

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
HERBERT HOOVER, SECRETARY
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
W. M. STEUART, *Director*

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 1925

REPORTS FOR STATES, WITH STATISTICS
FOR COUNTIES AND A SUMMARY
FOR THE UNITED STATES

PART I

THE NORTHERN STATES

NEW ENGLAND DIVISION	MIDDLE ATLANTIC DIVISION	EAST NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION	WEST NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION
Maine	New York	Ohio	Minnesota
New Hampshire	New Jersey	Indiana	Iowa
Vermont	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Missouri
Massachusetts		Michigan	North Dakota
Rhode Island		Wisconsin	South Dakota
Connecticut			Nebraska
			Kansas

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN
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1927

REPORTS FOR STATES, WITH STATISTICS FOR COUNTIES

This report is printed in three parts. The reports for the States are arranged in the various parts as follows:

ARRANGEMENT OF STATES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

PART I	PART II	PART III
THE NORTHERN STATES	THE SOUTHERN STATES	THE WESTERN STATES
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION—	SOUTH ATLANTIC	MOUNTAIN DIVISION—
Maine	DIVISION—	Montana
New Hampshire	Delaware	Idaho
Vermont	Maryland	Wyoming
Massachusetts	District of Columbia	Colorado
Rhode Island	Virginia	New Mexico
Connecticut	West Virginia	Arizona
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	North Carolina	Utah
DIVISION—	South Carolina	Nevada
New York	Georgia	PACIFIC DIVISION—
New Jersey	Florida	Washington,
Pennsylvania	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	Oregon
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	DIVISION—	California
DIVISION—	Kentucky	
Ohio	Tennessee	
Indiana	Alabama	
Illinois	Mississippi	
Michigan	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	
Wisconsin	DIVISION—	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	Arkansas	
DIVISION—	Louisiana	
Minnesota	Oklahoma	
Iowa	Texas	
Missouri		
North Dakota		
South Dakota		
Nebraska		
Kansas		

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., June 9, 1927.

SIR:

I transmit herewith Part I of the Report of the Census of Agriculture, 1925, for the 48 States and the District of Columbia. The complete report consists of three parts, presenting detailed statistics, respectively, for (I) the Northern States, (II) the Southern States, and (III) the Western States. Each part contains a general summary for the United States and statistics by counties for the States in the area to which it especially relates.

The report was prepared under the supervision of William Lane Austin, chief statistician for agriculture, assisted by Morris J. Hole, Leon E. Truesdell, Sherman S. Slick, George B. Wetzel, and Margaret A. Patch.

Credit is given to F. A. Gosnell and T. F. Murphy, in charge of the field work, W. B. Cragg, in charge of tabulation, and H. H. Pierce, in charge of printing.

The cooperation of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, is acknowledged.

W. M. STEUART,
Director of the Census.

HON. HERBERT HOOVER,
Secretary of Commerce.

DETAILED STATISTICS, BY STATES AND COUNTIES

(For pages on which shown, by States, see table below)

Map of State showing counties, principal cities, rivers, and mountains.

STATE TABLES:

- 1.—Farms and farm property: 1925, 1920, and 1910.
- 2.—Crops and livestock products: 1924, 1919, and 1909.

COUNTY TABLES:

- I.—Farms and farm acreage: 1925, 1920, and 1910.
- II.—Farm values, mortgage debt, and miscellaneous items: 1925, 1920, and 1910.
- III.—Livestock on farms, January 1, 1925; and livestock products, 1924 and '919.
- IV.—Value of crops and acreage and production of principal crops: 1924.
- V.—Farm population by age, sex, color, and tenure: 1925.
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- VII.—Acreage in farms, acreage in crop land harvested, value of farm land and buildings, and value of farm buildings, by size of farm: 1925.
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FOREWORD

The data contained in this report cover the principal items of information secured at the census of agriculture, January 1, 1925, which was the first mid-decennial census of agriculture taken by the Federal Government. The report is issued in three parts, covering, respectively, the States of the North, the South, and the West, as shown on the reverse of the title-page.

The limited character of this census is apparent from the fact that, while the schedule used in the census of agriculture in 1920 contained 415 inquiries concerning the operator, acreage, values, indebtedness, operation, and production of the farm, that used in 1925 contained only 178 inquiries. Copies of the schedule and the instructions to enumerators relative to its preparation in the field appear as an appendix to this volume.

A schedule was returned for each of the 6,371,640 farms in the 48 States and the District of Columbia. The information on these schedules was secured by actual canvass by a force of 23,945 enumerators operating under 204 supervisors. The schedules were given a preliminary review by the supervisors, and on reaching the Bureau of the Census they were first counted, arranged by minor civil divisions, and numbered, after which they were examined and edited by a force of clerks numbering 366, to eliminate inconsistencies. The information was then transferred to cards by the punch system by a force of operators numbering 691. Eight different forms of cards were used. The punched cards numbered 96,387,410, an average of 15.1 cards for each farm schedule. This process was followed by passing the cards through electric sorting and tabulating machines, the latter of which automatically printed the county totals on result slips. The equivalent of 230,670,515 cards were sorted and 167,420,618 cards tabulated. The results were examined and summarized by a force of clerks numbering 221, and the tables for the bulletins and this report were prepared by a force of clerks numbering 123.

The results of the census were announced as soon after the enumeration as they could be compiled. Press summaries giving preliminary figures were issued, beginning March 10, 1925, for each county and State and for the United States, showing the number of farms by tenure, and, for the South, by color of operator; the farm acreage, by uses of land; values of land and buildings; numbers of horses, mules, cattle, and swine on farms; and acreage and production of principal crops.

Another series of press summaries, for States and the United States only, gave the farm population, by color and by age and sex groups; the number of farms located on different kinds of roads; the values involved in farmers' cooperative sales and purchases; numbers of sheep, goats, and chickens on farms; value of farm implements and machinery; number of farms reporting radio outfits; number of tractors on farms; farm expenditures for feed, fertilizer, labor, and lumber and firewood; livestock products of farms; and farm-mortgage debt. Other press summaries were issued showing for a part or all of the States a number of the items given in the individual summaries mentioned above.

The first bulletin was published on November 5, 1925. This reported the number of farms in the United States, in each State and county, and in the District of Columbia, for 1925, 1920, 1910, and 1900.

State bulletins giving the results of the census, by counties, were issued in two series, those of the first series containing the data shown in County Tables I, II, III, and IV, and the total farm population, by color and by age and sex groups, as in County Table V of this report. The second series of bulletins contained all of the figures shown in Table V, together with Tables VI, VII, and VIII of this report. The United States Summary, showing the figures for geographic divisions and States, as here presented, was published as a separate pamphlet after the completion of the several State bulletins, each State table bearing the same number as the corresponding county table of the State bulletins.

INTRODUCTION

ACT AUTHORIZING THE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1925

The act of March 3, 1919, under which the census of 1920 was taken, provided also for a census of agriculture to be taken in 1925 and every 10 years thereafter. In taking the farm census of 1925, in accordance with this act, the Bureau of the Census employed the same methods of enumeration that it has used in the decennial censuses; the figures are, therefore, the results obtained from the tabulation of the information given by farm operators to census enumerators in a personal canvass of the individual farms and ranges of the United States.

CENSUS DATES

The censuses of 1925 and 1920 relate to January 1 of those years and the crop years 1924 and 1919. The census of 1910 relates to April 15, 1910, and the crop year 1909.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN TABLE I¹

Farm.—A "farm," for census purposes, is all the land which is directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The land operated by a partnership is also a farm. A "farm" may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate tracts, and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as where one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is rented by him. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a "farm."

In applying the foregoing definition of a "farm" for census purposes, enumerators were instructed to report as a "farm" any tract of 3 or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than 3 acres which produced at least \$250 worth of farm products in the year 1924.

The definition used in 1920 and 1910 contained the following additional provision with regard to a farm of less than 3 acres: "or which required for its agricultural operations the continuous services of at least one person." It is possible that the difference in the number of farms shown for some States in 1925 and 1920 is partly the result of this change in the definition of a farm.

Farmer.—A "farmer" or "farm operator," according to the census definition, is a person who operates a farm, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. The number of farmers shown by the census of agriculture is, therefore, the same as the number of farms. Owners of farms who do not themselves conduct or direct the farm operations are not reported as farmers.

Color of farmer.—Farmers in the Southern States are classified as white and colored, the colored including Negroes, Indians, Chinese, and Japanese.

Tenure.—Farm operators are classified, according to the tenure under which they operate their farms, into four general classes, as follows:

Full owners are farmers who own all the land which they operate.

Part owners are farmers who operate some land which they own, together with additional land which they rent. Part owners, therefore, have some of the characteristics of full owners and some of the characteristics of tenants.

Managers are farmers who operate farms or ranches for the owners, receiving wages or salaries for their services.

Tenants are farmers who operate hired land only. In the present report separate figures are shown for three classes of tenants—namely, (1) cash tenants, who pay a cash rental, as \$7 per acre of crop land or \$500 for the use of the whole farm; (2) croppers (reported only for the Southern States), who are defined as share tenants, to whom landlords furnish all the work animals; and (3) all other tenants, including those giving a share of the products for the use of the land or a share for part and cash for part.

Relationship to landlord.—The figures indicating the relationship of tenants to landlords, in States of the North and West, show what percentage of the whole number of "Cash tenants" or "Other tenants," as the case may be, answered "Yes" to the following question on the schedule: "Do you rent this farm from

¹ Explanation applies to terms used in the State table of the United States Summary and to the county table of the same number in each of the State sections of this report.

your own or your wife's parent, grandparent, brother, or sister?" These figures are important because the terms of tenancy are likely to be different where the tenant is closely related to the landlord than where the owner-tenant contract is purely a matter of business.

Farm land.—The acreage designated as "all land in farms" includes considerable areas of land not actually under cultivation and some not even used for pasture, since each farmer was asked to report as a unit all the land under his control or rather all the land which he thought of as a part of his farm; care was taken, however, to avoid reporting as a part of a farm operated by the owner any acreage operated by a tenant, whether a cash tenant, cropper, or other tenant. Isolated tracts of timberland and other areas not connected with the farm were not to be included.

The following classes of farm land are shown separately:

1. **Crop land harvested in 1924**, comprising all land from which cultivated crops were harvested, all land from which hay was cut, including wild hay cut within the limits of the farm, and all land in gardens, orchards, and vineyards. A given acreage was counted but once, even though two or more crops were harvested from it.
2. **Crop failure**, comprising land from which no crop was harvested in 1924 because of crop failure or destruction from any cause, including drought, flood, insects, or disease.
3. **Idle or fallow land**, comprising land which was lying idle all of 1924 or which was in cultivated summer fallow. This class, together with the crop land harvested and the crop failure, makes up the area designated "Crop land, total."
4. **Plowable pasture**, comprising land used only for pasture in 1924 which could be plowed and used for crops without clearing, draining, or irrigating.
5. **Woodland pasture**, comprising woodland used for pasture at any time during 1924. (See definition of woodland below, under Item 7.)
6. **Other pasture**, comprising all land used for pasture in 1924 which was not included under plowable pasture or woodland pasture. These three classes together constitute the item designated "Pasture land, total."
7. **Woodland not used for pasture**, woodland being defined as including all farm wood lots, natural or planted, and cut-over land with young growth, but excluding land having only chaparral or woody shrubs.
8. **All other land in farms**, including all rough, swampy, or waste land not in forest, pasture, nor crops, and also the land occupied by buildings, barnyards, feed lots, roads, etc.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN TABLE II¹

Farm values.—The farmer was asked to report, first, the total value of his farm (land and buildings), including all the land which he operated, both owned and hired. He was asked to give the current market value—that is, the amount for which the farm would sell under normal conditions, not at forced sale. The tabulated results of this inquiry are shown as "Value of land and buildings" and represent the total value of farm real estate.

The farmer was also asked to report the value of the buildings alone on his farm. This value was necessarily estimated, and the figures obtained are probably somewhat less satisfactory than the figures for the total real-estate value.

The figure shown for "Land, excluding buildings," is obtained by subtracting the value of the buildings from the basic value of land and buildings together.

In comparing the values of farm properties as reported at the census of 1925 with those reported in 1920 and 1910, the variations in the purchasing power of the dollar should be kept in mind.

Mortgage debt.—Mortgage-debt figures are given only for farm owners, the number of mortgaged farms being given for full owners and part owners combined, and the amount of the mortgage debt for full owners alone. The number of owners reporting mortgage debt is the number who gave the amount of the debt in response to a question reading as follows: "Amount of mortgage debt on all farm land and buildings owned by you (anywhere in the United States)."

In the mortgage-debt inquiry at earlier censuses the question was limited to debt on the farm covered by the schedule. It appears, however, from an examination of the returns, that the change in the form of the question has made very little difference in the returns; hence the figures presented in the accompanying tables should be closely comparable with the figures published for 1920 and 1910.

Farm expenditures comprise amounts expended by farmers during the year 1924 for selected items defined on the schedule, as follows:

Feed, defined as "hay, grain, mill feed, and other products, for use as feed for domestic animals and poultry."

Fertilizer, including manure and also lime and limestone.

Farm labor, exclusive of housework, money wages only, not including value of rent or board furnished.

Lumber, etc., purchased for use on farm, including timber, wooden posts, poles, and firewood.

¹ See footnote 1, p. VII.

Cooperative marketing.—Two items are shown under this heading—namely, the value of farm products sold to or through farmers' marketing organizations in 1924 and the value of all farm supplies purchased from or through farmers' organizations in 1924.

Farm facilities.—The number of tractors and the number of farms reporting radio outfits need no explanation. The figures given under the heading "Silos" represent the number of farms reporting corn cut for silage. In most parts of the country this is practically the same as the number of farms using silos, though in a few States crops other than corn are used to some extent for silage.

Kind of road.—Under this heading the farms are classified according to the answer to the following question: "What kind of road adjoins this farm?"

EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN TABLE III¹

Livestock.—The term "Livestock" includes all domestic animals, poultry, and bees. The value shown in the table is the value of specific classes of livestock shown in the table, plus an estimate for certain unimportant classes which were not included on the 1925 farm schedule—namely, asses and burros, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowls, pigeons, and bees. The value of this group, which is shown in the table under the heading "Other livestock," was estimated for 1925 on the basis of the percentage of the total value represented by these classes in 1920.

The values shown in the table for the various kinds of livestock were obtained by multiplying the average values per head obtained through the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture by the number of animals of each class. The values for dairy products and for crops were obtained in a similar way, by multiplying the average value per unit by the number of units produced.

