

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

VOLUME I

Part 1

NEW ENGLAND STATES

STATISTICS FOR COUNTIES

Farms, Acreage, Value, Characteristics
Livestock, Livestock Products, Crops, Fruits
and Value of Farm Products

Prepared under the supervision of

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UNITED STATES CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE

Volume I.—Statistics for farms, acreage, value, characteristics, livestock, livestock products, crops, fruits, and value of farm products. This volume is composed of 34 parts: Parts 1 through 33 are State reports with statistics for counties; part 34 is a summary for the United States with statistics for States and geographic divisions.

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Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut

2—Middle Atlantic States:

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New Jersey
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3—Ohio

4—Indiana

5—Illinois

6—Michigan

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8—Minnesota

9—Iowa

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13—Kansas

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Letter of Transmittal

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, D. C.

October 23, 1946

SIR:

I transmit herewith part 1 of volume I of the reports of the United States Census of Agriculture, 1945. Volume I consists of 34 parts; 33 parts, comprised of State reports with statistics for counties; and part 34, a summary for the United States, with statistics for States and geographic divisions. The reports are the results obtained from a tabulation of the information given by farm operators to census enumerators in a personal enumeration of farms in 1945.

Legal provision for the 1945 Census of Agriculture was made by the Act providing for the Fifteenth Decennial Census, approved on June 18, 1929.

Advance plans and schedules for the 1945 Census of Agriculture were prepared under the supervision of Z. R. Pettet, Chief, Agriculture Division, who retired February 28, 1945. Preliminary compilations of the statistics were begun under the supervision of W. F. Callander, Chief, Agriculture Division, who returned to the Department of Agriculture January 8, 1946. The final tabulations and the preparation of this volume were made under the supervision of Ray Hurley, who was appointed Chief, Agriculture Division, January 8, 1946. Assistance was rendered throughout the census period by Irvin Holmes, Assistant Chief, and by Hilton E. Robison, J. A. Hicks, John A. Burroughs, Carl R. Nyman, and Raymond S. Washburn.

Acknowledgment is made of the technical assistance, the loan of technical personnel, and the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture in the planning, the enumeration, and the compilation of the 1945 Census of Agriculture.

Respectfully,

J. C. CAPT,
Director of the Census.

HON. W. AVERELL HARRIMAN,
Secretary of Commerce

(III)

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CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

INTRODUCTION

History of the census of agriculture.—The first National Census of Agriculture was taken in connection with the Sixth Decennial Census of Population in 1840. Since 1840, a census of agriculture has always been taken in conjunction with the census of population in each decennial enumeration. Congress first provided for a mid-decennial agriculture census to be taken in 1915, but because of World War I this census was not taken. Congress provided for a mid-decennial agriculture census to be taken as of January 1, 1925, and such a census was taken. Another mid-decennial agriculture census was taken in 1935, and the legislation providing for this census continued in effect so that a census of agriculture is taken every fifth year. Therefore, since 1920, there has been a Federal Census of Agriculture every fifth year.

Scope and schedule of the census of agriculture.—The census of agriculture has been increased in scope, and the methods of enumerating and tabulating the data have been improved greatly since 1840. The scope of the first census of agriculture (1840) was limited to such items as the production of the principal crops, an inventory of the principal classes of domestic animals, the production of wool, and the value of dairy and poultry products. The 1945 Census of Agriculture covers not only these items, but also such items as farm land classified according to use, characteristics of the farm operator, value of land and buildings, farm dwellings, farm population, farm labor, farm facilities and equipment, sales of farm products, and the production of fruits, nuts, and many minor crops.

The general form of the schedule for the census of agriculture has also undergone a change. In 1840, agricultural items were included in the general schedule for "mines, agriculture, commerce, manufacture, etc." This schedule was columnar in type; i.e., questions were listed in the column headings and the names of the enumerated persons were listed down the left-hand side of the schedule. The schedules from 1850 through 1890 were also columnar in type, but the agricultural items were listed in a separate schedule from mines, commerce, etc. From 1900 through 1940, the columnar type of schedule was abandoned and an individual schedule was required for each farm. In 1945, however, the columnar schedule was used again. Space was provided in each schedule book for the enumerator to enter information for 25 farms except for the South Eastern and South Central States. In these States, space was left

for only 20 individual farms or subunits of multiple-unit or plantation operations, while 4 lines were available for entering data on multiple-unit operations as a whole. The columnar book-type schedule was chosen in order to facilitate the work of enumeration and tabulation of the data.

In addition to the 239 questions asked for all farms, 73 supplementary questions on expenditures, machinery, interest on mortgage debt, livestock, farm gardens, the farm household, farm employment, and related items were also asked for a sample of approximately 1 farm in each 18 and for specified large farms in the United States. All the information for farms included in this sample was listed in separate schedule books. Data for the supplementary questions for these farms will be published in volume II, General Report.

A facsimile of the schedule or schedules and accompanying instructions used for all farms in 1945 in the State or States to which this report relates are given in the appendix.

Legal basis for the 1945 Census of Agriculture.—Provision for the 1945 Census of Agriculture was made in the Act of Congress providing for the Fifteenth Decennial Census, approved June 18, 1929.

Presentation of statistics.—This bulletin presents all the data from the 1945 Census of Agriculture to be published for all farms by counties. The data for the various States are being published in 34 parts or separate bulletins as indicated on page II.

Data by minor civil divisions.—Data for minor civil divisions (townships, precincts, etc.) will not be published. However, a large part of the data for the 1945 Census of Agriculture was tabulated by minor civil divisions. The following data by minor civil divisions have been placed in statistical tables, copies of which may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census, by payment of the cost of making copies of such tables:

Number of farms
Total acres in farms
Farm land classified according to use
Value of land and buildings
Number of farm operators by color (Southern States only)
Number of farm operators by tenure
Number of occupied and unoccupied dwellings
Number of persons living on farms classified by sex and age

VI

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

Number of farms reporting running water, electricity, radio, and telephone in farm dwelling

Number of farms reporting electric distribution line within 1/4 mile of farm dwelling

Number of farms classified according to distance to nearest all-weather road

Farms reporting and number of motortrucks, tractors, and automobiles

Farms reporting and acres harvested for the following crops: corn for all purposes, sorghums for all purposes, oats threshed, barley, rye, flax, rice, soybeans harvested for beans, all dry field and seed peas, peanuts grown alone for all purposes, clover and timothy hay, lespedeza hay, lespedeza seed, vetch seed, alfalfa seed, red clover seed, sweetpotatoes, hops, sugar beets, and sugarcane for sugar

Farms reporting, acres harvested, and production for the following crops: corn harvested for grain, wheat, peanuts picked or threshed, alfalfa hay, Irish potatoes, cotton, and tobacco

Farms reporting and acres of the following small fruits (available only for areas where these crops are important commercially): strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and dewberries, boysenberries, loganberries, and youngberries

Farms reporting, total number of trees, and production of the following fruits (available only for areas where these fruits are important commercially): apples, peaches, pears, plums and prunes, grapes, apricots, oranges, grapefruit, and lemons

Farms reporting and acres of land in orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees

Farms reporting and number for the following classes of livestock or poultry: mules and mule colts, horses and colts, all cattle and calves, cows and heifers, all hogs and pigs, sows and gilts for spring farrowing, cows and heifers milked, chickens raised, and turkeys raised

Comparability of data for various censuses.—The 1945 Census of Agriculture was taken as of January 1, 1945; consequently, data for all inventory items relate to that date. Data on crop acreage and production are for the crop year 1944. Data on livestock production, unless specifically noted otherwise, and on value of farm products, work off farm, etc., are for the calendar year 1944. Likewise, for other censuses, data for inventory items relate to the date of the census and data for production items generally relate to the preceding crop year or calendar year.

The date on which the enumerator makes his canvass affects the statistics because of changes between census date and the date of actual enumeration. The Act providing for the census of agriculture requires that no enumerator be assigned a larger area than he can enumerate completely within 30 days from the date of

assignment. Under normal conditions this provision insures promptness in the completion of the enumeration. Because of wartime conditions at the time of the 1945 Census enumeration, a longer period was required for the canvass. The average date of enumeration, as well as the percentage distribution of enumeration districts by periods when the enumeration was completed, is given in table A on page XVII.

Comparability of data for small geographic areas.—No two enumerators assigned the same territory to canvass would obtain identical results. The influence of enumerators on the statistics is most pronounced for those items which are the most difficult to define with exactness, or those items calling for quantitative data not generally measured or evaluated by the farm operator. An enumerator may have found it advantageous to rephrase the inquiry, especially if it and the accompanying explanation were rather long. He may have assisted the respondent in determining the replies, or, in some instances, he may have resorted to estimating the item from other information furnished by the farm operator or from his general knowledge of local conditions. Occasionally, when he had difficulty in obtaining a reply or when he considered the inquiry relatively unimportant, the enumerator may have failed to enter an answer for the inquiry. In such cases, the comparability of the statistics is affected by the character of the work performed by individual enumerators.

The average county was canvassed by several enumerators. Thus, for most counties, there were a sufficient number of enumerators so that the variation in the work of various enumerators does not affect, to any appreciable extent, the comparability of totals for various counties, or for the same county for the different censuses. However, some counties with a relatively small number of farms were enumerated by only a few enumerators, and in some instances entire counties were canvassed by a single enumerator.

Comparability of statistics for small geographic areas, such as counties and minor civil divisions, may also be affected by the policy of crediting to the political area in which the farm headquarters is located all the land in that farm including any land in that farm which is located in other political areas. (See enumeration of farms with land located in more than one county, page IX.)

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Only those items for which the table descriptions are considered inadequate are discussed. The descriptive terms and explanations refer principally to the 1945 Census of Agriculture, although, in general, they are also applicable to the statistics presented for earlier censuses. The definitions consist primarily of a resume of the schedule wording, occasionally

supplemented by the more essential parts of instructions given to the enumerators. For the exact phrasing of the inquiries and of the instructions to enumerators, reference should be made to the facsimile of the 1945 Farm and Ranch Schedule shown in the appendix.

A more complete explanation of the data will be possible after reviewing the figures for all enumeration

districts in the United States, and reference should be made to volume II, General Report, which will present statistics for States by subject matter and which will include a more comprehensive discussion of the comparability and reliability of the statistics.

A farm.—The schedule book for 1945 was entitled "Farm and Ranch Schedule." The following definition appeared in each schedule book:

A farm, for Census purposes, is all the land on which some agricultural operations are performed 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 a number of separate tracts, and the 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, renter, 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.

Include dry-lot or barn dairies, nurseries, greenhouses, hatcheries, fur farms, mushroom cellars, apiaries, cranberry bogs, etc.

Do not include "fish farms," "fish hatcheries," "oyster farms," and "frog farms." Do not report as a farm any tract of land of less than 3 acres, unless its agricultural products in 1944 were valued at \$250 or more.

Farming, or agricultural operations, consists of the production of crops or plants, vines, and trees (excluding forestry operations) or of the keeping, grazing, or feeding of livestock for animal products (including serums), animal increase, or value increase. Livestock, as here used, includes poultry of all kinds, rabbits, bees, and fur-bearing animals in captivity, in addition to mules, asses, burros, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs. Frequently, certain operations are not generally recognized as farming. This is especially true where no crops are grown or where the establishments are not commonly considered as farms.

