## APPENDIX

EXTRACT FROM THE CENSUS ACT
INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR THE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE, 1930
FARM SCHEDULES, CENSUSES OF 1930, 1925, AND 1920

947

# INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS, CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE, 1930 CONTENTS

Objects of the census of agricultare.  Objects of the cen	Extract, Census Act approved June 18, 1929			Page 950
Objects of the ceasus of agriouitare				95
Objects of the census of agriculture  Cansus schedules are confidential.  Schedules to be used.  Schedules to be used.  ORNERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND DEPINITIONS  Blustrative schedule.  ORNERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND DEPINITIONS  Bection VII.—These on all property of this farm  Taxes on land and buildings of this farm Department of the farm of t			1	
Cansas schedules are confidential.  The General Parm Schedules.  GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND DHIMITIONS  Blustrative schedule.  Good numbers on schedule.  Good numbers on schedule.  Good numbers on schedule.  Good numbers on schedule.  Section YI.—Toxes on all property of this farm Code numbers on schedule.  Section YI.—Toxes on all property of this farm Section YII.  Tarse on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YII.  Tarse on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YII.  Tarse on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YII.  Section YII.  Farm tarses:  Section YII.  Tarse on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YII.  Section YII.  Farm tarses:  Section YII.  Farm tarses:  Section YII.  Tarse on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YII.  Farm tarses:  Section YII.  Farm tarses:  Section YII.  Tarse on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YII.  Farm tarses:  Section YII.  Farm tarses on all property of this farm.  Section YIII.  Farm tarses:  Section YII.  Farm tarses on all property of this farm.  Section YII.  Farm tarses on all property of this farm.  Section YIII.  Farm tarses on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YIII.  Farm tarses on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YIII.  Farm tarses on all property of this farm.  Section YIII.  Farm tarses on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YIII.  Farm tarses on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YIII.  Farm tarses on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YIII.  Farm tarses on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YIII.  Farm tarses on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YIII.  Farm tarses on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YIII.  Farm tarses on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YIII.  Farm tarses on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YIII.  Farm tarses on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YIII.  Farm tarses on land and buildings.  Section YIII.  Farm tarses on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YIII.  Farm tarses on land and buildings of this farm.  Section YIII.	Objects of the census of agriculture	951	THE THE CTIONS I GIVE STROTT O THE CTION OF THE CONTINUES.	
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND DEVINITIONS    Code numbers on adhedule	Census schedules are confidential	951		Pag
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND DEVINITIONS  Code numbers on schedule	Schedules to be used	951	Section VI.—Mortgage debt	95
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND DETINITIONS  Code numbers on schedules.  Code of numbers on schedul	The General Farm Schedule	951	Farm taxes:	
Section VIII   Sect			Section VII.—Taxes on all property of this farm	
Taxes on land and buildings of this farm 50 code numbers on schedule. 951 General method of filling out schedules. 952 Source of information. 952 Source of information. 952 Source of information. 952 Change in six of farm. 953 Change in six of farm. 954 Change in six of farm. 954 Change in six of farm. 954 Change of farm operator. 955 Color or race. 95	GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS		owned by the operator	95
Code numbers on schedule. 951 Enumerator's record of filling out schedules. 951 Enumerator's record of filling out schedules. 951 Enumerator's record of filling out schedules. 952 Change in six of farm. 952 All questions to be asked in order. 952 All questions to be asked in order. 952 Market gardens, dairies, etc. 953 Institutional farms. 953 Market gardens, dairies, etc. 953	Illustrative schedule	951	Taxes on land and buildings of this farm	
Section VIII.  Section XIII machinery machinery and facilities: Source of information.  Source of info	Code numbers on schedule	951	Farm expenditures:	
A farm located in two or more counties or townships	General method of filling out schedules	951	Section VIII	95
Source of Information	Enumerator's record	951	Farm machinery and facilities:	00
Change in size of farm	A farm located in two or more counties or townships.	952	Section X.	959
Abandoned and idle farms.  All questions to be asked in order.  952  Definition of "farm".  952  Market gardens, clairies, etc.  953  Institutional farms.  953  Indian reservatious and allotted Indian land.  953  Indian reservatious and hill the Indian land.  954  Indian reservatious and hill the Indian land.  955  Indian reservatious and hill the Indian land.  956  Indian reservatious and hill the Indian land.  957  Indian reservatious and hill the Indian land.  958  Indian reserv	Change in size of farm	052		000
All questions to be asked in order	Abandoned and idle farms	952	Section XI	959
Definition of "farm" 952 Small farms 952 Market gardens, dairies, ete 952 Market gardens, dairies, ete 953 Milk produced. \$60 Milk and ceam sold 658 Milk grodens. 954 Milk gardens. 954 Milk gardens. 954 Milk grodens. 954 Milk gardens. 954 Milk garde	All questions to be asked in order	952		0.50
Small farms. 952 Market gardens, dairies, etc. 953 Institutional farms. 952 Institutional farms. 953 Institutional farms. 953 Indian reservations and allotted Indian land. 953 Invited on reservations and allotted Indian land. 954 Invited on real and Indian land. 954 Invited on real and Indian land. 954 Invited Indian land. 954 Invited on real and Indian land. 954 Invited Invited Indian land. 955 Invited Indian land. 955 Invited Indian land. 955 Invited I	Definition of "farm"	952	1930; and animal products in 1929;	
Sheep and wool   Institutional farms   1955   Sheep and wool   Sheep and	Small farms	952	Section XII.—Domestic animals on this farm	959
Indian respectively developed	Market gardens, dairies, etc	953	Sheep and wool	
Indian reservations and allotted Indian land. 953 Farms being collectively developed. 958 Raneles. 954 Livestock on range. 954 Elivestock on range. 954 Elivestock on range. 954 Form operator. 954 Whilk and orean sold. 955 Farmers living in town. 954 Farm operator. 954 Purchases, alse, and shughter of livestock, and sales of hides and skins in 1929. 955 Special rule regarding canning factories. 954 Special rule regarding canning factories. 955 Color or race. 955 Col	Institutional farms.	953	Cattle on this farm	
Farms being collectively developed	Indian reservations and allotted Indian land	999 059	Total number of cows and heiters milked	
Livestock on range	Farms being collectively developed		Disposition of mills	
Livestock on range	Ranches		Rutter churned	
Nurseries and greenhouses 954 Farm mers living in town 955 Farmers living in town 955 Farmers living in town 955 Farmers living in town 955 Farm operator 955 Change of farm operator 955 Special rule regarding canning factories 954 Special rule regarding canning factories 955 Constructions for specific inquinies 954 Special rule regarding canning factories 955 Color or race 955 Constitute of the same land but not at the same time 955 Corp. Special rule regarding canning factories 955 Corp. Special rule of person. 955 Color or race 955 Color or race 955 Color or race 955 Corp. Special rule of person. 955 Color or race 955 Corp. Special rule of person. 955 Corp	Livestock on range	954	Milk and cream sold	
Aurencies and greenouses.  Farm operator.  Two or more general farm schedules for one farm.  Two or more general farm schedules for one farm.  Special rule regarding canning factories.  Farm operator.  Special rule regarding canning factories.  Farm operator.  Scotion I.  Name of person.  Age.  Farm acreage:  Section II.  Total number of acres in this farm.  955  Color or race.  Section II.  Total number of acres in this farm.  955  Land from which rops were harvested in 1929  because of crop failure or destruction.  Grop land lying idle or fallow  Pasture land.  Section IV.  Section IV.  Pasture land.  Solution pasture, terracing, and drainage:  Section IV.  Section IV.  Section IV.  Section IV.  Section IV.  Section IV.  Pasture land.  Solutation pasture, terracing, and drainage:  Section IV.  Sect	Feed lots	954	Cream sold as butterfat	
Farm operator	Nurseries and greenhouses	954	Goats and mohair	
Change of farm operator. Two or more general farm schedules for one farm operator. 954 Distinction between farm and factory operations. 954 Special rule regarding cane sirup and sorghum mills. 954 Special rule regarding canning factories. 955 Color or acce. 955 Color or race. 955 Color or race. 955 Color or race. 955 Color or race. 955 Land from which crops were harvested in 1929 Lead from which or crop was harvested in 1929 Lead from which or fallow 955 Cathon III 955 Cathon II 955 Ca	Farmers living in town		Registered, pure-bred animals	
Two or more general farm schedules for one farm operator—operators	Change of form operator		Purchases, sales, and slaughter of livestock, and sales	
Operator operator operations of the properation of the properator operator	Two or more general farm schedules for one form	894	of hides and skins in 1929	
Distinction between farm and factory operations. Special rule regarding cane sirup and sorghum mills. Special rule regarding canning factories.  INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIC INQUIRIES  Farm operator: Section I. Name of person. Section I. Name of person. Section I. Name of person. Section I. Section STV.—Crops. Section XIV.—Crops. Section XIV.—Total farm land owned anywhere in the United States. Section XIV.—Section XIV.—Section XV.—Farm income. Section XV.—Farm sheedule. Section XV.—Farm sheedu	operator	954	Chickens and chicken eggs	
Special rule regarding cane sirup and sorghum mills.  Special rule regarding canning factories.  INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIC INQUIRIES  Farm operator:  Section I.  Age.  Section SIV.—Crops.  Section XIV.—Crops.  Unit of measure.  Report both acreage and production.  Report both acreage and production.  Section II.  Section II.  Total number of acres in this farm.  Section II.  Total number of acres in this farm.  Section II.  Pashure land from which no crop were harvested in 1929.  because of crop failure or destruction.  Crops plowed under.  Section II.  Sirup and sugar crops.  Small grains.  Section II.  Section II.  Total number of acres in this farm.  Section II.  Section II.  Total from which no crop was harvested in 1929.  Because of crop failure or destruction.  Section II.  Section III.  Section II.  Section II.  Section II.  Section II.  Section III.  Section II.  Section III.  Section II.  Section III.  Sect	Distinction between farm and factory operations.			998
Crops harvested on the farm:   Section I	Special rule regarding cane sirup and sorghum mills		Gation VIII	050
Section I	Special rule regarding canning factories	954		908
Farm operator: Section I			Section XIV — Crops	000
Farm operator:  Section II.  Another of person	INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIC INQUIRIES		Unit of measure	
Section I — 954 Name of person — 955 Color or race — 955 Age — 955 Section II — 955 Land from which crops were harvested in 1929—955 Land from which no crop was harvested in 1929—955 Land from which no crop was harvested in 1929—955 Land from which no crop was harvested in 1929—955 Land from which no crop was harvested in 1929—955 Land from which no crop was harvested in 1929—955 Land from which no crop was harvested in 1929—955 Land from which are destruction—955 Crop land lying idle or fallow—955 Pasture land—955 Pasture land—955 Area drained—955 Name of drainage enterprise—955 Acres owned—955 Acres owned—955 Acres rented—955 Acres rented—955 Acres rented—956	Tany aparetars		Report both acreage and production	
Name of person. 954 Post-office address. 955 Color or race. 955 Age. 955 Color or race. 955 Age. 955 Crops plowed under. 966 Age. 955 Crops plowed under. 966 Crops plowed under. 966 Crops plowed under. 966 Sweet sorghum or sorgo. 960 Sirup and sugar crops. 960 Annual legumes. 960 Hay crops and sweet clover pasture on this farm. 960 Hay crops and sweet clover pasture on this farm. 960 Grass seeds harvested. 960 Grass seeds harvested for sell 970 Cotton. 960 Grass seeds harvested. 960 Grass seeds harvested for sell 970 Grass for sell 970 Grass for sell 970 Gra	Section T	054	Two crops on the same land but not at the same	000
Post-office address 955 Color or race 955 Color or race 955 Age 955 Age 955 Farm acreage: Section II 955 Section Y 955 Crops plowed under 966 Sweet sorghum or sorgo 966 Sirup and sugar crops 966 Small grains 966 Hay crops and sweet clover pasture on this farm 966 Grass seeds harvested in 1929 955 Cotton 111 955 Cotton 111 955 Corn 950 Sweet sorghum or sorgo 966 Small grains 966 Hay crops and sweet clover pasture on this farm 966 Grass seeds harvested 1966 Cotton 111 955 Cotton 111 955 Name of drainage enterprise 955 Section IV 955 Acres owned 955 Acres owned 955 Acres owned 955 Acres owned 955 Rent paid 956 Rent paid 956 Rent paid 956 Relationship to landlord 956 Relationship to landlord 956 Relationship to landlord 956 Value of farm buildings 956 Value of farm buildings 957 Value of farm buildings 957 Value of farm implements and machinery 957 Value of farm implements and machinery 957 Value of farm implements and machinery 957 Sample farm schedule 956 Value of farm implements and machinery 957 Sample farm schedule 956 Value of farm implements and machinery 957 Section XVII.—Total farm land owned anywhere in the United States 966 Sample farm schedule 962	Name of person		time	
Color or race————————————————————————————————————	Post-office address	955	Interplanted or mixed crops	
Age — Section II — 955 Section III — 955 Uses of land — 955 Land from which crops were harvested in 1929 — 955 Land from which crops were harvested in 1929 — 955 Crop land lying idle or fallow — 955 Pasture land — 955 Rotation pasture, terracing, and drainage: Section III — 955 Name of drainage enterprise — 955 Acres owned — 955 Acres owned — 955 Acres owned — 955 Acres owned — 955 Crop land lying idle or fallow — 955 Name of drainage enterprise — 955 Acres owned — 955 Acres rented — 956 Acres rented — 955 Acres rented — 956 Acres	Color or race	955	Crops plowed under	
Section II	AgeAge	955	Sweet sorghum or sorgo	
Total number of aercs in this farm 955 Uses of land. 955 Land from which crops were harvested in 1929 955 Land from which no crop was harvested in 1929 because of crop failure or destruction 955 Crop land lying idle or fallow 955 Pasture land 955 Rotation pasture, terracing, and drainage: Section III. 955 Name of drainage enterprise 955 Name of drainage enterprise 955 Acres owned 955 Acres rented 955 Acres rented 955 Do you operate this farm for others as a hired manager? 956 Relationship to landlord 956 Value of farm implements and machinery 957 Value of farm schedule 958 Value of farm implements and machinery 957 Value of farm implements and machinery 957 Value of farm schedule 958 Value 957 Value of farm implements and machinery 957 Value of farm schedule 957 Value 957 Value 958 Val	Farm acreage:	055	Sirup and sugar crops	
Uses of land	Total number of cares in this form		Small grains	
Land from which crops were harvested in 1929 955 Land from which no crop was harvested in 1929 because of crop failure or destruction 955 Crop land lying idle or fallow 955 Rotation pasture, terracing, and drainage: Section III. 955 Area drained 955 Acres owned 955 Acres rented 956 Acres owned 100 Arabitation in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees. Supplemental B special fruits and nuts. Supplemental B special fruits and nuts. Section XV.—Farm income 961 Acres farm land owned anywhere in the United States.	Uses of land		Annual legumes	
Land from which no crop was harvested in 1929 because of crop failure or destruction 955 Crop land lying idle or fallow 955 Pasture land 955 Woodland 955 Rotation pasture, terracing, and drainage: 955 Section III. 955 Name of drainage enterprise 955 Acres owned 955 Acres rented 956 Do you operate this farm for others as a hired manager? 956 Tennants 956 Work animals furnished by landlord 956 Work animals furnished by landlord 956 Relationship to landlord 956 Yalue of farm buildings 957 Value of farm buildings 957 Value of farm implements and machinery 957  Sample farm schedule 956 Value of farm implements and machinery 957  Social fruit sand nuts, and grapes 961 Value of farm buildings 956 Value of farm simplements and machinery 957  Social fruit sand nuts 961 Forest products of this farm: Section XVII.—Total farm land owned anywhere in the United States 962 Sample farm schedule 962	Land from which crops were harvested in 1929		Hav crops and sweet clover pasture on this farm	
Crop land lying idle or fallow Pasture land rothes and fruits Pasture land Intellegation for sale Pasture land and pasture land special fruits and nuts Pasture land Pasture land Pasture land Pasture land rothes Pasture land in fruits Pasture land Pasture land in fruits Pasture land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees Pasture land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees Pasture land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees Pasture land in tits Pasture land Pasture la	Land from which no eron was harvested in 1920.		Grass seeds harvested	
Crop land lying idle or fallow 955 Pasture land 955 Woodland 955 Rotation pasture, terracing, and drainage: Section III 955 Area drained 955 Name of drainage enterprise 955 Acres owned 955 Acres owned 955 Acres rented 955 Acres rented 955 Do you operate this farm for others as a hired manager? 956 Tenants 956 Rent paid 956 Work animals furnished by landlord 956 Relationship to landlord 956 Farm values: Section V.—Total value of farm on April 1, 1930 956 Value of farm buildings 957 Value of farm buildings 957 Value of farm implements and machinery 957 Value of farm implements and machinery 957  Other field crops not already reported, except vege-tables and fruits 961 Crops of 1929 sold or to be sold 961 Vegetables harvested for sale 961 Small fruits — 961 Small fruits — 961 Small fruits and nuts, and grapes 961 Special fruits and nuts, and grapes 961 Special fruits and nuts 961 Supplemental B special fruits and nuts 961 Forest products cut on this farm for home use or for sale 961 Value of products of this farm: Section XV.—Farm income 962 Total farm land owned anywhere in the United States 962 Sample farm schedule 962	because of crop failure or destruction		Cotton	
Woodland Rotation pasture, terracing, and drainage: Section III Section IV I Sect	Crop land lying idle or fallow		Other field crops not already reported execut year	901
Rotation pasture, terracing, and drainage: Section III. Section III. Section III. Section III. Section IV. Section IV. Section IV. Acres owned. Acres owned. Acres rented. Do you operate this farm for others as a hired manager? Tenants. Rent paid. Work animals furnished by landlord. Relationship to landlord. Section V.—Total value of farm on April 1, 1930. Value of farm implements and machinery. Value of farm implements and machinery. Section IV.	Woodland		tables and fruits	961
Section III 955 Area drained 955 Name of drainage enterprise 955 Farm tenure: Section IV 955 Acres owned 955 Acres rented 956 Do you operate this farm for others as a hired manager? 956 Tenants 956 Rent paid 956 Work animals furnished by landlord 956 Relationship to landlord 956 Farm values: Section V.—Total value of farm on April 1, 1930 956 Vegetables harvested for sale 961 Farm garden 961 Small fruits — 961 Orchard fruits and nuts, and grapes 961 Special fruits and nuts 961 Supplemental A special fruits and nuts 961 Forest products cut on this farm for home use or for sale 961 Forest products cut on this farm for home use or for sale 962  Value of products of this farm: Section XV.—Farm income 962  Total farm land owned: Section XVII.—Total farm land owned anywhere in the United States 962 Sample farm schedule 962	Rotation pasture terracing and drainages	900	Crops of 1929 sold or to be sold	
Area drained 955 Name of drainage enterprise 955 Farm tenure: Section IV 955 Acres owned 955 Acres rented 956 Do you operate this farm for others as a hired manager? 956 Rent paid 956 Work animals furnished by landlord 956 Relationship to landlord 956 Farm values: Section V.—Total value of farm on April 1, 1930 956 Value of farm implements and machinery 957  Area drained 955 Small fruits 961 Small fruits and nuts, and grapes 961 Special fruits and nuts, and grapes 961 Special fruits and nuts 961 Supplemental A special fruits and nuts 961 Supplemental B special fruits and nuts 961 Forest products cut on this farm for home use or for sale 956 Value of products of this farm: Section XV.—Farm income 962 Section XVII.—Total farm land owned anywhere in the United States 962 Sample farm schedule 962	Section III	955	Vegetables harvested for sale	
Name of drainage enterprise. 955 Farm tenure: Section IV 955 Acres owned 955 Acres rented 956 Do you operate this farm for others as a hired manager? 956 Rent paid 956 Work animals furnished by landlord 956 Relationship to landlord 956 Farm values: Section V.—Total value of farm on April 1, 1930 956 Value of farm implements and machinery 957  Simin fruits 961 Land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees 961 Special fruits and nuts, and grapes 961 Special fruits and nuts 961 Supplemental A special fruits and nuts 961 Supplemental B special fruits and nuts 961 Forest products cut on this farm for home use or for sale 956 Value of products of this farm: Section XV.—Farm income 962 Section XVII.—Total farm land owned anywhere in the United States 962 Sample farm schedule 962	Area drained		i Farm garden	
Section IV————————————————————————————————————	Name of drainage enterprise		Small fruits	961
Acres owned	Farm tenure:		Land in iruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut	0.01
Acres rented 956 Do you operate this farm for others as a hired manager? 956 Tenants 956 Rent paid 956 Work animals furnished by landlord 956 Relationship to landlord 956 Farm values: Section V.—Total value of farm on April 1, 1930 956 Value of farm buildings 957 Value of farm implements and machinery 957  Special fruits and nuts 961 Supplemental A special fruits and nuts 961 Supplemental B special fruits and nuts 961	Section IV		Orchard fruits and nuts and granes	
Do you operate this farm for others as a hired manager?  Tenants Rent paid Work animals furnished by landlord Relationship to landlord Section V.—Total value of farm on April 1, 1930 Value of farm buildings Value of farm implements and machinery  Do you operate this farm for others as a hired manager?  Supplemental A special fruits and nuts Supplemental B special fruits and nuts  961 Supplemental A special fruits and nuts 961	Acres owned		Special fruits and nuts	
ager? 956 Tenants 956 Rent paid 956 Work animals furnished by landlord 956 Relationship to landlord 956 Farm values: Section V.—Total value of farm on April 1, 1930 956 Value of farm buildings 957 Supplemental B special fruits and nuts 961 Forest products cut on this farm for home use or for sale 956 Value of products of this farm: Section XV.—Farm income 962 Total farm land owned: Section XVII.—Total farm land owned anywhere in the United States 962 Sample farm schedule 962	Do you operate this farm for others as a hired man	950	Supplemental A special fruits and nuts	
Tenants 956 Rent paid 956 Work animals furnished by landlord 956 Relationship to landlord 956 Farm values: Section V.—Total value of farm on April 1, 1930 956 Value of farm buildings 956 Value of farm implements and machinery 957  Forest products cut on this farm for home use or for sale 961  Value of products of this farm: Section XV.—Farm income 962  Total farm land owned: Section XVII.—Total farm land owned anywhere in the United States 962  Sample farm schedule 962	ager?	956	Supplemental B special fruits and nuts	
Rent paid	Tenants		Forest products cut on this farm for home use or	
Work animals furnished by landlord 956 Relationship to landlord 956 Farm values: Section V.—Total value of farm on April 1, 1930 956 Value of farm buildings 957 Value of farm implements and machinery 957  Walue of products of this farm: Section XV.—Farm income 962 Total farm land owned: Section XVII.—Total farm land owned anywhere in the United States 962 Sample farm schedule 962	Rent paid		for sale	961
Relationship to landlord 956 Section XV.—Farm income 962 Farm values: Section V.—Total value of farm on April 1, 1930 956 Value of farm buildings 956 Value of farm implements and machinery 957 Section XV.—Farm income 962 Total farm land owned anywhere in the United States 962 Sample farm schedule 962	Work animals furnished by landlord.	956	Value of products of this farm:	
Section V.—Total value of farm on April 1, 1930 956 Section XVII.—Total farm land owned anywhere 956 Value of farm implements and machinery 957 Sample farm schedule 962	Relationship to landlord	956	Section XV.—Farm income	962
Value of farm buildings 956 in the United States 962 Value of farm implements and machinery 957 Sample farm schedule 962	Farm values:	0 " 0	Total farm land owned:	
Value of farm implements and machinery 957 Sample farm schedule 962	Value of farm buildings		Section XVII.—Total farm land owned anywhere	
	Value of farm implements and machinery		in the United States	
		501	sample tarm senedule	902

## SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

(GENERAL FARM SCHEDULE, CENSUS OF 1930)

The Drainage Schedules
Expenditures for electric light and power   964
Cooperative sales
Confidential nature of information
Schedule for every farm
Apiaries (bee farms)
Enumerator's record
Parmers Riving in town
Parmers Riving in town
Definition of a farm
Small farms 963   Crops plowed under 964   Sale of crops in 1929 963   Mushrooms 964   Movement of farm population 964   Movement of farm population 964   Animal specialty farms 964   Animal specialty farms 964   Irrigated land 965   Irrigated land 965   Irrigated land 966   Mushrooms 966   Movement of farm population 966   Movement of farm population 966   Animal specialty farms 966   Irrigated land 966   Irrigated land 966   Irrigated land 966   Mushrooms 966   Irrigated land 966   Irrigated land 966   Irrigated land 966   Mushrooms 966   Irrigated land 966   Mushrooms 966   Irrigated land 966   I
Market gardens, dairies, greenhouses, etc
Mushrooms
Matching up tenants and croppers renting from same landlord 963 Indian reservations and allotted Indian land 963 Ranches 963 Livestock on range 963 Homestead land 963 Homestead land 963 Feed lots 963 Farm operator 963 Distinction between farm and factory operations 963 Cane sirup or sorghum mill 963 Canning factories 964 Reference conversion table for weights 965 Reference conversion table for weights 965 Reference conversion table for weights 965
Conversion tables   963     Conversion table for estimate in work done in 1929 by hired   laborers   963   Conversion table for estimate in weeks   965   Parm operator   963   Table for estimate in weeks   965   Conversion table for estimate in months   965   Parm operator   965   Conversion table for weights   965   Parm of trees or vines per acre   965   Parm of trees or vine
Conversion tables   963     Conversion table for estimate in work done in 1929 by hired   laborers   963   Conversion table for estimate in weeks   965   Parm operator   963   Table for estimate in weeks   965   Conversion table for estimate in months   965   Parm operator   965   Conversion table for weights   965   Parm of trees or vines per acre   965   Parm of trees or vine
Conversion tables   963     Conversion table for estimate in work done in 1929 by hired   laborers   963   Conversion table for estimate in weeks   965   Parm operator   963   Table for estimate in weeks   965   Conversion table for estimate in months   965   Parm operator   965   Conversion table for weights   965   Parm of trees or vines per acre   965   Parm of trees or vine
Conversion tables   963     Conversion table for estimate in work done in 1929 by hired   laborers   963   Conversion table for estimate in weeks   965   Parm operator   963   Table for estimate in weeks   965   Conversion table for estimate in months   965   Parm operator   965   Conversion table for weights   965   Parm of trees or vines per acre   965   Parm of trees or vine
Ranches
Livestock on range       963         Homestead land       963         Abandoned farms       963         Feed lots       963         Farm operator       963         Distinction between farm and factory operations       963         Cane sirup or sorghum mill       963         Canning factories       963         Period to which items in schedule relate       964         Reference conversion table for weights       965
Homestead land
Abandoned farms 963 laborers 965 Feed lots 963 Table for estimate in weeks 965 Farm operator 963 Table for estimate in months 965 Distinction between farm and factory operations 963 Trees or vines to acres 965 Cane sirup or sorghum mill 963 Number of trees or vines per acre 965 Canning factories 963 Fruit weights to bushels 965 Period to which items in schedule relate 964 Reference conversion table for weights 966
Feed lots     963     Table for estimate in weeks     965       Farm operator     963     Table for estimate in months     965       Distinction between farm and factory operations     963     Trees or vines to acres     965       Cane sirup or sorghum mill     963     Number of trees or vines per acre     965       Canning factories     963     Fruit weights to bushels     965       Period to which items in schedule relate     964     Reference conversion table for weights     966
Farm operator
Distinction between farm and factory operations 963 Trees or vines to acres 965 Cane sirup or sorghum mill 963 Number of trees or vines per acre 965 Sanning factories 963 Fruit weights to bushels 965 Period to which items in schedule relate 964 Reference conversion table for weights 966
Cane sirup or sorghum mill 963 Number of trees or vines per acre 965 Canning factories 963 Fruit weights to bushels 965 Period to which items in schedule relate 964 Reference conversion table for weights 966
Period to which items in schedule relate 964 Reference conversion table for weights 966
Period to which items in schedule relate 964 Reference conversion table for weights 966
A man in forms to the second t
APPR IN 1800 TOUR POUNTS SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE S
Changes in size of farms 964 Pounds of fresh fruit equal to 1 ton of dried fruit 966
Idle crop land964 Supplemental Schedule A, special fruits and nuts 966
Rotation pasture
Terraced land 964 fruits grown in California, etc. 966
Tellaced failth.
FACSIMILES OF AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULES, CENSUSES 1930, 1925, AND 1920
Page
General Farm Schedule, Agriculture (1930)
Supplemental Schedule A. special fruits and nuts (1930)
Supplemental Schedula R special fruits and puts (1930)
Form Schedula Agriculture (1925)
General Farm Schedule, Agriculture (1920)980

## EXTRACTS FROM THE CENSUS ACT APPROVED JUNE 18, 1929

Sec. 5. \* \* that each enumerator or other employee detailed to serve as enumerator shall be charged with the collection in his subdivision of the facts and statistics called for on the population and agricultural schedules, and such other schedules as the Director of the Census may determine shall be used by him in connection with the census. It shall be the duty of each enumerator to visit personally each dwelling house in his subdivision, and each family therein, and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of each family, or of the member thereof deemed most competent and trustworthy, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all particulars required for the census; and in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family, or individual living out of a family, competent to answer the inquiries, then it shall be lawful for the census employee to obtain the required information as nearly as may be practicable from the family or families or person or persons living nearest to such place of abode who may be competent to answer such inquiries.

