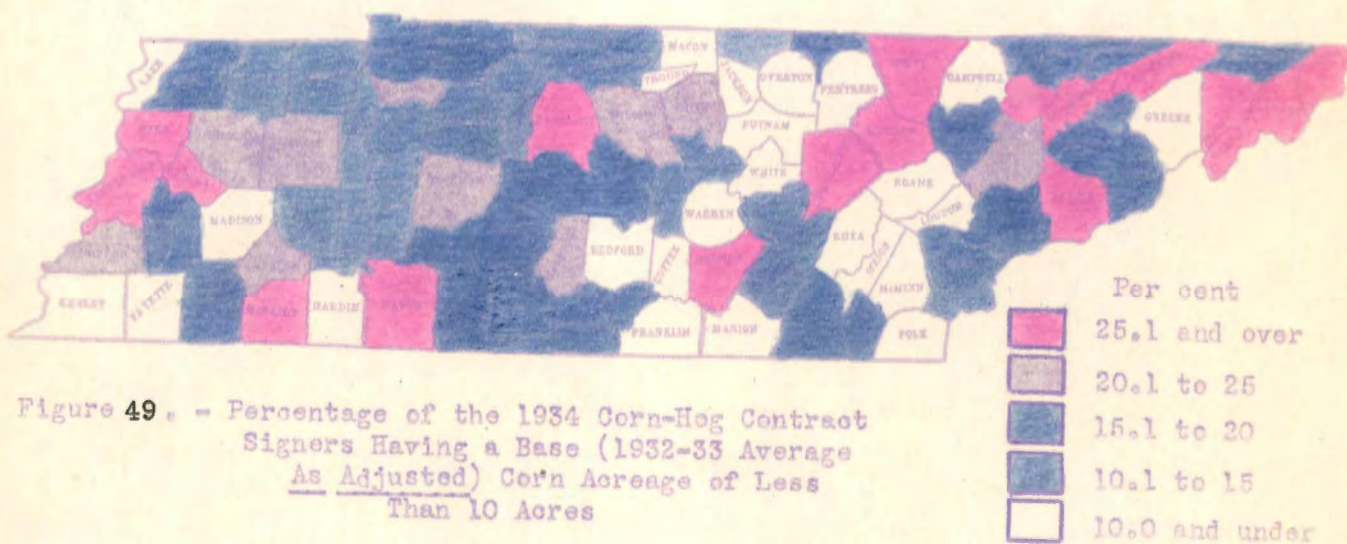


Figure 49. - Percentage of the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers Having a Base (1932-33 Average As Adjusted) Corn Acreage of Less Than 10 Acres

State average - 16.2

TABLE XXIV. - PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT
SIGNERS HAVING A BASE (1932-33 AVERAGE AS ADJUSTED) CORN
ACREAGE OF LESS THAN 10 ACRES

Rank	County	Per cent	No.	Rank	County	Per cent	No.	Rank	County	Per cent	No.
1	John.	88.6	31	32	Cheat.	18.3	17	64	Obion	11.7	129
2	Union	60.0	3	33	Decat.	18.2	60	65	Cocke	11.1	8
3	Wash.	50.5	48	34	Hanc.	18.2	2	66	Moore	11.1	25
4	Cumb.	45.9	73	35	Cannon	18.1	72	67	Blount	10.7	6
5	Scott	42.9	73	36	Henry	17.8	101	68	Bradley	10.5	4
6	McN.	37.7	29	37	Perry	17.5	77	69	Grain.	10.5	4
7	Unicoi	33.3	1	38	Sulliv.	17.4	4	70	Harde.	10.3	3
8	Carter	31.6	6	39	V.Buren	17.3	19	71	Bedf.	10.0	65
9	Crook.	31.3	71	40	Benton	16.8	60	72	Hardin	9.8	19
10	Hawk.	30.8	20	41	Claib.	16.7	4	73	Greene	9.1	13
11	Sevier	29.9	44	42	Robert.	16.7	7	74	Marion	8.9	16
12	Dyer	28.5	178	43	Sequat.	16.7	16	75	Loudon	8.8	15
13	Morg.	27.3	3	44	Weak.	16.4	97	76	Trousd.	8.8	7
14	David.	26.5	48	45	Clay	16.2	59	77	Overt.	8.3	27
15	Grundy	26.5	40	46	Humph.	16.0	57	78	Coffee	8.2	41
16	Wayne	25.6	188	47	Bledsee	15.7	33	79	Madis.	8.0	4
17	Laud.	25.3	21	48	DeKalb	15.7	52	80	McMinn	7.1	6
18	Marsh.	24.3	241	49	Hamb.	15.2	28	81	Frank.	7.0	34
19	Houst.	23.7	27	50	Montg.	15.0	46	82	Macon	6.6	6
20	Gibson	22.8	98	51	Lewis	14.9	26	83	Jackson	6.3	25
21	Chest.	22.4	16	52	Pick.	14.8	16	84	Rhea	6.2	7
22	Wilson	21.8	217	53	Jeff.	14.0	26	85	Polk	5.7	2
23	Tipton	21.4	3	54	Wmson.	13.6	60	86	Meigs	5.4	3
24	Hick.	21.2	143	55	Maury	13.5	100	87	Putnam	5.0	16
25	Carr.	20.9	31	56	Stew.	13.2	29	88	Warren	4.1	21
26	Smith	20.2	124	57	Hamil.	12.7	9	89	Roane	3.3	4
27	Knox	20.1	28	58	Ruther.	12.6	93	90	White	1.9	4
28	Hender.	19.9	43	59	Lawr.	12.4	38	91	Campb.	0	0
29	Dick.	19.8	35	60	Line.	12.2	110	92	Fentr.	0	0
30	Monroe	19.0	23	61	Giles	12.1	124	93	Lake	0	0
31	Sumner	18.6	80	62	Ander.	12.0	3	94	Shelby	0	0
				63	Hayw.	11.8	4	95	Fayette	-	-
									State	16.2	3880

permitted to participate in the corn-hog program due to the special administrative ruling.

Corn Acres Per Farm

By States. The 1932-33 average corn acreage per farm for the corn-hog contract signers in the United States was more than twice the average for all farms reporting corn in 1929 as reported by the Bureau of the

TABLE XXV. - AVERAGE CORN ACREAGE PER FARM: 1934 CORN-HOG
CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932-33 AVERAGE AS ADJUSTED)
AND ALL FARMS (1929)*

Rank	State	1929	1932-33 average	Rank	State	1929	1932-33 average
1	Nebraska	81.3	88.9	25	New Jersey	11.6	15.2
2	S. Dakota	70.6	69.5	26	Alabama	11.3	43.6
3	Iowa	56.1	60.9	27	Arkansas	10.6	18.1
4	Colorado	53.4	58.4	28	Michigan	10.3	17.5
5	Kansas	50.5	56.3	29	S. Carolina	10.0	57.3
6	Illinois	45.6	58.7	30	Virginia	9.9	21.9
7	Wyoming	35.0	53.3	31	Louisiana	9.7	48.0
8	Minnesota	30.6	45.1	32	Arizona	9.3	7.3
9	Indiana	28.0	37.4	33	Mississippi	8.5	64.7
10	N. Dakota	27.8	40.3	34	Connecticut	8.4	4.7
11	Missouri	26.6	39.9	35	Pennsylvania	8.3	21.2
12	Oklahoma	21.6	27.0	36	N. Carolina	8.0	26.4
13	Montana	21.0	12.8	37	Nevada	7.0	1.6
14	Florida	19.3	51.4	38	Idaho	6.6	2.2
15	Ohio	19.1	31.0	39	W. Virginia	6.5	20.7
16	Delaware	15.7	32.9	40	New York	6.2	7.3
17	Georgia	15.1	76.7	41	R. Island	5.7	1.5
18	N. Mexico	15.0	50.8	42	Vermont	5.6	4.2
19	Maryland	14.2	29.2	43	Oregon	5.3	3.5
20	Kentucky	13.9	33.7	44	Massachusetts	4.9	2.2
21	Texas	13.5	25.7	45	Utah	4.2	1.3
22	Tennessee	13.4	30.4	46	Washington	4.2	.6
23	Wisconsin	13.3	22.4	47	N. Hampshire	3.6	2.4
24	California	12.6	1.2	48	Maine	2.9	4.3
					U. S.	21.3	47.9

* The corn acreage per farm for 1929 was calculated on the basis of farms reporting corn; while for the corn-hog contract signers' farms, the total number of contracts was used, and some of these were not producers of corn.

Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, The Southern States, p. 77; and Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Agricultural Adjustment in 1934, pp. 96-7.

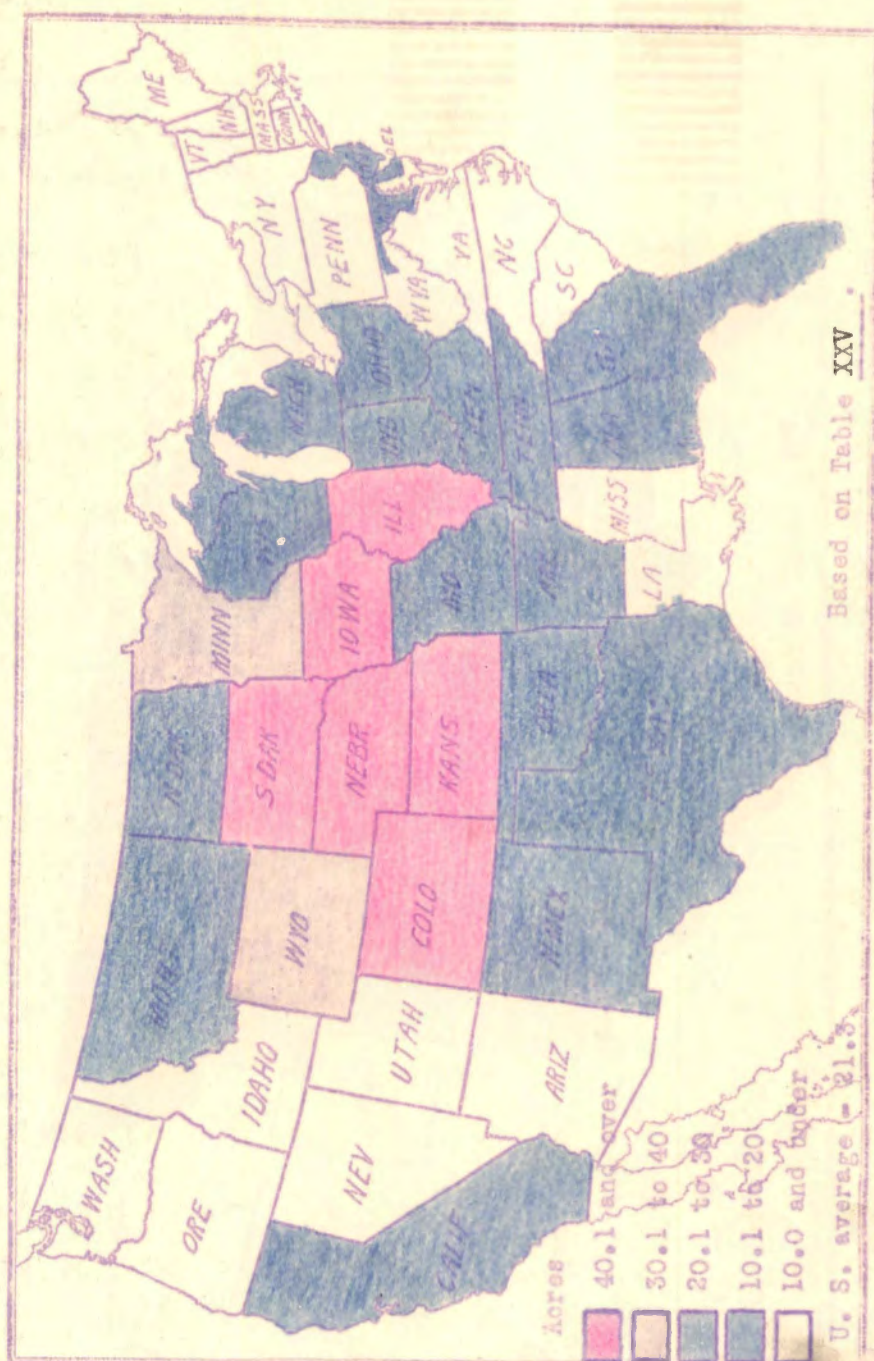


Figure 50. - Corn: Average Number of Acres Per Farm on All Farms Reporting Corn, 1929

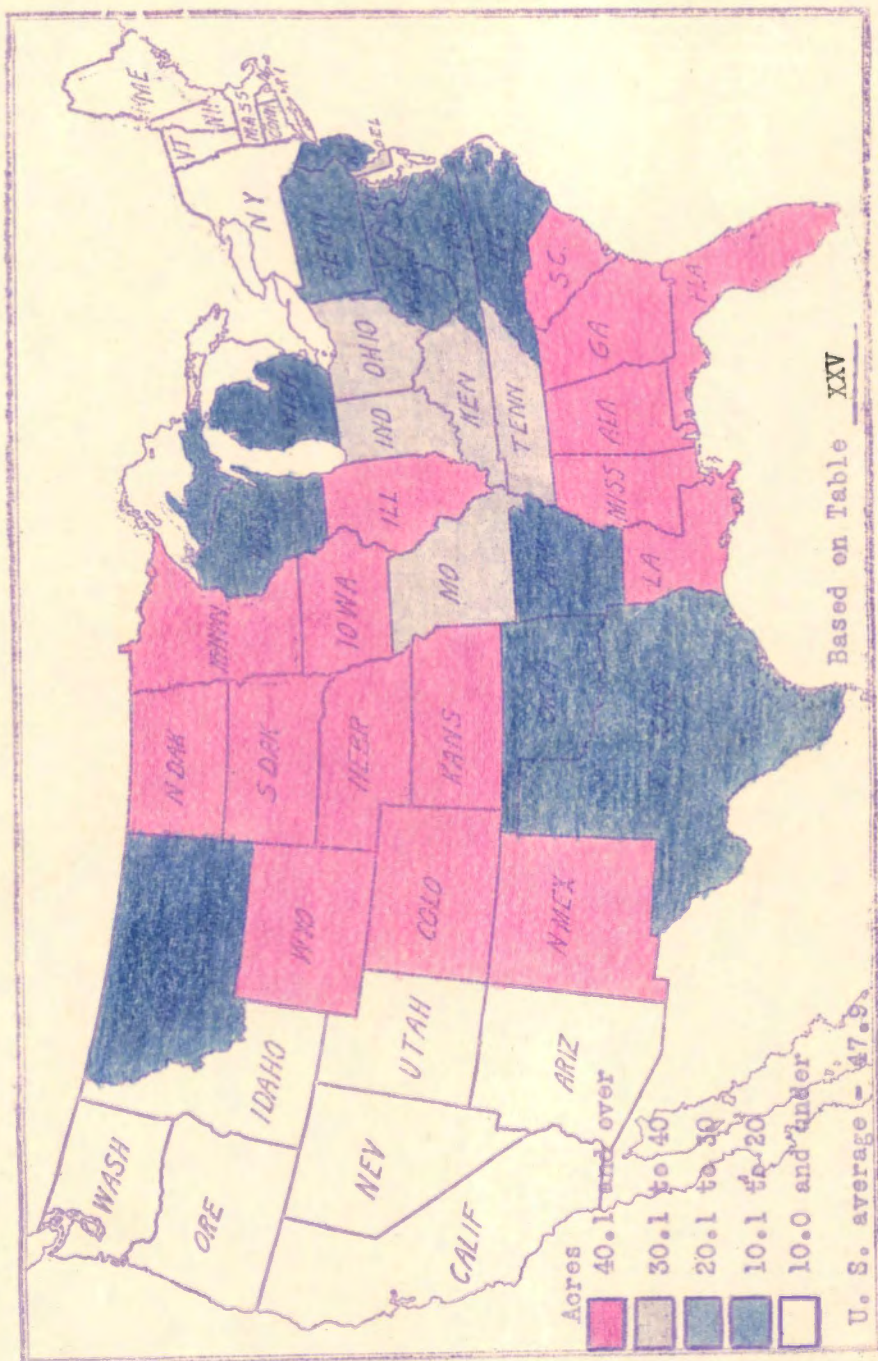


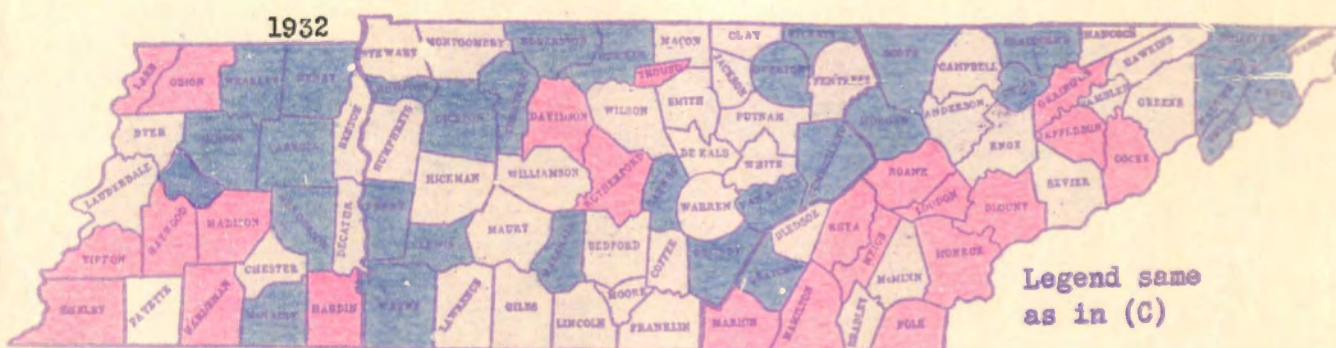
Figure 51- Corn: Average Number of Acres Per Farm on the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms (1932-33 Average As Adjusted)

Census. The contract signers reported a greater average corn acreage in about three-fourths of the states. The greatest differences in average corn acreage per farm are in those states of minor importance in the corn-hog program, especially the southern states, where the corn land per farm on contract farms was three to eight times as much as on all farms. The high average corn acreage per farm for the contract signers in the southern states is shown graphically in Figure 51. In the Corn Belt the average was high for all farms as well as for the contract signers, due to the fact that a large proportion of the farmers participated in the corn-hog program. In Nebraska, the average corn acreage per farm for all farms reporting corn in 1929 was 81.3 acres, which compares with 88.9 acres per farm for the contract signers in 1932-33. On the other hand, contract farms in South Dakota had an average of 1.1 acres less in 1932-33 than all farms in 1929. Corn acreage per farm was relatively low for all farms in 1929 and for the contract signers' farms in 1932-33 in both the far-western states and the New England states. In most of these states the average farmer had a larger corn acreage per farm than the contract signers. Corn for grain is a minor crop in these states.

By Counties in Tennessee. The average corn acreage per farm reporting corn was nearly three times as much on the contract signers' farms as on all farms in Tennessee. In some counties corn acreage on contract farms averaged six to ten times the average corn acreage for all farms, and in no county did the contract signers' corn acreage average lower than the average for all farms (Table XXVI). The State average corn acreage per farm reporting corn for the contract signers was 36.4 acres in 1932 and 33.4 acres in 1933, while for all farms reporting corn the average was 13.4



(A)



(B)



(C)

Figure 52. - Average Corn Acreage per Farm:

(A) 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, 1933;

State ave.-13.4

(B) 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, 1932;

(C) All farms, 1929

Source of data for (C): Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Agriculture, Tennessee, First Series, pp. 48-55.

TABLE XXVI. - AVERAGE CORN ACREAGE PER FARM: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT
SIGNERS' FARMS (1932 AND 1933) AND ALL FARMS (1929 AND 1934)

Rank	County	All farms*		Contract farms	
		1929	1934	1932	1933
1	Obion	25.0	24.2	44.2	39.1
2	Meigs	22.5	19.5	64.2	56.4
3	Maury	22.2	16.6	39.8	34.2
4	Bedford	21.8	18.6	38.1	34.3
5	Marshall	21.1	17.9	27.9	24.6
6	Williamson	20.8	16.2	38.8	35.3
7	Humphreys	20.6	19.4	38.1	36.1
8	Hickman	20.0	16.8	35.9	32.5
9	Trousdale	19.5	15.7	42.6	39.9
10	Coffee	19.1	17.5	35.8	33.2
11	Clay	19.0	14.7	36.8	33.9
12	Wilson	18.8	13.9	30.8	28.2
13	Lincoln	18.7	15.3	37.9	34.6
14	Perry	18.5	17.0	27.4	25.5
15	Smith	18.4	13.6	32.0	29.3
16	White	18.3	15.8	39.4	36.8
17	Moore	18.3	14.6	32.8	30.2
18	Franklin	18.2	15.5	37.8	33.4
19	Warren	18.2	17.3	36.9	34.6
20	Bledsoe	18.2	17.5	33.6	36.2
21	Rutherford	18.1	15.1	43.2	37.1
22	DeKalb	18.0	14.8	32.9	30.7
23	Jackson	17.9	15.4	35.4	31.3
24	Giles	17.8	16.1	39.8	36.4
25	Lake	17.7	28.9	72.6	83.2
26	Cannon	17.6	14.5	26.6	24.8
27	Loudon	17.4	14.3	45.1	41.7
28	Jefferson	17.1	12.9	40.2	38.0
29	Benton	16.8	16.2	35.7	32.6
30	Rhea	16.5	14.6	42.8	39.3
31	Putnam	16.3	12.4	36.4	37.3
32	Roane	16.2	13.4	58.3	51.9
33	Decatur	16.0	15.2	32.4	30.0
34	Marion	15.9	13.4	40.4	37.5
35	Van Buren	15.9	11.2	26.0	24.5
36	Stewart	15.8	15.1	37.5	33.6
37	Wayne	15.7	13.8	27.9	26.2
38	Dyer	15.0	15.8	35.3	34.9
39	Overton	14.6	11.4	24.5	23.8
40	Sumner	14.4	11.4	29.1	26.5
41	Hardin	14.3	17.1	54.6	49.5

(continued)

TABLE XXVI. - AVERAGE CORN ACREAGE PER FARM: 1934 CORN-HOG
 CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932 AND 1933) AND ALL FARMS
 (1929 AND 1934) - continued

Rank	County	All farms*		Contract farms	
		1929	1934	1932	1933
42	Henry	14.0	12.7	29.1	25.8
43	Lewis	14.0	14.3	26.4	24.2
44	Hamblen	13.8	10.6	30.5	28.7
45	Pickett	13.8	10.9	25.8	25.3
46	Davidson	13.6	13.8	40.8	37.4
47	Blount	13.6	10.8	48.5	45.9
48	Grundy	13.5	7.6	24.2	21.8
49	Lawrence	13.4	14.2	39.0	35.2
50	Houston	13.3	11.2	27.3	24.5
51	McMinn	13.2	12.0	37.9	36.8
52	Macon	13.2	12.0	35.1	33.0
53	Sequatchie	13.2	11.1	28.6	29.6
54	Monroe	13.1	11.7	42.7	42.5
55	Cheatham	13.0	10.2	29.5	26.8
56	Hamilton	12.7	12.0	52.5	50.3
57	Montgomery	12.5	12.0	38.9	35.1
58	Weakley	12.5	13.8	28.1	25.6
59	Dickson	12.1	11.1	25.2	23.6
60	Sevier	12.0	10.3	34.2	33.1
61	Henderson	11.9	14.0	27.7	24.8
62	Carroll	11.7	12.1	26.9	25.6
63	Fentress	11.5	8.3	35.0	34.1
64	Bradley	11.4	11.7	32.7	32.6
65	Grainger	11.4	10.0	60.4	58.6
66	Hardeman	11.4	12.3	67.6	66.5
67	Chester	11.1	11.5	32.1	31.3
68	Cooke	11.1	9.3	51.1	48.0
69	McNairy	10.9	12.8	24.5	22.5
70	Lauderdale	10.8	11.4	35.9	43.1
71	Robertson	10.7	10.2	26.9	25.2
72	Gibson	10.6	11.4	23.7	27.2
73	Greene	10.0	9.2	36.0	34.4
74	Madison	9.9	10.5	46.2	44.5
75	Knox	9.9	7.3	36.4	29.0
76	Crockett	9.8	10.5	24.3	23.1
77	Polk	9.7	8.5	40.9	39.0
78	Anderson	9.3	7.2	38.9	37.0
79	Hancock	9.3	8.0	32.4	41.1
80	Hawkins	9.3	8.2	37.3	35.0
81	Haywood	9.2	9.7	48.2	49.6
82	Fayette	9.1	10.8	-	-

(continued)

TABLE XXVI. - AVERAGE CORN ACREAGE PER FARM: 1934 CORN-HOG
CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932 AND 1933) AND ALL FARMS
(1929 AND 1934) - continued

Rank	County	All farms*		Contract farms	
		1929	1934	1932	1933
83	Sullivan	9.1	8.1	25.6	26.1
84	Campbell	8.9	8.0	35.0	45.8
85	Union	8.6	8.3	16.6	17.2
86	Claiborne	8.5	7.4	27.5	27.7
87	Washington	8.4	7.2	13.8	15.6
88	Tipton	8.2	9.8	73.1	82.3
89	Cumberland	8.0	8.0	17.7	17.7
90	Shelby	7.1	8.8	60.0	56.2
91	Scott	6.7	6.3	18.7	18.6
92	Morgan	5.8	5.8	22.0	20.2
93	Johnson	5.5	5.4	8.9	8.0
94	Carter	5.3	4.8	15.3	20.1
95	Unicoi	5.1	5.5	12.7	23.7
	State	13.4	12.1	36.4	33.4

*Source: Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee, Statistics by Counties, pp. 22-29.

acres in 1929 and 12.1 acres in 1934. In 1932 the average corn acreage per farm reporting corn for all farms ⁽⁷⁾ in Tennessee was about 15.1 acres and in 1933 about 12.3 acres.

Obion County had an average of 25 acres of corn per farm in 1929, this being the highest county average in the State. For the contract signers there were only 12 counties averaging below this figure in 1932 and only 17 in 1933. Most of these counties were relatively unimportant

(7) Estimating (calculated on the basis of an average yearly increase of 2.25 per cent, as shown by the census figures for 1929 and 1934) the number of farms growing corn at 223,913 in 1932 and 228,633 in 1933, and using the total corn acreage as reported in Crops and Markets, p. 467, December, 1934.

in the corn-hog program. Strange to say, those counties with the highest average corn acreage per farm, according to the contract data, are generally in the sections of low average corn acreage per farm, according to the census data for all farms. Naturally, in these sections the percentage of participation in the program was low. The few who did "sign up" had unusually large farms, and of course the corn acreage would exceed that on the smaller farms in other areas. In this, as in all other comparisons with the census data in this study, as the percentage of participation increases, the more closely will the corn-hog data approach the census data on all farms.

Although the corn-hog program may not have resulted in a great decline in the average corn acreage per farm in the State as a whole, the changes are noticeable in certain counties. The corn acreage per farm in those counties taking a large part in the program was much lower in 1935 than in 1929, according to the Federal census. On the other hand, the corn acreage per farm was greater in 1934 than in 1929 in those counties having a low percentage of participation. Perhaps in these areas, the cotton and tobacco farmers planted corn on their retired acres, especially after the restrictions were lifted in the early summer of 1934. Also the non-signers may have increased their corn acreage, hoping to profit by any increase in the price of corn due to the corn-hog program.

Percentage of Farm Land in Corn

The percentage of farm land in corn on the corn-hog contract farms in Tennessee was about 35 per cent greater than on all farms. The percentage of farm acreage in corn averaged 15.5 for all farms in 1929 and

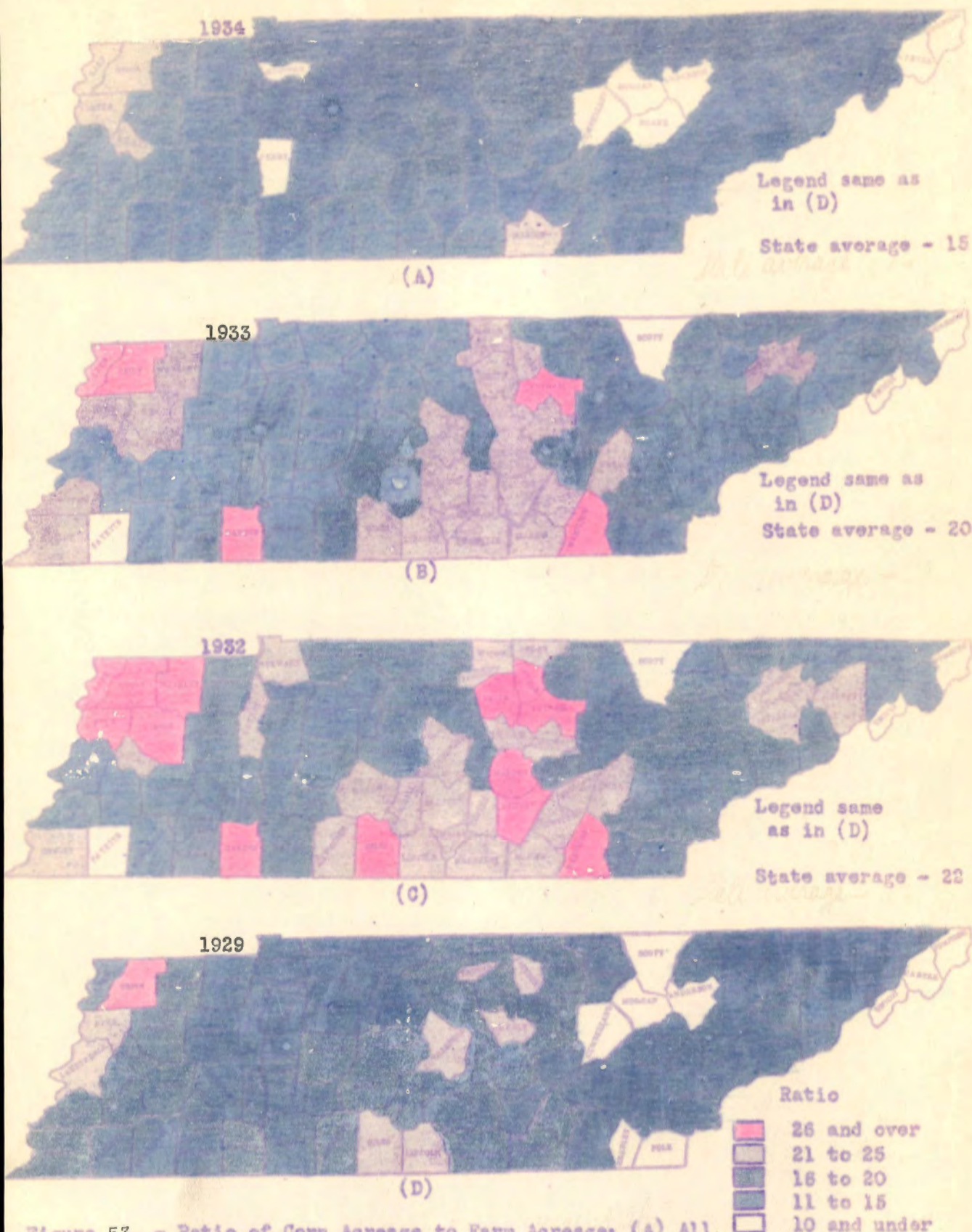


Figure 53. - Ratio of Corn Acreage to Farm Acreage: (A) All Farms, 1934; (B) 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Farms, 1933; (C) 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Farms, 1932; (D) All Farms, 1929

Source: Table XXVII

TABLE XXVII. - RATIO OF CORN ACREAGE TO FARM ACREAGE: 1934
 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS FARMS (1932 AND 1933) AND
 ALL FARMS (1929 AND 1934)

Farm acreage = 100

Rank	County	All farms*		Contract farms	
		1929	1934	1932	1933
1	Obion	26	23	34	30
2	Dyer	25	23	26	25
3	Jackson	23	19	28	25
4	Trousdale	23	19	24	23
5	Lauderdale	22	19	13	15
6	Rutherford	22	16	24	21
7	DeKalb	21	18	24	22
8	Giles	21	18	27	25
9	Lincoln	21	18	25	23
10	Putnam	20	19	27	28
11	Smith	20	17	26	24
12	Warren	20	19	26	25
13	White	20	17	22	21
14	Clay	19	16	22	20
15	Crockett	19	21	24	23
16	Gibson	19	20	27	25
17	Maury	19	16	23	20
18	Sumner	19	14	18	17
19	Weakley	19	20	27	25
20	Bedford	18	16	23	21
21	Cannon	18	14	20	18
22	Coffee	18	15	25	23
23	Franklin	18	17	25	22
24	Haywood	18	19	15	16
25	Jefferson	18	15	21	20
26	Lawrence	18	18	22	20
27	Macon	18	18	25	23
28	Hardin	17	16	23	26
29	Marshall	17	14	22	19
30	Moore	17	14	24	22
31	Overton	17	17	20	20
32	Sequatchie	17	14	21	21
33	Tipton	17	18	19	21
34	Wilson	17	12	19	18
35	Hamblen	16	16	22	21
36	Hickman	16	13	20	18
37	Madison	16	16	20	19
38	Marion	16	21	25	23
39	Shelby	16	17	24	22
40	Williamson	16	14	20	18
41	Davidson	15	12	20	18

(continued)

TABLE XXVII. - RATIO OF CORN ACREAGE TO FARM ACREAGE: 1934
 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS FARMS (1932 AND 1933) AND
 ALL FARMS (1929 AND 1934)
 (continued)

Farm acreage = 100

Rank	County	All farms*		Contract farms	
		1929	1934	1932	1933
42	Decatur	15	14	20	19
43	Grundy	15	14	26	23
44	Pickett	15	15	18	18
45	Rhea	15	14	23	21
46	Stewart	15	15	22	20
47	Benton	14	13	22	20
48	Bledsoe	14	16	22	20
49	Blount	14	13	17	16
50	Carroll	14	15	20	19
51	Fayette	14-	17	-	-
52	Henry	14	14	19	17
53	Humphreys	14	13	18	17
54	Lake	14	25	30	34
55	Loudon	14	14	20	18
56	Monroe	14	13	20	20
57	Montgomery	14	11	18	16
58	Robertson	14	12	16	15
59	Van Buren	14	14	20	18
60	Campbell	13	14	15	19
61	Chester	13	15	17	17
62	Cooke	13	13	19	18
63	Fentress	13	15	15	14
64	Grainger	13	14	23	22
65	Greene	13	14	21	20
66	Hamilton	13	16	28	26
67	Henderson	13	15	18	17
68	McMinn	13	13	19	19
69	Meigs	13	12	20	18
70	Sevier	13	14	20	19
71	Cheatham	12	11	15	14
72	Clallborne	12	14	18	18
73	Dickson	12	11	13	12
74	Hancock	12	13	13	16
75	Hardeman	12	12	14	13
76	Hawkins	12	11	15	14
77	Knox	12	11	18	17
78	McNairy	12	14	19	18
79	Sullivan	12	12	12	12
80	Washington	12	13	14	16
81	Wayne	12	12	16	15

(continued)

TABLE XXVII. - RATIO OF CORN ACREAGE TO FARM ACREAGE: 1934
 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS FARMS (1932 AND 1933) AND
 ALL FARMS (1929 AND 1934)
 (continued)

Farm acreage = 100

Rank	County	All farms*		Contract farms	
		1929	1934	1932	1933
82	Houston	11	10	14	12
83	Lewis	11	12	17	15
84	Perry	11	9	15	14
85	Roane	11	10	19	17
86	Union	11	12	14	15
87	Anderson	10	9	19	18
88	Bradley	10	11	13	13
89	Scott	10	11	7	7
90	Carter	9	10	13	17
91	Cumberland	9	10	12	12
92	Polk	9	11	14	13
93	Johnson	7	8	9	10
94	Unicoi	7	13	6	10
95	Morgan	6	8	14	12
	State	16	15	22	20

* Source: Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee, Statistics by Counties, pp. 6-13, 22-29.

and 1934, and 21.0 for the contract farms in 1932-33. In the north-western part of the State and in the corn growing section of Middle Tennessee, 20 to 25 per cent of all farm land was in corn in 1929 and 1934. This percentage was somewhat higher on the contract farms, running up to as much as 34 per cent in Obion County in 1932. In some of the counties in the eastern part of the State, as low as six per cent of the farm land was in corn, for all farms and the contract signers' farms (Table XXVII and Figure 53).

The modal class interval (by counties) of the percentages of farm acreage in corn for the corn-hog farms in 1932 was 20-21 and in 1933

it was 18-19. For all farms the modal class interval was 14-15 per cent for both 1929 and 1934.

TABLE XXVIII. - FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERCENTAGE (RATIO)
OF FARM ACREAGE IN CORN: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS'
FARMS (1932 AND 1933) AND ALL FARMS (1929 AND 1934)
BY COUNTIES

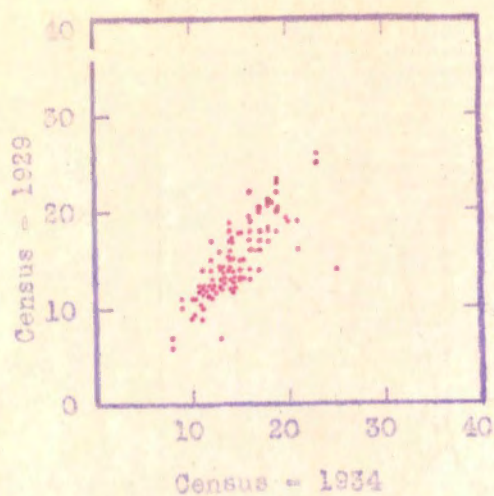
Per cent	Number of counties in each group			
	Contract farms		All farms*	
	1932	1933	1929	1934
6 - 7	2	1	3	0
8 - 9	1	0	3	4
10 - 11	0	2	9	12
12 - 13	7	8	22	19
14 - 15	12	9	17	26
16 - 17	5	13	14	14
18 - 19	13	20	13	12
20 - 21	18	17	8	4
22 - 23	12	12	3	2
24 - 25	12	7	0	1
26 - 27	7	2	2	0
28 - 29	3	1	0	0
30 - 31	1	1	0	0
32 - 33	0	0	0	0
34 - 35	1	1	0	0
Total	94	94	94	94

(Since there were no corn-hog contracts in Fayette County it is omitted from this frequency distribution. The percentages for 1929 and 1934 for this county were 14 and 17 respectively.)

* Source: Table XXVII.