There was provided a partial list of types of specialized agriculture and of operations not generally recognized as farming but for which a report was required. This list included such operations as apiaries (bee farms), feed lots, greenhouses, hatcheries, mushroom cellars, etc.

The definition of a farm used in the 1945 Census of Agriculture was essentially the same as that used in the 1940, 1935, 1930, and 1925 Censuses. Those used for the 1920 and 1910 Censuses were similarly worded but were somewhat more inclusive. In those years farms of less than 3 acres with products valued at less than \$250 were to be included, provided they required the continuous services of at least one person. Because of the difference in price level, the \$250 limit for the minimum value of products for farms of under 3 acres resulted in the inclusion in 1945 of more farms at or near the lower limits of value or acreage than were included in the earlier censuses. Comparability, particularly on a county level, in the number of farms for the different censuses is affected by such marginal farms.

Farm operator.—A "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 farm operators is identical with the number of farms.

Color of operator.—Farm operators are classified as "white" and "nonwhite." White includes Mexicans and "nonwhite" (designated as "other" on the schedule) includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other nonwhite races.

Tenure of operator.—Farm operators are also classified according to the tenure under which they operate their farms.

Full owners own all the land they operate.

Part owners own a part and rent from others the remaining part of the land they operate.

Managers operate farms for others and are paid wages or salaries for their services. Persons acting merely as caretakers or hired as laborers are not classified as managers.

Tenants operate hired or rented land only. *Cash* tenants pay a cash rental, such as \$4.50 per acre for the cropland or \$500 for the use of the whole farm. *Share-cash* tenants pay a part of their rental in cash and part as a share of crop or livestock production. *Share* tenants pay a share only of either the crop or livestock production or both. *Croppers* have been defined as share tenants to whom their landlords furnish all the work animals or tractor power in lieu of work animals. In some of the cropper areas, tenants pay cash rent for noncash crops and a share of the crop for the cash crop. These tenants, as well as those for whom the method of rental was not reported, were classified in 1945 and 1940 as croppers, if the work power was furnished by the landlord. *Other and unspecified* tenants include those whose rental agreement was unspecified and those who could not be included in one of the other subclasses.

For the Northern and Western States, except for specified counties in Southeastern Missouri, croppers are not shown separately but are included with other and unspecified tenants. For the Southern States and for specified counties in Missouri, information by color and tenure of operator is presented by counties in a supplemental table; i.e., a tenure classification is shown for white and for "other" farm operators. For the Northern and Western States, information by tenure of operator by color is presented only for the State.

Age of operator.—Farm operators have been classified by age for several censuses, and the absolute figures for six age groups are shown in State table 1. Averages are also given in this table by tenure of operator for 1945 and 1940, the only years for which averages are available.

Years on farm.—The answer to the question on the 1945 Farm and Ranch Schedule, "Year the operator began

to operate this farm (continuously) _____ (Year)," reflects, in part, the stability or instability of operators on particular farms.

In both 1945 and 1940, the question on years on farm called for the year in which the operator began to operate his farm. Since the Census of 1945 was taken as of January 1 and that of 1940 as of April 1, it is impossible to classify the data so as to make exact comparison between the two years. The figures given for less than 1 year for the Census of 1945 include all farm operators reporting 1944 or 1945 as the year they began to operate the farm. A figure for 1945 is shown separately for the State in a footnote to State table 1 and county table I. This figure will give some indication of the effect on the less than 1 year group which may have resulted from the fact that the date of enumeration did not coincide with the census date. For the Census of 1940, taken as of April 1, the figures for less than 1 year include only those operators reporting 1940 as the year they began to operate the farm. For the censuses prior to 1940, the data given in State table 1 on years on farm are, in general, comparable with those for the Census of 1945.

In reporting the year when the operator began to operate the farm, there was a noticeable tendency to report the year the operator first lived on the farm regardless of whether he was the operator at that time, whether he had operated the farm continuously since that date, or whether the farm qualified as a farm under the Census definition prior to the 1945 Census. Insofar as the results of this inquiry are used to reflect the stability of operators on particular farms, this tendency has had no appreciable effect on the usefulness of the figures.

In State table 1 and in county table I, averages are presented for all operators. These averages were obtained by making a summation of all years reported and dividing the total by the total number of operators reporting.

Residence of farm operator.—Information was obtained in 1945 as to whether the operator of the farm resided on the farm he was operating. The question read "Does the operator live on this farm? _____ (Yes or No)." Replies of "yes" were retained when it was evident that the operator considered himself as living on the farm operated even though there were no occupied dwellings on the farm on January 1, 1945. Thus, an operator living on an adjoining tract of land locally considered as part of the same farm, or an operator living on the farm a portion of the year but away from the farm on January 1, may be included in the figures for resident operators.

Work off farm.—Many farm operators obtain additional income from personal services performed off their farms. In some cases the operator supplements his farm income with odd or spare-time jobs or business;

in many other cases his farming activities are only secondary, his off-farm job being his principal source of income. The inquiry carried on the 1945 Farm and Ranch Schedule ascertained the number of days the operator worked off his farm in 1944 for pay or profit. Instructions were given to the enumerators that this question was intended to obtain a record of all time spent off the farm in 1944 for pay, income, or profit. Work of the operator in connection with a filling station, store, garage, tourist camp, or other nonfarm business conducted at the farm was considered as work off the farm. The figures on number of farm operators reporting work off their farms represent the minimum number of farm operators working off their farms in 1944. Because the number of operators working no days off their farm was not obtained, there is no accurate measure of completeness of the reports for farm operators reporting work off the farm. In 1940, when reports were secured for farm operators working no days off the farm, slightly less than 8 percent of the farm operators in the United States did not report as to whether or not they worked off their farms.

Farms reporting.—The term "farms reporting," as used in the tables, indicates the number of farms for which the specified items shown in the particular table were reported. If there were 1,922 farms in a county and only 1,465 of these had chickens on hand over 4 months old, January 1, 1945, the number of farms reporting chickens for that year would be 1,465.

Land area.—The approximate land areas reported for the States and for the counties for 1945 and 1940 resulted from a complete remeasurement of the United States, its individual States, and their counties, and, therefore, may be at variance with the figures shown for earlier censuses.

Land in farms.—The acreage designated as "all land in farms" includes considerable areas of land not actually under cultivation and some land not even used for pasture or grazing, but all such land must have been under the control of the operator and considered a part of his farm. However, large areas of timberland or other nonagricultural land held by an operator of a farm as a separate business, and not used for pasture or grazing, or for any other farm purpose, were to be excluded. Land neither owned nor leased but from which crops, including wild hay, were harvested was to be reported as part of the farm. When cattle, sheep, or other livestock were grazed or pastured on land neither owned nor leased by the operator, such land was not to be included as a part of the farm. Operations limited to livestock grazing on open range and reported as having no land owned or leased were given "0" acres and were included with farms of under 3 acres. In most of the States the increases in land in farms represent land used for grazing. In the Western States this increase does not necessarily represent more land used

for agricultural purposes. It is more likely that a large part of it represents leased land which was formerly open range.

The 1945 Census also includes in farm acreage more Indian grazing lands than prior censuses because of changes in the method of enumerating agricultural activities on Indian reservations. In 1945, if land in an Indian reservation was used by the Indians on a cooperative basis, the entire acreage in the reservation was reported as a single farm. In such cases, much grazing land, not included in farms in previous censuses, was included as land in farms in 1945.

In 1945, data were obtained for eight classes of land based upon the use made of the land in 1944, as follows:

1. Cropland harvested.—The land from which cultivated crops were harvested; land from which hay (including wild hay) was cut; and land in small fruits, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, and greenhouses. When two or more crops were harvested in 1944 from the same acreage, such acreage was included only once in the acreage for cropland harvested. However, the acreage and the quantity of each individual crop were reported separately as crops harvested. Thus, in some counties the total of the acreage of crops may greatly exceed the acreage designated as cropland harvested.

2. Crop failure.—The land from which no crop was harvested in 1944 because of destruction by wind, hail, drought, floods, insects, disease, or from any cause, or from failure to harvest because of low prices or lack of labor. If a crop was harvested, even though the yield was very low, the land from which the crop was actually harvested was included in the acreage for cropland harvested, not crop failure. The acreage designated as crop failure does not represent the entire acreage of crops which failed, but only that acreage of land in crops that failed and which was not successfully replanted to a crop that was harvested in 1944. Correspondence with individual operators indicates that enumerators sometimes included under crop failure land which had not been planted to crops in 1944 because of floods, shortage of labor, or for other reasons.

3. Cropland idle or fallow.—Cropland which was lying idle or which was in cultivated summer fallow; or land on which crops were planted for soil improvement or the prevention of erosion, and which was not pastured, or from which no crop of any kind was harvested in 1944.

4. Cropland used only for pasture.—Cropland used only for pasture in 1944 that was plowed within the last 7 years. The figures for this item for the Censuses of 1940, 1935, 1930, and 1925 include land pastured which could have been plowed and used for crops without additional clearing, draining, or irrigating. This land may not have been plowed within the 7 years prior to the census date. In the States west of the Mississippi, large areas of land which had never been plowed were reported in the Censuses of 1940, 1935, 1930, and 1925 as plowable pasture. Therefore, the figures presented for cropland used only for pasture, especially for the States west of the Mississippi, for the 1940 and prior censuses are not comparable with the figures for 1945.

5. Woodland pastured.—Woodland used for pasture or grazing in 1944. If returns for various census years indicated that there was some question as to whether land should be classed as woodland or as other land, such land was retained as reported by the enumerator. Thus, some of the changes, from one census to the next, in the acreage of woodland pastured and other land pastured may merely represent differences in interpretation of the definition of woodland by the census enumerators.

6. Other land pastured.—Land, other than cropland and woodland, used only for pasture or grazing in 1944.

7. Woodland not pastured.—All farm wood lots or timber tracts, natural or planted, and cut-over land with young growth,

which has or will have value as wood or timber. Chaparral and woody shrubs were to be reported as other land used only as pasture or as all other land in farms.

8. All other land.—This classification includes all wasteland, house yards, barnyards, feed lots, lanes, roads, ditches, etc.

Enumeration of farms with land located in more than one county.—Land in an individual farm occasionally is located in two or more counties. In such cases, the entire farm was to be enumerated in the county in which the farm headquarters was located. As a result of this procedure, the acreage shown for "all land in farms" in some counties may be greater, and in other counties smaller, than the area actually in farms. Reference to cross-line acreage is made in the tables by footnote only when the area shown for the farms of a county is in excess of the county area.

Farms and farm acreage classified by size of farm.—The revised grouping of farms and farm land by size (total acreage in the farm) as used in the Census of 1935 was repeated for 1945.

The "under 3 acres" group includes a count of farms for livestock operators who neither owned nor leased any land but grazed their animals on open or public range.

Farm values.—The enumerators were instructed to obtain from each farm operator the total value of the farm (land and buildings) owned by the operator and, also, the value of that part of the farm rented from others. The value to be reported was the market value. For part-owner operators, the value of the owned and rented portions, as well as the total value, of the farm is shown in county table V.