Sec. 6. That the census of the population and of agriculture

SEC. 6. That the census of the population and of agriculture required by section 1 of this act shall be taken as of the 1st day of April, and it shall be the duty of each enumerator to commence the enumeration of his district on the day following unless the Director of the Census in his discretion shall change the date of commencement of the enumeration in said district by reason of climatic or other conditions which would materially interfere with the proper conduct of the work; but in any event it shall be the duty of each enumerator to prepare the returns hereinbefore required to be made and to forward the same to the supervisor of his district within thirty days from the commencement of the enumeration of his district: Provided, that in any city having two thousand five hundred inhabitants or more under the preceding census the enumeration of the population shall be completed within two weeks from the commencement thereof.

Sec. 7. That if any person shall receive or secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation as a consideration for the appointment or employment of any person as supervisor, enumerator, or clerk, or other employee, or shall in any way receive or secure to himself any part of the compensation paid to any supervisor, enumerator, clerk, or other employee, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$3,000 or be imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 8. That any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator interpreter, special agent, or other employee who, having taken and subscribed the oath of office, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$500; or if he shall, without the authority of the Director of the Census, publish or communicate any information coming into his possession by reason of his employment under the provision of this act, or the act to provide for a permanent Census Office or acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, he shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not to exceed \$1,000 or be imprisoned not to exceed two years, or both so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court; or if he shall willfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely as to the truth of any statement required to be made or subscribed by him under oath by or under authority of this act or of the act to provide for a permanent Census Office or acts amendatory thereof, or supplemental thereto, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 or imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both; or if he shall willfully and knowingly make a false certificate or a fictitious return he shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction of either of the last-named offenses he shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both; or if any person who is or has been an enumerator shall knowingly or willfully furnish or cause to be furnished, directly or indirectly, to the Director of the Census or to any supervisor or other employee of the census any false statement or false information with reference to any inquiry for which he was authorized and required to collect information, he shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 or be imprisoned not

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of all persons over eighteen years of age when requested by the Director of the Census or by any supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, or other employee of the Census Office, acting under the instructions of the said director, to answer correctly, to the best of their knowledge, all questions on the census schedules applying to themselves and to the families to which they belong or are related, and to the farm or farms of which they or their families are the occupants;

and any person over eighteen years of age who, under the conditions hereinbefore stated, shall refuse or willfully neglect to answer any of these questions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$100 or be imprisoned not exceeding sixty days, or both, and any such person who shall willfully give answers that are false shall be fined not exceeding \$500 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both.

And it is hereby made unlawful for any individual, committee, or other organization of any kind whatsoever, to offer or render to any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent, or other officer or employee of the Census Office engaged in making an enumeration of population, either directly or indirectly, any suggestion, advice, or assistance of any kind, with the intent or purpose of causing an inaccurate enumeration of population to be made, either as to the number of persons resident in any district or community, or in any other respect; and any individual, or any officer or member of any committee or other organization of any kind whatsoever, who directly or indirectly offers or renders any such suggestion, advice, information, or assistance, with such unlawful intent or purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned for not exceeding

one year, or both.

And it shall be the duty of every owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of a hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building, when requested by the Director of the Census, or by any supervisor, enumerator, special agent, or other employee of the Census Office, acting under the instructions of the said director, to furnish the names of the occupants of said hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building, and to give thereto free ingress and egress therefrom to any duly accredited representative of the Census Office, so as to permit the collection of statistics for census purposes, including the proper and correct enumeration of all persons having their usual place of abode in said hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building; and any owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of a hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building who shall refuse or willfully neglect to give such information or assistance under the conditions hereinbefore stated shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$500.

Sec. 10. That it shall be the duty of every owner, official, agent, person in charge, or assistant to the person in charge, of any company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or organization of any nature, whatsoever, to answer completely and correctly to the best of his knowledge all questions relating to his respective company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or other organization, or to records or statistics in his official custody, contained on any census schedule prepared by the Director of the Census under the authority of this act, or of the act to provide for a permanent Census Office, approved March 6, 1902, or of acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto; and any person violating the provisions of this section by refusing or willfully neglecting to answer any of said questions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned for a period not exceeding sixty days, or both so fined and imprisoned, and any person violating the provisions of this section by willfully giving answers that are false shall be fined not exceeding \$10,000 or imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year, or both.

Sec. 11. That the information furnished under the provisions of this act shall be used only for the statistical purposes for which it is supplied. No publication shall be made by the Census Office whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual can be identified, nor shall the Director of the Census permit anyone other than the sworn employees of the Census Office to examine the individual reports.

ployees of the Census Office to examine the individual reports. Sec. 12. That all fines and penalties imposed by this act may be enforced by indictment or information in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 14. That all mail matter, of where class or weight, relating to the census and addressed to the Census Office, or to any official thereof, and indorsed "Official business, Census Office," shall be transmitted free of postage, and by registered mail if necessary, and so marked: Provided, That if any person shall make use of such indorsement to avoid the payment of postage or registry fee on his or her private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$300, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR THE CENSUS OF AGRICUL-TURE, 1930, AND FARM SCHEDULES FOR THE CENSUSES OF 1930, 1925, AND 1920

#### INTRODUCTION

Copies of the instructions and supplemental instructions with conversion tables, and facsimiles of the various schedules, used in the census of agriculture, 1930, appear in the following pages. In order to facilitate comparisons of statistics, copies of the schedules of 1925 and 1920 are also included.

Full instructions for the census of 1925 are printed in the appendix to each of the three parts of the Report of the Census of Agriculture, 1925, and those for 1920 are printed in the appendix to Volume V, General Report and Analytical Tables, for that census; instructions and schedules for the censuses of 1900 and 1910 in Appendix B to Volume V, General Report and Analysis, for the 1910 census; and those for earlier censuses at the end of Volume V (Part I), Farms, Livestock, and Animal Products, for the 1900 census.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS, 1930

#### CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

Objects of the census of agriculture.—The census of agriculture was authorized for the purpose of obtaining (1) accurate statistics relative to farm land, livestock, and other farm property on April 1, 1930; (2) statistics for the year 1929 concerning crops, livestock products, farm expenses, etc.; and (3) statistics of irrigation and drainage of farm land.

Census schedules are confidential.—The information reported on the census schedules will be treated as strictly confidential under all circumstances, and will not be seen by any person except the sworn employees of the Census Bureau. In particular, this information will not be used as a basis for taxation, nor will it be communicated to any tax official. The enumerator should make these points clear, especially in dealing with persons who seem to be unwilling to give the information requested.

Schedules to be used.—Six schedules are to be used in taking the 1930 census of agriculture, of which each enumerator will use two or more. The schedules are entitled:

- (1) The General Farm Schedule (Form 15-90), which is to be used in the enumeration of farms in all States.
- (2) The Supplemental Schedule for Special Fruits and Nuts grown in California and other western States (Form 15-145-1), designated "A," which is to be used only by enumerators in the counties listed on the schedule.
- (3) The Supplemental Schedule for Special Fruits and Nuts grown in Florida and other southern States (Form 15-145-2), designated "B", which is to be used only by enumerators in the counties listed on the schedule.
- (4) The Irrigation Schedule No. 1 (Form 15-230), on which enumerators in the 19 States listed are to report all irrigation enterprises which serve individual farms or groups of farms numbering not more than 4.
- (5) The Irrigation Schedule No. 2 (Form 15-147), on which are to be reported irrigation enterprises serving 5 or more farms in the 19 States listed. This schedule will be prepared by enumerators in only rare instances, as specially directed by the supervisor of census.
- (6) The Drainage Schedule (Form 15-148), on which are to be reported enterprises which drain farm land. The enumerators will not prepare this schedule.

The enumerator should be thoroughly familiar with the census definition of a farm, so that he may readily decide when to use the General Farm Schedule. Read carefully the definition of a "farm."

#### THE GENERAL FARM SCHEDULE

The General Farm Schedule.—In order that they may be readily consulted, certain especially important instructions and definitions have been printed as a part of this schedule. You should study carefully both the schedule and the instructions given in this pamphlet before you try to fill out your first farm schedule. If there is any part of the schedule which the instructions do not make clear, ask the supervisor for your district to explain it to you.

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Illustrative schedule.—In addition to this book of instructions, which you should study carefully, you have been provided with an illustrative example of the proper method of filling out the General Farm Schedule. This example, although filled out on an earlier form of the schedule which differs from the final form in some particulars, will show you how the schedule is to be filled out for the farm described in the accompanying narrative. If any questions arise in your mind after you have studied carefully both this book of instructions and the illustrative example, you should apply to your supervisor for further instructions.

Code numbers on schedule.—Pay no attention to the figures in the columns headed "Code." Be sure that no figure or writing of any kind is placed in any of these code columns or blocks.

General method of filling out schedules.—Use black ink, take pains to write legibly and, in particular, to make figures so that they can be read at a glance. Be sure that you know the proper entry and where it should be made before making it, so as to avoid erasures. By thoroughly mastering the schedules and instructions before starting your canvass, you will avoid having incomplete or carelessly prepared schedules returned to you for correction. Where values are called for, you are instructed to omit cents; do not insert a decimal point followed by ciphers or other figures. Where no entries are required, leave the space blank; do not insert dashes, ciphers, or check marks.

Enumerator's record.—Fill out carefully the blank spaces for the enumerator's record on each schedule. Number the farms, as you visit them, beginning each conumeration district with number 1, and continuing in order through the enumeration district; and enter the number of each farm in the space provided

for that purpose. Where you add an "N" or an "A" to the farm schedule number recorded on the Population Schedule, write the same letter after the number on the farm schedule. Then enter in the proper spaces the number of the population sheet and the number of the line on that sheet where the name of the farm operator is written. These figures are necessary for identification purposes and must never be omitted, except where the farm operator does not reside in your enumeration district; in that case write "Nonresident" above "Sheet No." The occupation of the farm operator as reported on the Population Schedule must be entered on every farm schedule. The date on which the farm was enumerated and your signature complete the entries in the first section of the enumerator's record.

The entries in the second section should show, in detail, as called for, the place where the farm is located.

The names of the State and county should be written in full in the proper space on each schedule. The number of the supervisor's district and the number of the enumeration district must be entered in their proper places, and the figures must be legible and reasonably large. The name of the township or other division of the county must be entered on each schedule. The name of the "incorporated place" is, of course, required only when the farm is inside the limits of an incorporated city, village, town, or borough. Abbreviations will not be permitted, but a rubber stamp may be used if convenient.

A farm located in two or more counties or townships.—Occasionally a very large farm will be found where the land is located in two or more counties or townships. In such a case the entire farm is to be enumerated in the place where the operator's farm home is located; but note on the left-hand margin of the schedule, Question 6, the approximate number of acres located in each township or county, naming each specifically. The sum of these entries must equal the total under Question 6. The word "township," as used above is intended to cover the minor civil divisions locally called townships, precincts, etc., as called for in the "Enumerator's Record."

Source of information.—Obtain information with regard to a farm from the farm operator in every case where this is possible. A farmer, or farm operator, is a person who operates a farm, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. If it is necessary to accept the statements of a member of his family, or of some other person, be sure that this person is able to give you reliable information.

When you find a farm whose operator lives outside your district, or who with his family is outside the district at the time of enumeration, so that it is not possible for you to see him or his family personally, secure the information for this farm as best you may from a neighbor or from any other reliable source that may be available, and note at the top of the schedule that it was so obtained. It is essential that you turn in a completed schedule for every farm in your district.

Obtain the information for a farm from the operator who is living on or operating that farm at the time of your visit, even though this man may have recently moved onto the farm and may not have operated it during the preceding season. He will be able to give you the inventory items, of course, without any difficulty, and he can give you at least approximate figures for the previous year's crops and other products. Do not permit a man who has recently taken possession of his present farm to report the crops that he raised in 1929 on some other farm.

Change in size of farm.—If two or more tracts of land, which in 1929 were operated as separate farms have been combined under the operation of one person on April 1, 1930, only one schedule should be secured; if a tract of land which in 1929 was operated as one farm is found to be under the operation of two or more persons each operating a part of it as a separate farm on April 1, 1930, two or more schedules should be prepared, one for each operator.

Abandoned and idle farms.—No schedules are to be secured for abandoned farms; that is, for farms which were not operated in 1929 and which do not seem likely to be operated in 1930. Farm land is considered as being "operated" not only when cultivated crops are raised on it, but also when it is used to any significant extent for pasture or for cutting hay.

While no schedules are to be secured for abandoned farms, you should keep a record of the number of such farms that come to your attention, so that you can report this number to your supervisor when you have finished the district.

Do not secure schedules for idle farms on which no crops were grown or livestock products produced in 1929, and which do not seem likely to be operated in 1930, although people may be living on such farms at the time of your visit and may have actually cultivated a small farm garden in 1929.

You will find occasionally a farm which was left idle during 1929 for some reason and which will be operated again in 1930. For such a farm you should secure a schedule showing information concerning the farm operator and the acreage, value, and other inventory items, and answers to Questions 181 to 183, writing across the crop section "Not operated in 1929, but will be operated in 1930."

All questions to be asked in order.—Give the information asked for on the schedule in the order of the respective inquiries. Inability to obtain exact data does not justify failure to answer a question. The most accurate returns that the circumstances permit must be obtained. If farm records or accounts are kept, take figures from these. If such records are not available, careful estimates should in all cases be obtained or made. Where there are no crops or animals corresponding to names listed in schedule, leave the spaces opposite such names blank. Make no entries in spaces marked thus: "X X X."

Definition of "farm."—A farm, for census purposes, is all the land which is directly farmed by one person conducting agricultural operations either by his own labor or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The term "agricultural operations" is used as a general term referring to the work of growing crops, producing other agricultural products, and raising domestic animals, poultry, and bees.

A "farm" as thus defined may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate and distinct tracts, and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as when one tract is owned by the farmer and another is rented by him from another person. Thus, if a man who owns 120 acres rents an additional 20 acres from another person and operates both the 120 acres owned and the 20 acres rented, then his "farm" consists of the 140 acres.

When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each of these is considered a "farm." Thus, on a plantation, the land operated by each cropper or tenant should be reported as a separate farm, and the land operated by the owner or manager by means of wage hands should likewise be reported as a separate farm. Or, to take an example of a different kind, if a man owning 160 acres of land rents 60 acres to a tenant and farms the remaining 100 acres himself, his "farm" is the 100 acres which he operates, not the 160 acres which he owns, while the 60 acres rented constitute a separate farm to be reported in the name of the tenant.

Small farms.—Do not report as a "farm" any tract of land of less than 3 acres, unless agricultural products to the value of \$250 or more were produced on such tract in 1929. A village place, used primarily as a place of residence, should not ordinarily be reported as a farm even though the occupant may keep a cow or some chickens, or cut a small quantity of hay, and sell a part of the products, unless the products amount to \$250 or more in value. When grass is cut from lawns or other grounds of a place used only as a country home, for the

purpose of beautifying the grounds and no other agricultural activities are carried on and no livestock kept on the place, this is not to be considered as a farm and no report should be taken.

Market gardens, dairies, etc.—All market and truck gardens, fruit orchards, nurseries, greenhouses, poultry yards, places for keeping bees, and all dairies in or near cities, villages, and incorporated towns, even though little land is employed, are for census purposes, farms, provided they produced in 1929 agricultural products to the value of at least \$250.

Institutional farms.—The lands utilized by institutions, such as schools, almshouses, insane hospitals, etc., for growing vegetables or fruits, or carrying on other agricultural operations are, for census purposes, farms. Reports for such farms should include only the land used for agricultural purposes, and their value is the value of that land, together with the value of such buildings only as are used mainly for agricultural purposes. Do not include the value of any buildings used exclusively for the care of immates, or for housing or instruction of students in schools.

The name of the executive officer of the institution or of the manager of the farm is to be written in answer to Question 1; he is to be reported as a manager in answer to Question 21, and the name of the institution is to be reported as the owner in answer to Question 22.

Enumeration of plantations. In the South plantations of various sizes will be found, some of which contain hundreds of acres. Usually a part of the land will be operated by the owner or manager and the rest of it will be divided into small farms, operated by tenants or "croppers." (Hereafter croppers are included under the word tenants.) Even though the plantation owner or manager may exercise considerable supervision over the farms of these tenants, often furnishing all the livestock, farming implements, fertilizer, etc., each tenant, or cropper, should be reported as a farm operator, and a separate schedule should be prepared for the land which he operates. Except under unusual circumstances you should complete all the tenant schedules for a given plantation before enumerating any other farm, so as to keep the serial numbers for the plantation consecutive. In the enumeration of such plantations proceed as follows:

First.-When you approach the owner or manager of a plantation to secure a report covering the operation of his plantation, you should inform him that it is your desire to secure a complete report of the operations of the plantation, and request his assistance, so far as possible, in preparing separate farm schedules for each tenant or cropper who is "farming" land on the plantation, and to secure another schedule covering the operation of the remainder of the acreage, which for census purposes is designated the "home farm"; (you should mark the words "home farm of plantation" on it) that is, that part of the plantation which remains directly under his own operation, exclusive of the land operated by the individual tenants. You should request the manager to furnish you the name of each tenant or cropper and the number of acres of land assigned or rented to each individual; together with the value of such land and buildings used by him, and the acreage and production of each crop, and all other items of which he has knowledge. Impress on him that you desire to secure all information which it is possible for him to furnish concerning the separate operations of each tenant; such as the items of farm expenses for fertilizer, feed, etc., actually used on the land or for feeding livestock of the tenant, although such items may have been purchased by the management and charged against the plantation as a whole. If, for instance, the cost of fertilizer has not been charged against the tenants, a careful estimate should be made so as to distribute the cost against each tenant according to the fertilized acreage operated by him.

Second.—After you have secured all information possible for each tenant, you should inform the manager that you would like to secure the report for the home farm, consisting of all land in the plantation, not included in the individual tenant schedules. In other words, for a plantation composed of 1,000 acres, for which you have secured individual tenant schedules accounting for 600 acres, the schedule for the home farm should report the operations on the remaining 400 acres (which must be reported under Question 6), and must not include any of the items reported on the 600 acres previously secured on individual tenant schedules. You should include on the home farm schedule the 600 acres rented to tenants under Question 230 and the value of this land under Question 231; but no other item carried on the tenant schedules should be included in the report for the home farm.

Third.—See that the combined acreage and value reported by the landlord for the "home" and tenant farms equal the total farm acreage and value of the plantation. It is essential that you do this before visiting the tenant farms.

Fourth.—Interview each tenant, and find out if any crops, domestic animals, poultry, or other items have been omitted from his schedule. A full and complete report must be obtained for each tenant on the plantation.

Fifth.—Examine the schedules and see that no information reported for the tenant farms is included on the home farm schedule with the exception of Questions 230 and 231.

Sixth.—Be sure that the name and address of the landlord are written in the same way (Question 22) on the schedule of each of his tenants or croppers. If convenient put a string or rubber band around all the schedules belonging to the given plantation.

Indian reservations and allotted Indian land .-- Where land has been allotted to Indians an individual schedule is to be secured for each Indian whose use of his land brings it under the classification of a farm. The word "allotted" is to be construed as covering allotment in fee, allotment in trust, and the simple designation of a certain acreage as the place of residence or agricultural activity of an individual Indian. An Indian having no allotment but having livestock pastured on unallotted land of the reservation or in a national forest or on the public domain is to be classed as a farmer if his livestock products in 1929 were valued at \$250 or more. The schedule, in the latter case, should show "No land owned or leased," just as in the case of any other person who runs stock on the public domain. Arrangements have been made with the Department of the Interior to secure these schedules through the Indian agencies. Any acreage belonging to an Indian reservation that has not been allotted to Indians, that is not assigned to an unallotted Indian for his own use, and that is not leased to corporations or individuals, if used for agricultural purposes constitutes a single farm for which a schedule is to be secured from an Indian agent. The name of the Indian agent is to be written in answer to Question 1 as the farm operator, he is to be reported as a manager in answer to Question 21, and the name of the reservation is to be reported as owner in answer to Question 22. The reservation schedule should report only such acreage as is usually devoted to crops, improved pasture, farm buildings, etc., with the value of such acreage and farm buildings. The vast acreage of wild land over which livestock may graze is to be treated as public range and is not to be reported as a part of the farm. All livestock belonging to the reservation must be reported on the reservation schedule whether grazed on the improved acreage or on the wild land that is excluded in reporting the acreage under Question 6.

Farms being collectively developed.—In some localities individuals, firms, or corporations purchase considerable tracts of agricultural land, set out fruit or nut trees, construct irrigation works, or make other improvements thereon and then sell the land in small parcels on the installment plan to nonresident

investors, contracting at the time of sale to cultivate the land for a certain length of time. Even where a large part of the land has been sold in this way, if the tract is operated essentially as a unit, it should be returned as one farm in the name of the person managing it.

Ranches.—The census definition of a farm is intended to include the so-called ranches, where stock raising is the principal activity. Ranches may be operated on owned land, leased land, or on open range neither owned nor leased by the operator.

Livestock on range.—A flock of sheep or a herd of cattle being pastured on the public range or in a national forest by a person who does not own or rent any of the land used for that purpose should be reported on a farm schedule, and in answer to Question 6, calling for the total number of acres in the farm, the enumerator must write "No land owned or leased." In some States the number of cattle and sheep on the range is very important, and every effort should be made to get returns for all of this stock without duplication. Unless you receive special instructions to the contrary from your supervisor you should proceed to obtain a schedule for each flock of sheep which you find in your district. If you find several flocks under one management, prepare one schedule for all of the sheep. Enumerators for certain sections of the range country will receive special instructions relative to the enumeration of nomadic flocks of sheep.

Feed lots.—On many farms considerable numbers of animals will be found in inclosures or feed lots where they are being fed in preparation for the market or to keep them through the winter until the time when they can be returned to the range. This livestock will, of course, be reported on the schedule for such farms. Similar feed lots or inclosures will also be found where there are no other farming operations. Such feed lots should be reported as farms, since the feeding of animals under these conditions is strictly an agricultural operation. This would not, of course, include animals in stockyards or shipping pens where they are kept simply to await a convenient time for shipment, but only those animals which are being fed in order to increase their weight or otherwise improve their condition for the market.

Nurseries and greenhouses.—Nursery and greenhouse establishments are to be counted as farms and reported on the farm schedule. It is important that we have a report of the acreage and value of such establishments and of the amount received from the sale of products. The acreage used for growing nursery and greenhouse products should be included with the acreage of other crops, if any, under Question 7 and should also be included under Question 6. The number of young trees and vines included in the nursery stock should not be reported.

Farmers living in town.—There will be cases where a farmer lives in a town and operates a farm outside, perhaps several miles away (actually operates it himself, without having on it either a tenant or a manager), going out to the farm day by day as necessary. If such a farmer keeps livestock used for purposes of his farming operations at his place in the city or town and carries on some farming operations (not a mere home garden) there, the residence is a part of the farm. In a case of this kind, where the residence is in one township or county and the farm in another, the farm should be enumerated in the township where it is located, regardless of the fact that the farmer lives in another township. If practicable, the enumerator should visit the owner and secure from him the information for the schedule.

Farm operator.—The term "farm operator" is employed by the Census Bureau to designate the person who directly works a farm, as owner, hired manager, tenant, or cropper, conducting agricultural operations either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or of hired employees. Note especially that a farm should be returned in the name of such farm operator—that is, the person actually conducting the agricultural operations—even though he may be subject to incidental supervision. Thus when land is rented, the tenant, not the owner, is the farm operator, even though the owner may exercise some supervision over the farming operations.

Change of farm operator.—Do not omit the report of the crops or other products of a farm for 1929 because it has changed operators between the close of the crop year 1929 and April 1, 1930. Such a farm should be reported in the name of the person operating it on April 1, 1930, and not in the name of the former operator. Obtain from the present operator the statistics of livestock implements, machinery, and farm values on April 1, 1930, as for any other farm. If the previous occupant can be reached, secure from him the returns for the crops of 1929; otherwise secure estimates of these crops from the present operator or from any other reliable source. In the case of farms operated by tenants, this information can generally be obtained from the owners or their agents, if they are accessible.

Two or more general farm schedules for one farm operator.—As a rule one (and only one) General Farm Schedule should be returned for each farm operator. But to this rule there is one general exception. If a farm operator operates two separate tracts of land as hired manager for two different owners, or one tract as owner, part owner, or tenant, and another as manager, a separate schedule should be returned for each, as each represents a separate enterprise.