The scatter diagrams of Figure 54 may indicate to some extent the reliability of the data reported by the corn-hog farmers as compared with the census data for all farms. The census data for all farms for 1929 and 1934 show a high degree of correlation, but not quite so perfect as the corn-hog contract data for 1932 and 1933. However, the census periods were

Ratio



Ratio

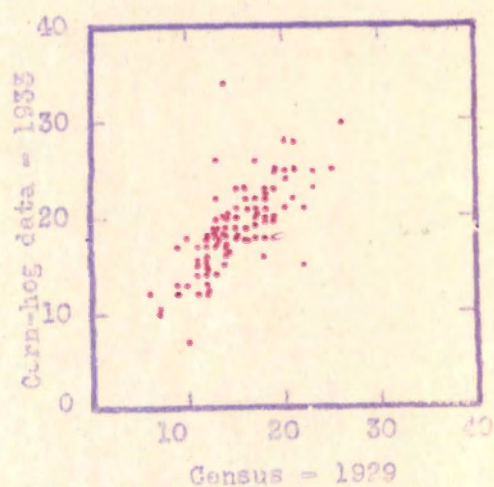
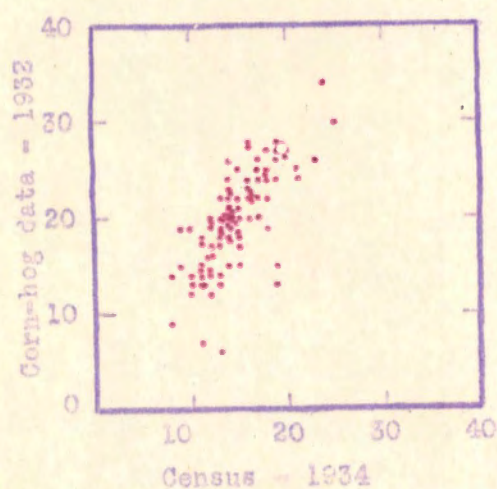
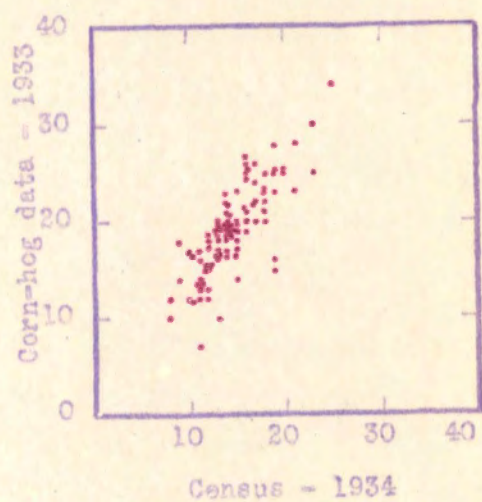
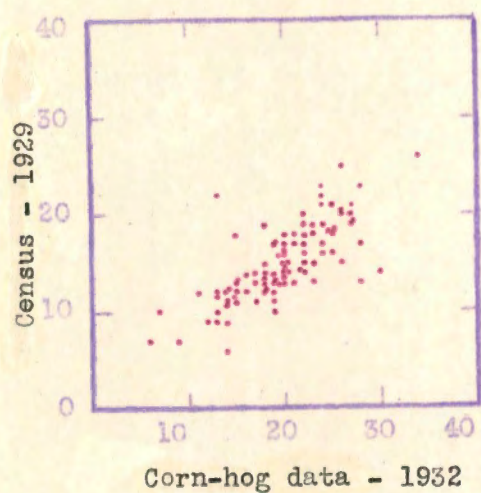
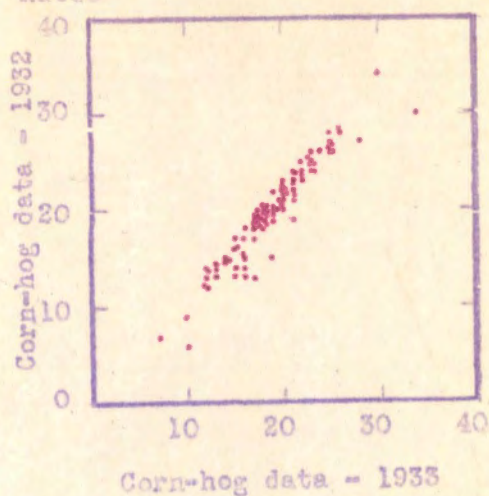


Figure 54. - Correlation of the Ratios of Corn Acreage to Farm Acreage

Based on Table XXVII

five years apart, and the data for the contract farms were for consecutive years. The census data for all farms for 1929 show a high relationship with the corn-hog contract data for 1932, but not as high as the census data for 1934 with the corn-hog contract data for 1933. Here again, the time element may have had some influence. After all, there is a lesser degree of relationship when either the 1932 corn-hog contract data are used or the census data for all farms for 1929, than when the 1933 contract data or the 1934 census data are used. This is probably due to the fact that the census data for 1929 apply to a period three years prior to any other data used; also to the generally recognized fact that the 1932 corn-hog contract data are less accurate than the 1933 data.

Ratio of Corn Acreage to Crop Acreage

Approximately 43.5 per cent of the corn-hog contract signers' crop land in Tennessee was planted to corn in 1932-33, compared with 37.0 per cent for all the farmers of the State in both 1929 and 1934. After the contract signers retired about 190,000 acres of corn land in 1934, the remaining corn land amounted to only 33.0 per cent of their crop land.

In several counties, about one-half of the crop land was in corn, for both the contract signers and all farmers. The highest ratio of corn to crop land for all farms was 55 in Moore County in 1929. For the corn-hog contract farms, the highest ratio was 63 in Jackson County in 1932. In general, the low ratios of corn acreage to crop acreage were in the cotton and the tobacco areas. The lowest ratio was 16, in Lake County for all farms in 1929. (C) On all farms, 1929.

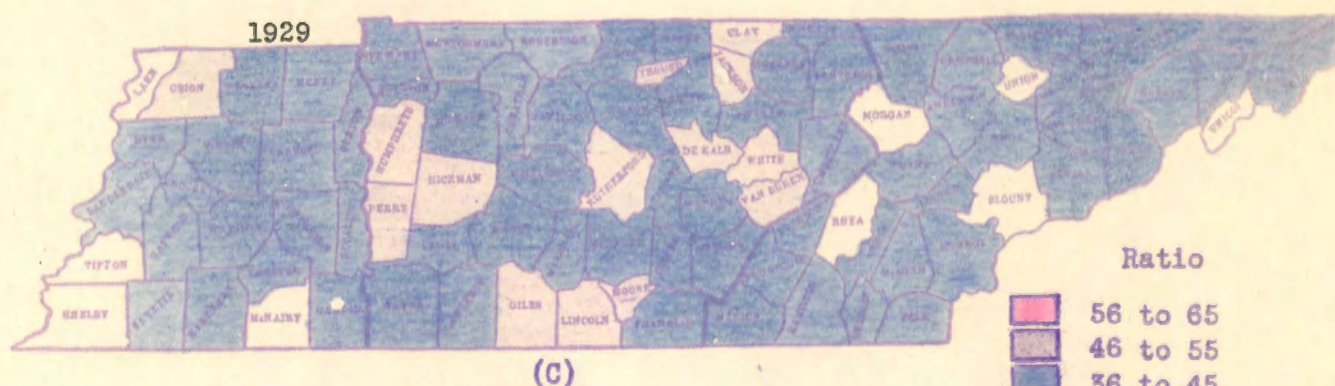
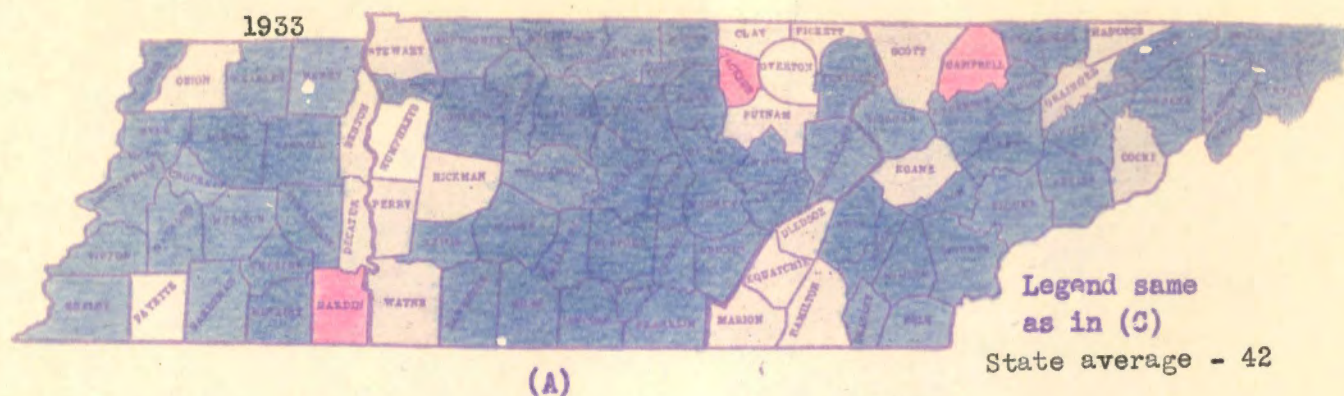


Figure 55. - Ratio of Corn Acreage to Crop Acreage:

- (A) On 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, 1933; State ave. - 37
- (B) On 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, 1932;
- (C) On all farms, 1929.

Source of data for (C): Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Agriculture, Tennessee, First Series, pp. 6-13, 48-55.

TABLE XXIX. - RATIO OF CORN ACREAGE TO CROP ACREAGE: 1934
 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932 AND 1933) AND
 ALL FARMS (1929 AND 1934)
 Crop acreage = 100

Rank	County	All farms*		Contract farms	
		1929	1934	1932	1933
1	Moore	55	51	48	44
2	Clay	51	49	60	55
3	Jackson	51	49	63	56
4	Trousdale	50	41	45	42
5	Lincoln	48	44	44	40
6	Obion	48	46	57	51
7	Rutherford	48	39	43	37
8	White	48	39	44	41
9	Giles	47	43	49	45
10	Hickman	47	42	55	50
11	Humphreys	47	47	13	19
12	DeKalb	46	42	46	43
13	Perry	46	50	53	55
14	Van Buren	46	44	45	42
15	Cannon	45	41	45	42
16	Maury	45	38	44	38
17	Stewart	45	45	53	48
18	Bledsoe	44	42	49	46
19	Fentress	44	40	43	43
20	Grundy	44	36	48	43
21	Hancock	44	46	40	51
22	Overton	44	47	48	46
23	Putnam	44	44	52	54
24	Sequatchie	44	42	45	47
25	Smith	44	41	50	45
26	Decatur	43	46	55	51
27	Pickett	43	45	47	46
28	Wilson	43	34	42	37
29	Coffee	42	41	48	45
30	Marshall	42	39	46	40
31	Sumner	42	32	35	31
32	Williamson	42	37	37	34
33	Marion	41	45	50	47
34	Wayne	41	47	53	50
35	Bedford	40	38	43	39
36	Cocke	40	41	51	48
37	Davidson	40	35	45	40
38	Hardin	40	44	64	58
39	Lewis	40	40	49	45
40	Warren	40	38	45	42
41	Grainger	39	42	50	50

(continued)

TABLE XXIX. - RATIO OF CORN ACREAGE TO CROP ACREAGE: 1934 CORN-
HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932 AND 1933) AND ALL FARMS
(1929 AND 1934) - continued

Rank	County	All farms*		Contract farms	
		1929	1934	1932	1933
42	Jefferson	39	37	44	42
43	Sevier	39	39	42	40
44	Claiborne	38	43	44	44
45	Franklin	38	36	45	40
46	Hawkins	38	41	42	37
47	Houston	38	42	37	40
48	Lawrence	38	40	45	42
49	Scott	38	40	52	48
50	Benton	37	41	55	50
51	Hamblen	37	36	42	41
52	Macon	37	40	47	44
53	Dickson	36	36	38	36
54	Hardeman	36	38	34	34
55	Loudon	36	33	46	42
56	Meigs	36	37	43	38
57	Weakley	36	42	48	44
58	Blount	35	32	28	26
59	McNairy	35	40	40	39
60	Union	35	38	42	45
61	Rhea	35	31	44	42
62	Cheatham	34	30	48	45
63	Dyer	34	40	40	39
64	Monroe	34	35	39	39
65	Sullivan	34	35	33	33
66	Campbell	33	39	46	56
67	Carroll	33	38	38	36
68	Henderson	33	39	45	40
69	Chester	32	39	38	38
70	Lauderdale	32	37	31	37
71	Roane	32	32	49	46
72	Greene	31	33	41	39
73	Henry	31	34	39	35
74	Montgomery	31	29	30	28
75	Anderson	30	29	51	40
76	Hamilton	30	37	53	51
77	McMinn	30	30	39	38
78	Madison	30	33	30	31
79	Cumberland	29	31	34	34
80	Fayette	29	34	-	-
81	Gibson	29	32	39	37
82	Johnson	29	35	25	27
83	Carter	28	34	26	33

(continued)

TABLE XXIX. - RATIO OF CORN ACREAGE TO CROP ACREAGE: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932 AND 1933) AND ALL FARMS (1929 AND 1934) - continued

Rank	County	All farms*		Contract farms	
		1929	1934	1932	1933
84	Crockett	28	32	33	31
85	Haywood	23	35	28	30
86	Knox	28	28	39	37
87	Polk	28	36	38	35
88	Washington	27	30	27	28
89	Bradley	26	31	31	31
90	Robertson	26	20	28	26
91	Unicoi	25	41	25	41
92	Tipton	25	30	37	42
93	Shelby	24	30	32	32
94	Morgan	20	28	40	34
95	Lake	16	33	37	42
	State	37	37	45	42

* Source: Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee, Statistics by Counties, pp. 6-13, 22-29.

There is a greater correlation of the ratios of corn acreage to crop acreage by counties between the two years of the corn-hog contract data than between any other possible combination of data, using the census data for 1929 and 1934 and the corn-hog contract data for 1932 and 1933. The census data for 1929 and 1934 have a high degree of relationship between respective counties (Figure 56).

When the ratios (percentages) of corn acreage to crop acreage are arranged in a frequency distribution by counties, the majority of the counties are in the class interval of 43-45 in 1932 and 40-42 in 1933, for the contract signers. For all farms, the majority of the farms are in lower class intervals (Table XXX).

(Crop acres = 100. Each dot represents one county)

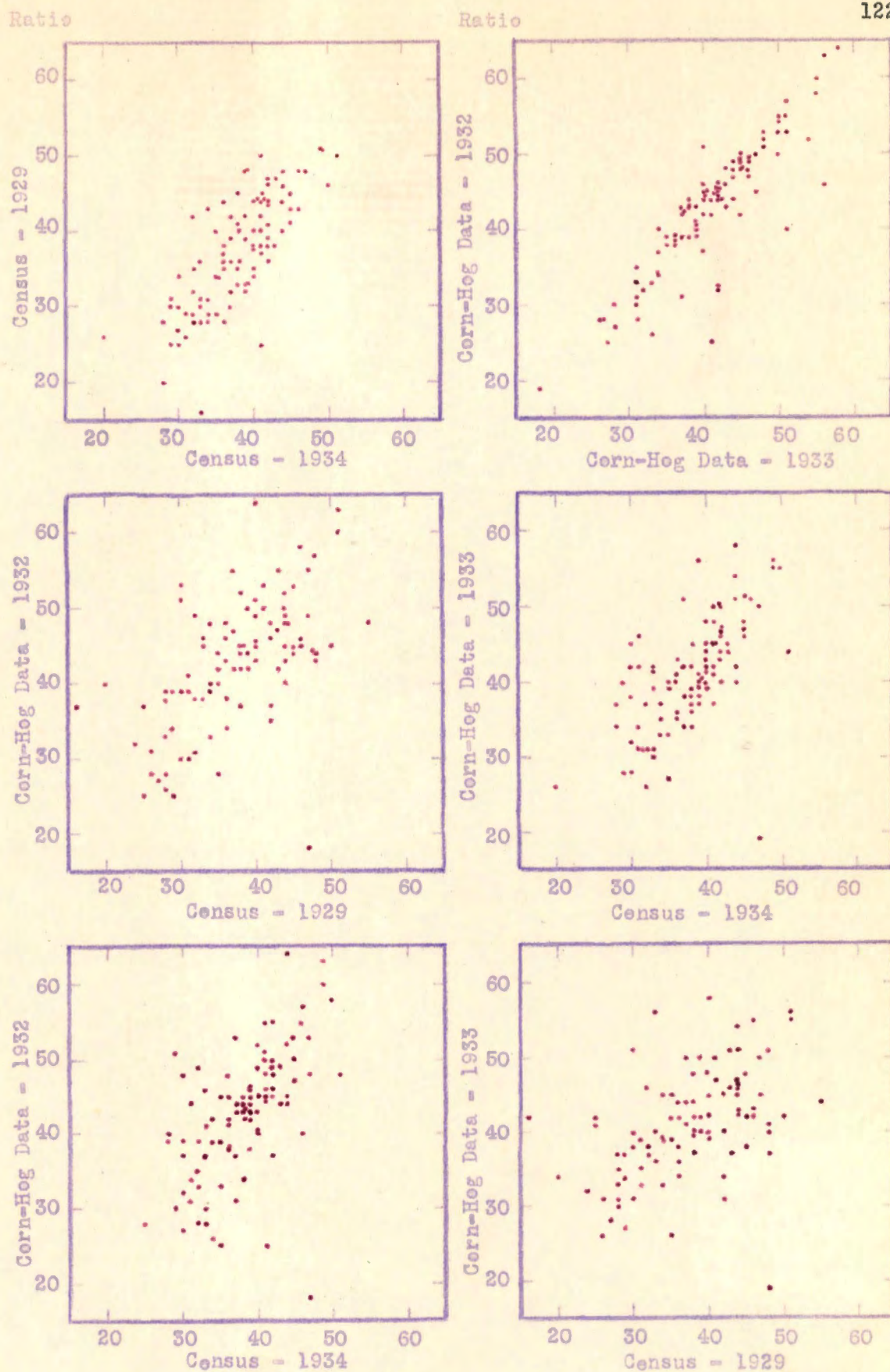


Figure 56. - Correlation of the Ratios of Corn Acreage to Crop Acreage

(Crop acres = 100. Each dot represents one county)

Based on Table XXIX

TABLE XXX. - FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERCENTAGE (RATIO) OF
CROP ACREAGE IN CORN: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS;
FARMS (1932 AND 1933) AND ALL FARMS (1929 AND
1934), BY COUNTIES

Ratio	Number of counties in each group			
	Contract farms		All farms*	
	1932	1933	1929	1934
16 - 18	1	0	1	0
19 - 21	0	1	1	1
22 - 24	0	0	1	0
25 - 27	4	3	5	0
28 - 30	5	3	12	9
31 - 33	5	7	10	13
34 - 36	3	8	12	12
37 - 39	12	15	12	18
40 - 42	10	21	12	22
43 - 45	19	13	14	9
46 - 48	13	9	10	6
49 - 51	9	9	3	4
52 - 54	5	0	0	0
55 - 57	4	4	1	0
58 - 60	2	1	0	0
61 - 63	1	0	0	0
64 - 66	1	0	0	0
Total	94	94	94	94

(Since there were no corn-hog contracts in Fayette County it is omitted from this frequency distribution. The percentages for this county for 1929 and 1934 were 29 and 34 respectively.)

* Source: Table XXIX.

In Maury County, which was considered a representative one in the corn-hog program, 91 contract signers out of 692 had from 36 to 40 per cent of their crop land in corn in 1932-33. The average for the county was 42.7 per cent. One signer had less than five per cent of his crop land in corn, while six had 96 to 100 per cent in corn (Table XXXI).

Ratio of Corn Acreage to Hay Acreage

The corn-hog program, along with the other adjustment programs, probably caused the most radical changes in the corn-hay relationships

TABLE XXXI. - FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERCENTAGE
(RATIO) OF CROP ACREAGE IN CORN ON INDIVIDUAL CORN-
HOG CONTRACT FARMS IN MAURY COUNTY *

Per cent	Number of farms in each group
1 - 5	1
6 - 10	3
11 - 15	17
16 - 20	32
21 - 25	46
26 - 30	62
31 - 35	89
36 - 40	91
41 - 45	72
46 - 50	84
51 - 55	53
56 - 60	44
61 - 65	23
66 - 70	14
71 - 75	15
76 - 80	17
81 - 85	12
86 - 90	3
91 - 95	8
96 - 100	6
Total	692

(The average percentage for the county as calculated from this frequency distribution is 42.7.)

* In July 1935, the Corn and Hogs Section in Washington requested that the State Office in Knoxville calculate certain data for individual farms in at least one representative county. Maury County was selected, and the author was assigned the work. This table and Tables LV and LVI represent part of the results. The above table is based on the average corn acres for 1932 and 1933 as adjusted, and the crop acres for 1932. The total of 692 farms represents all of 1934 corn-hog contract signers in this county who produced corn in the base period (1932-33).

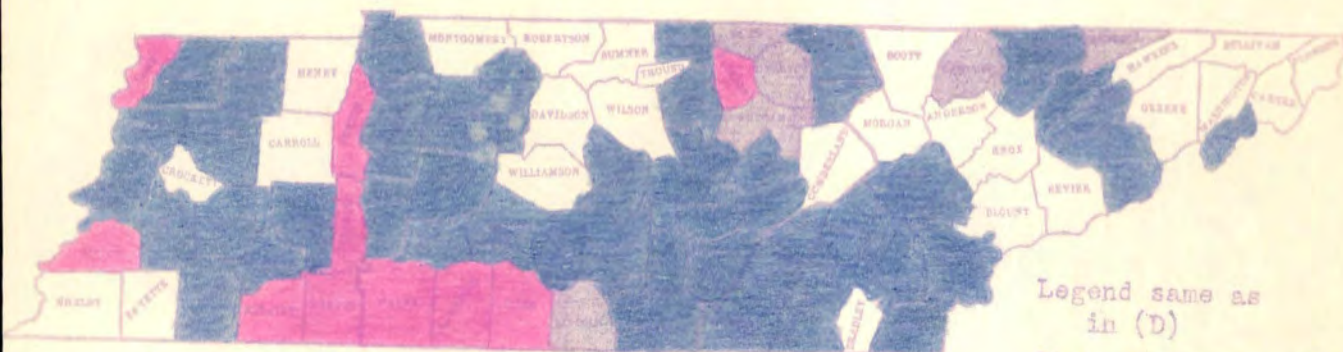
that have occurred in American agriculture in recent years. In 1929, the total corn acreage for Tennessee was 2.12 times the total hay acreage, compared with 1.64 times in 1934. There was no significant change in the total corn acreage in Tennessee for each of the two periods -- the change in the



(A) All Farms, 1934

Legend same as
in (D)

State average = 164



(B) Corn-Hog Contract Farms, 1933

Legend same as
in (D)

State average = 273



(C) Corn-Hog Contract Farms, 1932

Legend same as
in (D)

State average = 329



(D) All Farms, 1929

Ratio

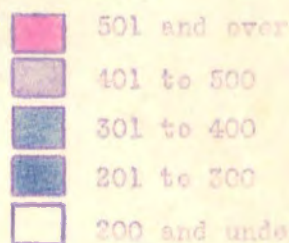


Figure 57. - Ratio of Corn Acreage to Hay Acreage.
(Hay acreage = 100)

State average = 212

ratio of corn to hay being due to the increase in hay acreage. Much of the retired acreage formerly used for corn, cotton, tobacco, and wheat was sown to hay in 1934.

TABLE XXXII. - RATIO OF CORN ACREAGE TO HAY ACREAGE: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS, 1932 AND 1933, AND ALL FARMS IN 1929 AND 1934

Hay acreage = 100

Rank	County	All farms*		Corn-hog farms	
		1929	1934	1932	1933
1	Hardeman	703	283	262	278
2	Fayette	700	319	-	-
3	Jackson-	696	442	1065	982
4	McNairy	592	317	724	640
5	Decatur	539	358	997	828
6	Hardin	506	318	884	891
7	Shelby	461	250	191	155
8	Perry	430	230	413	386
9	Henderson	400	282	430	342
10	Chester	392	183	246	217
11	Lawrence	382	224	718	518
12	Wayne	370	290	881	774
13	Maury	363	138	388	269
14	Lake	353	310	935	1010
15	Benton	352	257	770	706
16	Clay	348	267	543	476
17	Giles	341	203	644	515
18	Lauderdale	341	229	287	363
19	Stewart	339	269	420	348
20	DeKalb	333	240	471	388
21	Madison	331	178	298	265
22	Van Buren	330	183	387	365
23	Moore	329	192	434	383
24	Lincoln	321	224	538	449
25	Overton	319	251	451	419
26	Cannon	313	182	367	309
27	Trousdale	303	142	260	196
28	Haywood	300	226	320	295
29	Marion	296	152	361	283
30	Cheatham	291	171	262	210
31	Smith	278	175	358	259
32	Tipton	278	199	710	600
33	Hancock	277	218	290	407
34	Humphreys	277	222	390	299
35	Macon	276	219	400	303
36	Scott	273	223	285	186
37	Obion	271	261	447	349

(continued)

TABLE XXXII. - RATIO OF CORN ACREAGE TO HAY ACREAGE: 1934 CORN-HOG
CONTRACT SIGNERS, 1932 AND 1933, AND ALL FARMS IN 1929 AND
1934 (continued)

Hay acreage = 100

Rank	County	All farms*		Corn-hog farms	
		1929	1934	1932	1933
38	Putnam	271	199	466	450
39	Coffee	252	157	370	323
40	Pickett	248	196	256	226
41	Sumner	247	110	124	104
42	Carroll	244	195	194	180
43	Franklin	238	164	361	312
44	Grainger	237	208	337	313
45	Montgomery	228	161	159	132
46	Hickman	226	166	428	355
47	Dickson	221	177	259	236
48	Warren	221	155	397	330
49	Williamson	218	127	247	184
50	Cooke	217	183	270	275
51	Polk	217	145	346	378
52	Rutherford	211	122	301	219
53	Greene	210	102	165	152
54	Monroe	210	148	294	315
55	White	210	124	262	219
56	Lewis	204	164	256	230
57	Sequatchie	203	139	229	224
58	Rhea	198	124	290	242
59	Crockett	197	134	226	200
60	Fentress	196	152	200	204
61	Marshall	191	122	341	288
62	Meigs	188	134	282	231
63	Davidson	185	92	245	191
64	Jefferson	185	122	266	237
65	Hamilton	184	152	246	239
66	Bedford	182	112	346	252
67	Grundy	179	106	242	248
68	Claiborne	178	177	202	205
69	Weakley	178	244	326	259
70	Bledsoe	177	135	246	213
71	Gibson	176	158	260	239
72	Henry	175	154	234	200
73	Robertson	173	145	145	126
74	Hamblen	170	126	236	223
75	Sevier	166	136	200	191
76	Dyer	161	216	304	287
77	Loudon	161	109	296	226
78	Union	155	157	163	215
79	Houston	149	160	269	233
80	McMinn	143	100	261	241
81	Blount	133	94	171	149
82	Campbell	128	143	380	463

(continued)

TABLE XXXII. - RATIO OF CORN ACREAGE TO HAY ACREAGE: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS, 1932 AND 1933, AND ALL FARMS IN 1929 AND 1934 (continued)

Rank	County	All farms*		Corn-hog farms	
		1929	1934	1932	1933
83	Wilson	128	78	176	139
84	Unicoi	126	190	121	254
85	Roane	125	114	339	244
86	Sullivan	124	130	138	135
87	Bradley	123	102	180	156
88	Hawkins	122	121	184	160
89	Anderson	110	90	169	154
90	Johnson	101	165	81	106
91	Carter	99	139	101	142
92	Washington	94	100	91	106
93	Knox	86	74	165	144
94	Morgan	73	105	175	128
95	Cumberland	69	83	119	112
	State	212	164	329	273

* Source: Census of Agriculture

Corn acreage on the corn-hog contract signers' farms was about three times the hay acreage on the same farms in 1932-33, compared to a ratio of two to one for all farms in 1929 and 1934.

An area along the Tennessee River in the western part of the State, coming down into an inverted "T" shaped section, reaching west as far as Fayette County and east to Franklin County, had the highest ratio of corn acreage to hay acreage of any area in the State. This was true generally for the corn-hog contract farms and for all farms. There is a similar area centering in Jackson County in the northeastern part of Middle Tennessee. In several counties in both areas mentioned, the ratio of corn acreage to hay acreage was 5 to 1 and over for all periods under discussion except for all farms in 1934. For all farms in 1934, there was only one county, Jackson, where the ratio exceeded 4 to 1. the corn acreage was greater than the hay acreage in all but four or

five counties.

Corn Yields

The yield of corn per acre in bushels on the corn-hog contract farms in Tennessee exceeds the yields reported by any other group or source available. The contract signers reported an average yield of 30.3 bushels per acre for 1932-33. The highest yield per county was reported in Cheatham County, where the contract signers claimed an average of 39.3 bushels per acre. Cheatham County has some soils well adapted to corn production along the Cumberland River and its tributaries. The ten-year (1924-33) average yield on all farms in the county was 25.8 bushels per acre, which is the same as the average of six census periods (Table XXXIV). The census reported a yield of 29.7 bushels per acre in Cheatham County for 1929. It was claimed by the county agents that the majority of the corn-hog contract signers lived on the best farms -- usually river bottom land. A map of Cheatham County showing the location of the individual signers bears out this statement. The same is true for certain other counties. There is an area of several counties in the northern part of Middle Tennessee, where the contract signers reported high yields per acre, which follows the general course of the Cumberland River. High yields were also reported in the northwestern part of the State, which is a fringe of the Corn Belt. Another area in the eastern part of the State, following to a certain extent the course of the Tennessee River and its major tributaries, reported exceptionally high yields.

The lower yields were reported along the Eastern Highland Rim and the southwestern part of the State. Both of these areas have low

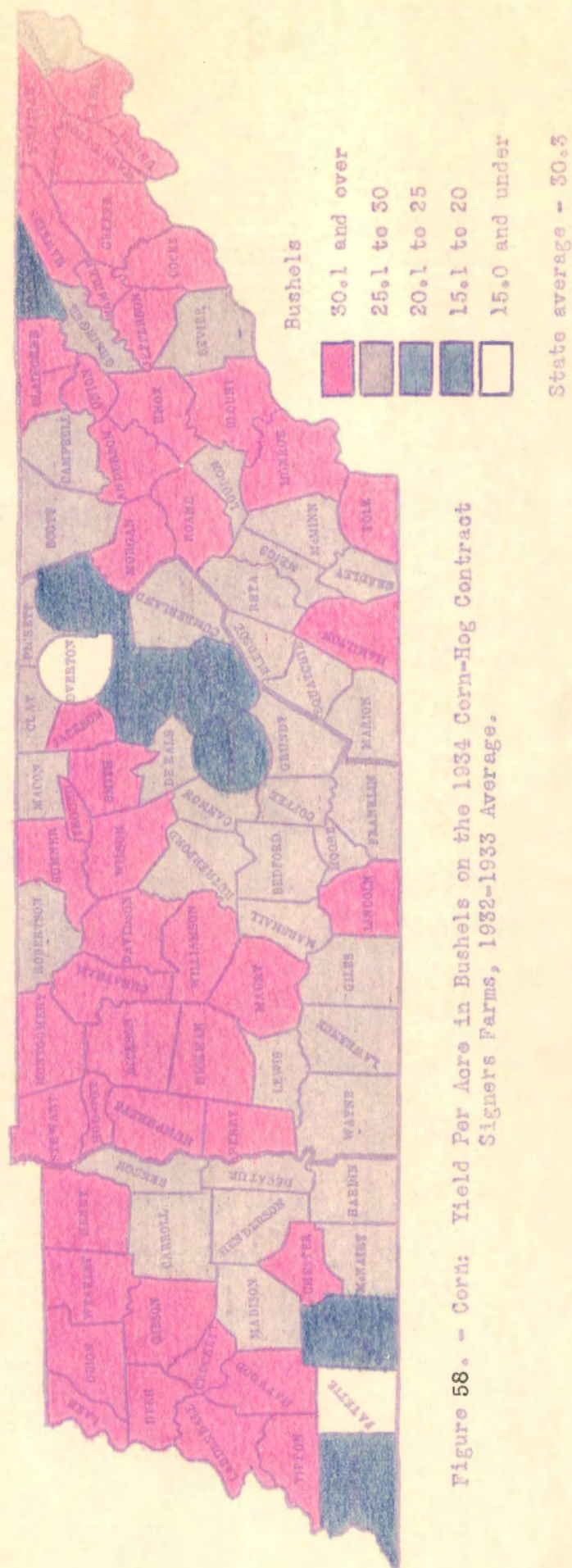


TABLE XXXIII. - CORN: YIELD PER ACRE ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG
CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS, 1932-33 AVERAGE

Rank	County	Bush-els	Rank	County	Bush-els	Rank	County	Bush-els
1	Cheatham	39.3	32	Sumner	31.4	64	McNairy	28.5
2	Obion	37.2	33	Washington	31.2	65	Bledsoe	28.5
3	Knox	36.7	34	Lincoln	31.1	66	Rutherford	28.4
4	Montg.	36.6	35	Wason	31.0	67	Cannon	28.4
5	Polk	36.4	36	Claib.	31.0	68	Grainger	28.3
6	Lake	36.0	37	Greene	31.0	69	Decatur	28.2
7	Sullivan	35.6	38	Morgan	30.9	70	Grundy	28.2
8	Cooke	35.4	39	Weakley	30.9	71	Rhea	28.0
9	Trousd.	34.7	40	Monroe	30.8	72	DeKalb	28.0
10	Union	34.3	41	Chester	30.8	73	Scott	27.8
11	Hickman	34.2	42	Hamblen	30.6	74	Lawrence	27.6
12	Davidson	34.1	43	Dickson	30.6	75	McMinn	27.3
13	Hawkins	34.1	44	Wilson	30.3	76	Loudon	27.2
14	Dyer	33.6	45	Henry	30.2	77	Bradley	27.1
15	Gibson	33.4	46	Jeffers	30.2	78	Meigs	26.9
16	Tipton	33.2	47	Jackson	30.1	79	Gumbarland	26.8
17	Hamil.	33.1	48	Moore	30.0	80	Coffee	26.7
18	Roane	33.0	49	Robert.	30.0	81	Wayne	26.6
19	Smith	33.0	50	Sevier	30.0	82	Pickett	26.3
20	Haywood	32.8	51	Frank.	29.8	83	Sequatch.	25.6
21	Blount	32.8	52	Benton	29.8	84	Lewis	25.4
22	Houston	32.6	53	Marsh.	29.6	85	Campbell	25.3
23	Lauder.	32.6	54	Bedford	29.2	86	Putnam	24.8
24	Stewart	32.5	55	Clay	29.2	87	White	24.7
25	Ander.	32.3	56	John.	29.1	88	Hancock	24.0
26	Carter	32.2	57	Hender.	29.0	89	V. Buren	23.8
27	Ramph.	32.2	58	Giles	28.9	90	Fentress	23.4
28	Unicoi	32.2	59	Macon	28.9	91	Warren	22.7
29	Perry	31.9	60	Madis.	28.8	92	Hardeman	21.7
30	Crockett	31.8	61	Hardin	28.8	93	Shelby	21.5
31	Maury	31.8	62	Marion	28.7	94	Overton	19.6
			63	Carroll	28.6	95	Fayette	-
							State	30.3

corn yields according to all other sources of information available.

A few non-representative counties in the corn-hog program reported much higher yields from the contract data than the county average from

other sources indicate might be possible. However, the few signers in these counties were probably on river bottom farms, and the reported yields may have been conservative.

There is very little difference in the ten-year (1924-33) average corn yield for the State and any individual census year or an average of several census periods (Table XXXIV). The State average is about 22 bushels per acre, as reported by each of these sources. However, the corn-hog contract signers reported about 30 bushels per acre on all of their corn land in 1932 and 1933. As the contract signers usually rented their poor land to the Secretary of Agriculture, the State Board of Review approved an average (10-year) yield of 24.9 bushels per acre on land actually rented.

The scatter diagrams of Figure 60 indicate to some extent correlation of the corn yields by counties as reported by various sources and different dates. An examination of these diagrams reveals a high degree of relationship between the data for the 1924-33 average and the average of six census periods ('89, '99, '09, '19, '24, and '29) for the respective counties. The same is true for the corn yields on the corn-hog contract farms, plotting the 1932 data with the 1933 data. There is also a high degree of correlation for the respective counties between the average yields of the six census periods and the yields as reported by the 1934 census. The yields on the contracted acres as estimated by the county committees correlate closely with the yields on the same acres as adjusted and finally approved by the State Board of Review; also the adjusted and approved yields on the contracted acreage correlates closely with the ten-year (1924-33) average yields by counties.

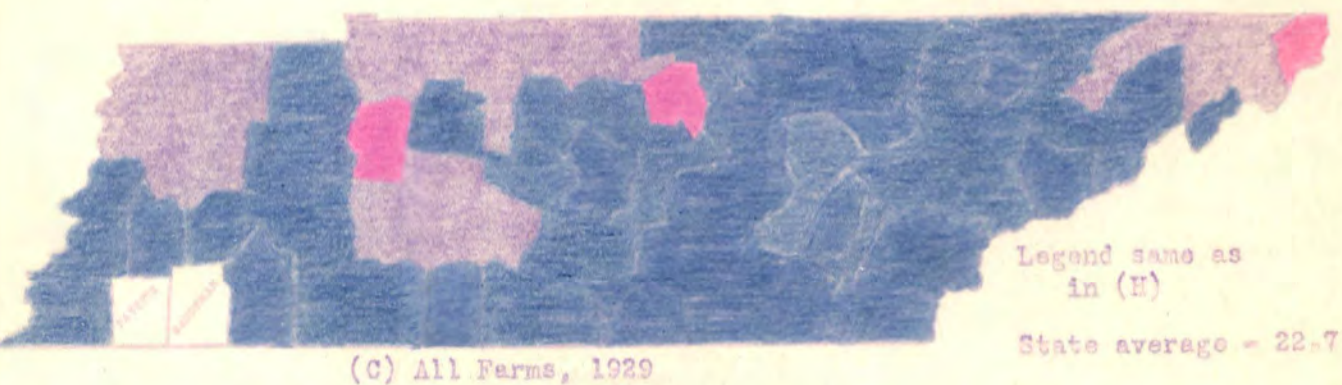


Figure 59. - Corn: Yield Per Acre in Bushels - Various Sources and Dates.