Finally, the operator was asked to place an over-all value on the farm implements and machinery used in operating the farm. This was to represent the present market value and was to include not only the farm implements but also the tools, tractors, motortrucks, wagons, harnesses, dairy equipment, gins, threshing machines, combines, and all other farm machinery. However, the values of automobiles, commercial mills and factories, and, also, permanently installed irrigation and drainage equipment were to be omitted. In previous censuses, the value of automobiles was to be included in the value of implements and machinery. In making comparisons with the figures for 1940 and earlier censuses, it should be noted that the value of all automobiles on farms is not included in the 1945 figures.

The difference in the number of farms reporting value of implements and machinery and the total number of farms indicates that this item may be incompletely reported, as it is not likely that the number of farms not having implements and machinery is as great as this difference indicates.

Motortrucks, tractors, and automobiles.—On each farm, an inventory was made for the number of motortrucks, automobiles, and tractors used in the operation

of the farm. The enumerators were instructed to enumerate all automobiles on the farm, including those owned by hired help living on the farm.

Roads.—The enumerator was instructed to indicate the distance from the farm to the nearest all-weather road. If the main farm entrance was on an all-weather road, the enumerator was asked to report "0" miles; if not, to give the distance along the highway to the nearest road that was passable at all times and all seasons. Since some enumerators reported the distance from the farm dwelling or farm buildings to the nearest all-weather road, rather than the distance from the main farm entrance, the reports of "0" up to and including 0.2 mile were tabulated as a group. The comparative figures for the Censuses of 1940, 1930, and 1925 for farms reporting 0.0 to 0.2 mile to nearest all-weather road represent: for 1940, farms reported as on hard-surfaced, gravel, shell, shale, etc., roads; for 1930, farms reported as on concrete, brick, asphalt, macadam, gravel, and sand-clay roads; and for 1925, farms reported as on concrete, brick, macadam, and gravel roads. It should be noted that much of the difference between the figures for 1945 and those for earlier years may be attributed to the difference in the wording of the inquiry on roads.

Facilities.—The number of farms having various facilities was obtained by the inquiry "Does farm dwelling have—Running water? Electricity? Radio? Telephone?" The number of farms with dwellings, either occupied or unoccupied, with reports of "yes" to these inquiries is shown by counties. In using these county figures, it should be kept in mind that they represent a minimum number of farms having these facilities as reports for these items were occasionally omitted. State table 1 will indicate the possible overall extent of such incompleteness, as it includes figures on the number of farms with dwellings for which reports of "yes" or "no" were not secured.

Comparative figures for 1940 are included only for those facilities covered in the 1940 Census of Agriculture. Although additional facilities were covered in the census of housing, the 1940 figures are not shown in State and county tables because of lack of comparability. However, comparisons can be made with the 1940 figures for the census of housing for rural-farm dwellings if allowance is made for certain differences. The 1945 figures refer to the number of farms equipped with the various facilities, while the figures for the 1940 Census of Housing refer to the number of rural-farm dwellings having these facilities. Therefore, allowance must be made for the fact that in most States the number of rural-farm dwellings is a little larger than the number of farms. Allowance must also be made for the difference in the concept of "farm" as used in the censuses of housing and population and the census of agriculture (see discussion under Farm dwellings and

Farm population) and for the fact that the census of agriculture includes figures for urban as well as for rural farms.

Farm dwellings.—The inquiry on dwellings on farms January 1, 1945, called for the number of occupied and the number of unoccupied dwellings separately. Dwellings rented to persons not connected with the farming operations, tourist camps, and institutional buildings were not to be considered as part of the farm and, therefore, were to be excluded.

Farm population.—Farm population was defined for the 1945 Census of Agriculture as the population living in dwelling units on farms, excluding persons in dwelling units rented to other than farm operators. In addition to the households of resident farm operators, the farm population, as defined for this census, includes the households of resident landlords and those of farm laborers, relatives of farm operators, and others occupying dwelling units on farms without paying specific rent for their use. It is believed, however, that some of the enumerators did not include all of the persons in the latter types of households. For this reason, State table 1 gives the population enumerated on farms with two or more occupied dwellings, as well as the total farm population.

Data on farm population have been collected quinquennially in the censuses of population and agriculture since 1920. Data for these earlier censuses also are shown in State table 1, although they are not strictly comparable with the figures for 1945. There are three principal reasons for lack of comparability:

1. In the censuses before 1945, persons living on farms in dwellings that were rented to other than farm operators were not specifically excluded by definition from the farm population. Thus, many families were included who had no connection with the operation of farms.
2. In the population censuses of 1940, 1930, and 1920, the data on farm population were obtained by a different method from that used in the censuses of agriculture in 1945, 1935, and 1925. It is believed that the difference in method of enumeration had an important effect upon the numbers of households reported as living on farms, and also upon the numbers of persons enumerated in those households. Furthermore, differences in numbers of farms enumerated in the various censuses of agriculture had an important effect on the relative size of the farm population enumerated. See discussion under definition of "a farm" relative to variations from one census to another caused by farms marginal as to definition.
3. The censuses of 1920, 1925, 1935, and 1945 were taken in January, a month when the farm population is seasonally low, whereas the censuses of 1930 and 1940 were taken in April.

Farm labor.—The farm labor inquiry sought to secure separate data for the number of persons 14 years old and over working on the farm the equivalent of 2 or more days during the week ending January 6, 1945, for (a) farm operators, (b) unpaid members of the operator's family, and (c) hired laborers. The enumerators were instructed to report the number of persons working at farm work, including farm chores. Inmates of

institutions and persons working at housework and contract construction work were not to be reported.

There was in 1945, as in the previous censuses, difficulty in securing accurate data on farm labor. In some cases, enumerators did not secure answers to the farm labor inquiries, and in other cases they included persons engaged in housework, children under 14 years old, the maximum number of persons employed during the year, or the operator with the other family workers in addition to reporting him separately. Although such errors were usually during the editing process, adequate corrections in the number and type of farm labor were difficult to make.

Another inquiry on farm labor called for the total cash paid in 1944 for farm labor (wage, contract, and piece-work labor). Expenditures for machine hire and for any labor included in the cost of such machine hire, and expenditures for household and contract construction work were not to be included. The expenditures for farm labor represent the amount paid in cash. For certain types of labor, cash wages are often supplemented with the furnishing of board, housing, products of the farm for the use of the laborer's family, feed, pasturage for animals, etc.

For country-estate areas, it should be noted that the wages reported for such farms quite often exceeded the sale of agricultural products. In citrus areas where it is a common practice to charge a fixed amount per acre for the care of groves, this charge was quite often reported in lieu of wages.

Farm mortgages.—Data on farm mortgage debt will be covered in a special report, and are not included in this report.

Crops.—The 1945 Farm and Ranch Schedule was prepared in such manner that every crop grown on a farm could be enumerated. The crop inquiries were varied in different regions of the country so that separate specific questions could be carried for all crops widely grown in each major area. If a separate inquiry was not carried for a particular crop, that crop could be reported under one of several "all other crops" questions on the schedule. By using a different schedule for each region it was also possible to use the unit of measure that was most prevalent in that area for reporting production.

The acreage, or area, given in the tables for the several crops represents the acreage harvested in the crop year 1944 except that the acreage given for land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees represents the land in bearing and nonbearing trees and vines, on the census date. It should be pointed out that the acreage harvested is often much less than the acreage planted; also, that a crop intended for harvest in one manner might be harvested in an entirely different manner; for example, soybeans may have been planted for the beans but may have been actually cut for hay.

The production for the various crops represents the quantity harvested during the 1944 crop year with the exception of citrus fruit production which was to be reported for the crop harvested in the 1943-1944 season from the bloom of 1943.

Units of measure.—The unit of measure for reporting production of some crops has varied from one census year to the next. It has been pointed out that the schedule for 1945 made it possible to secure the production of certain crops in units of measure most commonly used, varying according to the region. In censuses prior to 1940, production of a crop was quite generally, though not universally, reported in a standard unit for all areas with the result that the quantity harvested was given for some areas in terms of units of measure not commonly used in those areas.

Types of containers and their cubic content have varied over the years with production and marketing practices. This has been especially true of units of measure for vegetables and fruits. It has been found impossible to obtain the production of vegetables in terms of standard containers; hence, the use of value of sales has been resorted to as the measure of production.

In the tables, the current production of the several crops is shown in the unit of measure used on the schedule; for example, production of apples is shown in bushels for all States, except Arizona and California where it is given in tons or fractions thereof. In the State tables the historical data are given for most of the crops in the unit used on the 1945 schedule for that area. This often required that the figures for earlier years be converted into different units from those reported and published for those years. Conversions have been made by using the weights in current use.

Value of specified crops harvested.—These values for the 1945 Census, shown in State table 2 and county table II, were obtained by multiplying the quantity harvested for each county by county-unit prices. Therefore, these figures include the value of crops used for seed or fed to livestock on the farm where produced, as well as the value of crops sold or traded. Similar procedures were used in calculating the value for crops harvested for the Census of 1940. In all cases, the county-unit prices were obtained cooperatively by the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Census. For four items, values were enumerated because of the difficulty of finding a common production unit for purpose of enumeration. These four items are: vegetables for sale, vegetables for farm household use, horticultural specialties sold, and forest products sold.

Value of crops sold.—These values for groups of crops, which are shown for comparative purposes in State table 2 and county table II, are also included in

the value-of-product tables, State table 4 and county table IV. They are enumerated values of crops *sold or traded*. Hence, they do not include the value of crops used for seed or fed to livestock on the farm where produced. In some counties, these figures include sales of locally important crops not shown in the tables. For such counties, the value of crops sold may properly exceed the calculated value of specified crops harvested. For a discussion of the different value-of-products questions, see pages XIV-XVI.

Annual legumes.—The inquiries for the individual annual legumes were designed to obtain the acreage of each crop grown alone and the acreage grown with other crops. Because of different planting practices, the interplanted acreage cannot always be satisfactorily reduced to an equivalent solid acreage to obtain a total acreage for any particular legume. However, there is some evidence that some enumerators included the equivalent solid acreage for the acreage of legumes interplanted as "acres grown alone." This method of reporting interplanted acreage was probably more frequently used in 1945 than in previous censuses; hence, the acreage of annual legumes grown alone may be overstated and the acreage grown with other crops understated for the 1945 Census. That part of the acreage of soybeans and cowpeas cut for hay was to be reported not only under the separate inquiries for legumes, but also under "soybeans and cowpeas harvested for hay."

If soybeans, cowpeas, and peanuts were grown extensively in an area, a separate inquiry was carried for each on the regionalized farm schedule.

For some of the annual legumes, such as cowpeas, picking of the seed is often incidental to the main use made of the crop. Some picking of seed is also made from interplanted acreages. Likewise, some annual legume hay is cut from the acreage grown with other crops.