Distinction between farm and factory operations.—The manufacture of butter, cheese, cider, vinegar, or other products may be carried on in buildings and plants operated either (1) in connection with farms or (2) as independent manufacturing enterprises. In the latter case such buildings or plants are to be regarded as factories, to be covered by the census of manufactures and not to be included in the census of agriculture. But unless it is clear that such a building or plant is operated as a manufacturing enterprise independent of a farm, you should include its value as part of the value of the farm on which it is located. You should include with the products of the farm, however, only the butter, cheese, cider, or other products made in such establishments from milk produced or crops (apples, grapes, etc.) grown on the farm. In general, such plants should be included with the farm equipment when they are operated as a part of the farm business and are considered simply as a means of disposing of the raw materials produced on the farm or of putting them into a marketable form.

Special rule regarding cane sirup and sorghum mills.—Where mills exist on farms for the manufacture of cane sirup or sorghum sirup, the value of such mills must be included in the farm report if they confine their operations to the treatment of cane or sorghum grown on the farm on which they are located. If, however, a mill located on a farm crushes cane grown on farms other than the one on which it is located, its value should not be included in the General Farm Schedule.

Special rule regarding canning factories.—Factories canning fruits and vegetables for sale, even though located on a farm and using only the fruits and vegetables grown on such farm are not to be reported on the General Farm Schedule. In reporting the value of fruits, vegetables, etc., grown on the farm and canned in such factories, give their value when delivered to the factory, and not their value after canning.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIC INQUIRIES

The following paragraphs relate to specific inquiries on the schedule. Inquiries with regard to which no instructions are given are assumed to be self-explanatory.

#### FARM OPERATOR

Section I.—Questions 1 to 5, inclusive, must be answered on every schedule.

Question 1. Name of person. — The name of the person operating the farm must be reported under this inquiry, not that

of a firm, institution, school, Indian reservation, etc., which may own the land. When a farm is operated by a tenant or hired manager, the name of the owner should be reported under Question 22, only.

Question 2. Post-office address.—The correct post-office address of the person whose name is entered after Question 1 should be obtained by direct inquiry. Do not assume because the farm may be located near some town or village that the operator receives his mail through a post office located there.

Question 3. Color or race.—Write "White" for white; "Neg" for Negro, including both black and mulatto; "Mex" for Mexican; "In" for Indian; "Ch" for Chinese; and "Jp" for Japanese. In all other cases give the race, as Filipino, Malay, etc.

Question 4. Age.—Report the age of the farm operator at his last birthday.

#### FARM ACREAGE

Section II.—Question 6 must be answered on every schedule, either with acreage figures or the statement "No land owned or leased which applies only to grazing on open ranges." In almost every case acreage will be reported under Question 7, and usually there will be entries under several other questions in this section.

Question 6. Total number of acres in this farm.—The acreage reported in answer to this question must include all the land (except free public range) on which the person named in answer to Question 1 conducts farming operations of any kind, whether such land is owned, rented from others, or managed for another, and is actually tilled, is lying idle or fallow, is used for pasture, or is in woodland or other unimproved land. Thus, there may be included land which is detached from that on which the major portion of the farming operations are conducted, even though it is used only for pasture or to supply wood or timber, and may not be adapted to profitable farming. Such distinct tracts should not be shown separately, but in all divisions of the schedule they should be regarded as a part of the farm and should be treated in the same manner as if all the land were in a single continuous tract. Timber land or other nonagricultural land held by a farmer as a separate business, however, and not used for pasturage or any other farm purpose, should not be included.

Uses of land.—The sum of the acreages under Questions 7 to 14, inclusive, must add exactly to the total acreage under Question 6 on every schedule. Fractions of an acre should not be entered in answering these questions. If the farm consists of less than 1 acre it must be reported as 1 acre.

Where acres are shown under Questions 19 and 20, the sum of these two figures should equal the total acreage shown under Question 6. Where Question 19 alone or Question 20 alone is answered, the answer should agree with the answer to Question 6. If a farm is operated by a hired manager, the acreage must not appear under either Question 19 or Question 20.

Question 7. Land from which crops were harvested in 1929.—Do not include here land from which the crops were not harvested by reason of crop failure or any land used exclusively for pasture. Do include, however, any land on which a crop of corn, cowpeas, velvet beans, or other crop was raised to maturity and hogged or grazed off, the acreage of which is to be reported under Questions 128 and 150 to 155, and for crops not listed by name under Question 172. In such cases write "Hogged off" or "Grazed off" next to the answers to those questions.

The number of acres to be reported under Question 7 is the total number of acres from which crops were harvested on this farm in 1929, including the number of acres contained in orchards, vineyards, gardens, and nurseries and greenhouses. If there is a duplication of acreage, for example, where the acreage of clover or alfalfa is cut for hay and later harvested for seed or where any two different crops were grown at different times during the crop season of 1929, the acreage should be

counted but once in computing the total area of land in crops harvested as reported under Question 7.

Question 8. Land from which no crop was harvested in 1929 because of crop failure or destruction.—Report here only land from which practically no crops were harvested in 1929. In addition to reporting all acreage on which the crop may have been destroyed by hail, fire, frost, flood, etc., you should report all acreage as a failure from which crops were not harvested on account of prices not justifying employment of labor (such as potatoes not being dug) or of the farmer not being able to secure the labor necessary to harvest the crops.

Question 9. Crop land lying idle or fallow.—Report here all crop land which was neither in drops nor used for pasture in 1929.

Questions 10, 11, and 12. Pasture land.—Report here only land which was used exclusively for pasture during the year 1929. Do not include land which was pastured after a crop was harvested, nor grain fields which were pastured for a time in the winter or spring but which later produced a crop of grain.

Questions 11 and 18. Woodland.—All land occupied by trees or young growth, other than orehards or nursery stock, which has or will have value as wood or timber should be classified as woodland. Report such land under Question 11 if it was used for pasture or under Question 13 if it was not used for pasture.

#### ROTATION PASTURE, TERRACING, AND DRAINAGE

Section III. Questions 17 and 18.—For census purposes drainage has been defined as follows: "Drainage of agricultural lands is the act or process of drawing off an excess of water by underground conduits, pipes, or tiles; or by open or covered trenches in the surface of the ground for the purpose of improving the condition of the soil and crops."

Question 17. Area drained.—Report the acreage which is actually benefited or made of more value for agricultural purposes by artificial drainage. This will often be less than the total area from which water flows to the drains. Do not include land on which only temporary work has been done, such as "bedding" the fields or laying out "dead furrows" to hasten the surface flow.

The acreage reported under Question 17 should never exceed the total acreage of the farm as reported under Question 6.

Question 18. Name of drainage enterprise.—Under Question 18 report the exact name and address of the enterprise furnishing drainage or protection against overflow for any acreage in the farm.

#### FARM TENURE

Section IV.—The questions with regard to farm tenure on the General Farm Schedule for 1930 have been made very simple. They form one of the most essential parts of the schedule, however, and you should always secure complete information on this subject.

You should note carefully that all questions under tenure, relating to land owned or rented, refer to the land which constitutes the farm which the farmer operates at the time you visit him in 1930. He should not give answers relating to some other land which he may have farmed in 1929.

Question 19. Acres owned.—If the farm operator does not own any of the land reported under Question 6, but operates the farm as a tenant or hired manager, leave Question 19 blank. Report here only that part of the acreage reported under Question 6 which is actually owned by the operator. Where the operator owns the entire acreage reported under Question 6, Question 20 should be left blank and the answers to Questions 19 and 6 should agree. If the operator is a part owner, the acres rented should appear under Question 20 and the sum of Questions 19 and 20 should equal the answer to Question 6.

Farm land is regarded as owned not only where the operator holds direct title to it but also where it is owned by his wife, where the operator holds possession as an heir or one of the heirs to an undivided estate, where he is trustee or guardian for

such heirs, where he has bought the land on a contract for a deed, or where he has purchased a farm sold for debt and holds it subject to redemption by the original owner.

Land on which the farmer has settled under the homestead law, but has not yet proved up, or that which is more or less permanently occupied by a squatter, should be reported as owned land.

The first step in obtaining this information is to ask the farm operator the questions, "How many acres in this farm do you own?" and "How many acres do you rent from others?" If he replies that he owns the whole number of acres already reported under Question 6, and does not rent any land from others, then no further question need be asked in the farm-tenure section of the schedule. You should then write "No" in answer to Question 21.

Question 20. Acres rented.—This question should be answered for all part owners and for all tenants but should not be answered for hired managers. If the operator is a part owner, the acres rented should be reported under Question 20, and the sum of the answers to Questions 19 and 20 should equal the answer to Question 6. If the farm is operated by a tenant, the answers to Questions 20 and 6 should agree.

Question 21. Do you operate this farm for others as a hired manager?—If the farmer who is reported under Question 1, operates this farm as a manager (hired by the owner whose name is to be reported under Question 22) write "Yes" in answer to Question 21. In such cases no acreage is to be reported under Questions 19 or 20. Never answer this inquiry with "Yes" for owner-operated or rented farms, although the operator does manage his own farm, but not in accordance with the census definition of a managed farm. Do not report a farm in charge of a caretaker as a managed farm, but as an owned farm in the name of the owners. Be very careful to differentiate between a caretaker and an actual farm manager. Usually a farm owner does not employ a hired manager unless the returns received from the farm justify such employment.

Questions 23, 24, and 25. Tenants.—These questions should be answered for tenants only, and not for owners, part owners, or hired managers.

Question 23. Rent paid.—This question is very important and should be answered without fail for every farmer renting his entire farm from others. You should see, therefore, that this question is answered on every schedule on which acres are reported under Question 20 and not under Question 19.

Question 23 must be answered in accordance with the explanatory notes a, b, c, and d, given under this question. For example, in case of a share tenant, there should be written on the blank line the words " $\frac{1}{2}$  cotton," " $\frac{1}{2}$  corn," or such other designation as the circumstances require. If part or all of the rent is paid in each, the total amount in dollars paid as rental should be reported, as called for under headings b and c. Do not show the amount paid per acre.

It is especially important that the answer to this question should show whether the tenant pays cash rent, or a share of the crops, or a stated amount of farm products for the use of the land. The answer should indicate clearly which form of rent is paid, even though it is necessary to estimate the amount, or to express it in a form not exactly like any of the four types indicated.

A man who rents a farm can pay his rent in at least four different ways.

a. He may give a share or a part of the crops which he raises, as one-half of all crops, one-third of the corn, one-half of the hay, etc.

b. He may pay all cash, as \$500 for the entire farm.
c. He may give both a share of the crops raised and a certain amount of money, as one-half of the corn, or one-fourth of the cotton, and in addition a cash payment, as \$200 for all the land rented.

d. He may give a certain number of bushels, bales, etc., as 250 bushels of corn or 2 bales of cotton, without any regard for the amount he may actually produce that year on the land which he rents.

The Census Bureau must have information which will enable it to put every farm which is rented in one of these four classes. If Question 23 is left blank on the schedule for a tenant farmer, you will probably be required to obtain this information at a later data.

Question 24. Work animals furnished by landlord.—If question 23 is answered, Question 24 must be answered either "Yes" or "No." Work animals, in the sense in which the term is used here, are those used in putting in, cultivating, and harvesting a crop. If the landlord furnishes sufficient work animals to carry on the farm work, the answer to this question should be "Yes," even though animals belonging to the tenant may be occasionally used for farm work.

Question 25. Relationship to landlord.—If question 23 is answered, this question should be answered either "Yes" or "No."

#### FARM VALUES

Section V. Question 26. Total value of farm on April 1, 1930.—This question is of fundamental importance and should be answered on every schedule. Report here the value of the entire farm, consisting of all the land reported under Question 6, whether such land is owned, rented, or managed by the farm operator, and of all farm buildings and improvements attached to the land. Do not include under Question 26 the value of farm implements and machinery, or livestock. The valuation given by the farm operator or the person reporting must be accepted unless you have reason to believe that such valuation is decidedly below the actual value of the farm or is decidedly exaggerated. In such cases give, as nearly as you can determine, the amount for which the farm, including farm buildings and improvements, would sell under normal conditions, not at forced sale.

A part owner should report the value of all the land which he operates, including that which he rents as well as that which he owns.

The enumerator should assure the farm operator that the values returned on the census schedules will not be seen by any persons except the sworn employees of the Census Bureau. They will not be used for purposes of taxation and will not in any case be communicated to tax officials. In many sections property is uniformly assessed for taxation at a figure considerably below its true value. This fact is generally recognized, and it is expected that a farmer listing his property for taxation will report values somewhat less than the actual values in accordance with the current custom. This being the case, a farmer should not hesitate to report to the census enumerator the full value of his property even though he may have reported a lower value to the tax assessor.

Questions 27 and 28. Value of farm buildings.—Question 27 calls for the value of all farm buildings, which value has already been included under Question 28. This value of course should be less than the value of land and buildings reported under Question 26. The difference between these amounts should be sufficient to provide for a fair average value per acre for the land alone.

Question 28 calls for the value of the dwelling house in which the farmer and his family reside. This value is, of course, included in the values reported under Questions 26 and 27.

The value of buildings will ordinarily be an estimated value and should represent a reasonable fraction of the total value reported under Question 26. No attempt should be made to find out the original cost of the buildings nor the amount it would cost to replace them new, as this amount will frequently be much more than the present value of the buildings, and in some cases even more than the total value of the farm, including the buildings.

The schedule for an institutional farm should show the value of the farm buildings only. Do not include, under Question 27 or Question 26, the value of such buildings as factories producing

butter, cheese, or condensed and evaporated milk, canning factories, or sugar mills, which, though situated on the farm, are used for manufacturing rather than for farm purposes and do not include under Question 29 the value of any machinery used for such purposes. Where any materials other than those produced on the farm are used, the establishment should ordinarily be considered a manufacturing establishment and the value of the plant should not be included on the farm schedule. A canning factory should not be included in any case, even though it uses only the products grown on this farm.

Question 29. Value of farm implements and machinery.—Report the value of all farm implements, machinery, etc., used in operating the farm and permanently (or usually) kept on the farm, whether they belong to the farm or not. Farm machinery owned cooperatively by a group of farmers should be reported on the schedule for the farm where it is usually kept; or if no "usual" place is provided, then on the schedule for the farm where it happens to be on April 1, 1930. A tenant should report under this question the value of the farm implements and machinery used in operating his farm, even though he does not own them.

Include under Question 29 all automobiles, trucks, and tractors; all farm implements; tools; wagons; harnesses; dairy equipment; cotton gins; threshing machines; combines; apparatus for making cider, grape juice, and sirup, and for drying fruits; and all other farm machinery so far as they are used in carrying on the farm business. Do not include the value of machinery used for manufacturing purposes.

#### FARM DEBT

Section VI. Questions 30, 31, and 32. Mortgage debt.— These questions must be asked of all those farm operators who own all or a part of the land they farm, but not tenants or managers. Where Question 30 is answered "Yes" the amount of mortgage debt must always be reported under Question 31, and the interest charges must be reported under Question 32.

If the amount of debt reported under Question 31 exceeds the total value of land and buildings reported under Question 26, be sure to state the reason in the margin of the schedule.

The debt which should be reported here is only the debt secured by real-estate mortgages on that part of the farm consisting of the owned land as reported under Question 19. If the operator of this farm owns any farm land in the United States other than that reported at Question 19, then Questions 229 to 233 must be answered. The mortgage debt to be reported under Question 31 includes not only all debts secured by instruments locally called "mortgages," but also all debts represented by deeds of trust, judgment notes, confessions of judgment, deeds with vendor or lien clause, bonds or contracts for title, or any other legal instruments that partake of the nature of mortgages upon real estate. Do not include any debts represented by crop liens, nor any debts secured only by mortgage or lien on implements and machinery or on livestock.

Where the mortgage on a farm covers buildings and land together (as it usually does), give the whole amount of the mortgage outstanding, and do not try to separate that part which is secured on the land only.

If any farmer should hesitate to answer the questions on farm debt, assure him that the figures will be kept absolutely confidential and that nothing except totals will be published, no figures being published for individual farms. It is very important that these questions be answered satisfactorily.

#### FARM TAXES

Section VII. Question 33. Taxes on all property of this farm owned by the operator.—This question, which relates to the taxes on all of the farm property owned by the operator, should be asked only of each farm operator who owns all or a

part of the farm. Where the farmer rents a part of his land to others, report only the taxes on the land which he operates as reported under Question 19. The taxes to be reported here should include real-estate taxes, personal-property taxes, and special assessments other than those for irrigation or drainage enterprises. The answer to this question should show the taxes paid or payable for this farm in the year 1929 whether the present owner owned the land during that year or not. The taxes reported here should never be less than the amount reported under Question 34.

Do not include poll taxes, income taxes, nor taxes on property not used in the farm business, such as notes, stocks, bonds, city real estate, etc.

In irrigation districts do not include taxes or payments connected only with such irrigation, as for obtaining water, for construction charges, for purchase of water rights, or for maintenance and operation. In drainage districts do not include either drainage taxes or special assessments for drainage purposes.

Where taxes on property which is not used in the farm business, as mentioned above, appear on the same tax receipt in combination with taxes on farm property, obtain an estimate of the amount of taxes which relate to the farm property alone. This estimate can readily be made on the basis of the relative value of the two classes of property. Thus, if the farm property represents 80 per cent of the total assessed valuation, then 80 per cent of the total taxes should be counted as farm property taxes.

Question 34. Taxes on land and buildings of this farm.— This question, which calls for the taxes paid on the farm (land and buildings) to which the schedule relates, should be answered by all operators reporting under Question 33. The amount reported here must be included in, and should never exceed, the answer to Question 33. This amount should be carefully considered in its relation to the total value of the farm as reported under Question 26.

The taxes reported here should include only the taxes paid or to be paid on the land and buildings in this particular farm which are owned by the operator. The acreage covered by this tax should be identical with the acreage reported under Question 19.

The farmer should be given every assurance that the taxes reported under Question 33 and Question 34 will be kept absolutely confidential, and that nothing except total figures will be published, no figures being published for individual farms

#### FARM EXPENDITURES

Section VIII.—Report under Questions 35 to 38 and 40 all expenditures, of the classes named, incurred in 1929, whether paid or to be paid. For example, if a farmer used \$300 worth of fertilizer on his farm during this period, report the \$300 under Question 40 even though the bill has not yet been paid.

It is important that the expenditures for feed, fertilizer, and labor should be consistent with the size of the farm, the number of animals reported on the farm and those sold in 1929, and the farming operations reported elsewhere on the schedule. For example, when a plantation owner purchases all of the fertilizer used on the plantation, he should estimate and report only the value and amount of the fertilizer used on the land operated directly by him, and he should follow the same rule in reporting for each of his tenant farms.

The amount reported as expended in cash for farm labor (exclusive of servants employed to do housework) must include the amount paid those farm hands who are employed for short periods only to pick cotton, harvest wheat crops, etc., as well as regular farm hands employed by the month. Care should be had to report the number of days of hired labor called for under Question 39, which must conform to the amount of money expended as reported under Question 38. In harvesting certain crops, such as picking cotton, berries, etc., the farm hand is

paid according to quantity harvested and not by the day. In such cases it will be necessary to secure a careful estimate of the number of days of hired labor such payments represent.

Where a tenant pays for only a part of the fertilizer used on his crops, he should report under Questions 40 and 41 the total cost and total number of tons of the fertilizer used on the land which he operates, including the part paid for by the landlord.

#### FARM MACHINERY AND FACILITIES

Section X. Questions 43 to 53.—Questions 43 to 48 must be answered on every schedule for farms having the machines mentioned. Questions 49 to 53 must be answered on schedules for all farms. If the farm is operated by a tenant, or cropper, report only machinery kept on the farm he rents, and facilities in the house he occupies.

#### COOPERATION IN MARKETING AND PURCHASING

Section XI. Questions 54 and 55.—These questions will be answered frequently in localities where there are flourishing cooperative organizations, and infrequently or not at all in localities where there are no such organizations. Sales of products or purchases of supplies by the farmer through an individual or a local dealer should not be reported here.

In the case of tobacco, and possibly some other crops, it is the custom for some of the cooperative organizations to hold the crop a considerable period before selling it or making returns to the farmer. In cases of this kind, where the farmer has not received the returns for his crop, he should report the value of the tobacco or other product harvested in 1929 and delivered to the association, estimating the value if necessary on the basis of current prices.

## DOMESTIC ANIMALS, POULTRY, AND BEES ON THIS FARM, APRIL 1, 1930; AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS IN 1929

Section XII. Domestic animals on this farm .- Report all domestic animals on the farm on April 1, 1930, whether they belong to the farm operator or not. The phrase on the farm means kept on the farm. If a farmer hires his neighbor's team for a short time, that team is not to be regarded as "on the farm" for census purposes and should not be included in this farm schedule, even though it may happen to be at work on this farm April 1, 1930. But horses, cattle, or other animals belonging to the hired man or to others, which are boarded or cared for on the farm should be included. Breeding animals owned jointly by two or more farmers and kept in turn on the various farms should be reported on the farm where they happen to be on April 1, 1930. In the case of ranchmen using the public domain, the number of animals should be understood to mean all animals belonging to or under the care of the ranchman for whom the schedule is prepared.

A flock of sheep or a herd of cattle being pastured on the public range or in a national forest by a man who does not own any land should be reported on a farm schedule. In some States the number of cattle and sheep on the range is very important, and every effort should be made to get returns for all of this stock, which must always be reported on the schedule for the ranch or range where it is found at the time of enumeration and must not be reported elsewhere. Avoid duplication in every case. Enumerators in certain sections of the range country will receive special instructions for enumerating flocks of sheep that range over a wide area during the year.

Care should be taken to report each age group on the proper line. In Questions 56 to 59 "horses" and "colts" refer to animals of both sexes. Do not report horses, cattle, sheep, etc., as a whole, but always classify them according to the groups printed on the schedule. When a ranchman is unable to furnish exact figures, obtain from him an estimate for each group.

Questions 68 to 73. Sheep and wool.—The production of wool, as reported under Question 73, should be consistent with the number of sheep shorn, as reported under Question 72. In certain sections of the country sheep are shorn twice during the year. In such instances report the number of sheep shorn in 1929, not the number of fleeces taken, and write "Shorn twice."

The production of wool and the number of sheep shorn are closely related to the number of sheep on hand April 1, 1930, except where the farmer may have sold or otherwise disposed of some of his sheep, or purchased additional sheep since shearing time. Where either was the case for a large number of sheep, write an explanation on the margin of the schedule. Where sheep have been purchases as "feeders," make the proper entries and write the number of feeders on the margin; for example, "500 feeders."

Questions 74 to 83. Cattle on this farm.—In classifying cattle, follow closely the designations on the schedule. Cows kept principally for beef may be milked for considerable periods during the year, and cows kept principally for milk will, of course, eventually be slaughtered for beef.

Question 84. Total number of cows and heifers milked.— The number reported under Question 84 must include the number reported under Question 85.

If any of the cows and heifers, as reported under Questions 82 and 83, were milked on this farm at any time in 1929, the number *milked* should be reported under Question 84, and such of them as were reported under Question 83 should be shown, also, under Question 85. The answers to Questions 84 and 85 should, also, include cows and heifers milked on this farm in 1929, which were sold, or otherwise disposed of, prior to April 1, 1930. Where milk is reported under Question 86, cows milked should always be reported under Question 84.

Question 86. Milk produced.—This question should always be answered, where cows milked are reported under Question 84. Report here the total number of gallons of milk produced on this farm in 1929, including milk used on the farm in any way, as well as milk sold.

When the amount of milk produced is reported, by the farmer, in pounds or hundredweight, it must be reduced to gallons before it is entered on the schedule. Make the reduction by dividing the number of pounds by 8.6. Report only the whole number of gallons, omitting decimal fractions.

Obtain from the farm operator either figures based on records or the closest possible estimate of the actual production in 1929. As a means of making estimates, where you find them necessary, use as a guide the following table, which is based on the supposition for the year 1929, that 2 cows averaging 1½ gallons per day were milked in January, February, and March; 3 cows averaging 1½ gallons per day were milked in April; 4 cows averaging 2 gallons per day were milked in May, June, July, August, September, and October; and 3 cows averaging 2 gallons of milk per day were milked during November and December:

Mouth	Days	Cows nillked per day	A verage milk per cow per day	Total milk produced
January, February, and March	Number 90 30	Number 2 3	Gallons 11/2 11/2	Gallons 270 135
May, June, July, August, September, and October November and December	184 61	4 3	2 2	1,472 366
Total				2, 243

The quantity of milk produced should be enough to cover the products shown under Questions 87 to 90, inclusive, plus enough for home consumption on the farm. Where the figures for dairy products, as given by the operator, appear questionable, the approximate milk equivalent of butter, butterfat, and cream may be obtained as follows:

Pounds of butter multiplied by 2.6 equal gallons of milk. Pounds of butterfat multiplied by 3 equal gallons of milk. Gallons of single cream (20%) multiplied by 5 equal gallons of

Gallons of double cream (40%) multiplied by 10 equal gallons

Questions 87 to 91. Disposition of milk .- It is very important that these items should be reported in the unit of measure printed on the schedule, and that the entries should be made on the proper lines.

Question 87. Butter churned.—If the manufacture of butter on the farm has assumed the proportions of a factory operation requiring the use of power and machinery and the employment of labor exclusively for the operation of the plant, the butter manufactured should not be reported on this schedule, but the milk or cream produced on the farm and used as material for the manufacture of butter is to be reported as milk or cream sold.

Questions 88, 89, and 90. Milk and cream sold.-Milk sold, as reported under Question 88 should never exceed milk produced, as reported under Question 86. Report under Questions 88 and 90, respectively, all whole milk and cream sold by the quart, gallon, or hundredweight. The quantity must always be reported on the schedules as gallons. Where the farmer receives payment for a given number of quarts, gallons, or hundredweight of milk or cream, it will be correct to report the product here in gallons, even though the price received varies somewhat with the butterfat content.

Question 89. Cream sold as butterfat.—Care must be taken to report under this question only the cream sold as butterfat. If the farmer receives payment for a given number of pounds of butterfat, it will be correct to report the product in pounds, as butterfat sold.

Questions 94 to 97. Goats and mohair. - Where Angora goats are reported under Question 94, entries should ordinarily appear under Questions 96 and 97. Do not include under Question 96 any fleeces clipped from goats reported under Question 95.

The production of mohair, as reported under Question 97, should be consistent with the number of Angora goats and kids clipped, as reported under Question 96.

Questions 98 to 103. Registered, purebred animals.—Report here only registered, purebred animals. Be careful to write the correct name of the breed. The registered stock, as called for under these questions, must also be included in the proper classes reported under Questions 56 to 83.

Questions 104 to 109. Purchases, sales, and slaughter of livestock, and sales of hides and skins in 1929.—The purchase, sale, and slaughter of animals on the farm, in 1929, should be reported as follows:

a. Purchases.—Report here all animals of the classes mentioned which were purchased in 1929, except those which were purchased solely for slaughter in a commercial slaughterhouse, whether such slaughterhouse was located on the farm or elsewhere.

b. Sales.—Report as sold only those animals which were sold alive. If any of the farm animals were delivered to a -Report as sold only those animals which were commercial slaughterhouse, although it may have been located on the farm premises, they should be reported as "sold" and not as slaughtered on the farm, even though the farmer controlled the operation of the slaughterhouse. In the column "Hides and skins sold from this farm" are

to be reported the number of hides and skins sold in 1929 which were taken from animals that were slaughtered or died on the farm.

c. Slaughter.—Report here only those animals which were slaughtered on the farm to produce food for human consumption, whether the meat was consumed on the farm or Do not include animals which were killed on account of disease or young animals destroyed at birth or animals slaughtered in commercial slaughterhouses. A careful distinction must be made between the slaughter of animals mainly for home consumption, which is purely incidental to agricultural operations, and the slaughter of animals in large numbers in a slaughterhouse located on a farm, the operation of which approaches commercial proportions constituting a separate and distinct business, although under the control of the farm operator.