(Fig. continued on next page)



(E) Corn-Hog Contract Farms, 1933

State average - 30.5



(F) Corn-Hog Contract Farms, 1932

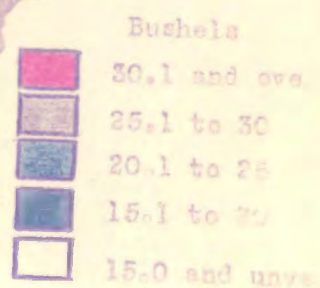
State average - 30.1



(G) 1934 Contracted Acres - Estimate of County Committee



(H) 1934 Contracted Acres - Adjusted and Approved



State average - 24.9

Figure 59. - Corn: Yield Per Acre in Bushels - Various Sources and Dates (continued)

Based on Table XXXIV

TABLE XXXIV. - CORN: YIELD PER ACRE IN BUSHELS -- VARIOUS SOURCES
AND DATES

County	All farms				Corn-hog contract farms (e)			
	Aver- age 1924-33 (a)	Aver- age six census periods (b)	Census 1929 (c)	Census 1934 (d)	1932	1933	Estimate of county commit- tee	Adjusted and ap- proved by Board of Review
Ander.	21.1	18.9	21.7	23.0	31.8	32.8	25.1	23.2
Bedf.	21.7	22.4	21.2	24.6	27.9	30.6	25.7	23.5
Bent.	18.5	20.3	21.2	20.1	29.5	30.1	26.3	22.8
Bleds.	21.4	19.7	23.3	23.2	28.5	28.6	28.6	25.3
Blount	20.8	19.1	22.1	21.7	33.5	32.2	35.0	26.4
Bradley	18.0	16.6	17.5	19.5	26.0	28.3	27.3	19.5
Campbell	18.7	16.9	20.6	19.8	25.0	25.6	18.0	18.0
Cannon	21.3	24.0	23.4	21.8	28.0	28.9	25.1	22.9
Carroll	19.3	20.1	21.2	18.7	31.2	29.9	19.9	19.9
Carter	25.8	23.3	26.2	22.6	28.6	35.8	32.2	29.3
Cheatham	25.8	25.8	29.7	26.8	38.5	40.1	39.5	29.5
Chester	17.1	17.7	18.5	20.5	31.1	30.4	27.7	22.7
Claib.	21.1	19.1	20.8	21.9	31.0	31.1	31.9	25.7
Clay	19.6	20.8	22.9	19.6	28.8	29.6	27.5	23.6
Cooke	22.3	20.4	23.4	22.5	35.3	35.5	32.9	27.7
Coffee	18.4	20.0	17.0	19.2	26.4	27.1	25.1	21.5
Crook.	21.8	22.9	26.4	21.5	32.0	31.7	30.3	26.0
Cumber.	21.6	16.3	21.5	19.4	26.5	27.1	27.2	22.4
David.	23.2	24.8	24.7	25.0	32.4	35.9	31.2	27.4
Decat.	20.0	21.2	22.3	21.0	28.2	28.2	23.3	22.3
DeKalb	22.7	24.4	25.0	23.0	28.6	27.5	26.4	25.8
Dick.	22.2	22.9	24.9	24.0	30.8	30.1	28.0	25.8
Dyer	25.6	29.4	28.6	23.5	33.5	33.8	33.6	27.7
Fayette	14.3	12.2	14.8	10.0	-	-	-	-
Fentr.	15.3	13.3	16.1	14.3	23.2	23.7	20.5	19.5
Frank.	20.1	19.3	16.7	22.5	30.1	29.4	25.2	24.1
Gibson	23.6	24.4	27.2	21.1	33.4	33.3	30.9	28.1
Giles	22.1	23.4	23.4	24.8	28.6	29.2	26.9	24.5
Grain.	20.3	18.9	20.2	20.9	29.3	27.0	24.8	24.7
Greene	22.3	20.7	22.9	24.8	30.8	31.2	31.5	28.9
Grundy	18.8	18.0	16.7	22.3	28.4	27.9	24.4	21.3
Hambl.	24.1	23.2	26.5	25.7	30.9	30.2	28.1	26.2
Hamil.	19.3	18.6	19.2	21.4	33.6	32.6	24.7	24.7
Hanc.	22.2	21.8	22.2	23.1	25.1	23.0	24.8	24.8
Harde.	13.3	13.5	13.6	12.4	20.0	23.4	23.3	20.2
Hardin	19.8	21.8	21.6	21.2	27.6	30.0	26.7	23.1
Hawkins	23.6	22.4	26.9	23.1	32.9	35.3	29.9	28.0
Haywood	17.0	17.2	18.6	13.2	33.7	32.0	30.7	20.8
Hender.	19.2	19.2	20.1	19.3	29.3	28.7	27.2	21.2

(continued)

TABLE XXXIV. - CORN: YIELD PER ACRE IN BUSHELS -- VARIOUS SOURCES
AND DATES
(continued)

County	All farms				Corn-hog contract farms (e)			
	Average 1924-33 (a)	Average six census periods (b)	Census 1929 (c)	Census 1934 (d)	1932	1933	Contracted acres	
							Estimate of county commit- tee	Adjusted and ap- proved by Board of Review
Henry	19.4	20.3	21.9	21.6	30.5	29.9	29.0	24.5
Hickm.	24.3	25.7	26.9	27.5	33.6	34.6	32.2	27.0
Houst.	24.9	24.4	27.4	23.4	32.7	32.4	32.2	27.8
Humph.	26.3	28.6	30.8	27.9	32.0	32.3	26.0	25.8
Jacks.	21.9	22.4	23.0	21.1	29.5	30.7	27.8	25.6
Jeff.	22.8	23.0	24.2	21.6	30.9	29.5	27.8	25.2
John.	23.8	26.2	31.9	29.0	29.4	28.9	32.6	29.8
Knox	22.0	19.3	22.1	21.6	37.7	35.7	32.2	27.5
Lake	24.6	27.9	28.2	22.6	39.0	32.9	37.4	24.8
Lauder.	22.1	24.1	23.8	19.2	33.6	31.6	30.9	27.3
Lawr.	18.9	19.5	19.7	18.0	28.0	27.2	25.4	23.6
Lewis	20.7	21.3	25.3	21.5	25.6	25.2	21.6	21.6
Line.	23.0	21.8	20.8	24.9	31.1	31.1	25.3	25.4
Loudon	21.0	23.7	21.1	21.5	28.0	26.4	24.0	23.3
McMinn	18.3	17.5	17.5	20.8	27.2	27.4	30.3	25.4
McNairy	16.2	16.9	18.4	18.2	27.1	28.4	28.5	21.6
Macon	20.1	18.5	21.6	20.6	29.1	28.7	26.8	23.7
Madis.	17.8	18.0	21.2	16.8	23.7	29.0	26.4	19.8
Marion	20.9	21.4	18.7	21.3	29.4	28.0	25.8	24.3
Marsh.	22.0	22.9	22.1	22.4	29.1	30.0	25.3	24.1
Maury	23.6	24.4	25.7	24.8	31.3	32.4	28.8	26.5
Meigs	20.8	20.4	21.0	20.6	25.8	28.1	29.4	25.0
Monroe	18.7	15.8	19.7	17.9	31.5	30.1	29.3	25.2
Montg.	24.8	24.8	26.3	26.3	36.8	36.4	33.4	28.4
Moore	22.4	24.8	18.8	26.5	29.6	30.5	27.1	24.5
Morg.	18.3	11.7	18.9	16.2	29.7	32.2	28.4	22.9
Obion	26.4	26.1	29.9	25.2	33.6	35.8	30.1	26.7
Overton	15.7	15.0	16.3	16.0	19.2	20.0	19.0	18.1
Perry	25.3	26.4	27.8	23.9	30.3	33.6	26.9	26.8
Pick.	17.1	16.0	18.4	17.2	26.2	26.4	20.3	20.3
Polk	18.6	17.3	19.3	19.2	37.0	35.8	30.0	25.5
Putnam	18.0	18.8	19.4	17.8	24.9	24.7	24.4	22.9
Rhea	20.3	19.9	20.0	18.3	27.7	28.3	27.1	26.4
Roane	22.0	20.1	22.9	19.5	32.7	33.2	31.7	27.7
Robert.	23.8	23.0	26.4	25.0	32.3	27.8	30.0	28.0
Ruther.	19.7	21.2	19.4	21.8	26.8	30.0	21.8	21.8
Scott	17.0	14.0	17.9	16.0	25.2	30.5	27.8	20.5
Sequat.	19.8	19.8	19.0	21.3	25.4	25.7	24.9	23.7
Sevier	21.5	19.6	20.0	20.3	30.9	29.1	30.0	25.8
Shelby	16.9	16.4	21.1	11.4	18.9	24.2	23.3	19.1
Smith	26.3	28.5	30.6	28.8	32.3	33.7	30.6	30.5
Stew.	22.9	23.6	25.6	25.1	32.7	32.3	29.8	26.8

(continued)

TABLE XXXIV. - CORN: YIELD PER ACRE IN BUSHELS -- VARIOUS SOURCES
AND DATES
(continued)

County	All farms				Corn-hog contract farms ^(e)			
	Average 1924-33 (a)	Average six census periods (b)	Census 1929 (c)	Census 1934 (d)	1932	1933	Contracted acres Estimate of county commit- tee	Adjusted and ap- proved by Board of Review
Sulliv.	25.9	24.6	28.3	27.4	35.8	35.3	35.6	30.0
Sumner	24.3	24.1	28.4	25.7	28.8	33.9	29.6	27.2
Tipton	19.1	20.4	23.2	15.9	32.5	33.9	33.2	28.1
Trousd.	25.0	25.2	25.8	27.1	33.4	36.0	31.4	28.8
Unicoi	20.0	17.7	20.4	25.5	32.0	32.3	31.1	29.2
Union	18.8	17.4	16.9	21.6	33.7	34.9	37.9	26.0
V. Buren	16.3	16.2	16.0	15.3	24.2	23.4	23.0	21.4
Warren	17.4	17.9	16.6	16.6	22.4	23.0	21.9	21.7
Wash.	25.6	23.5	28.0	26.3	31.0	31.3	31.1	29.2
Wayne	19.6	20.7	20.7	21.2	26.3	26.9	23.9	22.0
Weak.	22.6	23.5	26.3	22.5	32.0	29.8	29.9	23.1
White	18.9	18.3	19.1	18.1	24.4	25.0	24.2	22.7
Wmson.	23.8	23.6	24.7	25.6	29.9	32.1	31.0	26.4
Wilson	23.4	24.1	24.8	25.0	28.8	31.8	28.9	26.3
State	21.8	21.5	22.7	21.2	30.1	30.5	(f)	24.9

(a) This average was calculated for use in the corn-hog program by the State Board of Review in accordance with special instructions.

(b) The census periods in this average cover the crop years of '89, '99, '09, '19, '24, and '29.

(c) Calculated from the 1930 census.

(d) Calculated from the 1935 census.

(e) The column under "1932" represents the producers' reported yield per acre for that year for all his corn land. The same is true for the column under "1933". Under "contracted acres", the estimate of the county committee represents their judgement of the average yield on the contracted acreage based on the average of weather conditions and other conditions affecting yield, which had prevailed over the past 10 years. In other words, it is a 10-year average for the contracted acreage. The last column in the table is the estimate of the county committee as adjusted and approved by the board of review.

(f) No state estimate.

Although some degree of correlation of corn yields by counties is indicated in all of the diagrams of Figure 60, it is less in all combinations where the estimate of the county committee on the contracted acreage is used.

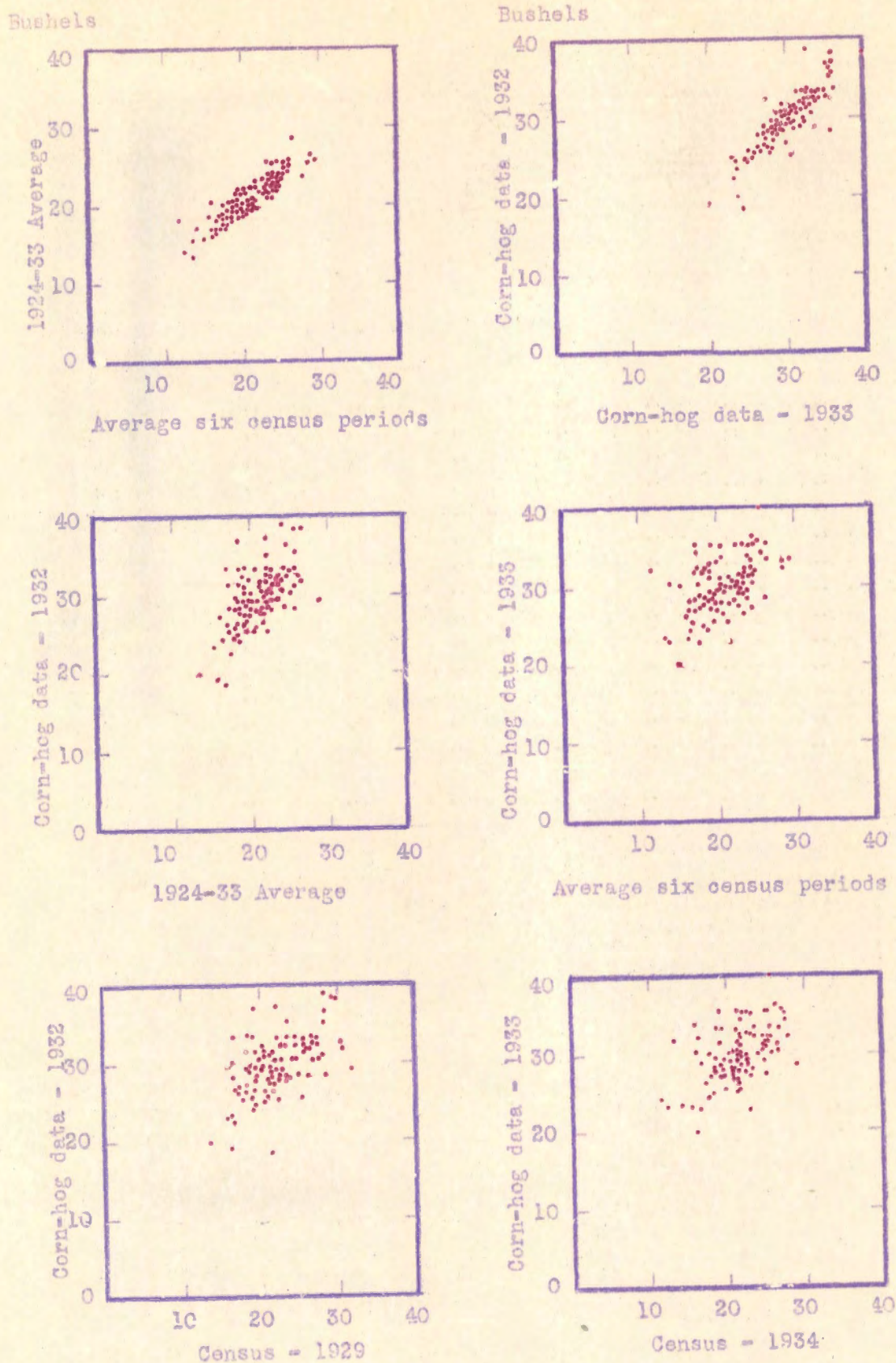


Figure 60. - Correlation of Corn Yields Per Acre - Various Sources and Dates

(Each dot represents one county)

Based on Table XXXIV

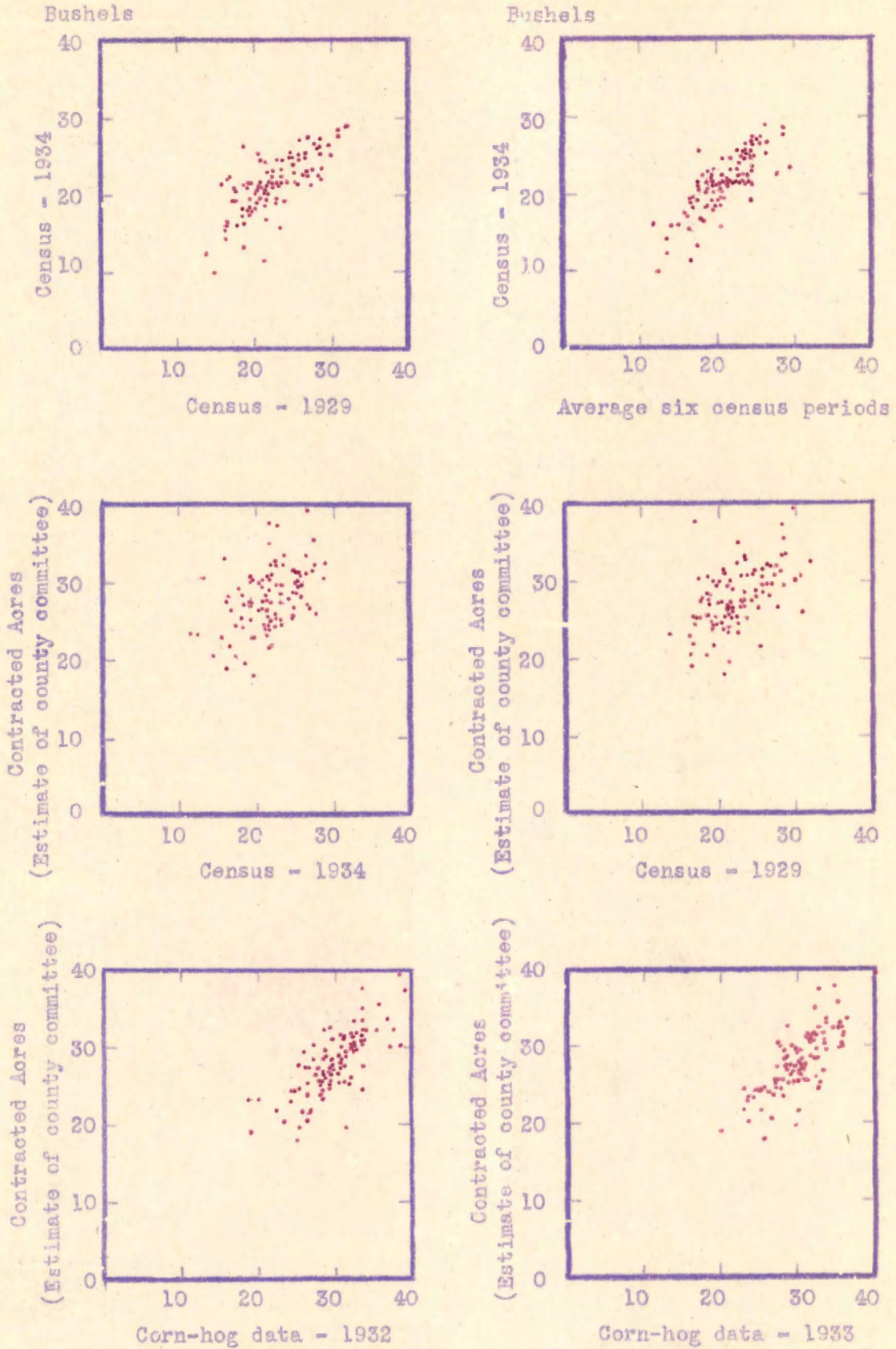


Figure 60. - Correlation of Corn Yields Per Acre - Various Sources and Dates (continued)

(Each dot represents one county)

Based on Table XXXIV

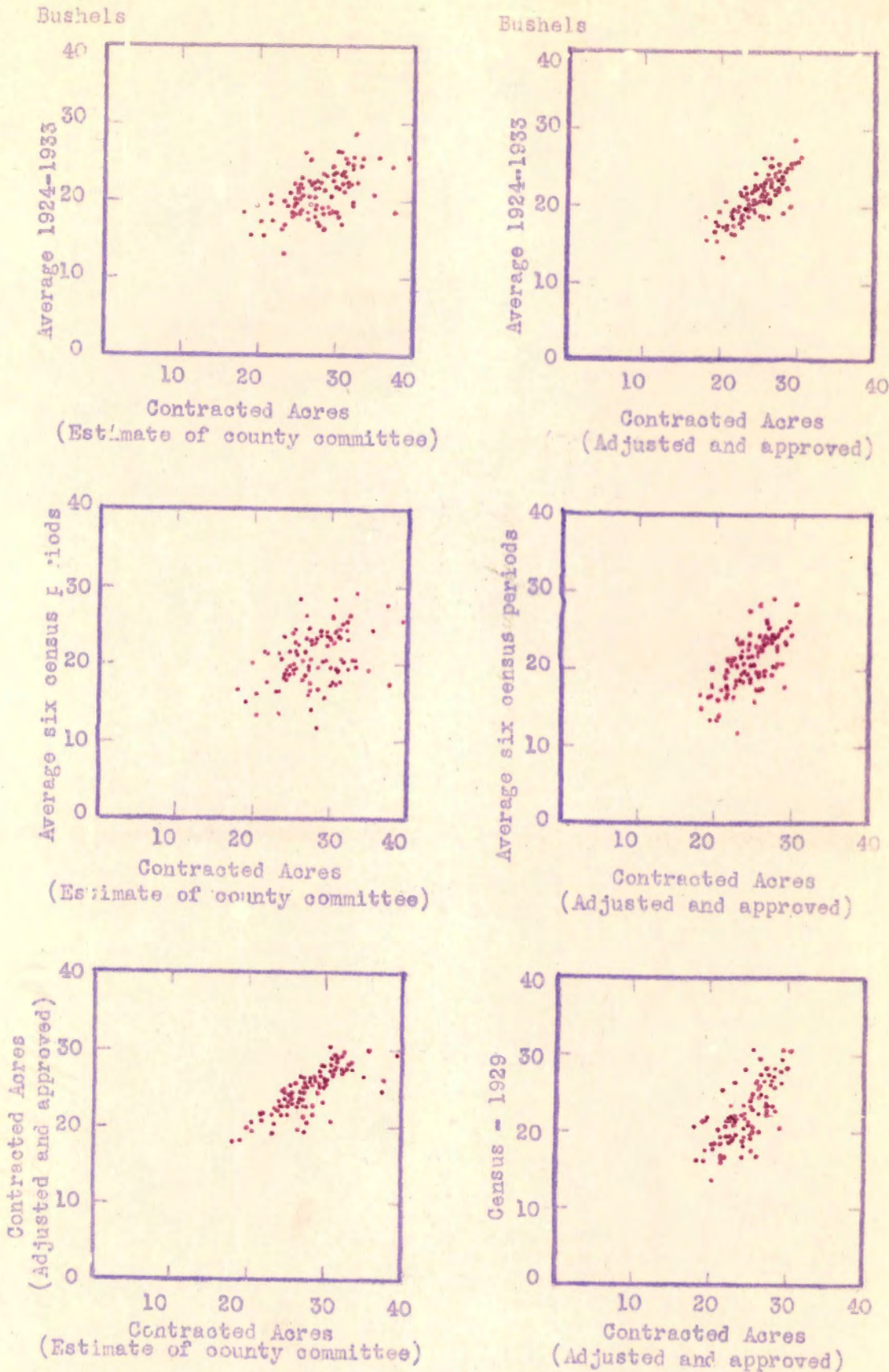


Figure 60. - Correlation of Corn Yields Per Acre - Various Sources and Dates (continued)

(Each dot represents one county)

Based on Table XXXIV

This is due to the fact that the signers in some counties contracted good land, in others poor land, and perhaps in some it was average. The contract signer usually preferred to rent the parcel of land which was either difficult to cultivate, easily eroded, or which would not "cut up" his remaining corn land.

CHAPTER VI

AN ANALYSIS OF THE DATA ON HOG PRODUCTION

Production control was extended to 75 to 80 per cent of the total United States hog production in 1934.⁽¹⁾ In Tennessee, this percentage was somewhat less, being about 55 to 60 per cent. A large proportion of the total number of hogs affected by the control program was in the Corn Belt. Iowa alone had nearly one-fourth of the more than 54 million market hogs produced annually in 1932 and 1933 on the contract farms, and the nine leading states produced 81.2 per cent of this number. Tennessee ranked 15th, with a proportion of 1.12 per cent of the United States total (Table XXXV).

The average annual market hog production in Tennessee for the signers was 610,396 head in 1932 and 1933, based on data as adjusted. The total number of hogs raised to disposal age (farm slaughter plus marketings) by the contract signers averaged 876,508 head (producers' reported figures). The State average annual production of hogs (pigs saved) for this period was 1,279,500 head.⁽²⁾ This indicates that 68.5 per cent of the pigs saved in 1932-33 were farrowed on corn-hog contract signers' farms. If figures of the producers averaged 20 per cent overstatement (see introduction) the contract signers produced only 54.8 per cent of the total number of hogs produced in Tennessee in 1932 and 1933.

(1) Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Agricultural Adjustment in 1934, p. 87.

(2) U. S. D. A., Crops and Markets, p. 495, Vol. 10, 1935.

Distribution of All Hogs

The areas of heaviest concentration of hogs in the United States appear in the Corn Belt where the heavy corn production occurs. About three-fourths of all the hogs in the United States are in that area, and about 90 per cent of the commercial supply comes from the Corn Belt. Hogs are produced in every state, but outside of the Corn Belt very few areas produce more than are used locally. There is little change in the distribution of hogs from one year to the next.

Table XXV. - HOGS: 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' AVERAGE MARKET HOG PRODUCTION FOR BASE PERIOD (1932-33), AS ADJUSTED, BY STATES

Rank	State	Market hog production (1932-33 average)	Per cent of total	Rank	State	Market hog production (1932-33 average)	Per cent of total
		Number				Number	
1	Iowa	12,067,815	22.22	25	Montana	153,184	.28
2	Illinois	6,006,075	11.06	26	Mass.	126,212	.23
3	Indiana	4,698,732	8.65	27	New Jersey	105,584	.20
4	Missouri	4,577,179	8.43	28	Penn.	103,966	.20
5	Nebraska	4,513,236	8.30	29	Alabama	96,694	.18
6	Minnesota	3,625,619	6.67	30	Maryland	89,516	.16
7	Ohio	3,319,210	6.11	31	New York	85,009	.16
8	Kansas	2,919,209	5.38	32	S. Carolina	79,268	.15
9	S. Dakota	2,357,207	4.34	33	Wyoming	74,993	.14
10	Wisconsin	1,647,231	3.03	34	N. Mexico	65,592	.12
11	Oklahoma	1,082,259	2.00	35	W. Virginia	64,514	.12
12	Texas	997,265	1.84	36	Florida	62,964	.12
13	Kentucky	776,573	1.43	37	Utah	61,771	.11
14	Michigan	720,297	1.33	38	Georgia	39,416	.07
15	Tennessee	610,396	1.12	39	Vermont	20,879	.04
16	N. Dakota	584,211	1.07	40	Arizona	20,382	.04
17	Calif.	571,827	1.05	41	Nevada	16,883	.03
18	Colorado	421,042	.77	42	Connecticut	15,611	.03
19	Idaho	359,172	.66	43	Mississippi	12,747	.02
20	Virginia	295,316	.54	44	Louisiana	11,943	.02
21	Arkansas	247,221	.45	45	N. Hampshire	11,669	.02
22	Oregon	229,165	.42	46	Delaware	5,364	.01
23	Washington	212,260	.39	47	R. Island	1,440	*
24	N. Carolina	153,817	.28	48	Maine	1,340	*
					U. S. total	54,319,075	100.00

*Less than one hundredth of one per cent

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Agricultural Adjustment in 1934, pp. 96-97.

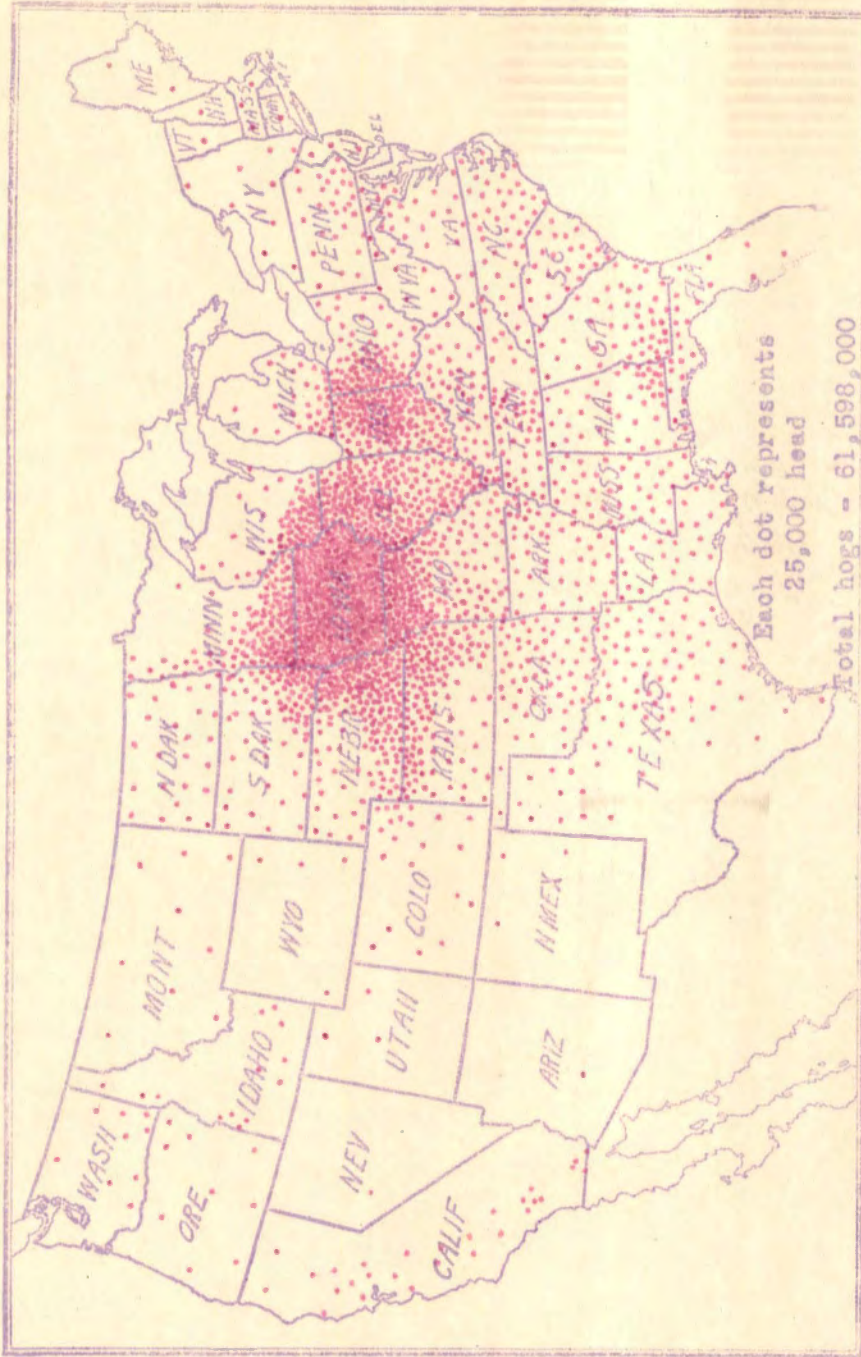


Figure 61. - Hogs: Number on Farms, January 1, 1933.

Source: U. S. D. A. Crops and Markets, p. 40, February 1933.

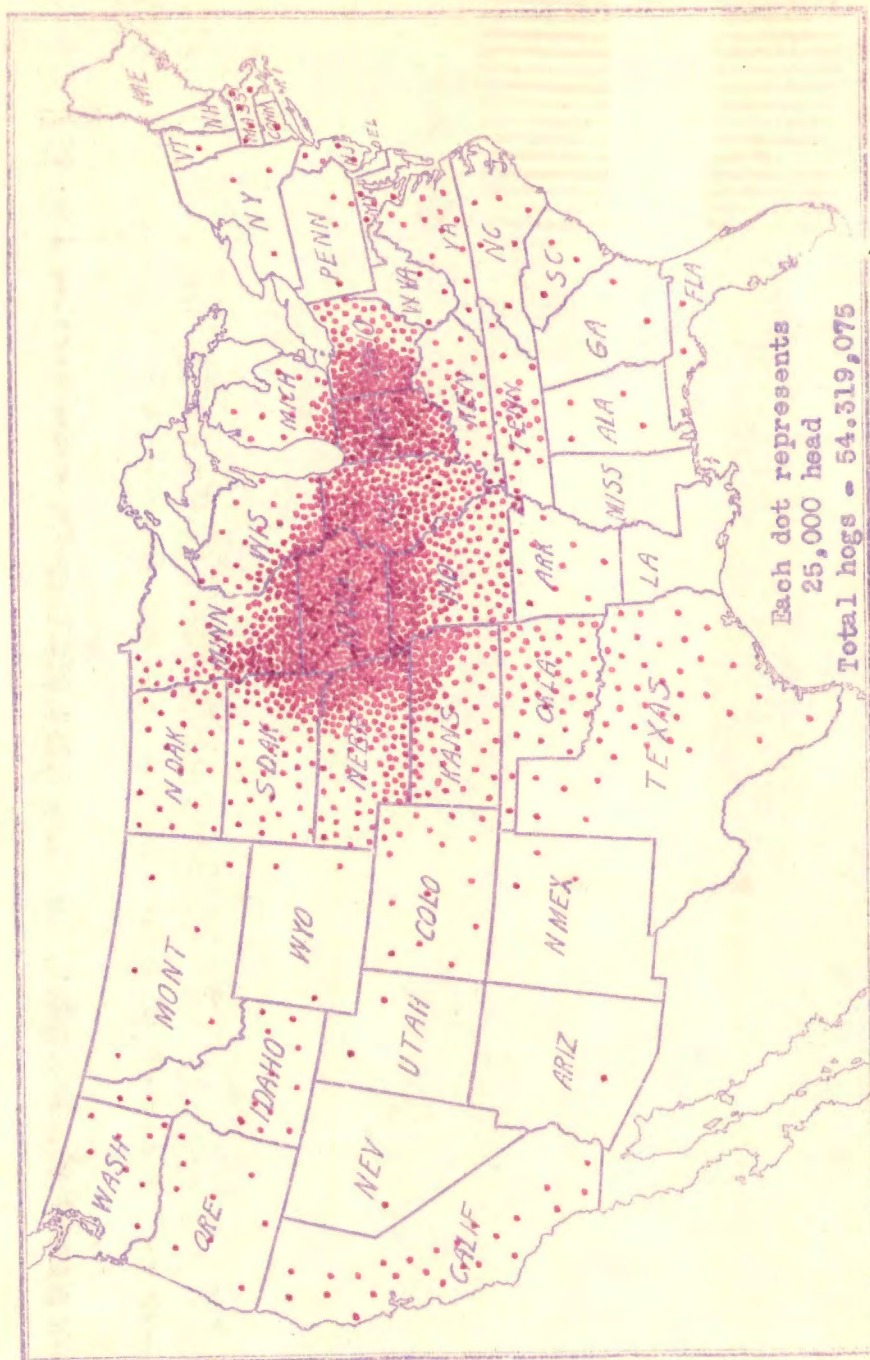


Figure 62. - Hogs: 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Average Market Hog Production for the Base Period (1932-33), As Adjusted

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Agricultural Adjustment in 1934, pp. 96-97.

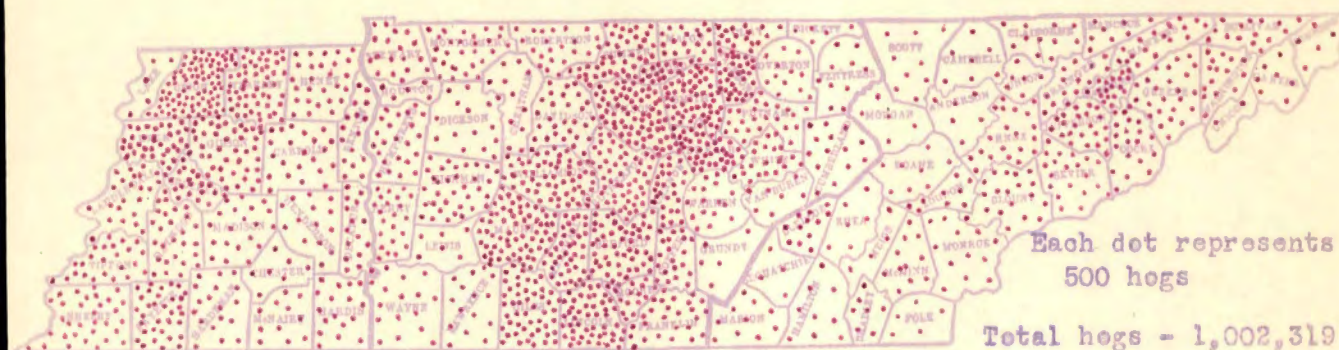


Figure 63 . - Total Number of Hogs on Farms, April 1, 1930.

Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Agriculture, Tennessee,
First Series, pp. 40-47.

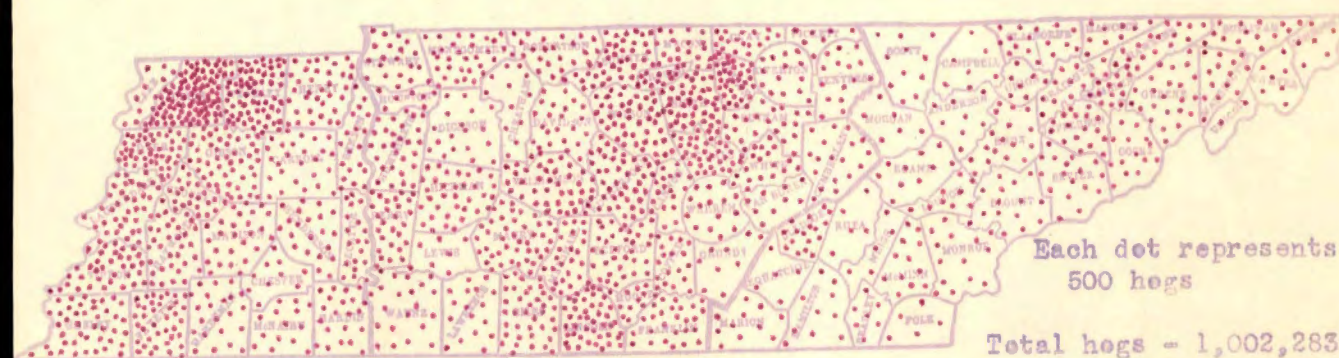


Figure 64. - Total Number of Hogs on Farms, January 1, 1935

Source: Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee, Statistics by Counties, pp. 18-21

The hogs in Tennessee are distributed throughout the State, with the heaviest concentrations in the Central Basin and in the northwestern part of the State. In general, the distribution of hogs in Tennessee has not changed in recent years. However, an examination of Figures 63 and 64 shows that since the reduction program the number of hogs has decreased in the Central Basin and increased in practically every other county in the State, even in Obion. The total number of hogs in Tennessee as reported by the census in 1935 is practically the same as reported in 1930. Estimates of the number of hogs on farms in Tennessee on January 1 for the past several years average slightly more than one million head.

Percentage of Signers Producing Hogs

Only 83.2 per cent of the corn-hog contract signers in Tennessee had sows to farrow in the spring of 1933. This percentage includes practically all of the signers who were producers of hogs, since most farmers in Tennessee either practice the two-litter system or produce spring pigs. (Those not having hogs were participating in the corn adjustment program.) In only two counties, Shelby and Union, did all of the signers have sows to farrow in the spring of 1933, and these two had only a few contracts. There were nine counties having 90.1 per cent or more, and eight of these were in West Tennessee. Obion and Weakley counties are in this group, being the only counties in the group which were very representative in the corn-hog program. On the whole, where participation was high 80 to 90 per cent of the farmers had sows to farrow in the spring of 1933 (Table XXXVI and Figure 65). The counties in this table, to a certain extent, rank in reverse order to Table XXIII, which shows the number of contract signers who



TABLE XXXVI. - PERCENTAGE OF THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS
IN TENNESSEE HAVING SOWS TO FARROW IN THE SPRING OF 1933

Rank	County	Per cent	Rank	County	Per cent	Rank	County	Per cent
1	Shelby	100.0	32	Stewart	86.3	64	Sumner	77.6
2	Union	100.0	33	Lewis	86.2	65	Cooke	76.4
3	Lauderdale	97.6	34	Smith	86.0	66	Cheatham	76.3
4	Hardeman	96.5	35	DeKalb	85.8	67	Grainger	76.3
5	Weakley	95.8	36	Marshall	85.8	68	Pickett	75.9
6	Gibson	94.6	37	Scott	85.7	69	Meigs	74.6
7	Haywood	94.1	38	Tipton	85.7	70	Lawrence	73.8
8	Obion	92.9	39	Jeffer.	85.5	71	Marion	73.2
9	Crockett	91.6	40	London	85.4	72	McMinn	72.9
10	Wayne	90.0	41	White	85.4	73	Hancock	72.7
11	Cumberland	89.9	42	Dickson	85.3	74	McNairy	71.4
12	Perry	89.8	43	Davidson	85.1	75	Knox	71.2
13	Lincoln	89.5	44	Bedford	85.0	76	Coffee	70.9
14	Decatur	89.4	45	Trousdale	85.0	77	Claiborne	70.8
15	Blount	89.3	46	Hamilton	84.5	78	Putnam	69.7
16	Madison	88.9	47	Hamblen	84.2	79	Macon	69.2
17	Montgomery	88.9	48	Robertson	83.3	80	V. Buren	66.4
18	Grundy	88.7	49	Greene	83.2	81	Bradley	65.8
19	Carroll	88.5	50	Henry	83.2	82	Sullivan	65.2
20	Lake	88.2	51	Wilson	83.2	83	Sequat.	64.6
21	Cannon	87.9	52	Johnson	82.8	84	Warren	64.3
22	Sevier	87.8	53	Benton	82.7	85	Anderson	64.0
23	Hawkins	87.7	54	Fentress	82.7	86	Roane	63.9
24	Franklin	87.1	55	Hickman	82.3	87	Morgan	63.6
25	Moore	87.1	56	Washington	82.1	88	Carter	63.1
26	Henderson	87.0	57	Rutherford	81.3	89	Polk	62.8
27	Bledsoe	86.7	58	Hardin	80.9	90	Chester	61.2
28	Humphreys	86.6	59	Williamson	80.9	91	Rhea	58.9
29	Dyer	86.4	60	Clay	79.7	92	Overton	54.6
30	Jackson	86.4	61	Houston	78.9	93	Unicoi	33.3
31	Maury	86.4	62	Giles	78.3	94	Campbell	22.2
			63	Monroe	77.7	95	Rayette	-
							State	83.2

produced corn in 1933. It was not necessary for an applicant to be a producer of both commodities. An administrative ruling simplified this question.

If the 1932-33 litters are less than four, the parties signing the contract shall not be required to reduce hog production in 1934, and if they do not so reduce shall not be eligible to receive any hog reduction payment under the contract. If the 1932-33 litters are less than three, the parties signing the contract shall not be required to reduce hog production in 1934, and in any event shall not be eligible to receive any hog reduction payment under the contract. (3)

Without this ruling, 16.8 per cent or 4,009 of the contract signers in Tennessee would have been ineligible because they did not have any hogs. This number, added to the 1,414 contract signers who did not produce corn, makes 5,423 or 22.7 per cent of all the corn-hog contract signers in the State who were allowed to participate by a special administrative ruling.

Number of Hogs Raised to Disposal Age

The contract signers in Tennessee raised an average of 876,508 hogs per year in 1932-33. The figures show 902,911 for 1932 and 850,094 for 1933, which was 94 per cent of the number in 1932. This change from 1932 to 1933 compares very closely with estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture of all pigs saved, which show a total of 1,298,000 in 1932 and 1,261,000 in 1933, or 97 per cent of the 1932 number.⁽⁴⁾ The difference of three per cent may be due partially to overstatement of the signers on the 1932 data, since most of them had to rely on memory for the

(3) Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Administrative Rulings Relating to Corn-Hog Reduction Contracts, p. 3 (see Chapter V, p. 95 for the part of the ruling applicable to corn).

(4) Estimates from U. S. D. A. Crops and Markets, p. 506, December, 1934.