Cattle—beef and dairy.—The classification of cattle as beef and dairy is shown in the table only for heifers and for cows. Beef cattle were defined on the schedule, both in 1920 and in 1925, as "cattle kept mainly for beef production," and dairy cattle were defined as "cattle kept mainly for milk production." In many parts of the country, however, especially where the cattle usually kept are of a general-purpose type, it is difficult for either the enumerator or the farmer to classify the cattle on this basis. In many cases, therefore, the classification as beef or dairy seems to have been largely a matter of individual opinion, and there are a number of cases where a comparison of the 1925 figures with those for 1920 shows radical changes. It is believed, however, that on the whole the 1925 classification is more nearly accurate than that made in 1920.

Cows 2 years old and over.—This designation is used, for brevity, in place of an item which appeared on the schedule as "Cows and heifers 2 years old and over."

Breeding sows.—The complete designation for this item is "Sows and gilts for breeding purposes, 6 months old and over."

Cows milked.—The number of cows milked is a new item, not obtained in any previous census of agriculture. Each farmer was asked to report the total number of cows milked during all or any part of the year 1924. In the tabulation the figures reported on schedules having dairy cows were classified as dairy cows milked (though a few beef cows milked were doubtless included); the cows reported milked on schedules showing beef cows only, or showing neither dairy nor beef cows, in the inventory section, were tabulated as beef cows milked.

Milk products.—The figure given for milk production represents the total production of milk, including an estimate for those farms reporting cows milked but not reporting the amount of milk produced. This estimate for 1924 was made on the basis of the average production per cow milked, as shown by the complete schedules, that for 1919 was made on the basis of the number of dairy cows on hand.

Butterfat sold.—Where farmers sell cream (or milk) and receive payment for the number of pounds of butterfat contained therein, the butterfat content for which they thus receive payment is reported as butterfat sold. The figure for cream sold represents, therefore, only that cream sold by the gallon or similar unit.

Wool.—The figures for wool production represent the total production, including estimates for the incomplete reports. The estimates are based on the average production of wool per sheep on hand, as shown by the complete reports.

Eggs and chickens.—The production of eggs and the number of chickens raised are, likewise, totals including estimates for the incomplete reports.

¹ See footnote 1, p. VII.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN TABLE IV¹

Value of crops.—The value of crops shown in Table IV represents the value of those crops alone whose production was reported for 1924. Since the value of these crops was considerably less than the total value of all crops, a comparative figure representing the value of the same crops in 1919 (with the exception of sorghums cut for hay) has been added to the table. These two figures are fairly comparable, though the crops not included may have been more important in 1924 than in 1919, or vice versa. In any case the crop values shown for 1924 should not be compared with the total value of crops reported for 1919 when all crops whatsoever were included.

All crop values, like the livestock values, have been computed on the basis of average price or unit values furnished by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Acreage and production.—The acreage shown for the several crops represents the acreage harvested, which is sometimes less than the acreage planted. The production represents the quantity actually harvested in the form indicated. For example, the number of bushels of oats shown includes only oats actually threshed. The number of bushels of corn includes only corn husked or snapped at the rate of 56 pounds of shelled corn or 70 pounds of ear corn per bushel.

Corn.—For the first time in any Federal census the total acreage of corn for all purposes has been obtained for 1924. Corn harvested for grain includes corn snapped, husked, or (at the time of the enumeration) to be husked, for grain. The acreage of corn for fodder includes the area from which the whole plant was cut for green or dry fodder and not husked or snapped. Corn was reported as hogged off where the whole plant was hogged or grazed off by any kind of livestock and none of the corn was husked or snapped.

Oats.—A new question calling for the acreage of "Oats cut for grain when ripe or nearly ripe and fed unthreshed" was introduced at this census. Previous census schedules called only for oats cut green for hay and for both acres and bushels of oats cut for grain. Doubtless some farmers who fed unthreshed oats raised in 1919 and 1909 reported the acreage, together with an estimate of the number of bushels that would have been produced if the grain had been threshed.

Annual legumes cut for hay.—One of the questions asked on the schedule for 1919 called for the total acreage of annual legumes cut for hay. In place of this question on the schedule for 1924 were three questions calling for the acreage of soy beans, of cowpeas, and of peanuts cut for hay.

Total production of hay.—On the schedule for 1924 there was one question asking for the "Total quantity of hay of all kinds, both tame and wild." The enumerators apparently found it more difficult to obtain accurate figures for the hay production in this form than was the case where the tonnage of each kind of hay was asked for separately. Included in the hay production of some sections of the country is an undetermined tonnage of sorghums cut for hay, the acreage of which was reported under an inquiry reading as follows: "Sorghums cut for silage, hay, or fodder." Allowance should be made for these facts in making use of this figure.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN TABLE V¹

Farm population.—The farm population, as reported for 1925, comprises all persons living on farms, including, of course, considerable numbers of persons engaged in occupations other than farming.

The figures for 1925 are not strictly comparable with those reported in 1920, since the definition used in 1920 included not only all persons living on farms, but in addition those farm laborers (and their families) who, while not living on farms, did live in rural territory outside any incorporated place. It is believed that the number of farm laborers thus included was not very great, but the fact of their inclusion should be kept in mind in making any comparisons between the farm population figures for 1925 and 1920.

The farm population classified as colored includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, and Japanese.

TABLES VI, VII, AND VIII¹

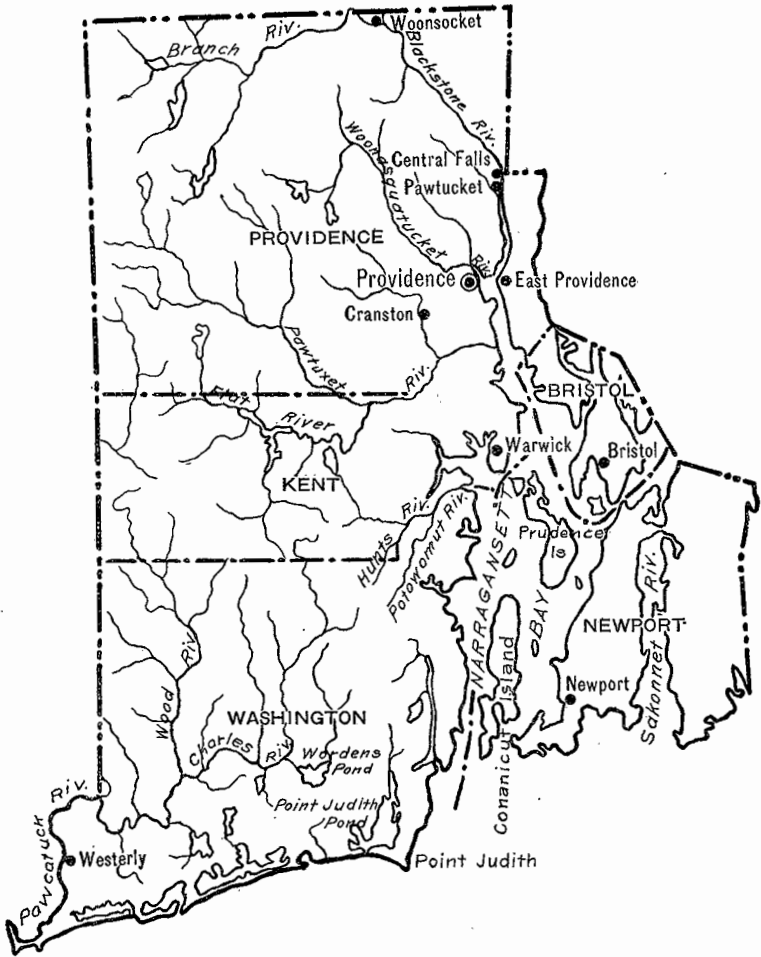
The terms used in these tables have been sufficiently explained in connection with preceding tables. Table VI shows the number of farms reporting certain items shown in Tables III and IV; Table VII expands, by size of farm, certain items shown in Tables I and II; and Table VIII expands, by tenure, certain items shown in Table II.

¹ See footnote 1, p. VII.

RHODE ISLAND

RHODE ISLAND

COUNTIES, PRINCIPAL CITIES, AND RIVERS



STATE TABLE 1.—FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY: 1925, 1920, AND 1910

ITEM	1925	1920	1910
Number of farms, total.....	3,911	4,083	5,292
Operated by—			
Owners.....	3,263	3,245	4,087
Full owners.....	3,033	2,971	3,831
Part owners.....	230	274	256
Managers.....	176	205	251
Tenants.....	472	633	954
Cash tenants.....	450	609	738
Other tenants.....	42	24	216
Approximate land area of State..... acres	682,880	682,880	682,880
Land in farms, total..... acres	309,013	331,600	443,308
In farms operated by—			
Owners..... acres	247,589	248,934	318,262
Full owners..... acres	229,663	227,030	(1)
Part owners..... acres	17,926	21,874	(1)
Managers..... acres	24,021	11,878,853	44,436
Tenants..... acres	37,403	52,874	80,610
Cash tenants..... acres	31,501	51,201	(1)
Other tenants..... acres	5,902	1,673	(1)
Value of all farm property..... dollars	33,446,425	33,636,766	32,990,739
Land and buildings..... dollars	27,920,365	26,387,926	27,932,860
Land, excluding buildings..... dollars	13,543,136	14,509,073	15,009,981
Buildings..... dollars	14,377,229	11,878,853	12,922,879
Implements and machinery..... dollars	2,063,716	2,408,561	1,781,407
Livestock on farms..... dollars	3,462,344	4,840,279	3,276,472
Principal kinds of livestock:			
Horses..... number	5,368	6,540	9,547
Mules..... number	93	75	63
Cattle..... number	27,203	30,519	34,148
Dairy cows..... number	21,961	21,431	20,068
Sheep..... number	1,897	2,736	6,789
Swine..... number	4,175	12,869	14,038
Chickens..... number	361,393	263,607	692,704

¹ Figures not available.

STATE TABLE 2.—CROPS AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: 1924, 1919, AND 1909

ITEM	1924	1919	1909
Principal crops:			
Corn harvested for grain..... acres	2,807	7,324	9,679
bushels.....	112,421	310,901	398,193
Corn cut for silage..... acres	3,933	2,557	(1)
tons.....	36,413	26,341	(1)
Wheat..... acres	18	106	13
bushels.....	365	2,275	208
Oats threshed for grain..... acres	449	1,215	1,726
bushels.....	16,366	34,507	48,212
Barley..... acres	98	145	182
bushels.....	2,101	3,154	4,676
Rye..... acres	184	349	477
bushels.....	3,869	5,650	7,545
Buckwheat..... acres	10	29	35
bushels.....	170	402	550
Dry edible beans (navy, etc.)..... acres	101	69	54
Hay..... acres	48,013	43,984	59,602
tons.....	48,281	54,522	72,258
Potatoes, white..... acres	2,110	3,149	4,649
bushels.....	254,373	293,087	552,677
Strawberries..... acres	88	90	140
Apples..... trees not of bearing age	57,481	71,375	54,560
trees of bearing age	165,856	173,110	152,009
bushels harvested	271,307	334,308	212,908
Livestock products:			
Dairy products—			
Milk produced ² gallons	13,503,758	12,099,111	12,177,738
Butter made on farms..... pounds	131,872	174,902	339,607
Butterfat sold..... pounds	7,501	15,524	5,347
Cream sold..... gallons	16,325	30,022	42,421
Whole milk sold..... gallons	11,392,075	9,313,548	8,796,847
Wool—			
Sheep shorn ² number	1,420	2,228	³ 4,353
Wool produced ² pounds	8,684	13,488	24,009
Eggs and chickens—			
Chicken eggs produced ² dozens	2,274,701	1,536,858	2,862,246
Chickens raised ² number	519,211	433,668	569,809

¹ Not separately reported.

² Including estimates for incomplete reports.

³ Number of fleeces.

COUNTY TABLE I.—FARMS AND FARM ACREAGE: 1925, 1920, AND 1910

	ITEM (See definitions in Introduction)	THE STATE	Bristol	Kent	New- port	Provi- dence	Wash- ington
FARMS							
1	Number of farms... 1925.....	3,911	213	450	905	1,532	811
2	1920.....	4,083	215	431	823	1,089	975
3	1910.....	5,292	234	638	1,008	2,193	1,224
Farms, by size, 1925:							
4	Under 3 acres.....	25	2	3	3	16	1
5	3 to 9 acres.....	464	44	51	169	168	42
6	10 to 19 acres.....	522	54	52	182	166	68
7	20 to 49 acres.....	894	56	110	255	348	125
8	50 to 99 acres.....	962	39	107	184	437	195
9	100 to 174 acres.....	659	12	78	85	272	212
10	175 to 259 acres.....	321	3	28	17	81	92
11	260 to 499 acres.....	122	1	16	9	45	51
12	500 to 999 acres.....	28	2	4	1	5	16
13	1,000 to 4,999 acres.....	14	1	1	1	4	9
Farmers, by tenure, 1925:							
14	Total.....	911	213	450	905	1,532	811
15	Full owners.....	633	148	388	588	1,254	655
16	Part owners.....	230	22	19	105	59	25
17	Managers.....	176	30	19	60	28	39
18	Tenants.....	472	13	24	152	191	92
19	Cash tenants.....	430	13	21	146	173	77
20	Other tenants.....	42	1	3	6	18	15
21	Percentage of tenancy... 1925.....	12.1	6.1	5.3	16.8	12.5	11.3
22	1920.....	15.5	13.0	11.8	16.9	15.1	17.2
23	1910.....	18.0	12.4	12.2	20.8	18.2	19.5
Relationship to landlord, 1925:							
24	Per cent of cash tenants related.....	14.7	-----	19.0	15.1	11.0	23.4
25	Per cent of other tenants related.....	40.5	-----	66.7	50.0	50.0	20.0
FARM ACREAGE AND LAND AREA							
26	Approximate land area, 1925..... acres.....	682,880	15,360	111,360	72,960	275,200	208,000
27	Per cent in farms.....	45.3	57.5	32.4	56.4	43.6	49.5
28	All land in farms... 1925..... acres.....	309,013	8,825	36,101	41,183	119,879	103,025
29	1920..... acres.....	331,600	8,238	40,810	42,639	122,825	117,088
30	1910..... acres.....	443,308	9,551	68,956	47,240	166,343	151,218
31	Average per farm, 1925..... acres.....	79.0	41.4	80.2	45.5	78.3	127.0
Classification of farm land, 1925:							
32	Crop land, total..... acres.....	76,003	3,547	8,127	15,897	28,493	19,939
33	Crop land harvested in 1924..... acres.....	69,368	3,059	7,260	15,544	25,703	17,802
34	Crop failure..... acres.....	407	14	50	59	216	68
35	Idle or fallow land..... acres.....	6,228	474	817	294	2,574	2,069
36	Pasture land, total..... acres.....	110,985	2,766	15,476	16,826	40,000	35,917
37	Plowable pasture..... acres.....	33,599	1,218	2,135	9,041	7,159	14,046
38	Woodland pasture..... acres.....	50,093	938	7,351	3,328	24,057	14,419
39	Other pasture..... acres.....	27,293	610	5,990	4,457	8,784	7,452
40	Woodland not used for pasture..... acres.....	94,831	957	9,679	4,260	43,831	36,104
41	All other land in farms..... acres.....	27,194	1,555	2,819	4,200	7,555	11,065
All farm land, by tenure, 1925:							
42	Full owners..... acres.....	229,663	4,808	29,399	21,751	97,467	76,238
43	Part owners..... acres.....	17,926	824	1,297	5,014	4,470	5,421
44	Owned land..... acres.....	9,062	395	628	2,092	2,491	2,656
45	Rented (hired) land..... acres.....	8,864	429	769	2,922	1,979	2,765
46	Managers..... acres.....	24,021	2,870	3,534	4,448	4,355	8,814
47	Tenants..... acres.....	37,403	323	1,871	9,070	13,587	12,552
48	Cash tenants..... acres.....	31,501	323	1,581	8,795	11,573	9,229
49	Other tenants..... acres.....	5,902	-----	290	275	2,014	3,323
Crop land harvested, by tenure, 1924:							
50	Full owners..... acres.....	48,543	1,741	5,714	7,992	20,642	12,454
51	Part owners..... acres.....	6,350	319	352	2,714	1,542	1,423
52	Managers..... acres.....	6,047	898	774	1,441	1,003	1,931
53	Tenants..... acres.....	8,428	101	420	3,397	2,516	1,994
54	Cash tenants..... acres.....	7,662	101	360	3,284	2,263	1,654
55	Other tenants..... acres.....	766	-----	60	113	253	340