Questions 110 to 116. Chickens and chicken eggs.-Where chickens are reported under Question 110, chicken eggs should in most cases be reported under Question 111, and chickens raised under Question 114. Be careful not to include any other kind of eggs under "chicken eggs." If eggs reported as produced under Question 111 are used principally for hatching baby chicks to be sold as such, write in the margin opposite Question 111, the word "Hatchery."

Chickens raised, as called for under Question 114, should include "baby chicks" purchased and raised, as well as all other chickens hatched and raised, whether consumed, sold as broilers or otherwise, or now on hand. Do not include under Questions 114 or 115 chicks hatched and sold as baby chicks.

Questions 120 and 121. Bees and honey.-Where the owner of a number of hives of bees distributes them among the farmers of the region or elsewhere, all the hives so distributed and honey produced must be reported on the schedule for the farm or place operated by the owner of the bees. If the owner operates a farm of 3 acres or over, or reports agricultural and livestock products, including honey, of \$250 or more in value on a tract of less than 3 acres, the bees should be reported on the General Farm Schedule.

#### IRRIGATED CROPS

Section XIII.—Questions 122 to 125 are to be answered only in the following States:

Arizona. Arkansas. California.	Kansas. Louisiana. Montana.	New Mexico. North Dakota. Oklahoma.	Texas. Utah. Washington.
Colorado.	Nebraska.	Oregon.	Wyoming.
Idaho.	Nevada.	South Dakota.	

If all or any part of the crops reported on a farm were grown on irrigated land, do not fail to indicate the crop, the acreage, and quantity so grown. When all the acreage of any crop was grown under irrigation, this must be indicated by placing a circle around the question number of such crop. If only part of a crop was irrigated, draw the circle, and write just above the entries for the irrigated crop the question number, the acreage, and the quantity grown on dry land.

If the answer to Question 122 is "Yes," the answer to Question 124 should agree exactly with the answer to Question 7.

The answer to Question 125 should be the name of the enterprise supplying the farm with irrigation water, regardless of the total number of farms served by it. If the farmer has his own irrigation supply, his name and address should be filled in as answer to that question. If he has partners in the ownership of the system, the answer should indicate that fact, as "John Smith and 3 others," or "John Smith and 7 others," the names of the other partners being written either in the space provided, or on the margin of the schedule; but if the group has incorporated as a company, or has adopted a name without incorporating, the name of the company should be given instead of the names of its members. If more than one enterprise supplies water to the farm, the names of all should be given. If water is supplied by some large enterprise, such as an irrigation district or a Government project, and the farmer has a pumping plant or other irrigation system of his own which supplements the supply brought to his farm by the large enterprise, the answer should show both, as: "Alta Irrigation District and own pump."

In the 19 States listed enumerators are required to obtain reports for all irrigation enterprises which serve individual farms or groups of farms numbering not more than 4, making their reports

on schedule "Irrigation-1" (Form 15-230), on which are printed full instructions for its preparation.

Enumerators are not required to fill out Irrigation Schedule—2 (Form 15-147) for enterprises supplying more than 4 farms except when specifically instructed by their supervisors to do so'

#### CROPS HARVESTED ON THIS FARM

Section XIV. Crops.—Be sure to enter each crop on the proper line. The crops to be reported in this section are the crops which were harvested in 1929 from the land which has already been reported under Question 7, whether these crops were raised by the present operator or by his predecessor. Do not report here the acreage of crops not harvested. Do not report on this schedule any crops raised by the farmer on other land which he may have farmed in 1929 but which he has not operated since April 1, 1930. Where there has been a change in farm operator since the 1929 crop season, the production record on the farm schedule is for the farm and not for the farm operator. This distinction must be carefully noted in order to avoid a duplication of reports.

Every reasonable effort should be made to obtain figures based on records, or if no records were kept, reliable estimates made if possible by persons directly concerned with the growing of the crops. You should be well informed, however, with regard to the usual production per acre of various crops in your district and with other factors which will enable you to assist the farmer in making estimates, where this is necessary. Where the farmer has succeeded in obtaining an unusually large production per acre of any crop, a yield so far above the average as to appear questionable, write "O. K." after the entry under "Quantity harvested in 1929."

Unit of measure.—Report all quantities in the unit of measure printed on the schedule. Where quantities are reported to you in other units, reduce the unit reported to the one specified on the schedule.

Report both acreage and production.—Make sure that both acreage and production are reported whenever both are called for, and each in its proper column. In particular, see that there are no crops with acreage alone reported and the space for production ("Bu.," "Tons," etc.) left blank. Do not make any entries however, in the spaces marked "X X X."

Two crops on the same land but not at the same time.—
If two crops were grown on the same land in 1929, but not at the same time, you should report the full number of acres of each crop raised; this acreage, however, should be included only once under Question 7.

Interplanted or mixed crops.—Observe carefully the instructions for interplanted or mixed crops.

Crops plowed under.—Crops grown on the land during 1929 and then plowed under for the fertilizing effect should be handled as follows:

a. Where any other crop was harvested from the same land in 1929, report the land for the harvested crop and disregard entirely the crop plowed under.

b. Where a grain crop was plowed under because it did not seem to be making satisfactory progress, report the land as "crop failure" under Question 8 (unless another crop was planted and harvested from the same land later in 1929), and do not report the acreage under the name of the crop itself.

c. If there are any cases where the sole use made of the land in 1929 was to raise a crop to be plowed under as green manure, report the land under Question 9 and nowhere else. This land is not cultivated summer fallow but it serves somewhat the same purpose. Note particularly that annual legumes called for in Questions 150 to 155 are for crops harvested or grazed or hogged off; and that no report is to be made of legumes grown and plowed under, except that the acreage is to be included in the answer to Question 9.

Questions 126 to 130. Corn.—In the section on corn, the sum of the acres reported for Questions 127 to 130, inclusive,

should equal the total acreage reported under Question 126. The quantity harvested must be given in bushels of shelled corn. A bushel of shelled corn weighs 56 pounds and is equivalent to 70 pounds of dry corn in the ear, or to 2 bushel baskets level full or 1½ bushel baskets heaped of husked ear corn, or 6 level or 4 heaped bushel baskets of unhusked corn. Where corn is grown with other crops, report here the total acres of mixture. Sweet corn grown for silage should be reported under Question 129. Other sweet corn, if grown for sale, should be reported under Question 189, or if not grown for sale, the value should be included under Question 198.

Question 133. Sweet sorghum or sorgo.—Care must be taken to report sweet sorghum here, not under Question 134.

Questions 134 to 137. Sirup and sugar crops.—Report on the proper lines those crops which were grown solely for the purpose of making sirup and sugar.

Report under the second column of Question 134 the number of gallons of sirup made on the farm or in small neighborhood mills, either for home consumption or for sale. Be careful to report the *total* number of gallons produced from sugarcane grown by the farm operator, and not merely his share of the sirup, if the sirup was made "on shares." The same procedure should be followed in reporting sorghum sirup under Question 133.

Questions 138 to 149. Small grains.—The acreage and production of all small grains which were cut for grain and threshed in 1929 must be reported under these questions. Where wheat and flax were grown and harvested together, one-half of the acreage and the proper quantity of grain produced should be reported for each.

Questions 150 to 155. Annual legumes.—Where any of these legume crops were grown at the same time with other crops, the total acreage of the mixture must be reported for each crop. The total acreage grown must be reported under these questions, and if all or a part of the crop was saved for hay, such acreage must be reported also under Question 161 (annual legumes saved for hay), together with the tons of hay. Hence, it is possible for some of these acreages to be reported at three different places on the schedule: Under corn and under annual legumes when they are grown together, and under Question 161, when the hay is saved; but the acreage should be included but once under Question 7, "Land from which crops were harvested." The acreage in annual legumes not harvested but turned under as green manure should be included under Question 9, but should not be reported under Questions 150 to 155.

Questions 156 to 163. Hay crops and sweet clover pasture on this farm.—Be careful to report each kind of hay under its proper classification and to note that small grains cut for hay are not reported under these questions but should be reported under Question 149. No land should be reported as used for pasture under Question 160 if a crop of hay was cut from it in 1929 prior to its use as pasturage. Report under Question 160 the land in sweet clover used only for pasture during the year; the acreage should be reported here and, also, included under Question 10. When annual legumes have been cut and saved for hay the acreage and production of hay should be reported for those annual legumes called for under Questions 150 to 155, but it should be included only once under Question 7, "Land from which crops were harvested."

Questions 164 to 166. Grass seeds harvested.—When both hay and seed were harvested from the same acreage during the year 1929, the total acreage must be reported for each of the items, with the proper production for each. Of course this will be a duplication of acreage and it must be included but once under Question 7, land in crops.

Questions 167 and 171. Potatoes and sweetpotatoes.— Report here potatoes grown for home use as well as those grown for sale. Give all quantities in bushels, as specified on the schedule. You must not report Irish or white potatoes under Question 171, nor sweetpotatoes or yams under Question 167.

Question 168. Cotton.—Cotton is to be reported in running bales. These bales weigh approximately 500 pounds each. If the cotton was packed in round bales, report its equivalent in square bales of 500 pounds each, counting 2 round bales as equivalent to 1 square bale.

Question 172. Other field crops not already reported. except vegetables and fruits.-If any crops other than those called for under Questions 126 to 171 were harvested, write under Question 172 the name, acreage, unit of measure, and production for each crop.

Questions 173 to 180. Crops of 1929 sold or to be sold .--Report here the quantity of the crop raised in 1929 which has been sold or is to be sold. You should not include here any products raised in 1928 which may have been sold in 1929. What is desired is to find out what part of the crops raised on the farm in 1929 have been sold, or will be sold, rather than fed or otherwise used on the farm. The quantity which has been sold can easily be ascertained in most cases; the quantity which is to be sold will usually have to be estimated, except where the farmer expects to sell the entire crop. The sum of the quantity already sold and the additional quantity the farmer expects to sell should be entered on the schedule. The quantity sold or to be sold must not exceed the quantity harvested, as reported elsewhere.

Questions 184 to 197. Vegetables harvested for sale .-Report here only vegetables produced strictly for commercial purposes. Do not include vegetables grown strictly for home use. The vegetables raised on a farm connected with an institution, for use by the institution, are to be considered as grown for the market. Small vegetable plants, such as tomato plants or cabbage plants, should not be reported here, but the receipts from sales of such plants must be reported under Questions 219 and 220. Cabbages, kale, pumpkins, and root crops, such as rutabagas, turnips, etc., raised for stock feed should be reported under Question 172. Ripened onions only should be reported under Question 192. Green onions should be reported under Question 197, the name being written in.

If any vegetables other than those specified on the schedule were grown for sale, write under Question 197 the name, acreage, and value for each of the other vegetables.

In reporting values, the fraction of a dollar should not be given, and no ciphers should be added after the whole number. For example, a value of ten dollars should be written "\$10" and not "\$10.00."

Question 198. Farm garden. Do not include the value of Irish or sweetpotatoes under this question. This amount should include the value of the vegetables canned, pickled, or dried for home use. Do not include under this question the value of vegetables grown for use of institutions; they should be reported under Questions 184 to 197, as vegetables harvested for sale, not for home use. The farm garden is intended to cover only those vegetables, except potatoes and sweetpotatoes, raised for the use of the farm operator and his family.

Questions 199 to 202. Small fruits.—The small fruits or berries which are to be included here are only those which are cultivated. Do not include wild berries picked in the woods or elsewhere. If any small fruits other than those called for under Questions 199 to 201 were grown, write under Question 202 the name, acreage, and quantity harvested for each kind of small

Question 203. Land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees.—The acres reported here should also be included in crop land harvested, as reported under Question 7.

Questions 204 to 212. Orchard fruits and nuts, and grapes.—Where the quantity harvested is given, the number of trees or vines of bearing age must also be reported. Where trees or vines of bearing age are given, and no production is shown, state the reason on the margin of the schedule. If any fruits and nuts

other than those called for under Questions 204 to 211 were grown, write under Question 212 the name, the number of trees. and unit of measure and quantity harvested and sold, for each kind of fruit and nuts. The quantity reported as sold or to be sold should not include fruits harvested in 1928 and sold in 1929, and must not exceed the quantity reported as harvested. Nursery stock should not be reported here, but the receipts from the sale of such stock must be reported under Question 219.

The quantity harvested and quantity sold must always be reported in the unit of measure called for on the schedule. The following table of equivalents will serve somewhat as a guide in making the necessary conversions from pounds or boxes to bushels:

Apples	45 pounds per bushel.
Apples	
Peaches.	50 pounds per bushel.
Pears	56 pounds per bushel.
Plums	56 pounds per bushel.
Prunes	56 pounds per bushel.
Grapes	48 pounds per bushel.
Quinces	48 pounds per bushel.
Cherries with stems	56 pounds per bushel.
Cherries without stems	64 pounds per bushel.

Special fruits and nuts.-In the counties in which the Supplemental Schedules for Special Fruits and Nuts, "A" and "B," are to be used, enumerators are to leave this section of the General Farm Schedule blank; placing no figures in the spaces for answers to Questions 203 to 212, but writing across these fruit questions either the words "No fruit" or the words "See Special Schedule," as the case may be. Special care must be given to the preparation of these schedules.

The Supplemental Schedule A for Special Fruits and Nuts is to be used by enumerators in specified counties of five States, as follows:

State	County	State	County
CALIFORNIAARIZONA	All counties.  Maricopa.  Pinal.  Yuma.	OBEGON	Benton. Clackamas. Douglas. Lane. Linn.
Idaho	Ada. Canyon. Gem. Payette.	,	Malheur. Marion. Polk. Umatilla. Union. Washington.
Washington	Benton. Clark. Walla Walla. Yakima.		Wasco. Yamhill.

The Supplemental Schedule B for Special Fruits and Nuts is to be used by enumerators in specified counties of five States, as follows:

State	County	State	County
FLORIDA	All counties.  Baldwin, Covington, Escambia, Mobile.	Mississiffi	George. Hancock. Harrison. Jackson. Pearl River. Stone.
LouisiaNa (parishes).	Beauregard. Cameron. Jefferson. Plaquemines. St. Bernard. St. Tanmany. Terrebonne. Vermilion.	TEXAS	Bee. Hrazeria. Hrooks. Cameron. Galveston. Harris. Hidalgo. Jefferson. Matagorda. San Patricio. Victoria. Willacy.

Questions 213 to 218. Forest products cut on this farm for home use or for sale.-Where one or more items are reported under Questions 213 to 218, woodland should be reported under either Question 11 or Question 13, or both, unless the woodland was cleared and made suitable for crops after the forest products were cut.

#### VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF THIS FARM

Section XV. Farm income.—The six Questions 221 to 226 are intended to ascertain as nearly as possible the gross income of each farm. Note particularly that gross receipts or values are desired without deduction for expenses of any kind. Income of the farmer from any source except this farm should never be included.

Many farmers do not keep books and will not be able to answer these questions as accurately as questions regarding the acreage and production of specific crops. Nevertheless they should be able to give an approximation which will enable the Bureau of the Census to classify farms in a broad way according to the amount of their income. You should insist on an estimate in every case, where exact figures are not available, even though the person who is now operating the farm and makes the report did not operate it in 1929. You should accept the estimates of the person furnishing the information unless they are obviously much too low or too high, in which case you may exercise your own judgment, after duly discussing the probable figures with your informer.

You should assure each person furnishing such information that it is strictly confidential and intended for statistical purposes only. The data will not be disclosed to any person outside the Bureau of the Census, whether to tax officials or any others.

Questions 221 to 224 call for the gross value only of products sold or traded, not including products consumed on the farm for seed, feed, family use, or any other purpose. Most of the crops of 1929 will already have been sold at the time of enumeration, but some farmers may be holding certain products for future sale (Question 221). Do not include products produced during 1928 which may have been sold in 1929.

Question 224. Value of forest products.—The value of all forest products, as called for under Question 224, should include an estimate for those to be sold. This estimate should be based on the market value.

Question 225 calls for the value of products consumed by the farm family, not for those fed to animals, used for seed or for other similar purposes. In some cases the consumption of the farm family represents a considerable fraction of the total value of farm products, and an effort should be made to avoid underestimating the value of such consumption.

#### TOTAL FARM LAND OWNED

Section XVII. Total farm land owned anywhere in the United States.—Question 229 must be asked of all farm operators (owners, part-owners, managers, and tenants). If the answer is "Yes," then Questions 230 to 232 must be answered, and if a mortgage debt is reported under Question 232, then the interest charges must be reported under Question 233. Where mortgage debt and interest charges are reported under Questions 31 and 32 they must be included under Questions 232 and 233, when additional land is reported under Question 230.

Sample farm schedule.—Sample farm schedules have been sent to a large number of farmers. They were instructed to fill them out, showing the operations on their farms for the year 1929, and to hold them until the enumerator calls. If a farmer has prepared his report on one of the sample schedules, you should go over the report with him, make any necessary corrections or adjustments, and copy the report on a General Farm Schedule (Form 15-90). The sample schedule which the farmer has filled out must be left with him. In no instance should a report be forwarded to your supervisor on one of the "sample" forms.

#### THE IRRIGATION SCHEDULES

These schedules on which are to be reported irrigation enterprises or projects that supply water to less than 5 farms will be supplied to enumerators in the 19 irrigation States. The instructions for preparing them appear on the schedules.

#### THE DRAINAGE SCHEDULE

The schedule on which drainage enterprises are to be reported will not be prepared by enumerators, and for this reason they will not receive this schedule.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS, 1930

(FARM SCHEDULES, CENSUS OF 1930)

General remarks.—These special instructions do not in any way replace any part of the Instructions to Enumerators (Form 15–100), but call special attention to some of them and give additional instructions. It is imperative that you read the entire Instructions to Enumerators before you start the canvass of farms in your district and that you carry your book of Instructions to Enumerators with you for the purpose of consulting it during your canvass.

Confidential nature of information.—The information reported on the census schedules must be kept strictly confidential under all circumstances, and must not be seen by anyone except sworn employees of the Census Bureau. The Census Act prescribes heavy penalties for revealing information secured for the schedules.

Farmers should be assured that information furnished on farm values, farm debt, farm taxes, etc., will be held in the strictest confidence and will not be used for purposes of taxation, that only totals for large areas will be published, and that no information will be published which relates to an individual farm.

Schedule for every farm.—The enumerator must prepare a schedule for every farm in his district. If a farmer reports to the enumerator that he has filled out a schedule and sent it to Washington, the enumerator must proceed to secure from him a farm schedule just as he would if the farmer had not filled out

a schedule and mailed it to Washington. Sample farm schedules were sent to many of the farmers for their information in advance of the enumeration, and they were requested to fill them out and hold them until the enumerator's visit, but not to send them to Washington nor to give them to the enumerator.

An enumerator must not send to his supervisor copies of the schedules which have been folded or creased in any way. Sample schedules must not be accepted by enumerators.

General method of filling out schedules.—Use black ink, write legibly, and make figures so they can be read at a glance. Be sure you know the proper entry and where it should be made before making it, so as to avoid erasures.

Pay no attention to code numbers on schedule and put neither figures nor writing in boxes, in sections marked "For office use only," or in any column headed "Code."

Where values are called for, omit cents; do not insert a decimal point followed by ciphers or other figures. Where no entries are required, leave the space blank; do not insert dashes, cipher, or check marks.

Enumerator's record.—Number the schedules, as you visit the farms, beginning each enumeration district with number 1, and continuing in order through the district.

Enter in the proper spaces the number of the Population Schedule and the number of the line on that schedule where the name of the farm operator is written. These figures are necessary for identification purposes.

The occupation of the farm operator as reported on the Population Schedule *must* be entered on every General Farm Schedule.

The entries in the second section of the Enumerator's Record should show, in detail, the place where the farm is located, and the name of the State, county, and township or other minor civil division. (Abbreviations will not be permitted.) This information is essential in order that complete statistics can be compiled for each geographic unit.

Farms in two or more counties.—When a farm is situated partly in one township or county and partly in another, it is to be enumerated as if it were all in that township or county where the operator's farm home is located. In the case of a very large farm, lying partly outside the county for which it is enumerated, note in the margin of the schedule the name of each county and township with the approximate number of acres located therein.

Farmers living in town.—The residence of a farmer who lives in town and operates a farm outside is not a part of the farm if the farmer does not keep any livestock or carry on any farm operations at his place in town. The farm should be enumerated in the township where it is located, although the farmer's residence is in another township or county.

Definition of a farm.—Master the definition of a farm as printed on the General Farm Schedule.

Small farms.—Do not report as a "farm" any tract of land of less than 3 acres, unless agricultural products to the value of \$250 or more were produced on such tract in 1929.

Market gardens, dairies, greenhouses, etc.—All such places are to be reported as farms, even though they occupy but little land, provided they produced in 1929 agricultural products to the value of \$250 or more.

Institutional farms.—The land utilized by institutions, such as schools, almshouses, insane hospitals, etc., for growing vegetables or fruits or carrying on other agricultural operations, are, for census purposes, farms.

Enumeration of plantations.—Usually a part of the land in a plantation will be operated by the owner or the manager and the remainder will be divided into small units operated by tenants or croppers. Each of these small units, for census purposes, is a farm, and a separate schedule should be filled in for each tenant and cropper on the plantation as well as for the part of the plantation operated by the owner or manager. Before enumerating a plantation, be careful to follow the instructions given in Instructions to Enumerators.

Matching up tenants and croppers renting from same landlord.—Where many tenants and croppers rent land from the same owner it is not possible to determine the actual size and organization of the entire plantation or farm unit unless the tenants and croppers comprising that unit are thrown together. To facilitate this the enumerators in these areas should be sure that the name and address of the owner (Question 22) are spelled the same way on all schedules of tenants and croppers who rent land from the same owner.

Enumerators are requested to put a string or band around all such schedules belonging to a given plantation or farm and, further, to submit a list of the names of all tenants and croppers belonging to said unit. This list of names should be attached to the landlord's schedule; or if no schedule is prepared for the plantation or farm owner because he does not directly farm any part of the land he owns, the list should be attached to one of the tenant schedules and designated as belonging to said owner.

Indian reservations and allotted Indian land.—Individual schedules are to be obtained from Indians occupying allotted lands, provided the use of the land brings it under the classification of a farm. "Allotment" may refer to allotment in fee, in

trust, or in the simple designation of a certain acreage for residence or agricultural activity of an individual Indian. An Indian having no allotment but having livestock pastured on unallotted land is to be classed as a farmer if his livestock products in 1929 were valued at \$250 or more.

Collectively developed farms.—Land controlled and developed by individuals, firms, or corporations and sold in small parcels on an installment basis should be returned as one farm in the name of the manager, if still essentially operated as a unit.

Ranches.—The census definition of a farm also includes ranches where stock raising is the primary activity. A ranch may be operated on owned land, leased land, or on open range neither owned nor leased by the operator.

Livestock on range.—A farm schedule must be obtained for each band of sheep or herd of cattle under different management which is pastured on public range or in a national forest unless you receive special instructions for enumerating nomadic sheep.

Homestead land.—Land upon which the farmer has settled under the homestead law, but has not yet proved up, should be reported as owned land.

Abandoned farms.—No schedules are to be secured for abandoned farms; that is for farms which were not operated in 1929 and which do not seem likely to be operated in 1930. Farm land is considered as being "operated" not only when cultivated crops are raised on it, but also when it is used for pasture or when hay is cut from it by the owner or by a person who has hired the land.

While no schedules are to be secured for abandoned farms, the enumerator should keep a record of the number of such farms that come to his attention, so that he can report this number to his supervisor when he has finished the district.

The enumerator will occasionally find a farm which was left idle during 1929 for some reason but which will be operated again in 1930. For such a farm he should secure a schedule showing information concerning the farm operator and the acreage, value, and other inventory items, writing across the crop section "Not operated in 1929, but will be operated in 1930."

Feed lots.—Any establishment or inclosure used for feeding livestock which is being fed in order to increase the weight or improve the condition of the animals, regardless of whether there are other farm operations conducted or not, should be reported as a farm. This would not, of course, include animals kept in stockyards or shipping pens simply awaiting a convenient time for shipment.

Farm operator.—The term "farm operator" means the person who directly works a farm as owner, hired manager, tenant, or cropper, conducting agricultural operations by his own labor or with the assistance of his family or hired employees.

Distinction between farm and factory operations.—Plants used in the manufacture of butter, cheese, eider, or other products, when conducted as a part of the farm business and for the purpose of disposing of the raw materials produced on the farm, should be included with the farm equipment. If they are operated as independent manufacturing enterprises they are to be covered by the census of manufactures and are not to be included in the census of agriculture.

Cane sirup or sorghum mill.—Do not report the value of such a mill on the General Farm Schedule, if it is used on farms other than the one on which it is located, or if it crushes cane or sorghum grown on farms other than the one on which the mill is located. If used only on the farm where located, and the operations are confined to the treatment of the cane or sorghum grown on the farm, include its value in the farm report.

Canning factories.—Do not report on the General Farm Schedule factories canning fruits, vegetables, or other products. In reporting the value of fruits, vegetables, etc., grown on the farm and canned in such factories, give their value at time of delivery to factory and not their value after canning.

Period to which items in schedule relate.—All inventory items relate to April 1, 1930, and all production items are for the calendar year 1929. The farm must always be reported in the name of the person operating it on April 1, 1930.

Acres in farm.—The total land in a farm (Question 6) should include all farm land, whether owned, rented from other persons, or managed for another, but should not include any farm land rented to other persons, or managed by another. The sum of Questions 7 to 14 inclusive must equal the answer to Question 6.

Changes in size of farms.—If two or more tracts of land operated as separate farms in 1929 have been combined under the operation of one person on April 1, 1930, only one schedule should be secured. If a tract of land operated as one farm in 1929 is found to be under the operation of two or more persons, each operating a part of it as a separate farm on April 1, 1930, two or more schedules should be obtained, one for each operator.

Idle crop land.—Crop land lying idle means land that has been cropped in recent years but was not used for crops or pasture in 1929.

Rotation pasture.—The term "Rotation pasture" means land now being used for pasture which is handled in a more or less definite and prescribed sequence of cropping.

Terraced land.—The term "Terraced land" means the land on which the slope or grade has been reduced or leveled at varying points or intervals, in order to prevent erosion or to conserve both moisture and fertility.

Part owners.—Farmers who own only a part of the land they operate should report the mortgage debt and taxes only for the farm property they own.

Expenditures for electric light and power.—Include the amount paid to an individual for electricity as well as that paid to a company.

Cooperative sales.—In the case of certain products, notably tobacco, it is the custom of some of the cooperative organizations to hold the product over a considerable period before selling it or making returns to the farmer. In cases of this kind, where the farmer has not received the returns for his product, he should report the value of the tobacco or other product harvested in 1929 and delivered during the year to the association, estimating the value, if necessary, on the basis of current prices.