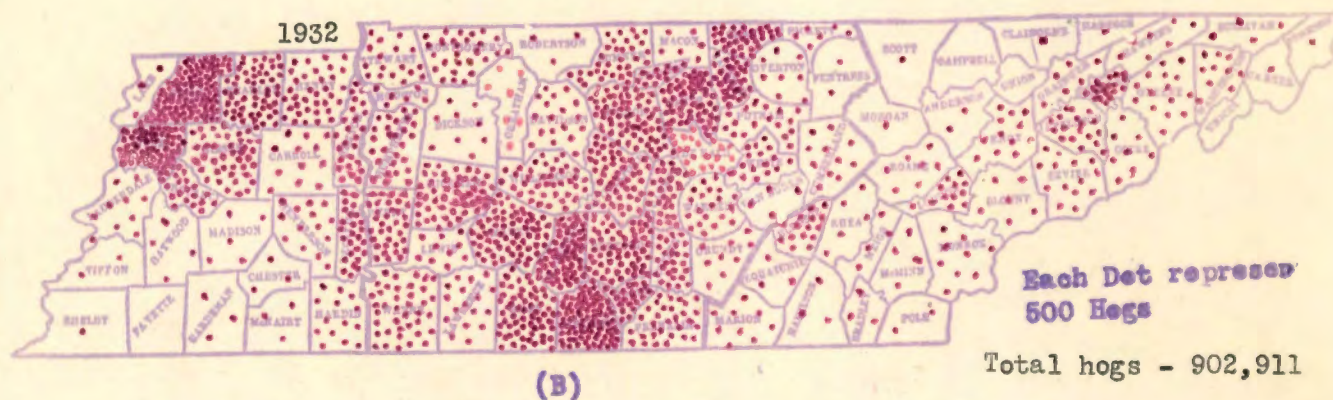
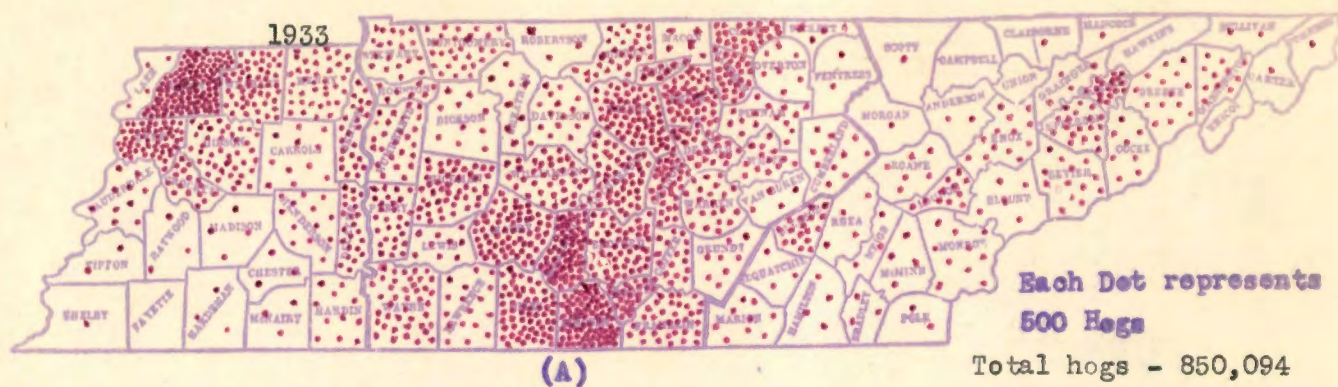


Figure 66. - Number of Hogs Raised to Disposal Age on the 1934 Cern-Hog Contract Signers' Farms in Tennessee: (A) in 1933 and (B) in 1932.

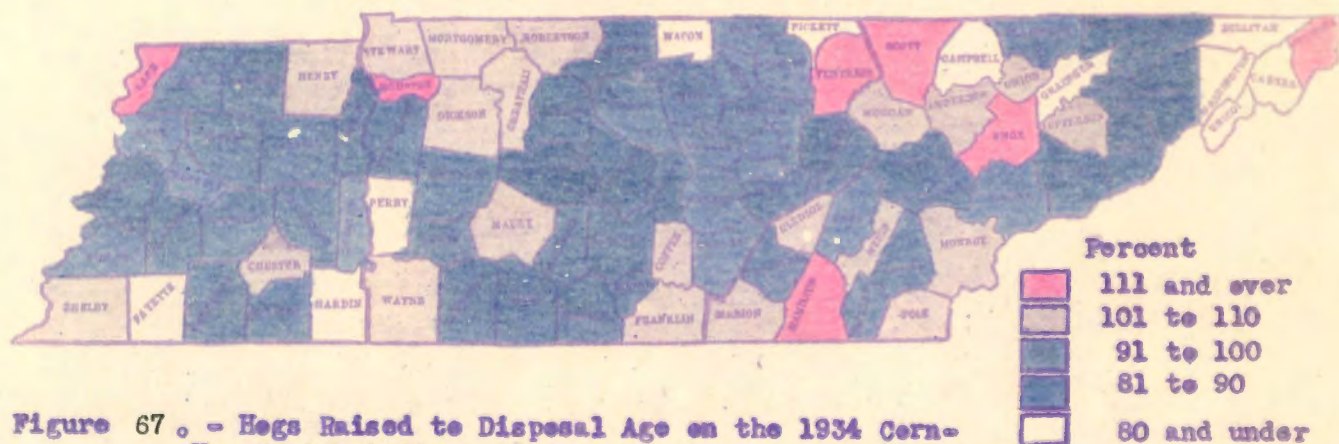


Figure 67. - Hogs Raised to Disposal Age on the 1934 Cern-Hog Contract Signers' Farms in 1933 as a Percentage of These Raised in 1932.

State average - 94

TABLE XXXVII. - TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RAISED TO DISPOSAL AGE (FARM
SLAUGHTER PLUS MARKETINGS) ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT
SIGNERS' FARMS, 1932 AND 1933; AND THE PERCENTAGE
RAISED IN 1933 OF THOSE RAISED IN 1932

Rank	County	1933	1932	1933 ÷ 1932
		Number	Number	Pct.
1	Obion	62,706	63,801	98
2	Lincoln	39,779	42,517	92
3	Maury	31,973	30,863	103
4	Wilson	31,941	37,545	85
5	Marshall	31,267	34,267	91
6	Giles	29,484	30,052	98
7	Weakley	26,463	27,209	97
8	Dyer	26,382	29,846	88
9	Bedford	26,167	27,266	96
10	Rutherford	24,230	25,679	94
11	Smith	22,899	26,889	85
12	Hickman	22,165	24,461	91
13	Wayne	20,024	19,606	102
14	Gibson	18,965	20,131	94
15	Williamson	17,934	18,925	95
16	Henry	17,846	17,225	104
17	Franklin	16,354	16,561	102
18	Sumner	15,170	16,658	91
19	Cannon	14,037	14,099	100
20	Montgomery	14,024	12,959	108
21	Perry	13,636	17,179	79
22	Coffee	13,428	13,143	102
23	Humphreys	12,988	13,992	93
24	Clay	12,669	15,360	82
25	Jackson	12,276	14,690	84
26	Benton	12,025	12,431	97
27	Decatur	11,292	13,199	86
28	DeKalb	10,999	13,293	83
29	Moore	10,049	10,368	97
30	Warren	9,034	9,970	90
31	Stewart	9,006	8,526	106
32	Jefferson	8,958	8,487	106
33	Bledsoe	8,495	7,638	110
34	Davidson	8,493	8,872	96
35	Hamblen	8,431	9,304	91
36	Lawrence	7,918	8,541	93
37	Crockett	7,841	9,127	86
38	Putnam	7,534	8,431	89
39	Greene	7,221	7,329	99
40	Sevier	7,086	7,164	99
41	Knox	6,570	5,401	122

(continued)

TABLE XXXVII. - TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RAISED TO DISPOSAL AGE
(FARM SLAUGHTER PLUS MARKETINGS) ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG
CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS, 1932 AND 1933; AND THE
PERCENTAGE RAISED IN 1933 OF THOSE RAISED
IN 1932 (continued)

Rank	County	1933	1932	1933 ÷ 1932
42	White	6,311	7,621	82
43	Henderson	6,275	6,784	92
44	Loudon	5,545	6,006	92
45	Hardin	5,526	7,013	79
46	Carroll	5,434	5,895	92
47	Cumberland	5,278	5,532	95
48	Dickson	5,016	4,670	107
49	Washington	4,872	4,860	100
50	Monroe	4,759	4,521	105
51	Lauderdale	4,744	5,034	94
52	Marion	4,711	4,645	101
53	Lewis	4,637	4,751	98
54	Trousdale	4,031	4,954	81
55	Grundy	3,980	4,545	88
56	Cheatham	3,752	3,580	108
57	Cocke	3,774	3,854	98
58	Overton	3,342	3,963	84
59	Houston	3,314	2,934	113
60	Hawkins	3,300	3,540	93
61	Roane	3,093	3,257	95
62	Blount	2,688	3,113	86
63	Macon	2,402	3,219	74
64	Pickett	2,212	3,011	73
65	Grainger	2,182	2,851	77
66	McMinn	2,173	2,222	98
67	Madison	2,160	2,352	92
68	Rhea	2,135	2,470	86
69	Lake	1,945	1,745	111
70	Van Buren	1,921	2,011	95
71	Hamilton	1,775	1,358	133
72	Haywood	1,723	1,815	95
73	Robertson	1,660	1,622	102
74	McNairy	1,631	1,741	94
75	Chester	1,591	1,581	101
76	Hardeman	1,544	1,590	98
77	Meigs	1,544	1,919	102
78	Sequatchie	1,478	1,630	91
79	Bradley	1,311	1,350	97
80	Fentress	1,210	1,044	116
81	Sullivan	1,117	1,919	58
82	Polk	926	900	103

(continued)

TABLE XXXVII. - TOTAL NUMBER OF HOGS RAISED TO DISPOSAL AGE (FARM SLAUGHTER PLUS MARKETINGS) ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS, 1932 AND 1933; AND THE PERCENTAGE RAISED IN 1933 OF THOSE RAISED IN 1932
(continued)

Rank	County	1933	1932	1933 ÷ 1932
83	Anderson	867	820	106
84	Tipton	769	937	82
85	Johnson	564	477	118
86	Morgan	513	488	105
87	Shelby	435	410	106
88	Claiborne	432	502	86
89	Scott	392	290	135
90	Carter	280	377	74
91	Hancock	267	290	92
92	Union	173	169	102
93	Unicoi	48	74	65
94	Campbell	18	18	100
95	Fayette	-	-	-
	State	850,094	902,911	94

data on their hog production for as far back as two years. Part of the difference was probably due to loss from weaning to disposal age.

The contract signers in Obion County produced nearly twice as many hogs as those in Lincoln, the next highest county, or 7.4 per cent of the State total for the contract signers in 1933 and 7.1 per cent in 1932. The first 12 counties in 1933 had 44.2 per cent of the State total number of hogs raised to disposal age. Generally, the contract signers' hogs were concentrated in the Central Basin, Obion and Dyer counties, and the river bottom area of the Tennessee River (Figure 66).

Market Hogs

Approximately 90 per cent of the contract signers' hogs were produced for market in 1932-33. Generally, the contract signers throughout

the State were producers of hogs for market; yet the Central Basin and the northwestern part of the State produce a higher percentage of the hogs for market than other areas. Undoubtedly, if data were available on the total production for the State by counties, these areas would stand out distinctly as market hog areas, since in other sections of the State a larger proportion are necessarily used on the farm where produced. In which case, the percentage of hogs produced for market on all farms would be much less than 90.

No data are available on the weights of the contract signers' hogs, but if they averaged 200 pounds each, the signers in Obion County marketed more than ten million pounds of hogs annually in 1932-33. The average farm price of hogs in Tennessee for this period was \$3.62 per hundredweight, which would have returned to the contract producers in Obion County \$362,000. The same hogs marketed in September, 1935, would have returned \$990,000. The contract signers for the entire State of Tennessee produced approximately 125 million pounds of market hogs annually in 1932-33 (based on 200 pounds each), which at the average farm price for that period, returned \$4,525,000, but in September, 1935, would have brought nearly three times as much, or \$12,375,000.

The producers claimed many more hogs than check data available to the State Board of Review indicated were possible. Even with the above calculations it is easy to see that the contract signers could not have marketed as many hogs as they claimed to have marketed, since the average total receipts from sales of hogs for the entire State in 1932-33 amounted to only \$4,271,000,⁽⁵⁾ which is less than what the contract signers claimed.

(5) U. S. D. A., Yearbook of Agriculture: 1934, p. 601 and Yearbook of Agriculture: 1935, p. 572.

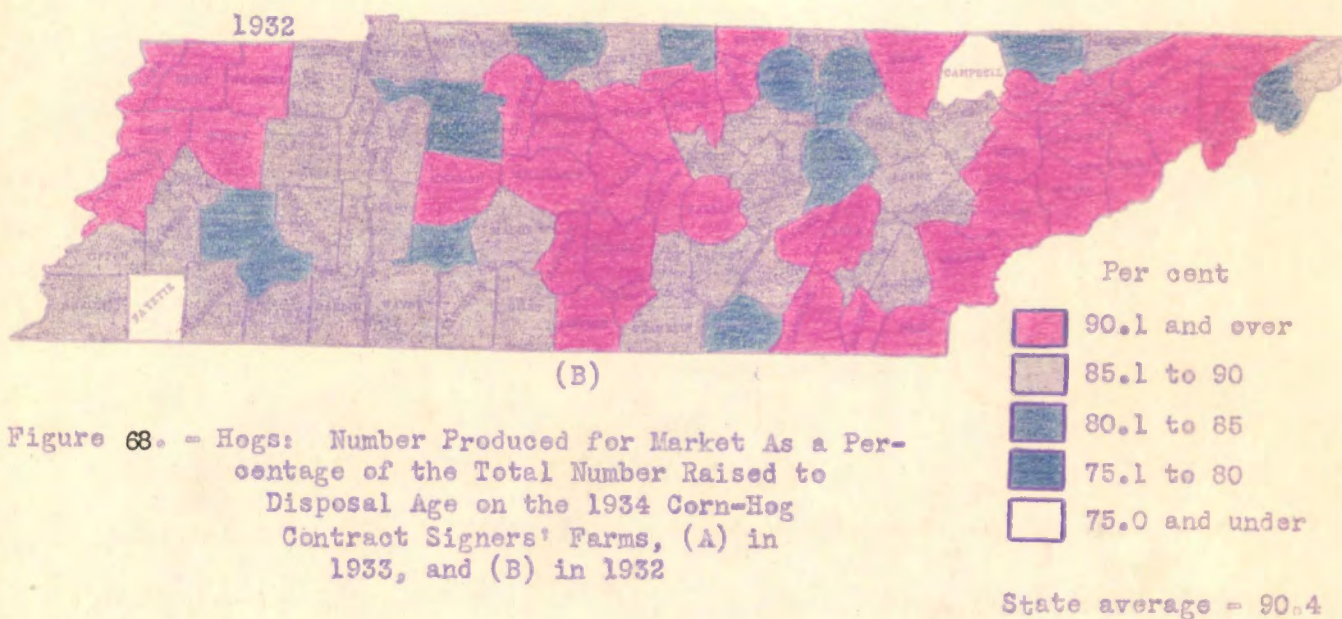
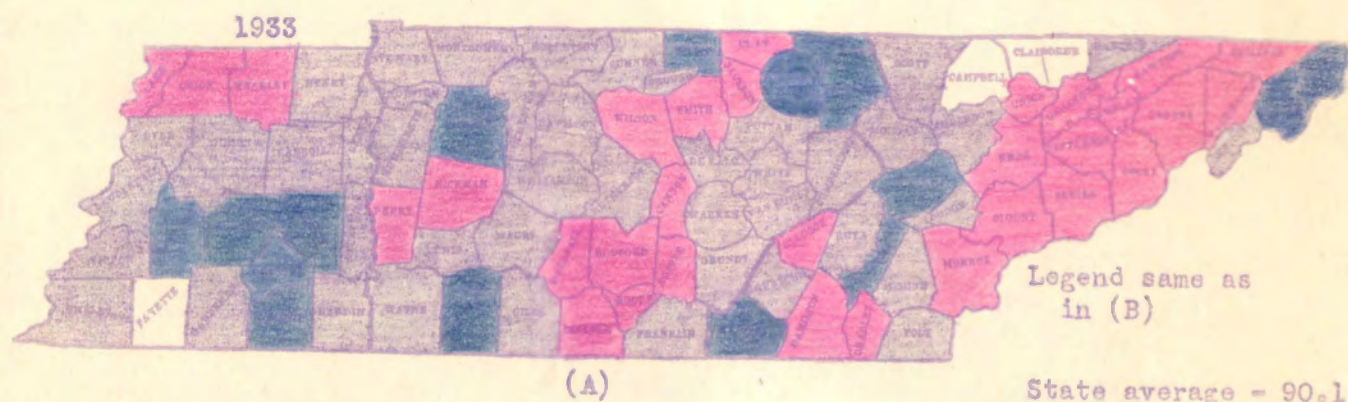


Figure 68. - Hogs: Number Produced for Market As a Percentage of the Total Number Raised to Disposal Age on the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, (A) in 1933, and (B) in 1932

TABLE XXXVIII. - HOGS PRODUCED FOR MARKET AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL
NUMBER OF HOGS RAISED TO DISPOSAL AGE ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT
SIGNERS' FARMS, 1932 AND 1933

Rank	County	1933 Pct.	1932 Pct.	Rank	County	1933 Pct.	1932 Pct.	Rank	County	1933 Pct.	1932 Pct.
1	Cooke	95.1	95.7	32	Morgan	90.0	87.5	64	Tipton	87.1	88.9
2	Lake	94.8	94.0	33	Gibson	89.9	91.8	65	Frank.	87.0	87.8
3	Linc.	94.0	92.9	34	Giles	89.9	89.5	66	Lauder.	87.0	90.7
4	Greene	93.9	94.5	35	Cumb.	89.8	84.5	67	Polk	86.4	90.1
5	Sevier	93.7	93.7	36	Trousd.	89.8	92.1	68	Shelby	86.4	88.0
6	Wash.	93.7	93.5	37	Loudon	89.7	88.3	69	McMinn	86.2	89.6
7	Obion	93.6	93.8	38	Humphreys	89.6	89.6	70	Crock.	85.9	89.3
8	Blount	93.3	94.1	39	Unicoi	89.6	93.2	71	Lewis	85.8	82.2
9	Sullivan	93.0	95.7	40	Wmson.	89.6	90.1	72	Sequat.	85.7	85.9
10	Monroe	92.6	92.1	41	Anderson	89.5	89.8	73	Hardin	85.5	89.7
11	Smith	92.6	92.4	42	Davidson	89.5	90.9	74	Rhea	85.4	90.3
12	Weakley	92.6	92.1	43	Stewart	89.5	86.7	75	Robert.	85.2	84.3
13	Clay	92.4	92.9	44	Mauzy	89.3	88.6	76	Houston	85.1	84.2
14	Knox	92.3	92.2	45	Ruther.	89.2	91.1	77	Lawr.	84.9	87.3
15	Bedford	92.2	92.0	46	V. Buren	89.2	86.4	78	Marion	84.9	84.6
16	Hamblen	92.2	93.4	47	White	89.2	87.7	79	Macon	84.8	85.0
17	Marsh.	92.1	92.2	48	Benton	89.1	89.3	80	Roane	84.4	85.3
18	Cannon	92.0	91.4	49	Sumner	89.0	89.8	81	Dickson	84.1	83.4
19	Bledsoe	91.9	90.5	50	Cheatham	88.9	90.4	82	Meigs	83.7	87.2
20	Moore	91.8	92.4	51	Decatur	88.6	89.5	83	Pickett	82.7	89.0
21	Grainger	91.6	95.2	52	Henry	88.6	89.1	84	Madison	82.2	79.5
22	Hickman	91.4	90.5	53	Warren	88.6	90.3	85	Hender.	82.1	87.1
23	Jackson	91.2	91.1	54	DeKalb	88.5	90.0	86	John.	81.9	85.3
24	Jeffer.	91.0	92.7	55	Hardeman	88.5	88.6	87	McNairy	80.6	86.2
25	Hawkins	90.8	91.8	56	Dyer	88.3	92.0	88	Fentr.	80.2	82.5
26	Bradley	90.7	90.6	57	Putnam	88.3	89.1	89	Overton	79.0	79.5
27	Wilson	90.7	90.8	58	Scott	88.3	91.7	90	Chester	77.6	80.0
28	Coffee	90.2	90.0	59	Montg.	87.5	85.2	91	Carter	77.1	82.2
29	Hamilton	90.2	91.7	60	Carroll	87.3	86.4	92	Haywood	76.1	85.5
30	Perry	90.2	89.2	61	Grundy	87.3	87.5	93	Claib.	74.3	83.5
31	Union	90.2	91.1	62	Hancock	87.3	86.9	94	Campb.	55.5	50.0
				63	Wayne	87.2	85.2	95	Fayette	-	-
									State	90.1	90.4

Of course, it must be understood that the calculations used above are based on an estimate of the weights of the hogs and a simple average of the monthly farm prices for 1932 and 1933. For the State, the contract signers were allowed 77.2 per cent as many market hogs as were claimed by them. Several



Figure 69. - Hogs: Number Produced for Market on the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, 1932-33 Average As Adjusted

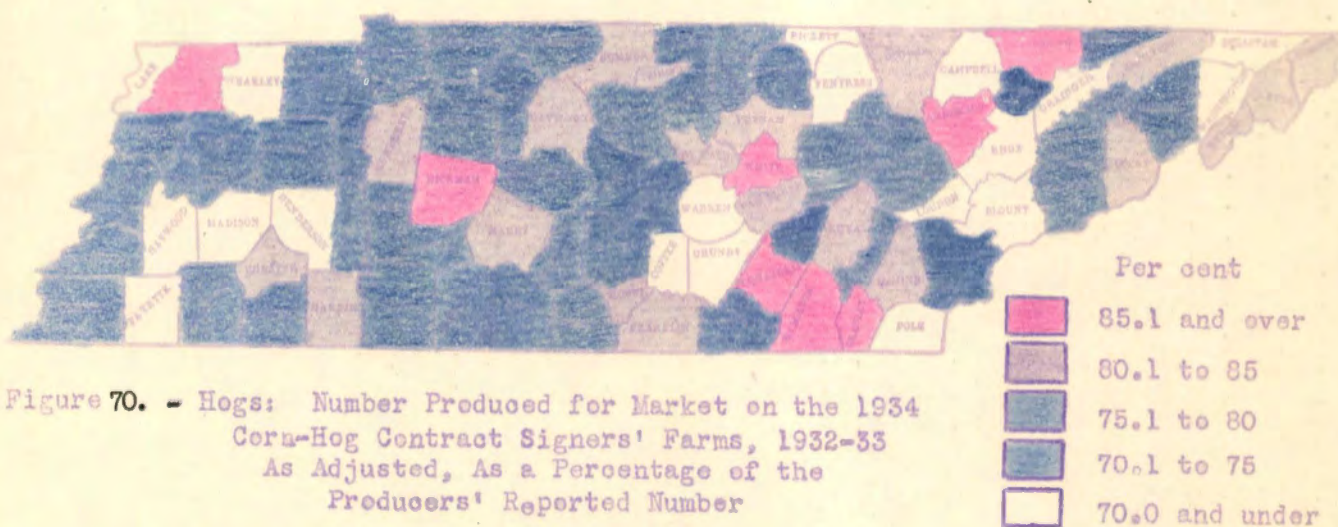


Figure 70. - Hogs: Number Produced for Market on the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, 1932-33 As Adjusted, As a Percentage of the Producers' Reported Number

TABLE XXXIX. - HOGS: NUMBER PRODUCED FOR MARKET ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932-33 AVERAGE AS ADJUSTED) AND THE PERCENTAGE OF THE PRODUCERS' REPORTED MARKET HOG PRODUCTION

Rank	County	Market hogs	
		Number as adjusted	% of Reported number
1	Obion	51,445	86.8
2	Lincoln	29,376	76.4
3	Wilson	24,787	78.6
4	Marshall	22,822	75.6
5	Maury	22,624	80.9
6	Giles	19,591	73.3
7	Dyer	19,127	75.4
8	Hickman	18,903	89.2
9	Bedford	17,791	72.3
10	Smith	17,354	75.4
11	Weakley	17,067	68.8
12	Rutherford	16,486	73.3
13	Wayne	13,442	78.7
14	Williamson	13,222	79.8
15	Gibson	13,013	73.3
16	Franklin	12,092	82.8
17	Sumner	12,044	84.6
18	Henry	11,507	73.9
19	Perry	10,853	78.4
20	Clay	10,186	78.4
21	Humphreys	10,106	83.6
22	Jackson	9,777	79.6
23	Cannon	9,327	72.1
24	Montgomery	9,226	79.2
25	DeKalb	9,163	84.4
26	Coffee	8,379	70.0
27	Benton	8,160	74.8
28	Moore	7,906	84.1
29	Decatur	7,650	70.1
30	Davidson	6,399	81.7
31	Jefferson	6,255	78.1
32	Hamblen	6,186	75.1
33	Warren	5,845	68.7
34	Putnam	5,671	80.1
35	Stewart	5,651	73.2
36	Bledsoe	5,502	74.6
37	Greene	5,335	77.9
38	White	5,246	85.2
39	Sevier	5,243	79.5
40	Crockett	5,223	70.2
41	Lawrence	5,104	72.0
42	Hardin	4,630	84.0
43	Knox	3,826	69.3

(continued)

TABLE XXXIX. - HOGS: NUMBER PRODUCED FOR MARKET ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG
CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932-33 AVERAGE AS ADJUSTED) AND THE
PERCENTAGE OF THE PRODUCERS' REPORTED MARKET HOG PRODUCTION
(continued)

Rank	County	Market hogs	
		Number as adjusted	% of Reported number
44	Henderson	3,782	68.4
45	Carroll	3,709	75.4
46	Cumberland	3,629	77.1
47	Loudon	3,482	67.8
48	Trousdale	3,343	81.7
49	Lauderdale	3,221	74.1
50	Washington	3,174	69.7
51	Monroe	3,166	73.8
52	Dickson	3,086	76.1
53	Lewis	3,007	76.3
54	Marion	2,944	74.3
55	Cocke	2,937	80.7
56	Hawkins	2,584	82.7
57	Cheatham	2,426	73.8
58	Grundy	2,242	60.1
59	Overton	2,166	74.8
60	Roane	2,106	78.2
61	Houston	2,016	76.2
62	Blount	1,835	67.6
63	Macon	1,726	72.4
64	Rhea	1,668	82.3
65	Grainger	1,642	69.7
66	McMinn	1,580	81.8
67	Pickett	1,565	69.4
68	Van Buren	1,394	80.8
69	Sequatchie	1,258	94.4
70	Hamilton	1,248	88.3
71	Lake	1,203	69.0
72	McNairy	1,087	77.2
73	Madison	1,067	58.5
74	Robertson	1,062	76.4
75	Bradley	1,048	86.9
76	Chester	1,020	81.7
77	Meigs	993	75.9
78	Haywood	989	69.1
79	Hardeman	987	71.2
80	Sullivan	694	48.2
81	Anderson	664	87.8
82	Fentress	603	65.8
83	Tipton	560	74.6
84	Polk	553	68.6
85	Johnson	369	84.4
86	Morgan	341	76.8

(continued)

TABLE XXXIX. - HOGS: NUMBER PRODUCED FOR MARKET ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932-33 AVERAGE AS ADJUSTED) AND THE PERCENTAGE OF THE PRODUCERS' REPORTED MARKET HOG PRODUCTION (continued)

Rank	County	Market hogs	
		Number as adjusted	% of Reported number
87	Claiborne	335	90.5
88	Shelby	273	74.1
89	Scott	257	84.0
90	Carter	221	84.0
91	Hancock	193	79.4
92	Union	109	70.3
93	Unicoi	45	80.4
94	Campbell	4	40.0
95	Fayette	-	-
	State	611,139	77.2

counties were cut below 70 per cent of the number claimed, and only eight counties were allowed 85 per cent or more of the number claimed (Table XXXIX and Figure 70).

Farm Slaughter Per Farm on Contract Farms

Based on the data from 19,882 of the 1934 corn-hog contract signers, the average farm family (4.9 persons) in Tennessee slaughtered about 4.2 hogs annually. The farm slaughter per farm in 1932 ranged from 2.4 head in Johnson County to 10.0 head in Madison County, with a State average of 4.3 head. In 1933, Van Buren County was low with 2.6 head per farm, while Haywood County was high with 12.9 head, and the State average was 4.9 head per farm.

There was no information given as to the weight of the hogs

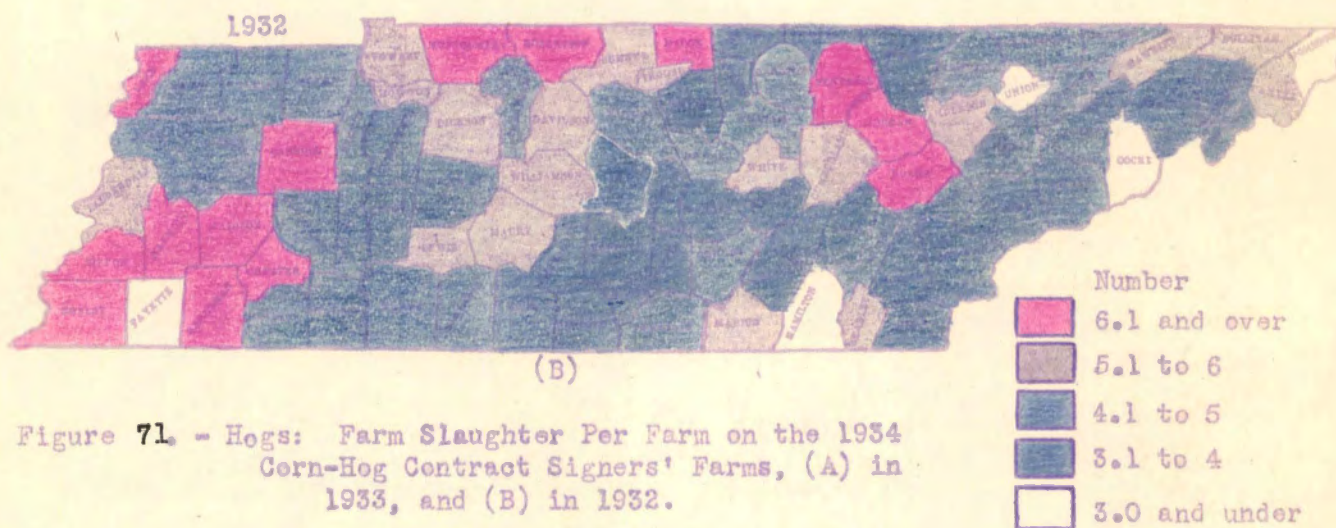
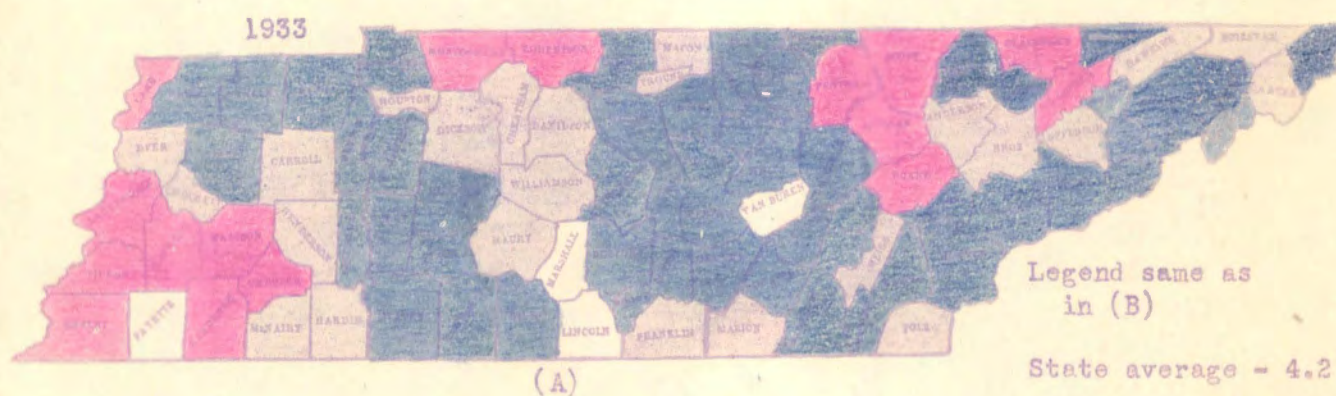


Figure 71. - Hogs: Farm Slaughter Per Farm on the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, (A) in 1933, and (B) in 1932.

State average - 4.3

TABLE XL. - HOGS: FARM SLAUGHTER PER FARM ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG
CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS, 1932 AND 1933

Rank	County	1933 No.	1932 No.	Rank	County	1933 No.	1932 No.	Rank	County	1933 No.	1932 No.
1	Haywood	12.9	8.2	32	Dickson	5.3	5.1	64	Obion	3.9	3.9
2	Fentress	9.9	7.6	35	Hawkins	5.3	5.1	65	Wash.	3.9	4.0
3	Shelby	9.8	8.2	34	Mauzy	5.3	5.5	66	Wayne	3.9	4.4
4	Chester	8.7	7.7	35	Sullivan	5.2	5.5	67	Blount	3.8	3.7
5	Tipton	8.2	8.7	36	Wmson.	5.2	5.3	68	Cumber.	3.8	6.0
6	Madison	8.0	10.0	37	Franklin	5.1	4.7	69	Grundy	3.8	4.2
7	Scott	7.7	4.0	38	Hardin	5.1	4.6	70	White	3.8	5.2
8	Lauder.	7.6	5.8	39	Jeffer.	5.1	3.9	71	Bedford	3.7	4.0
9	Morgan	7.4	8.7	40	Knox	5.1	4.3	72	Bledsee	3.7	3.9
10	Robertson	7.0	7.3	41	Lawrence	5.0	4.6	73	Coffee	3.7	3.7
11	Lake	6.7	7.0	42	Stewart	5.0	6.0	74	Giles	3.7	3.9
12	Claiborne	6.5	4.9	43	Sumner	5.0	5.2	75	Greene	3.7	3.4
13	Montgomery	6.5	7.1	44	Unicoi	5.0	5.0	76	Monroe	3.7	3.8
14	Grainger	6.3	4.8	45	Bradley	4.9	5.1	77	Hancock	3.6	4.8
15	Hardeman	6.3	6.5	46	McMinn	4.8	3.7	78	Wilson	3.6	4.2
16	Roane	6.2	6.2	47	Gibson	4.7	4.1	79	Johnson	3.5	2.4
17	Henderson	6.0	4.7	48	Rhea	4.7	3.6	80	Sevier	3.5	3.5
18	Trousdale	6.0	5.8	49	Hamilton	4.6	2.9	81	Cocke	3.4	3.0
19	Cheatham	5.8	4.8	50	Pickett	4.6	4.0	82	Hickman	3.4	4.2
20	Davidson	5.8	5.3	51	DeKalb	4.5	4.7	83	Perry	3.4	4.7
21	McNairy	5.8	4.4	52	Benton	4.4	4.5	84	Sequat.	3.4	3.7
22	Macon	5.8	7.6	53	Decatur	4.4	4.7	85	Union	3.4	3.0
23	Anderson	5.7	5.2	54	Humph.	4.4	4.7	86	Weakley	3.4	3.8
24	Dyer	5.7	4.5	55	Lewis	4.4	5.6	87	Clay	3.3	3.8
25	Meigs	5.7	4.4	56	Henry	4.3	4.0	88	Warren	3.3	3.1
26	Polk	5.7	4.0	57	Ruther.	4.3	3.8	89	Cannon	3.2	3.5
27	Houston	5.6	5.1	58	Hamblen	4.2	3.9	90	Jackson	3.2	3.8
28	Marion	5.4	5.5	59	Moore	4.2	4.0	91	Smith	3.2	3.9
29	Carroll	5.3	6.1	60	Campbell	4.0	4.5	92	Lincoln	2.9	3.8
30	Garter	5.3	5.6	61	Overton	4.0	4.6	93	Marsh.	2.9	3.2
31	Crockett	5.3	4.7	62	Putnam	4.0	4.1	94	V.Buren	2.8	3.7
				63	Loudon	3.9	4.8	95	Fayette	-	-
									State	4.2	4.3

Based on data from farms reporting sows farrowing in the spring of 1933,
which includes all contract farms producing hogs.

slaughtered by the contract signers. However, the United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the average hog slaughtered on the farm in Tennessee in 1932-33 weighed 260 pounds.⁽⁶⁾ At this rate, the

(6) Ibid., p. 601 (1934) and p. 572 (1935).

1934 corn-hog contract signers slaughtered an average of 1,118 pounds (live weight) of pork per farm in 1932 and 1,092 pounds in 1933. If these hogs dressed 80 per cent, the total dressed weight of hogs slaughtered on each contract farm was 894.4 pounds in 1932 and 873.6 pounds in 1933. Assuming that the contract signers consumed the entire amount and purchased none, and that their families averaged 4.9 persons (the State average for rural farm population in 1930), the per capita consumption of pork and its products on the contract farms in Tennessee averaged 180.4 pounds in 1932-33, compared with the United States per capita consumption of approximately 70 pounds, and an average of 146.1 pounds in Tennessee from June 1, 1927, to June 1, 1928.⁽⁷⁾

Generally speaking, the cotton and tobacco areas had the highest farm slaughter per farm (Figure 71). In most of the cotton counties farm slaughter per farm averaged 6.1 head and over. In the dark fired tobacco section of Middle Tennessee farm slaughter per farm was also high, and even the tobacco areas of East Tennessee showed the same tendency, but perhaps not for the same reason. In the cotton section and in the dark fired tobacco section, the high farm slaughter figures were probably due to the fact that the landlords killed several hogs to sell to their tenants from their own stores. It must also be remembered that these areas were not very representative in the corn-hog program. Farm slaughter per farm in most of the counties well represented in the program was less than 5.0 head. In the leading hog producing counties, such as Obion, Dyer, Giles,

(7) Allred, C. E., and Powell, J. C., Consumption of Meat, Dairy Products, and Eggs by Farm Families in Tennessee, unpublished data, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee, 1928.

Lincoln, Marshall, and Bedford, farm slaughter per farm was 4.0 head or less. These data do not indicate that hogs are consumed in greater numbers per farm in areas where hogs are produced in greatest numbers. It may be that farmers in these areas have in mind solely the production of hogs for market and feel stingy at thoughts of killing a few for home use. On the other hand, in the deficit producing areas, pork and its products may be prized more highly for food than in surplus producing areas.

Litters Farrowed on Contract Farms

Naturally, the location of the litters farrowed on the contract farms in total number followed closely the distribution of corn and hogs and the contracts themselves. There may have been slight variations, though hardly noticeable, due to the number farrowed per farm. Outstanding counties in the density of litters farrowed on contract farms were Obion, Dyer, Lincoln, and Marshall, with several other Middle Tennessee counties ranking high (Figure 72). In fact, 7.7 per cent of the total litters farrowed on the contract signers' farms were farrowed in Obion County in 1932 and 7.8 per cent in 1933. Lincoln County, which ranked second, had approximately three per cent less than Obion for each year.

The contract signers reported 143,578 litters farrowed on their farms in 1932 and 138,239 litters in 1933, or 96.3 per cent as many as in 1932. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates ⁽⁸⁾ that 206,000 sows farrowed on all farms in Tennessee in 1932 and 207,000 in 1933, or 100.5 per cent as many as in 1932. This is slightly in contrast to the figures reported by the corn-hog contract signers.

(8) U. S. D. A., Crops and Markets, p. 506, December, 1934.

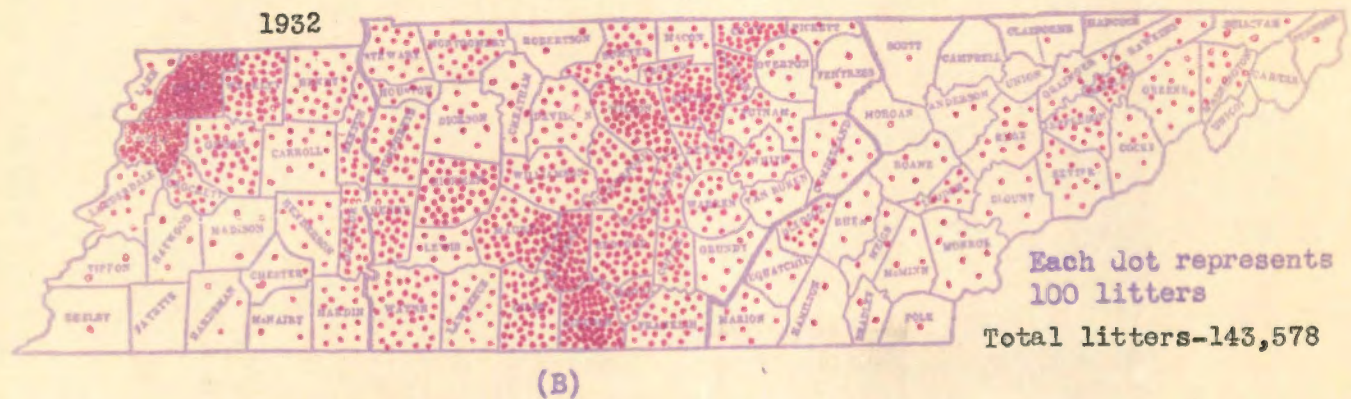


Figure 72. - Total Number of Litters Farrowed on the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms in Tennessee: (A) in 1933, and (B) in 1932.