COUNTY TABLE II.—FARM VALUES, MORTGAGE DEPT, AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS: 1925, 1920, AND 1910

ITEM (See definitions in Introduction)		THE STATE	Bristol	Kent
FARM VALUES				
1	Land and buildings, 1925.....dollars.....	27, 920, 365	2, 219, 450	3, 727, 870
2	1920.....dollars.....	26, 387, 926	1, 991, 783	2, 780, 510
3	1910.....dollars.....	27, 932, 860	1, 618, 510	3, 504, 105
4	All farm property, 1925.....dollars.....	33, 446, 425	2, 491, 140	4, 315, 919
5	Land, excluding buildings.....dollars.....	13, 543, 136	1, 096, 050	1, 660, 770
6	Buildings alone.....dollars.....	14, 377, 229	1, 123, 400	2, 067, 100
7	Implements and machinery.....dollars.....	2, 063, 716	93, 871	203, 435
8	Livestock on farms.....dollars.....	3, 462, 344	177, 819	384, 614
Average values (dollars):				
9	All farm property, per farm, 1925.....	8, 552	11, 695	9, 591
10	Land and buildings, per farm, 1925.....	7, 139	10, 420	8, 284
11	Land and buildings, per acre, 1925.....	90.35	251.50	103.26
12	1920.....	79.58	241.78	68.13
13	1910.....	63.01	169.46	50.82
14	Land, excluding buildings, per acre, 1925.....	43.83	124.20	46.00
Farm values, by tenure, 1925:				
15	Land and buildings, total.....dollars.....	27, 920, 365	2, 219, 450	3, 727, 870
16	Full owners.....dollars.....	19, 856, 482	1, 254, 450	2, 819, 710
17	Part owners.....dollars.....	1, 897, 324	210, 000	142, 500
18	Managers.....dollars.....	3, 339, 808	656, 500	576, 360
19	Tenants.....dollars.....	2, 826, 751	98, 500	189, 300
20	Cash tenants.....dollars.....	2, 647, 683	98, 500	179, 300
21	Other tenants.....dollars.....	179, 068	-----	10, 000
22	Implements and machinery, total.....dollars.....	2, 063, 716	93, 871	203, 435
23	Full owners.....dollars.....	1, 443, 478	63, 601	160, 710
24	Part owners.....dollars.....	221, 410	11, 610	14, 200
25	Managers.....dollars.....	183, 964	16, 310	17, 475
26	Tenants.....dollars.....	214, 864	2, 350	11, 050
27	Cash tenants.....dollars.....	198, 349	2, 350	9, 990
28	Other tenants.....dollars.....	16, 515	-----	1, 060
FARM MORTGAGE DEBT, 1925				
All farms operated by owners:				
29	Total number.....	3, 263	170	407
30	Number reporting mortgage debt.....	946	70	113
31	Per cent of total.....	29.0	41.2	27.8
Farms operated by full owners:				
32	Total number.....	3, 033	148	388
33	Number reporting mortgage debt.....	869	61	106
34	Acreage of farms reporting debt.....	54, 808	2, 070	6, 995
35	Value (land and buildings).....dollars.....	5, 184, 887	488, 500	877, 790
36	Amount of mortgage debt.....dollars.....	1, 971, 250	150, 715	260, 015
37	Ratio of debt to value, per cent.....	38.0	30.9	29.6
Average per mortgage farm—				
38	Value of land and buildings.....dollars.....	5, 966	8, 008	8, 281
39	Mortgage debt.....dollars.....	2, 268	2, 471	2, 453
Average per acre—				
40	Value of land and buildings.....dollars.....	94.60	235.99	125.49
41	Mortgage debt.....dollars.....	35.97	72.81	37.17
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS				
Farm expenditures, 1924, for—				
42	Feed.....dollars.....	3, 046, 410	163, 191	334, 355
43	Farms reporting.....	3, 633	187	420
44	Fertilizer (including lime).....dollars.....	301, 414	30, 242	29, 423
45	Farms reporting.....	2, 184	128	281
46	Farm labor (money wages only).....dollars.....	1, 894, 161	155, 382	189, 653
47	Farms reporting.....	2, 159	135	247
48	Lumber, posts, firewood, etc.....dollars.....	299, 109	19, 177	26, 482
49	Farms reporting.....	1, 451	80	137
Cooperative marketing, 1924:				
50	Value of farm products sold.....dollars.....	570, 659	13, 577	5, 674
51	Value of supplies purchased.....dollars.....	122, 670	5, 987	22, 344
Farm facilities, 1925:				
52	Tractors on farms.....	318	18	29
53	Radio outfits, farms reporting.....	1, 246	104	165
54	Silos (farms reporting corn cut for silage).....	449	38	65
Kind of road, 1925:				
55	Total number of farms.....	3, 911	213	450
Farms located on—				
56	Concrete or brick road.....	58	1	-----
57	Macadam road.....	1, 232	115	118
58	Gravel road.....	237	30	7
59	Improved dirt road.....	1, 315	44	248
60	Unimproved dirt road.....	1, 005	13	72
61	All other (including not reported).....	64	10	5

COUNTY TABLE H.—FARM VALUES, MORTGAGE DEBT, AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS: 1925, 1920, AND 1910—Continued

ITEM (See definitions in Introduction)		Newport	Providence	Washington
FARM VALUES				
1	Land and buildings—1925.....dollars..	6,352,799	10,324,421	5,295,825
2	1920.....dollars..	6,677,671	10,010,372	4,927,590
3	1910.....dollars..	7,070,659	11,082,969	4,656,617
4	All farm property, 1925.....dollars..	7,638,626	12,458,089	6,542,651
5	Land, excluding buildings.....dollars..	3,432,062	5,028,494	2,325,770
6	Buildings alone.....dollars..	2,920,737	5,295,937	2,970,055
7	Implements and machinery.....dollars..	411,935	789,537	564,938
8	Livestock on farms.....dollars..	873,892	1,344,131	681,888
Average values (dollars):				
9	All farm property, per farm, 1925.....	8,440	8,132	8,067
10	Land and buildings, per farm, 1925.....	7,020	6,739	6,530
11	Land and buildings, per acre, 1925.....	154.26	86.12	51.40
12	1920.....	156.61	81.50	42.08
13	1910.....	149.68	66.63	30.79
14	Land, excluding buildings, per acre, 1925.....	83.34	41.95	22.57
Farm values, by tenure, 1925:				
15	Land and buildings, total.....dollars..	6,352,799	10,324,421	5,295,825
16	Full owners.....dollars..	3,624,462	8,560,085	3,597,775
17	Part owners.....dollars..	745,787	473,837	325,200
18	Managers.....dollars..	943,150	391,958	771,840
19	Tenants.....dollars..	1,039,400	898,541	601,010
20	Cash tenants.....dollars..	1,004,800	823,183	541,900
21	Other tenants.....dollars..	34,600	75,358	59,110
22	Implements and machinery, total.....dollars..	411,935	789,537	564,938
23	Full owners.....dollars..	201,170	626,697	391,300
24	Part owners.....dollars..	77,515	67,310	50,775
25	Managers.....dollars..	57,025	24,686	68,468
26	Tenants.....dollars..	76,225	70,844	54,395
27	Cash tenants.....dollars..	73,365	64,449	48,195
28	Other tenants.....dollars..	2,860	6,395	6,200
FARM MORTGAGE DEBT, 1925				
All farms operated by owners:				
29	Total number.....	693	1,313	680
30	Number reporting mortgage debt.....	189	431	143
31	Per cent of total.....	27.3	32.8	21.0
Farms operated by full owners:				
32	Total number.....	588	1,254	655
33	Number reporting mortgage debt.....	156	409	137
34	Acreage of farms reporting debt.....	6,633	25,616	13,494
35	Value (land and buildings).....dollars..	856,565	2,208,132	753,900
36	Amount of mortgage debt.....dollars..	378,715	912,180	269,625
37	Ratio of debt to value, per cent.....	44.2	41.3	35.8
Average per mortgaged farm—				
38	Value of land and buildings.....dollars..	5,491	5,399	5,503
39	Mortgage debt.....dollars..	2,428	2,230	1,968
Average per acre—				
40	Value of land and buildings.....dollars..	129.14	86.20	55.87
41	Mortgage debt.....dollars..	57.10	35.61	19.98
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS				
Farm expenditures, 1924, for—				
42	Feed.....dollars..	627,215	1,437,556	484,093
43	Farms reporting.....	803	1,456	767
44	Fertilizer (including lime).....dollars..	94,615	95,004	52,130
45	Farms reporting.....	485	743	547
46	Farm labor (money wages only).....dollars..	385,647	820,393	343,086
47	Farms reporting.....	446	904	427
48	Lumber, posts, firewood, etc.....dollars..	61,200	107,156	85,094
49	Farms reporting.....	275	601	358
Cooperative marketing, 1924:				
50	Value of farm products sold.....dollars..	233,645	284,384	33,379
51	Value of supplies purchased.....dollars..	10,299	66,152	17,888
Farm facilities, 1925:				
52	Tractors on farms.....	79	98	94
53	Radio outfits, farms reporting.....	183	584	210
54	Silos (farms reporting corn cut for silage).....	115	156	75
Kind of road, 1925:				
55	Total number of farms.....	905	1,532	811
Farms located on—				
56	Concrete or brick road.....	3	32	22
57	Macadam road.....	372	380	247
58	Gravel road.....	30	134	36
59	Improved dirt road.....	146	433	444
60	Unimproved dirt road.....	315	549	56
61	All other (including not reported).....	39	4	6

COUNTY TABLE III.—LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1925; AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, 1924 AND 1919

ITEM (See definitions in Introduction)		THE STATE	Bristol	Kent ¹
LIVESTOCK, 1925				
1	Value of all livestock.....dollars	3,462,344	177,819	384,614
Horses:				
2	Total number.....	5,368	277	553
3	Colts under 2 years of age.....	56	5	8
4	Horses 2 years old and over.....	5,312	272	545
5	Total value.....dollars	641,080	32,965	65,920
Mules:				
6	Total number.....	93	10	14
7	Mule colts under 2 years of age.....	3		
8	Mules 2 years old and over.....	90	10	14
9	Total value.....dollars	9,135	1,000	1,400
Cattle:				
10	Total number.....	27,203	1,352	3,000
11	Calves under 1 year of age.....	1,962	123	277
12	Heifers 1 year old and under 2.....	2,240	126	281
13	Dairy heifers.....	2,219	120	279
14	Beef heifers.....	21	6	2
15	Cows 2 years old and over.....	22,104	1,039	2,324
16	Dairy cows.....	21,961	1,027	2,302
17	Beef cows.....	143	12	22
18	Steers 1 year old and over.....	145	4	19
19	Bulls 1 year old and over.....	752	60	99
20	Total value.....dollars	2,081,441	100,661	224,060
Sheep:				
21	Total number.....	1,897	32	283
22	Lambs under 1 year of age.....	381	10	68
23	Ewes 1 year old and over.....	1,254	22	172
24	Rams and wethers 1 year and over.....	262		43
25	Total value.....dollars	16,487	267	2,444
Goats:				
26	Total number.....	53	9	
27	Total value.....dollars	371	63	
Swine:				
28	Total number.....	4,175	370	343
29	Pigs under 6 months of age.....	2,079	212	177
30	Breeding sows, 6 months and over.....	587	67	36
31	All other hogs.....	1,509	91	130
32	Total value.....dollars	79,126	6,641	6,371
Chickens:				
33	Total number.....	361,393	20,627	49,097
34	Total value.....dollars	610,755	34,860	82,974
35	Other livestock, estimated value.....dollars	23,949	1,362	1,445
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS				
Dairy products:				
36	Number of cows milked, 1924.....	21,855	1,031	2,631
37	Dairy cows milked.....	21,667	1,031	2,620
38	Beef cows milked.....	188		11
39	Milk produced, ¹ 1924.....gallons	13,508,758	634,757	1,389,168
40	1919.....gallons	12,099,111	501,189	1,189,034
41	Average per cow milked, 1924.....gallons	618	616	528
42	Butter made on farms, 1924.....pounds	131,872	2,712	18,655
43	Butterfat sold, 1924.....pounds	7,501	50	112
44	Cream sold, 1924.....gallons	16,325	2,165	855
45	Whole milk sold, 1924.....gallons	11,392,076	523,721	1,139,966
46	Value of dairy products, ² 1924.....dollars	3,525,889	164,234	352,933
Wool:				
47	Number of sheep shorn, ¹ 1924.....	1,420	32	128
48	Wool produced, ¹ 1924.....pounds	8,684	192	807
49	1919.....pounds	13,488	160	808
50	Value of wool, 1924.....dollars	3,473	77	323
Eggs and chickens:				
51	Chicken eggs produced, ¹ 1924.....dozens	2,274,701	109,529	323,629
52	1919.....dozens	1,530,858	80,895	200,112
53	Value of chicken eggs, 1924.....dollars	1,205,591	58,050	171,523
54	Chickens raised, ¹ 1924.....number	519,211	30,775	71,583
55	1919.....number	433,068	27,912	98,320
56	Value of chickens raised, 1924.....dollars	726,894	43,085	100,216

¹ Including estimates for incomplete reports.

² Value of milk, cream, and butterfat sold, and of butter made.