"Horse colts."—The term "Horse colts" as used in Questions 56, 57, and 58, refers to colts of both sexes (horse and filly colts); this term was used in the schedule to differentiate between horse colts and mule colts.

Baby chicks sold.—If baby chicks are sold, the amount received from the sale should be included in the answer to Question 223. No other entry for them is to be made on the schedule. In case of a baby chick hatchery write on the margin under Question 223: "Baby chicks" or "Includes baby chicks" as the case may be.

Apiaries (bee farms).—An apiary located in a town or village should be considered a farm if it produced honey valued at \$250 or more in 1929. Where hives of bees are located on a farm, and are owned by the farm operator, the number of hives and the quantity of honey produced (Questions 120 and 121) must be reported on the schedule for such operator. If, however, a beekeeper distributes his hives on farms or in waste places, the hives and quantity of honey produced must be reported on the farm schedule for the beekeeper, and not on the schedules for farms or places where the hives may be located.

Grain sorghum crops.—Under these crops include Higeria or any other varieties of grain sorghum found growing in particular districts, although not in the names of sorghums printed above Question 131.

Sugar crops.—All sugar cane cut for sirup should be reported under Question 134, and must be excluded from Question 135.

Question 135 covers sugar cane cut for sugar only or for sale to mills. The acres and quantity of sugar cane cut for seed must not be reported on the schedule.

Annual legumes.—Report the acreage of legumes grown for all purposes, including hay, under Questions 150 to 155, except that which was not harvested but turned under as green manure, which should be reported under Question 9 only. The acreage which was grown for hay, included under these questions, must also be reported under Question 161.

Small grains hogged off.—Small grains raised to maturity and then hogged or grazed off by any kind of livestock should be reported under Question 172, since they do not properly belong under Questions 138 to 146 (except Question 144), which call for grain cut and threshed, nor under Question 149, which calls for small grains cut for hay, nor under Question 10, which calls for land used for pasture.

Sale of crops in 1929.—Report under Questions 173 to 180 the quantity of the crops raised in 1929 which have been sold or are to be sold. Do not include under these questions any products raised in 1928, even though they may have been sold in 1929.

Mushrooms.—The amount received from the sale of mushrooms which were harvested in 1929 should be reported under Question 220, as the growing of mushrooms is more nearly allied to growing vegetables in greenhouses than to their growth in open fields.

Movement of farm population.—Do not include under Questions 227 and 228 persons who have moved to the farm from farms located in cities, villages, or other incorporated places. The object of these questions is to obtain information on the migration of people between farm and nonfarm places of residence and not from one farm to another.

Total farm land owned and mortgage status.—Plantation owners operating only a part of their plantations, the remainder of which is operated by tenants, should answer "Yes" under Question 229, and should report under Questions 230 to 233 the total number of acres owned, the total value of farm land and farm buildings owned, and the total amount of mortgage debt, if any, with interest charged on same. If they own other farm land not included in the plantation, the acreage, values, etc., should also be included with that reported for the plantation. Likewise, all other farmers who rent to others part of the farm land which they own should report under these questions for all of the farm land owned by them.

Animal-specialty farms.—When an animal specialty farm is enumerated, the enumerator is requested to write at the head of Section XII of the General Farm Schedule the kind of animal specialty farm, as "Feed lot," "Show herd," etc. Included in such farms will be feed lots, show herds, horse-breeding farms (saddle, race, and trotting horses, polo pony, etc.), racing stables and the like.

Irrigated land.—In the 19 States listed, all land that is irrigated is to be designated by drawing a circle around the question number. This applies to crops reported under Questions 126 to 172 and 184 to 202, and also to land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees (Question 203), and to pasture land (Question 10). Also circle 204–212, if irrigated.

The tables which follow are designed to enable the enumerator to see at a glance—

- a. The total number of days of labor to be reported under Question 39, when given the number of persons employed and number of weeks they worked.
- b. The number of acres of land in fruit orchards, vineyards, or planted nut trees to be reported under Question 203, when given the number of trees or vines and the distance apart; also the number of trees or vines to be reported under Questions 204 to 212, when given the acreage and distance apart. In both cases allowances will be necessary where there are many trees missing from the rows.

- c. The conversion of pounds and tons to bushels, for fresh fruit weighing 48 pounds per bushel.
- d. The total weight, when given the number of containers and weight of each.
- e. The total number of pounds of fresh fruit, when given the weight of the fruit after drying.
- f. The conversion ratios for standard containers for principal fruits grown in California and certain counties in Arizona, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon where the supplemental schedule "A" is used.

Enumerators should study these tables in advance, so that they may be familiar with their contents and meaning, and be able quickly to make such calculations as may be required when securing the information for the schedule.

#### CONVERSION TABLES

## (Question 39, NUMBER OF DAYS OF FARM WORK DONE IN 1929 BY HIRED LABORERS)

For purposes of estimating the total number of days of farm work done by hired laborers of all ages, where accurate records are not available on the farm operator's account books, the following simple conversion table is suggested, based on either weeks or months.

TABLE FOR ESTIMATE IN WEEKS

(52 weeks of 6 working days each equal 312 days or 1 year)

Number of weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Equivalent number days work done by— 1 laborers— 2 laborers— 3 laborers— 4 laborers— 6 laborers— 7 laborers— 8 laborers— 8 laborers— 8 laborers— 8 laborers— 8 laborers— 9 lab	6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48	12 24 36 48 60 72 84 96	18 36 54 72 90 108 126	24 48 72 96 120 144 168 192	30 60 90 120 150 180 210 240	36 72 108 144 180 216 252 288	42 84 126 168 210 252 294 336	48 96 144 192 240 288 336 384	54 108 162 216 270 324 378 432	60 120 180 240 300 360 420 480
9 laborers	54 60	108 120	162 180	216 240	270 300	324 360	378 420	432 480	486 540	540 600

TABLE FOR ESTIMATE IN MONTHS

(12 months averaging 26 working days equal 312 days or 1 year)

Number of months	1	2	3	4	5	6
Equivalent number days' work done by— 1 laborer———————————————————————————————————	26 52 78	52 104 156	78 156 234	104 208 312	130 260 390	156 312 468
3 laborers 4 laborers 5 laborers 6 laborers 7 laborers	104 · 130 156	208 260 312 364	312 390 468 546	416 520 624 728	520 650 780 910	624 780 936 1,092
8 laborers	208	416 468 520	624 702 780	832 936 1,040	1,040 1,170 1,300	1,248 1,404 1,560
Number of months	7	8	9	10	11	12
Equivalent number days' work done by— 1 laborer	546 728 910 1,092 1,274 1,456 1,638	208 416 624 832 1,040 1,248 1,456 1,664 1,872 2,080	234 468 702 936 1,170 1,404 1,638 1,872 2,106 2,340	260 520 780 1,040 1,300 1,560 1,820 2,080 2,340 2,600	286 572 858 1, 144 1, 430 1, 716 2, 002 2, 288 2, 574 2, 860	312 624 936 1,248 1,560 1,872 2,184 2,496 2,808 3,120

#### CONVERSION TABLE-TREES OR VINES TO ACRES

(Number of trees or vines per acre according to planting distance for either square or alternate method)

Distance apart (feet)	Num- ber of trees per acre	Distance apart (feet)	Num- ber of trees per per acre	Distance apart (feet)	Num- ber of trees per per acre	Distance apart (feet)	Num- ber of trees per acre
8 x 4 8 x 5 8 x 6	1,361 1,089 907	9 x 9 9 x 10 10 x 4	537 484 1,089	15 x 15 16 x 16 17 x 17	198 170 151	27 x 27 28 x 28 29 x 29	59 56 52
8 x 7	777	10 x 5	871	18 x 18	134	30 x 36	48
8 x 8	680	10 x 6	726	19 x 19	121	33 x 33	40
8 x 9,	605	10 x 7	622	20 x 20	108	35 x 35	35
8 x 10	544	10 x 8	544	21 x 21	99	40 x 40	27
9 x 4	1,210	10 x 9	484	22 x 22	90	45 x 45	22
9 x 5	968	10 x 10	435	23 x 23	82	50 x 50	17
9 × 6	806	12 x 12	302	24 x 24	75	60 x 30	24
9 x 7	691	13 x 13	258	25 x 25	70	55 x 55	14
9 x 8	605	14 x 14	222	26 x 26	64	60 x 60	12

Sample formula: 43,560+144 ( $12 \times 12$ )=302, computed by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the product of the two distances in feet.

The number of trees per acre under other methods of planting known as triangle, hexagonal, and quincunx are as follows:

#### NUMBER OF TREES OR VINES PER ACRE

PLANTING DISTANCE IN FEET	Triangle	Hexagonal	Quincunx
10 x 10	396 275 264 175	501 348 217	831 523 347
15 x 15	132 122 98 79	142 126	247 199
25 x 25	64 44 33	81 55 41	126 83 65

#### CONVERSION TABLE—FRUIT WEIGHTS TO BUSHELS

The following table shows equivalents in bushels for fresh fruits reported in pounds or tons (48 pounds per bushel or 41.667 bushels to the ton):

PO	ednu	TONS (	OF 2,000 UNDS)
Number	Equivalent bushels	Number	Equivalent bushels
100 200 306 400 506	2, 083 4, 166 6, 249 8, 333 10, 417	1 2 3 4 5	41, 667 83, 333 125, 000 166, 667 208, 333
600 700 800 900 1,000	12, 500 14, 583 16, 667 18, 750 20, 833	6 7 8 9	250, 000 291, 667 333, 333 375, 000 416, 667

#### REFERENCE CONVERSION TABLE FOR WEIGHTS

(Fresh fruit in containers, see table conversion ratio for standard containers, for California and selected counties on this page)

Number of containers	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Net weight of									
fruit in pounds:		l	l	- 1					
8	80	160	240	320	400	480	560	640	720
11	110	220	330	440	550	660	770	880	990
12	120	240	360	480	600	720	840	960	1,080
16	160	320	480	640	800	960	1, 120	1,280	1,440
18	180	360	540	720	900	1,080	1,260	1,440	1,620
19	190	380	570	760	950	1,140	1,330	1,520	1,710
21	210	420	630	840	1,050	1,260	1,470	1,680	1,890
22	220	440	660	880	1,100	1,320	1,540	1,760	1,980
24	240	480	720	960	1,200	1,440	1,680	1,920	2, 160
25	250	500	750	1,000	1,250	1,500	1,750	2,000	2, 250
26	260	520	780	1,040	1,300	1,560	1,820	2,080	2, 340
28	280	560	840	1, 120	1,400	1,680	1,960	2, 240	2,520
32	320	640	960	1, 280	1,600	1,920	2,240	2,560	2,880
42	420	840	1, 260	1,680	2,100	2,520	2,940	3, 360	3,780
45	450	900	1, 350	1,800	2,250	2,700	3, 150	3,600	4,050
60	600	1, 200	1,800	2,400	3,000	3,600	4, 200	4, 800	5, 400
70	700	1,400	2,100	2,800	3,500	4, 200	4, 900	5,600	6,300
75	750	1,500	2, 250	3,000	3,750	4,500	5, 250	6,000	6,750
82	820	1,640	2,460	3, 280	4,100	4,920	5, 740	6, 560	7, 380

## CONVERSION TABLE—DRIED FRUIT TO FRESH FRUIT EQUIVALENTS

(When reported either in pounds or tons)

Dry weight (pounds)	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Equivalent in pounds fresh fruit: Prunes Figs Grapes (raisin) Berries Apricots, peaches, or pears Apples	2, 5	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225
	3, 0	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270
	4, 0	40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360
	5, 0	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450
	5, 5	55	110	165	220	275	330	385	440	495
	7, 0	70	140	210	280	350	420	490	560	630

When dried fruit estimate is given in tons, either convert into pounds by multiplying amount by 2,000, or use the following table of fresh fruit equivalents in pounds:

## POUNDS OF FRESH FRUIT EQUAL TO ONE TON OF DRIED FRUIT

	Pounds
Prunes	5,000
Figs.	6,000
Grapes (raisin)	
Berries	10,000
Apricots, peaches, or pears	
Apples	

Supplemental Schedule A, Special Fruits and Nuts, on which are to be reported certain fruits and nuts grown in California and specified counties in Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. The schedule calls for such products to be reported in tons, boxes, or pounds.

If the grower's record for any product is in a unit of measure other than that printed on the schedule for that product, the quantity shown on the grower's record can readily be converted to the unit printed on the schedule by using the proper conversion figure selected from one of the tables.

Supplemental Schedule A is to be used only in the following States and counties:

State	County	State	County
CALIFORNIAARIZONAIDAHO	All counties.  Maricopa, Pinal. Yuma. Ada. Canyon. Gem. Payette. Benton. Clark. Walla Walla. Yakima.	OREGON	Benton. Clackamas. Douglas, Lane. Linn. Malheur, Marion. Polk. Umatilla. Union. Washington, Wasoo. Yamhill.
	Takinia.		

## CONVERSION RATIOS FOR STANDARD CONTAINERS FOR PRINCIPAL FRUITS GROWN IN CALIFORNIA AND COUNTIES NAMED IN PRECEDING TABLE

(To convert to pounds or tons of net fruit contents)

FRUIT AND PACKAGE	Approximate net weight of contents	Number of pack- ages to equal 1 ton of fruit	Number of pack- ages equal to 1,000 pounds fruit	Usual number per carload
APRICOTS				
Standard CrateStandard LugCalifornia Lug	(Lbs.) 22 21 25	90, 90 95, 23 80, 00	45, 45 45, 11 40, 00	1,000-1,050 960-1,008 910-1,008
CHERRIES				
Standard 12 Basket Crate	Į R	181, 81 250, 00 166, 66 105, 26 76, 92	90, 90 125, 00 83, 33 52, 63 38, 46	1,333 (Exp.) 1,818 (Exp.) 1,333 (Exp.) 1,211 1,600
PEACHES				
Standard Crate	22 18 26	90, 90 111, 11 76, 92	45, 45 55, 55 38, 46	1,000-1,050 1,211 910-1,008
PEARS	}	Ì		
Standard Crate or Half Box Standard Pear Box Standard Lug		90, 90 44, 44 76, 92	45, 45 22, 22 38, 46	1,000-1,050 520- 536 960-1,008
PLUMS				
Standard Crate (4-434 x 16 x 17½) Standard Crate (5 x 16 x 17½) Standard Box (peach box) Standard Lug	22 26 18 25	90. 90 76. 92 111. 11 80. 00	45, 45 38, 46 55, 55 40, 00	1,000-1,050 910-1,008 1,211 960-1,008
APPLES	1	1 .	Ì	
Standard Apple BoxStandard Half Box	. 42 22	47, 61 90, 90	23, 80 45, 45	750 1,000-1,050
GRAPES				
Standard Crate	. 28	71, 42	35, 71	900
Standard Crate Standard Lug (No. 1) (Sanger or California Lug) Standard Lug (No. 2) Standard Lug (No. 3) Special Sawdust Lug Standard Drum or Keg	25 24 22 22 32	80, 00 83, 33 90, 90 90, 90 62, 50	40.00 41.66 45.45 45.45 31.25	910-1, 608 875- 910 875- 910 600- 752
FIGS				
Wooden Box (fresh)	. 16	125, 00	62, 50	1,200
CITRUS FRUITS	ļ.			100
Grapefruit Box (California and Arizona).  Elsewhere in United States. California Lemon Box. Orange Box (California and Arizona) Elsewhere in United States	75	33, 33 24, 40 26, 67 28, 60	16, 66 12, 20 13, 33 14, 30	400 400 400 400 400
Elsewhere in United States	82	24, 40	12, 20	400

FARM SCHEDULES CENSUSES, 1930, 1925, AND 1920

#### CONFIDENTIAL

Form 15-90		Legal requirement.—A report is required of every operator of a farm	ı in
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSU	JS	the United States by the Decennial Census Act of the Congress, appro- June 18, 1929.	
WASHINGTON		Definition of a farm.—A farm, for census purposes, is all the land wh is directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with	the i
		assistance of members of his household, or hired employees. The land op ated by a partnership is likewise considered a farm. A "farm" may con-	sist
FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 19	ንስ	of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate tracts, and these seve tracts may be held under different tenures, as when one tract is owned by	eral the
LILITERATU CENSOS OF THE MAILED STATES: 13	<b>3</b> 0	tracts may be held under different tenures, as when one tract is owned by farmer and another tract is rented by him. When a landwarer has one or m tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is com	ore sid-
GENERAL FARM SCHEDULE		ered a farm. Thus on a plantation the land operated by each cropper tenant should be reported as a separate farm, and the land operated by owner or manager by means of wage hands should likewise be reported a separate farm.	fhe
Inventory Items, April 1, 1930 Production Items, Calendar Year, 192	29	Do not report as a farm any tract of land of less than 3 acres, unl its products in 1929 were valued at \$250 or more.	less
I.—FARM OPERATOR, APRIL 1, 1930	CODE	If you rent ALL of this farm:	CODE
1. Name of person	For	23. What do you pay as rent for the year?	B-8
2. Address	ealy	c. If a chare is paid, give the fractions as \$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \text{ etc.}\$  If each only paid to the far row, a most in deletes (not per acre, but for entire farm). Include taxes paid by you as part of the ront.  If the oth share and each art paid, give the share (the fraction) and the total amount paid in dollars (not per acre, but for entire farm).  If a definite quantity (not a share) of corn, cutton, or other products is	
(Street or R. D. number) (Post office) (State)	C-7	c. If both share and cash are paid, give the share (the fraction) and the total amount paid in dollars (not per acre, but for entire farm).  d. If a definite quantity (not a share) of corn, cutton, or other products is	ĺ
3. Color of race   C-6 4. Age	D-8	paid, regardless of the yield, give the fixed amount in bushels, bales, pounds, etc. (not per acre, but for entire farm).	
5. Date when you began to operate this farm: Year Month	C-8	24. Does the person from whom you rent furnish all the work animals?	
II.—FARM ACREAGE, APRIL 1, 1930		25. Do you rent this farm from your own or your wife's parent, (Yes or No)	
6. Total number of acres in this farm Acres	A-1 B-1	(Year or No)	B-9
Include all outlying or separate fields, meadows, pastures, woodland, or waste lands operated by the person whose name is given under Question I. whether owned, rended from others.	C-1 D-1	V.—FARM VALUES, APRIL 1, 1930	
woodland, or waste lands operated by the person whose name is given under Question; whether comed, rented from others, or managed for others. Omit from this from any land now rented to or cropped by any other person. Secure a separate schedule for each tenant, renter, or cropper.		26. Total value of this farm (land and buildings, including	
Crop land in this farm:	1		C-2 D-2
7. Land from which crops were harvested in 1929 Acres	A-2	Include the land actually operated by you as owner, rentry, or manager, and all farm buildings and improvements. Omit farm implements and machinery, investock, and land rented by you to tenants or croppers.	1
and gardens, orchards, and vineyards. Do not count the same land twice, even though two crops were harvested from it.		27. Value of all buildings on this farm (included in answer	
8. Land from which no crop was harvested in 1929 because of crop failure or destruction Acres	A-3	to Question 26) S. (Omit conta)  28. Value of the farmer's dwelling house on this farm (in-	C-3
9. Crop land lying idle all of 1929 or land in summer fallow in 1929 (omit crop failure and land pastured)	A-4	cluded in answer to Question 27)\$	C-4
Pasture land in this farm:	1	ating this farm, including automobiles, trucks, and	
16. Land used only for pasture in 1929 which could be plowed and used for crops without clearing, drain-		tractors	C-5
ing, or irrigating (omit crop land harvested and hay cut). Acres.	A-5	Include all farm implements; tools; wagons; hernesses, dairy equip————————————————————————————————————	
11. Woodland used for pasture in 1929 Acres	A-6		
Include as woodland all farm wood lots or timber tracts, nat- ural or planted, and out-over land with young growth. Omit chaparral and woodlyshrubs, and woodland not pastured.		VI.—FARM DEBT, APRIL 1, 1930	D-3
12. All other land used for pasture in 1929Acres	A-7	30. If you own all or part of this farm, was there any mortgage debt on the land and buildings so owned on April 1, 1930?	
Other land in this farm:		31. Amount of mortgage debt on land and buildings in this	ļ
13. Woodland not used for pasture in 1929 Acres See definition of woodland under Question 11.	A-8	farm owned by you, April I, 1930	D-4
14. All other land now in this farm	A-9	32. Amount charged you on this mortgage debt for interest, commissions, bonuses, and premiums in 1929	D-5
Note.—The sum of Questions 7 to 14 must equal the answer to Question 6.			
III.—ROTATION PASTURE, TERRACING, AND DRAINAGE,		VII.—FARM TAXES IN 1929 33. If you own all or part of this farm give total amount	
APRIL 1, 1930		33. If you own all or part of this farm, give total amount of taxes paid or payable by you in the year 1929 on all property of this farm owned by you	
15. How much, if any, of the pasture land reported under Question 10 do you consider as rotation		Include real estate taxes, personal property taxes on livestock and (Omit cents) machinery, and special assessments, but omit taxes for irrigation or drainage districts.	D-6
pasture to be cropped from time to time? Acres	B-2	drainage districts.  34. How much of the taxes reported above was paid or	
prevent soil washing or erosion	B-3		D-7
17. Area of land in this farm which is provided with artificial drainage by tile, ditches, etc	B-4		
18. If any part of this farm has been afforded drainage or protection against overflow by a drainage dis-	B-5 C-9	VIII.—FARM EXPENDITURES IN 1929 35. Amount expended in 1929 for have groin mill feed and	
trict, or by other public or private agency, give name and address of district or other agency:	8-6	35. Amount expended in 1929 for hay, grain, mill feed, and other products (not raised on this farm) for use as feed for domestic animals and poultry.  36. Amount expended in 1929 for purchase of clerks, light (Omit cents)	E-1
Name		36. Amount expended in 1929 for purchase of electric light	
Address			E-2
		and tractors (See hinter of melliding automobiles, trucks,	
IV.—FARM TENURE, APRIL 1, 1930  19. How many acres in this farm do you own?——— Acres.————————————————————————————————————		H man 4	E-3
20. How many acres in this farm do you rent from others?		clusive of nousework)	E-4
21. Do you operate this form for others as a bind as a bind	B-7	laborers of all ages (exclusive of housework) Days	E-S
Note.—The sum of Questions 19 and 20 must equal Question 6, unless operated by hired manager.			E-6
22. If you rent any farm land from others, or manage any farm land for others, give name and address of the owner of the land:		41. Quantity of commercial fertilizer bought in 1929 (omit	
others, give name and address of the owner of the land;			E-7
Name		IX.—OTHER OCCUPATION OF FARM OPERATOR IN 1929 42. How many days in 1929 did you work for new at	
Address (Street or R.D. number) (Post office) (State)		42. How many days in 1929 did you work for pay at jobs not connected with the farm you operated?  (If none, write "None.") (Omit labor exchanged)	E-8

#### CONFIDENTIAL.

ENUMERAT	OR'S RECORD
Number of farm in order of visitation	
Sheet and line on Population Cabadata	Ounty
which name of farm operator is written Sheet No Line No	
Occupation reported for the same	Supervisor's District No Enumeration District No.
Occupation reported for the operator of this farm on the Population Schedule	
- Control of the Cont	(Inzert proper name and also class, as township, town, precinct, district, etc.,
Enumerated by me on, 1930.	If farm is inside any incor-
Enumercior.	porated place give name (Insert proper name and also class, as city, village, town, or borouga)
	_11
X.—FARM MACHINERY AND FACILITIES, APRIL 1, 1930  How many of the following are there on this farm?	Cattle, April 1, 1930:
Number CODE Number	
46. Electric motors for	75. Steers and bulls born in 1929 (yearlings)
43. Automobiles F-1 44. Motor trucks F-2 47. Stationary gas engines	100 Heners both in 1949 (yearings)
	11. Duns Dorn Delore 1929
45. Tractors F-3   48. Combines F-	78. Steers born in 1928 (2-year olds)Numbers
49. Has this farm a telephone?	19. Sicers born before 1928
50. Is water piped into the farmer's dwelling house?	80. Heifers born in 1928 being kent mainly for milk
51. Is water also piped into a bathroom?	81. Heifers born in 1928, being kept mainly for beef
(Yes or Na)	52 Cover and heiters have before 1000 head models
52. Is the farmer's dwelling house lighted by electricity?	for milk production
53. What kind of road adjoins this farm?	83. Cows and heifers born before 1928, kept mainly for beef production
State whether concrete, brick, asphalt, eil-bound macadam, macadam, gravel, sand-clay, improved dirt road, or unimproved dirt road.	Cows milked and milk and butter produced on this farm in 1929:
XI.—COOPERATION IN MARKETING AND PURCHASING IN 1929	84. Total number of cows and heifers (both beef and
54. Value of products of this farm sold in 1929 to or through	dairy) milked during all or any part of 1929 Number
a farmers' cooperative marketing organization	mainly of beef or of dual-purpose breeding? Number
from or through a farmers' cooperative organization. \$	3 86. Milk produced in 1929 (8.6 lbs. equal 1 gal.) Gallons
XII.—DOMESTIC ANIMALS, POULTRY, AND BEES ON THIS FARM,	Report all milk produced, whether consumed, sold, fed to stock, or otherwise disposed of. This quantity must be sufficient to cover products reported under Questions 57 to 90.
APRIL 1, 1930; AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS IN 1929	87. Butter churned in 1929
Note,—Include all animals on this farm, whether belonging to the farm operator or not, also any animals belonging to this farm but grazing in national forests, or on open range.	Dairy products sold in 1929: Quantity sold in 1929 Received from sales in 1929
Horses and mules, April 1, 1930:	1
56. Horse colts born since January 1, 1930	(Chait conta)
57. Horse colts born in 1929 (yearlings)	89. Cream sold as butterfat Lbs. S. (Eutlerfat) \$
58. Horse colts born in 1928 (2-year olds)	
59. Horses born before 1928	91. Butter sold (churned on this farm) Lbs.
39. Horses born before 1920.	92. Number of cows and heifers that are being milked
60, Mule colts born since January 1, 1930 Number	
61. Mule colts born in 1929 (yearlings)	93. Daily production of milk at present time
OI. WINE COUR DOLL IN 1929 () CHIMES)	Goats and kids, April 1, 1930, and mohair clipped in 1929:
62. Mule colts born in 1928 (2-year olds)	94. Angora goats and kids (all ages)Number
63. Mules born before 1928 Number 5	95. Other goats and kids (all ages)
64. Asses and burros (all ages), April 1, 1930 Number	2
Hogs and pigs, April 1, 1930:	96. Angora goats and kids clipped in 1929. Number
65. Pigs born since January 1, 1930 Number 2	
66. Sows and gilts that have farrowed since January 1, or will farrow before June 1, 1930	3403
	Registered pure-bred animals, Breed Office Number
67. Other hogs and pigs born before sandary 1, 1355 1 amount	Note - Report only registered animals. Include these animals also under Ques-
Sheep and lambs, April 1, 1930, and wool shorn in 1929:  68. Lambs born since October 1, 1929	
69. Rams and wethers born before October 1, 1929 Number	99. Registered stallions and stallion colts.
II was 37 31 sweet hours hotseast October 1 1928, 800	1.
October 1, 1929	100. Registered nogs and pigs
71. Ewes born before October 1, 1928Number	101. Registered sheep and lambs
72. Sheep and lambs shorn in 1929.	102. Registered cows, heifers, and heifer calves.
Report the number of sheep and lating short twice."	
73. Total wool shorn in 1929 (unwashed) Pounds	103. Registered bulls and bull calves