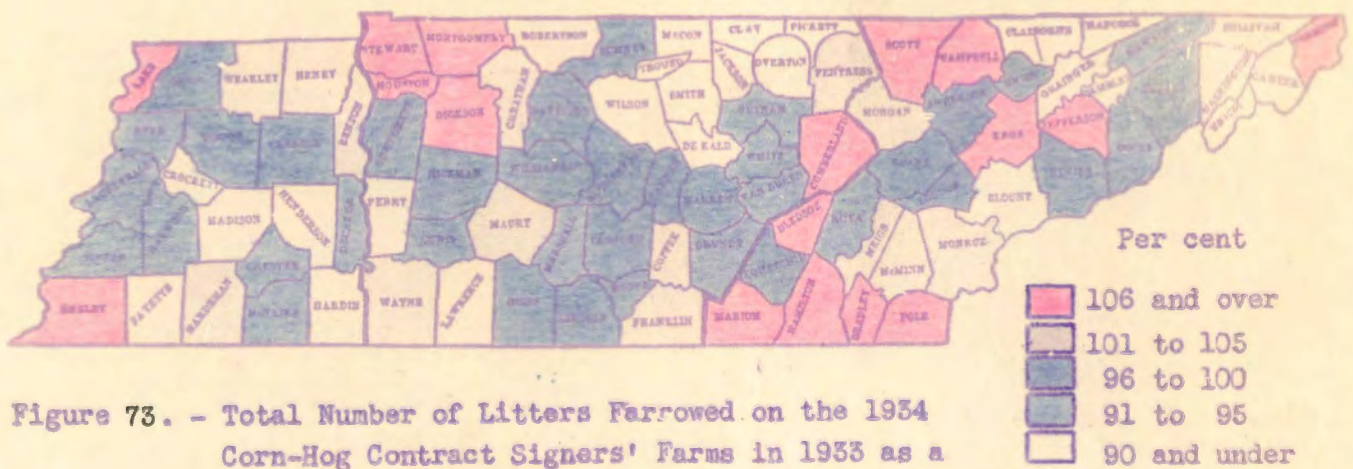


Figure 73. - Total Number of Litters Farrowed on the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms in 1933 as a Percentage of the Total Number of Litters Farrowed in 1932.

State average - 96

TABLE XLI. -NUMBER OF LITTERS FARROWED ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT
SIGNERS' FARMS, 1932 AND 1933

Rank	County	1933	1932	1933 ÷ 1932
		Number	Number	Per cent
1	Obion	10,789	11,098	97
2	Lincoln	6,593	6,833	97
3	Maury	5,049	4,855	104
4	Wilson	4,920	5,551	89
5	Dyer	4,813	5,175	93
6	Marshall	4,763	5,112	93
7	Giles	4,586	4,645	100
8	Weakley	4,227	4,128	103
9	Bedford	4,009	4,134	97
10	Hickman	3,953	4,126	95
11	Rutherford	3,611	3,712	97
12	Smith	3,597	4,080	88
13	Wayne	3,442	3,392	102
14	Gibson	3,157	3,298	95
15	Williamson	2,743	2,822	97
16	Henry	2,705	2,631	102
17	Franklin	2,545	2,442	105
18	Perry	2,498	2,859	87
19	Sumner	2,389	2,456	97
20	Humphreys	2,256	2,324	97
21	Montgomery	2,256	2,109	107
22	Cannon	2,154	2,150	100
23	Clay	2,125	2,430	87
24	Jackson	2,079	2,369	88
25	Coffee	2,029	1,967	103
26	Decatur	1,990	2,163	92
27	Benton	1,926	1,909	102
28	DeKalb	1,790	2,041	87
29	Moore	1,713	1,717	100
30	Stewart	1,612	1,415	107
31	Bledsoe	1,419	1,310	108
32	Warren	1,416	1,474	96
33	Jefferson	1,387	1,300	106
34	Davidson	1,338	1,377	97
35	Lawrence	1,312	1,467	89
36	Crockett	1,288	1,470	87
37	Hamblen	1,254	1,421	88
38	Putnam	1,210	1,307	93
39	Cumberland	1,146	1,078	106
40	White	1,110	1,217	93
41	Sevier	1,104	1,161	96
42	Greene	1,098	1,109	99
43	Knox	1,045	874	120
44	Hardin	1,028	1,307	78
45	Henderson	1,022	1,014	100

(continued)

TABLE XLI. - NUMBER OF LITTERS FARROWED ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG
CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS, 1932 AND 1933
(continued)

Rank	County	1933	1932	1933 ÷ 1932
46	Carroll	897	969	92
47	Loudon	843	860	98
48	Lauderdale	825	888	93
49	Washington	785	891	88
50	Marion	759	684	111
51	Dickson	752	720	106
52	Monroe	741	719	103
53	Lewis	728	751	96
54	Trousdale	648	809	80
55	Cocke	631	639	99
56	Grundy	613	666	92
57	Hawkins	575	626	93
58	Cheatham	567	555	102
59	Overton	560	635	89
60	Roane	506	518	96
61	Houston	492	448	108
62	Lake	400	356	112
63	Macon	386	517	74
64	Rhea	381	402	95
65	Blount	380	434	87
66	Madison	371	416	89
67	Pickett	349	433	81
68	Van Buren	338	360	95
69	McMinn	336	332	102
70	Grainger	331	416	80
71	Hamilton	296	227	130
72	Hardeman	281	276	101
73	Sequatchie	268	282	96
74	Haywood	267	289	92
75	Meigs	260	251	104
76	McNairy	252	263	96
77	Robertson	248	246	101
78	Chester	239	257	92
79	Bradley	202	190	106
80	Fentress	202	193	105
81	Anderson	169	176	96
82	Tipton	164	178	93
83	Sullivan	154	283	54
84	Polk	131	123	106
85	Scott	87	55	159
86	Shelby	84	66	127
87	Morgan	83	79	104
88	Johnson	79	70	112

(continued)

TABLE XLI. - NUMBER OF LITTERS FARROWED ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG
CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS, 1932 AND 1933 (continued)

Rank	County	1933	1932	1933 ÷ 1932
		Number	Number	Per cent
89	Glaiborne	62	69	88
90	Hancock	39	46	86
91	Carter	38	45	84
92	Union	22	23	96
93	Campbell	16	8	200
94	Unicoi	8	10	80
95	Fayette	-	-	-
	State	138,239	143,578	96

In some counties the corn-hog contract data show that more sows farrowed in 1933 than in 1932 (Table XLI and Figure 73). None of these counties are very important as hog producing counties. Most of the important hog producing counties had 96 to 100 per cent as many sows to farrow in 1933 as in 1932. Several counties had less than 90 per cent as many litters in 1933 as in 1932, but most of these were minor hog producing counties.

The board of review adjusted the litters farrowed on the contract signers' farms from the 1932-33 reported average of 140,908 litters down to 117,149 litters, which is only 83.1 per cent of the number claimed by the producers. In two of the minor hog producing counties, Johnson and Haywood, no adjustment was made on the number of litters farrowed, but in some of the major counties heavy reductions were made. (Causes for this are discussed in the introduction to this study.) In Dyer County the reported number of litters was reduced to 73.3 per cent. Other major counties in the corn-hog program and the percentage of reported litters farrowed and accepted by the board of review are as follows:

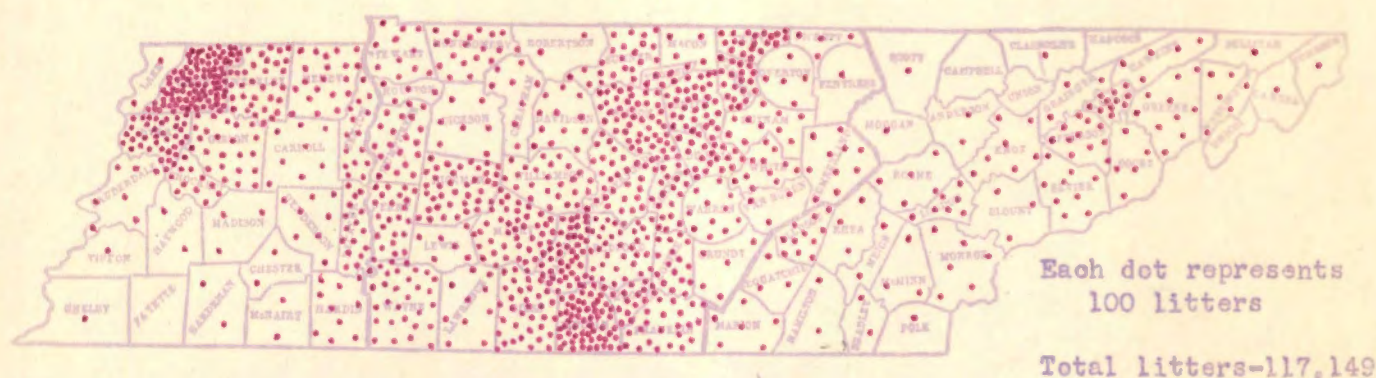


Figure 74. - Hogs: Number of Litters Farrowed on the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms (1932-33 Average As Adjusted)

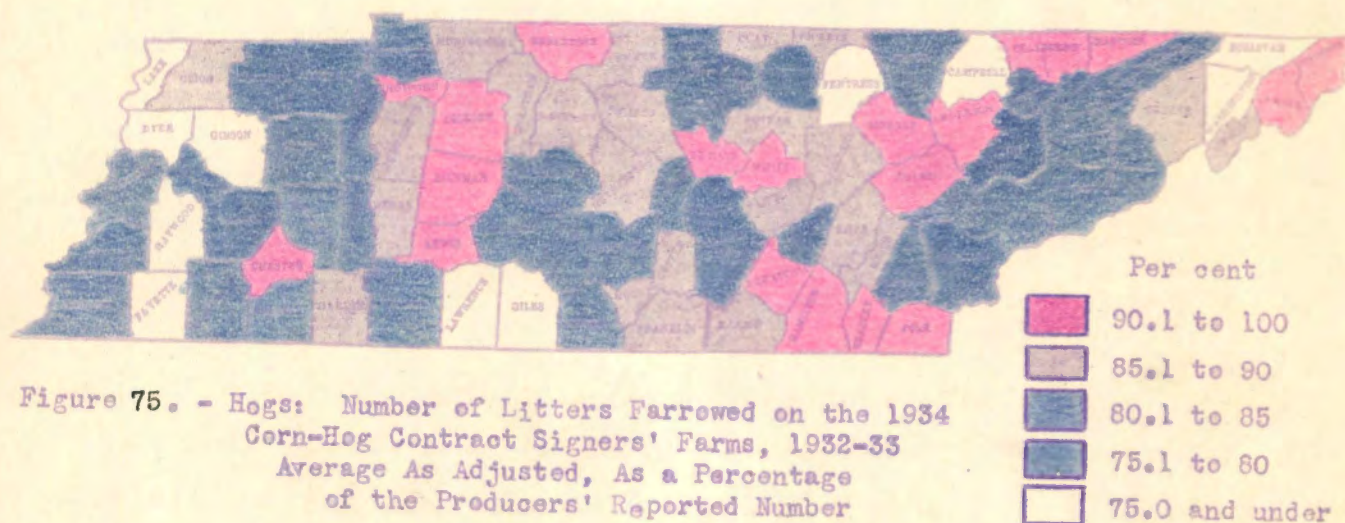


Figure 75. - Hogs: Number of Litters Farrowed on the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, 1932-33 Average As Adjusted, As a Percentage of the Producers' Reported Number

TABLE XLII. - HOGS: NUMBER OF LITTERS FARROWED ON THE 1934 CORN-
HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932-33 AVERAGE AS ADJUSTED)
AND THE PERCENTAGE OF THE PRODUCERS' REPORTED NUMBER
OF LITTERS FARROWED

Rank	County	Litters farrowed	
		Number as adjusted	% of Reported number
1	Obion	9,370	85.6
2	Lincoln	5,603	83.5
3	Wilson	4,654	88.9
4	Maury	4,154	83.9
5	Marshall	3,977	80.5
6	Hickman	3,787	93.8
7	Dyer	3,663	73.3
8	Giles	3,464	75.0
9	Bedford	3,338	82.0
10	Weakley	3,280	78.5
11	Smith	3,180	82.8
12	Rutherford	3,129	85.4
13	Wayne	2,812	82.3
14	Williamson	2,360	84.8
15	Perry	2,297	85.7
16	Gibson	2,285	70.8
17	Franklin	2,235	89.6
18	Sumner	2,180	90.0
19	Henry	2,023	75.8
20	Clay	2,014	88.4
21	Humphreys	1,975	86.2
22	Montgomery	1,893	86.7
23	Jackson	1,891	85.0
24	DeKalb	1,803	94.1
25	Cannon	1,786	83.0
26	Coffee	1,715	85.8
27	Decatur	1,658	79.8
28	Moore	1,506	87.8
29	Benton	1,455	75.9
30	Davidson	1,136	87.4
31	Stewart	1,136	77.6
32	Warren	1,118	77.4
33	Jefferson	1,117	83.2
34	Hamblen	1,111	83.1
35	Blodsoe	1,100	80.6
36	White	1,099	94.5
37	Grockett	1,075	78.0
38	Putnam	1,072	85.1
39	Lawrence	1,008	72.5
40	Hardin	999	85.6
41	Cumberland	983	88.4

(continued)

TABLE XLII. - HOGS: NUMBER OF LITTERS FARROWED ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG
 CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932-33 AVERAGE AS ADJUSTED) AND THE
 PERCENTAGE OF THE PRODUCERS' REPORTED NUMBER OF LITTERS
 FARROWED (continued)

Rank	County	Litters farrowed	
		Number as adjusted	% of Reported number
42	Greene	953	86.4
43	Sevier	916	80.8
44	Henderson	796	78.2
45	Carroll	760	81.4
46	Knox	748	78.0
47	Lauderdale	710	82.9
48	Loudon	710	83.3
49	Lewis	683	92.3
50	Dickson	681	92.5
51	Marion	624	86.3
52	Trousdale	595	81.6
53	Monroe	578	79.2
54	Washington	565	67.1
55	Cooke	509	80.2
56	Grundy	499	78.1
57	Hawkins	499	83.0
58	Cheatham	481	85.7
59	Roane	470	91.8
60	Overton	459	76.8
61	Houston	448	95.1
62	Macon	364	80.5
63	Pickett	350	89.5
64	Blount	342	84.0
65	Rhea	335	85.4
66	Grainger	313	83.7
67	Van Buren	310	88.8
68	Madison	309	78.4
69	McMinn	294	85.0
70	Sequatchie	272	98.9
71	Hamilton	244	93.1
72	Robertson	235	95.1
73	Chester	234	94.4
74	Lake	225	59.5
75	Hardeman	224	80.6
76	Meigs	218	85.2
77	McNairy	217	84.1
78	Bradley	192	97.9
79	Haywood	189	68.0
80	Anderson	168	97.7

(continued)

TABLE XLII. - HOGS: NUMBER OF LITTERS FARROWED ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932-33 AVERAGE AS ADJUSTED) AND THE PERCENTAGE OF THE PRODUCERS' REPORTED NUMBER OF LITTERS FARROWED (continued)

Rank	County	Litters farrowed	
		Number as adjusted	% of Reported number
81	Fentress	141	71.2
82	Tipton	131	76.6
83	Polk	116	91.3
84	Sullivan	110	50.2
85	Johnson	74	100.0
86	Morgan	73	90.1
87	Claiborne	66	94.3
88	Scott	59	83.1
89	Shelby	58	77.3
90	Carter	51	98.2
91	Hancock	43	100.0
92	Union	19	82.6
93	Unicoi	8	88.9
94	Campbell	3	25.0
95	Fayette	-	-
	State	117,149	83.1

Obion, 85.6; Lincoln, 83.5; Wilson, 88.9; Maury, 83.9; Marshall, 80.5; Hickman, 93.8; Giles, 75.0; and Bedford, 82.0. The complete list will be found in Table XLII.

Litters per Farm

The contract signers produced 7.2 litters per farm in 1932 and 7.0 litters per farm in 1933, based on reported figures. Using the adjusted data, the 1932-33 average number of litters produced per farm was only 5.9. Both of these calculations include only those contract signers who

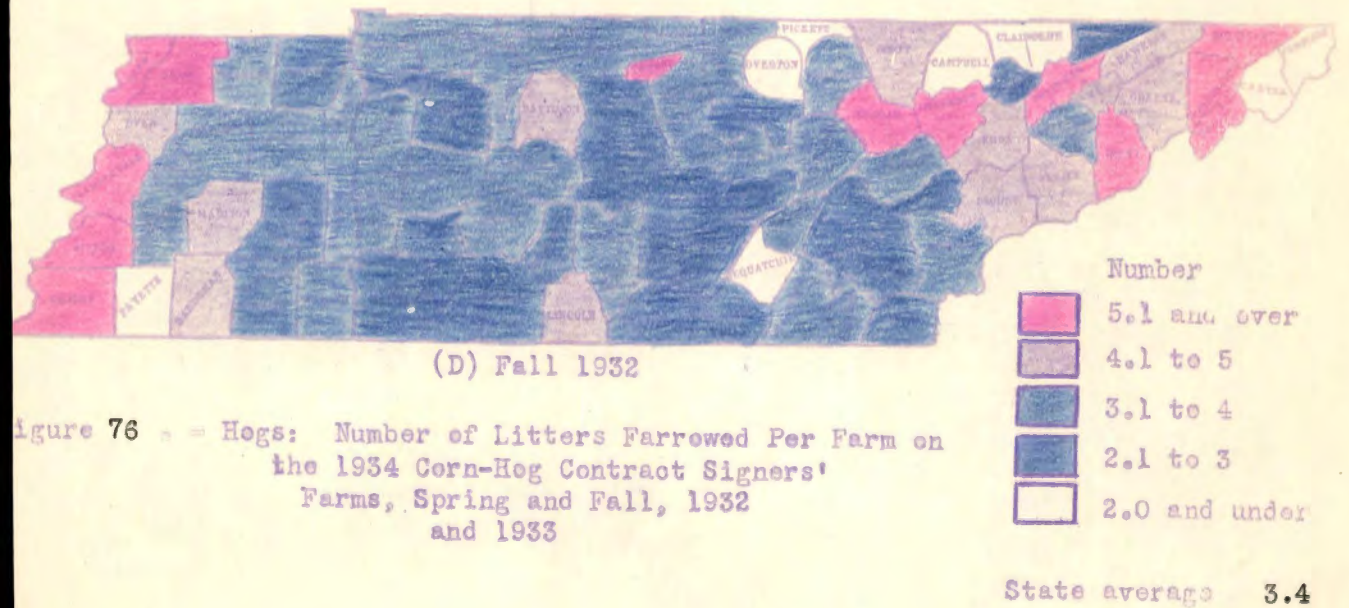


Figure 76 = Hogs: Number of Litters Farrowed Per Farm on the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, Spring and Fall, 1932 and 1933

TABLE XLIII. - NUMBER OF LITTERS FARROWED PER FARM ON THE 1934
CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS, SPRING AND FALL, 1932
AND 1933

Rank	County	1933		1932	
		Spring No.	Fall No.	Spring No.	Fall No.
1	Lake	13.7	12.9	12.3	11.4
2	Scott	9.7	4.8	4.8	4.3
3	Tipton	7.5	6.2	7.8	7.0
4	Shelby	7.2	6.8	5.5	5.5
5	Grainger	6.8	4.6	8.3	6.0
6	Sullivan	6.5	3.9	11.5	7.3
7	Cooke	6.1	5.4	5.7	5.9
8	Anderson	5.7	4.9	5.6	5.4
9	Obion	5.7	4.8	5.5	5.3
10	Lauderdale	5.6	4.6	5.9	5.1
11	Hawkins	5.5	4.7	6.2	4.8
12	Morgan	5.4	6.4	5.3	6.0
13	Trousdale	5.4	4.1	6.5	5.4
14	Washington	5.2	4.9	5.2	6.3
15	Campbell	5.0	3.0	3.0	1.0
16	Knox	5.0	5.6	4.5	4.4
17	Hardeman	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9
18	Jefferson	4.9	3.8	4.3	3.9
19	Dyer	4.8	4.1	5.0	4.6
20	Davidson	4.7	4.0	4.8	4.2
21	Haywood	4.7	3.7	5.3	3.7
22	Sevier	4.7	3.9	4.6	4.4
23	Cumberland	4.6	3.4	4.2	3.4
24	Greene	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6
25	Bledsoe	4.4	3.3	3.6	3.5
26	Montgomery	4.4	3.9	4.2	3.5
27	Moore	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.0
28	Cheatham	4.3	3.7	4.2	3.7
29	Lincoln	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.1
30	Maury	4.3	3.6	4.0	3.5
31	Stewart	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.6
32	Bradley	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6
33	Fentress	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9
34	Hamblen	4.2	3.9	4.8	4.4
35	Hamilton	4.2	3.6	2.9	3.1
36	Blount	4.1	3.5	4.4	4.3
37	Humphreys	4.1	3.2	3.9	3.6
38	Monroe	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.7
39	Gibson	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.9
40	Williamson	4.0	3.7	4.3	3.6
41	Bedford	3.9	3.4	4.0	3.5

(continued)

TABLE XLIII. - NUMBER OF LITTERS FARROWED PER FARM ON THE 1934 CORN-
HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS, SPRING AND FALL, 1932 AND 1933
(continued)

Rank	County	1933		1932	
		Spring No.	Fall No.	Spring No.	Fall No.
42	Clay	3.9	3.4	4.5	3.9
43	Hickman	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.6
44	Madison	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.3
45	Robertson	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.4
46	Weakley	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7
47	Hardin	3.8	2.7	4.6	3.7
48	Smith	3.8	3.0	4.2	3.6
49	Sumner	3.8	3.4	4.1	3.4
50	Decatur	3.7	3.0	4.0	3.4
51	Benton	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.1
52	Carroll	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.7
53	DeKalb	3.6	2.7	3.9	3.2
54	Macon	3.5	2.6	4.4	3.8
55	Perry	3.5	2.8	3.9	3.3
56	Cannon	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.8
57	Chester	3.4	2.5	3.2	3.0
58	Jackson	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.1
59	Roane	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.2
60	White	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.2
61	Wilson	3.4	2.6	3.8	2.9
62	Crockett	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.5
63	Polk	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.6
64	Rhea	3.3	2.5	3.3	2.8
65	Giles	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.7
66	Rutherford	3.2	2.8	3.5	2.7
67	Henry	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.7
68	Loudon	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.8
69	Marion	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.4
70	Marshall	3.1	2.6	3.2	2.8
71	Coffee	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7
72	Franklin	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.6
73	Lawrence	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.9
74	Meigs	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
75	Putnam	3.0	2.4	3.3	2.5
76	Union	3.0	5.0	3.0	7.0
77	Van Buren	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.8
78	Wayne	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.3
79	Hancock	2.9	2.0	3.2	2.5
80	Henderson	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.5
81	Houston	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.3
82	McMinn	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6
83	Dickson	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.3

(continued)

TABLE XLIII. - NUMBER OF LITTERS FARROWED PER FARM ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS, SPRING AND FALL, 1932 AND 1933
(continued)

Rank	County	1933		1932	
		Spring No.	Fall No.	Spring No.	Fall No.
84	Pickett	2.7	1.5	3.3	1.9
85	Grundy	2.6	2.0	2.8	2.1
86	Lewis	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.2
87	McNairy	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.3
88	Sequatchie	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.0
89	Union	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.2
90	Warren	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.3
91	Claiborne	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.9
92	Overton	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.5
93	Carter	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.0
94	Johnson	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2
95	Fayette	-	-	-	-
	State	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.4

had sows to farrow in the spring of 1933, or those who were producers of hogs.

A few more litters were farrowed in the spring than in the fall. The contract signers averaged 3.8 litters per farm in the spring for both 1932 and 1933, and 3.4 litters per farm in the fall of 1932 and 3.2 in the fall of 1933.

Those counties which may be classed as minor in the corn-hog program rank high in the number of litters farrowed per farm. Those in the cotton area seem to top the list, with the East Tennessee counties ranking next. It may be that the plantation owners in the cotton area produce quite a number of hogs for tenant use, which caused the high number of litters per farm in that area. Also the percentage of "sign-up" was low there, and the same was true in East Tennessee.

Although not exactly comparable, some significance may be attached to the comparison of the number of litters farrowed per farm in the spring on the contract farms and on all farms as reported by the Bureau of the

(9) Census. For the State as a whole, the contract signers reported an average of 3.8 litters per farm for the spring months of both 1932 and 1933, while for all farms reporting sows to farrow in the spring, the figures for 1930 and 1935 are 1.7 and 1.6 litters per farm respectively. If these latter figures are adjusted to include the 4.9 per cent of pigs usually farrowed in December, they would be increased by 0.1 litter per farm in each case. These differences in the number of litters per farm for all farms and the contract farms indicate that a large number of farmers not participating in the adjustment program maintain only one or two sows.

For all farms in Lake County reporting sows to farrow in the spring of 1930, the average number per farm was 3.6 litters (adjusted to include December, 3.8). This is the highest county average for all farms, and is the same, when including December, as the State average for the contract signers (Table XLIV and Figure 77). Obion County also has a high average for all farms reporting, but the average is nearly three litters per farm less than on the contract signers' farms of the county. Other counties having a high number of litters per farm for all farms reporting sows to farrow in the spring of 1930 are: Van Buren, Scott, Cumberland, Sequatchie, Grundy, Clay, Davidson, Maury, Lincoln, Hickman, and Perry. Several of these were quite representative in the corn-hog program in 1934.

(9) Data on spring farrowings on contract farms includes December 1 to June 1, while the census data on all farms includes only January 1 to June 1. Only 4.9 per cent of the pigs farrowed in Tennessee are farrowed in December, however (Table XLV).

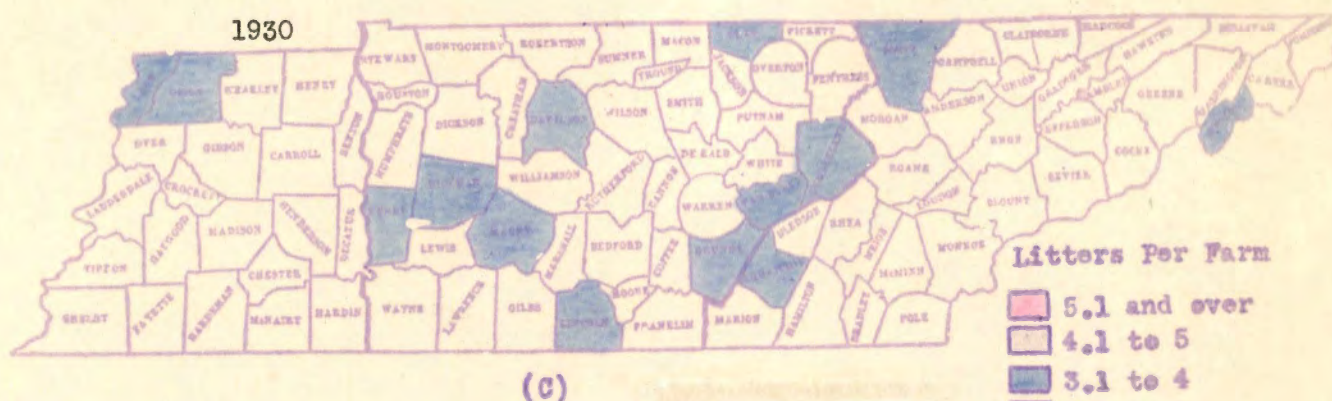
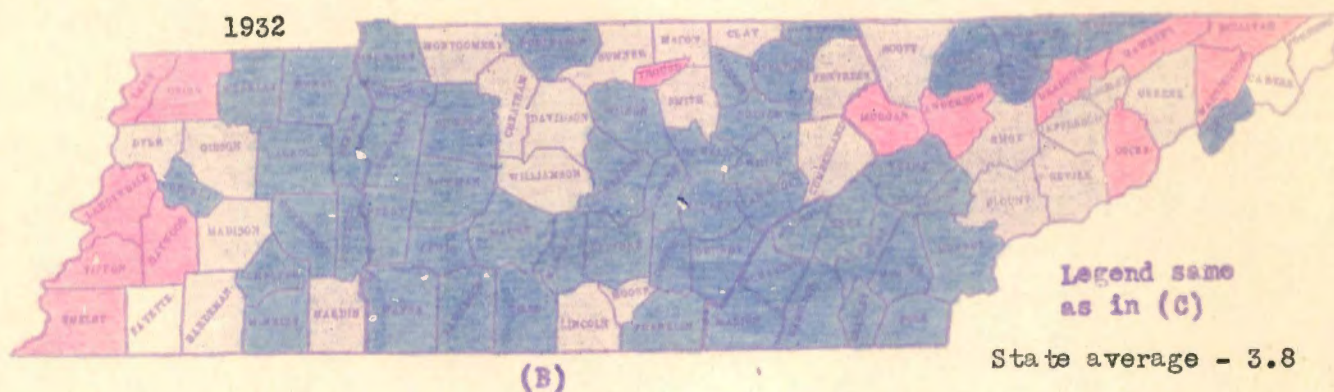


Figure 77. - Number of Litters Farrowed Per Farm Reporting Sows, (A) On 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, Spring 1933 (December 1 to June 1); (B) On 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, Spring 1932 (December 1 to June 1); and (C) on all Farms Spring 1930 (January 1 to June 1).

Source of Data for (C): Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Agriculture, Tennessee, First Series, pp 40-47.

TABLE XLIV. - NUMBER OF LITTERS FARROWED PER FARM IN THE SPRING
ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932 AND 1933)
AND ON ALL FARMS REPORTING,
1930 AND 1935 (1)

Rank	County	All farms*		Contract farms	
		1930	1935	1932	1933
		No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Lake	3.6	2.4	12.3	13.7
2	Scott	3.4	1.9	4.8	9.7
3	Van Buren	3.4	2.7	2.8	3.0
4	Cumberland	2.8	2.2	4.2	4.6
5	Obion	2.7	2.7	5.5	5.7
6	Davidson	2.3	2.0	4.8	4.7
7	Sequatchie	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.5
8	Lincoln	2.2	2.0	4.4	4.3
9	Perry	2.2	1.9	3.9	3.5
10	Unicoi	2.2	1.7	3.0	3.0
11	Clay	2.1	1.9	4.5	3.9
12	Grundy	2.1	1.6	2.8	2.6
13	Hickman	2.1	2.0	3.9	3.9
14	Maury	2.1	1.8	4.0	4.3
15	DeKalb	2.0	1.6	3.9	3.6
16	Houston	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.8
17	Humphreys	2.0	1.6	3.9	4.1
18	Smith	2.0	1.7	4.2	3.8
19	Sumner	2.0	1.8	4.1	3.8
20	Trousdale	2.0	1.8	6.5	5.4
21	Wilson	2.0	1.8	3.8	3.4
22	Bedford	1.9	1.9	4.0	3.9
23	Bledsoe	1.9	2.0	3.6	4.4
24	Hancock	1.9	1.2	3.2	2.9
25	Williamson	1.9	1.7	4.3	4.0
26	Blount	1.8	1.6	4.4	4.1
27	Campbell	1.8	1.4	3.0	5.0
28	Cheatham	1.8	1.4	4.2	4.3
29	Cocke	1.8	1.8	5.7	6.1
30	Decatur	1.8	1.7	4.0	3.7
31	Dyer	1.8	1.7	5.0	4.8
32	Franklin	1.8	1.6	3.1	3.0
33	Hamblen	1.8	1.8	4.8	4.2
34	Jefferson	1.8	1.8	4.3	4.9
35	Knox	1.8	1.6	4.5	5.0
36	Lauderdale	1.8	1.6	5.9	5.6
37	Montgomery	1.8	1.6	4.2	4.4
38	Sevier	1.8	1.5	4.6	4.7
39	Benton	1.7	1.5	3.3	3.6
40	Fentress	1.7	1.8	4.1	4.2
41	Jackson	1.7	1.7	3.8	3.4
42	Marion	1.7	1.5	2.8	3.1

(continued)

TABLE XLIV. - NUMBER OF LITTERS FARROWED PER FARM IN THE SPRING
ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932 AND 1933)
AND ON ALL FARMS REPORTING, 1930 AND 1935 (continued) (1)

Rank	County	All farms*		Contract farms	
		1930	1935	1932	1933
43	Morgan	1.7	1.5	5.3	5.4
44	Monroe	1.7	1.5	3.9	4.1
45	Moore	1.7	1.9	4.8	4.4
46	Stewart	1.7	1.6	3.9	4.3
47	Wayne	1.7	1.5	2.8	3.0
48	White	1.7	1.6	3.5	3.4
49	Anderson	1.6	1.5	5.6	5.7
50	Cannon	1.6	1.7	3.4	3.4
51	Chester	1.6	1.2	3.2	3.4
52	Coffee	1.6	1.5	2.8	3.0
53	Grainger	1.6	1.4	8.3	6.8
54	Giles	1.6	1.5	3.0	3.2
55	Hardeman	1.6	1.4	5.0	4.9
56	Hardin	1.6	1.5	4.6	3.8
57	Henry	1.6	1.4	2.9	3.1
58	London	1.6	1.5	3.1	3.1
59	Marshall	1.6	1.8	3.2	3.1
60	Pickett	1.6	1.3	3.3	2.7
61	Roane	1.6	1.6	3.5	3.4
62	Rutherford	1.6	1.6	3.5	3.2
63	Shelby	1.6	1.5	5.5	7.2
64	Weakley	1.6	1.5	3.6	3.9
65	Carter	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.7
66	Claiborne	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.0
67	Dickson	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.7
68	Hamilton	1.5	1.5	2.9	4.2
69	Haywood	1.5	1.3	5.3	4.7
70	Lewis	1.5	1.6	2.8	2.6
71	McMinn	1.5	1.3	2.7	2.8
72	Polk	1.5	1.3	2.8	3.3
73	Sullivan	1.5	1.3	11.5	6.3
74	Crockett	1.4	1.3	3.6	3.3
75	Fayette	1.4	1.3	-	-
76	Gibson	1.4	1.4	4.2	4.0
77	Greene	1.4	1.5	4.7	4.5
78	Hawkins	1.4	1.5	6.2	5.5
79	Henderson	1.4	1.3	2.9	2.8
80	Putnam	1.4	1.5	3.3	3.0
81	Rhea	1.4	1.3	3.3	3.3
82	Robertson	1.4	1.4	3.6	3.9
83	Tipton	1.4	1.5	7.8	7.5

(continued)

TABLE XLIV. - NUMBER OF LITTERS FARROWED PER FARM IN THE SPRING ON
THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS (1932 AND 1933)
AND ON ALL FARMS REPORTING, 1930 AND 1935 (continued) (1)

Rank	County	All farms*		Contract farms	
		1930	1935	1932	1933
84	Warren	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.4
85	Washington	1.4	1.4	5.2	5.2
86	Bradley	1.3	1.5	4.0	4.2
87	Carroll	1.3	1.3	3.7	3.6
88	Lawrence	1.3	1.3	3.3	3.0
89	Macon	1.3	1.3	4.4	3.5
90	Madison	1.3	1.4	4.4	3.9
91	Meigs	1.3	1.4	2.0	3.0
92	Overton	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.9
93	Union	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.4
94	Johnson	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
95	McNairy	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.5
	State	1.7	1.6	3.3	3.3

(1) For the corn-hog contract data, spring farrowings mean December 1 to June 1; for the census data, the period covers only five months, January 1 to June 1.

* Source: Census of Agriculture: 1935, Tennessee, Statistics by Counties,
pp. 18-21.

Monthly Distribution of Farrowings

The contract data do not show the distribution of farrowings by months; yet it is quite probable that the contract signers' sows farrowed in about the same proportion as did the sows for a large number of farmers throughout the State who reported this information over a period of years (Table XLV and Figure 78). The spring farrowings for the contract signers was 53.6 per cent of the total, compared with 53.7 per cent for the average of 27,313 individual reports for the five-year (1931-35) period. For this five-year period, 12.5 per cent of the sows farrowed in March. High percentages were farrowed in both February and April. The peak of the fall farrowings



Figure 78. - Percentage Distribution of Sows Farrowing in Tennessee by Months

Based on a five-year (1931-35) average of data involving 27,313 individual reports, unpublished and on file in the office of the Agricultural Statistician, Knoxville, Tennessee.

TABLE XLV. - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOWS FARROWING IN TENNESSEE,
BY MONTHS

Spring		Fall	
Month	Per cent	Month	Per cent
December	4.9	June	6.6
January	6.9	July	7.8
February	10.0	August	9.4
March	12.5	September	9.1
April	10.5	October	7.3
May	8.9	November	6.1
Total	53.7	Total	46.3

Based on a five-year (1931-35) average of data involving 27,513 individual reports, unpublished and on file in the office of the Agricultural Statistician, Knoxville, Tennessee.

was reached in August, when 9.4 per cent were farrowed. The low months between the peaks of the spring and fall farrowings were December and June.

Ratio of Fall to Spring Litters

A most interesting fact regarding hog production in Tennessee is revealed in this study of fall and spring litters. A large majority of the hogs produced for slaughter on the farms of contract signers were farrowed in the spring. The ratios of fall to spring production for this purpose were 37 and 23 for 1932 and 1933, respectively (spring production equals 100). The majority of the market hogs were also farrowed in the spring, but the respective ratios (fall to spring) for 1932 and 1933 were 83 and 92. The ratios for total production for 1932 and 1933 were 81 and 83, respectively. There are no other data with which to compare farrowings for farm slaughter and market use, but total production of the contract signers can be compared with estimates of the total production for the State. Using

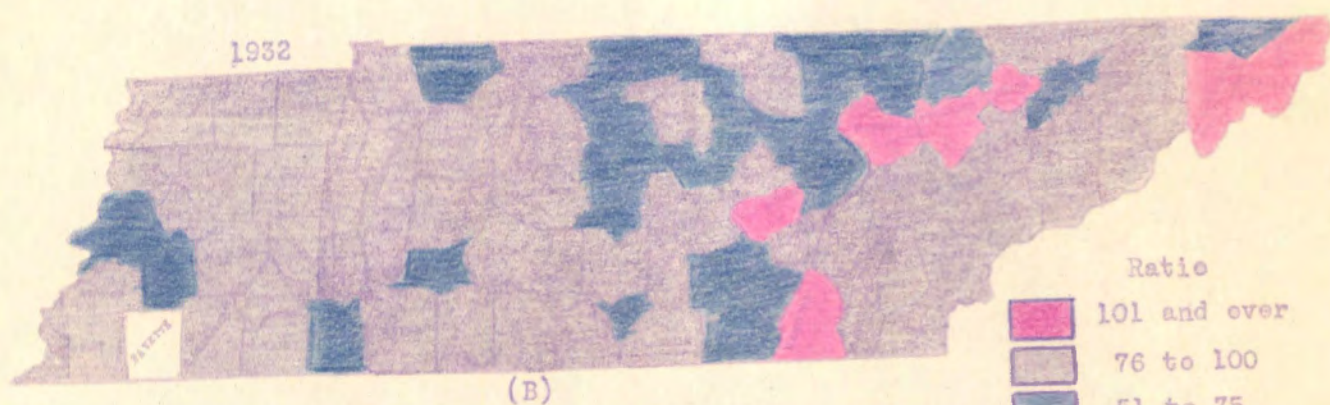


Figure 79. - Hogs: Ratio of Fall to Spring Litters (Farm Slaughter Plus Marketings) on the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, (A) in 1933, and (B) in 1932
(Spring = 100)

TABLE XLVI. - HOGS: RATIO OF FALL TO SPRING LITTERS (FARM SLAUGHTER PLUS MARKETINGS) ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS, 1932 AND 1933
(Spring = 100)

Rank	County	1933	1932	Rank	County	1933	1932	Rank	County	1933	1932
1	Unicoi	153	236	32	Hamblen	87	84	64	Chester	78	86
2	Johnson	135	103	33	Hickman	87	85	65	Decatur	78	78
3	Fentress	116	75	34	Bradley	86	96	66	Davidson	77	76
4	Morgan	114	101	35	Dickson	86	89	67	Jackson	77	75
5	Knox	113	99	36	Roane	86	88	68	Sequat.	77	67
6	Lake	110	89	37	Warren	86	90	69	Lauder.	76	72
7	Hardeman	101	93	38	Hawkins	85	79	70	White	76	80
8	Greene	98	97	39	Sumner	85	74	71	Jefferson	75	87
9	Madison	97	99	40	Clay	84	83	72	Union	75	111
10	Meigs	97	87	41	Stewart	84	84	73	Putnam	74	73
11	Anderson	96	101	42	Crockett	83	92	74	Trousdale	74	78
12	Franklin	96	76	43	Sevier	83	79	75	Grundy	73	73
13	Shelby	96	96	44	Cannon	82	78	76	Smith	73	78
14	Tipton	95	87	45	Hamilton	82	102	77	V. Buren	73	104
15	Moore	93	70	46	Henry	82	89	78	Wayne	73	78
16	Coffee	92	87	47	Lawrence	82	79	79	Cumber.	72	75
17	Dyer	92	83	48	Lewis	82	70	80	Wilson	72	72
18	Gibson	92	82	49	McNairy	82	88	81	Bledsoe	71	88
19	Houston	92	81	50	Maury	82	80	82	DeKalb	71	74
20	Carroll	91	95	51	Folk	82	86	83	Hancock	71	84
21	Montgomery	91	74	52	Robertson	82	83	84	Rhea	71	81
22	Cheatham	90	86	53	Ruther.	82	70	85	Macon	69	68
23	Cocke	90	95	54	Obion	81	85	86	Overton	67	79
24	Lincoln	90	84	55	Benton	80	90	87	Claib.	65	95
25	McMinn	90	95	56	Hender.	80	76	88	Grainger	65	69
26	Monroe	90	92	57	Marion	80	73	89	Hardin	65	67
27	Williamson	90	81	58	Marshall	80	81	90	Haywood	65	68
28	Weakley	89	95	59	Blount	79	93	91	Sullivan	60	59
29	Bedford	88	80	60	Giles	79	87	92	Pickett	52	53
30	Washington	88	110	61	Humphreys	79	87	93	Campbell	50	50
31	Carter	87	105	62	Loudon	79	83	94	Scott	50	69
				63	Perry	79	78	95	Fayette	-	-
									State	83	81

estimates ⁽¹⁰⁾ of the United States Department of Agriculture, the ratios of fall to spring farrowings in Tennessee were 97 and 72 for 1932 and 1933, respectively.