COUNTY TABLE III.—LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1925,¹ AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, 1924 AND 1919—Continued

ITEM (See definitions in Introduction)		Newport	Providence	Washington
LIVESTOCK, 1925				
1	Value of all livestock.....dollars.....	873,892	1,344,131	681,888
Horses:				
2	Total number.....	1,329	2,025	1,184
3	Colts under 2 years of age.....	2	16	25
4	Horses 2 years old and over.....	1,327	2,009	1,159
5	Total value.....dollars.....	159,370	242,120	140,705
Mules:				
6	Total number.....	16	23	30
7	Mule colts under 2 years of age.....			3
8	Mules 2 years old and over.....	16	23	27
9	Total value.....dollars.....	1,600	2,300	2,835
Cattle:				
10	Total number.....	6,820	10,911	5,120
11	Calves under 1 year of age.....	460	571	531
12	Heifers 1 year old and under 2.....	573	720	540
13	Dairy heifers.....	562	718	540
14	Beef heifers.....	11	2	
15	Cows 2 years old and over.....	5,535	9,343	3,863
16	Dairy cows.....	5,506	9,299	3,827
17	Beef cows.....	29	44	36
18	Steers 1 year old and over.....	44	38	40
19	Bulls 1 year old and over.....	208	239	146
20	Total value.....dollars.....	522,536	857,450	376,734
Sheep:				
21	Total number.....	404	305	873
22	Lambs under 1 year of age.....	36	73	194
23	Ewes 1 year old and over.....	261	214	585
24	Rams and wethers 1 year and over.....	107	18	94
25	Total value.....dollars.....	3,649	2,603	7,524
Goats:				
26	Total number.....	15	9	20
27	Total value.....dollars.....	105	63	140
Swine:				
28	Total number.....	781	2,081	600
29	Pigs under 6 months of age.....	370	1,108	212
30	Breeding sows, 6 months and over.....	110	292	82
31	All other hogs.....	301	681	306
32	Total value.....dollars.....	15,086	38,362	12,666
Chickens:				
33	Total number.....	96,894	115,707	79,068
34	Total value.....dollars.....	163,751	195,545	133,625
35	Other livestock, estimated value.....dollars.....	7,795	5,688	7,659
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS				
Dairy products:				
36	Number of cows milked, 1924.....	5,409	9,709	3,075
37	Dairy cows milked.....	5,368	9,581	3,067
38	Beef cows milked.....	41	128	8
39	Milk produced, ¹ 1924.....gallons.....	3,458,628	6,262,305	1,758,900
40	1919.....gallons.....	3,106,301	5,288,132	2,014,455
41	Average per cow milked, 1924.....gallons.....	639	645	572
42	Butter made on farms, 1924.....pounds.....	22,728	38,188	49,589
43	Butterfat sold, 1924.....pounds.....	1,791	1,608	4,040
44	Cream sold, 1924.....gallons.....	3,897	2,226	7,182
45	Whole milk sold, 1924.....gallons.....	2,953,829	5,468,022	1,306,537
46	Value of dairy products, ² 1924.....dollars.....	907,968	1,664,692	436,062
Wool:				
47	Number of sheep shorn, ¹ 1924.....	354	228	678
48	Wool produced, ¹ 1924.....pounds.....	2,126	1,558	4,001
49	1919.....pounds.....	3,146	2,295	7,079
50	Value of wool, 1924.....dollars.....	850	623	1,600
Eggs and chickens:				
51	Chicken eggs produced, ¹ 1924.....dozens.....	638,435	731,268	471,840
52	1919.....dozens.....	352,124	491,236	412,491
53	Value of chicken eggs, 1924.....dollars.....	338,371	387,572	250,075
54	Chickens raised, ¹ 1924.....number.....	134,586	183,511	98,756
55	1919.....number.....	84,132	126,175	96,629
56	Value of chickens raised, 1924.....dollars.....	188,420	256,915	138,258

¹ Including estimates for incomplete reports.² Value of milk, cream, and butterfat sold, and of butter made.

COUNTY TABLE IV.—VALUE OF CROPS AND ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS: 1924

ITEM (See definitions in Introduction)		THE STATE	Bristol	Kent
VALUE OF CROPS				
1	Value of crops with production reported in 1924.....dollars..	2,204,218	105,849	213,619
2	Value of same crops in 1919.....dollars..	4,240,205	218,222	386,593
ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION, 1924				
Grain and forage crops:				
3	Corn, total acreage.....	8,077	542	848
4	Harvested for grain.....acres.	2,807	114	195
5	.....bushels.	112,421	5,585	6,615
6	Cut for silage.....acres.	3,933	319	423
7	Cut for fodder.....tons.	36,413	2,454	5,042
8	Hogged off.....acres.	1,251	108	229
9	.....acres.	86	1	1
10	Wheat.....acres.	18	1	2
11	.....bushels.	365	25	15
12	Oats threshed for grain.....acres.	449	35	18
13	.....bushels.	16,366	825	755
14	Oats cut and fed unthreshed.....acres.	1,771	46	110
15	Barley.....acres.	98	10	.....
16	.....bushels.	2,101	150	.....
17	Rye.....acres.	184	21	15
18	.....bushels.	3,869	370	365
19	Buckwheat.....acres.	10	.....	.....
20	.....bushels.	170	.....	.....
21	Dry edible beans (navy, etc.).....acres.	101	.....	.....
Hay crops:				
22	Total acreage.....	48,013	1,798	5,216
23	Timothy alone.....acres.	3,751	281	274
24	Timothy and clover mixed.....acres.	14,147	1,144	1,569
25	Clover—red, alsike, and mammoth.....acres.	299	74	92
26	Clover—sweet, crimson, and Japan.....acres.	25	4	8
27	Alfalfa.....acres.	123	25	40
28	Other tame grasses.....acres.	25,781	223	2,926
29	Small grains cut for hay.....acres.	1,112	20	275
30	Wild grasses cut on farms.....acres.	2,775	27	32
31	Total quantity of hay of all kinds, both tame and wild.....tons.	48,281	2,375	4,799
Miscellaneous crops:				
32	Potatoes, white.....acres.	2,110	161	188
33	.....bushels.	254,373	17,099	21,427
34	Strawberries.....acres.	88	8	11
Vegetables grown for sale:				
35	Cabbages.....acres.	212	23	18
36	Cantaloupes and muskmelons.....acres.	28	2	19
37	Lettuce.....acres.	55	6	3
38	Onions (dry).....acres.	42	13	1
39	Sweet corn.....acres.	1,200	87	242
40	Tomatoes.....acres.	260	24	17
41	Watermelons.....acres.	11	1	3
Orchard fruits:				
42	Apples.....trees not of bearing age	57,481	2,707	8,555
43	.....trees of bearing age	165,856	6,045	15,140
44	.....bushels harvested	271,307	6,285	26,697
45	Peaches.....trees of all ages	58,413	2,974	3,445
46	.....bushels harvested	27,407	624	1,352
47	Pears.....trees of all ages	18,659	1,241	1,819
48	Plums and prunes.....trees of all ages	4,110	365	400
49	Grapes.....vines of all ages	69,836	1,427	13,937

COUNTY TABLE IV.—VALUE OF CROPS AND ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS: 1924—Continued

ITEM (See definitions in Introduction)		Newport	Providence	Washington
VALUE OF CROPS				
1	Value of crops with production reported in 1924.....dollars.....	530,491	923,530	430,729
2	Value of same crops in 1919.....dollars.....	1,039,634	1,733,607	862,149
ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION, 1924				
Grain and forage crops:				
3	Corn, total acreage.....	2,704	2,287	1,606
4	Harvested for grain.....acres.....	1,270	367	861
5	.....bushels.....	55,517	11,007	33,697
6	Cut for silage.....acres.....	1,079	1,493	619
7	.....tons.....	10,164	13,684	5,069
8	Cut for fodder.....acres.....	301	416	197
9	Hogged off.....acres.....	54	11	19
10	Wheat.....acres.....	13		2
11	.....bushels.....	305		20
12	Oats threshed for grain.....acres.....	327		69
13	.....bushels.....	12,912		1,874
14	Oats cut and fed unthreshed.....acres.....	788	239	588
15	Barley.....acres.....	64	4	20
16	.....bushels.....	1,616	35	300
17	Rye.....acres.....	13	45	90
18	.....bushels.....	207	764	2,163
19	Buckwheat.....acres.....			10
20	.....bushels.....			170
21	Dry edible beans (navy, etc.).....acres.....	5	96	
Hay crops:				
22	Total acreage.....	9,372	17,962	13,665
23	Timothy alone.....acres.....	288	2,535	373
24	Timothy and clover mixed.....acres.....	4,587	2,387	4,460
25	Clover—red, alsike, and mammoth.....acres.....	28	90	15
26	Clover—sweet, crimson, and Japan.....acres.....		11	2
27	Alfalfa.....acres.....	26	30	2
28	Other tame grasses.....acres.....	4,344	10,029	8,259
29	Small grains cut for hay.....acres.....	50	549	209
30	Wild grasses cut on farms.....acres.....	40	2,331	345
31	Total quantity of hay of all kinds, both tame and wild.....tons.....	10,657	19,161	11,289
Miscellaneous crops:				
32	Potatoes, white.....acres.....	750	606	306
33	.....bushels.....	96,496	66,576	52,775
34	Strawberries.....acres.....	19	38	12
Vegetables grown for sale:				
35	Cabbages.....acres.....	72	91	8
36	Cantaloupes and muskmelons.....acres.....	2	3	2
37	Lettuce.....acres.....	12	31	3
38	Onions (dry).....acres.....	11	15	2
39	Sweet corn.....acres.....	306	469	96
40	Tomatoes.....acres.....	70	141	8
41	Watermelons.....acres.....	1	5	1
Orchard fruits:				
42	Apples.....trees not of bearing age.....	4,877	35,908	5,434
43	.....trees of bearing age.....	9,649	102,545	32,477
44	.....bushels harvested.....	10,873	202,730	24,722
45	Peaches.....trees of all ages.....	16,177	26,198	9,619
46	.....bushels harvested.....	10,724	13,104	1,603
47	Pears.....trees of all ages.....	2,078	10,085	3,436
48	Plums and prunes.....trees of all ages.....	503	2,279	563
49	Grapes.....vines of all ages.....	781	37,290	16,401

COUNTY TABLE V.—FARM POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, COLOR, AND TENURE: 1925

	THE STATE	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Wash- ington	
1	All farm population, total	18,663	1,125	1,999	4,205	7,701	3,633
2	Under 10 years of age.....	3,502	232	313	838	1,529	590
3	10 years of age and over.....	15,161	893	1,686	3,367	6,172	3,043
4	Male.....	7,961	442	866	1,748	3,283	1,622
5	Female.....	7,200	451	820	1,619	2,889	1,421
6	White farm population	18,498	1,124	1,987	4,162	7,670	3,555
7	Under 10 years of age.....	3,471	232	313	829	1,521	576
8	10 years of age and over.....	15,027	892	1,674	3,333	6,149	2,979
9	Male.....	7,890	441	861	1,731	3,269	1,588
10	Female.....	7,137	451	813	1,602	2,880	1,391
11	Colored farm population	165	1	12	43	31	78
12	Under 10 years of age.....	31			9	8	14
13	10 years of age and over.....	134	1	12	34	23	64
14	Male.....	71	1	5	17	14	34
15	Female.....	63		7	17	9	30
16	Population on owned farms	15,166	871	1,781	3,043	6,500	2,971
17	Under 10 years of age.....	2,648	168	279	542	1,198	461
18	10 years of age and over.....	12,518	703	1,502	2,501	5,302	2,510
19	Male.....	6,573	345	778	1,298	2,809	1,343
20	Female.....	5,945	358	724	1,203	2,493	1,167
21	White farm population.....	15,052	870	1,771	3,005	6,484	2,922
22	Under 10 years of age.....	2,633	168	279	536	1,195	455
23	10 years of age and over.....	12,419	702	1,492	2,469	5,289	2,467
24	Male.....	6,518	344	773	1,282	2,800	1,319
25	Female.....	5,901	358	719	1,187	2,489	1,148
26	Colored farm population.....	114	1	10	38	16	49
27	Under 10 years of age.....	15			6	3	6
28	10 years of age and over.....	99	1	10	32	13	43
29	Male.....	55	1	5	16	9	24
30	Female.....	44		5	16	4	19
31	Population on managed farms	1,015	173	121	317	159	245
32	Under 10 years of age.....	193	45	13	61	38	36
33	10 years of age and over.....	822	128	108	256	121	209
34	Male.....	427	67	52	130	64	114
35	Female.....	395	61	56	126	57	95
36	White farm population.....	991	173	119	317	156	226
37	Under 10 years of age.....	189	45	13	61	38	32
38	10 years of age and over.....	802	128	106	256	118	194
39	Male.....	418	67	52	130	62	107
40	Female.....	384	61	54	126	56	87
41	Colored farm population.....	24		2		3	19
42	Under 10 years of age.....	4					4
43	10 years of age and over.....	20		2		3	15
44	Male.....	9				2	7
45	Female.....	11		2		1	8
46	Population on tenant farms	2,482	81	97	845	1,042	417
47	Under 10 years of age.....	661	19	21	235	293	93
48	10 years of age and over.....	1,821	62	76	610	749	324
49	Male.....	961	30	36	320	410	165
50	Female.....	860	32	40	290	339	159
51	White farm population.....	2,455	81	97	840	1,030	407
52	Under 10 years of age.....	649	19	21	232	288	89
53	10 years of age and over.....	1,806	62	76	608	742	318
54	Male.....	954	30	36	319	407	162
55	Female.....	852	32	40	289	335	156
56	Colored farm population.....	27			5	12	10
57	Under 10 years of age.....	12			3	5	4
58	10 years of age and over.....	15			2	7	6
59	Male.....	7			1	3	3
60	Female.....	8			1	4	3

COUNTY TABLE VI.—NUMBER OF FARMS REPORTING SPECIFIED CROPS, WOODLAND BURNED OVER, AND FIREWOOD CUT, 1924, SPECIFIED CLASSES OF LIVESTOCK, 1925, AND WOODLAND CLEARED, 1920-1924; WITH NUMBER OF CORDS OF WOOD CUT AND ACREAGE OF WOODLAND BURNED OVER AND CLEARED