### AGRICULTURE

#### CONFIDENTIAL

	Purchases, sales, and slaughter of live- stock, and sales of	Live animals purchased	Live animals	Animals slaughtered on this farm for home use or for sale	skins sold trom this	CODE		Sugar crops: Nore.—Repet sweet serghum harvested for sir Quetian 133 Sugar cane (not sorghum) cut for sir	*.	Acres harvested in 1029	Quantity harvested in 1020	Cod
	hides and skins in 1929:	Number	Number	Number	Number	G-4	10.2+	clude both thick and slender stalk v grown from stalks, cuttings, or stut Hess than 1 acre, report in fractions, as 1/4, 1/4	arieties ble)		Gals	P-0
	Horses and colts					1,2,3	135.	Sugar cane cut for sugar or for sale to			Tons_(Cane)	P-(
	Mules and mule colts		1	1		4,5,6 X,X G-5		Sugar beets harvested for sugar.			Tona	P-0
	Calves under 1 year old	1	1	1	1	1,2,3,4		Maple sirup and sugar made in 1929.	Gal		T.ha	N-
	Cattle (excluding calves).		t .	ì		5,6,7,8 G:-6	187.	Maple sirup and sugar made in 1929.		(Sirup)	Lbs(Sugar)	x,x,>
	Sheep and lambs					1,2,3,4		Small grains:		harvested in 1929	harvested in 1929	
09.	Hogs and pigs			<u> </u>	xxx	5,6,7.X		Note.—Where flax and wheat were grown togeth one-half of the acreage under each crop.	er, report		:	
10.	Chickens and chicken Chickens over 3 months			Number.		M-1	138.	Flax threshed for grain			Bu	P-4
111.	Chicken eggs produced used, incubated, or oth	in 1929 v	vhether sol	l,		M-2	139.	Winter wheat (fall sown) cut for grathreshed	in and		Bu.*	P-
	Chicken eggs sold in 192					1 11	140.	Durum or macaroni wheat (spring so for grain and threshed	wn) cut		Bu	p.,
	Daily production of chic present time					M-4	141.	Other spring wheat (spring sown) cut i	or grain	1		}
114.	Chickens raised in 1929.	, whether so	id, consume	d.				Other mixed grains not separated in	arvėst-		Bu	ı
	or on hand (include bab none that were sold as baby					M-5		ing (wheat and oats, oats and barle	/, etc.)		Bu	P⊣
115.	Chickens sold alive or dr	ressed in 192	O (omit any so	Number		M-6	143.	Oats cut for grain and threshed (unmix other crops)			Bu	P-
116.	Baby chicks bought in			Number	·	M-7	144.	Oats cut for grain when ripe or nes	rly ripe or hav)		$x \times x$	P-
117.	Other poultry raised of Geese raised			Number	·	G-7	145	Barley cut for grain and threshed				p.
	Ducks raised					1 1		_		l i		1
	Turkeys raised					3		Rye cut for grain and threshed		]		i
	Bees, April 1, 1930, as				***************************************		147.	Buckwheat cut for grain and threshe	1		Bu	P.
120.	Hives of bees owned be	y you on	this farm	or		4		Rice (rough or paddy)			Ви	P.
121.	Honey produced in 1929					1 1	149.	Small grains cut for hay (wheat, oats and rye). (Omit oats reported under Que	, barley, stion 144)		Tons	P.
	XIII.—IRRIGATED	-				X,X,X		Annual legumes:	Acres grown alone in 1929	Acres grown with corn or other crops	Quantity gathered in 1929	Ì
122	Report in 19 & Were all of the crops				<b>)</b>			Nore.—Where grown with corn or other crops, report total acreage of mixture. Include the acreage saved for hay, which should also be reported under Question 161.	111 1920	in 1929		┨
	grown on irrigated las	nd?			(You or No)	1.						R
123.	. Were any of the crops grown on irrigated las	nd?	on this lar	m in 1929	(Yes or No)	-	150.	Peanuts for all purposes			Bu	1,2 Pt
124.	. Total acreage in irrigate	ed crops har	vested in 19	29 Acres			151.	Soy beans for all purposes	********		Bu	7=
	Total acreage in irrigate. Irrigation enterprise sup			29 Acres				Soy beans for all purposes		'	İ	R
		pplying wate	er:		8		152.	Cowpeas for all purposes			Bu	R 1,2
	Irrigation enterprise sup	pplying wate	er:			-	152. 153.	Cowpeas for all purposes			Bu	R 13
	Name	pplying wate	er:			i	152. 153. 154.	Cowpeas for all purposes			Bu	
	Name	pplying wate	question n	umber of	each crop		152. 153. 154.	Cowpeas for all purposes			Bu	12 12 13 13
	Name	around the gated land. grown part le irrigated so entries t	question no ly on irrigate crop as dire he number	umber of ed and pa cted above of the qu	each crop		152. 153. 154.	Cowpeas for all purposes		Acres	BuBuBuBu	R 13
	Name	pplying water  around the gated land. grown part to irrigated to the quantit	question n ly on irrigat crop as dire the number y of the cro	umber of ed and pa ed above of the qu p grown of	each crop urtly on dry e and write uestion, the n dry land.		152. 153. 154.	Cowpeas for all purposes	sture on	Acres	BuBuBu	R 13
	Name	pplying water around the gated land. grown parl as irrigated so entries the quantity vested O	question nily on irrigate crop as dire he number y of the cro	umber of ced above of the qu p grown of	each crop artly on dry e and write estion, the n dry land.		152. 153. 154. 155.	Cowpeas for all purposes	sture on	Acres hervested in 1929	BuBuBuBu	
	Name	pplying water around the gated land, grown parles irrigated so entries the quantity VESTED Olorn, pop corn, and "mile n	question maly on irrigate crop as direction of the crop of the cro	umber of ed and pa ed above of the qu p grown of	each crop urtly on dry e and write uestion, the n dry land.		152. 153. 154. 155.	Cowpeas for all purposes	sture on	Acres harvested in 1929	Bu	RIGHT FILE
125.	Name	pplying water around the gated land, grown parl en irrigated se entries the quantit vested of manily of corn, pop corn and "milo manily of corn seed, when age of mixture.	question no distribution of the crop as directly of the crop of th	umber of fed and parcted above of the que prown of the the prown of the the prown of the fed and parter of the	each crop artly on dry e and write estion, the n dry land.		152. 153. 154. 155. 156.	Cowpeas for all purposes	sture on	Acres harvested in 1029	Bu	
125.	Name  Address  Draw a circle grown on iritle any crop was land, mark the in above tho acreage, and  XIV.—CROPS HAR  Corn (omit sweet continuous)  Corn (omit sweet continuous)  Draws report the question of \$6 in other crops, report total acre.	pplying water around the grated land, grown parl as errigated see entries the quantit vested of minimum and mile of corn, pop corn and mile of corn, between the cach, where age of mixture, or all purpos	question no distribution of the crop as directly of the crop of th	umber of ted and pacted above of the question	cach crop ortly on dry o and write lestion, the n dry land. 929 Quantity harvested in 1929	0-1	152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157.	Cowpeas for all purposes	sture on lon 149.	Acres harvested in 1029	Bu	12 F
126. 126.	Name  Address  Praw a circle grown on irright any crop was land, mark the careage, and  XIV.—CROPS HAR'  Corn (omit sweet ce tian corn," Kafir, Norz.—Always report the question of \$81 other crops, report total acre.  Total acreage of corn for the careage of careage of corn for the careage of car	around the gated land. grown parl as irrigated see entries the quantit VESTED Olorn, pop corr and "mile n antity of corn and "mile n around the corn and the corn are of minute. Or all purpos if for grain	question no ly on irrigate crop as directed in the number of the croom	umber of ted and pa cted above of the qu p grown of RM IN 1	each crop ortly on dry e and write testion, the n dry land.  929  Quantity harvested in 1029  X X X	0-1	152. 153. 154. 156. 157.	Cowpeas for all purposes	sture on ion 149.	Acres hervested in 1929	Bu	1.2 R 1.2 R 1.2 P P P
126. 127. 128. 129.	Name	pplying water around the gated land, grown part e irrigated see entries the quantit  VESTED Of orn, pop corn and "milo n antity of corn and "milo n antity of corn and of minute. or all purpos if for grain grazed off by	question no ly on irrigate crop as direction of the crown THIS FA no "Exypnaize"): harvested in grown with livestock	umber of ed and pa cted above of the qu p grown or RM IN 1 Acres barrected in 1929	each crop ortly on dry o and write n dry land.  929  Quantity harvested in 1929  X X X  Bu.	0-1 0-2,3 0-4	152. 153. 154. 156. 157. 158. 159.	Cowpeas for all purposes	sture on ion 149, ixed cut t for hay an clover in 1929)	Acres harvested in 1029	Bu	
126. 127. 128. 129.	Name  Address  Praw a circle grown on irriging above the land, mark the land,	pplying water around the gated land. grown part as entries to the quantity vested on the gated land, pop corr, pop corr, pop corr, and 'milo mantity of corn, seed. When the gate of mixture, or all purpos if for grain grazed off by the grazed off by the grazed off by the grazed off seed.	question n  ly on irrigate crop as dire the number y of the cro  N THIS FA  "Expy- naize"): harvested in grown with  livestock	umber of preed and power of the que p grown on RM IN 1	each crop ortly on dry o and write nestion, the n dry land.  929  Quantity harvested in 1023  X X X  Bu X X X	O-1 .0-2,3 .0-4	152. 153. 154. 156. 157. 158. 159.	Cowpeas for all purposes	sture on ion 149.  ixed cut t for hay an clover in 1929)eans, cowdu vetches).	Acres hervested in 1929	Bu	
125. 126. 127. 128. 129.	Name  Address  Draw a circle grown on irri If any crop was land, mark ti in above the acreage, and  XIV.—CROPS HAR' Corn (omit sweet c tian corn," Kafir, Norz.—Alvays report that ou bushels of shelled corn of 861 other crops, report outsi acc. Total acreage of corn for Corn snapped or husked. Whole plant hogged or g. Corn cut for silage	polying water property of the	question n irrigai crop as dire he number y of the cro  N THIS FA "Exyp- naize"): harvested in grown with grown with ces.	umber of preed and power of the que p grown on RM IN 1	cach crop crity on dry e and write estion, the n dry land.  929  Quantity harvested in 1929  X X X  Bu  X X X  Tons.	O-1 O-2,3 O-4 O-5,6	152. 153. 154. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161.	Cowpeas for all purposes	sture on ion 149, ixed cut t for hay an clover in 1929). coverance cow-	Acres harvested in 1929	Bu	
126. 127. 128. 129.	Name  Address  Praw a circle grown on irril any crop was land, mark the land company of the land company of the land company of the land company is the land company in the land company is the land company i	pplying water and a mound the gated land. I grown part as earners the quantit the quantit wested of the control	question no ly on irrigate crop as directed to the number of the crown that the crown of the crown with the cro	umber of preed and power of the que p grown on RM IN 1	cach crop crity on dry e and write estion, the n dry land.  929  Quantity harvested in 1929  X X X  Bu  X X X  Tons.	O-1 O-2,3 O-4 O-5,6	152. 153. 154. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161.	Cowpeas for all purposes	sture on don 149.  Exced cut tfor hay an clover in 1929).  See ans, cow-dvetches). tfor hay and also r hay on	harrested in 1929	Bu	
126. 127. 128. 129. 130.	Name  Address  Praw a circle grown on irril any crop was land, mark the land company of the land company of the land company of the land company is the land company in the land company is the land company in the land company is the land company i	pplying water and the gated land. grown part as earning to the quantit the quantit the quantit western and mile age of mixture. The grazed off by the grazed off by the grazed off by the grazed off the grazed off the grazed off the grazed off by t	question no ly on irrigate crop as directed to the number of the crown that the crown with livestock.  Livestock  a. durra, ', 'cane''):  r threshed rom stalk of grain)	umber of seed and pacted above of the quip grown of the pacted and packets and	cach crop crity on dry e and write estion, the n dry land.  929  Quantity harvested in 1929  X X X  Bu  X X X  Tons.	O-1 O-2,3 O-4 O-5,6	152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162.	Cowpeas for all purposes	sture on ion 149.  ixed cut tfor hay an clover in 1929)- seans, cow-id vetches)- tfor hay and also r hay on	harrested in 1929	Bu	
126. 127. 128. 129. 130.	Name  Address  Address  Praw a circle grown on irriging to property of the pro	pplying water around the gated land.  grown part as irrigated as centries to the quantit the quantit wester and 'mile n and of the properties of the grain and 'mile n are seen. When are expected for grain are to question in the centre of the properties of the prop	question n ly on irrigat crop as dire the number y of the cro  N THIS FA 1, "Egyp- naize"): harvested in grown with ces livestock odder and lor Questions (5) 2, 4, "cane"): r threshed rom stalk f grain) or fodder	umber of seed and pacted above of the que p grown on RM IN 1  Acres barveted in 1929	each crop ortly on dry each write lestion, the order land.  929  Quantity harvested in 1929  X X X  Bu  X X X  Tons.  X X X	0-1 0-2,3 0-4 0-5,6 0-7	152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 169. 161. 162.	Cowpeas for all purposes	sture on ion 149, ixed cut t for hay an clover in 1929). t for hay, and also r hay on m:	Acres hervested in 1929	Bu	12 F

#### CONFIDENTIAL

						-
	Miscellaneous crops:	Acres or fra	re Quantity	CODE	Urchard fruits, buls, and grabes:	CODE
	NoreIf less than 1 acro, report in fractions, as %, etc.	harvested s	n harvested in 1929		Note: In certain Parific and Southern counties, a special schedule for fruits and must be used; when used do not answer Questions and to 212 on this general. See Instructions.	
167.	Irish or white potatoes (whether grown home use or for sale)	for	p.,		203. Land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Bu	P-28	nut trees, April 1, 1930 (omit nurseries)	P-92
11	Cotton (if sold in the seed, estimate bales of lin	7	1	S-1,2	NUMBER OF TREES OR Quantity Quantity of 1939	
169.	Cottonseed (after lint has been ginned out)	x x x	Tons	5-3	Not of Of bearing (Report on (Report on	
	TobaccoSweet potatoes and yams (whether grown		Lbs	P-29	9	1
	nome use or for sale)		Bu	P-30	0	1
172.	Other field crops not already reported not include vegotables or fruits):	(do			205. Peaches Bu	1
	(Giyo name)				207. Plums and prunes. Bu Bu	. n-u
ļ	Report broom corn, spelt, hemp, hops, pop corn, rookale, grass scods, etc.	ots,	<u> </u>		208. Cherries Bu Bu	. R-ม
	Crops of 1929 sold or to be sold:		Quantity sold or to be sold		209. Figs	. N 12
173.	Hay		Tons	N-3	210. Pecans (cultivated or wild) Like Like Like	. R-11
H	Corn		Bu	1 1	211, Grapes Lhs Lhs Lhs	R-14
ll .	. Wheat		Bu	1 1	212. Other fruits and nuts:	
g.	. Oats			1 1		
II .		1			(Give name. Ecnort quinces, approals, oranges, etc.)	
1	Barley			1 1	Forest products cut on this farm in 1929 for home use or for sale:	
1	Irish or white potatoes			1 1	213. Sawlogs and veneer logs Thousands of board feet	N 7
ll .	Peanuts			3	214. Firewood (in cords measuring 4 by 4 by 8 feet) Cords	
180.	Sweet potatoes and yams		Acres for barvest	4, X, X	215. Pulp wood Cords	1
	Crops planted or to be planted for in 1930:	harvest	in 1930	.	216. Fence posts Number	1
181,	. Corn		+	N-5		1 .
182	. Spring wheat		**********	2	1	1 -
183.	. Winter wheat			. 3	Received from sales	- 1
	Vegetables harvested for sale,	Acres or fraction			Nurseries, greennouses, notnouses, etc.:	-
	not for home use:	of an acre harvested in 1929	Value of crops harvested in 1929 (Omit cents)		219. Trees, plants, vines, etc., in nurseries, flower and vegetable seeds, and builbs	. N-8
	Note.—Where a crop was grown and harvested following another on the same land during the year, report acreage for each crop. It less than 1 acre, report in fractions, as 1/2, 1/2, etc.			1	220. Flowers, plants and vegetables grown under glass, and flowers grown in the open	
184.	. Asparagus		\$	. ₽-45	XV.—VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF THIS FARM	X,X,X
185.	Beans (snap or string)		S	. P-47		
186.	. Cabbages		s	. P-48		T-1
	Cantaloupes and muskmelons			1 3	(Cant dept.)	T-2
11.	. Celery		}		222. Value of milk crears butter butterfat meat	1
					poultry, eggs, honey, wool, mohair, and other live- stock products sold or traded in 1929	T-3
П	. Corn (sweet)			1 1	224. Value of forest products sold in 1929 (include value of items 213-218 sold, and also bark, turpentine,	
11	. Cucumbers		1	1	gum, etc.)	. T-4
191.	. Lettuce		\$	P-53	53 225. Value (estimated) of products of this farm in 1929	
192.	Onions (dry)		\$	. P-54	I need brown variatebles fruits frowned etc.) S	T-5
						ł
II .			\$	P-55	in 1929 (omit board or lodging furnished to persons	T-6
193.	Peas (green)	,.,	\$	1	in 1929 (omit board or lodging furnished to persons working for you).	7-6
193. 194.	Peas (green)		\$	P-55	in 1929 (oinit board or lodging furnished to persons working for you)	T-6
193. 194. 195.	Peas (green)		\$	P-55 - P-56 - P-57	in 1929 (omit board or lodging furnished to persons working for you).  **Const. omit  **XVI.—MOVEMENT OF FARM POPULATION  Note.—Omit neverments of subdent, or persons or a visit, or laborers staying on the farm only a short time.	T-6
193. 194. 195.	Peas (green)		\$ \$ \$	P-55	in 1929 (omit board or lodging furnished to persons working for you)  SVI.—MOVEMENT OF FARM POPULATION Note.—Omit movements of students, or persons on a visit, or laborers studying on the farm only a short time.  227. How many persons make their home on this farm who have moved here from a city, village, or other	
193. 194. 195. 196.	Peas (green)  Spinach  Tomatoes  Watermelons  Other		\$	P-55 P-56 P-57 P-58	in 1929 (oinit board or lodging furnished to persons working for you)  XVI.—MOVEMENT OF FARM POPULATION  Note.—Omit movements of suidents, or persons on a visit, or laborers susying on the farm only a short time.  227. How many persons make their home on this farm who have moved here from a city, village, or other incorporated place during the last 12 months?	
193. 194. 195. 196. 197.	Peas (green)  Spinach  Tomatoes  Watermelons  Other  (Give name)  Report bocts, carrots, cauliflower, green Lims beans, green onions, egglant, peppers, etc.	* Total	\$	P-55 - P-56 - P-57 - P-58	in 1929 (omit board or lodging furnished to persons working for you)  SVI.—MOVEMENT OF FARM POPULATION Note.—Omit movements of students, or persons on a visit, or laborars studying on the farm only a short time.  227. How many persons make their home on this farm who have moved here from a city, village, or other incorporated place during the last 12 months?	T-7
193. 194. 195. 196. 197.	Peas (green)  Spinach  Tomatoes  Watermelons  Other  Givenamd  Report beets, carrots, tauliflower, green Limatoes and spendings green and spending	* Total	\$\$\$\$\$	P-55 P-56 P-57 P-58	in 1929 (oinit board or lodging furnished to persons working for you)  XVI.—MOVEMENT OF FARM POPULATION Note.—Omit movements of students, or persons on a visit, or laborers studying on the farm only a short time.  227. How many persons make their home on this farm who have moved here from a city, village, or other incorporated place during the last 12 months?	T-7
193. 194. 195. 196. 197.	Peas (green)	* Total wn in 1929 f sweet potatoes) _	\$	P-55 - P-56 - P-67 - P-68	in 1929 (omit board or lodging furnished to persons working for you)  XVI.—MOVEMENT OF FARM POPULATION Note.—Omit movements of students, or persons on a visit, or laborar studying on the farm only a short time.  227. How many persons make their home on this farm who have moved here from a city, village, or other incorporated place during the last 12 months?	T-7
193. 194. 195. 196. 197.	Peas (green)  Spinach  Tomatoes  Watermelons  Other  Give name  Report beets, carrols, caulifower, green Lina beans, green onions, eggplant, peppers, etc.  Value of farm garden vegetables gro home use only (onit white potates and  Small fruits:  Note.—I less than I acre, report in fractions,	* Total	\$\$\$\$\$	P-55 P-56 P-57 P-58	in 1929 (omit board or lodging furnished to persons working for you)  XVI.—MOVEMENT OF FARM POPULATION Note.—Omit movements of students, or persons on a visit, or laborers studying on the farm only a short time.  227. How many persons make their home on this farm who have moved here from a city, village, or other incorporated place during the last 12 months?	T-7
193. 194. 195. 196. 197.	Peas (green)  Spinach  Tomatoes  Watermelons  Other  (Give name)  Report beets, carrots, cauliflower, green Lima beans, green onions, egplant, peppers, etc.  Value of farm garden vegetables grohome use only (omit white potatoes and Small fruits:	* Total wn in 1929 f sweet potatoes) _	\$	P-55 - P-56 - P-57 - P-58 - N-6 - 1	in 1929 (oinit board or lodging furnished to persons working for you)  XVI.—MOVEMENT OF FARM POPULATION  NOTE.—Omit movements of dudents, or persons or a visit, or laborers staying on the farm only a short time.  227. How many persons make their home on this farm who have moved here from a city, willage, or other incorporated place during the last 12 months? Number 228. How many persons who now make their home in a city, village, or other incorporated place have moved there from this farm during the last 12 months? Number 229. Do you own any farm land in the United States other than that reported under Question 6?  If "Yes," unsuer the following questions regarding ALL farm land owned by you anywhere in the United States, on this farm and elsewhere:	T-7
193. 194. 195. 196. 197.	Peas (green)  Spinach  Tomatoes  Watermelons  Other  Give name  Report beets, carrols, caulifower, green Lims beans, green onlons, egsplant, peppers, etc.  Value of farm garden vegetables gro home use only (only white potatoes and  Small fruits:  Nore.—It less than 1 acre, report in fractions, as ½, ½, etc.  Strawberries	Total wn in 1929 f weet potatoes) _ Acres or fraction of an acre harvested in 1929	\$	P-55 - P-56 - P-57 - P-79	in 1929 (oinit board or lodging furnished to persons working for you)  XVI.—MOVEMENT OF FARM POPULATION  NOTE.—Omit movements of students, or persons on a visit, or laborers studying on the farm only a short time.  227. How many persons make their home on this farm who have moved here from a city, village, or other incorporated place during the last 12 months?  Number	T-7
193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198.	Peas (green)  Spinach  Tomatoes  Watermelons  Other  (Give name)  Report boets, carrots, cauliflower, green Lima beans, green onions, egeplant, peppers, etc.  Value of farm garden vegetables grohome use only (omit white potatoes and the same of the same only (omit white potatoes and the same of the same o	* Total wn in 1929 f sweet potaloes? Acres or fraction of an acre harvested in 1929	\$	P-55 P-56 P-57 P-58 N-6 1 2 XXXXX	in 1929 (oinit board or lodging furnished to persons working for you).  XVI.—MOVEMENT OF FARM POPULATION NOTE.—Omit movements of students, or persons on a visit, or laborers surying on the farm only a short time.  227. How many persons make their home on this farm who have moved here from a city, village, or other incorporated place during the last 12 months? Number	T-7
193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198.	Peas (green)  Spinach  Tomatoes  Watermelons  Other  Give name  Report beets, carrols, caulifower, green Lims beans, green onlons, egsplant, peppers, etc.  Value of farm garden vegetables gro home use only (only white potatoes and  Small fruits:  Nore.—It less than 1 acre, report in fractions, as ½, ½, etc.  Strawberries	* Total wn in 1929 f sweet potaloes? Acres or fraction of an acre harvested in 1929	\$	P-55 P-56 P-57 P-58 N-6 1 2 XXXXX	in 1929 (omit board or lodging furnished to persons working for you)  XVI.—MOVEMENT OF FARM POPULATION Note.—Omit movements of tabelets, or persons on a vail, or laborar staying or the farm only a short time.  227. How many persons make their home on this farm who have moved here from a city, village, or other incorporated place during the last 12 months? Number	T-7
193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 200.	Peas (green)  Spinach  Tomatoes  Watermelons  Other  (Give name)  Report boets, carrots, cauliflower, green Lima beans, green onions, egeplant, peppers, etc.  Value of farm garden vegetables grohome use only (omit white potatoes and the same of the same only (omit white potatoes and the same of the same o	* Total wn in 1929 f sweet potaloes? Acres or fraction of an acre harvested in 1929	\$	P-55 P-56 P-57 P-58 1 2 XXXXX P-79 P-80	in 1929 (omit board or lodging furnished to persons working for you)  XVI.—MOVEMENT OF FARM POPULATION Note.—Omit movements of takedst, or persons on a visit, or laborars staying on the farm only a short time.  227. How many persons make their home on this farm who have moved here from a city, village, or other incorporated place during the last 12 months? Number	T-7

SUPPLEMENTAL TO GENERAL FARM SCHEDULE (To be used only with a General Farm Schedule)

Form 15-145-1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS WASHINGTON FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930 SPECIAL FRUITS AND NUTS Supplemental Schedule A Inventory Items, April 1, 1930 Production Items, Calendar Year, 1929 XVIII .- FARM OPERATOR, APRIL 1, 1930 234. Name of person..... 235. Address (Street or R. D. number) (Post office) (State) NOTE.—See reverse side for Questions 236 to 261.

#### This schedule is to be used ONLY in the following States and Counties

STATE	COUNTY	
California	All counties	
Arizona	Maricopa Pinal Yuma	
Idaho	Ada Canyon Gem Payette	
Oregon	Benton Clackamas Douglas Lane Linn Malheur Marion Polk Umatilla Union Washington Wasco Yamhill	
Washington	Benton Clark Walla Walla Yakima	

#### ENUMERATOR'S RECORD

Number of farm in order of visitation.
State
Supervisor's District No Enumeration District No
Township or other division of county
If farm is inside any incorporated place, give name.  (Insert proper name and also class, as city, village, town, or borough
Enumerated by me on, 1930.
Enumerator,

#### EXPLANATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Confidential and not connected with taxation.—The information reported on this schedule will be treated as strictly confidential and will not be used as a basis of taxation, nor communicated to any tax official.