(10) United States Department of Agriculture, Crops and Markets, p. 506, December, 1934.

Reducing the above ratios to a percentage basis, 53.6 per cent of the corn-hog contract signers' pigs were farrowed in the spring in 1932 and 1933, compared with 54.3 per cent of all pigs farrowed in Tennessee in the same period. For the United States, 62.9 per cent of the pigs were farrowed in the spring in 1932-33.⁽¹¹⁾ The corn-hog contract signers in Tennessee had 53.2 per cent of the pigs used for market farrowed in the spring in 1932 and 52.1 per cent in 1933. Of the hogs used for farm slaughter, 73.1 per cent were farrowed in the spring in 1932 and 75.9 per cent in 1933.

The contract signers in a few scattering counties had more sows to farrow in the fall than in the spring, considering total production, but none of these counties were very important in the 1934 corn-hog program. In the important hog producing counties, 50 to 55 per cent of the pigs were farrowed in the spring.

When only production for market is considered, the contract signers in several counties produced more hogs in the fall months than in the spring months, and some of these counties were quite important in the corn-hog program. The contract signers in Franklin County produced 53.7 per cent of their market hogs in the fall in 1933; Moore, 51.5 per cent; Dyer, 51.0 per cent; Williamson, 50.5 per cent; Coffee, 50.5 per cent; and Lincoln, 50.0 per cent (calculated from ratios in Table XLVII).

The contract signers in only a few counties reported as much as one-third of the pigs farrowed and used for farm slaughter as being farrowed in the fall. The counties in maps (C) and (D) of Figure 80, which are colored red, purple, or green would be in this group. The contract

(11) Ibid., p. 506.

TABLE XLVII. - HOGS: RATIO OF FALL TO SPRING LITTERS PRODUCED FOR
MARKET ONLY, ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS,
1932 AND 1933
(Spring = 100)

Rank	County	1933	1932	Rank	County	1933	1932	Rank	County	1933	1932
1	Johnson	147	105	32	Bedford	95	84	64	Trousdale	84	84
2	Morgan	130	114	33	Mauzy	95	89	65	McNairy	84	98
3	Unicoi	126	229	34	Hawkins	94	87	66	Anderson	84	109
4	Knox	122	108	35	Crockett	93	107	67	White	84	82
5	Franklin	116	85	36	Ruther.	92	75	68	Decatur	83	82
6	Madison	116	106	37	Washington	92	119	69	Jefferson	82	94
7	Lake	115	94	38	Cooke	92	94	70	Wilson	82	76
8	Hardeman	115	99	39	Stewart	92	93	71	Chester	82	91
9	Houston	111	97	40	Hamblen	92	88	72	Lauder.	82	81
10	Greene	107	106	41	Warren	91	95	73	DeKalb	81	82
11	Moore	106	76	42	Lawrence	91	85	74	Wayne	81	88
12	Meigs	106	95	43	Union	90	117	75	Grundy	81	78
13	Dyer	104	93	44	Obion	90	92	76	Hancock	81	95
14	Gibson	103	92	45	Marshall	90	87	77	Smith	80	81
15	Cheatham	103	98	46	Bradley	90	98	78	Carter	80	117
16	Wmson.	102	84	47	Henry	90	99	79	Bledsoe	76	92
17	Coffee	102	94	48	Cannon	90	83	80	Putnam	76	71
18	Hickman	101	94	49	Clay	89	87	81	Claiborne	74	95
19	Carroll	101	106	50	Davidson	89	84	82	Rhea	73	92
20	Lincoln	100	89	51	Giles	88	94	83	V. Buren	73	108
21	Shelby	99	126	52	Perry	88	81	84	Overton	73	86
22	Weakley	99	106	53	Robertson	88	92	85	Grainger	71	74
23	Roane	98	95	54	Sevier	87	81	86	Macon	68	71
24	Montgomery	98	77	55	Jackson	87	81	87	Hardin	67	69
25	Loudon	98	97	56	Humphreys	87	94	88	Haywood	67	74
26	Dickson	97	103	57	Sequatchie	87	71	89	Sullivan	61	60
27	McMinn	97	100	58	Henderson	86	80	90	Scott	57	80
28	Tipton	96	92	59	Marion	86	78	91	Pickett	53	56
29	Lewis	96	76	60	Hamilton	86	108	92	Cumber.	27	76
30	Sumner	96	82	61	Benton	85	95	93	Campbell	25	80
31	Monroe	96	97	62	Blount	85	95	94	Fentress	14	73
				63	Polk	84	88	95	Fayette	-	-
									State	92	88

signers in the uncolored counties in these two maps had 20 per cent or less of their pigs used for farm slaughter farrowed in the fall.

Table XLIX gives a frequency distribution of the ratios of fall to



(A) Produced for Market, 1933

Legend same as
in (D)

State average = 92



(B) Produced for Market, 1932

Legend same as
in (D)

State average = 88

(C) Produced for Farm Slaughter,
1933Legend same as
in (D)

State average = 28

(D) Produced for Farm Slaughter,
1932

Ratio

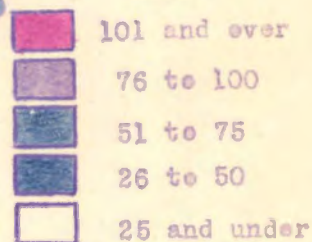


Figure 80 - Ratio of Fall to Spring Litters on the 1934
Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, Pro-
duced for Market and for Farm
Slaughter, 1932 and 1933

State average = 37

(Spring = 100)

TABLE XLVIII. - HOGS: RATIO OF FALL TO SPRING LITTERS PRODUCED FOR
FARM SLAUGHTER ONLY, ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS'
FARMS, 1932 AND 1933
(Spring = 100)

Rank	County	1933	1932	Rank	County	1933	1932	Rank	County	1933	1932
1	Unicoi	500	400	32	Overton	48	59	64	Houston	28	28
2	Carter	113	63	33	Benton	46	58	65	Lewis	28	49
3	Campbell	100	29	34	Lake	45	30	66	Jefferson	27	32
4	Johnson	96	87	35	Lawrence	45	48	67	Rutherford	27	32
5	Tipton	83	53	36	Carroll	44	49	68	Hancock	26	31
6	Shelby	79	0	37	Dickson	43	43	69	Hawkins	26	22
7	McNairy	75	40	38	Anderson	42	50	70	Perry	26	56
8	Fentress	73	81	39	Glaiborne	42	93	71	Cannon	25	39
9	Macon	73	58	40	Washington	42	31	72	Cheatham	25	22
10	Hickman	72	31	41	Knox	41	29	73	Giles	25	44
11	Van Buren	69	81	42	Madison	41	75	74	Sumner	25	27
12	Cooke	68	105	43	Roane	41	58	75	Wmson.	24	27
13	Chester	66	68	44	Clay	40	43	76	Franklin	23	30
14	Polk	66	68	45	Henry	40	33	77	Blount	22	62
15	Haywood	65	41	46	Monroe	37	44	78	DeKalb	21	24
16	Putnam	63	91	47	Sequatchie	37	44	79	Greene	20	13
17	Meigs	60	48	48	Crockett	36	22	80	Grainger	18	10
18	Rhea	60	20	49	Hardeman	35	65	81	Weakley	18	22
19	Henderson	58	54	50	Stewart	35	42	82	Maury	17	30
20	Hamilton	57	59	51	White	35	67	83	Davidson	116	24
21	McMinn	57	59	52	Cumberland	34	66	84	Trousdale	16	25
22	Marion	56	54	53	Dyer	34	17	85	Smith	15	43
23	Robertson	56	46	54	Lauderdale	34	16	86	Jackson	14	30
24	Montgomery	55	55	55	Sevier	34	54	87	Marshall	13	34
25	Hardin	54	25	56	Bledsoe	32	56	88	Moore	13	16
26	Sullivan	53	41	57	Grundy	32	40	89	Wilson	12	40
27	Bradley	52	79	58	Humphreys	32	46	90	Scott	10	0
28	Pickett	52	29	59	Coffee	31	40	91	Lincoln	6	38
29	Warren	50	56	60	Wayne	31	38	92	Obion	6	14
30	Decatur	48	50	61	Bedford	30	42	93	Loudon	1	20
31	Hamblen	48	47	62	Morgan	30	42	94	Union	0	67
				63	Gibson	28	19	95	Fayette	-	-
									State	28	37

spring litters for total production on the contract farms for 1932 and 1933;
also market production and farm slaughter.

TABLE XLIX. - FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE RATIOS OF FALL TO
 SPRING LITTERS ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS'
 FARMS: FOR TOTAL PRODUCTION, MARKET PRODUCTION, AND
 PRODUCTION FOR FARM SLAUGHTER, 1932 AND 1933, BY
 COUNTIES

Ratios (Spring = 100)	Frequency					
	Total production		Market production		Farm slaughter	
	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932
5 and under	0	0	0	0	2	2
6 - 10	0	0	0	0	3	1
11 - 15	0	0	1	0	5	2
16 - 20	0	0	0	0	6	6
21 - 25	0	0	1	0	8	8
26 - 30	0	0	1	0	10	10
31 - 35	0	0	0	0	12	7
36 - 40	0	0	0	0	5	7
41 - 45	0	0	0	0	10	11
46 - 50	2	1	0	0	5	9
51 - 55	1	1	1	0	5	5
56 - 60	1	1	1	2	7	9
61 - 65	4	0	1	0	2	3
66 - 70	2	9	3	1	4	5
71 - 75	14	11	5	7	4	1
76 - 80	16	16	4	10	1	1
81 - 85	17	16	16	16	1	2
86 - 90	16	17	18	9	0	1
91 - 95	8	9	11	22	0	2
96 -100	6	5	12	10	2	0
101 -105	1	6	7	3	0	1
106 -110	1	1	3	8	0	0
111 -115	2	1	3	1	1	0
116 -120	1	0	2	3	0	0
121 -125	0	0	1	0	0	0
126 and over	2	1	3	2	1	1
Total	94	94	94	94	94	94

(Since Fayette County had no corn-hog contracts in 1934 it is omitted from this frequency distribution.)

Number Raised Per Litter

There is little difference in the number of pigs raised per litter for the State as a whole compared with the number raised by the contract signers. The average for the year is practically the same, but there is some variance as to the spring and fall litters (Tables L and LI). In 1932, the contract

signers in Tennessee raised 6.5 pigs per litter in the spring and 6.0 in the fall, while the estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture for this State were 6.3 pigs saved per litter for both the spring and fall farrowings. In 1933, the contract signers raised 6.2 and 6.1 pigs per litter, respectively, for the spring and fall farrowings, while the estimates for the respective periods were 6.0 and 6.2 pigs per litter.

TABLE L. - NUMBER OF PIGS RAISED PER LITTER IN TENNESSEE AND IN THE UNITED STATES, SPRING AND FALL, 1932 - 1933

Date	Tennessee	United States
1932		
Spring	6.3	5.8
Fall	6.3	6.1
1933		
Spring	6.0	5.9
Fall	6.2	5.9

Source: U. S. D. A., Crops and Markets, 1932 and 1933.

Hog growers in Tennessee raise more pigs per litter than the average producer in the United States. In 1932 and 1933, the difference was 0.1 and 0.5 pigs per litter, respectively (Table L).

Campbell County contract signers reported 12.0 pigs raised per litter for the spring farrowings and 6.0 pigs per litter for the fall farrowings. This unusually high number is due to the fact that only two of the signers in this county were producers of hogs and the number very limited. Other counties reporting a high number of pigs raised per litter were relatively unimportant in the corn-hog program. In the Cumberland Plateau area where the hogs are frequently left to rustle for themselves in the woods, fewer



(A) Spring, 1933

Legend same as
in (D)

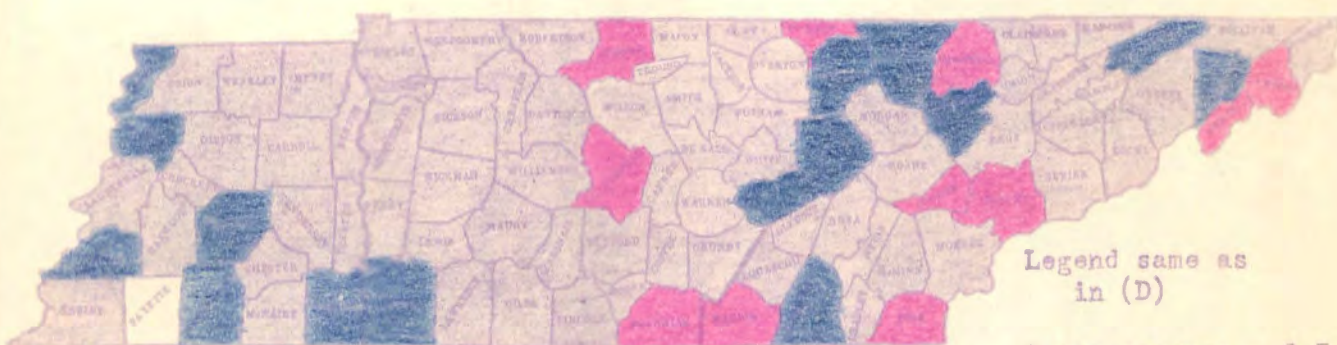
State average - 6.2



(B) Fall, 1933

Legend same as
in (D)

State average - 6.1



(C) Spring, 1932

Legend same as
in (D)

State average - 6.5



(D) Fall, 1932

Number

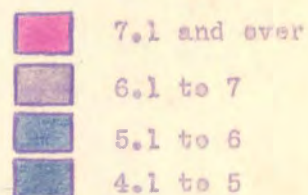


Figure 81. - Hogs: Number Raised per Litter on the 1934
Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms, Spring
and Fall, 1932 and 1933

State average - 6.0

TABLE LI. - HOGS: NUMBER RAISED PER LITTER BY THE 1934 CORN-HOG
CONTRACT SIGNERS, SPRING AND FALL, 1932 AND 1933

Rank	County	1933		1932	
		Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall
1	Campbell	12.0	6.0	12.0	6.0
2	Union	8.3	7.4	6.6	8.1
3	Carter	7.5	7.2	8.7	8.0
4	Claiborne	7.5	6.3	7.0	7.6
5	Blount	7.3	6.8	7.4	7.0
6	Sullivan	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5
7	Haywood	7.1	5.8	6.4	6.2
8	Polk	7.1	7.0	7.9	6.7
9	Hamblen	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.3
10	Bradley	6.8	6.2	7.0	7.3
11	Hancock	6.8	6.9	6.1	6.6
12	Houston	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.3
13	Loudon	6.8	6.3	7.2	6.7
14	Rutherford	6.8	6.6	7.2	6.6
15	Coffee	6.7	6.5	7.0	6.4
16	Dickson	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.3
17	Franklin	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.4
18	Grainger	6.7	6.3	7.0	6.6
19	Greene	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.5
20	Henry	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.3
21	Marshall	6.7	6.4	6.9	6.5
22	Robertson	6.7	6.6	7.0	6.2
23	Wilson	6.7	6.2	7.0	6.5
24	Bedford	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.3
25	Cannon	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.3
26	Davidson	6.6	6.1	6.9	5.9
27	Grundy	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.7
28	Henderson	6.6	5.6	7.0	6.4
29	Jefferson	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.4
30	Johnson	6.6	7.5	6.7	6.9
31	Williamson	6.6	6.5	6.9	6.5
32	Cheatham	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.4
33	Chester	6.5	6.9	6.4	5.9
34	Giles	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.3
35	McMinn	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.6
36	McNairy	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.4
37	Pickett	6.5	6.0	7.1	6.7
38	Smith	6.5	6.1	6.8	6.2
39	Sumner	6.5	6.1	7.1	6.4
40	Warren	6.5	6.3	7.0	6.8
41	Macon	6.4	5.9	6.8	5.5
42	Marion	6.4	6.0	7.2	6.3

(continued)

TABLE LI. - HOGS: NUMBER RAISED PER LITTER BY THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT
SIGNERS, SPRING AND FALL, 1932 AND 1933
(continued)

Rank	County	1933		1932	
		Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall
43	Maury	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.1
44	Monroe	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2
45	Putnam	6.4	6.0	6.6	6.3
46	Sevier	6.4	6.3	6.8	5.5
47	Washington	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.2
48	Crockett	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.0
49	DeKalb	6.3	6.0	6.8	6.1
50	Lewis	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.1
51	Morgan	6.3	6.1	6.6	5.8
52	Trousdale	6.3	6.1	6.4	5.9
53	Union	6.3	5.8	7.3	5.3
54	Weakley	6.3	6.2	6.8	6.4
55	Benton	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.4
56	Hamilton	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.8
57	Knox	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.2
58	Lawrence	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.5
59	Montgomery	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7
60	Overton	6.1	5.8	6.1	6.5
61	Roane	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.2
62	Stewart	6.1	5.8	6.3	5.7
63	Bledsoe	6.0	5.8	6.1	5.5
64	Carroll	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.0
65	Clay	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.2
66	Cocke	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0
67	Gibson	6.0	6.0	6.4	5.8
68	Jackson	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.0
69	Lincoln	6.0	5.9	6.5	5.9
70	Moore	6.0	5.7	6.5	5.5
71	Lauderdale	5.9	5.6	6.2	5.1
72	Meigs	5.9	6.0	6.3	5.7
73	Obion	5.9	5.7	6.1	5.4
74	Wayne	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.6
75	Decatur	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.8
76	Humphreys	5.8	5.7	6.2	5.8
77	Madison	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7
78	White	5.8	5.5	6.7	5.8
79	Hawkins	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7
80	Rhea	5.7	5.5	6.2	6.0
81	Fentress	5.6	6.4	6.0	4.7
82	Hardeman	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.6
83	Van Buren	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7
84	Hardin	5.5	5.1	5.8	4.8
85	Hickman	5.5	5.8	6.2	5.7

(continued)

TABLE LI. - HOGS: NUMBER RAISED PER LITTER BY THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS, SPRING AND FALL, 1932 AND 1933
(continued)

Rank	County	1933		1932	
		Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall
86	Perry	5.5	5.3	6.3	5.7
87	Sequatchie	5.5	5.6	6.2	5.3
88	Dyer	5.3	5.7	6.2	5.5
89	Shelby	5.2	5.2	6.3	6.1
90	Anderson	4.9	5.4	4.6	4.7
91	Cumberland	4.7	4.5	5.3	4.9
92	Lake	4.5	5.2	5.0	4.8
93	Scott	4.5	4.5	5.9	4.5
94	Tipton	4.4	5.1	5.4	5.1
95	Fayette	-	-	-	-
	State	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.0

hogs were raised per litter than in the better hog producing sections (Table LI and Figure 81). Along the Tennessee River in the western part of the State a similar situation exists. Corn is grown in the bottoms, and the hogs are raised in the hills, and the conditions for the hogs are somewhat similar to conditions in the Cumberland Plateau section in the eastern part of the State.

Relation of Hog Production to Corn

Market Hogs Per Acre of Corn in the United States. The 1934 corn-hog contract signers in the United States produced about one market hog for each acre of corn grown in 1932-33 (based on adjusted data). In the eastern and far-western states, the contract signers produced from about 10 to 250 market hogs per acre of corn, while none of the states in the Corn Belt or South averaged as much as two market hogs per acre of corn (Table LII and Figure 82). There were 234 contract signers in Massachusetts

who produced an average of 250.42 market hogs per acre of corn. The total corn acreage was small, and they, no doubt, were garbage feeders. The contract signers in Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico produced less than one-half market hog per acre of corn. In Iowa, the average was 1.14. Most of the Corn Belt states were near the United States average of .98 market hogs per acre of corn produced on contract farms.

TABLE LII. - NUMBER OF MARKET HOGS PER ACRE OF CORN, BY STATES
(1932-33 AVERAGE AS ADJUSTED FOR BOTH CORN AND
HOGS)

Rank	State	Number	Rank	State	Number
1	Massachusetts	250.42	25	Arkansas	1.24
2	California	99.00	26	Texas	1.21
3	Rhode Island	96.00	27	Iowa	1.14
4	Washington	69.59	28	Oklahoma	1.09
5	Maine	44.67	29	Missouri	1.06
6	Nevada	36.94	30	Minnesota	1.01
7	Connecticut	36.05	31	Kentucky	1.00
8	New Hampshire	26.64	32	Maryland	.98
9	New Jersey	22.59	33	Georgia	.91
10	Utah	17.82	34	Illinois	.85
11	Idaho	17.44	35	Tennessee	.85
12	Oregon	10.72	36	South Carolina	.84
13	New York	8.17	37	Alabama	.78
14	Vermont	9.20	38	Florida	.77
15	Arizona	8.37	39	Mississippi	.77
16	Montana	2.77	40	North Dakota	.74
17	Pennsylvania	1.84	41	Delaware	.71
18	Wisconsin	1.71	42	Kansas	.66
19	Michigan	1.70	43	Nebraska	.57
20	Ohio	1.66	44	South Dakota	.57
21	Indiana	1.51	45	Louisiana	.52
22	West Virginia	1.43	46	New Mexico	.47
23	North Carolina	1.42	47	Wyoming	.46
24	Virginia	1.28	48	Colorado	.36
				United States	.98

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Agricultural Adjustment in 1934, pp. 96-7.

For the United States as a whole, the total number of hogs produced per acre of corn in 1932-33 was only .77 head. ⁽¹²⁾

Hogs Per Acre of Corn in Tennessee. The 1934 corn-hog contract signers in Tennessee produced an average of slightly more than one hog per acre of corn, based on reported figures. Including both market hogs and those used for farm slaughter, the State average number of hogs per acre of corn was 1.10 head in 1932 and 1.13 head in 1933. The figures by counties run as low as .04 head in Campbell County and as high as 4.09 head in Washington County. Neither of these counties nor any of the others on either extreme (except possibly Overton) were important in the 1934 corn-hog program. The reason for the large number of hogs per acre of corn in Washington County was the fact that three producers had more than one-third of the hogs brought under production control in the county and only 51 acres of corn. One producer alone had 543 market hogs and no corn acreage. He was a feeder of garbage. In Campbell County, only two of the nine signers were producers of hogs. Of the representative corn-hog contract counties, Obion ranked high with 1.32 hogs per acre of corn in 1932 and 1.46 hogs per acre in 1933. The farmers in most of the major corn-hog counties produced more than one hog per acre of corn (Table LIII and Figure 83).

The contract signers in Tennessee produced .85 market hogs per acre of corn, while if those with a corn base of less than 10 acres are excluded, they produced only .76 market hogs per acre of corn (data as adjusted). This is still far above the average for all farmers of the State. Using the 1932-33 average corn acreage for the State and the total number of pigs

(12) Calculated from the estimated average number of pigs saved in 1932-33 and the estimated average total corn acreage in 1932-33 reported in Crops and Markets, December, 1934.

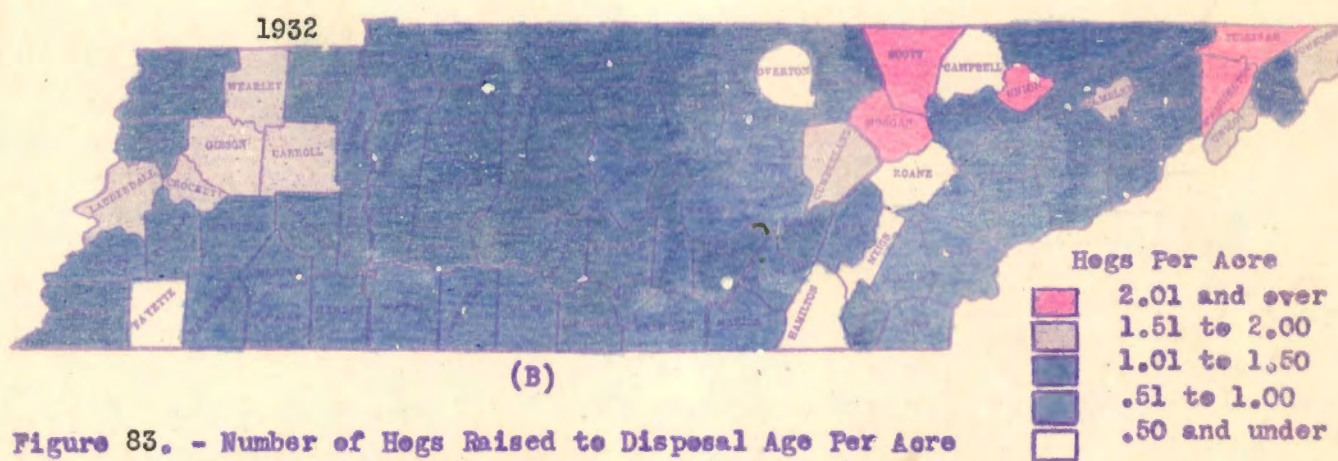


Figure 83. - Number of Hogs Raised to Disposal Age Per Acre of Corn on the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms in Tennessee: (A) 1933 and (B) in 1932.

State average - 1.10

Table LIII. - HOGS: NUMBER OF HOGS RAISED TO DISPOSAL AGE PER ACRE OF CORN ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS, 1932 AND 1933

Rank	County	1933	1932	Rank	County	1933	1932	Rank	County	1933	1932
1	Washington	3.63	4.09	32	Lincoln	1.28	1.25	64	Ruther.	.93	.85
2	Scott	3.02	2.21	33	Jefferson	1.27	1.14	65	Monroe	.92	.88
3	Morgan	2.31	2.02	34	Smith	1.27	1.37	66	Madison	.90	.94
4	Johnson	2.02	2.00	35	Maury	1.26	1.05	67	Coffee	.84	.76
5	Union	2.01	2.04	36	Trousdale	1.26	1.44	68	Hardeman	.83	.84
6	Cumberland	1.89	1.98	37	Grundy	1.24	1.27	69	Giles	.82	.76
7	Sullivan	1.86	3.26	38	Stewart	1.24	1.05	70	Macon	.81	1.02
8	Weakley	1.76	1.64	39	Fentress	1.22	1.03	71	Pickett	.81	1.08
9	Gibson	1.64	1.65	40	Perry	1.22	1.43	72	White	.81	.91
10	Knox	1.63	1.24	41	Dickson	1.21	1.05	73	Loudon	.78	.78
11	Hamblen	1.60	1.66	42	Houston	1.19	.94	74	Chester	.76	.74
12	Robertson	1.57	1.43	43	Bedford	1.18	1.11	75	Lawrence	.76	.74
13	Cheatham	1.51	1.31	44	Wilson	1.18	1.27	76	Carter	.73	1.30
14	Crockett	1.50	1.65	45	Henderson	1.17	1.13	77	V.Buren	.73	.72
15	Greene	1.48	1.43	46	Hickman	1.17	1.17	78	McMinn	.72	.72
16	Moore	1.48	1.40	47	Winson.	1.16	1.11	79	Marion	.70	.64
17	Carroll	1.46	1.51	48	Decatur	1.14	1.23	80	Putnam	.69	.72
18	Davidson	1.46	1.40	49	Lewis	1.14	1.07	81	Polk	.68	.63
19	Obion	1.46	1.32	50	Humphreys	1.11	1.13	82	Unicoi	.68	1.30
20	Sevier	1.46	1.42	51	Cocke	1.09	1.05	83	Tipton	.67	.92
21	Cannon	1.45	1.35	52	DeKalb	1.08	1.22	84	Clair.	.65	.76
22	Hawkins	1.45	1.46	53	Wayne	1.08	1.00	85	Hancock	.59	.82
23	Lake	1.38	1.41	54	Bradley	1.06	1.09	86	Hardin	.58	.66
24	Lauderdale	1.33	1.69	55	Blount	1.05	1.15	87	Sequat.	.52	.60
25	Sumner	1.33	1.33	56	Benton	1.03	.97	88	Warren	.51	.53
26	Marshall	1.32	1.28	57	Clay	1.03	1.15	89	Hamilt.	.50	.36
27	Montgomery	1.31	1.09	58	Franklin	1.03	.90	90	Rcane	.49	.46
28	Bledsoe	1.29	1.09	59	Haywood	1.02	1.11	91	Rhea	.46	.40
29	Shelby	1.29	1.14	60	Jackson	.99	1.05	92	Meigs	.46	.40
30	Dyer	1.28	1.44	61	Grainger	.98	1.24	93	Overton	.43	.50
31	Henry	1.28	1.09	62	McNairy	.94	.94	94	Campbell	.04	.04
				63	Anderson	.94	.84	95	Fayette	-	-
									State	1.13	1.10

farrowed in the same period, all the farmers in Tennessee produced only .45 hogs (farm slaughter plus marketings) per acre of corn.

In Maury County, which was considered a representative county in the corn-hog program, the contract signers produced 1.16 (calculated from



(A)

State average - .85



(B)

Hogs per Acre

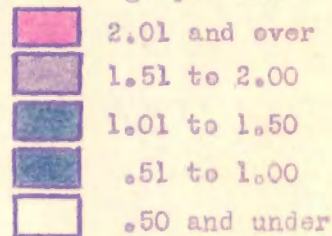


Figure 84 - Number of Market Hogs per Acre of Corn (1932-33
Average As Adjusted for Both Corn and Hogs):

(A) For All Signers, and (B) For Signers
With Corn Base of 10 or More Acres

State average - .76

TABLE LIV. - HOGS: NUMBER OF MARKET HOGS PER ACRE OF CORN (1932-33
AVERAGE AS ADJUSTED FOR BOTH CORN AND HOGS)

Rank	County	For all sign- ers	For sign- ers with corn base of 10 or more acres	Rank	County	For all sign- ers	For sign- ers with corn base of 10 or more acres	Rank	County	For all sign- ers	For sign- ers with corn base of 10 or more acres
1	Wash.	2.60	1.55	32	Dyer	.96	.84	64	Fentr.	.67	.67
2	Scott	2.14	1.08	33	Jeffer.	.94	.85	65	White	.67	.66
3	Morgan	1.66	1.13	34	Wilson	.94	.79	66	Macon	.66	.62
4	John.	1.42	.86	35	Brad.	.93	.80	67	Hayw.	.65	.64
5	Cumber.	1.39	1.23	36	Bled.	.92	.81	68	Pick.	.61	.55
6	Union	1.35	.41	37	Cocke	.92	.84	69	Tipton	.58	.51
7	Moore	1.29	1.18	38	DeKalb	.92	.83	70	McMinn	.57	.53
8	Weakley	1.27	1.17	39	Wason.	.91	.88	71	Ruther.	.57	.53
9	Hamblen	1.25	1.04	40	Montg.	.90	.84	72	V.Bur.	.57	.50
10	Obion	1.25	1.19	41	Mauzy	.89	.79	73	Claib.	.56	.35
11	Gibson	1.24	1.11	42	Clay	.88	.80	74	Coffee	.56	.52
12	Davidson	1.18	.86	43	Humph.	.88	.77	75	Harde.	.56	.53
13	Sevier	1.18	1.02	44	Shelby	.87	.87	76	Putn.	.56	.53
14	Sulliv.	1.18	.55	45	Bedf.	.85	.78	77	Giles	.55	.51
15	Hawkins	1.16	.98	46	Decat.	.83	.76	78	Loudon	.55	.53
16	Greene	1.13	1.07	47	Ander.	.82	.87	79	Chest.	.53	.46
17	Lake	1.09	1.09	48	Grain.	.82	.77	80	Lawr.	.52	.46
18	Trousd.	1.08	.98	49	Jack.	.82	.80	81	Hanc.	.51	.46
19	Lauder.	1.07	.90	50	Lewis	.82	.74	82	Hardin	.51	.47
20	Cheat.	1.06	.82	51	Stew.	.82	.80	83	Carter	.50	.28
21	Robert.	1.05	.92	52	Frank.	.80	.75	84	Sequa.	.50	.41
22	Crock.	1.04	.87	53	Henry	.80	.71	85	Marion	.47	.43
23	Smith	1.04	.93	54	Unicoi	.80	.00	86	Madis.	.45	.43
24	Hick.	1.03	.87	55	Wayne	.78	.66	87	Polk	.43	.40
25	Knox	1.02	.85	56	Benton	.77	.66	88	Rhea	.40	.36
26	Perry	1.02	.88	57	Grundy	.76	.67	89	Hamil.	.38	.28
27	Carroll	1.01	.90	58	Hend.	.76	.70	90	Warren	.36	.34
28	Lin.	1.00	.93	59	Hous.	.74	.61	91	Roane	.35	.33
29	Sumner	1.00	.86	60	Dick.	.74	.59	92	Meigs	.32	.31
30	Marshall	.99	.82	61	Blount	.71	.67	93	Overt.	.31	.27
31	Cannon	.98	.88	62	Monroe	.70	.62	94	Campb.	.01	.01
				63	McNairy	.69	.43	95	Fayette	-	-
									State	.85	.76

Table LV) market hogs per acre of corn in 1932-33. Seventeen of the 634 farmers producing both corn and hogs in this county, had from .01 to .10 market hogs per acre of corn, nine had 6.51 and over, and the highest individual average was 27.67. In the frequency distribution, the greatest number of individuals fell in the group of .41 to .50 market hogs per acre of corn; however, there was little difference in the number in each group from .21 - .30 to 1.11 - 1.20 (Table LV).

TABLE LV. - FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF MARKET HOGS PER ACRE OF CORN FOR INDIVIDUAL FARMS IN MAURY COUNTY*

Number hogs per acre of corn	Number farms	Number hogs per acre of corn	Number farms
.01 - .10	17	1.91 - 2.00	11
.11 - .20	25	2.01 - 2.10	3
.21 - .30	55	2.11 - 2.20	8
.31 - .40	38	2.21 - 2.30	10
.41 - .50	46	2.31 - 2.40	7
.51 - .60	44	2.41 - 2.50	4
.61 - .70	35		
.71 - .80	33		
.81 - .90	41	(a)	
.91 - 1.00	33	2.51 - 3.00	16
1.01 - 1.10	41	3.01 - 3.50	11
1.11 - 1.20	34	3.51 - 4.00	10
1.21 - 1.30	22	4.01 - 4.50	5
1.31 - 1.40	18	4.51 - 5.00	3
1.41 - 1.50	18	5.01 - 5.50	3
1.51 - 1.60	11	5.51 - 6.00	3
1.61 - 1.70	8	6.01 - 6.50	2
1.71 - 1.80	14	6.51 and over (b)	9
1.81 - 1.90	11		
		Total	634

(The average ratio or number of market hogs per acre of corn as calculated from this frequency distribution is 1.16. This ignores the nine (9) high ratios in the grouping "6.51 and over".

(a) Note change in class interval.

(b) In this grouping are the following ratios: 8.62, 9.20, 9.33, 10.12, 10.33, 10.41, 10.80, 12.67, and 27.67.

* These calculations are based on the average corn acreage and average market hog production for 1932 and 1933, as adjusted for both corn and hogs. The total of 634 farms represents all of the 1934 contract signers in this county who produced both corn and hogs in the base period. See also footnote to Table XXXI.

The contract signers in Maury County produced .48 market hogs per acre of crop land in 1932-33. Sixteen farmers produced from .01 to .05 market hogs per acre of crop land, while eight farmers produced 3.51 or more. The highest number for an individual farm was 5.79 head per acre of crop land. The greatest number of the individual farmers were in the class interval of .21 to .25 (Table LVI).

TABLE LVI. - FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE RATIOS OR NUMBER OF MARKET HOGS PER ACRE OF CROP LAND FOR INDIVIDUAL FARMS IN MAURY COUNTY *

Number hogs per acre crop land	Number farms	Number hogs per acre crop land	Number farms
.01 - .05	16	.91 - .95	3
.06 - .10	39	.96 - 1.00	6
.11 - .15	52	1.01 - 1.05	2
.16 - .20	46	1.06 - 1.10	3
.21 - .25	57	1.11 - 1.15	6
.26 - .30	54	1.16 - 1.20	5
.31 - .35	44	1.21 - 1.25	4
.36 - .40	40		
.41 - .45	49		
.46 - .50	33	(a)	
.51 - .55	26	1.26 - 1.50	9
.56 - .60	18	1.51 - 1.75	9
.61 - .65	19	1.76 - 2.00	10
.66 - .70	14	2.01 - 2.25	2
.71 - .75	11	2.26 - 2.50	1
.76 - .80	19	2.51 - 2.75	6
.81 - .85	10	2.76 - 3.00	2
.86 - .90	14	3.01 and over (b)	8
		Total	637

(The average ratio or number of market hogs per acre of crop land as calculated from this frequency distribution is .48. This ignores the class interval "3.01 and over".)

(a) Note change in class interval.

(b) In this grouping are the following ratios: 3.65, 3.77, 4.00, 4.22, 5.00, 5.00, and 5.79.

* These calculations are based on the average number of market hogs for 1932 and 1933, as adjusted, and the crop acres for 1932. The total of 637 farms represents the number of 1934 corn-hog contract signers in this county producing hogs for market during the base period. See also footnote to Table XXXI.

Corn For Grain Per Litter. The 1934 corn-hog contract signers in Tennessee harvested more than five acres of corn for grain per litter.