	ITEM (See definitions in Introduction)	THE STATE	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
1	Total number of farms, 1925.....	3,911	213	450	905	1,532	811
	NUMBER OF FARMS REPORTING CROPS, 1924						
	Grain and forage crops:						
2	Corn for all purposes.....	1,650	83	210	501	431	425
3	Harvested for grain.....	953	38	83	376	140	316
4	Cut for silage.....	449	38	65	115	156	75
5	Winter wheat.....	6	1	1	3		1
6	Oats threshed or cut when ripe and fed unthreshed.....	646	24	56	277	103	186
7	Barley.....	14	1		10	1	2
8	Rye.....	31	4	3	7	8	9
9	Buckwheat.....	3					3
10	Sorghums of all kinds.....	1				1	
11	Dry edible beans (navy, etc.).....	56			5	51	
	Hay crops:						
12	Timothy alone.....	500	48	51	25	345	31
13	Timothy and clover mixed.....	1,203	107	148	375	242	331
14	Clover—red, alsike, and mammoth.....	42	12	9	4	13	4
15	Clover—sweet, crimson, and Japan.....	7	1	3		2	1
16	Alfalfa.....	35	6	9	9	9	2
17	Other tame grasses.....	2,123	28	276	405	973	441
18	Small grains cut for hay.....	367	12	106	24	164	61
19	Production of hay of all kinds.....	3,337	183	385	768	1,305	746
	Miscellaneous crops:						
20	Potatoes, white.....	2,069	118	295	370	870	416
21	Strawberries.....	205	15	21	25	118	26
	Vegetables grown for sale:						
22	Cabbages.....	246	20	27	61	118	20
23	Cantaloupes and muskmelons.....	30	3	10	2	11	4
24	Lettuce.....	93	12	6	19	45	11
25	Onions (dry).....	54	7	4	23	19	11
26	Sweet corn.....	893	68	123	182	426	94
27	Tomatoes.....	334	21	40	61	192	20
28	Watermelons.....	23	1	9	2	9	2
29	All other crops.....	1,315	53	122	290	492	358
	Orchard fruits:						
30	Apple trees.....	3,029	201	394	404	1,374	656
31	Peach trees.....	1,428	113	193	198	632	292
32	Pear trees.....	2,147	155	303	260	1,004	425
33	Plum and prune trees.....	887	76	144	76	456	135
34	Grapevines.....	1,627	144	264	179	758	282
	NUMBER OF FARMS REPORTING LIVESTOCK, 1925						
35	Horses and (or) mules.....	2,771	134	315	648	1,058	616
	Cattle:						
36	Beef cattle.....	162	2	14	51	60	35
37	Dairy cows.....	2,993	143	348	699	1,120	683
38	Dairy bulls and (or) calves.....	1,051	67	151	255	326	262
39	Cows milked.....	3,086	144	358	723	1,102	699
40	Sheep.....	109	1	17	31	16	44
41	Goats.....	21	6		4	6	5
42	Swine.....	739	42	81	242	194	180
43	Chickens.....	3,415	178	407	787	1,310	733
	WOODLAND AND FIREWOOD						
44	Woodland cleared and made suitable for crops, 1920-1924.....acres.....	416	78	87	13	159	79
45	Farms reporting.....number.....	101	10	19	4	60	8
46	Woodland burned over, 1924.....acres.....	2,930	7	94	165	2,314	350
47	Farms reporting.....number.....	118	1	7	6	91	13
48	Firewood cut on farms, 1924.....cords.....	38,329	863	5,016	1,354	19,633	11,463
49	Farms reporting.....number.....	2,036	72	238	159	1,031	536

COUNTY TABLE VII.—ACREAGE IN FARMS, ACREAGE IN CROP LAND HARVESTED, VALUE OF FARM LAND AND BUILDINGS, AND VALUE OF FARM BUILDINGS, BY SIZE OF FARM: 1925

[To avoid disclosing data for individual farms where only 1 or 2 of any size group were reported, their acreage and value are included in another group]

ITEM AND SIZE GROUP (See definitions in Introduction)	THE STATE	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
All land in farms, 1925:						
1 Total acreage.....	309, 013	8, 825	36, 101	41, 183	119, 879	103, 025
2 Under 20 acres.....	9, 885	995	988	3, 515	3, 214	1, 173
3 20 to 49 acres.....	28, 045	1, 741	3, 378	7, 724	11, 244	3, 958
4 50 to 99 acres.....	66, 688	2, 625	7, 257	12, 503	30, 870	13, 433
5 100 to 174 acres.....	80, 956	1, 443	9, 450	10, 305	32, 888	26, 840
6 175 to 499 acres.....	88, 182	¹ 2, 021	11, 313	¹ 7, 136	31, 871	35, 841
7 500 to 999 acres.....	16, 265		² 3, 685		3, 400	9, 180
8 1,000 acres and over.....	18, 992				6, 392	12, 600
Crop land harvested, 1924:						
9 Total acreage.....	69, 368	3, 059	7, 260	15, 644	25, 703	17, 802
10 Under 20 acres.....	4, 713	491	895	1, 771	1, 481	575
11 20 to 49 acres.....	10, 378	757	1, 175	3, 489	3, 670	1, 287
12 50 to 99 acres.....	18, 013	785	1, 798	4, 843	7, 595	2, 992
13 100 to 174 acres.....	17, 920	486	1, 951	3, 218	6, 521	5, 744
14 175 to 499 acres.....	15, 155	¹ 540	1, 721	¹ 2, 223	5, 741	4, 930
15 500 to 999 acres.....	1, 688		² 220		390	1, 078
16 1,000 acres and over.....	1, 501				305	1, 196
Land and buildings, 1925:						
17 Total value, dollars.....	27, 920, 365	2, 219, 450	3, 727, 870	6, 352, 799	10, 324, 421	5, 295, 825
18 Under 20 acres.....	4, 657, 804	719, 600	621, 600	1, 401, 212	1, 523, 892	391, 500
19 20 to 49 acres.....	5, 025, 902	676, 200	722, 300	1, 455, 275	1, 687, 367	484, 760
20 50 to 99 acres.....	6, 211, 740	472, 150	726, 790	1, 550, 675	2, 593, 225	869, 000
21 100 to 174 acres.....	5, 373, 120	190, 000	757, 300	864, 337	2, 200, 433	1, 352, 000
22 175 to 499 acres.....	5, 387, 239	¹ 152, 500	763, 260	¹ 1, 081, 400	1, 816, 879	1, 573, 200
23 500 to 999 acres.....	920, 385		² 136, 620		408, 400	375, 365
24 1,000 acres and over.....	344, 175				94, 175	250, 000
Buildings, 1925:						
25 Total value, dollars.....	14, 377, 229	1, 123, 400	2, 067, 100	2, 920, 737	5, 295, 937	2, 970, 055
26 Under 20 acres.....	2, 849, 424	355, 700	419, 150	853, 087	969, 337	252, 150
27 20 to 49 acres.....	2, 742, 053	348, 900	409, 900	719, 550	955, 678	308, 025
28 50 to 99 acres.....	3, 157, 675	230, 300	433, 750	654, 975	1, 317, 930	520, 720
29 100 to 174 acres.....	2, 600, 239	90, 500	457, 400	356, 425	932, 314	763, 600
30 175 to 499 acres.....	2, 555, 838	¹ 98, 000	318, 700	¹ 336, 700	941, 478	860, 960
31 500 to 999 acres.....	321, 000		² 28, 200		126, 900	165, 900
32 1,000 acres and over.....	151, 000				52, 300	98, 700

¹ Includes the group "500 to 999 acres."

² Includes the group "1,000 acres and over."

COUNTY TABLE VIII.—COOPERATIVE MARKETING—VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD AND OF SUPPLIES PURCHASED, WITH NUMBER OF FARMS REPORTING, BY TENURE: 1924

ITEM AND TENURE (See definitions in Introduction)	THE STATE	Bristol	Kent	Newport	Providence	Washington
Sales:						
1 Value of farm products sold..... dollars.....	570, 659	13, 577	5, 674	233, 645	284, 384	33, 379
2 Owners..... dollars.....	419, 123	13, 577	5, 674	137, 758	229, 035	33, 079
3 Managers..... dollars.....	9, 987			9, 987		
4 Tenants..... dollars.....	141, 549			85, 900	55, 349	300
5 Farms reporting sales..... number.....	235	6	4	102	113	10
6 Owners..... number.....	186	6	4	71	96	9
7 Managers..... number.....	4			4		
8 Tenants..... number.....	45			27	17	1
Purchases:						
9 Value of supplies purchased..... dollars.....	122, 670	5, 987	22, 344	10, 299	66, 152	17, 888
10 Owners..... dollars.....	114, 649	5, 487	20, 405	8, 299	64, 820	15, 638
11 Managers..... dollars.....	3, 576	500	726	1, 500		850
12 Tenants..... dollars.....	4, 445		1, 213	500	1, 332	1, 400
13 Farms reporting purchases..... number.....	213	8	41	14	124	26
14 Owners..... number.....	188	7	37	12	109	23
15 Managers..... number.....	5	1	2	1		1
16 Tenants..... number.....	20		2	1	15	2

APPENDIX

INSTRUCTIONS AND SCHEDULE FOR THE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE, 1925

APPENDIX

INSTRUCTIONS AND SCHEDULE FOR THE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1925

The following pages contain copies of the instructions to enumerators and of the schedule (see pp. 1315-1318) used in the collection of statistics of agriculture at the census of 1925. Some of the most essential instructions were printed on the schedule itself, but all of the instructions, in detail, were included in two pamphlets entitled "Instructions to Enumerators" and "Supplemental Instructions to Enumerators."

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Oath of office.—A certificate of appointment has been sent you, together with a blank form of oath or affirmation. You must take and subscribe to this oath in accordance with the instructions printed thereon, and return it to the supervisor by whom you were appointed, before you can begin work as enumerator. After you have taken this oath you can not without justifiable cause neglect or refuse to perform the duties of an enumerator. (See sec. 22 of the census act.)

2. Receipt of supplies.—The supervisor of your district will furnish you with the necessary schedules, blank forms, and other supplies. You should promptly acknowledge the receipt of these supplies on the card which is inclosed with them.

3. Identification.—The certificate of appointment which has been sent you contains a statement to the effect that you are a sworn employee of the Bureau of the Census. This certificate of appointment must be carried by you at all times and should be exhibited when its exhibition will aid you in obtaining the information you seek.

4. Method of handling schedules.—The portfolio furnished you is to be used in your daily canvass. It will not be necessary for you to carry in it, on any one day, more schedules than you will require for that day's work. The schedules may be doubled over as they are carried in your portfolio, but they should not be sharply folded or creased; and when not in the portfolio they should be kept flat. Schedules already completed and blank schedules not in use must be carefully put away where they will be kept clean and where they will not be in danger of examination by unauthorized persons.

5. Additional copies of schedule.—Whenever it becomes evident that the number of copies of the farm schedule sent to you is not sufficient for the work in your district, you must ask the supervisor at once for additional copies.

6. Enumeration district.—The limits of the district within which you are to take the farm census are stated on the inside of your portfolio. Outside of your district you have no authority and will have no census duties to perform.

7. Complete canvass required.—It is your duty to secure a complete report for every farm in your district.

8. Time allowed for enumeration.—The enumeration will commence on Monday, December 1, 1924, and in some districts at an earlier date. It must be completed as quickly as possible, in any case not later than Saturday, January 31, 1925. It is expected that the great majority of the enumerators will complete their work early in January.

9. Enumerators' rights.—You have the right to ask every question contained in the farm schedule and to obtain answers to each and all of them. You are cautioned, however, not to mention or emphasize the compulsory feature of the enumeration unless it is necessary.

10. Census schedules are confidential.—The information on the census schedules will be treated as strictly confidential under all circumstances. In particular, this information will not be used as a basis for taxation, nor will it be communicated to any tax assessor. Make these points clear, especially in dealing with persons who seem to be unwilling to give the information requested.

11. Refusals to answer.—In case your authority is questioned, show your certificate of appointment, which you should carry with you for this purpose. It is of the utmost importance that your manner should always be courteous and conciliatory. More can be done by tact and persuasion than by show of authority. If any person objects to answering any question on the schedule, explain that the information is *strictly confidential* and that it will be used only in compiling totals for the county.

12. Source of information.—Obtain the information with regard to a farm from the farm operator in every case where this is possible. 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.

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

14. Obtain the information for a farm from the operator who is living on 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 1924 on some other farm.

15. **Enumeration of plantations.**—In case of a plantation operated by tenants, go first to the owner or manager of the plantation and obtain, in addition to the schedule for the "home farm," at least a list of all the tenants on the plantation. If the owner or manager is able to give also the crop acreage and any other information with regard to the tenant farms, secure from him as much as possible of all the information required for the tenant schedules.

16. Transfer to an individual schedule the information received for each tenant, and then interview the tenants, wherever necessary. Obtain from each tenant the farm population figures (Questions 40 to 43) and any other items that are missing in the first part of the schedule, go over with him the figures you obtained from the plantation headquarters, and find out if any crops, domestic animals, or poultry have been omitted. It is essential that you obtain a full and complete report for every tenant.

17. **Daily report cards.**—Fill out a daily report card at the close of each day's work, entering on the card the date and the number of schedules obtained during the day, and mail this card at once to your supervisor.

18. **Shipment of schedules to supervisor.**—At the end of the first two days' work, you must immediately send to your supervisor by registered mail the schedules which you have filled out during those two days. He will examine these schedules at once and will advise you whether they are satisfactory or not, and will give you additional instructions if necessary.

19. Thereafter, at the end of each week you must send to the supervisor the schedules which you have completed during the week. Place the schedules upon one of the pieces of corrugated board which have been furnished you, wrap them carefully in paper, affix one of the labels addressed to the supervisor, and forward the package by registered mail. Do not roll or fold the schedules, as it makes them difficult to handle in the tabulation.

20. **Completion of enumeration.**—As soon as the work in your district is finished, you are required (1) to fill out and mail the certificate of the completion of the enumeration; and (2) to pack the schedules taken during the last week, together with your portfolio, containing your certificate of appointment, your final report, and all unused blank schedules and supplies, and return these to your supervisor by registered mail.

21. **Payment for services.**—The rate of compensation for the work of enumeration in your district is stated in your certificate of appointment. Approximately at the end of each month's work the supervisor will send you a voucher based on the number of schedules which he has received from you, for your certification. As soon as you return the voucher to the supervisor, he will add his certification and forward it to the proper office for payment and the amount due you will be sent you by mail in the form of a United States Treasury draft payable to your order.

22. **Use of mails.**—The census law (sec. 29) provides that all mail matter (of whatever class or weight) relative to the census is to be transmitted free of postage, when properly indorsed. This provision is embodied in sections 487 and 869 of the Postal Laws and Regulations for 1924, quotations from which will be found pasted on the inside of your portfolio. If the postmaster refuses to receive such mail matter, refer him to these sections of the Postal Laws and Regulations, and in case of further trouble, report the facts to your supervisor.