Hay crops.—The total production of all cuttings was reported, but the acres of land from which these cuttings were made were counted only once. "Small grains cut for hay" includes hay from wheat, oats, barley, rye, etc., but not oats cut when ripe or nearly ripe (milk stage) for feeding unthreshed. A considerable number of enumerators reported oats actually cut for hay as oats cut when ripe or nearly ripe (milk stage) for feeding unthreshed. Since some enumerators reported oats cut for hay as oats cut when ripe or nearly ripe for feeding unthreshed, the figures for the 1945 Census for small grains (including oats cut for hay) cut for hay and oats cut when ripe or nearly ripe for feeding unthreshed are not comparable with corresponding figures for previous censuses in many counties. "Other tame hay" covers sweetclover, old meadows, millet, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, orchard grass, redtop, crested wheatgrass, velvetbeans, and vetches cut for hay, but excludes sorghums cut for hay. "Wild

hay" includes marsh, prairie, or range grasses, but not volunteer grasses following cultivated crops.

All other field crops.—The acreage of all field crops harvested and not listed elsewhere on the Farm and Ranch Schedule was reported as a unit under question 141 (see facsimile of Farm and Ranch Schedule in the appendix). The crops included as all other field crops varied from region to region. Since a common unit of physical measure could not be used for all other field crops, the dollar value of production was required. No data are being published on the acreage or value of all other field crops.

Vegetables harvested for sale.—In all States separate reports were required for the acreage of four important vegetables harvested for sale—i.e., fresh beans, cabbage, tomatoes, and green peas. In certain States reports were secured for celery, sweet corn, and lettuce. The acreage of vegetables for sale, other than those specified, were reported as a total as "all other vegetables and melons." Vegetables sold to canneries, as well as vegetables for fresh market, were to be reported as vegetables harvested for sale. Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes were not reported as vegetables but as field crops.

Horticultural specialties.—Horticultural specialties included (1) crops grown under glass (flowers, plants, and vegetables) and propagated mushrooms, (2) nursery products (trees, shrubs, vines, ornamentals; etc.), and (3) flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, and flowers and plants grown in the open. The inquiry on horticultural specialties called for the value of horticultural specialties sold or traded in 1944.

Small fruits.—The figures given for the individual small fruits represent the acreage and production of tame or cultivated varieties with the one exception, that wild blueberries were considered a harvested crop if the land from which they were harvested was used primarily for their production. The enumerators were instructed to omit the nonbearing acreage of small fruits.

Tree fruits, nuts, and grapes.—The inquiries on tree fruits, nuts, and grapes called for the number of trees or vines of all ages and the production. Except for citrus fruits, the production was for the crop year 1944. For citrus fruits, the production was for the crop harvested in the 1943-1944 season from the bloom of 1943.

Land in orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees.—Enumerators were instructed to report the acreage of all land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees. On many farms, there are a few fruit or planted nut trees or grapevines which are not a part of a well-defined orchard or vineyard. In many such cases, reports were secured for the number of trees or vines with or without production,

but no acreage was reported. Unless there were sufficient trees to equal the number of trees usually planted on two acres, the acreage was not supplied during the editing process. For this reason, the number of farms reporting specific fruits may exceed the number of farms reporting the acreage in orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees.

Specified classes of livestock on farms.—The 1945 Farm and Ranch Schedule provided for an inventory as of January 1, 1945, of the following classes of livestock: all horses, all mules, all cattle, cows and heifers 2 years old and over, all hogs, sows and gilts kept for spring farrowing, all goats, all sheep, ewes and ewe lambs kept for breeding ewes, and all chickens over 4 months old.

The inquiries in the 1945 Farm and Ranch Schedule for livestock and livestock products were uniform for all States.

The livestock inventory for the 1945 Census of Agriculture, as also for the 1935, 1925, and 1920 Censuses, was to be reported as of January 1. This is the date most widely used for the inventory or numbers of livestock on hand. The various Acts of Congress authorizing a census of agriculture necessitated the fixing of certain livestock census dates other than January 1. Thus, in 1940 and 1930, the census was taken as of April 1. All livestock operations, regardless of whether the count of inventory numbers was made as of January or April, were to be reported for the preceding calendar year.

Periodically, numbers of certain species of livestock move through complete cycles in which they swing from a high point to a low point, then to another high and low, with considerable regularity. Census dates arbitrarily fixed may not occur at the same point in these cycles. Hence, figures for one census may not be directly comparable with those for another census taken at a different point in the cycle for a particular class of livestock.

Because of the differences in dates of enumeration and changes in age classifications, figures given for the number of animals for the various censuses are not always directly comparable. State table 3 presents a detailed statement of the age classifications for the various classes of livestock for the several censuses.

Livestock were to be enumerated on the farm or ranch where located on January 1, regardless of ownership, according to general instructions to enumerators. However, sheep on range presented, as usual, a special problem which was best solved by a modification of this general rule. In 1945, sheep in the Western States were enumerated at the headquarters (in most cases, the winter headquarters) of the ranch or sheep owner, regardless of where the sheep were located on January 1.

In the 1945 Census, ewes and ewe lambs reported were to be limited, according to the schedule, to those

"kept for breeding ewes" and are not, therefore, strictly comparable by class definition with ewes classified according to age only in previous censuses.

Cows milked and dairy products.—The inquiry on the number of cows milked was included for the first time in the census of 1925 and has been included in each census of agriculture since that date. "Cows milked" includes only those cows and heifers actually reported as having been milked any time during 1944. The inquiry following the one calling for the number of cows milked, asked for the total number of gallons of milk produced in 1944. Several inquiries were made concerning the utilization of milk produced in 1944. These inquiries called for the gallons of milk sold as whole milk, pounds of butterfat sold as whole cream, and pounds of butter sold.

Poultry and poultry products.—Chickens on farms on January 1 were reported, according to instructions and by definition of the item, only if over 4 months of age. Broilers under 4 months of age were to be excluded from this January 1 count. The count of chickens on hand January 1, therefore, gave an approximation of the laying and breeding chickens on hand.

Chickens raised in 1944 included broilers and fryers, but excluded chicks hatched for sale as baby chicks as well as started chicks sold for further raising.

Value of specified classes of livestock on farms.—These values for the 1945 Census, shown in State table 3 and county table III, were secured by multiplying the inventory number of each class of livestock for a county by a county-unit price. Similar procedures were used in calculating the inventory values of livestock for the Censuses of 1940, 1935, 1930, and 1925. For the 1920 Census, the inventory value of livestock was enumerated. In all cases, the county-unit prices were obtained cooperatively by the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Census.

Value of livestock and livestock products sold.—These values, which are shown for comparative purposes in State table 3 and county table III, are also included in the value-of-products tables, State table 4 and county table IV. They are enumerated values of livestock and livestock products sold or traded during the calendar year. For a discussion of the different value-of-products questions, see pages XIV-XVI.

Farm slaughter and sales of livestock.—The inquiry on farm slaughter called for the number of animals butchered for use on the particular farm as well as those for sale as dressed meat from that farm. Animals butchered off the farm on a custom basis, or otherwise, for use on the farm were to be reported by the operator of the farm for which the animals were butchered.

Animals sold alive were reported for the farm from which sold whether produced on that farm or purchased from others. However, enumerators were instructed not

to report animals purchased and then resold immediately.

Value of farm products sold or used by farm households.—The enumerated values are presented in this bulletin as "Value of farm products sold or used by farm households." These values were obtained by the enumerators from farm operators. The 1945 Farm and Ranch Schedule contained nine questions relating to the value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households. (See facsimile of schedule shown in the appendix.) The total value of farm products sold or used by farm households is a total of the individual reports of farm operators for the nine value-of-products questions on the schedule. The total value of farm products, or the value of farm products sold plus the value of farm products used by farm households, gives an approximate measure of gross farm income. The value-of-products questions were uniform for all States. It will be noted that the arrangement of these nine questions was such that each question appeared immediately following the reports on the items to which the value questions related—i.e., the inquiry on the value of the field crops followed immediately after the inquiries on the acreage and production of field crops.

The value questions relating to livestock and livestock products, horticultural products, and forest products apply to the calendar year 1944; whereas, the value questions for fruit and nut crops, vegetables harvested for sale, all other crops (field crops), and farm products used by farm household are for the crop year immediately preceding the census.

Since the individual farm is the unit of enumeration, the value-of-products figures necessarily include duplications because of interfarm sales. For example, feed crops produced on Farm A may be sold to Farm B; in this case, their value will be reflected in the gross livestock income for Farm B. Similarly, a Texas ranch may show sales of feeder cattle, and the same cattle may be fattened and sold from an Illinois farm.

The value-of-products figures do not include income from nonagricultural sources, such as work off the farm by the farm operator or members of his family.

Enumerators were instructed not to include in the value of farm products sold any government payments, such as soil conservation and dairy feed or dairy production payments.

Fruits and nuts sold.—In general, the figures reported for this question cover the value of all fruits and nuts harvested in 1944 that had been or were to be sold at the time of the census enumeration. However, the information on citrus fruit applies to the 1943-1944 season, that is, to the crop harvested from the bloom of 1943. The value figures on fruit cover all tree fruits, nuts, and grapes, as well as small fruits. Sales of wild fruits and nuts are excluded with two exceptions: wild blueberries were to be reported on

the census schedule where the land was used primarily for their production; and wild or seedling pecans were also reported whether grown in orchards, farmyards, pastures, or elsewhere on the farm or ranch. The enumerator was instructed that, for all the value-of-products questions, gross receipts or values were desired without deductions for expenses of any kind. However, in the case of fruit, there was a noticeable tendency in many commercial fruit areas for growers to report their net receipts instead of the gross value of all fruit sold or traded. This was particularly true in sections where certain marketing costs were commonly deducted from the payments to the grower for fruit sold. Another factor which may have contributed to the tendency to report net receipts for fruit crops was the absence of any questions on the schedule regarding expenditures for such items as spray materials, orchard cultivation, irrigation water, packages, and other production and marketing costs.

Vegetables sold.—The values reported for this item represent the total value of vegetable crops harvested in 1944 for sale. Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes were not included under vegetables, but were included under field crops.

Horticultural specialties sold.—The values reported for this item include the value of sales for crops grown under glass and propagated mushrooms; nursery products; and flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, and flowers and plants grown in the open.

All other crops (field crops) sold.—This question covers the value of the sales of field crops such as corn, sorghums, small grains, annual legumes, hay, clover and grass seeds, and miscellaneous crops, including Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes, cotton (lint), tobacco, sugarcane, sugar beets, hops, etc. In addition, the enumerator was instructed to include the value of sales of byproducts such as cottonseed, beet pulp and tops, pea vines, etc., although no provision was made for reporting the production of such byproducts on the schedule. On some schedules the value of sales of cottonseed apparently was not included in the value of field crops sold or traded. The enumerator was also instructed that where the farm operator was a tenant, the landlord's share should be included in reporting the value of sales, not only for this item, but also for all other value-of-products questions. Income from grazing livestock on a per-head basis was also included under this question.

Dairy products sold.—This question called for the value of all dairy products sold or traded in 1944, including sales of cheese, buttermilk, and skimmed milk, as well as sales of milk, butterfat, and butter. The value of dairy products purchased for resale was to be excluded, both from this value question and from the preceding items on quantities of whole milk, cream, and butter sold.

Poultry and poultry products sold.—Sales of ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, baby chicks, and poults were included, as well as sales of eggs, broilers, fryers, other chickens, and turkeys.