TABLE LVII. - NUMBER OF ACRES OF CORN FOR GRAIN PER LITTER ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS, 1932 AND 1933

Rank	County	1933 Acres	1932 Acres	Rank	County	1933 Acres	1932 Acres	Rank	County	1933 Acres	1932 Acres
1	Campb.	25.8	39.4	32	Grainger	6.7	5.5	64	Line.	4.7	5.0
2	Overton	13.8	12.5	33	Madison	6.5	6.0	65	Marsh.	4.7	5.0
3	Meigs	12.8	15.1	34	Franklin	6.4	7.6	66	Bled.	4.6	4.7
4	Roane	12.5	13.7	35	Hardeman	6.3	6.2	67	Cannon	4.5	4.8
5	Hamilton	12.1	16.4	36	Haywood	6.3	5.7	68	Hick.	4.5	4.9
6	Warren	11.9	12.7	37	Bradley	6.1	6.5	69	Perry	4.5	4.2
7	Rhea	11.6	11.8	38	Benton	6.0	6.7	70	Cheat.	4.4	4.9
8	Hancock	11.4	7.7	39	Jackson	5.9	5.7	71	Greene	4.4	4.6
9	Claib.	10.7	9.6	40	Clay	5.8	5.5	72	Sevier	4.4	4.8
10	Sequat.	10.6	9.7	41	DeKalb	5.7	5.3	73	Dyer	4.3	4.0
11	Polk	10.4	11.7	42	Houston	5.7	6.9	74	Robert.	4.3	4.6
12	Carter	10.0	6.5	43	Lewis	5.6	5.9	75	Hambl.	4.2	4.0
13	Hardin	9.3	8.1	44	Winson.	5.6	6.0	76	Lauder.	4.2	3.1
14	McMinn	9.0	9.3	45	Anderson	5.5	5.5	77	Carroll	4.1	4.0
15	Putnam	9.0	8.9	46	Bedford	5.5	5.9	78	Crock.	4.1	3.8
16	Marion	8.9	10.6	47	Cocke	5.5	5.7	79	David.	4.1	4.3
17	Unicoi	8.9	4.1	48	Dickson	5.5	6.2	80	Moore	4.0	4.3
18	Chester	8.8	8.3	49	Wilson	5.5	5.3	81	Shelby	4.0	5.5
19	Loudon	8.5	9.0	50	Wayne	5.4	5.8	82	Union	4.0	3.6
20	Coffee	7.9	8.8	51	Grundy	5.3	5.4	83	Hawck.	3.9	3.9
21	Giles	7.9	8.5	52	Henderson	5.2	5.9	84	Knox	3.9	5.0
22	Lawrence	7.9	7.9	53	Henry	5.2	6.0	85	Sulliv.	3.9	2.1
23	Pickett	7.9	6.4	54	Jefferson	5.1	5.3	86	John.	3.8	3.5
24	V. Buren	7.8	7.7	55	Decatur	5.0	4.9	87	Gibson	3.7	3.7
25	Macon	7.7	6.1	56	Mauzy	5.0	6.1	88	Obion	3.6	4.4
26	Ruther.	7.2	8.2	57	Smith	5.0	4.3	89	Lake	3.5	3.4
27	Tipton	7.0	5.7	58	Fentress	4.9	5.3	90	Weak.	3.3	3.8
28	McNairy	6.9	7.1	59	Trousdale	4.9	4.2	91	Morgan	2.7	3.1
29	Monroe	6.9	7.2	60	Humphreys	4.8	4.8	92	Cumber.	2.4	2.6
30	White	6.9	6.7	61	Montgomery	4.8	5.6	93	Wash.	1.7	1.3
31	Blount	6.8	6.3	62	Stewart	4.8	5.7	94	Scott	1.5	2.4
				63	Sumner	4.8	5.1	95	Payette	-	-
									State	5.2	5.5

In a few counties in the Cumberland Plateau and lower East Tennessee Valley, from about 10 to 16 acres per litter were harvested. Based on only a few contracts, the signers of Campbell County harvested 39.4 acres per litter

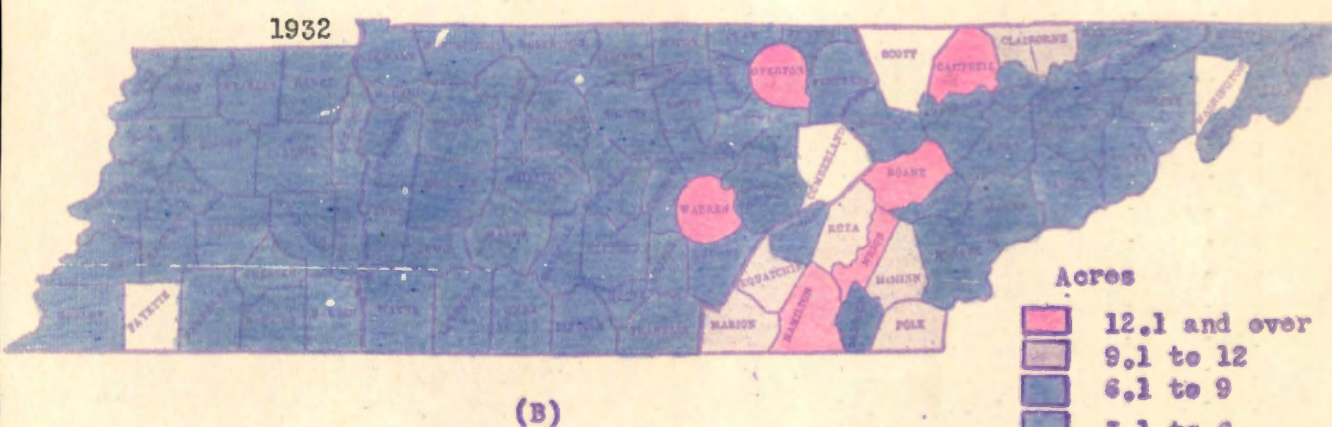


Figure 85. - Acres of Corn for Grain Per Litter on the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms in Tennessee: (A) in 1933 and (B) in 1932.

State average - 5.5

in 1932. In only three or four counties did the contract signers harvest three acres or less per litter. The contract signers in most of the State, especially the corn-hog areas, harvested from 3.1 to 6.0 acres of corn per litter produced. However, in several important corn-hog counties, the contract signers harvested from 6.1 to 9.0 acres of corn per litter produced. The signers in Obion County harvested only 3.6 acres per litter in 1933 and 4.4 acres in 1932. Dyer County also ranked low in corn harvested for grain per litter produced. On the other hand, in Giles County, the signers harvested 7.9 acres per litter in 1933 and 8.5 acres in 1932; in Rutherford County the acres harvested per litter were 7.2 and 8.2 for 1933 and 1932, respectively.

Bushels of Corn Produced Per Hog Raised. The 1934 corn-hog contract signers in Tennessee produced about 26 bushels of corn per hog raised to disposal age in 1932-33. The county averages range from 7.2 bushels in Washington to 69.0 bushels in Roane (omitting Campbell County where the average was unreasonably high due to the fact that only two of the participants were producers of hogs). Even in Washington County, as previously explained, the low average was due to the fact that a few signers kept and fed large numbers of hogs and produced little, if any, corn. There are a few counties in East Tennessee, following in general the course of the Tennessee River, in which the contract signers produced 50.1 or more bushels of corn per hog raised to disposal age. In Giles and Rutherford counties, two of the outstanding counties in total corn acreage for all farms, the contract signers produced between 30 and 40 bushels per hog raised to disposal age. In Obion and Dyer counties, two outstanding counties in both corn and hogs for all farms, the contract signers' corn production per hog

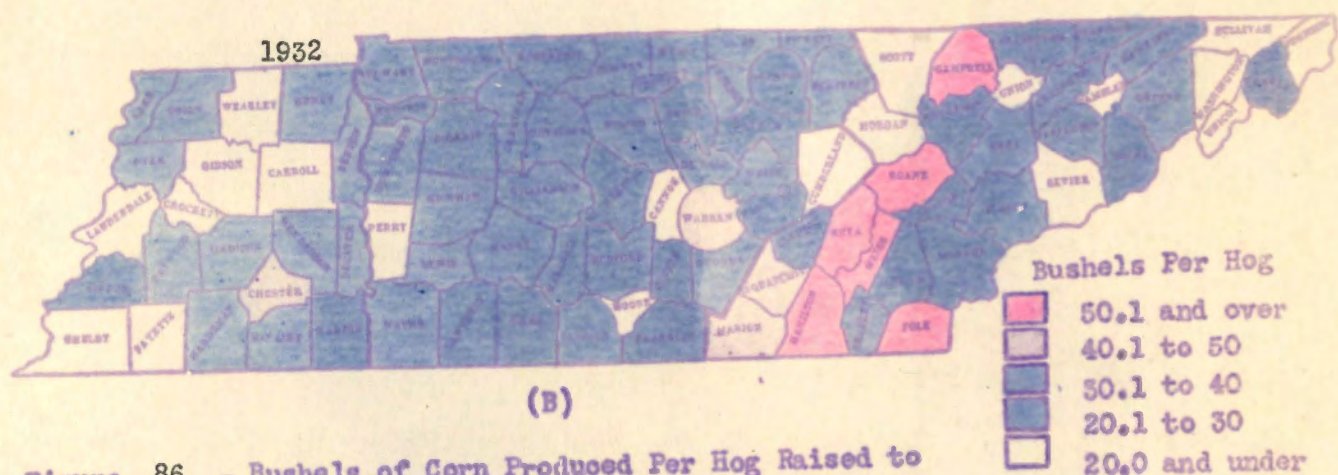
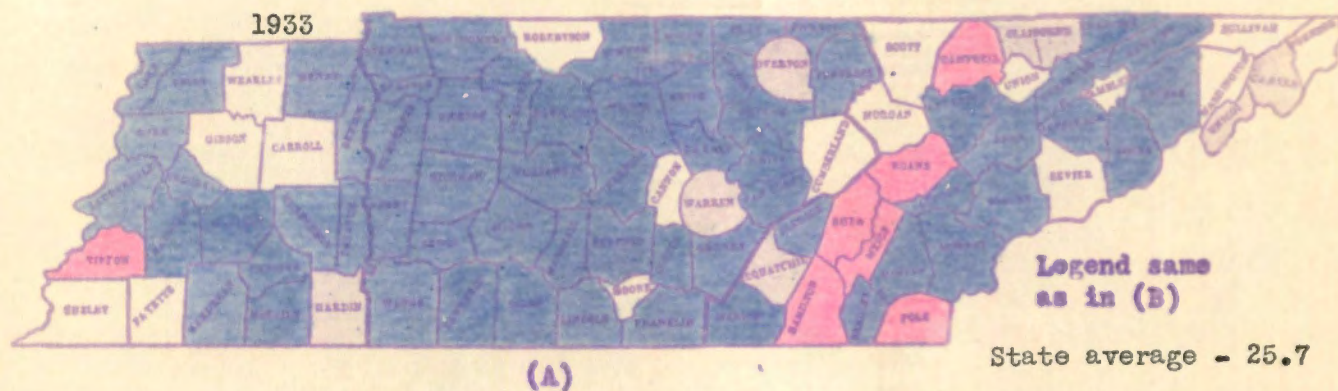


Figure 86. - Bushels of Corn Produced Per Hog Raised to Disposal Age on the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract Signers' Farms in Tennessee: (A) in 1933 and (B) in 1932.

State average - 26.1

was approximately 10 bushels less than in Giles and Rutherford counties. Several counties throughout the State produced less than 20 bushels per hog raised to disposal age.

TABLE LVIII. - NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN PRODUCED PER HOG
RAISED TO DISPOSAL AGE ON THE 1934 CORN-HOG
CONTRACT SIGNERS' FARMS, 1932 AND 1933

Rank	County	1933	1932	Rank	County	1933	1932	Rank	County	1933	1932
		Bus.	Bus.			Bus.	Bus.			Bus.	Bus.
1	Campbell	586.9	437.7	32	Haywood	31.1	30.0	64	Lake	23.2	27.3
2	Roane	64.8	69.0	33	Jackson	30.6	27.1	65	Davidson	23.1	21.9
3	Hamilton	64.5	92.2	34	McNairy	30.3	28.8	66	Lauder.	22.9	18.7
4	Meigs	59.6	62.2	35	White	30.2	26.1	67	Grundy	22.6	22.4
5	Rhea	58.5	53.5	36	Benton	28.1	29.2	68	Line.	22.6	33.3
6	Polk	50.6	51.2	37	Hickman	28.0	26.3	69	Henry	22.5	27.1
7	Tipton	50.2	35.0	38	Franklin	27.6	32.6	70	Jeffer.	22.1	26.3
8	Sequat.	49.3	42.7	39	Clay	27.5	24.0	71	Lewis	21.8	23.3
9	Hardin	49.2	39.6	40	Trousdale	27.3	22.0	72	Obion	21.6	26.4
10	Clalh.	48.0	39.1	41	Hardeman	26.9	21.6	73	Bledsoe	21.3	25.4
11	Carter	47.9	24.0	42	Houston	26.8	34.0	74	Marsh.	21.3	21.5
12	Unicoi	47.7	17.7	43	Humphreys	26.8	25.6	75	Greene	20.8	21.2
13	Overton	46.1	38.4	44	Montgomery	26.8	32.4	76	Knox	20.6	28.9
14	Warren	44.5	42.0	45	Perry	26.4	19.5	77	Creek.	20.4	18.6
15	Chester	39.9	42.1	46	Smith	26.3	23.5	78	Fentress	20.3	24.2
16	Marion	39.9	45.6	47	Cheatham	26.2	29.1	79	Moore	19.7	19.9
17	Hancock	38.5	30.8	48	Blount	26.0	24.6	80	Sevier	19.0	20.9
18	McMinn	36.5	36.2	49	Wmson.	26.0	25.3	81	Gibson	18.9	18.8
19	Lawrence	35.5	37.6	50	Grainger	25.6	20.5	82	Cammon	18.8	19.6
20	Giles	34.9	36.7	51	Stewart	25.6	29.9	83	Carroll	18.8	19.0
21	Macon	34.9	28.2	52	Bradley	25.5	22.0	84	Sullivan	18.8	10.8
22	Putnam	34.8	33.8	53	Dyer	25.1	22.0	85	Hamblen	17.9	17.8
23	Anderson	34.2	35.6	54	Wilson	25.0	21.5	86	Union	17.4	16.6
24	Pickett	32.6	24.1	55	Sumner	24.7	21.1	87	Robert.	16.7	21.0
25	Cooke	31.9	33.1	56	Bedford	24.6	24.0	88	Shelby	16.5	15.5
26	Loudon	31.6	33.5	57	Dickson	24.4	29.0	89	Weakley	15.6	18.2
27	V.Buren	31.5	33.1	58	DeKalb	24.2	22.7	90	Johnson	14.5	14.7
28	Madison	31.4	29.3	59	Wayne	24.2	25.9	91	Cumber.	14.0	12.9
29	Monroe	31.4	34.1	60	Henderson	24.1	25.2	92	Morgan	13.9	14.7
30	Ruther.	31.4	30.7	61	Maury	23.8	28.3	93	Scott	8.6	9.6
31	Coffee	31.1	33.5	62	Decatur	23.4	21.6	94	Wash.	8.6	7.2
				63	Hawkins	23.4	21.2	95	Fayette	-	-
									State	25.7	26.1

CHAPTER VII

RENTAL AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS

In order to effectuate the declared policy, the Secretary of Agriculture shall have power -

(1) ----- to provide for rental and benefit payments in connection therewith or upon that part of the production of any basic agricultural commodity required for domestic consumption, in such amounts as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable, to be paid out of any moneys available for such payments. (1)

As a result of this section of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the corn-hog contract signers in the United States were paid \$302,408,000 during the fiscal period, July 1, 1934, through June 30, 1935, which is 53.7 per cent of the \$563,439,000 paid to the cooperators in this period in all of the adjustment programs. The other commodities and the percentage of total payments going to the producers of each are: cotton, 20.6; wheat, 17.4; tobacco, 5.1; and sugar, 3.2.

Of the total payments on all commodities, Iowa received the greatest amount, \$68,137,000, or 12.1 per cent (Table LIX). Practically all of this was corn-hog payments. Texas was the second ranking state, and received \$46,074,000, or 8.2 per cent of the United States total. Practically all of the Texas payments was for cotton. The third highest state was Illinois, in which most of the payments was for corn-hog adjustments. In Kansas, the fourth ranking state, more than half of the total payments was

(1) Agricultural Adjustment Act, Public No. 10, 73d Congress, 48 Stat. 31, 1933.

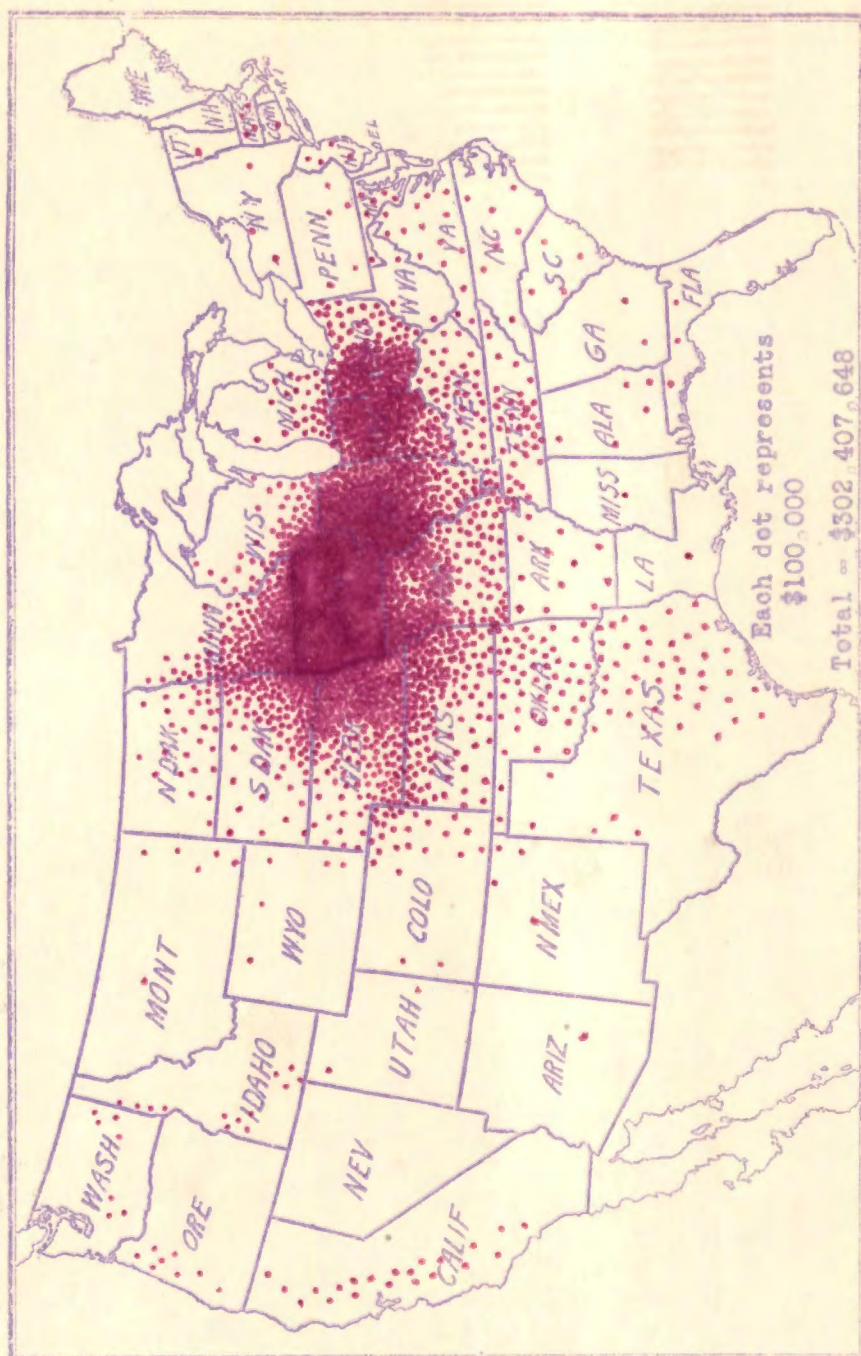


Figure 87. - Rental and Benefit Payments on Corn-Hogs for the Fiscal Period July 1, 1934, through June 30, 1935.

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Division of Finance, Statement of Expenditures, issued August 20, 1935.

for wheat adjustments. These four states received more than one-third (35.0 per cent) of the payments disbursed during the fiscal period, July 1, 1934, through June 30, 1935.

Tennessee farmers received \$9,848,000, or 1.7 per cent, of the total rental and benefit payments disbursed during this period. The farmers in Shelby County received the greatest aggregate amount per county, having received \$450,000, or 4.6 per cent, of the state total. The total benefit payments are heavily concentrated in Shelby, Fayette, Tipton, Lauderdale, Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Lake, and Obion counties in West Tennessee; Robertson, Sumner, Trousdale, and Lincoln counties in Middle Tennessee; and Jefferson, Hamblen, Greene, and Washington counties in East Tennessee. Many other counties, especially in Middle Tennessee and West Tennessee stand out in total payments (see Figure 92).

TABLE LIX. - RENTAL AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS FOR THE FISCAL PERIOD
JULY 1, 1934 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1935, BY STATE AND COM-
MODITY
(Thousand dollars)

Rank	State	Corn-hogs	Cotton	Wheat	Tobacco	Sugar	Total
1	Iowa	\$67,611	\$	\$ 442	\$	\$ 84	\$68,137
2	Illinois	39,284		2,511	1	12	41,808
3	Nebraska	29,789		6,075		1,241	37,106
4	Indiana	24,633		1,906	184	76	26,799
5	Missouri	24,293	2,237	1,553	119		28,202
6	Minnesota	19,868		1,876	53	384	22,181
7	Ohio	16,955		1,690	1,104	489	20,238
8	Kansas	16,814	2	24,174	9	110	41,110
9	S. Dakota	13,979		5,005		156	19,140
10	Wisconsin	7,702		38	1,059	171	8,970
11	Oklahoma	5,146	9,467	6,804			21,417
12	Texas	4,722	35,977	5,375			46,074
13	Kentucky	4,316	62	231	8,328		12,936
14	Tennessee	3,479	4,223	120	2,026		9,848
15	Michigan	3,409		817		1,114	5,340
16	N. Dakota	3,176		14,738		124	18,038
17	Colorado	2,697		2,099		3,018	7,814
18	California	2,064	1,028	1,169		1,362	5,622
19	Virginia	1,538	316	525	1,191		3,570

(continued)

TABLE LIX. - RENTAL AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS FOR THE FISCAL PERIOD
 July 1, 1934 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1935, BY STATE AND COM-
 MODITY (continued)
 (Thousand dollars)

Rank	State	Corn-hogs	Cotton	Wheat	Tobacco	Sugar	Total
20	Idaho	\$1,340	\$	\$3,413	\$	\$ 966	\$5,719
21	Arkansas	1,206	11,268	2			12,477
22	Oregon	850		2,632			3,482
23	N. Carolina	719	5,946	52	8,015		14,732
24	Washington	712		5,753		28	6,493
25	Montana	621		6,352		942	7,914
26	Maryland	554		780	36		1,371
27	Pennsylvania	525		241	1,129		1,896
28	Wyoming	478		432		676	1,586
29	Alabama	454	9,323		4		9,781
30	Massachusetts	441			453		895
31	N. Mexico	436	682	503		3	1,624
32	S. Carolina	406	6,558		1,393		8,357
33	New Jersey	380		12			392
34	W. Virginia	320		79	64		463
35	Florida	314	274		183		772
36	New York	301		40	48		389
37	Utah	229		628		1,049	1,906
38	Georgia	178	9,342	6	987		10,514
39	Louisiana	81	5,829			3,149	9,059
40	Arizona	71	1,040	18			1,129
41	Vermont	68			8		77
42	Mississippi	56	12,622				12,677
43	Connecticut	51			1,166		1,217
44	Nevada	48		30	8		79
45	New Hamp.	45			8		50
46	Delaware	39		105			144
47	R. Island	5					5
48	Maine	4					4
	Totals	\$302,408	\$116,196	\$98,223	\$28,768 (a)	\$17,844 (b)	\$563,439 (c)

(a) Includes \$1,200 (000) to Puerto Rico

(b) Includes \$2,688 (000) to the Philippine Islands.

(c) Includes sums mentioned in (a) and (b)

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Division of Finance,
 Statement of Expenditures, issued August 20, 1935.

Corn-Hog Payments, 1934-35

The rental and benefit payments on corn-hog contracts were concentrated in the Corn Belt, although every state received a part of the payments. Nine states, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota, Ohio, Kansas, and South Dakota, received 83.7 per cent of the corn-hog payments disbursed during the fiscal period, July 1, 1934 through June 30, 1935 (Table LIX and Figure 87).

The corn-hog contract signers in Tennessee received \$3,479,000, or 1.2 per cent, of the United States total during this period. Tennessee ranked 14th among the states in this respect. The corn-hog payments amounted to 35.3 per cent of all rental and benefit payments in this State.

The farmers in Obion County received \$253,000, or 7.3 per cent, of the total corn-hog payments disbursed in the State (Table LX and Figure 93). The next highest amount of \$160,000 went to the farmers of Lincoln County. In general, the corn-hog payments went in largest amounts into the Central Basin, Obion and Dyer counties, and (to a lesser degree) in the counties along the Tennessee River in both East Tennessee and West Tennessee. Only small sums of corn-hog payments went into either the cotton or tobacco sections.

Cotton Payments, 1934-35

The cotton farmers in the United States received the second largest aggregate amount of the rental and benefit payments disbursed between July 1, 1934 and June 30, 1935 (Table LIX and Figure 88). Farmers in 18

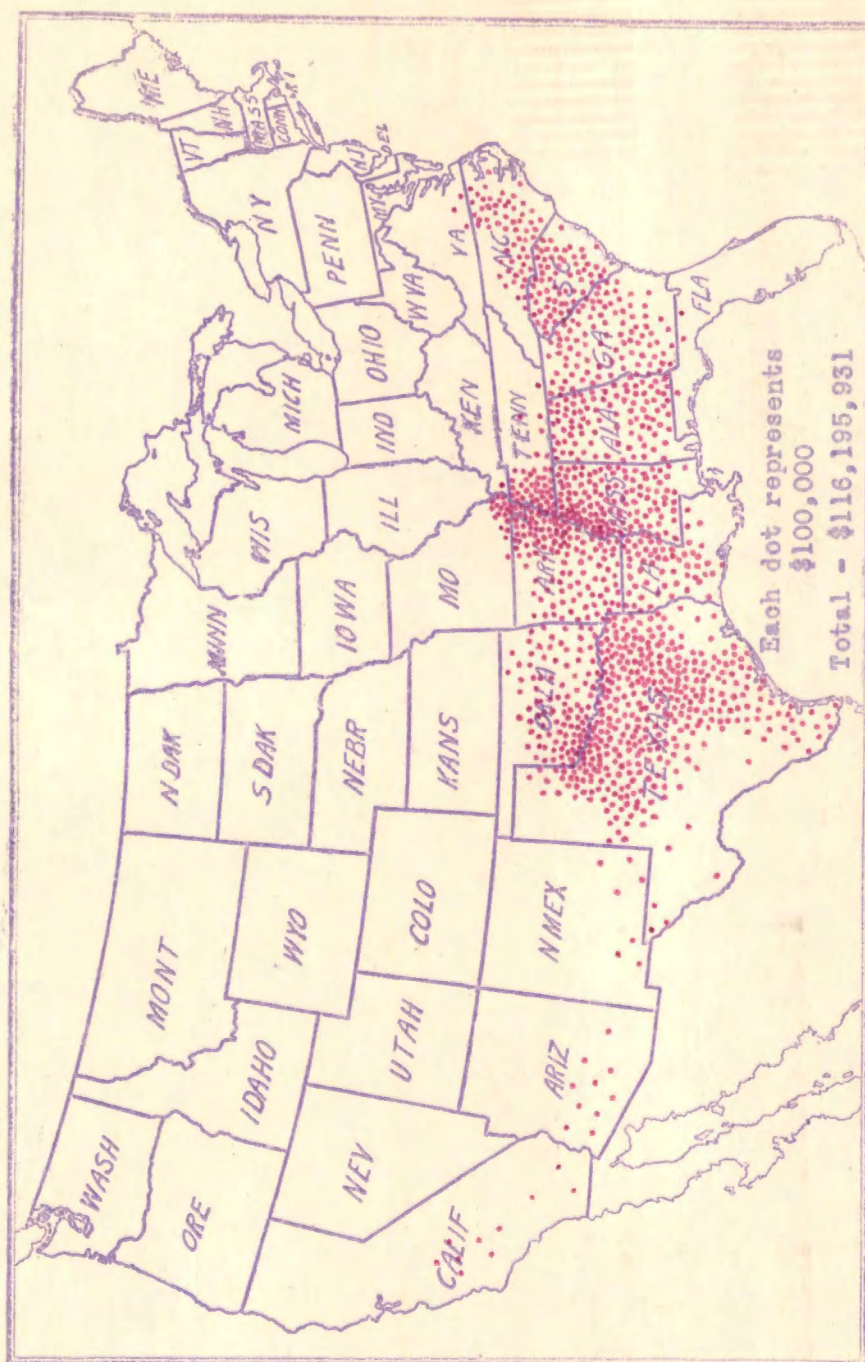


Figure 88. - Rental and Benefit Payments on Cotton for the Fiscal Period July 1, 1934, Through June 30, 1935.

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Division of Finance, Statement of Expenditures, issued August 20, 1935.

states received the payments. The heaviest concentration of payments was along the Mississippi River in southeastern Missouri, eastern Arkansas, western Tennessee, and western Mississippi, and in the Black Belt of Texas. Texas farmers alone received \$35,977,000, or 31 per cent, of the total cotton payments. The next largest amount of \$12,622,000, or 10.9 per cent of the total, went to the farmers of Mississippi.

In Tennessee, the cotton farmers received more rental and benefit payments than the corn-hog farmers, the cotton payments amounting to \$4,223,000. This was 3.6 per cent of the United States total cotton payments. The cotton payments amounted to 42.9 per cent of the total rental and benefit payments for all commodities, compared with 35.3 per cent paid the corn-hog contract signers.

TABLE LX. - RENTAL AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS FOR THE FISCAL PERIOD JULY 1, 1934 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1935, TENNESSEE BY COUNTIES
(Thousand dollars)

Rank	County	Corn-hogs	Cotton	Wheat	Tobacco	Total
1	Obion	\$253	\$114	\$6	\$3	\$376
2	Lincoln	160	93	4	19	277
3	Wilson	146	(a)	2	15	162
4	Giles	139	87	1	3	230
5	Mauzy	128	1	11	98	238
6	Marshall	125	(a)	5	3	134
7	Hickman	108			2	110
8	Rutherford	104	48	1	3	156
9	Dyer	103	331	1		434
10	Bedford	102	6	3	3	113
11	Smith	99		2	73	174
12	Weakley	77	29		3	110
13	Wayne	77	18	(a)		95
14	Williamson	74		6	92	173
15	Gibson	70	317	(a)		388
16	Sumner	68		2	149	219
17	Henry	67	38	(a)	17	121

(continued)

TABLE LX. - RENTAL AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS FOR THE FISCAL PERIOD JULY 1,
1934 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1935, TENNESSEE BY COUNTIES (cont.)
(Thousand dollars)

Rank	County	Corn-hogs	Cotton	Wheat	Tobacco	Total
18	Franklin	\$66	\$27	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 95
19	Humphreys	60		1	1	62
20	Perry	58	1			59
21	Clay	58			6	64
22	Jackson	56			18	74
23	Montgomery	55		7	106	168
24	DeKalb	53		(a)	13	66
25	Coffee	52	3	2	3	60
26	Cannon	50	(a)	(a)	4	54
27	Warren	50		2	(a)	52
28	Benton	48	17			65
29	Decatur	44	25			69
30	Moore	40	(a)	2	10	52
31	Putnam	40		(a)	7	47
32	Hardin	34	63			97
33	Jefferson	34		2	70	107
34	Stewart	34		1	35	70
35	Bledsoe	32		(a)		32
36	Hamblen	32		1	40	73
37	Davidson	31		1	16	48
38	White	31		1	7	39
39	Greene	29		10	214	253
40	Sevier	27		2	57	66
41	Crockett	27	222	(a)		249
42	Loudon	25		2	18	45
43	Marion	22	2	(a)	2	26
44	Knox	22		2	16	39
45	Roane	22		1	4	26
46	Henderson	20	117			137
47	Monroe	20	1	2	35	57
48	Lawrence	20	116		2	138
49	Dickson	19		(a)	40	60
50	Carroll	19	122			140
51	Trousdale	18			43	61
52	Lauderdale	18	313			331
53	Overton	18			1	18
54	Lewis	17	(a)		(a)	18
55	Cumberland	16				16
56	Washington	14		5	106	125
57	Cooke	14		1	62	77
58	Rhea	13				13
59	Cheatham	13		1	43	56
60	Hawkins	13		3	78	93

(continued)

TABLE LX. - RENTAL AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS FOR THE FISCAL PERIOD JULY 1,
1934 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1935, TENNESSEE BY COUNTIES (cont.)
(Thousand dollars)

Rank	County	Corn-hogs	Cotton	Wheat	Tobacco	Total
61	Houston	\$12			\$ 7	\$20
62	Grundy	12	(a)	(a)		13
63	Blount	11		2	20	33
64	Macon	11			21	31
65	McMinn	10	3	1	13	27
66	Hamilton	10	5	1	(a)	16
67	Grainger	10		1	40	50
68	Pickett	10			1	11
69	Van Buren	9				9
70	Sequatchie	9		(a)		9
71	Meigs	8	3	(a)	4	15
72	Chester	7	75			81
73	Madison	7	218			225
74	McNairy	6	113			119
75	Hardeman	6	140			146
76	Haywood	6	247			253
77	Bradley	6	5	1	5	17
78	Lake	6	225			231
79	Robertson	5		13	203	226
80	Polk	4	10	(a)	1	16
81	Tipton	4	281			285
82	Anderson	4			4	7
83	Fentress	4				4
84	Sullivan	4		3	23	30
85	Olaiborne	2		(a)	50	53
86	Carter	2		1	11	14
87	Morgan	2				2
88	Johnson	1		(a)	32	34
89	Shelby	1	449			450
90	Hancock	1			22	23
91	Scott	1				1
92	Union	1			30	31
93	Campbell	(a)			10	11
94	Unicoi	(b)		(a)	4	4
95	Payette		338			338
	Totals	\$3,479	\$4,223	\$120	\$2,026	\$9,848

(a) Less than \$500.

(b) Included in Washington County.

The cotton payments were made in 44 counties, although a major proportion went into the southwestern part of the state. Every county

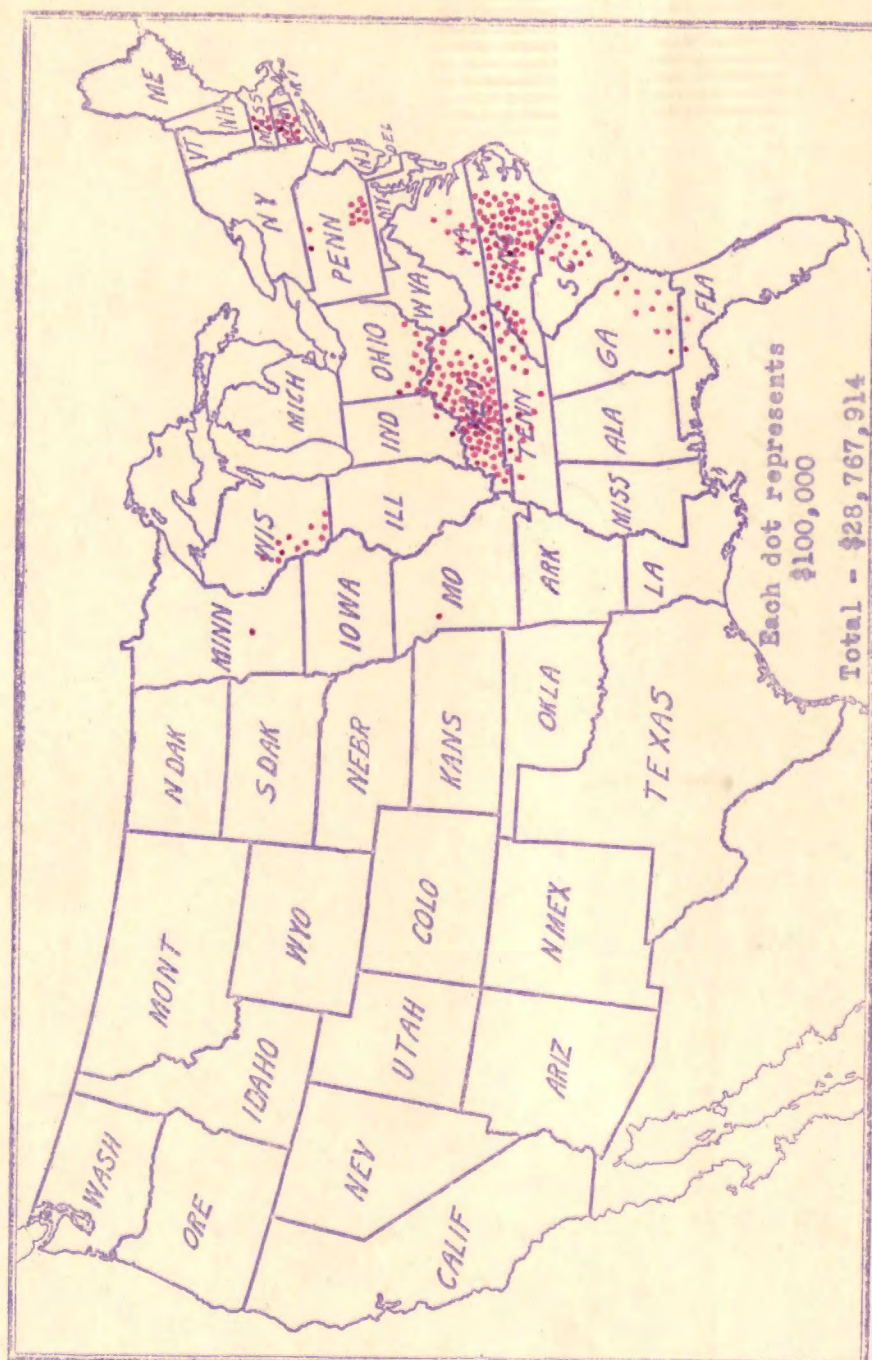


Figure 89. - Rental and Benefit Payments on Tobacco for the Fiscal Period July 1, 1934, Through June 30, 1935.

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Division of Finance, Statement of Expenditures, issued August 20, 1935

along the southern part of the state received cotton payments (Figure 93). Rutherford County, in Middle Tennessee, stands out in cotton payments in that area. Shelby County farmers received 10.6 per cent of the total cotton payments.

Tobacco Payments

Rental and benefit payments on tobacco in the United States totaled \$28,768,000 for the period, July 1, 1934 through June 30, 1935. Although farmers in 23 states participated, 56.8 per cent of the total was paid to producers in Kentucky and North Carolina (Table LIX and Figure 89).

Tennessee ranked third in total tobacco payments receiving \$2,026,000, or 11.4 per cent, of the United States' total. The tobacco payments amounted to 20.6 per cent of the total rental and benefit payments disbursed in Tennessee between July 1, 1934 and June 30, 1935. The heaviest concentration of tobacco payments in Tennessee centers in Greene County, in East Tennessee, and in Robertson County, in Middle Tennessee (Figure 93).

Wheat Payments

The concentrations of wheat payments occur in central and southern Kansas, northern Texas, western Oklahoma, North Dakota, and southeastern Washington (Figure 90). Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio are also well represented in the wheat payments. Kansas farmers received 24.6 per cent of the total, while the farmers in the next ranking state, North Dakota, received 15.0 per cent of the total wheat payments disbursed between July 1, 1934 and June 30, 1935.

The wheat program was of minor importance in Tennessee, compared with

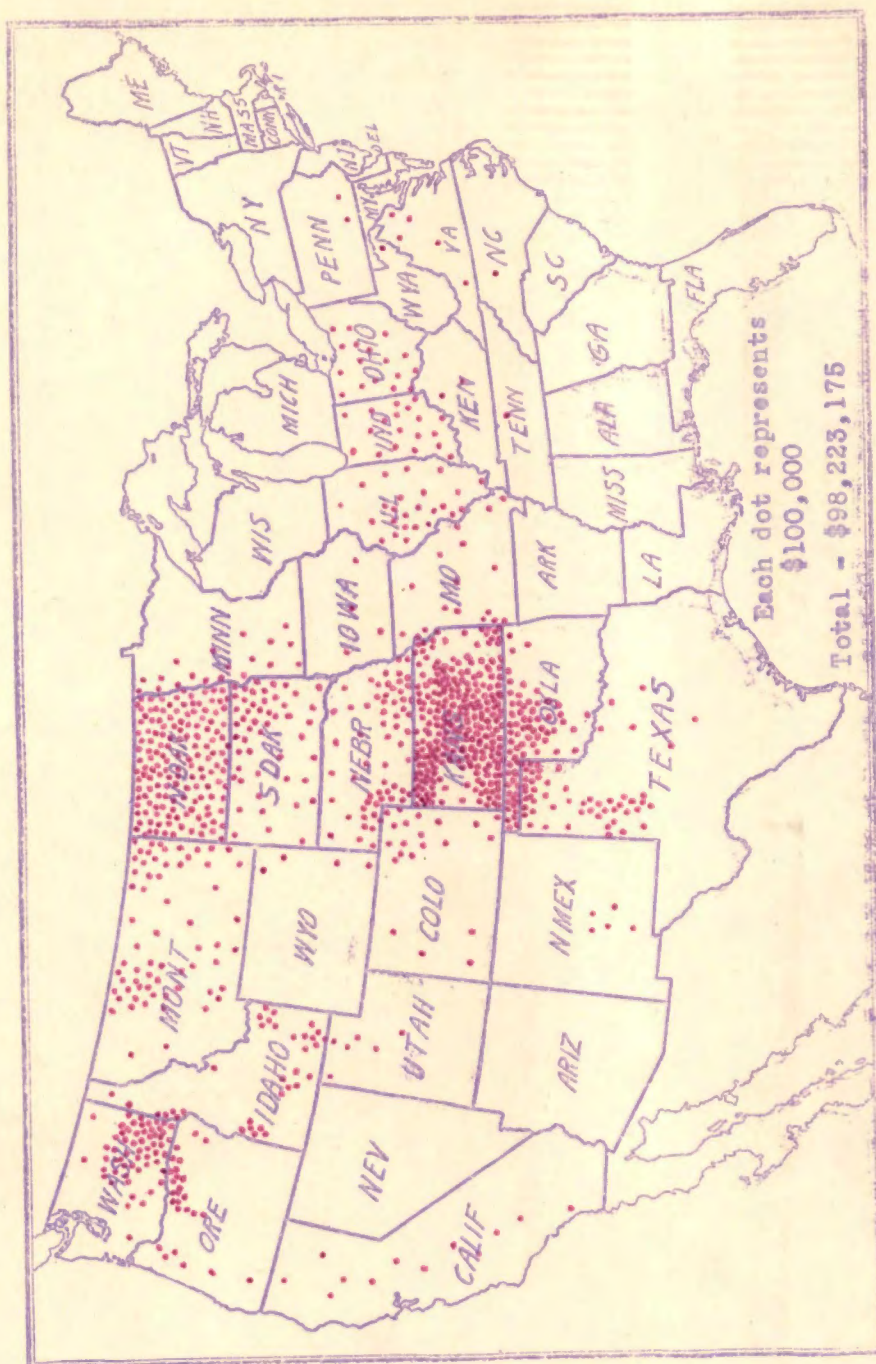


Fig.90 - Rental and Benefit Payments on Wheat for the Fiscal Period July 1, 1934, Through June 30, 1935.