23. **Use of telegraph and telephone.**—In communicating with the supervisor of your district, for all ordinary purposes the mails will be found sufficient; but should any emergency arise in which you need immediate counsel and instruction, use the telegraph or telephone. All telegrams should be sent to the supervisor "collect," and indorsed "Official business, Bureau of the Census." The supervisor will pay the charge and will be reimbursed through vouchers furnished him for that purpose. In case of emergency you may telephone to your supervisor, provided that the telephone company will collect the telephone charges from the supervisor.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO THE FARM SCHEDULE

24. **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 farm schedule. This example will show you exactly 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.

25. **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.

26. **Enumerator's record.**—Fill out carefully the blank spaces for the enumerator's record on each schedule. The name of the "Incorporated city, town, or village" is, of course, required only when the farm is inside the limits of such an incorporated place. Date and sign every schedule in the spaces provided therefor.

27. Number the farms as you visit them, beginning with No. 1, and continuing in order through the enumeration district. Enter the number of each farm in the space provided for "Number of farm in order of visitation" at the top of each schedule.

28. The names of the State and county must be written in full in the proper space on each schedule. Abbreviations will not be permitted, but a rubber stamp may be used if convenient.

29. **Code numbers on schedule.**—Pay no attention to the figures in the columns headed "Code" nor to the sections marked "For office use only," which appear under Questions 26 and 36.

30. **All questions to be answered in order.**—Obtain and enter the information asked for on the schedule in the order of the inquiries. If farm records or accounts are kept, take figures from these, but if exact figures are not available obtain the best possible estimates. Where there are no crops or animals corresponding to names listed on the schedule, leave the spaces opposite such names blank. Do not leave any questions blank, however, by reason of difficulty in getting information. Even a rough estimate is better than a blank space.

31. **Definition of a farm.**—A farm, for census purposes, is all the land which is directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The land operated by a partnership is likewise considered a farm.

32. A "farm" may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate tracts, and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as when one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is rented by him. Thus, if a man who owns 100 acres rents an additional 10 acres from some one else and operates both the 100 acres and the 10 acres, then his "farm" includes the 110 acres.

33. 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. Or, to take an example of a different kind, if a man owning 120 acres of land, rents 40 acres to a tenant and farms the remaining 80 acres himself, his "farm" is the 80 acres which he operates, not the 120 which he owns, while the 40 acres rented comprise a separate farm to be reported in the name of the tenant.

34. **Small farms.**—All market gardens, truck and fruit gardens, nurseries, greenhouses, poultry establishments, and city or village dairies are to be considered farms if they use 3 acres of land or more, or if their 1924 products were valued at \$250 or over. Do not report as a farm any tract of land of less than 3 acres, however, unless its products in 1924 were valued at \$250 or over.

35. **Institutional farms.**—The lands utilized by public institutions, such as almshouses, insane hospitals, etc., for growing vegetables or fruit, or carrying on other agricultural operations, are, for census purposes, farms. Such farms 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 with the farm population, as reported under Questions 40 to 43, any of the inmates of public institutions.

36. **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, of 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.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

37. Many of the questions are perfectly clear as they stand on the schedule and others are made clear by the notes which are printed on the schedule just below the question. No further comment will be made with regard to such questions.

38. **Section I. Information concerning farm operator.** (Questions 1-4).—All these questions must be answered on every schedule.

39. **Question 3. Color or race.**—Write "W" for white; spell out in full the name of any other race, using "Negro" for either black or mulatto.

40. **Section II. Farm tenure.** (Questions 5-11).—Except on schedules where Question 10 is answered "Yes," figures should always be given for Question 5 or Question 6, or for both.

41. When figures are given for Question 6 and not for Question 5, then Questions 7, 8, and 9 should be answered. Where no acreage is reported under Question 5, Question 11 must be answered.

42. **Question 5. Acres owned.**—If the farm operator does not own any of the land in this farm but farms entirely as a tenant or manager, leave this question blank, even though he may own farm land elsewhere.

43. 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.

44. **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 Questions 5 and 12 "No land owned or leased."

45. **Question 7. Rent paid.**—It is very important that this question relating to the rent paid should be answered carefully and accurately. In particular it is important to know whether the tenant pays cash rent, a share of the crops, or a stated amount of farm products. Be sure that your answer indicates clearly which form of rent is paid, even if you have to estimate the amount.

46. **Section III. Farm acreage.** (Questions 12-21).—Question 12 must be answered on every schedule, except where the entry "No land owned or leased" is used, as directed in paragraph 44. In almost every case there should be an entry for Question 13, and usually there will be entries for several other questions in this section.

47. **Question 12. Total farm acreage.**—The acreage reported in answer to this question must include all the land on which the person named in answer to Question 1 conducts farming operations of any kind, whether such land 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 and which may not be adapted to profitable farming; but if the land is a part of the farm as originally purchased by the owner, or if it is under the control of the tenant or manager, or is used by him in any way, it should be included in the total acreage of the farm. Such distinct tracts should not be shown separately, but in all parts 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.

48. The total acreage of the farm, as given in answer to Question 12, should equal the sum of the numbers of acres reported under Questions 13 to 21, inclusive. Fractions of an acre should not be entered in answer to any of these questions.

49. Where acres are shown for both Question 5 and Question 6, the sum of these two figures should equal the acreage shown under Question 12. Where Question 5 alone, or Question 6 alone, is answered, the answers should agree with the answer to Question 12.

50. **Question 13. Land in crops harvested in 1924.**—Do not include here land from which the crops were not harvested by reason of crop failure nor any land used exclusively for pasture. Do include, however, in addition to the classes named on the schedule, any land on which a crop of corn, cowpeas, velvet beans, or other crop was raised to maturity and hogged or grazed off.

51. **Question 14. Crop failure.**—Do not include here crop land lying idle or land in cultivated summer fallow.

52. **Questions 17-19. Pasture land.**—Report here only land which was used exclusively for pasture during the year 1924. Do not include land which was pastured after the 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.

53. **Questions 18 and 20. Woodland.**—All land occupied by trees or young growth which has or will have value as wood or timber should be classified as woodland. Report such land under Question 18 if it was used for pasture in 1924, or under Question 20 if it was not used for pasture.

54. **Section IV. Farm values.**—(Questions 22-24.)—Question 22 must be answered in every case (except where a stock raiser uses public range only) and Questions 23 and 24 should also be answered in nearly every case.

55. **Question 22. Total value of farm.**—Give the value of the land reported in answer to Question 12, whether such land is owned, rented, or managed by the farm operator, including the value of all buildings and improvements attached to the land. *Do not include the value of implements and machinery or livestock.* The farm operator's valuation must be accepted unless you have reason to believe that such valuation is below the actual value of the farm or is grossly exaggerated. In such cases give, as nearly as you can determine, the amount for which the farm, including buildings and improvements, would sell under normal conditions (not at forced sale). The appraiser's valuation, on which taxation of the farm is based, is not generally a safe guide, and it should be used only when it appears to be fair and reasonable. Make it clear to the farm operator that the values returned on the census schedule are not to be used for purposes of taxation and will not be seen by any persons except the employees of the Census Bureau.

56. **Question 23. Value of farm buildings.**—A fair estimate of the present value of the farm buildings is desired, not a replacement value.

57. **Factory equipment on farms.**—Do not include, either here or under Question 22, the value of buildings such as creameries, 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 24 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 values 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 the farm.

58. **Question 24. Value of implements and machinery.**—Report the value of all implements, machinery, etc., used in operating the farm and permanently (or usually) kept on the farm, whether they belong to the farm operator or not. 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 January 1, 1925. Include all tools; wagons; carriages; harnesses; dairy equipment; cotton gins; threshing machines; apparatus for making cider, grape juice, sugar and sirup, or drying fruits; and all engines, motors, tractors, automobiles, motor trucks, and other machinery, so far as they are used in carrying on the farm business. Do not include the value of machinery used for manufacturing purposes as defined in paragraph 57.

59. **Section V. Farm debt.** (Questions 25-27.)—If any farmers hesitate to answer the questions on farm debt, assure them that the figures will be kept absolutely confidential and that nothing except county totals will be published. It is very important to have complete returns for these questions.

60. **Question 25. Mortgage debt.**—This question must be asked of all farm operators, including tenants, since considerable numbers of tenants own farm land elsewhere; or you may first ask a man operating rented land only, if he owns any farm land anywhere. If he answers "No," then, of course, he can have no mortgage debt.

61. When you find out that a farm operator has no mortgage debt, write the word "None" in the space opposite Question 25. It is quite as important to have positive statements with regard to farms that are free from debt as it is to have the debt reported.

62. The debts which should be reported as mortgage debt include 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 or mechanics' liens, nor any debt secured by mortgage or lien on livestock or on implements and machinery.*

63. 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.

64. **Question 26. Value of mortgaged land.**—Whenever any mortgage debt is reported under Question 25, find out the value of the land covered by the mortgage. Usually this value will be the same as the value entered for Question 22, but it may be less, where only part of the "farm" is mortgaged, or it may be more, where the farm operator owns other farm land which is included under the same mortgage.

65. **Question 27. Other debts.**—This question must be asked of all farm operators, including tenants. Report here all debts which the farmer owes, which are not secured by mortgage on real estate. Include short-time loans, whether unsecured, or secured by mortgage on livestock, implements and machinery, crops or other chattels; unpaid store and other accounts of more than 30 days' standing; interest due and unpaid; delinquent taxes; and other forms of indebtedness.

66. **Section VI. Farm expenses.** (Questions 28-33.)—Questions 28 to 31, relating to farm expenditures for feed, fertilizer, etc., will be answered frequently or infrequently according to the section of the country.

67. **Question 32. Taxes on all farm property.**—This question, which relates to the taxes on all farm property owned by the farm operator, should be asked of every farmer, including all tenants who own livestock or any other taxable farm property.

68. Do not include poll taxes or income taxes (which are not property taxes at all) nor taxes on property not used in the farm business, such as notes, stocks, bonds, city real estate, etc.

69. In irrigation districts do not include taxes or payments for obtaining water, either 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.

70. 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 assessed valuation 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.

71. **Question 33. Taxes on land and buildings in this farm.**—This question, which calls for the taxes paid on the farm (land and buildings) to which the schedule relates, need be answered only for full owners—that is, for farmers who own all the land which they operate.

72. The taxes reported here should include only the taxes paid on the land and buildings in this particular farm. The acreage covered by this tax should be identical with the acreage reported under Question 12.

73. If the taxes on this particular farm are included with the taxes on land rented to others, or with taxes on other property, obtain an estimate of the amount of the taxes on this farm alone.

74. Section VII. Cooperation. (Questions 34 and 35.)—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.

75. Section VIII. Farm facilities. (Questions 36-39.)—Questions 36, 37, and 39 should be answered on every schedule.

76. Section IX. Farm population. (Questions 40-43.)—Report in this section, under the proper classification, all persons living on the farm for which the schedule is made out. This will usually include at least the farmer himself and the members of his family. Wherever farm laborers or other persons live with the farm family or in separate dwellings on the farm, all such persons should also be included as a part of the farm population. Where the farm operator lives in a near-by town or village and not on the farm, however, neither he nor his family should be included in the farm population. Thus there will be an occasional farm schedule which will correctly show no farm population.

77. Do not include in the farm population the *inmates* of an institution, such as an insane hospital, reform school, or almshouse, located on a farm, even though they may do some work on the farm.

78. Section X. Crops harvested in 1924. (Questions 44-114.)—The crops to be reported in this section are the crops which were harvested in 1924 from the land which has already been reported under Question 13, whether these crops were raised by the present operator or by his predecessor. Do not report on this schedule any crops raised by the farmer on *other land* which he may have been farming in 1924. Where there has been a change in farm operator since the 1924 crop season, the production record on the farm schedule is for the farm and *not* for the farm operator.

79. Every reasonable effort should be made to obtain figures based on records, or if no records were kept, reliable estimates made 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 other factors which will enable you to assist the farmer in making estimates, where this is necessary. Do not offer any assistance, however, unless it is clearly needed.

80. 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.

81. Report both production and acreage.—Make sure that both production and acreage are reported wherever 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."

82. Corn.—In the section on corn, the sum of the acres reported for Questions 45 to 48, inclusive, should equal the acreage reported for Question 44.

83. Small grains. (Questions 49-58.)—Report as "cut for grain and threshed," the acreage and production of small grains cut but not yet threshed, estimating the number of bushels of grain that will be obtained when they are threshed.

84. Hay crops.—Tons of hay must be shown under Question 83 whenever acreage is reported under any of the following Questions: 55, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, or 82.

85. Do not report acreage for any hay crop unless the hay was actually cut in 1924.

86. Question 81. Other tame or cultivated grasses.—Include here old meadows, even though made up largely of plants other than those listed under the question on the schedule. The "wild grasses" entered under Question 82 should be those cut on strictly uncultivated land.

87. Questions 62-75. Annual legumes.—Where annual legumes are planted after oats, corn, or other crops have been harvested from the land, they are to be reported as "grown alone." In other words, they are to be reported as "grown with corn or other crops" only when the two crops are grown on the land at the same time.

88. Question 84. Cotton.—Cotton is to be reported in running bales. These bales weigh approximately 500 pounds each. If the cotton has been packed in round bales, report its equivalent in square bales of 500 pounds each, counting two round bales as equivalent to one square bale. Where only a part of the cotton has been ginned, it will be necessary to estimate the number of bales yet to be ginned; this will include an estimate, in some cases, for cotton that has not even been picked.

89. Mixed crops.—Where two grain crops, such as oats and barley, or oats and wheat, were grown and harvested together, obtain from the farmer an estimate of the proportion of each crop and divide the acreage accordingly. Thus, if he had 10 acres of oats and barley mixed and estimates that they were mixed in approximately equal parts, then enter 5 acres for oats and 5 acres for barley, and divide the production in accordance with the usual production of the two grains where they are grown separately.

90. Crops not named on schedule.—Do not try to report separately any crop, the name of which is not printed on the schedule. Report the total acreage of all such crops together under Question 98.

91. Section XI. Forest products. (Questions 115-117.)—Question 115 (cords of firewood cut) should be answered on practically every schedule in a locality where farmers depend on firewood cut on their own farms for fuel. In answering Question 116 (acreage of woodland burned over), include the acreage of woodland burned over to destroy old grass and weeds in order to improve the grazing.

92. Section XII. Livestock and livestock products. (Questions 118-158.)—Report all domestic animals on the farm on January 1, 1925, whether they belong to the farm operator or not. The phrase *on the farm* (in the case of all farmers except those using the public range) means regularly *kept on the farm*. If a farmer hires his neighbor's team for a short time, this team is not to be regarded as "on the farm" for census purposes and should not be included in that farm schedule, even though it may happen to be at work on the farm January 1, 1925. But horses 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 January 1, 1925. In the case of ranchmen using public range, animals "on the farm" should be understood to mean all animals belonging to or under the care of the ranchman for whom the schedule is prepared.