Livestock and livestock products sold (other than dairy and poultry).—This value question included the sales of horses, mules, cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, sheep and lambs, meat (except poultry), goats, goat milk, wool, mohair, fur animals in captivity and pelts, bees, and honey.

Forest products sold.—The values reported for this question include sales of firewood, fuel wood, standing timber, sawlogs, veneer logs, pulpwood, mine props, bark, charcoal, fence posts, railroad ties, poles and piling, turpentine, resin, maple sirup and sugar, etc.

Farm products used by farm households.—This question called for the value of products of the farm in 1944 that were, had been, or were to be used by all households on the farm. The following items were to be included in this question if consumed on the farm where produced: meat, milk, cream, butter, poultry, eggs, honey, vegetables, fruit, firewood, fuel wood, and Irish and sweet potatoes. Farm products of institutional farms which were used by inmates of the institution were considered as sold, and the value was included under the other eight value-of-products questions. The same procedure was followed with respect to products of Community Victory gardens.

Comparability of 1940 and 1930 Census figures on value of farm products sold or used by farm households.—In general, the value of farm products information from the 1945 Census is comparable with that from the 1940 and 1930 Censuses. Available comparative figures will be found in State table 4. The 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule carried 10 value-of-products questions, separate inquiries being used for value of livestock sold and value of sales of livestock products (other than dairy and poultry). The 1930 Farm and Ranch Schedule had 5 questions on value of farm products. A single question was used for the value of sales of all crops. Separate questions were used for value of livestock sold and for value of all livestock products sold (including dairy and poultry). In addition, the 1930 questionnaire carried an inquiry on gross receipts from lodgers, boarders, and campers. The 1930 Census value-of-products figures shown in State table 4 do not include the income reported from this source.

1945 classification by type of farm.—In the 1945 Census, all farms have been classified mechanically by type of farm, based on the principal source of income in 1944. The procedure was as follows:

After eliminating "farms with no products" and "unclassified" farms, which could not be classified by type on the basis of the value of products, the remaining farms were sorted into two groups: (1) farms producing products primarily for sale, and (2) farms

producing products primarily for own household use. If the value of farm products used by farm households exceeded the total value of all farm products sold, the farm was classified as a "farm producing products primarily for own household use." On the other hand, if the value of all farm products sold equaled or exceeded the value of farm products used by farm households, then the farm was classified as a "farm producing products primarily for sale." "Farms producing products primarily for sale" were further classified into the following nine major types, on the basis of source of income: fruit-and-nut farms, vegetable farms, horticultural-specialty farms, all-other-crop (field crop) farms, dairy farms, poultry farms, livestock farms, forest-product farms, and general farms. If the value of products sold from one source of income was more than 50 percent of the total value of all farm products sold, then the farm was classified as the type corresponding to that source of income. Farms for which the value of products from any one of the eight sources of income did not exceed 50 percent of the total value of all farm products sold were classified as "general" farms.

Farms with no farm products sold or used.—These are farms for which there was a correct report of no farm products sold or used by farm households. Such farms include: (a) new farms being operated for the first time in 1945, and (b) farms having a complete crop failure in 1944 with no livestock or livestock products sold and no value for farm products used by farm households. For example, in certain areas, such as the New England States, some farms reported hay as the only product, with no sales and no livestock on hand at the time of enumeration. Such farms are included in the category of "farms with no farm products sold or used."

Unclassified farms.—Where information on the farm production and value of farm products sold or used was incomplete or not reported, the farm was designated as "unclassified."

Comparative 1940 Census figures on type of farm.—The 1945 and 1940 Census classifications of farms by type are not comparable. In the 1940 Census, farms were classified by type on the basis of major source of income. To illustrate, if the entry for value of dairy products sold was the largest entry under the 10 value-of-products questions, the farm was classified as a dairy farm. If a farm had two or more sources of income for which the value entries were the same, and these were the largest value entries, the farm was classified according to the item predominating as to major source in that locality. While this method of classification was simple and objective, the results were not entirely satisfactory. For example, farms for which the value of products used by the farm households was only slightly larger than the value of the largest sales item were classified as subsistence or

family-living farms. But many of these "family living" farms had diversified operations so that the total value of farm products sold was greatly in excess of the value of products for farm household use. Logically, such farms belonged in a "general farm" category.

Table B, on page XVII, shows comparative State figures on farms, classified by type, for both the 1945 and 1940 Censuses. In the last two columns are figures from the 1940 Census on number of farms, classified by the 1940 Census "major source of income" procedure, described in the preceding paragraph. The figures in the second and fourth columns show the 1940 Census number of farms reclassified, using the 1945 Census procedure

described in the preceding section entitled "1945 Classification by Type of Farm." As explained in footnote 2 of table B, this reclassification is based, in part, on a comparatively small sample. The coefficients of variation shown in the fifth column may be interpreted as follows: The probabilities are about 2 in 3 that the percent error of the 1940 estimate will be less than the coefficient of variation and about 1 in 3 that it will exceed the coefficient of variation. The coefficients of variation apply alike to the estimated 1940 number of farms of each type and to the percentage that the number of each type is of the total farms in the State.

NEW ENGLAND

XVII

TABLE A.—APPROXIMATE AVERAGE DATE OF ENUMERATION AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS BY DATES OF ENUMERATION: 1945

ITEM	New England	ITEM	New England
Approximate average date of enumeration.....	April 1-15	Percent of enumeration districts enumerated during—	
Percent of enumeration districts enumerated during—		April 16-30.....	11
January 1-15.....	3	May 1-15.....	9
January 16-31.....	2	May 16-31.....	7
February 1-15.....	10	June 1-15.....	9
February 16-28.....	8	June 16-30.....	12
March 1-15.....	6	July 1-15.....	4
March 16-31.....	11	July 16-31.....	.....
April 1-15.....	7	August 1-15.....	1

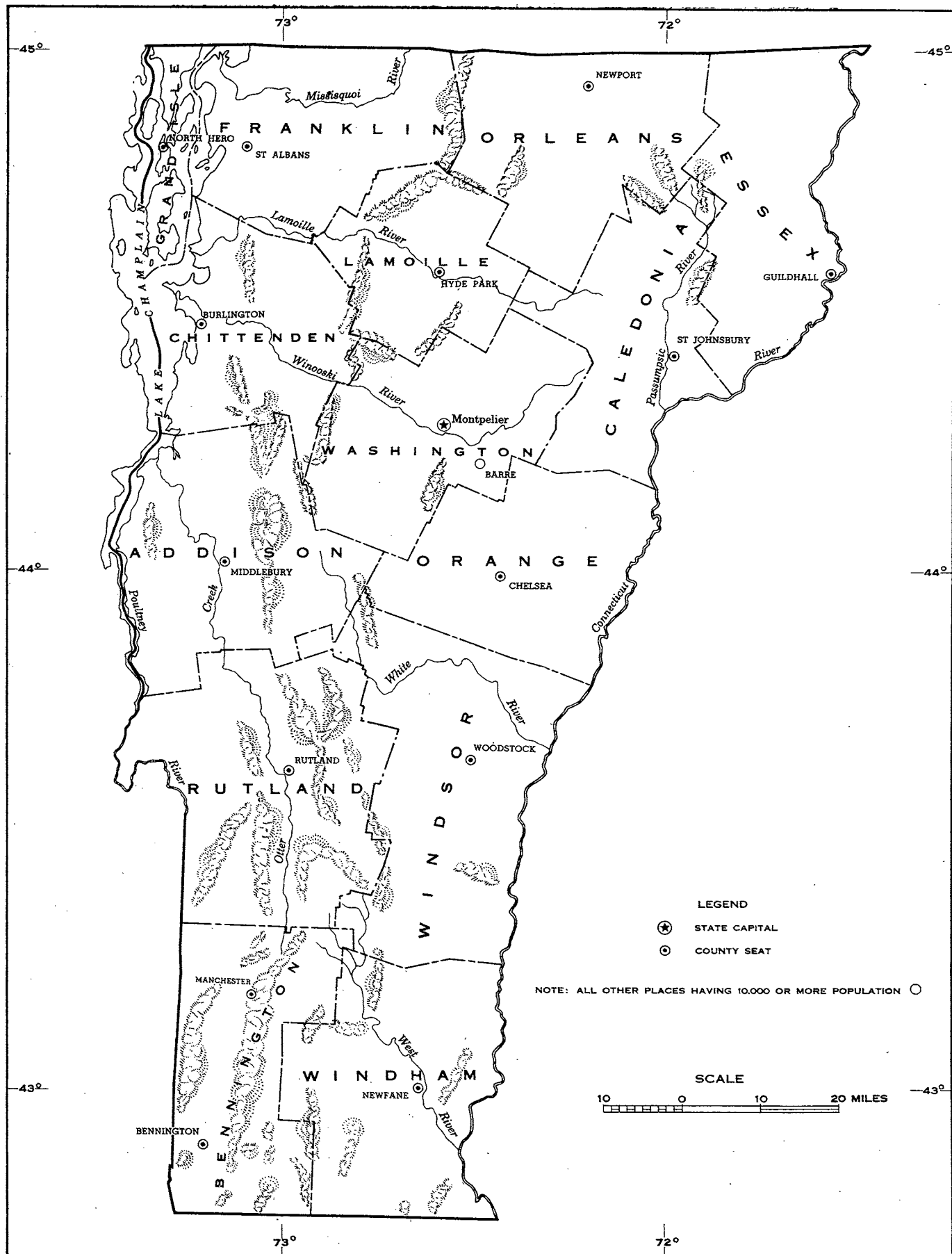
TABLE B.—NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS BY TYPE OF FARM: CENSUSES OF 1945 AND 1940

[For basis of classification by type, see text.]