Where this schedule is to be used.—This schedule is to be used in all counties of California and in certain counties of Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, as listed in the opposite column. No figures are to be entered on the section "Orchard fruits, nuts, and grapes" (Questions 203 to 212) of the General Farm Schedule for farms in the counties in which this schedule is used. In these counties the enumerator must write across the fruit questions on the General Farm Schedule either the words "Special Schedule" or the words "No Fruit," as the case may be.

Enumerator's Record.—The enumerator's record is to be filled out on this schedule exactly as it appears on the General Farm Schedule, to which this schedule is supplemental. The number of the farm in order of visitation must be the same as reported on the General Farm Schedule, even though a Special Fruits and Nuts Schedule has not been prepared for each farm visited.

Farm operator.—The name and address of the person operating the farm must agree in every particular with the information reported under Quastions 1 and 2 of the General Farm Schedule.

Irrigated crops.—Draw a circle around the question number of each crop grown on irrigated land. If any crop was grown partly on irrigated and partly on dry land, mark the irrigated crop as directed above and write in above those entries the number of the question, the acreage, the number of trees, the quantity of the crop grown on dry land, and the quantity sold fresh and dried. This instruction is the same as that for reporting irrigated crops on the General Farm Schedule.

Questions 237 to 261.—The acreage planted in each kind of fruit or nut trees must be reported. Where different kinds of fruit are interplanted, as apples and peaches, an estimate must be made of the number of acres occupied by each. This separation of acreage must be carefully made to insure accuracy in the Census reports.

DO NOT FAIL TO DRAW A CIRCLE AROUND THE QUESTION NUMBER OF EACH CROP GROWN ON IRRIGATED LAND

THIS S	PACE FOR	SCHEDULE NO.	COLOR AND TENUR	E CODE	SIZE	CODE		TYPE OF FARM C	ODE	VALU	E OF PRODUCTS CO	DE
OFFI	PACE FOR CE USE ONLY											
											enemaning over 1860 at statut og e constitue, a med en sjørenstit gregori Organisa med slegger i December i gregoriske statut og en i en e	Maria and America
	On	it nursery stock fr	XIX.—FRUITS	AND NUT	S HARVEST	ED ON T	HIS FA	RM IN 1929				CODE.
NO	TE { Unit	he area is less that	1 acre, or if the q	uantity ha	rvested or sold	l was less	than I to	on, report in fra	tions, as 1/	8, ¼, e	ie.	stae enly
236. 1	Land in fr	iit orchards, vineys	ards, and planted n	ut trees, A	pril 1, 1930			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	A cres		4 <b>5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</b> 5 5 5 5	P-92
			ACRES OR FRAC- TION OF AN ACRE IN TREES OR VINES.	Numbe Vines	R OF TREES OR I, APRIL I, 1930	i	ert Dried Rese;		QUANT	TETY OF 18	29 Cast Sold or Sold	
	Orchard F	ruits:	APRIL 1, 1939 (Bearing and not bearing)	Not of bearing age	Of bearing age	1 ton dry		(Report on fresh basis)	Fax: (Incl. sales to driers, wine	eu Connecs, Cles, etc.)	Dated (Dry weight)	
237.	Apples					7 tons	fuanh	Tons	Tons		Tons	
1			I				ns fresh		1		Tons	
		······································						1	1		Tons	4
								1	1		Tons	1 1
							ns fresh	ı	4		Tons.	
242. I	Pears (omit :	wocados and prickly pea	rs)			51/2 to:	as fresh	i	i i		Tons	1 1
243. 1	Plums	******************			****	x x	хх	l .	1		x	
244. 1	Prunes	ord furite fulless				23/2 to1	as fresh	1	1		Tons	
•.	tarines, etc.)	ard fruits (quinces, r	100-			-	x x					
		(Give name)					x x					
	Grapes:	(Give name)		*******			~ ~					
246 1	NOTE.—Ans d 248 in Cali Malaga T	wer Questions 246, 2 fornia and Arizona on	47, ly.		ĺ							
		okay, Emperor, and okay, Emperor, and okay, Emperor, and okay, and				- x x	x x	Tons	Tons	P*#####**	Tons	Y-14
241. 1	Thompson,	icties (include Muse Sultana, etb.)				4 tons	fresh	Tona	Tons	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Tons	Y-15
248. J	luice (wine	) varieties				- x x	x x	Tons	Tons		Tons	Y-16
249, (	Grapes (to	tal)			ACRESOR F		x x	Tons	Tons	<del></del>	Tons	Y-17
	Cubina-i	eal Devites			AN ACRE IN PLANTS, A (Bearing bear	TREES OR		of Teers or Plants	<del></del>	Q U	intity Harvested en 1929	
	Suntropi	cal Fruits:			bear	Ing)	Not of be	ering age Of	bearing age	-		-
ŀ		ranges			ļ	1		1		. Boxe	·	. Y-18
1		nges			1	1		1		1	8	- Y-19
252	All other o	ranges (include tanger	ines)							1	·	1
1		*****************	******				*****				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· Y-21
1	Marsh gra						······································			Boxe		Y-22
1		pefruit			i	i				(2-la	yer xxes	- Y-23
		(alligator pears)								1	X768	Y-24
958	Other subf	ropical fruits:								1 074	***************************************	Y-25
	Report cit persimmons,	rons, dates, guavas, juju pistachios, pomegranat	pes, limes, loquats, Parso es, prickly pears (cactus	ou iruic, Japa s pears), etc.	# mose							
.		(Give	name)				.,		***********		****************	1
			name)						,	-	****************	
		(Give	name)				**********		**********	-	***********	1
		(Give	name)								***************************************	
	Nuts											
259.	Persian or	English walnuts (or	mit black walnuts)									. Y-44
260.	Almonds	*****	*******************				******					¥-45
261.	Other nut	Giv	a name)				**********			Lbs	o # & a w m z .q n # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	1
		(Giv	name)				**********			-	(1-1)	

SUPPLEMENTAL TO GENERAL FARM SCHEDULE (To be used only with a General Farm Schedule)

Form 15-145-2

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS WASHINGTON

FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930

#### SPECIAL FRUITS AND NUTS

Supplemental Schedule B

Inventory Items, April 1, 1930

Production Items, Calendar Year, 1929

EXPLANATIONS	AND	INSTRUCTIONS

ENUMERATOR'S RECORD

Number of farm in order of visitation .....

If farm is inside any incor-

Enumerated by me on

State County.

Supervisor's District No. ..... Enumeration District No. ....

porated place, give name

(Insert proper name and also class, as city, village, town, or borough)

Confidential and not connected with taxation.-The information reported on this schedule will be treated as strictly confidential and will not be used as a basis of taxation, nor communicated to any tax official.

Where this schedule is to be used .- This schedule is to be used in all counties of Florida and in certain counties of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, as listed in the opposite column. No figures are to be entered on the section "Orchard fruits, nuts, and grapes" (Questions 203 to 212) of the General Farm Schedule for farms in the counties in which this schedule is used. In these counties the enumerator must write across the fruit questions on the General Farm Schedule either the words "Special Schedule" or the words "No Fruits," as the case may be.

Enumerator's record.—The enumerator's record is to be filled out on this schedule exactly as it appears on the General Farm Schedule, to which this schedule is supplemental. The number of the farm in order of visitation must be the same as reported on the General Farm Schedule, even though a Special Fruits and Nuts Schedule has not been prepared for each farm visited.

Farm operator.—The name and address of the person operating the farm must agree in every particular with the information reported under Questions 1 and 2 of the General Farm Schedule.

Irrigated crops.-Draw a circle around the question number of each crop grown on irrigated land. If any crop was grown partly on irrigated and partly on dry land, mark the irrigated crop as directed above and write in above those entries the number of the question, the acreage, the number of trees, the quantity of the crop grown on dry land, and the quantity sold. This instruction is the same as that for reporting irrigated crops on the General Farm Schedule.

Questions 237 to 258.—The acreage planted in each kind of fruit or nut trees must be reported. Where different kinds of fruit are interplanted, as apples and peaches, an estimate must be made of the number of acres occupied by each. This separation of acreage must be carefully made to insure accuracy in the Census reports.

#### XVIII .- FARM OPERATOR, APRIL 1, 1930

234. Name of person

(l'ost office)

COUNTY

(Street or R. D. number) NOTE .- See reverse side for Questions 236 to 258.

STATE

#### This schedule is to be used ONLY in the following States and Counties

Florida	All counties
Alabama	Baldwin Covington Escambia Mobile
Louisiana (parish)	Beauregard Cameron Jefferson Plaquemines St. Bernard St. Tammany Terrebonne Vermilion Vernon
Missīssīppi	George Hancock Harrison Jackson Pearl River Stone
Texas	Bec Brazoria Brooks Cameron Galveston
	Harris Hidalgo Jefferson Matagorda San Patricio Victoria
	Willacy

DO NOT FAIL TO DRAW A CIRCLE AROUND THE QUESTION NUMBER OF EACH CROP GROWN ON IRRIGATED LAND

THIS OF	THIS SPACE FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		E SIZE CODE T					OF FARM CODE	VALUE OF PRODUCTS CODE			
-								Top you have been seen and the				
			XIX.—F	RUITS AND NUT	rs H	IARVESTED	ON	THIS FARM	IN	1929	Territoria de la companio del companio del companio de la companio del companio de la companio del companio de la companio del companio de la companio del companio	COD For
			NOTE {	Omit nursery stoc If the area is less	k fro than	m this sched	ule. t in f	ractions, as 1/	4. 1/4.	eic.	in page and the state of the st	office man only
236.	Land in frui	t orchards, vineya										P-9:
				ACRES OF PRICEION OF		NUMBER OF APRI			T			
		uits and Grapes:	•	AN ACRE IN TREES OR VINES, APRIL 1, 1930		ot of bearing age		Of bearing age		UANTITY HARVESTED IN 1929	GUARTITI OF 1929 CROP SOLD OR TO HE SOLD	
237.	Apples				ļ	***************************************		***************************************	Bu		Bu	Y-5
238.	Apricots				ļ			••••••	Bu			1
239.	Cherries				ļ	************	ļ		Bu	*************	Bu	Y-5
240.	Peaches				ļ	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~			Bu	*******	i	- 1
241.	Pears (omit a	vocados and prickly pea	rs)(sn		ļ		ļ		Bu	***************	Bu	- 1
242.	Plums and p	runes				***********			Bu	**************************************	i .	1
243.	Figs					***********			ė.	3	Lbs	1
244.	Grapes				ļ			********	Ī		1	1
245.	Other orcha	rd fruits (quinces,	, nectar-		ļ							
	ines, etc.)_	(Give name)				*************				****************	****** ********************************	
. "	***********	(Give name)		***********								
		(Give name)						*************			*******	-
					<u>.</u>		<del></del>	Number	OF TR	EES OR PLANTS.		
					ACRESON FRACT AN ACRE IN TRE PLANTS, APRIL	ES OR		NUMBER OF TREES OF PLANTS. APRIL 1, 1930		QUANTITY HARVESTED		
	Subtropical	Fruits:				A ARMIO, AFRILE	., 1100	Not of bearing	age	Of bearing age	15 1949	
246.	Pangerines	*********									P	Y-61
		1ges			- 1	the second second					Boxes (Full Sirey)	
		n oranges			·						Boxes	
		inges									Boxes	1
		mandarin oranges			- 1						Boxes	1
		nges			- 1				- 1			
					- 1						Boxes	-
		ruit					1		- 1		Boxes	1
											Boxes	1
		uit			` i						Boxes 2-layer	1
	ther subtro	igator pears) pical fruits: anas, guavas, jujubes, ki ayas, pineapples, pistact apples, sapodillas, etc.									Boxes	Y-72
						*********		~~~~~~~~~~				
	**********	(Give						*********		***********		
		(Give)										
		(Give)		**************						***************		
		(Give)				***********				`**************	***************************************	
				********							***************************************	
		(Give r						************		**************	***************************************	
		(Give 1		Active on Enterior		NUMBER OF TR	ers, A	PRIL 1, 1930	$\Box$		And a second sec	
				Acres of Fraction of an Acre in Trees, April 1, 1930	Not	of bearing age	ī .	t bearing age	Qu	ANTITY HARVESTED IN 1929	QUARTITY OF 1929 CROP SOLD OR TO BE SOLD	
	Nuts:		-  -							···		-
	-	ated or wild)			•••••	•••••••	ļ		Lbs		Lbs	. Y-91
58. O	ther nuts (cu	litivated):							Lbs		Lls	-
		(Give name)			******				Lba			
•••		(Give name))							Lbs		Lbs	``
		(Give name)			*****				3008.		Lbs	

# DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS WASHINGTON

FARM SCHEDULE: 1925

10-1

## UNITED STATES CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON	Inventory	Items, January 1, 1925; Production Items, Calendar Year 1924
ENUI	MERAT	OR'S RECORD
State		Number of farm in order of visitation
County		Enumerated by me this day of, 192
Supervisor's district Enumeration dist	rict	
Township or other division of county:		(Signed)
Insert name of township, town, precinct, district, or other division, as Incorporated city, town, or village, if farm is inside the limits of any incorporated place		Schedule examined and checked:  Supervisor.
DF	FINITIO	N OF A FARM
A farm, for census purposes, is all the land which is dis by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the members of his household, or hired employees. The land a partnership is likewise considered a farm. A "farm" may consist of a single tract of land, or of separate tracts, and these several tracts may be held un tenures, as when one tract is owned by the farmer and is rented by him.	rectly farmed assistance of operated by a number of der different	When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a farm. Thus on a plantation the land operated by each cropper or tenant should be reported as a separate farm, and the land operated by the owner or manager by means of wage hands should likewise be reported as a separate farm.  Do not report as a farm any tract of land of less than 3 acres, unless its products in 1924 were valued at \$250 or more.
I. INFORMATION CONCERNING FARM OPERAT	Po	III. PARIM ACKEAGE, JANUARI 1, 1925
1. Name  2. Post office address	oni	Local Bulliour of acres in this farm. Acres.   Local Bulliour of acres in this farm. Acres.   Local Bulliour of acres in this farm. Acres.   Local Bulliour of B
3. Color or race	F-1	Crop land:  13. Land in crops harvested in 1924 Acres
II. FARM TENURE, JANUARY 1, 1925 5. How many acres in this farm do you own?	*****	14. Land from which no crop was harvested in 1924 because of crop failure or destruction from any cause Acres
6. How many acres in this farm do you rent from others?  The sum of Items 5 and 6 should equal the total farm	F-	15. Land in cultivated summer fallow Acres
acreage, as reported under Question 12.  If you rent all of this farm:		16. Crop land lying idle all of 1924 Acres  Do not include any land reported as crop failure under Question 14, any cultivated summer failow, or any land used for pasture.
7. What do you pay as rent?  a. If a sharels paid, give the fraction, as 14, 14, 14, etc. b. If cash is paid, give the amount in dollars per acre. c. If both share and cash are paid, give the share and the amount in dollars paid per acre. d. If a definite quantity (not a share) of corn, cotton, or other products is paid, regardless of the yield, give the fixed amount in bushes, bales, pounds, etc.	C. R.	Pasture land:  17. Land used only for pasture in 1924 which could be plowed and used for crops without clearing, draining, or irrigating.  Acres
8. Does the person from whom you fent furnish all the work animals?	(Yes or No)	18. Woodland used for pasture in 1924. Acres
9. Do you rent this farm from your own or your wife's parent, grandparent, brother, or sister?	(Yesor No)	19. All other land used for nasture in 1024. Acres
10. Do you operate this farm for others as a	(Yes or No)	20. Woodland not used for pasture Acres
11. If you rent any farm land from others, or manage any farm land for others, give name and address of the owner of the land:		21. All other land in this farm
Nome Address		Note.—The sum of Items 13 to 21, inclusive, should equal the total acreage of the farm, as reported under Question 12. (Item 12 should also equal the sum of Items 5 and 6, except in case of a farm operated by a manager.)

	1 1		
IV. FARM VALUES, JANUARY 1, 1925  Report all values in DOLLARS, omitting cents	CODE	IX. FARM POPULATION, JANUARY 1, 1925	CODE
22. Total value of this farm fland and		Include in the farm population not only the family of the farm operator, but also all other personaliving on this farm—especially farm laborers and their families. The family of a tomat or cropper should be reported on the schedule made out for his farm, not on the schedule for his	
buildings) \$\$	F-9; D-5; B2-3	on the schedule made out for his farm, not on the schedule for his landiod's farm.	
Give the amount for which this farm would sell. Include the land operated by you as owner, tenant, or manager, and all buildings and improvements, but not implements and machinery, or livestock.	B2-3	40. Number of white children	
23. Value of all buildings on this farm in-		under 10 years of age living on this farm	. E-4
cluded above	F-10	41. Number of white persons	
24. Value of implements and machinery used in operating this farm, includ-		10 years of age and over living on this farm Male Female	E 5, 0
ing automobiles	E-1	42. Number of colored chil-	
gins, threshing machines, and other machinery used in carrying on the larm business. See instructions.		dren under 10 years of age living on this farm	E-7
		Include Negro. Indian, Chinese, and Japanese children.	
V. FARM DEBT, JANUARY 1, 1925 Report debt in DOLLARS, omitting cents		43. Number of colored per- sons 10 years of age and	
25. Amount of mortgage debt on all farm land and buildings owned by you	] ]	overliving on this farm. Male Female	E 8,1
(anywhere in the United States)	D-1	Include Negroes, Indians, Chinese, and Japanese.	_
If there is no mortgage debt on your farm land, write "None."		X. CROPS HARVESTED IN 1924	
26. Value of farm land and buildings covered by mortgages reported above \$	D-2	Corn grown on this farm in 1924:	. ]
2 Constant		Do not include sweet corn, pop corn, "Egyptian corn," or "mile maire." Always report the quantity of corn harvested in bushels or shelled corn. A bushel of shelled corn weighs 56 pounds and is equiva- lent to 70 pounds of dry corn in the ear, or to 2 bushel baskets level ful- or 11 bushel baskets heaped of husked ear corn, or 6 level or 4 beaped	1
For office use 1. Equal to 1 tom 22   2. Greater than 1 tom 22	D-3	lent to 70 pounds of dry corn in the ear, or to 2 bushel haskets level ful or 11 bushel baskets heaped of husked ear corn, or 6 level or 4 besped	1 )
27. Total amount of other debts, which you		busdet baskets of undusked corn.	
owe, not secured by mortgage on real estate \$\$	D-4	Acres Quantity harvested harvested	
If there is no such debt, write "None."		44. Total acreage of corn for all purposes x x	H-1
VI. FARM EXPENSES	1 1	45. Corn snapped, husked, or to be	
Report expenditures in BOLLARS, omitting cents 28. Amount expended in 1924 for hay, grain,		husked, for grainBu,	2.1
mill feed, and other products (not	1 1	46. Corn cut for silage Tons	4,8
raised on this farm) for use as feed for domestic animals and poultry	B-1 1	47. Whole plant cut for green or dry fodder and not husked	
29. Amount expended in 1924 for manure		or snapped x x x	
and fertilizer, including lime and ground limestone\$	. 2	48. Whole plant hogged or grazed off by any kind of livestock	
30. Amount expended in 1924 for farm labor, exclusive of housework (money	1 1	(none of the corn husked or snapped) x x x	7
wages only, not including value of	1 1	Note.—The sum of the acres reported under Items 45 to 48, inclusive should equal the total acresge of corn, as reported under Question 44.	,
rent or board furnished)	3	Acres Quantity	
timber, wooden posts, poles, and fire-		Small grains:  49. Winter wheat (fall-sown) cut	-
wood purchased for use on this farm \$	- 4, X	for grain and threshed Bu	0-0
32. Total amount of taxes paid or payable by you for 1924 on farm property	B-2	for grain and threshed Bu.	C-0
(onymbers in the United States)	-	Include durum wheat.	-   H-
Include real estate tar, personal property tar, and special assessments, but do not include taxes for irrigation or drainage districts.	}	51. Oats cut for grain and threshed Bu.	
33. How much of the taxes reported above were paid or payable on the land and	1	52. Oats cut for grain when ripe or nearly ripe and fed unthreshed xxx	3.
hulldings in this form?	2.	53. Barley cut for grain and threshed Bu	- 1
Include only taxes on the land reported under Question 12. See instructions.	4		
* (3)=Item 22; (4)=Item 12; (5)=X.	=	54. Ryc cut for grain and threshed Bu Bu	==  64
VII. COOPERATION IN MARKETING IN 1924 Report amounts in DOLLARS, omitting cents		cluding wheat, oats, barley,	.   .
34. Value of products of this farm sold to or		and rye)  Do not include oats cut when ripe or nearly ripe and fed unthreshed. These should be reported under Question \$2.	·   6-
34. Value of products of this farm sold to or through a farmers' marketing organization in 1924\$\$	B-3	nearly ripe and 16d unthreshed. These should be reported under Question 52.	_
35. Value of all farm supplies purchased for	1	56. Flax threshed for grainBu.	c-
this farm from or through a farmers' organization in 1924	2, X	57. Rice (rough)	1
	7		- {
VIII. FARM FACILITIES, JANUARY 1, 1925 36. What kind of road	1	58. Buckwheat Bu.	C-
adjoins this farm?	F-11	Sorghums: 59. Sorghums harvested for grain	
improved dirt, or unimproved dirt road.	]	(kafir, milo, feterita, durra,	1
37. Distance to nearest		etc., threshed or fed in the headafter cutting from stalks)Bu	H
market town Miles \$	F-12	60. All sorghums cut for silage, hay, or fodder (heads not	
		a tree or control through the t	1
38. Tractors on this farm. Number	E-2	cut off or threshed) X X 3	x   3

	Annual legumes:	4		ODE H-4		Vegetables grown in 1924 for sale, not for home use:  Acres or fraction of on ours	CODE
	oy beans grown aloneoy beans grown with corn or of		es	1		Do not report here any vegetables other than those named.	
	crops	<i>Acr</i> own	}	2	91.	Cabbages	C-25°
^	alone or with other crops)			.	92.	Cantaloupes and muskmelons	C-26
65. E	oy beans—shelled beans harves	ted. Bu.		4, X	93.	Lettuce	C-27
	Cowpeas grown alone			H-5 1		Onions	1
	Cowpeas grown with corn or o	Acı	res	2	95.	Sweet corn	C-29
68. (	Cowpeas cut for hay (whether gr alone or with other crops)	own	res	3	96.	Tomatoes	C-30
69,. (	Cowpeas—shelled peas harvested	Bu		4, X	97.	Watermelons	C-31
70. 1	Peanuts grown alone	Ac	res	H-6		* Punch acres in lenths, as edited.	
	Peanuts grown with corn or oth	er		2	00	Other crops: All other crops (Canada peas, turnips,	
72.	Peanuts cut for hay (whether gralone or with other crops)	own	·	3	38.	mangels, hemp, hops, broom-corn, pop corn, asparagus, celery, cucumbers, etc.)	C-3
73.	Peanuts—ripe nuts harvested	Bu	<i>i.</i>	4, X		Fruits and nuts:	
74.	Velvet beans, grown alone or other crops		Tes	C-05	99.	Apples—Trees not of bearing age. Number	H- 1
75.	Navy, pinto, kidney, lima, and c ripe field beans	other	rcs	C-10	11	Apples—Trees of bearing age Number	- 2
	Hay crops cut on this farm i	n 1924:			101.	Apples—Total quantity harvested in 1924 Bu.	3,
76.	The acreage of grain hay and annual lendy has already been reported above, Questions 55, 60, 64, 68, and 72.  Timothy alone	under	cres	C-11		Peaches—Trees of all agesNumberPeaches—Total quantity harvest-	ļ
77.	Timothy and clover mixed	A	cres	C-12		ed in 1924 Bu.	- 2
78.	Red, alsike, and mammoth clove	er A	cres	C-13	104.	Pears—Trees of all agesNumber	. 3
79.	Sweet clover, crimson clover, Japan clover (lespedeza)	and Ac	cre8	C-14	lt	Plums and prunes—Trees of all ages. Number	
80.	Alfalfa	A	cres	C-15	106.	Grapes—Vines of all agesNumber	- 5,
81.	Other tame or cultivated grasse	s cut	cres	C-16	1	Oranges—Trees not of bearing age Number	1
99	for hay	d, and n this			108.	Oranges—Trees of bearing age Number	_ C33
02.	farm		cres	[	11	Lemons—Trees not of bearing age Number	_ C3
83.	Total quantity of hay of all k both tame and wild	T.	ons	C17-2	110.	Lemons—Trees of bearing age Number	C3
	Include all grasses, clovers, afalfa, small soy beans, cowpeas, peanuts, etc., cut for	Acres	<u> </u>		111.	Grapefruit (pomeloes)—Trees not of bearing age	C3
,	Miscellaneous crops:	or fraction of an acre harrested	Quantily harvested		112.	Grapefruit (pomeloes)—Trees of bearing age	İ
84.	Cotton Include an estimate of any cotton yet		Bales	C-18	li .		-
	unpicked or unginned. Sugar beets harvested for sugar-		Tons	C-19		Pecans (cultivated or wild)—Trees not of bearing age	C3
86.	Sugar cane (not sorghum) har- vested for sugar or sirup		Tons	C-20	£1	Pecans (cultivated or wild)—Trees of bearing age	C3
87.	Tobacco		Lbs	C-21		XI. FORESTS AND FOREST PRODUCTS	
88.	Irish or white potatoes Include potatoes grown for home use as well as those grown for sale.	*****	Bu	C-22°	115	Quantity of firewood cut from this farm in 1924 Cords Cords	C3
89.	Strawberries	*********	xxx	C-23	116	Forest or woodland in this farm burned	
90.	Sweet potatoes and yams Include sweet potatoes and yams grown for home use as well as those grown for sale.	********	Bu	C-24	117	over in 1924 Acres  Forest or woodland in this farm cleared and made suitable for crops in the	C3

	XII. LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	CODE		Sheep on this farm Jan. 1, 1925:	CODI
natio	include stock belonging to this farm but grazing under permit in mal forests, on land leased from States or railroad companies, or or range.		137.	Lambs under I year of age Number	B-4 1
]	Horses and mules on this farm Jan. 1, 1925:		138.	Ewes 1 year old and over	2
118.	Horses and colts under 2 years of age Number	A-2		over Number	3
119.	Horses 2 years old and over Number	. 2		Wool shorn in 1924:	
120.	Mules and mule colts under 2 years		11	Total weight of wool (unwashed) Lbs.	4
121.	of age Number		141.	Number of sheep shorn	5
====		_	142	Goats on this farm Jan. 1, 1925:	B-5
	Beef cattle on this farm Jan. 1, 1925 (cattle kep mainly for beef production):		142.	Goats and kids of all ages	1
122.	Calves under 1 year of age Number	A-3	143.	Total weight of mohair Lbs	
ł		l.	13	Number of goats shorn	2
124.	Heifers 1 year old and under 2 years NumberCows and heifers 2 years old and	2	-		3, X
	overNumber	. 3		Hogs and pigs on this farm Jan. 1, 1925:	A-5
195			145.	All pigs under 6 months oldNumber	1
120,	Steers 1 year old and overNumber Include both steers born of beef cows and	- 4	il.	Sows and gilts for breeding purposes, 6 months old and over Number	2
196	Include both steers born of beef cows and steers born of dairy cows.		147.	All Other hegs 6 months old and	
120.	Bulls 1 year old and overNumber	5, X	I	over, including boars Number	3
	Dairy cattle on this farm Jan. 1, 1925 (cattle kept mainly for milk production):  Report all steers under beef cattle, Question 123.		on t slam any	Young animals born and raised on this farm in 1924: Include all young animals born in 1924, which have been retained the farm, sold to others (including pigs sold at weaning time), or othered for food. Do not include any young animals purchased or that died.	
l	Dairy bulls I year old and over Number	1	148.	Calves raised Number	4
128.	Dairy calves under 1 year of age Number	2, X	11	Lambs raisedNumber	5
129.	Dairy heifers 1 year old and under 2 years	G-1	11	Pigs raised	ε
130.	Dairy cows and heifers 2 years old and over		7	Domestic animals slaughtered on this farm for food in 1924:	
ļ	Dairy products in 1924:	7	Ħ	ude both those slaughtered for home use and those slaughtered for sale.	8-6
101		Ì	H	Calves slaughtered	1
191.	Total amount of milk produced in 1924	6-1	152.	Other cattle slaughteredNumber	2
,	Include all milk produced, whether sold, consumed on farm, fed to animals, or otherwise diposed of. 100 pounds equal 11.6		153.	Sheep and lambs slaughtered Number	3
	gallons.		154.	Hogs and pigs slaughtered Number	4, X
132.	Total number of cows milked on this farm during all or any part			Poultry on this farm Jan. 1, 1925:	
	of the year 1924	- G-4	155.	Chickens Number	8-7
	which were milked.		ļā	Turkeys Number	2
100	D. H	G-5		Poultry products in 1924:	-
133.	Butter made on farm in 1924 Lbs	- 4-5	157-	Chicken eggs produced in 1924 Dozens	3
134.	Butterfat sold in 1924 Lbs	G-6		Include all chicken eggs produced, whether sold, used, incubated, or otherwise disposed of.	•
135.	Cream sold in 1924 (not on a butter- fat basis)	G-7	158.	Chickens raised in 1924. Number.	4, X
136.	Whole milk sold in 1924 (not on a butterfat basis) Gals.	Q-8	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Include all chickens raised, whether sold, consumed, or on hand, except "haby chicks" hatched and sold. Include baby, chicks purchased and raised.	
					HEALTH IN

#### GENERAL EXPLANATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

 $Confidential. \\ - The information reported on this schedule will be treated as \textit{strictly confidential} under all circumstances.$ 

Not Connected with Taxation.—The information reported on this schedule

will not be used as a basis of taxation, or communicated to any assessor.