93. Report number of animals for January 1, 1925.—When the farm is enumerated prior to the census date, January 1, 1925, you must find out if the farmer expects to add to his stock, or to sell or slaughter any stock, before January 1, 1925. If so, you must obtain an estimate of the numbers of animals which he expects to have on hand on January 1, 1925, and enter these figures on the schedule. This is especially important in sections where large numbers of animals are sent to market during the month of December, or where sheep are transferred to winter quarters at some distance from their summer pasture.

94. Questions 122-130. Beef and dairy cattle.—You are to classify all cattle either as beef cattle or as dairy cattle, according to the principal purpose for which they are kept. 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.

95. Questions 131-136. Dairy products.—Where dairy cows are reported under Question 130, Questions 131 and 132 should be answered, and usually one or more of Questions 133 to 136 as well. Note, further, that there may be entries under "Dairy products" representing products obtained from beef cows. That is, cows, which are kept primarily for beef production often afford an important source of income through the incidental production of milk.

96. Question 131. Milk produced.—For this question enter the total number of gallons of milk produced on the farm in 1924, including milk used on the farm in any way, as well as milk sold. Obtain from the farm operator either figures based on records or the closest possible estimate of the actual production.

97. When the amount of milk produced is reported in pounds it must be reduced to gallons before it is entered on the schedule. To make the reduction multiply the number of pounds by 0.116 (or multiply by 11.6 and divide by 100). Report only the whole number of gallons, omitting decimals.

98. Question 134. Butterfat sold.—Where milk or cream is sold on the basis of butterfat content, it should be reported as butterfat sold and not as milk or cream sold. To put it another way, if the farmer receives payment for a given number of pounds of butterfat, it will be correct to report the product as butterfat sold.

99. Questions 135 and 136. Cream and milk sold.—Report under Questions 135 and 136, respectively, all cream and whole milk sold by the quart, gallon, or hundredweight. Where the farmer receives payment for a given number of quarts, gallons, or hundredweight of cream or milk, it will be correct to report the product here, even though the price received varies somewhat with the butterfat content.

100. Questions 137-141. Sheep and wool.—Where sheep are reported under Questions 137 to 139, wool should ordinarily be reported under Question 140 and sheep shorn under Question 141. In certain sections of the country, sheep are shorn twice during the year. In such instances report the number of sheep shorn during the year, not the number of fleeces cut, and write the words "shorn twice" on the margin of the schedule.

101. Questions 142-144. Goats and mohair.—Where goats are reported under Question 142, there may or may not be a report for mohair. Goats of short-haired varieties which do not yield mohair are often kept, especially where there are only a small number of goats.

102. Questions 148-150. Young animals raised.—Wherever any considerable numbers of either cattle, sheep, or hogs are reported as on hand on January 1, 1925, there should also be calves, lambs, or pigs reported under Questions 148, 149, or 150 as raised in 1924.

103. Questions 155-158. Chickens and eggs.—Where chickens are reported under Question 155, eggs should practically always be reported under Question 157, and chickens raised under Question 158.

SAMPLE SCHEDULE AND SPECIAL ENUMERATION AREAS

104. Distribution of sample copies of farm schedule.—A large number of sample copies of the farm schedule will be distributed to farmers throughout the country through the rural mail carriers before the enumeration begins. The farmers will be asked to fill out these schedules and keep them until the enumerator calls for them, and not to mail them to the Census Bureau. Whenever you find that a farmer has filled out this sample schedule, go over it carefully, to make sure that he understands the questions and has answered them correctly and completely, and then copy the information to one of your regular schedules.

105. If the farmer says he has already mailed the schedule to the Census Bureau (in spite of instructions to the contrary), you must secure the information from him, just as if he had never had the sample.

106. Areas excluded from regular enumeration districts.—You must not secure schedules for farms on any portion of the national forest reserves or reclamation projects. All farms in these areas will be enumerated by persons regularly employed by the Forest Service and the Reclamation Service, respectively. Further, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has requested the Indian agents to cooperate with the supervisors in enumerating Indian reservations where it is at all possible to do so. If there are any Indian reservations in your district, therefore, you should confer with the Indian agent with reference to the enumeration of the reservations and use great care to see that none of the work done by the Indian agent is duplicated by your enumerators.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

107. Townships to be completed.—Where an enumeration district consists of two or more townships, districts, or other civil divisions of the county, the first township should be completed before the second is commenced, so far as this is practicable.

108. Abandoned farms.—No schedules are to be secured for abandoned farms, that is, for farms which were not operated in 1924 and which do not seem likely to be operated in 1925 or at any time in the near future. 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 man who has hired the land.

109. 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.

110. You will find occasionally a farm which was left idle during 1924 for some accidental reason and which will be operated again in 1925. For such a farm you should secure a schedule showing the acreage, value, and other inventory items, writing across the crop section "No crops raised in 1924."

111. Ranches.—The census definition of a farm is intended to include the so-called ranches, where stock raising is the principal source of income, as well as those smaller farms where cultivated crops are important.

112. Livestock on range.—A flock of sheep or a herd of cattle being pastured on the public range or in the National Forest by a man who does not own any land should be reported on a farm schedule, as indicated in paragraphs 44 and 92 of the Instructions to Enumerators. 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. It is more important to get all of the stock reported, without duplication, than it is to make the schedule conform exactly to the plan used for the usual type of farm.

113. In some parts of the Mountain and Pacific States, where the numbers of sheep running on the range are very large and where a single owner frequently owns a considerable number of flocks or bands of sheep, arrangements have been made to have the owner make a single report for all of his sheep which are in one county, in place of trying to secure a schedule for each one of the separate flocks. Where this arrangement has been made you will be given special instructions by your supervisor. Unless you receive such special instructions you should proceed to obtain a schedule for each flock of sheep which you find in your district, or if you find several flocks under one management, then a separate schedule for each separate management.

114. 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 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 market condition.

115. Nurseries and greenhouses.—Nursery and greenhouse establishments are to be counted as farms and reported on the farm schedule, so far as the questions apply. There is no specific question calling for the products of either the nurseries or the greenhouses. It is important, however, that we have a report of the acreage and particularly of the value of such establishments. The acreage used for growing nursery and greenhouse products should be included (with the acreage of other crops, if any) under Question 13 and should also be entered under Question 98. The young trees in the nursery should *not* be reported under Questions 99, 102, etc., as these questions relate only to trees set out where they are expected to bear fruit.

116. Farms in two counties.—Where 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 residence is located. In case of a very large farm lying partly outside the county for which it is enumerated, note on the margin of the schedule approximately the number of acres outside that county.

117. 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 no livestock at his place in the city or town and does not carry on any farming operations there, the residence is not 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, in spite of the fact that the farmer lives in another township. If possible, the enumerator should visit the owner and secure from him the information for the schedule.

118. Farms operated by owner and tenant.—A farm is sometimes operated by the owner and a tenant working together. In such a case, if the tenant has allotted to him a definite acreage of land, this should be reported as a separate farm in the tenant's name, even though the tenant spends a large part of his time in working on other land. If there is absolutely no separation of the acreage—that is, no land which can be considered as rented to the tenant—then one schedule should be made out in the name of the owner and the so-called tenant should be considered a hired hand. Every effort should be made, however, to obtain a separate schedule for the tenant wherever it is practicable.

119. Name of landlord.—Where a farmer hires land from more than one owner, report under Question 11 the name of the owner of the piece of land on which the farm operator lives, or in case of a part owner who lives on his own land, the name of the owner of the most important of the hired tracts.

120. Farm tenure.—Questions 7, 8, and 9 are to be answered for tenants only and *not* for part owners.

121. In cases where the rent paid does not exactly fit any one of the four cases, a, b, c, or d, explain briefly what the actual terms are. For example, if a son operating a farm belonging to his father pays no rent, write for Question 7, "Rent free."

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

123. Farm values.—The value of the farm must be reported by a tenant farmer as well as by a farmer operating his own land—though in case of a plantation this value may be secured from the landlord or his agent. See paragraphs 15 and 16 in the Instructions to Enumerators.

124. A part owner should report the value of all the land which he operates, including what he hires as well as what he owns.

125. A tenant should report under Question 24 the value of the implements and machinery used in operating his farm, even though he does not own them.

126. Farm mortgage debt.—No report of the mortgage debt on a tenant farm is expected. The tenant will occasionally report mortgage debt on some other farm which he owns, but he should not try to report the debt on the farm which he hires. Note the wording of Question 25: "Mortgage debt on all farm land and buildings *owned by you.*"

127. Farm expenses.—The farm expenses to be reported under Questions 28 to 31 should include expenses incurred but not paid. For example, if a farmer used \$300 worth of fertilizer on his farm in 1924, report \$300 under Question 29, even though the fertilizer bill is not yet paid. Expenses other than those named in the questions need not be reported.

128. Where a tenant pays for only a part of the fertilizer used on his crops, he should report under Question 29 the total cost of the fertilizer, including the part paid by the landlord.

129. Taxes.—Question 32 should show the taxes paid or *to be paid* for the year 1924, where it is possible to get this figure. Where the farmer knows the amount of his 1924 taxes at the time of the enumerator's visit, he should report this amount, even though he does not expect to pay the taxes until some time in 1925. If he does not know the amount of the 1924 taxes, report the 1923 taxes, which will ordinarily be about the same in amount.

130. Cooperative sales.—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 *delivered* to the association during the calendar year 1924, estimating the value, if necessary, on the basis of current prices.

131. Crops not listed on schedule.—A number of crops and other products of considerable local importance were omitted from the 1925 farm schedule by reason of the limited time and the limited appropriation provided for the taking of this census. Many requests have been received for a special enumeration of such items in areas where they happen to be important, but it has been found impracticable to make any such special enumeration, either by the use of a supplemental schedule, by writing the crops in on the regular schedule, or otherwise.

132. Potatoes not dug.—Potatoes which were not dug because the price was so low that it would not pay for the expense of digging, should not be reported under Question 88, but the acreage should be entered as "crop failure" under Question 14.

133. Corn.—Sweet corn grown for silage should be reported under Question 46, in spite of the statement at the head of the corn section on the schedule, and its acreage should be included under Question 44. Other sweet corn should be reported under Question 95, or if not grown for sale, under Question 98.

134. 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 93, since they do not properly belong under Questions 49, 51, 52, 53, or 54, which call for grain cut and threshed, nor under Question 55, which calls for grains cut for hay, nor yet under Question 17, which calls for land used for pasture.

135. Land in wheat or other small grains should be reported as pasture, under Question 17, only when the crop was pastured before ripening and then only in case the pasturing represented the only use to which the land was put in 1924.

136. Crops plowed under.—Crops grown on the land in 1924 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 1924, report the land for the other crop and disregard the crop plowed under altogether.

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 14.

c. If there are any cases where the sole use made of the land in 1924 was to raise a crop to be plowed under as green manure, report the land under Question 15. (This land is not cultivated summer fallow but it serves somewhat the same purpose; and further, it will not be found in the same part of the country with actual cultivated summer fallow.)

137. Peanut hay.—Report under Question 72 the whole acreage from which peanut hay was saved or secured in any way, not limiting it to the acreage on which the hay was actually "cut."

138. Tonnage of hay.—Report under Question 83 the number of tons of hay of all kinds together that were cut on this farm, excluding wild hay or any other hay cut on land not owned or hired by the farm operator. This figure should include small grain hay and annual legume hay, as well as hay cut from the clovers and grasses listed under Questions 76 to 82.

139. Livestock products.—The total quantity of milk, eggs, and chickens to be reported under Questions 131, 157, and 158 should include an estimate for the remainder of the month of December, where the schedule is taken in December, 1924. Similar estimates should be made for young animals raised and animals slaughtered, Questions 148 to 154. The figures entered on the schedule should represent the correct answer to the question on January 1, 1925, as nearly as possible.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS WASHINGTON	FARM SCHEDULE: 1925 UNITED STATES CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE Inventory Items, January 1, 1925; Production Items, Calendar Year 1924
ENUMERATOR'S RECORD	
State _____ County _____ Supervisor's district _____ Enumeration district _____ Township or other division of county: _____ _____ Insert name of township, town, precinct, district, or other division, as the case may be. Incorporated city, town, or village, if farm is inside the limits of any incorporated place _____	Number of farm in order of visitation _____ Enumerated by me this _____ day of _____, 192____ (Signed) _____ _____ Enumerator. _____ Supervisor.
DEFINITION OF A FARM	
A farm, for census purposes, is all the land which is directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household, or hired employees. The land operated by a partnership is likewise considered a farm. A "farm" may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate tracts, and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as when one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is rented by him.	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 OPERATOR 1. Name _____ 2. Post office address _____ 3. Color or race _____ 4. Date when you began to operate this farm: _____ Year _____ Month _____	III. FARM ACREAGE, JANUARY 1, 1925 12. Total number of acres in this farm _____ Acres _____ Includes all lying or separate fields, meadows, pastures, woodland, or waste land; owned, rented, or managed and operated by the person whose name is given under Question 1. Do not include on this schedule any land rented to or cropped by any other person. Secure a separate schedule for each tenant, renter, or cropper. Crop land: 13. Land in crops harvested in 1924 _____ Acres _____ Includes all field crops, all tame and wild hay cut on this farm, and gardens, orchards, and vineyards. Do not count the same land twice, even though two crops were harvested from it. 14. Land from which no crop was harvested in 1924 because of crop failure or destruction from any cause _____ Acres _____ 15. Land in cultivated summer fallow _____ Acres _____ 16. Crop land lying idle all of 1924 _____ Acres _____ Do not include any land reported as crop failure under Question 14, any cultivated summer fallow, or any land used for pasture. Pasture land: 17. Land used only for pasture in 1924 which could be plowed and used for crops without clearing, draining, or irrigating _____ Acres _____ 18. Woodland used for pasture in 1924 _____ Acres _____ Includes as woodland all farm woodlots, natural or planted, and cut-over land with young growth. Do not include chaparral or woody shrubs. 19. All other land used for pasture in 1924 _____ Acres _____ Other land: 20. Woodland not used for pasture _____ Acres _____ See definition of woodland under Question 18. 21. All other land in this farm _____ Acres _____ Includes bare all rough, swampy, or waste land either in forest, pasture, or crops, and also the land occupied by buildings, barnyards, feed lots, roads, etc.
II. FARM TENURE, JANUARY 1, 1925 5. How many acres in this farm do you own? _____ 6. How many acres in this farm do you rent from others? _____ The sum of Items 5 and 6 should equal the total farm acreage, as reported under Question 12. If you rent all of this farm: 7. What do you pay as rent? a. If a share is paid, give the fraction, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, 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 bushels, bales, pounds, etc. 8. Does the person from whom you rent furnish all the work animals? (Yes or No) _____ 9. Do you rent this farm from your own or your wife's parent, grandparent, brother, or sister? (Yes or No) _____ 10. Do you operate this farm for others as a hired manager? (Yes or No) _____ 11. If you rent any farm land from others, or manage any farm land from others, give name and address of the owner of the land: Name _____ Address _____	CODE F-1 D-3 F-2 F-3 O. R. F-4 F-5 D-4 B-1 F-6 F-7 F-8 A-1 1 2 3 4 5 6 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.)