STATE AND TYPE OF FARM	1945 TYPE CLASSIFICATION					1940 TYPE CLASSIFICATION ¹ (CENSUS OF 1940)		STATE AND TYPE OF FARM	1945 TYPE CLASSIFICATION					1940 TYPE CLASSIFICATION ¹ (CENSUS OF 1940)			
	Number of farms		Percent distribution		Coefficient of variation of 1940 estimates ² (percent)	Percent distribution	Number of farms		Percent distribution		Coefficient of variation of 1940 estimates ² (percent)	Percent distribution					
	Census of 1945	Census of 1940 ²	Census of 1945	Census of 1940 ²			Census of 1945		Census of 1940 ²	Census of 1945			Census of 1940 ²	Number of farms	Percent distribution		
MAINE																	
All farms.....	42,184	38,980	100.0	100.0	.....	38,980	100.0	All farms.....	37,007	31,897	100.0	100.0	.....	31,897	100.0
Farms with no farm products sold or used ³	1,515	648	3.6	1.7	.....	548	1.7	Farms with no farm products sold or used ³	728	790	2.0	2.5	.....	790	2.5
Farms, unclassified ⁴	140	227	0.3	0.6	.....	227	0.6	Farms, unclassified ⁴	15	239	(†)	0.7	.....	239	0.7
All classified farms.....	40,528	36,105	96.1	97.8	.....	38,105	97.8	All classified farms.....	36,264	30,868	98.0	96.8	.....	30,868	96.8
Farms producing products primarily for sale.....	22,487	23,301	53.3	59.8	.....	20,531	52.7	Farms producing products primarily for sale.....	23,041	21,547	62.3	67.3	.....	20,224	53.4
Fruit-and-nut farms.....	706	708	1.7	1.8	9	730	1,807	2,213	4.9	6.9	6	2,120	6.6	
Vegetable farms.....	617	264	1.5	0.7	(†)	412	2,506	1,568	5.8	4.9	8	1,732	5.5	
Horticultural-specialty farms.....	146	181	0.3	0.5	(†)	181	676	854	1.8	2.7	9	856	2.7	
All-other-crop farms.....	5,812	7,341	16.1	18.8	3	7,532	19.6	2,368	2,207	6.4	6.9	6	2,179	5.8
Dairy farms.....	5,124	5,552	12.1	14.2	4	6,282	16.1	5,563	6,851	15.0	21.5	3	7,001	21.9
Poultry farms.....	3,304	2,735	7.8	7.0	7	2,733	7.0	7,231	4,802	19.5	15.1	3	5,211	16.3
Livestock farms.....	1,208	1,346	2.9	3.2	11	982	2.5	834	661	2.3	2.1	(†)	650	2.0	
Forest-products farms.....	2,218	1,932	5.3	5.0	7	1,579	4.0	488	493	1.3	1.5	(†)	445	1.4	
General farms.....	2,352	3,342	5.6	8.5	2	(*)	(*)	1,538	1,896	4.2	6.0	(†)	(*)	(*)	
Farms producing products primarily for own household use.....	18,041	14,804	42.8	38.0	12	17,574	45.1	Farms producing products primarily for own household use.....	13,223	9,321	35.7	29.2	3	10,544	33.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE																	
All farms.....	18,786	16,554	100.0	100.0	.....	16,554	100.0	All farms.....	3,603	3,014	100.0	100.0	.....	3,014	100.0
Farms with no farm products sold or used ³	870	252	4.6	1.5	.....	252	1.5	Farms with no farm products sold or used ³	17	56	0.5	1.9	.....	56	1.9
Farms, unclassified ⁴	57	101	0.3	0.6	.....	101	0.6	Farms, unclassified ⁴	3	7	0.1	0.2	.....	7	0.2
All classified farms.....	17,859	16,201	95.1	97.9	.....	16,201	97.9	All classified farms.....	3,583	2,951	99.4	97.9	.....	2,951	97.9
Farms producing products primarily for sale.....	9,364	10,339	49.8	62.5	2	9,034	54.5	Farms producing products primarily for sale.....	2,272	2,280	63.1	75.6	4	2,125	70.5
Fruit-and-nut farms.....	314	275	1.7	1.7	(†)	267	1.6	Fruit-and-nut farms.....	92	88	2.6	2.9	(†)	94	3.1		
Vegetable farms.....	161	231	0.9	1.4	(†)	180	1.1	Vegetable farms.....	140	103	3.9	3.4	(†)	130	4.3		
Horticultural-specialty farms.....	87	93	0.5	0.6	(†)	93	0.6	Horticultural-specialty farms.....	89	115	2.5	3.8	(†)	115	3.8		
All-other-crop farms.....	804	1,094	4.3	5.6	3	1,147	6.9	All-other-crop farms.....	157	131	4.4	4.3	(†)	131	4.3	
Dairy farms.....	3,194	3,545	17.0	21.4	4	3,793	22.9	Dairy farms.....	789	885	21.9	29.4	5	933	31.0
Poultry farms.....	2,707	2,103	14.4	12.7	6	2,215	13.4	Poultry farms.....	709	512	19.7	20.3	(†)	612	20.3	
Livestock farms.....	587	546	3.7	3.3	(†)	491	3.0	Livestock farms.....	100	69	2.8	2.3	(†)	59	2.3		
Forest-products farms.....	571	752	3.0	4.5	(†)	837	5.1	Forest-products farms.....	30	90	0.8	3.0	(†)	41	1.4		
General farms.....	839	1,700	4.5	10.3	(†)	(*)	(*)	General farms.....	166	187	4.6	5.2	(†)	(*)	(*)		
Farms producing products primarily for own household use.....	8,495	5,862	45.2	35.4	4	7,177	43.4	Farms producing products primarily for own household use.....	1,311	671	36.4	22.3	12	826	27.4
VERMONT																	
All farms.....	26,490	23,582	100.0	100.0	.....	23,582	100.0	All farms.....	22,241	21,153	100.0	100.0	.....	21,153	100.0
Farms with no farm products sold or used ³	785	310	3.0	1.3	.....	310	1.3	Farms with no farm products sold or used ³	285	541	1.3	2.6	.....	541	2.6
Farms, unclassified ⁴	124	182	0.5	0.8	.....	182	0.8	Farms, unclassified ⁴	8	77	(†)	0.4	.....	77	0.4
All classified farms.....	25,581	23,090	96.6	97.9	.....	23,090	97.9	All classified farms.....	21,948	20,545	98.7	97.1	.....	20,545	97.1
Farms producing products primarily for sale.....	18,820	16,039	71.0	76.5	1	17,037	72.2	Farms producing products primarily for sale.....	11,259	13,416	50.6	63.4	2	12,497	59.1
Fruit-and-nut farms.....	158	194	0.5	0.8	(†)	150	0.5	Fruit-and-nut farms.....	313	387	1.4	1.8	(†)	412	1.9		
Vegetable farms.....	112	134	0.4	0.6	(†)	91	0.4	Vegetable farms.....	584	598	2.6	2.8	(†)	533	2.5		
Horticultural-specialty farms.....	48	44	0.2	0.2	(†)	47	0.2	Horticultural-specialty farms.....	310	340	1.4	1.5	10	341	1.5	
All-other-crop farms.....	3,079	1,709	11.6	7.2	7	1,763	7.3	All-other-crop farms.....	1,298	2,426	5.8	11.5	5	2,239	10.6
Dairy farms.....	11,869	11,929	44.8	50.6	2	12,713	53.9	Dairy farms.....	4,151	4,999	18.7	23.6	3	5,060	23.9
Poultry farms.....	987	701	3.7	3.0	(†)	701	3.0	Poultry farms.....	3,403	3,250	15.3	15.4	4	3,302	15.6	
Livestock farms.....	702	657	2.7	2.8	(†)	783	3.3	Livestock farms.....	528	467	2.4	2.2	13	417	2.0	
Forest-products farms.....	852	627	3.2	2.7	(†)	789	3.3	Forest-products farms.....	159	158	0.7	0.7	(†)	190	0.9		
General farms.....	1,013	2,044	3.8	8.7	(†)	(*)	(*)	General farms.....	513	791	2.3	3.7	(†)	(*)	(*)		
Farms producing products primarily for own household use.....	5,761	5,031	25.5	21.4	4	6,053	25.7	Farms producing products primarily for own household use.....	10,689	7,129	48.1	33.7	3	8,048	38.0
MASSACHUSETTS																	
All farms.....	42,184	38,980	100.0	100.0	.....	38,980	100.0	All farms.....	37,007	31,897	100.0	100.0	.....	31,897	100.0
Farms with no farm products sold or used ³	1,515	648	3.6	1.7	.....	548	1.7	Farms with no farm products sold or used ³	728	790	2.0	2.5	.....	790	2.5
Farms, unclassified ⁴	140	227	0.3	0.6	.....	227	0.6	Farms, unclassified ⁴	15	239	(†)	0.7	.....	239	0.7
All classified farms.....	40,528	36,105	96.1	97.8	.....	38,105	97.8	All classified farms.....	36,264	30,868	98.0	96.8	.....	30,868	96.8
Farms producing products primarily for sale.....	22,487	23,301	53.3	59.8	20,531	52.7	Farms producing products primarily for sale.....	23,041	21,547	62.3	67.3	20,224	53.4		
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Forest-products farms.....	2,218	1,932	5.3	5.0	7	1,579	4.0	488	493	1.3	1.5	(†)	445	1.4	
General farms.....	2,352	3,342	5.6	8.5	2	(*)	(*)	1,538	1,896	4.2	6.0	(†)	(*)	(*)	
Farms producing products primarily for own household use.....	18,041	14,804	42.8	38.0	12	17,574	45.1	Farms producing products primarily for own household use.....	13,223	9,321	35.7	29.2	3	10,544	33.4
RHODE ISLAND																	
All farms.....	18,786	16,554	100.0	100.0	.....	16,554	100.0	All farms.....	3,603	3,014	100.0	100.0	.....	3,014	100.0
Farms with no farm products sold or used ³	870	252	4.6	1.5	.....	252	1.5	Farms with no farm products sold or used ³	17	56	0.5	1.9	.....	56	1.9
Farms, unclassified ⁴	57	101	0.3	0.6	.....	101	0.6	Farms, unclassified ⁴	3	7	0.1	0.2	.....	7	0.2
All classified farms.....	17,859	16,201	95.1	97.9	.....	16,201	97.9	All classified farms.....	3,583	2,951	99.4	97.9	.....	2,951	97.9
Farms producing products primarily for sale.....	9,364	10,339	49.8	62.5	2	9,034	54.5	Farms producing products primarily for sale.....	2,272	2,280	63.1	75.6	4	2,125	70.5
Fruit-and-nut farms.....	314	275	1.7	1.7	(†)	267	1.6	Fruit-and-nut farms.....	92	88	2.6	2.9	(†)	94	3.1		
Vegetable farms.....	161	231	0.9	1.4	(†)	180	1.1	Vegetable farms.....	140	103	3.9	3.4	(†)	130	4.3		
Horticultural-specialty farms.....	87	93	0.5	0.6	(†)	93	0.6	Horticultural-specialty farms.....	89	115	2.5	3.8	(†)	115	3.8		
All-other-crop farms.....	804	1,094	4.3	5.6	3	1,147	6.9	All-other-crop farms.....	157	131	4.4	4.3	(†)	131	4.3	
Dairy farms.....	3,194	3,545	17.0	21.4	4	3,793	22.9	Dairy farms.....	789	885	21.9	29.4	5	933	31.0
Poultry farms.....	2,707	2,103	14.4	12.7	6	2,215	13.4	Poultry farms.....	709	512	19.7	20.3	(†)	612	20.3	
Livestock farms.....	587	546	3.7	3.3	(†)	491	3.0	Livestock farms.....	100	69	2.8	2.3	(†)	59	2.3		
Forest-products farms.....	571	752	3.0	4.5	(†)	837	5.1	Forest-products farms.....	30	90	0.8	3.0	(†)	41	1.4		
General farms.....	839	1,700	4.5	10.3	(†)	(*)	(*)	General farms.....	166	187	4.6	5.2	(†)	(*)	(*)		
Farms producing products primarily for own household use.....	8,495	5,862	45.2	35.4	4	7,177	43.4	Farms producing products primarily for own household use.....	1,311	671	36.4	22.3	12	826	27.4
CONNECTICUT																	
All farms.....	26,490	23,582	100.0	100.0	.....	23,582	100.0	All farms.....	22,241	21,153	100.0	100.0	.....	21,153	