All Questions to be Answered.—Obtain answers to all questions on the schedule, so far as they apply. Where crops are listed that were not raised on this farm, leave the space blank opposite such crops, and likewise for kinds of animals not kept on this farm. If farm records are kept, take figures from them. If such records are not available, obtain careful estimates in all cases. Inability to obtain exact Information does not justify failure to answer a question.

Farm Operator.—All answers on this schedule should relate to the farm occupied January 1, 1925, by the person named in answer to Question 1, who is here called the "farm operator." The term "farm operator" is employed by the

Census Bureau to designate a person who directly works a farm, as owner, hired manager, tenant, or cropper. Note especially that farms should be returned in the name of such farm operator—that is, the person actually conducting the agricultural operations, even though supervision of such operations may be exercised by another person.

Report crops and other products for the land which the farmer occupies on the date of enumeration, whether he operated this land in 1924 or not, and do not report the crops or products which he raised on any other land in 1924. In other words, report for the farm, rather than for the farmer, where the farmer has recently taken possession of his present farm.

Ranchers Using Public Lands.—Public land used by a rancher without rentalis not a part of the operator's farm, and where a rancher owns or leases no land but grazes animals entirely on public domain write opposite Questions 5 and 12 "Ne land owned or leased." Report all livestock on such land.

0-129 UNITED STATES CE	NSUS OF AGRICULTURE (A2-576)
Number of farm in order of visitation BUREAU	TOF COMMERCE ENUMERATOR'S RECORD.  State County County
	S OF THE UNITED STATES Supervisor's district No.
Enumerated by me this	Township or other division of county:  AM L. AUSTIN  ICIAN FOR AGRICULTURE  (Insert name of township, town, precinct, district, or other division, as the case may be.)
	ORMATION, JANUARY 1, 1920   Name of incorporated city, town, or village within the above-named division:
INFORMATION CONCERNING FARM OPERATOR.	USES OF LAND IN 1919.
1. Name	20. Crop land in this farm:  1. Land in grain, corn, hay, or other crops harvested in 1919, including gardens, orchards, and vineyards.
2. Post-office address.	2. Land from which no crop was harvested in 1919 hecause
3. Color or race 5. Sex	of crop failure
6. Country of birth. (If foreign born, give state or province.)	3. Crop land lying idle or fallow in 1919 (do not include any land that is to be reported as pasture under Inquiry 21)  21. Pasture land in this farm:
7. How many years, if any, did you work on a farm for wages?	1 Of the medical country and 1 T 1 T 2 T 2
8. How many years have you been or were you a tenant?	Land used only for pasture in 1919 which is capable of being     plowed and used for crops (without clearing, drainage,     or irrigation)
9. How many years have you farmed as an owner?	
10. How long have you operated this farm? Years Months	FARM VALUES, JANUARY 1, 1920.
FARM TENURE, JANUARY 1, 1920.  (See "Farm Tenure" and "Definition of Farm" in "General Explanation; and Instruction	I ments and machinary.)
11. Do you own all of this farm?	23. Value of all buildings on this farm included above
12. Do you rent from others part but not all of this farm?	24. Value of implements and machinery belonging to this farm \$  (Include all tools; wagons; carriages; harnesses; dairy equipment; ootton gins; threshing machines; apparatus for making cider, grape juice, sugar and sirup; or drying fruits; all engines; motors, tractors, automobiles, motor trucks, and other machinery. Exclude all commercial millianand factories. See instructions.)
1. If you rent all of this farm, what do you pay as rent?	
<ul> <li>a. If a share is paid, give the fractions as ½,½,½, etc.</li> <li>b. If cash is paid, give the amount in dollars paid per acre.</li> <li>c. If both share and cash are paid, give the share and the amount in dollars paid per acre.</li> </ul>	Total amount of debt or encumbrance on land in this farm owned by you, January 1, 1920
d. If a definite quantity (not a share) of corn, cotton, or other products is paid regardless of the yield, give the fixed amount in bushels, bales, pounds, etc.	Rate of interest paid(Percent.)
Does the person from whom you rent furnish all the work animals?  (Animal Year)  14. Do you operate this farm for others as a hired manager?	FARM EXPENSES, 1919.  26. Amount expended in 1919 for hay, grain, mill feed, and other products (not raised on this farm) for use as feed for domestic animals and poultry
15. If you rent any farm land from others, or manage any farm land for others, give name and address of the owner of the	27. Amount expended in 1919 for manure and fertilizer
land: Name	28. Amount expended in cash in 1919 for farm labor (exclusive of housework)
Address	29. Estimated value of house or room rent and board furnished farm laborers in 1919, in addition to cash wages reported under Inquiry 28
FARM ACREAGE, JANUARY 1, 1920. AGRES	DRAINAGE, JANUARY 1, 1920.
16. Total number of acres in this farm, January I, 1820.  (Include all outlying or separate fields, meadows, pastures, woodland, or waste lands owned, rented, or managed and operated as a part of the farm, but do not include land rented to or cropped by any other person than the one whose name is given under inquiry i.)	30. Area of land in this farm which is provided with artificial drainage (tile, ditches, etc.)  31. Additional area of land in this farm which could be made suitable for crops:  1. By drainage only
17. Number of acres of improved land in this farm. (Include all land regularly filled or mowed; land in pastures that has been cleared or tilled; land lying fallow; land in gardens, orchards, vineyards, and nurselers, and land occupied by buildings, yards, and barny ards.)	2. By drainage and clearing  32. Has any part of this farm been afforded drainage or protection (Assect)
18. Number of acres of woodland in this farm. (Include all farm woodlots, natural or planted, and out-over land with young growth. Do not include chaparral, mesquite, or woody shrubs.)	against overflow by a drainage or levee district, or by the state, county, or by a private company or individual?  33. If answer is "Yes," give name of company, district, etc. (Answer Yesor No.)
19. All other unimproved land in this farm	***************************************

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, POULTRY, JANUARY 1, 1920, AND ANIM	AND E	EES ON T	HIS FARM N 1919.	DOMESTIC ANIMALS, POULTRY, AND BERS O AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS IN	N THIS FARM JA 1919—Continuel	NUARY 1, 1920,
(Report all animals on this farm, whether h	elonging to	the farm opers	tor or not.)	46. Poultry, January 1, 1929:	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.
34. Horses, January 1, 1920:		Number.	TOTAL VALUE.	1. Chickens		\$
1. Colts under 1 year of age		**************	\$	2. Turkeys.	1 740 F Yo 2 Th p4 2 Drap William 44.41	- wax a mananaka kita manana manana
2. Colts 1 year old and under 2 years of	-		l .	3. Ducks		ĺ
3. Mares 2 years old and over				4		
4. Geldings 2 years old and over			I .	4. Geese		
5. Stallions 2 years old and over				5. Guinea fowls		
35. Mules, January 1, 1920:				6. Pigeons	*****************************	
1. Mule colts under 1 year of age			1	47. Eggs and chickens:	QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.
2. Mulo colts 1 year old and under 2 year			1			
3. Mules 2 years old and over.				Eggs produced in 1919 (include only chicken eggs produced, whether sold, used, incubated, or otherwise disposed		
36. Asses and burros (all ages), January	1, 1920.		\$	(d)	Doz.	XXX
37. Beef cattle, January 1, 1920 (catt mainly for beef production):			TOTAL VALUE.	Eggs sold in 1919 produced on this farm     Chickens raised in 1919 (include all chickens raised, whether sold, con-	Doz	
1. Calves under 1 year of age		1	ŧ	sumed, or on hand)	No	x x x
$\stackrel{\flat}{ extstyle }$ 2. Heifers 1 year old and under 2 years	of ago			4. Chickens sold in 1919 (include those raised on this farm sold alive or dressed).	No	\$
3. Cows and heifers 2 years old and over	or			48. Bees, January 1, 1920:	Number.	TOTAL VALUE.
4. Steers 1 year old and under 2 years o	f ago			1		\$
5. Steers 2 years old and over			li .	** ************************************		QUANTITY.
6. Bulls 1 year old and over			•	1. Honey produced in 1919 (include all 1	noney whether	•
38. Dairy cattle, January 1, 1926 (cat mainly for milk production):				used on the farm, sold, or otherwise dis  2. Beeswax produced in 1919		Lbs
1. Calves under 1 year of age			. \$	50. Pure-bred animals, January 1, 1920:		
2. Heifers 1 year old and under 2 years	of age			(Report the number and breed of any animals on this far Allanimals reported here must be included under Inquiric	m that are registered.	Nummer.
3. Cows and heifers 2 years old and over	)T			1. Pure-bred mares and mare colts	38,07,00,11,01 so.;	
4. Bulls 1 year old and over				0.701-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	(Civa breed.)	***************************************
39. Milk produced in 1919:	-	JANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	2. Pure-bred stallions and stallion colts	(Give breed.)	**************
1 Matal arrayme of mills mandaged	Gals		xxx	3. Pure-bred cows and heifers of all ages	(Give bread.)	***********
Include milk fed to animals, consumed on farm, sold, or otherwise disposed of (100 pounds equal 11.6 gaffons).				4. Pure-bred bulls and bull calves	(Class board )	
40. Disposition of milk:	<u>                                     </u>		<u> </u>	5. Pure-bred sheep and lambs	(Dine breed )	
1. Milk sold in 1919	Gals	************	\$	6. Pure-bred hogs and pigs		***********
2. Cream sold in 1919	Gals					
3. Butter fat sold in 1919	Lbs			51. Young animals raised on this farm I	n 1919: heen retained on the	
4. Butter made on farm in 1919	j.		xxx	(Include all young animals born in 1919, which have farm, sold to others, or stanghtered for food. De not animals purchased or any that died.)	include any young	Number.
5. Butter sold in 1919	ł		1	1. Calves		
			i	ļ.		
6. Cheese made on farm in 1919		NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	2. Lambs		
41. Sheep and lambs, January 1, 1920			1	3. Pigs	****	
1, Lambs under 1 year of age		*****	\$	52. Domestic animals slaughtered on this	farm for food i	1919:
2. Ewes 1 year old and over					Number	Montand
3. Rams 1 year old and over				KIND.	slaughtered on this farm.	meat products sold (pounds).
				1.0.0		
42. Wool shorn in 1919:			~ ~ ~	1. Cattle and calves		***************************************
1. Number of sheep shorn in 1919			XXX	2. Hogs and pigs		
2. Total weight and value of fleeces	Lbs		\$	3. Sheep and lambs		
43. Goats and kids, January 1, 1920:		Number.	TOTAL VALUE.	53. Farm facilities, January 1, 1926:		······································
1. Kids under 1 year of age raised for fle			\$	1. Number of tractors on this farm		many manifestrates in the district con-
2. Goats 1 year old and over raised for i	leeces		·	2. Number of automobiles on this farm.		***********
3. All other goats and kids						
44. Mohair (goat hair) shorn in 1919:				3. Number of motor trucks on this farm		
1. Number of goats shorn in 1919	ļ		xxx	4. Has this farm a telephone?		(Aurent Later No
2. Total weight and value of fleeces	Lbs		· s	5. Is water piped into the operator's house?.		
45. Hogs and pigs, January 1, 1920:		Number.	TOTAL VALUE.	6. Has the operator's house gas or electric lig		Comments year for year
I. All pigs under 6 months old	······		\$	men afterward a various Bus as accounts we		(Answer Yea or No
2. Sows and gilts for breeding pur months old and over				54. Cooperation in marketing in 1919:  1. Value of products of this farm sold to farmers' marketing organization in 1910.	o or through a	
and over				2. Value of all farm supplies purchased for t	his farm from or	***************************************
4. All other hogs, 6 months old and over	r			through a farmers' organization in 1919.		\$

IRRIGATION, J	ANUAR	Y 1, 1920.		CROPS GROWN ON THIS FARM IN 1919-Continued.
55. If any part of this farm is irrigated acres irrigated in 1919	l, give t ying wat	otal number of er:	(Acres.)	61. Grains and seeds: (Report only crops grown for the grain and seed and harvested after ripening. Where of acres harvested, to be sold.
(If enterprise supplies less than 5 farm 57. Amount expended in 1919 for irr	igation w	ater, exclusive		(Ropert only crops grown for the grain and seed and harvasted after ripening. When crops are grown togother but harvasted squarately, such as corn with peanuts, corn with the same coverage at a constant of the accept to one crop and a part to the other, according to the best judgment of the farm operator.)
of payment for equipment or riging 58. Were any crops grown on this irrigation?	farm it	1919 without	[Answer Yes or No.)	1. Mixed crops not separated in harvesting (oats and barley, oats and peas, etc.):
			(Answer You or No.)	(Give name)
EXPLANATIONS A: Crops.—Frequently farmers will be			additional land	2. Corn. (Ue not include sweet or pop corn.)  Bu Bu Bu Bu
January 1, 1920, which they did not red 1919 after a part or all of the crops have	nt in 1010	or who have of	annot forme in	Wheat: 3. Winter (fall sown) Bu Bu
apply to the land included in this fa to Inquiry 16. If the present occupan	m Janua	ry 1, 1920, as g	iven in answer	4. Spring (spring sown) BuBu
i it in 1919, he should answer the quest	ions to th	e best of his kn	owledge for the	5. Oats Bu Bu
person who did farm the land.  Acres.—When area of crop is one acr	e or over	give the neares	t whole number	6. Barley Bu
				7. Rye
Unit of Measure.—Obtain a repo for on the schedule, reducing to the I Always report the quantity of corn he bushel of shelled corn weighs 56 poun- corn in the ear, or to 2 bushel baskets	init calle	d for all crops	not so reported.	9. Kalir, milo, feterita, and durra Bu Bu Bu
bushel of shelled corn weighs 56 poun	ds and is	equivalent to 70	pounds of dry	10. Rough rice Bu Bu
H of musiculear corn, or o level or a men	րեռ ըրդու	er omareneor mun	merca com.	11. Flaxseed Bu Bu Bu Bu
Lack of Space.—When necessary, c write in name of crop grown, and report Crops in Orchard.—If a crop is a land actually occupied by the crop.	acres an	d products in the	e usual manner.	Grass seed:  12. Red clover seed, including medium and mammoth Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu
CROPS GROWN ON NOTE.—Place X before name of each crop irrig	TAUS I ated in ans	FAMME IN 1919. Wer to Inquiries 59 to	72.	14. Timothy seed Bu Bu Bu
		Agresor	Quantity produced,	15 Secrete of other oranges
69. Sirup and sugar crops:  (Report all cane and beets grown to food liv Inquiry 60: Hay and forage.)	a stock une	number.	produced.	Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu B
Inquiry 60: Hay and forago.)  1. Sweet sorghum harvested for sirus		4	Tons	16. Soy beans Bu Bu Bu
II .		1		ripé field beans:
Sweet sorghum sirup made on fare     (Include sirup made for farm operator otherwise in small neighborhood mills.)	on shares	or XXX	Gala	
		1		18. Canada, cow, and other ripe field peas:
3. Sugar beets harvested for sugar (a	cres)		Tons	Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu Bu B
4. Sugar cane harvested for sirup or st	ıgar (acre	s)	Tons	19. Peanuts (Givename.) Bu Bu Bu
5. Sugar cane sold for crushing	*********	xxx	Tons	20. Other grains and seeds:
6. Sugar cane sirup made on farm (Include sirup made for farm operator otherwise in small neighborhood mills.)	on shares	x x x	Gals	
. 7. Maple trees tapped in 1919 (numb			xxx	
8. Maple sirup made in 1919		1	Gala	63. Sweet potatoes and yams Bu Bu
9. Maple sugar made in 1919		E .	Lbs	64. Other field crops:
	Number	Quantity harvested.	Quantity sold or	2. Broom corn Libs X X X
60. Hay and forage:	of acres harvested.	narvasieu.	to be sold.	3. Tobacco:   Lbs   X X X   Lbs   X X X X   Lbs   X X X X   Lbs   X X X X   Lbs   X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X
1. Timothy alone		Tons	Tons	4. Hops
2. Timothy and clover mixed			Tona	5. Hemp Lbs X X X
3. Clover alone (including lespe-	ł	•		or mixed with other crops)
deza) (Gire namo.)		Tons	Tona	7. Other crops: X X X
4. Alfalfa		Tons	Tona	65, Farm garden:
5. Small grains cut for hay (include wheat, cats, barley, ryc.) 6. Annual legumes cut for hay—		Топя	Tona	1. Value of all vegetables, including white potatoes and sweet potatoes, grown in 1919 for home use only \$
	******	Tons	Tons	66. Vegetables produced in 1919 for sale, not for home use:
(Give name.) (Include cowpeas, soy beans, peanuts, and vetches cut for hay.)				Number
7. Other tame or cultivated grasses		m		EIND, of acres quantity Unit of Value, of an acre
cut for hay (Include Bermuda, Johnson, crab grass, orehard grass, rodtop, millet, sudan grass, etc.)		Tons	Tons	of an acre larvested. harvested. measura.
sudan grass, etc.)  8. Wild, salt, or prairie grasses cut				1. Cabbages\$
8. Wild, salt, or prairie grasses cut on this farm		Tons	Tona	2. Cantaloupes and musk- melons
9. Crops cut for silage 10. Corn cut for forage or fodder (dry	******	Tons	xxx	3. Celery
weight) weight	******	Tons	xxx	4. Cucumbers
weight)  11. Kafir, milo, durra, sweet sorghum, and sugar cane cut for				5. Green beans.
totage of fooder (dry weight)	************	Tona	xxx	6. Green peas
12. Root crops for forage		Tons	$\mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}$	8. Orions
12. Root crops for forage (Include sugar bests, turnips, sweet potatoes, mushagas, mangels, carrots, etc., grown for forage.)			,	9. Sweet corn
13. Mature crops grazed or hogged off				10. Tomatoes
(Givename)		xxx	xxx	11. Watermelons
(Givenama.) (Include corn, velvet beans, soy beans, peanuts, sweet potatoes, rape, kale, etc.)			11-0081	12. Other: (Give name)

	Number of	of PREES,	1	Propuers	62 1919.		whatity
67. Grehard fruits:	Not of bearing age.1	Cilliagring	Tota	l quantity rvested.	Quantity sold or	71. Fruit products, from fruit grown on this farm:	produced.
1. Apples	1 1					Dried fruits, not raisins, produced on this farm in 1919.	Lbs
2. Peaches						2. Cider produced in 1919.	Gale
3. Pears			Bu _		Bu	3. How much of this elder was made, or will be made, into	
4. Plums and prunes	1 1	t .	1	i	-	vinegar?	Gals
5. Chorries	1		1	1		72. Grapes and grape products, from grapes Number.	Quantity in 1919.
<sup>1</sup> Do not include under "trees not of hearing age" nursery stock which should be reported in answer to Inquiry 74.					ald be reported in	grown on this farm:	Quantity in 1919.
68. Subtropical fruits:		N. (1	JAN. 1, ILO[ DE DE DE D. 1	Of TREES, 1920. Of boaring	Quantity harvested in 1919.	1. Vines not of bearing age, January 1, 1920	$\mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}$
			1K nite.	B-K-0.		2. Vines of bearing age, January 1, 1920	ххх
1. Oranges		1	- 1			3. Grapes (total production for all purposes) X X X	I.bs
2. Lemons		1	1			4. Grapes (fresh) sold or to be sold	Lbs
3. Grapefruit (pomeloes).						5. Raisins and dried grapes produced on this farm X X X	Lbs
4. Figs						6. Grape juice produced on this farm	Gals
5. Other: (Give	mame.)			******		B. Grape fince produced on this farm	U1410
! Do not include under "tre answer to Inquiry 74.	es not of bear				uld be reported in	73. Forest and forest products: .	
co. Nuts:		1	JAN. I	OF TREES, . 1920.	Quantity	Number of acres of merchantable timber in this farm January 1, 1920 (trees mostly of saw-log size)	
GU. Muest		No beari	ot of ng age.1	Of bearing age.	harvested in 1919.	2 Volum of all forget products of this form in 1919 which have	
1. Almonds.				İ	Lbs	been sold or are for sale and cut in 1919, Grewood, Jenes posts (Include standing timber sold and cut in 1919, Grewood, Jenes posts crossites, pulp wood, logs, poles, bark, turpertine, navel stores, and other forest products cut on this farm.)	\$
2. Pecaus		1		1		crossies, pulp wood, logs, poles, bark, turpertine, navai stores, and other forest products cut on this farm.)	
3. Persian or English wa				1	t .	1 3 Value of all lorest broducts of this farm in 1919 which have	\$
(Do not report any o	ther muts.)	1		ì	1		
nuswer to Inquiry 74.	es not of bea			DOK WHITIN SHI	and be reported in	74. Nursery acreage and products, 1919:	
70. Small fruits:		Number acres of fraction of acre harve	or of an	Quantity harvested in 1919,	Quantity sold or to be sold.	Number of acres used for growing trees, plants, vines, etc.     Amountreceived from sale of nursery products during 1919.	j
1. Strawberries				Ota	Qts		***************************************
2. Raspberries						· ·	
3. Blackberries and de	wberries			Qts	Q19	1. Total square feet under glass, January 1, 1920	
4. Loganberries							
5. Cranberries				Qts	Qts	2 Amount received from sele of flowers flowering plants	\$
6. Currants						etc., during 1919	1
7 Other harries				Qts	Qta	3. Amount received from sale of vegetables and vegetable	\$
7. Other Delites.	Give name.)				<del></del>	No And Membrications	1

#### GENERAL EXPLANATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

Confidential,-The information reported on this schedule will be treated as

Confidential.—The information reported on this schedule will be treated as strictly confidential under all circumstances.

Not Connected with Taxation.—The information reported on this schedule will not be used as a basis of taxation, nor communicated to any assessor.

All Questions To Be Answered in Order.—Give data asked for in the schedule for every crop produced and every kind of animal on farm. Inability to obtain exact data does not justify failure to answer a question. The most accurate returns that the circumstances permit must be obtained. If farm records or accounts are kept, take data from them. If such records are not available, careful estimates should in all cases be obtained or made. Where there are no crops or animals corresponding to names listed in schedule, leave the space opposite such names blank.

Farm Operator.—All answers on this schedule should relate to the farm occupied January 1, 1920, by the person named in answer to Inquiry 1, who is here called "farm operator." The term "farm operator" is employed by the Census Bureau to designate a person who directly works a farm, as owner, hired manager, tenant, or cropper, conducting agricultural operations either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. Note especially that farms should be returned in the name of such farm operator—that is, the person actually conducting the agricultural operations, even though supervision of such operations may be exercised by another person. All answers regarding crops or other products of the farm in 1919, or regarding animals slaughtened in 1919, must relate to the land occupied by the farm operator on January 1, 1920, whether such land was farmed by him during 1919 or not, and should not relate to any other land which the farm operator may have farmed in 1919.

Farm Tenure.—Farm land operated by a person who owns it, by a man whose wife owns it, by the heir or heir thereto, by the trustee or guardian for such heirs, by a settler on Government land who

NS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

When a land operated by each is considered a "farm." Thus on a plantation, the land operated by each cropper or tenant should be reported as a separate farm, and the land operated by the owner or manager by means of wage hands should likewise be reported as a separate farm.

The enumerator must not report as a "farm." any tract of land of less than three acres, unless there were produced on such tract products to the value of \$250 or more, or unless it required the continuous services of at least one person.

All market, truck, and fruit gardens, nurscries, greenhouses, ponitry yards, places for keeping bees, and all disires in and near cities, villages, and incorporated towns, even though little land is employed, are forcensus purposes, farms, provided they produced in 1919 agricultural products to the value of at least \$250 or required the continuous services of at least one person.

Exceptional Farms or Conditions.—If a farmer raises animals or crops under exceptional conditions, or suffered severely in 1919 from drought, flood, cyclones, or other calamities, write a brief statement of the facts upon top-margin of the schedule.

Ranchers Using Public Lands.—Public land used by a rancher without rental is not a part of the operator's farm, and where a rancher owns or leases no land but grazes animals entirely on public domain write opposite Inquiries 11 and 16 "No land owned or leases!"

Crosses on Schedules.—Make no entries in spaces marked thus (X X X).

Animals, Fowls, and Crops not Mentioned by Name.—Always askif any animal or fowl is kept on the farm, or if any crop was raised in 1913, of which no mention has been made. If answer is "Yes," write the name of such other animals fowl, or crop, in the blank spaces provided or cross out any printed names for which there are no reports, write in the names of the animals kept or crops produced, and report like other animals, crops, etc.

Distinction Between Farm and Factory Operations.—The manufacture of butter, cheese, dried fruits, cider