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IV. FARM VALUES, JANUARY 1, 1925				CODE	IX. FARM POPULATION, JANUARY 1, 1925				CODE
<i>Report all values in DOLLARS, omitting cents</i>					Includes the farm population not only the family of the farm operator, but also all other persons living on this farm—especially farm laborers and their families. The family of a tenant or cropper should be reported on the schedule made out for his farm, not on the schedule for his landlord's farm.				
22. Total value of this farm (land and buildings).....	\$.....			F-9; D-5; B-3	40. Number of white children under 10 years of age living on this farm.....	Total.....		E-4	
<i>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.</i>					41. Number of white persons 10 years of age and over living on this farm.....	Male..... Female.....		E-5, 6	
23. Value of all buildings on this farm included above.....	\$.....			F-10	42. Number of colored children under 10 years of age living on this farm.....	Total.....		E-7	
24. Value of implements and machinery used in operating this farm, including automobiles.....	\$.....			E-1	<i>Include Negro, Indian, Chinese, and Japanese children.</i>				
<i>Include all tools, wagons, dairy equipment, cotton gins, threshing machines, and other machinery used in carrying on the farm business. See instructions.</i>					43. Number of colored persons 10 years of age and over living on this farm.....	Male..... Female.....		E-8, 9	
<i>Include Negroes, Indians, Chinese, and Japanese.</i>					X. CROPS HARVESTED IN 1924				
V. FARM DEBT, JANUARY 1, 1925					<i>Corn grown on this farm in 1924:</i>				
<i>Report debt in DOLLARS, omitting cents</i>					Do not include sweet corn, pop corn, "Egyptian corn," or "milo maize." Always report the quantity of corn harvested 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 13 bushel baskets heaped of husked ear corn, or 6 level or 4 heaped bushel baskets of unhusked corn.				
25. Amount of mortgage debt on all farm land and buildings owned by you (anywhere in the United States).....	\$.....			D-1	Corn grown on this farm in 1924:				
<i>If there is no mortgage debt on your farm land, write "None."</i>									
26. Value of farm land and buildings covered by mortgages reported above.....	\$.....			D-2					
<i>For office use only</i>									
	1. Equal to Item 25	2. Greater than Item 25	3. Less than Item 25	D-3	44. Total acreage of corn for all purposes.....	Acrea harvested	Quantity harvested	H-1	
27. Total amount of other debts, which you owe, not secured by mortgage on real estate.....	\$.....			D-4	45. Corn snapped, husked, or to be husked, for grain.....	Bu.....		2, 3	
<i>If there is no such debt, write "None."</i>					46. Corn cut for silage.....	Tons.....		4, 5	
VI. FARM EXPENSES					47. Whole plant cut for green or dry fodder and not husked or snapped.....			8	
<i>Report expenditures in DOLLARS, omitting cents</i>					48. Whole plant hogged or grazed off by any kind of livestock (none of the corn husked or snapped).....	X X X		7	
28. Amount expended in 1924 for hay, grain, mill feed, and other products (not raised on this farm) for use as feed for domestic animals and poultry.....	\$.....			B-1	<i>Note.—The sum of the acres reported under Items 45 to 48, inclusive, should equal the total acreage of corn, as reported under Question 44.</i>				
29. Amount expended in 1924 for manure and fertilizer, including lime and ground limestone.....	\$.....			1	Small grains:				
30. Amount expended in 1924 for farm labor, exclusive of housework (money wages only, not including value of rent or board furnished).....	\$.....			3	49. Winter wheat (fall-sown) cut for grain and threshed.....	Bu.....		C-01	
31. Amount expended in 1924 for lumber, timber, wooden posts, poles, and firewood purchased for use on this farm.....	\$.....			4 X	50. Spring wheat (spring-sown) cut for grain and threshed.....	Bu.....		C-2	
32. Total amount of taxes paid or payable by you for 1924 on farm property (anywhere in the United States).....	\$.....			B-2	<i>Include durum wheat.</i>				
<i>Include real estate tax, personal property tax, and special assessments, but do not include taxes for irrigation or drainage districts.</i>					51. Oats out for grain and threshed.....	Bu.....		H-2	
33. How much of the taxes reported above were paid or payable on the land and buildings in this farm?.....	\$.....			2*	52. Oats out for grain when ripe or nearly ripe and fed unthreshed.....	X X X		1, 2	
<i>Include only taxes on the land reported under Question 12. See instructions.</i>					53. Barley out for grain and threshed.....	Bu.....		C-03	
<i>(3) = Item 25; (4) = Item 12; (6) = X.</i>					54. Rye out for grain and threshed.....	Bu.....		C-04	
VII. COOPERATION IN MARKETING IN 1924					55. Small grains out for hay (including wheat, oats, barley, and rye).....	X X X		C-05	
<i>Report amounts in DOLLARS, omitting cents</i>					<i>Do not include oats cut when ripe or nearly ripe and fed unthreshed. These should be reported under Question 52.</i>				
34. Value of products of this farm sold or through a farmers' marketing organization in 1924.....	\$.....			B-3	56. Flax threshed for grain.....	Bu.....		C-06	
35. Value of all farm supplies purchased for this farm from or through a farmers' organization in 1924.....	\$.....			2 X	57. Rice (rough).....	Bu.....		C-07	
VIII. FARM FACILITIES, JANUARY 1, 1925					58. Buckwheat.....	Bu.....		C-08	
36. What kind of road adjoins this farm?.....				F-11	Sorghums:				
<i>Indicate whether concrete, brick, macadam, gravel, improved dirt, or unimproved dirt road.</i>					59. Sorghums harvested for grain (kafr, milo, feteric, durra, etc., threshed or fed in the head after cutting from stalks).....	Bu.....		H-3	
37. Distance to nearest market town.....	Miles.....			F-12	60. All sorghums out for silage, hay, or fodder (heads not cut off or threshed).....	X X X		1, 2	
38. Tractors on this farm.....	Number.....			F-2	61. Sweet sorghum or sorgo cut for sirup.....	X X X		3	
39. Is there a radio outfit on this farm?.....	(Yes or No)			F-3				4, X	

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Annual legumes:		CODE	Vegetables grown in 1924 for sale, not for home use: Do not report here any vegetables other than those named.	Acres or fraction of an acre harvested	CODE
		H-4			
62. Soy beans grown alone	Acres	1			
63. Soy beans grown with corn or other crops	Acres	2			
64. Soy beans cut for hay (whether grown alone or with other crops)	Acres	3	91. Cabbages		C-25*
65. Soy beans—shelled beans harvested	Bu.	4, X	92. Cantaloupes and muskmelons		C-25*
			93. Lettuce		C-21*
			94. Onions		C-25*
66. Cowpeas grown alone	Acres	H-5 1	95. Sweet corn		C-25*
67. Cowpeas grown with corn or other crops	Acres	2	96. Tomatoes		C-25*
68. Cowpeas cut for hay (whether grown alone or with other crops)	Acres	3	97. Watermelons		C-31*
69. Cowpeas—shelled peas harvested	Bu.	4, X	* Punch acres in tenths, as edited.		
			Other crops:		
70. Peanuts grown alone	Acres	H-8 1	98. All other crops (Canada peas, turnips, mangels, hemp, hops, broom-corn, pop corn, asparagus, celery, cucumbers, etc.)	Acres	C-22
71. Peanuts grown with corn or other crops	Acres	2	Fruits and nuts:		
72. Peanuts cut for hay (whether grown alone or with other crops)	Acres	3	99. Apples—Trees not of bearing age	Number	H-7 1
73. Peanuts—ripe nuts harvested	Bu.	4, X	100. Apples—Trees of bearing age	Number	2
			101. Apples—Total quantity harvested in 1924	Bu.	3, X
74. Velvet beans, grown alone or with other crops	Acres	C-03	102. Peaches—Trees of all ages	Number	H-8 1
75. Navy, pinto, kidney, lima, and other ripe field beans	Acres	C-10	103. Peaches—Total quantity harvested in 1924	Bu.	2
Hay crops cut on this farm in 1924: The acreage of grain hay and annual legume hay has already been reported above, under Questions 65, 66, 67, 68, and 72.			104. Pears—Trees of all ages	Number	3
76. Timothy alone	Acres	C-11	105. Plums and prunes—Trees of all ages	Number	4
77. Timothy and clover mixed	Acres	C-12	106. Grapes—Vines of all ages	Number	5, X
78. Red, alsike, and mammoth clover	Acres	C-13	107. Oranges—Trees not of bearing age	Number	C13-1
79. Sweet clover, crimson clover, and Japan clover (lespedeza)	Acres	C-14	108. Oranges—Trees of bearing age	Number	C13-2
80. Alfalfa	Acres	C-15	109. Lemons—Trees not of bearing age	Number	C11-1
81. Other tame or cultivated grasses cut for hay Include Bermuda, Johnson, crab, orchard, and Sudan grasses, redtop, millet, etc.	Acres	C-16	110. Lemons—Trees of bearing age	Number	C11-2
82. Wild, salt, or prairie grasses cut on this farm	Acres	C17-1	111. Grapefruit (pomeloes)—Trees not of bearing age	Number	C15-1
83. Total quantity of hay of all kinds, both tame and wild Include all grasses, clovers, alfalfa, small grains, soy beans, cowpeas, peanuts, etc., cut for hay.	Tons	C17-2	112. Grapefruit (pomeloes)—Trees of bearing age	Number	C15-2
Miscellaneous crops:			XI. FORESTS AND FOREST PRODUCTS		
84. Cotton Include an estimate of any cotton yet unpicked or uncleaned.	Bales	C-18	113. Quantity of firewood cut from this farm in 1924 Report in cords measuring 4 by 4 by 8 feet.	Cords	C17-1
85. Sugar beets harvested for sugar	Tons	C-19	114. Forest or woodland in this farm burned over in 1924	Acres	C17-2
86. Sugar cane (not sorghum) harvested for sugar or sirup	Tons	C-20	115. Forest or woodland in this farm cleared and made suitable for crops in the past five years	Acres	C-21
87. Tobacco	Lbs.	C-21			
88. Irish or white potatoes Include sweet potatoes grown for home use as well as those grown for sale.	Bu.	C-22			
89. Strawberries	X X X	C-23*			
90. Sweet potatoes and yams Include sweet potatoes and yams grown for home use as well as those grown for sale.	Bu.	C-24*			

* Punch acres in tenths, as edited.

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XL LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS		CODE	Sheep on this farm Jan. 1, 1925:		CODE
<small>Include stock belonging to this farm but grazing under permit in national forests, on land leased from States or railroad companies, or on open range.</small>			137. Lambs under 1 year of age.....	Number.....	B-4 1
Horses and mules on this farm Jan. 1, 1925:			138. Ewes 1 year old and over.....	Number.....	2
118. Horses and colts under 2 years of age.....	Number.....	A-2 1	139. Rams and wethers 1 year old and over.....	Number.....	3
119. Horses 2 years old and over.....	Number.....	2	Wool shorn in 1924:		
120. Mules and mule colts under 2 years of age.....	Number.....	3	140. Total weight of wool (unwashed).....	Lbs.....	4
121. Mules 2 years old and over.....	Number.....	4, X	141. Number of sheep shorn.....	.....	5
Beef cattle on this farm Jan. 1, 1925 (cattle kept mainly for beef production):			Goats on this farm Jan. 1, 1925:		B-5
122. Calves under 1 year of age.....	Number.....	A-1 1	142. Goats and kids of all ages.....	Number.....	1
123. Heifers 1 year old and under 2 years.....	Number.....	2	Mohair shorn in 1924:		
124. Cows and heifers 2 years old and over.....	Number.....	3	143. Total weight of mohair.....	Lbs.....	2
125. Steers 1 year old and over.....	Number.....	4	144. Number of goats shorn.....	.....	3, X
126. Bulls 1 year old and over.....	Number.....	5, X	Hogs and pigs on this farm Jan. 1, 1925:		A-3
Dairy cattle on this farm Jan. 1, 1925 (cattle kept mainly for milk production):			145. All pigs under 6 months old.....	Number.....	1
<small>Report all steers under beef cattle, Question 125.</small>			146. Sows and gilts for breeding purposes, 6 months old and over.....	Number.....	2
127. Dairy bulls 1 year old and over.....	Number.....	A-4 1	147. All other hogs 6 months old and over, including boars.....	Number.....	3
128. Dairy calves under 1 year of age.....	Number.....	2, X	Young animals born and raised on this farm in 1924:		
129. Dairy heifers 1 year old and under 3 years.....	Number.....	G-1	<small>Include all young animals born in 1924, which have been retained on the farm, sold to others (including pigs sold at weaning time), or slaughtered for food. Do not include any young animals purchased or any that died.</small>		
130. Dairy cows and heifers 2 years old and over.....	Number.....	G-2	148. Calves raised.....	Number.....	4
Dairy products in 1924:			149. Lambs raised.....	Number.....	5
131. Total amount of milk produced in 1924.....	Gals.....	G-3	150. Pigs raised.....	Number.....	6
<small>Include all milk produced, whether sold, consumed on farm, fed to animals, or otherwise disposed of. 100 pounds equal 11.6 gallons.</small>			Domestic animals slaughtered on this farm for food in 1924:		B-3
132. Total number of cows milked on this farm during all or any part of the year 1924.....	Number.....	G-4	151. Calves slaughtered.....	Number.....	1
<small>Include both dairy cows and beef cows which were milked.</small>			152. Other cattle slaughtered.....	Number.....	2
133. Butter made on farm in 1924.....	Lbs.....	G-5	153. Sheep and lambs slaughtered.....	Number.....	3
134. Butterfat sold in 1924.....	Lbs.....	G-6	154. Hogs and pigs slaughtered.....	Number.....	4, X
135. Cream sold in 1924 (not on a butterfat basis).....	Gals.....	G-7	Poultry on this farm Jan. 1, 1925:		B-7
136. Whole milk sold in 1924 (not on a butterfat basis).....	Gals.....	G-8	155. Chickens.....	Number.....	1
			156. Turkeys.....	Number.....	2
			Poultry products in 1924:		
			157. Chicken eggs produced in 1924.....	Dozens.....	3
			158. Chickens raised in 1924.....	Number.....	4, X
			<small>Include all chicken eggs produced, whether sold, used, incubated, or otherwise disposed of.</small>		
			<small>Include all chickens raised, whether sold, consumed, or on hand, except "baby chicks" hatched and sold. Include baby chicks purchased and raised.</small>		

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

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, 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 I, 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 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 Questions 5 and 12 "No land owned or leased." Report all livestock on such land.