VERMONT

Counties, Principal Cities, Mountains, and Rivers



CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

STATE TABLE 1.—FARMS AND FARM CHARACTERISTICS: CENSUSES OF 1920 TO 1945

ITEM (For definitions, see text)	Census of 1945 (Jan. 1)	Census of 1940 (Apr. 1)	Census of 1935 (Jan. 1)	Census of 1930 (Apr. 1)	Census of 1925 (Jan. 1)	Census of 1920 (Jan. 1)
FARMS, ACREAGE, AND LAND AREA						
Farms.....number..	26,490	23,582	27,061	24,898	27,766	29,075
Approximate land area (see text).....acres..	5,937,920	5,937,920	5,839,360	5,839,360	5,839,360	5,839,360
Proportion in farms.....percent..	66.2	61.8	69.2	66.7	67.2	72.5
Land in farms.....acres..	3,930,514	3,666,835	4,042,658	3,896,097	3,925,693	4,235,811
Owned by operator ¹.....acres..	3,604,877	3,052,116	3,320,410	3,208,220	3,342,041	(*)
Rented by operator ¹.....acres..	325,637	518,061	597,811	535,625	484,030	(*)
Average size of farm.....acres..	148.4	155.5	149.4	156.5	141.3	145.7
Land in farms according to use: ²						
Cropland harvested.....farms reporting..	25,603	22,981	26,795	24,535	(*)	(*)
acres..	1,159,888	1,022,581	1,113,689	1,073,693	1,127,004	1,143,361
Farms reporting by acres harvested:						
1 to 9 acres.....number..	4,504	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
10 to 19 acres.....number..	2,923	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
20 to 29 acres.....number..	3,097	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
30 to 49 acres.....number..	5,710	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
50 to 99 acres.....number..	6,702	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
100 to 199 acres.....number..	2,319	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
200 acres and over.....number..	348	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
200 to 499 acres.....number..	337	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
500 to 999 acres.....number..	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1,000 acres and over.....number..	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Crop failure.....farms reporting..	610	607	565	816	(*)	(*)
acres..	10,534	8,118	5,032	6,489	5,851	(*)
Cropland idle or fallow.....farms reporting..	769	1,639	803	2,021	(*)	(*)
acres..	17,180	46,477	13,875	47,835	16,901	(*)
Cropland used only for pasture.....farms reporting..	2,687	11,008	4,626	4,724	8,515	(*)
acres..	92,990	400,890	222,366	274,179	252,220	(*)
Woodland pastured.....farms reporting..	13,020	(*)	18,843	16,973	17,636	(*)
acres..	857,087	(*)	1,182,963	1,017,750	1,031,310	(*)
Other land pastured.....farms reporting..	16,666	(*)	17,109	15,927	16,784	(*)
acres..	1,022,774	(*)	915,866	899,742	891,978	(*)
Woodland not pastured.....farms reporting..	9,938	(*)	7,976	7,815	8,254	(*)
acres..	694,387	(*)	488,083	485,931	517,724	(*)
All other land.....farms reporting..	16,236	(*)	24,133	14,920	(*)	(*)
acres..	75,674	(*)	100,784	90,478	82,795	(*)
Cropland, total.....farms reporting..	25,876	23,376	26,421	24,535	24,535	(*)
acres..	1,280,592	1,478,066	1,354,962	1,402,196	1,401,876	(*)
Land used for crops (harvested and failure).....farms reporting..	25,675	23,029	26,421	24,535	24,535	(*)
acres..	1,170,422	1,030,699	1,118,721	1,080,182	1,132,855	(*)
Land pastured, total.....farms reporting..	22,162	(*)	2,321,195	2,191,671	2,175,508	(*)
acres..	1,972,851	(*)	2,321,195	2,191,671	2,175,508	(*)
Woodland, total.....farms reporting..	18,642	17,930	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
acres..	1,551,474	1,173,791	1,671,046	1,503,681	1,549,034	1,428,309
VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY						
Value of farms (land and buildings).....dollars..	134,575,897	111,108,534	115,996,472	145,935,241	137,270,849	159,117,159
Average per farm:						
All farms.....dollars..	5,080	4,712	4,286	5,861	4,940	5,473
Farms of 30 acres and over.....dollars..	5,638	5,140	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Average per acre, all farms.....dollars..	34.24	30.30	28.69	37.46	34.97	37.56
Value of implements and machinery ⁵.....farms reporting..	20,616	19,875	(*)	22,739	(*)	(*)
dollars..	27,890,915	15,622,534	(*)	20,767,500	18,129,968	21,234,130
Farms reporting by value of implements and machinery:						
\$1 to \$99.....number..	1,773	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1 to \$49.....number..	859	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$50 to \$99.....number..	914	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$100 to \$249.....number..	2,979	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$250 to \$499.....number..	2,309	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$500 to \$749.....number..	2,754	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$750 to \$999.....number..	1,020	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,000 to \$2,499.....number..	5,922	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....number..	2,696	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$1,500 to \$2,499.....number..	3,226	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,500 and over.....number..	3,859	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$2,500 to \$4,999.....number..	2,936	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....number..	794	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
\$10,000 and over.....number..	129	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Value of livestock on farms (see text).....dollars..	51,635,814	28,045,793	20,972,604	35,382,797	25,442,249	42,269,614
FARM DWELLINGS AND POPULATION						
Dwellings on farms.....farms reporting..	25,765	(*)	26,439	(**)	(**)	(**)
number..	29,418	(**)	30,959	(**)	(**)	(**)
Occupied.....farms reporting..	23,549	(*)	25,741	(**)	(**)	(**)
number..	25,361	(**)	28,493	(**)	(**)	(**)
Unoccupied.....farms reporting..	3,683	(*)	2,110	(**)	(**)	(**)
number..	4,037	(**)	2,466	(**)	(**)	(**)
Occupied dwellings on farms with 2 or more occupied dwellings.....farms reporting..	1,449	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
number..	3,261	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Farm population (persons living in occupied dwellings on farms).....persons..	95,275	106,532	122,655	112,901	114,183	125,369
Average per occupied dwelling.....persons..	3.75	(**)	4.30	(**)	(**)	(**)
Under 14 years old.....persons..	27,621	(**)	(*)	(**)	(**)	(**)
Boys.....persons..	14,063	(**)	(*)	(**)	(**)	(**)
Girls.....persons..	13,558	(**)	(*)	(**)	(**)	(**)
14 years old and over.....persons..	67,654	(**)	(*)	(**)	(**)	(**)
Men and boys.....persons..	34,513	(**)	(*)	(**)	(**)	(**)
Women and girls.....persons..	33,141	(**)	(*)	(**)	(**)	(**)
For farms with 2 or more occupied dwellings.....persons..	10,756	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Average per occupied dwelling.....persons..	3.28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Under 14 years old.....persons..	3,535	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Boys.....persons..	1,762	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Girls.....persons..	1,773	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
14 years old and over.....persons..	7,223	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Men and boys.....persons..	3,703	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Women and girls.....persons..	3,520	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

See footnotes at end of table.

APPENDIX

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INSTRUCTIONS

Purpose of the Census of Agriculture.—An Act of Congress provides that a census of agriculture be taken every 5 years, for the purpose of obtaining basic information on farm acreage, land values, crops, livestock, and other general items relating to agriculture. The census of January 1, 1945, will consist of an enumeration of every farm in the United States.

Each enumerator will be assigned an enumeration district. In each such district he must enumerate every tract of land which might be classified as a farm under the Census definition. The information is to be obtained by a personal visit. He must secure for each farm all the information requested in order that totals may be obtained which will represent a complete and accurate picture of the agriculture within the area.

Census Schedules Are Confidential.—During the war emergency census returns are accorded confidential treatment as heretofore, subject to existing law. Under the Census Act heavy penalties are prescribed for revealing information to unauthorized persons. The enumerator should make it clear, in dealing with persons who seem unwilling to give the information requested, that he is not allowed to give any information from the schedule to their neighbors or other persons; that only sworn Census employees will have access to the farm schedules; and that those records for individual farms cannot be used for purposes of taxation, regulation, or investigation.

DEFINITION OF A FARM

A farm, for Census purposes, is all the land on which some agricultural operations are performed 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 a number of separate tracts, and the 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, renter, 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.

Include dry-lot or barn dairies, nurseries, greenhouses, hatcheries, fur farms, mushroom cellars, apiaries, cranberry bogs, etc.

Do not include "fish farms," "fish hatcheries," "oyster farms," and "frog farms." Do not report as a farm any tract of land of less than 3 acres, unless its agricultural products in 1944 were valued at \$250 or more.

Farming, or agricultural operations, consists of the production of crops or plants, vines, and trees (excluding forestry operations) or of the keeping, grazing, or feeding of livestock for animal products (including serums), animal increase, or value increase. Livestock, as here used, includes poultry of all kinds, rabbits, bees, and fur-bearing animals in captivity—in addition to mules, asses, burros, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs. Frequently, certain operations are not generally recognized as farming. This is especially true where no crops are grown or where the establishments are not commonly considered as farms.

Following is a partial list of types of specialized agriculture and of operations not generally recognized as farms or farming, for which returns on the Farm and Ranch Schedule are required, provided the area is 3 acres or more or, if less than 3 acres, the value of the products in 1944 was \$250 or more:

Apiaries (bee farms).
Community or cooperative gardens.
Country estates and country homes (if there is production of vegetables, eggs, milk, or other agricultural products either for home use or for sale).
Cranberry bogs.

Dry-lot or barn dairies.
Feed lots.
Fur farms (fox, mink, skunk, etc., in captivity).
Garbage-feeding hog yards.
Greenhouses.
Hatcheries (baby chicks, poult, etc.).
Institutional farms (connected with schools, prisons, hospitals, etc.).
Mushroom cellars.
Nurseries (except for reforestation projects, or in connection with parks).
Part-time farms (agricultural operations incidental to other occupation).
Victory gardens.
Blueberry production from wild plants where the land is used primarily for their production.
Cutting of hay (even though this is the only farming operation).
Grazing or pasturing of livestock.
Harvesting of grass seed.
Keeping of chickens and the production of broilers (including battery-laying and battery-broiler plants).
Production of medicinal or drug plants and herbs.
Production of flowers and bulbs for sale.
Production of vegetables under glass.
Production of vegetable and flower seeds, plants, bulbs, tubers, etc.
Production, in captivity, of pheasants, quail, etc.
Production of mint, spices, or other special crops.
Raising of Shetland or other ponies.
Rabbit raising.
Squab raising.

If any specialized or unusual types of agriculture such as those mentioned above are reported, list type under Supplemental Information on page 12.

Although columns are not provided on the schedule for obtaining reports for all the above-mentioned specialized operations in detail, be sure to report on all items that are applicable, making use of inquiries for "other crops" (cols. 140-141, 191, and 202). Note that value of land and buildings and value of sales of products should be reported in all cases.

Include in one report all land which the operator uses for agricultural purposes, as previously defined, also all outlying or separate fields, meadows, pastures, woodland, and waste lands. A farm may consist of two or more separate tracts not necessarily adjacent. Do not include public or open range neither owned nor leased by the operator (see Livestock on Open Range). If the operator cuts hay from land that he does not own and for which he pays no rent, include such acreage under Wild Hay Cut (col. 114) and explain under Supplemental Information on page 12. Large areas of timber land or other nonagricultural land held as a separate business and not used for pasture or grazing should not be included.