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Division of Finance, Statement of Expenditures, issued August 20, 1935.

the cotton and corn-hog programs. Only 1.2 per cent of the total payments was for wheat. The distribution of the wheat payments in Tennessee is shown in Figure 93.

Sugar Payments

Total rental and benefit payments on sugar in the United States and the Philippine Islands was \$17,844,000 for the fiscal period, July 1, 1934 through June 30, 1935. Louisiana and Colorado led the states in total payments.

There were no benefit payments on sugar in Tennessee for this period.

Payments Made to the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract

Signers

As a result of the 1934 corn-hog contracts, the signers in Tennessee received \$3,400,207, regardless of the date of payment. The corn payments amounted to \$1,249,717 or 36.8 per cent of the total, and hog payments were \$2,150,490 or 63.2 per cent.

The Distribution of these payments is shown in Figures 94 and 95, and Table LXI. Obion County farmers received the greatest amount -- more than \$250,000, of which 72.4 per cent was hog reduction payments. In fact, the hog payments exceeded the corn payments in the majority of the counties.

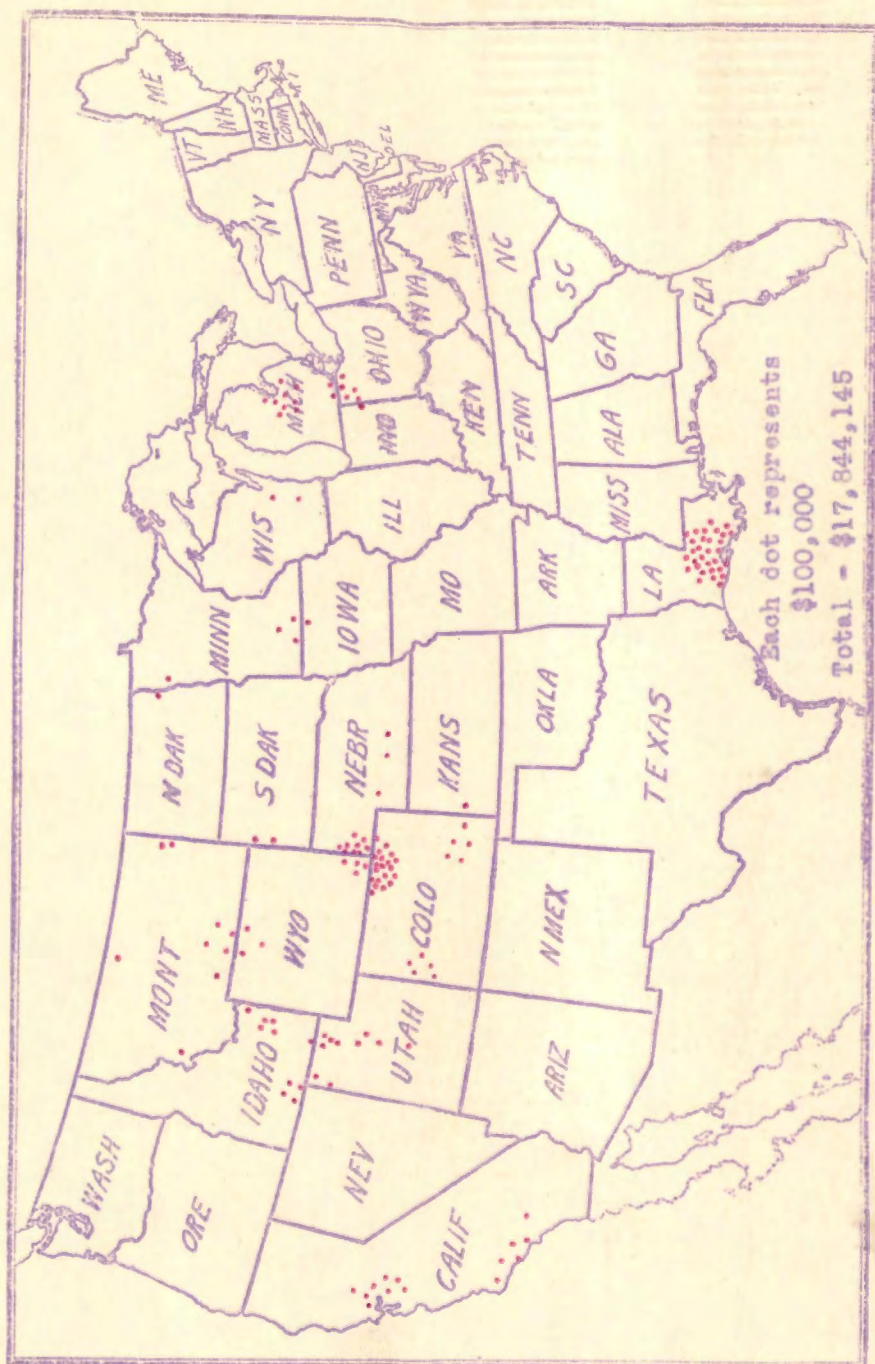


Figure 91. - Rental and Benefit Payments on Sugar for the Fiscal Period July 1, 1934, Through June 30, 1935.

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Division of Finance, Statement of Expenditures, issued August 20, 1935.

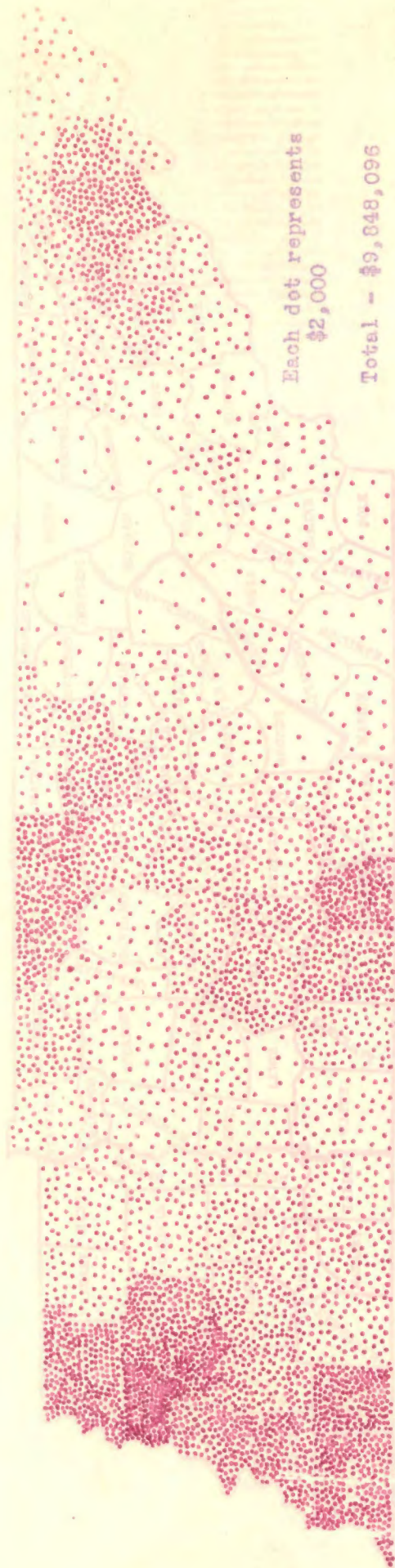
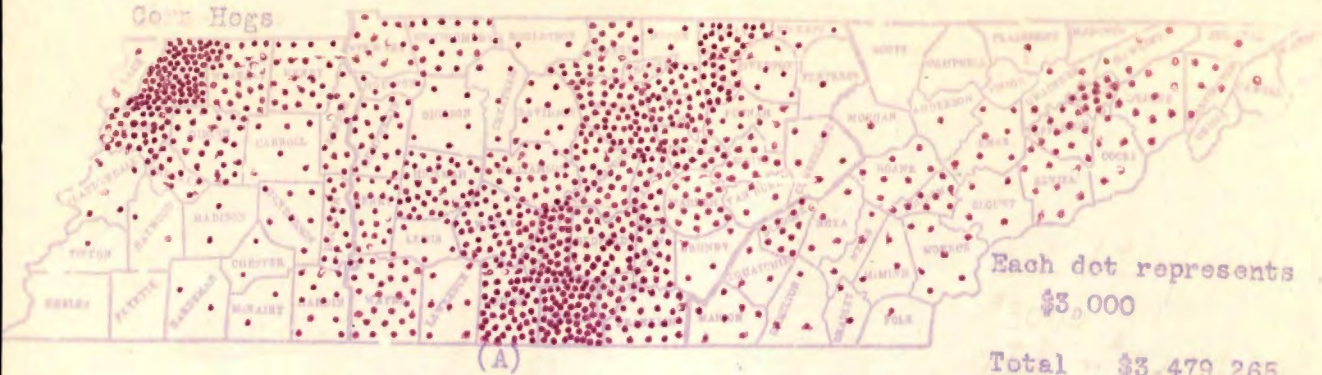


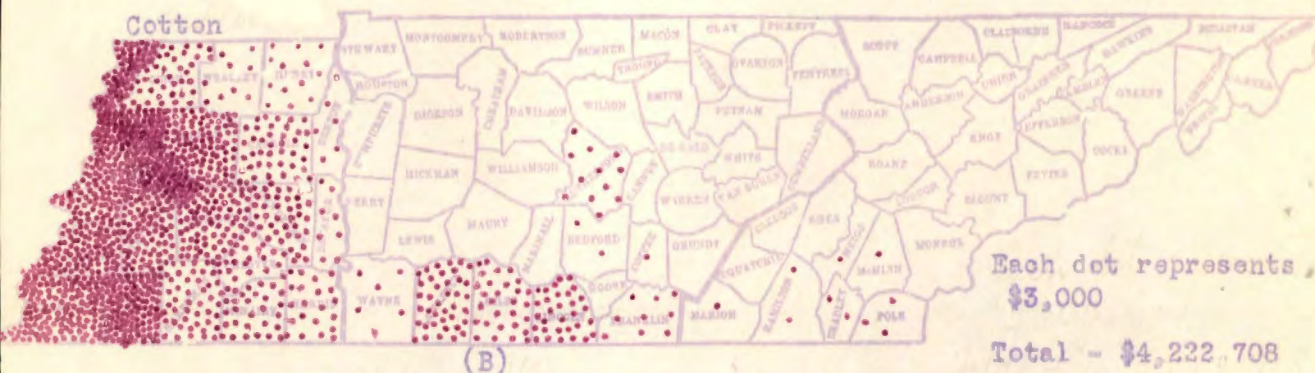
Figure 92. - Rental and Benefit Payments on Corn-Hogs, Cotton, Tobacco, and Wheat for the Fiscal Period July 1, 1934, through June 30, 1935.

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Division of Finance, Statement of Expenditures, issued August 20, 1935.

Corn-Hogs



Cotton



Tobacco



Wheat

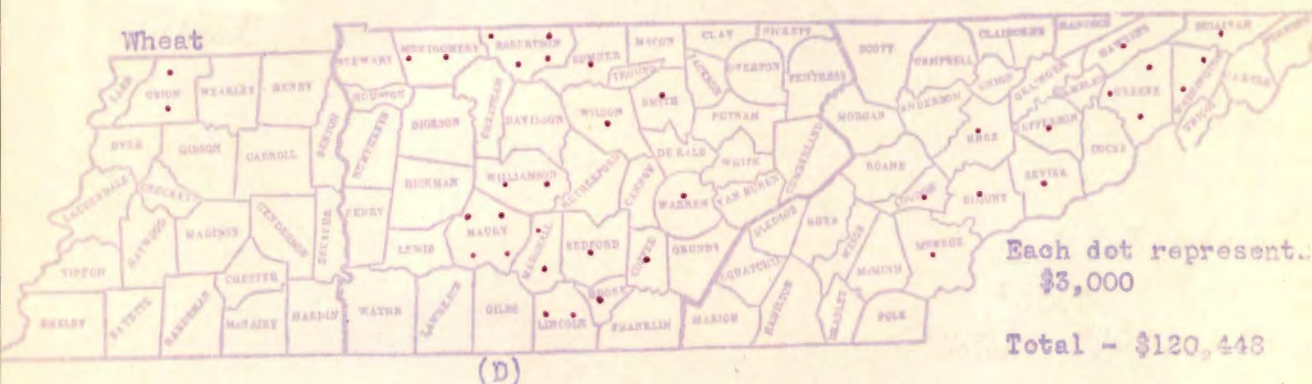


Figure 93. - Rental and Benefit Payments for the Fiscal Period July 1, 1934. Through June 30, 1935: (A) Corn-Hogs, (B) Cotton, (C) Tobacco, and (D) Wheat

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Division of Finance, Statement of Expenditures, issued August 20, 1935.

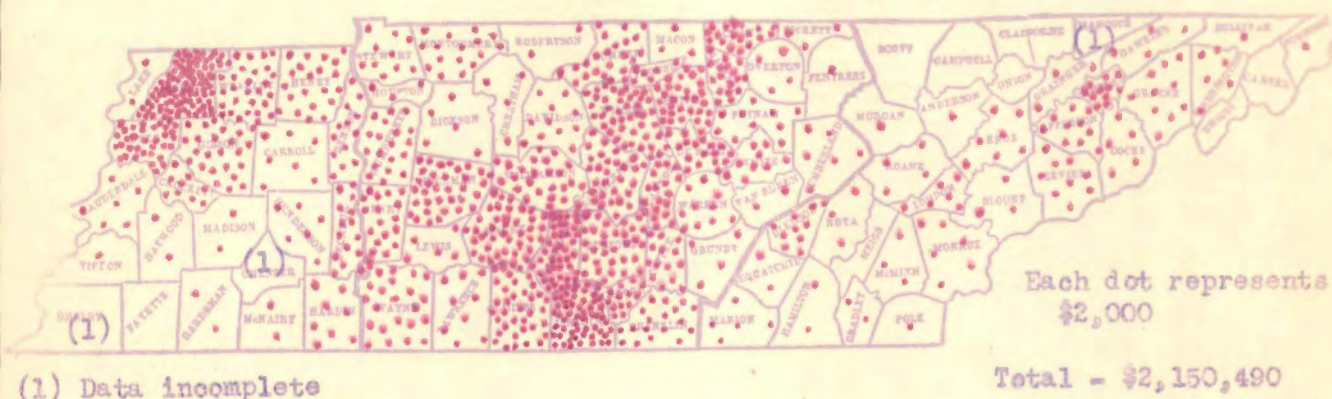


Figure 94. - Total Hog Adjustment Payments Made on the Contract Signers' 1934 Production Allotment

Based on table LXI

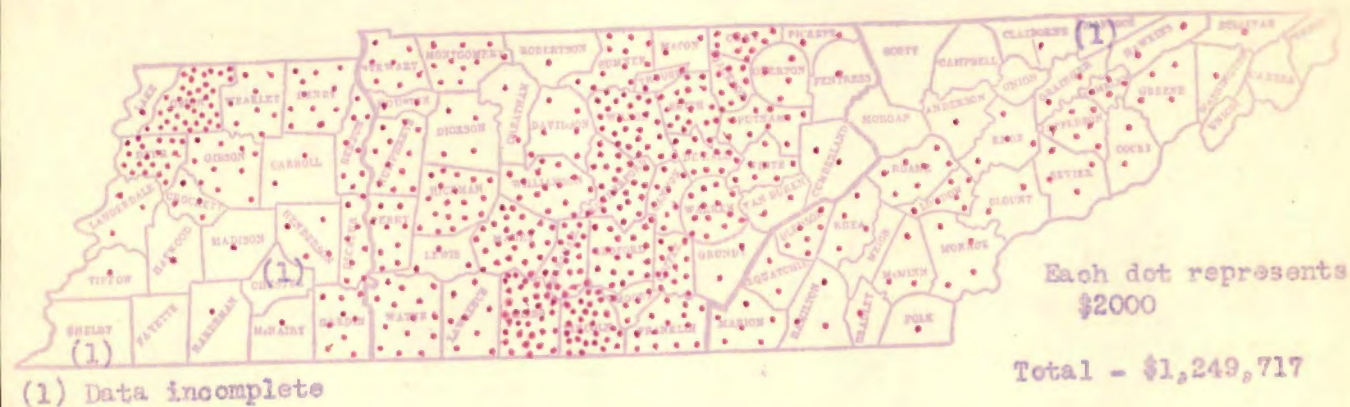


Figure 95. - Total Corn Adjustment Payments Made on the Contracted Acreage Under the 1934 Corn-Hog Contract

Based on table LXI

TABLE LXI. - TOTAL RENTAL AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS MADE UNDER THE
1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACTS*

Rank	County	Total payments	Corn payments		Hog payments	
		Dollars	Dollars	% of total	Dollars	% of total
1	Obion	252,546	69,728	27.6	182,818	72.4
2	Lincoln	158,890	53,878	33.9	105,012	66.1
3	Wilson	158,246	50,068	36.2	88,178	63.8
4	Giles	133,603	63,752	47.7	69,852	52.3
5	Maury	126,735	47,716	37.7	79,019	62.3
6	Marshall	119,577	38,995	32.6	80,582	67.4
7	Dyer	105,254	36,873	35.0	68,381	65.0
8	Rutherford	103,807	43,450	41.9	60,357	58.1
9	Hickman	103,525	35,210	34.0	68,315	66.0
10	Bedford	99,282	35,022	35.3	64,260	64.7
11	Smith	96,040	34,573	36.0	61,467	64.0
12	Weakley	75,595	16,738	22.1	58,857	77.9
13	Wayne	74,426	27,943	37.5	46,483	62.5
14	Williamson	74,245	27,122	36.5	47,123	63.5
15	Gibson	67,767	20,835	30.7	46,931	69.3
16	Sumner	65,644	22,529	34.3	43,115	65.7
17	Henry	63,081	21,794	34.5	41,287	65.5
18	Franklin	61,127	25,143	41.1	35,978	58.9
19	Humphreys	59,234	22,215	37.5	37,019	62.5
20	Clay	56,895	20,310	35.7	36,586	64.3
21	Perry	54,701	18,703	34.2	35,993	65.8
22	Jackson	54,247	20,272	37.4	33,975	62.6
23	Montgomery	53,427	20,643	38.6	32,785	61.4
24	DeKalb	51,671	19,253	37.3	32,418	62.7
25	Coffee	51,222	23,335	45.6	27,887	54.4
26	Cannon	49,545	16,262	32.8	33,283	67.2
27	Warren	46,813	26,628	56.9	20,185	43.1
28	Benton	45,925	17,480	38.1	28,445	61.9
29	Decatur	41,553	14,287	34.4	27,267	65.6
30	Moore	38,980	10,263	26.3	28,717	73.7
31	Putnam	38,449	18,306	47.6	20,143	52.4
32	Davidson	34,113	11,933	35.0	22,180	65.0
33	Hardin	33,702	17,120	50.8	16,582	49.2
34	Stewart	33,323	13,582	40.8	19,741	59.2
35	Lawrence	32,806	15,580	47.5	17,226	52.5
36	Jefferson	32,349	11,698	36.2	20,651	63.8
37	White	31,744	13,378	42.1	18,366	57.9
38	Bledsoe	31,534	11,559	36.7	19,975	63.3
39	Hamblen	30,818	8,461	27.5	22,357	72.5
40	Greene	27,970	8,751	31.3	19,219	68.7
41	Crockett	26,338	8,280	31.4	18,058	68.6

(continued)

TABLE LXI. - TOTAL RENTAL AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS MADE UNDER THE
1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACTS *
(continued)

Rank	County	Total payments	Corn payments		Hog payments	
		Dollars	Dollars	% of total	Dollars	% of total
42	Sevier	26,251	8,085	30.8	18,166	69.2
43	Loudon	23,669	11,191	47.3	12,478	52.7
44	Marion	21,786	11,485	52.7	10,301	47.3
45	Roane	21,469	13,845	64.5	7,623	35.5
46	Knox	20,891	7,281	34.9	13,610	65.1
47	Monroe	19,674	8,340	42.4	11,334	57.6
48	Henderson	18,707	7,028	37.6	11,680	62.4
49	Dickson	18,345	7,424	40.5	10,921	59.5
50	Carroll	18,159	4,891	26.9	13,267	73.1
51	Trousdale	17,962	6,146	34.2	11,816	65.8
52	Lauderdale	17,242	5,640	32.7	11,601	67.3
53	Lewis	16,814	5,966	35.5	10,848	64.5
54	Overton	16,186	8,968	55.4	7,218	44.6
55	Cumberland	16,172	3,364	20.8	12,808	79.2
56	Cocke	15,642	4,964	31.7	10,678	68.3
57	Rhea	13,481	8,082	60.0	5,399	40.0
58	Washington	13,354	2,138	16.0	11,216	84.0
59	Hawkins	12,723	3,742	29.4	8,981	70.6
60	Cheatham	12,718	4,198	33.0	8,520	67.0
61	Grundy	11,818	4,129	34.9	7,688	65.1
62	Blount	11,691	4,953	42.4	6,739	57.6
63	Houston	11,421	4,485	39.3	6,935	60.7
64	McMinn	10,414	5,249	50.4	5,165	49.6
65	Macon	10,202	4,306	42.2	5,896	57.8
66	Hamilton	10,038	5,547	55.2	4,491	44.8
67	Pickett	9,545	3,882	40.7	5,663	59.3
68	Grainger	9,387	3,699	39.4	5,688	60.6
69	Van Buren	8,531	3,840	45.0	4,691	55.0
70	Sequatchie	8,485	4,200	49.5	4,285	50.5
71	Meigs	8,014	4,698	58.6	3,317	41.4
72	Madison	6,646	2,908	43.8	3,738	56.2
73	Lake	6,187	1,720	27.8	4,467	72.2
74	McNairy	5,840	2,174	37.2	3,667	62.8
75	Hardeman	5,743	2,126	37.0	3,617	63.0
76	Haywood	5,657	2,288	40.4	3,369	59.6
77	Robertson	5,602	1,866	33.3	3,736	66.7
78	Bradley	5,412	1,628	30.1	3,784	69.9

(continued)

TABLE LXI. - TOTAL RENTAL AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS MADE UNDER THE
1934 CORN-HOG CONTRACTS *
(continued)

Rank	County	Total payments	Corn payments		Hog payments	
		Dollars	Dollars	% of total	Dollars	% of total
79	Tipton	4,346	2,261	52.0	2,085	48.0
80	Polk	4,062	2,225	54.8	1,836	45.2
81	Anderson	4,007	1,449	36.2	2,558	63.8
82	Sullivan	3,841	1,390	36.2	2,451	63.8
83	Fentress	3,565	1,479	41.5	2,086	58.5
84	Chester (a)	3,149	1,617	51.4	1,532	48.6
85	Gilbourn	1,906	1,051	55.1	855	44.9
86	Morgan	1,524	377	24.7	1,148	75.3
87	Carter	1,412	724	51.2	689	48.8
88	Johnson	1,384	134	9.7	1,250	90.3
89	Scott	1,121	166	14.8	955	85.2
90	Union	538	126	23.4	412	76.6
91	Campbell	452	452	100.0	None	0.0
92	Unicoi	272	111	40.9	160	59.1
93	Hancock (a)					
94	Shelby (a)					
95	Fayette	None	None		None	
	Total	3,420,207	1,249,717	36.8	2,150,490	63.2

* These are the payments made under the 1934 contracts, regardless of date of payment.

(a) Data incomplete.

Source: Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee,
Unpublished data.

CHAPTER VIII

PROCESSING TAXES

The Agricultural Adjustment Act states that "To obtain revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of the national economic emergency, there shall be levied processing taxes ----".⁽¹⁾ The law provides that the rate of the processing tax shall be the difference between the current average farm price and fair exchange value of the commodity, with provision for a smaller rate if the full tax would tend to decrease consumption and increase surpluses, or depress the farm price of the commodity.⁽²⁾

The processing taxes probably have caused more heated discussions, ill feeling, and lawsuits than any other phase of the New Deal programs. The entire Agricultural Adjustment Act was recently (January 6, 1936) declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, and the ultimate fate of approximately one billion dollars in processing taxes already paid into the United States Treasury and \$200,000,000 more impounded by the courts during recent months, remains in doubt at the present time (January, 1936). Largely because of these facts, the writer will make no effort to go into the controversial details of this subject.

(1) Agricultural Adjustment Act, Public No. 10, 73d Congress, 48 Stat. 31, 1933.

(2) An amendment to the Act in August of 1935 fixes the tax rates at the rate in effect on the date of the adoption of the amendment (August 24, 1935).

However, much has been written concerning the per capita distribution of the tax, effect of the tax on the producer, effect of the tax on the non-cooperator, effect of the tax on the consumer, effect of the tax on the processor, etc.

Below are some arguments concerning processing taxes, given without comment.

Arguments Against Processing Taxes

1. By making possible control of production of farm products, the processing tax tends to limit the volume of these products handled by some processors. The argument is made that this cuts down the need for labor in the processing plants and adds to unemployment. But proponents of the tax declare that from the standpoint of the processors and their employees, stabilized production is preferable in the long run to alternate periods of surplus and shortage.
2. The processing taxes add to the bookkeeping of processors, and collection of the taxes entails additional administrative machinery in the Bureau of Internal Revenue.
3. The processing tax is the means of financing a program which, according to the view of some persons, is not a justifiable function of the Federal Government.
4. Another argument often heard is that the processing tax simply takes money out of the pockets of one group and puts it in the pockets of another.
5. Since collections of taxes in some States happen to be more than the amount of benefit payment in those States, critics sometimes represent that the effect of the tax is to discriminate between States.
6. Processing taxes may tend to lower the farm prices of some products below what they might be if the program were financed some other way. This might apply in the case of hogs. But even when this might be true, the benefit payments,

general increase in farm income, and lessened cost of production tend to more than offset any such possible reduction in price.

7. Some say it is wrong to tax raw materials instead of the finished products, because the tax is apt to be pyramided; that is, every handler adding a little extra to the tax so that by the time it reaches the consumer the tax has been greatly increased. There is little evidence that this has taken place, and the act authorizes the use of publicity measures to prevent pyramiding and profiteering.

8. "The most serious objection to the processing tax, and one which merits careful consideration, is that the greatest burden falls on the poorer people. This is an important and legitimate criticism of the processing taxes." (Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1934, p. 36.)

Arguments For Processing Taxes

1. The processing tax provides a continuing and reliable source of revenue, lessening dangers of interrupting programs because of failure of Congress to make annual appropriations.

2. The processing-tax benefit-payment adjustment programs are planned to operate without adding to the public debt or direct appropriations from the Treasury.

3. The processing tax is easy and inexpensive to collect, and hard to evade.

4. The annual proceeds from processing taxes can be forecast with reasonable certainty.

5. Processing taxes apply only to the domestically-consumed part of farm production, and do not penalize the exporter.

6. The farmer is not taxed on products raised for his own food.

7. Processing tax rates can be quickly and easily adjusted to meet changing economic conditions.

8. Processing-tax and benefit-payment adjustment programs offer the best means thus far devised, for organizing farmers into an effective cooperative effort to adjust their industry for the benefit of themselves and of society as a whole. (3)

(3) Agricultural Adjustment Administration, The Processing Tax, pp. 10-12, September, 1935.

Most of the discussion which follows will relate to the tax on corn and hogs.

Definition and General Discussion⁽⁴⁾

The processing tax under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was levied upon the first domestic processing of a commodity, for sale or exchange. In the case of hogs, the first domestic processing meant the slaughtering of hogs for market. In the case of corn, the first domestic processing meant the milling of field corn for market, including cutting, grinding, cracking, breaking, and custom milling for toll as well as commercial milling, but did not include cutting, grinding, or breaking for feed purposes only.

The tax was levied primarily to provide funds for benefit payments in connection with the corn-hog adjustment program.

The rate of the processing tax on hogs was set at 50 cents per 100 pounds live weight, when the tax went into effect on November 5, 1933. The rate was increased to \$1 on December 1, 1933, to \$1.50 on February 1, 1934, and to \$2.25 per 100 pounds, live weight, on March 1, 1934.

The processing tax on field corn also became effective on November 5, 1933, and the rate set was five cents per bushel.

Had the maximum legal rate allowed been imposed, hogs would have been taxed \$4.32 per 100 pounds, live weight, and corn 28 cents per bushel.

(4) Information for this discussion came largely from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, The Processing Taxes on Corn and Hogs, January, 1934.

Commodity Distribution of the Tax

As of October 31, 1934, the greatest aggregate amount of the processing taxes collected in the United States was from cotton. The total amount collected from cotton to this date was \$178,608,763, or 32.5 per cent, of all the processing taxes (Table LXII). The taxes collected on wheat amounted to 28.8 per cent of the total, and on hogs 26.4 per cent. The taxes on these three commodities amounted to 87.7 per cent of the \$550,081,419 collected to October 31, 1934. In Tennessee, the rank of the three commodities was the same as for the United States with the following percentages: cotton, 40.9; wheat, 28.8; hogs, 16.5 -- or a total of 86.2 per cent.

TABLE LXII. - PROCESSING AND RELATED TAXES COLLECTED TO OCTOBER 31, 1934, TENNESSEE AND THE UNITED STATES

Commodity	Tennessee		United States	
	Amount in dollars	Per cent	Amount in dollars	Per cent
Cotton	3,156,043	40.9	178,608,763	32.5
Wheat	2,223,352	28.8	158,328,178	28.8
Hogs	1,284,552	16.5	145,034,686	26.4
Tobacco	667,105	8.6	27,595,345	5.0
Paper and jute	227,953	3.0	10,901,615	2.0
Field corn	137,704	1.8	7,029,938	1.3
Sugar	19,565	.3	21,646,694	3.9
Unclassified	4,455	.1	645,173	.1
Cotton ginning	43	(a)	21,605	(a)
Tobacco producers' sales			269,065	(a)
Peanuts			363	(a)
Total	7,720,783	100.0	550,081,419	100.0

(a) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Press Release, "Effects of Benefit Payments and Processing Taxes," December 13, 1934.

By May 1, 1935, hogs had shifted to first place among the taxed agricultural commodities, but there was little difference between hogs, cotton, and wheat. The processing taxes on hogs to May 1, 1935, had accounted for 29.5 per cent of the \$824,430,579 collected, cotton 27.7 per cent and wheat 27.1 per cent - total 84.3 per cent (Table LXIII).

TABLE LXIII. - PROCESSING AND RELATED TAXES COLLECTED TO MAY 1, 1935, UNITED STATES, BY COMMODITY

Commodity	Amount in dollars	Per cent
Hogs	243,489,535	29.5
Cotton	227,973,845	27.7
Wheat	223,604,731	27.1
Sugar	54,282,979	6.6
Tobacco	44,709,133	5.4
Paper and jute	12,200,581	1.5
Field corn	10,234,531	1.2
Tobacco producers' sales	3,208,586	.4
Peanuts	2,933,974	.4
Unclassified	973,149	.1
Cotton ginning	813,903	.1
Rice	5,632	(a)
Total	824,430,579	100.0

(a) Less than one tenth of one per cent.

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Press Release, June 6, 1935.

Tax on Corn and Hogs. Approximately one-half of the processing taxes on hogs were collected through the packing plants in Illinois, although some was collected in each of the 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia (Table LXIV). The second leading state in the collection of taxes on hogs was Iowa, where about 10 per cent was collected. Table LXIV shows the amounts collected from November 5, 1933 to October 31, 1934 by

states. New York led the states in the collection of taxes on corn, collecting \$2,471,000 of a total of \$7,030,000.

TABLE LXIV. - PROCESSING TAXES COLLECTED ON CORN AND HOGS TO
OCTOBER 31, 1934, BY STATES
(Thousand dollars)

Rank	State	Hogs	Corn	Rank	State	Hogs	Corn
1	Illinois	74,468	993	25	Oregon	400	3
2	Iowa	14,461	747	26	Oklahoma	387	70
3	Ohio	7,470	101	27	Alabama	273	112
4	Missouri	5,238	265	28	Delaware	240	6
5	New York	5,190	2,471	29	S. Dakota	230	2
6	Pennsylvania	4,904	144	30	Montana	211	3
7	Indiana	4,369	446	31	Idaho	210	1
8	Minnesota	3,453	25	32	Utah	168	1
9	Wisconsin	3,335	151	33	S. Carolina	164	31
10	Massachusetts	2,901	24	34	Arizona	150	2
11	California	2,648	28	35	R. Island	142	6
12	Maryland	1,953(a)	19(a)	36	W. Virginia	140	27
13	Nebraska	1,648	97	37	N. Carolina	112	58
14	New Jersey	1,496	12	38	N. Dakota	106	1
15	Michigan	1,387	177	39	Maine	102	2
16	Tennessee	1,285	138	40	Louisiana	86	65
17	Kentucky	928	305	41	Florida	78	8
18	Washington	902(b)	21(b)	42	Wyoming	63	1
19	Texas	881	163	43	Arkansas	58	44
20	Kansas	733	27	44	Hawaii	51	(c)
21	Colorado	515	5	45	Nevada	36	3
22	Virginia	502	57	46	Vermont	30	1
23	Georgia	469	131	47	N. Mexico	26	1
24	Connecticut	405	2	48	Mississippi	21	31
				49	N. Hampshire	10	1
					Total	145,035	7,030

(a) Includes the District of Columbia.

(b) Includes Alaska.

(c) \$273.

Source: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Press Release, "Effects of Benefit Payments and Processing Taxes", December 13, 1934.

Tennessee ranked 16th among the states in total processing taxes collected on hogs to October 31, 1934. The amount collected was \$1,285,000, or less than one per cent of the United States total.

Distribution of the Tax by States

As of October 31, 1934, approximately one-sixth (16.72 per cent) of the processing taxes on all commodities had been collected in Illinois (Table LXV). However, only 6.20 per cent of the United States population lived in Illinois and they received only 8.19 per cent of the total national income in 1929.⁽⁵⁾ In New York, 10.58 per cent of the total processing taxes were collected, 10.22 per cent of the total population live in this state, and they received 17.67 per cent of the national income in 1929. High percentages of the processing taxes were collected in several states where the population and income percentages were relatively low. On the other hand, low percentages of the processing taxes were collected in some states which had relatively low population and income percentages of the United States total (Table LXV).

In general, the processing tax collections by states do not correlate very closely with the population or national income by states. Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Texas show the largest totals of wheat tax collections because flour mills are concentrated in those states. Cotton tax collections were highest in North Carolina, Massachusetts, Georgia, South Carolina, New York, and Alabama, because textile mills are centered in them. The tobacco tax collections

(5) The large proportion of processing taxes collected in Illinois was due principally to the concentration of the packing industry in that state.

TABLE LXV. - PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PROCESSING TAX COLLECTED IN STATE
TO UNITED STATES TOTAL, PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION IN
STATE, AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME RECEIVED IN
STATE *

Rank	State	% of Tax Collec- ted in state	% of Popu- lation in state	% of Income re- ceived in state	Rank	State	% of Tax collec- ted in state	% of Popu- lation in state	% of Income re- ceived in state
1	Ill.	16.72	6.20	8.19	25	N.J.	.92	3.20	4.36
2	N.Y.	10.58	10.22	17.67	26	Wisc.	.92	2.40	2.25
3	N.C.	7.50	2.57	1.15	27	Okla.	.89	1.94	1.35
4	Minn.	6.27	2.09	1.75	28	R.I.	.77	.56	.65
5	Mass.	5.28	3.47	4.54	29	Oreg.	.69	.78	.82
6	Ga.	4.54	2.30	1.16	30	La.	.61	1.71	1.05
7	Mo.	4.44	3.06	2.62	31	N.H.	.47	.33	.34
8	S.C.	4.22	1.42	.53	32	Maine	.46	.65	.57
9	Ohio	3.44	5.41	5.80	33	Conn.	.44	1.30	1.65
10	Kans.	3.13	1.54	1.22	34	Mont.	.44	.44	.43
11	Pa.	3.11	7.37	8.47	35	N.D.	.27	.55	.34
12	Calif.	3.08	4.54	6.61	36	W.Va.	.26	1.40	.95
13	Iowa	2.99	2.03	1.38	37	Utah	.20	.41	.34
14	Texas	2.66	4.72	3.43	38	Miss.	.18	1.63	.67
15	Ala.	1.92	2.15	1.01	39	Fla.	.16	1.17	.88
16	Ind.	1.68	2.84	2.26	40	Ark.	.12	1.61	.67
17	Va.	1.60	1.98	1.20	41	Hawaii	.12	-	-
18	Tenn.	1.40	2.13	1.02	42	S.D.	.12	.56	.33
19	Md.&D.C.	1.29	1.63	2.06	43	Dela.	.11	.11	.25
20	Ky.	1.20	2.13	1.16	44	Ida.	.11	.37	.32
21	Mich.	1.20	3.91	4.54	45	Ariz.	.08	.35	.36
22	Neb.	1.15	1.12	.82	46	Vt.	.07	.28	.25
23	Colo.	1.07	.85	.81	47	Wyo.	.05	.18	.20
24	Wash. & Alas- ka	1.00	1.27 (a)	1.48 (a)	48	Nev.	.03	.07	.10
					49	N.Mex.	.03	.35	.23
						Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

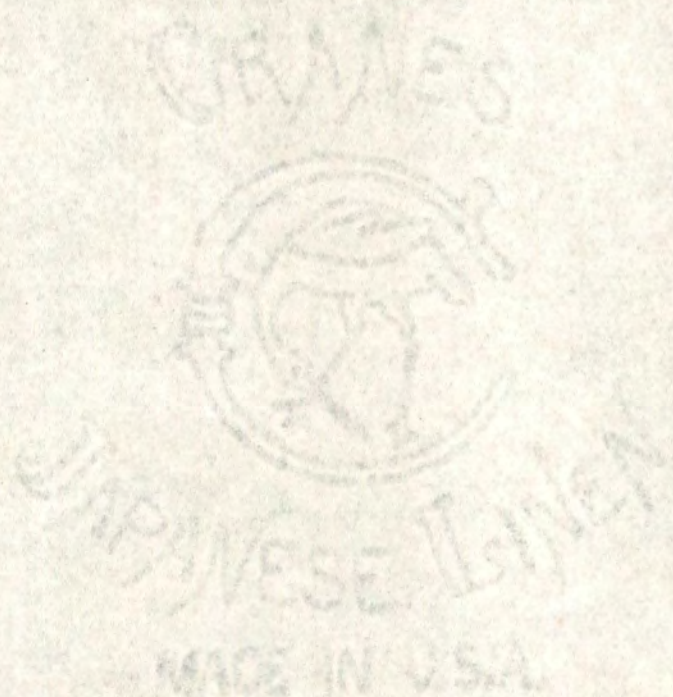
*Data on processing taxes are gross on all commodities taxed under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to October 31, 1934. Population and income figures are based on 1929 figures.

(a) Washington only.

were greatest in the tobacco manufacturing states of North Carolina, New York, Virginia, and Kentucky. As previously mentioned, about one-

half of all hog processing taxes were collected through the packing plants of Illinois.

However, the processing tax collections on any commodity were ultimately reflected in the retail prices paid by consumers, somewhat uniformly throughout the nation.



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