The following types of establishments and operations do not require returns on the Farm and Ranch Schedules unless there are also agricultural operations:

Canneries.
Cheese factories.
Creameries.
Deer parks.
Fish, frog, alligator, or snake "farms."
Fish hatcheries.
Game preserves.
Kennels.
Livestock dealers (except feed lots or other farming operations).
Ostrich "farms."
Oyster "farms."
Parks.
Riding academies with no farming operations.
Shipping pens.
Turpentine "farms" or turpentine "orchards."
Distilleries, gins, dryers, mills, refineries, or packing plants.
Establishments of 3 acres or more, even though locally known as "farms" on which there are no agricultural operations.
Idle or abandoned farms which were not operated in 1944 and will not be operated in 1945.
Cutting or gathering of forest products with no farming operations.
Landscaping, or maintaining grounds, and growing of flowers, shrubs, and ornamentals for home use only.
Picking or gathering of wild nuts, wild fruits, or wild plants (medicinal, ornamental, etc.) except where the land is maintained primarily for their production.
Production of maple sirup or sugar with no farming operations.
Raising canaries, guinea pigs, white rats, or white mice.
Stock yards and auction yards or barns.
Trapping of wild animals.

One Farm Return for Each Operator.—As a rule, one (and only one) return should be prepared for each operation. But to this

rule there is one rare exception. If a person operates two separate tracts of land as hired manager for two different owners (except for collectively developed unit farms), or one tract of land as owner (or tenant) and another as manager, a separate return should be prepared for each, as each represents a separate enterprise. Only one return should be prepared if a farm operator owns a tract of land and also rents a tract from another person.

ENUMERATOR'S RECORD AND CERTIFICATE

Enumerator's Record.—The enumerator's record on the front cover of every book must be filled out carefully. It is by means of this record that the information for the farms enumerated is properly classified as to geographic location.

If an enumerator is assigned more than one enumeration district, separate books must be used for each. Under no circumstances is the same book to be used for more than one enumeration district.

Number the books for each enumeration district in the order in which you use them.

The name of the minor civil division (M. C. D.)—known by various names in the different States, such as township, town, ward, precinct, district, beat, etc.—should be entered with any numerical identification usually employed; for example, Precinct No. 1, Hawkinsville.

Enumerator's Certificate.—When you start a book, enter the time and date you begin and when you have completed the book enter the time and date of completion and your signature. Be sure to make the checks listed opposite the Enumerator's Certificate before signing your name. These checks should be kept in mind throughout the enumeration.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Who Should Supply the Information?—The enumerator must obtain information in regard to a farm or establishment from the actual operator if possible. If unable to locate the operator, statements by members of his family, his employees, or other qualified persons may be accepted. Neighboring farmers may be able to supply the information. If obtained from other than the farm operator, note under Supplemental Information from whom obtained.

In case the land was farmed by some other person last year, the present operator should, from the stubble or other evidence, be able to give the approximate acreages and productions for the crops harvested in 1944 on this particular farm. Do not permit an operator who has recently taken possession to report the crops which he harvested in 1944 on some other farm.

Effort should be made to obtain figures from the farmer's records, if such are kept. It is imperative, however, that you secure a complete return for every farm in your district.

How to Fill Out a Schedule.—Use blue or black ink only. Never use ink of any other color or a pencil.

Write legibly.

Make your entries in the lower part of the space provided rather than in the center of the space between lines.

If a mistake is made, draw a line through the entry in error in such manner that it can still be read and rewrite the new figure within the proper space.

Do not use an eraser or ink eradicator.

Where no entries are required, leave the spaces blank; do not insert dashes, ciphers, or check marks.

Do not use ditto marks.

In reporting values enter dollars only; omit cents.

Report all numerical data in whole numbers unless a separate column is provided for fractions. Report fractions in tenths.

Use the space under Supplemental Information on page 12 for making notes.

On all doubtful points consult your supervisor.

Remember that you are enumerating the farm as of January 1, 1945, for all items except crop production, livestock products, and value of products, which are for the year 1944.

Obtain the best possible information.

Report in the units specified in the headings.

Be sure to read explanations of questions appearing at the bottom of the pages each time you ask the questions until you become thoroughly familiar with them. It is very important that the questions be interpreted according to these explanations.

Use one line (and only one) for each farm (see definition). Be sure that the entries for a particular farm are on the same line on all pages. To assist in keeping on the line, line numbers appear on both the right and left margins of each page. Each farm is to be listed in the order of visitation. When no one is at home to supply the information, the name of the operator should be obtained from a neighbor and entered in the space in which it should appear. Then when the line for the next farm is filled in, the preceding line will stand out as blank across all pages, thus serving as a reminder that here is a farm for which the information must be obtained on a repeat visit. Be sure to fill all such blank lines before turning in your book. Your enumeration must include all going farms in your district.

Order of Enumeration.—In filling out the schedule, you may find it helpful to secure reports for the various crops (cols. 49 to 204) before entering the acreages by land use (cols. 19–26). This procedure will help you in determining the acreages in the farm by use, especially land from which crops were harvested (col. 19). Before leaving a farm, be sure to make vertical and horizontal checks for each page of the schedule; that is, check to see that you have not made entries in the wrong columns or on the wrong lines and that you have not omitted entries for any inquiries which are applicable. Also make the checks listed on page 12. By making these checks, you may avoid the necessity of a return visit.

Operator Not Living On the Farm.—If a person living in a city operates a farm outside the city limits, going to the farm day by day as necessary, and he keeps livestock at his place in the city or carries on some farming operations (not merely a home garden) there, the residence should be included as part of the farm and the value included in the value of land and buildings. In such cases, the farm should be enumerated in the minor civil division where located, although the residence may be in another.

Farms with No Operator.—Infrequently a farm operated in 1944 will not have an operator at the time of the enumeration. In such cases, secure a return from the previous operator or from the owner or his representative. In column 1 write "No operator at present" and enter all other pertinent information. Report as owned or rented on basis of intentions for 1945. If it will not be operated in 1945, report on the basis of 1944 operations.

If a farm was operated in 1944, but will not be operated in 1945, fill in all information the same as you would for any other farm, except that pertaining to the operator and his household. In this case, since there will be no operator, write on the line for this farm on the first page in the columns for name and address of operator, "Will not be operated in 1945," and give, under Supplemental Information on page 12, the reason why it will not be operated. Report as owned or rented on basis of 1944 operations.

If the farm was not operated by anyone in 1944, but will be operated in 1945, there will, of course, be no crop entries for 1944, but there should be entries on pages 1 and 2 concerning the farm and the operator, and on pages 10 and 11 for livestock and poultry. On page 4 write, on the line for this farm, "Not operated in 1944, but will be in 1945."

Farms abandoned or idle in both 1944 and in 1945 are not to be enumerated on this schedule.

Farms Extending Across Boundaries of Enumeration District.—Include entire acreage of all farms whose headquarters are

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within the enumeration district. The farm headquarters should be determined as follows:

1. If there is only one dwelling on the farm, this dwelling is the farm headquarters, regardless of whether it is occupied or unoccupied.
2. If there are two or more dwellings on the farm, and the farm operator lives on the farm, the farm headquarters is the dwelling in which the farm operator lives.
3. If there are two or more dwellings on the farm, and the farm operator does not live on the farm, the farm headquarters is the dwelling of greatest value.
4. If there is no dwelling on the farm, but there is a building on the farm, this building is the farm headquarters.
If there are two or more such buildings, the farm headquarters is the building of greatest value.
5. If there are no buildings on the farm, the farm headquarters is the main farm entrance. The main farm entrance is the point where the farm operator usually turns off a public road, private road, trail, or path, on to the farm he operates.
If a farm with no buildings is composed of two or more separate tracts of land, the main entrance to the farm is the main entrance to the tract of land of greatest value.

In enumerating farms extending into another minor civil division or county, enter on the appropriate line in the spaces provided on page 12 the name or names of the additional minor civil divisions, the county in which each is located, and the acres in each.

If the headquarters of a farm is located in another enumeration district, the entire farm is to be enumerated in that district.

It will be helpful to indicate on your map farms for which the headquarters are in an adjoining enumeration district. If you inform the enumerator in the adjoining district, or your supervisor, of such farms it will insure that all such farm lands are included in the census enumeration and that none are duplicated.

Partnerships.—For a farm operated by two or more partners enter only one of the partners as the operator, preferably the senior partner, unless the junior partner is actually conducting the operations.

Farming Combined With Nonfarm Activities.—If manufacturing or processing is carried on primarily for the disposal of raw materials produced on the farm where the plant is located, or for putting them into a marketable form, such a plant should be included as part of the farm. If, on the other hand, the operations represent mainly custom work, or an independent enterprise, then such a plant is not to be considered a part of the farm. Report only the acreage and value of land and buildings actually used for farming purposes, and include only the products from the farming operations and their value before processing.

Institution and Corporate Farms.—Farms operated by or for institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, reformatories, etc.) or by corporations should be recorded in the name of the person in charge of all the farming operations, even though submanagers may be employed. For such farms be sure to enter a "Yes" in column 11. Reports for such farms should include only the portions used for farming purposes. Do not include acreage and value for institutional and other nonfarm buildings (see definition of farm). In columns 27-40 the inquiries relate only to persons and dwellings connected with the farming operations. Inmates of institutions who work on the farm for pay should be classed as hired laborers; unpaid inmates should not be included. Products of the farm consumed by inmates should be considered as sold.

Agricultural Operations by Other Than the Operator of the Farm.—On some farms, members of the operator's family or other persons living on the farm (not croppers or tenants) will grow small acreages of crops or will keep some livestock, or both. For example, a 4-H Club member may have a crop or livestock project, or a hired man may have a garden or some livestock. Include all such crop operations and livestock on the return for the farm operator.

Indian Reservations and Allotted Indian Land.—Where land has been allotted to Indians, an individual return should be secured for each Indian, the use of whose land would bring it under the classification of a farm. The word "allotted" is to be construed as covering allotment in fee, allotment in trust, and the simple designation of a certain acreage as the place of residence or agricultural activity of an individual Indian. Also, a separate return should

be made for each Indian having no allotted land, but having livestock pastured on unallotted reservation, national forest, or public domain, if the value of the natural increase in his livestock and the value of his livestock products in 1944 amounted to \$250 or more. In the latter case, write in columns 18-26 "No land owned or leased."

Any acreage belonging to an Indian reservation that has not been allotted or assigned to Indians and that is not leased to corporations or individuals, if used for agricultural purposes, constitutes a single farm for which a return is to be secured from the Indian agent. The Indian agent is to be reported as manager and the name of the reservation is to be reported in column 3. The reservation return should include only such acreage as is usually devoted to crops any fenced lands on which livestock is grazed, also unfenced grazing land over which reservation livestock is herded, and land occupied by farm buildings. Any vast acreage of wild land not utilized to an appreciable extent should not be included. All livestock belonging to the reservation must be reported on the reservation return.

Livestock on Open Range.—A flock of sheep or a herd of cattle being pastured on open range or in a national forest by a person who does not own or rent any land used for that purpose should be enumerated as a farm with "None" entered in column 18. However, public lands used under a lease are to be included as a part of the farm, but land used under a grazing permit is not to be included.

Plantations.—See special instructions on page VII for enumerating multiple-unit operations (including plantations) in regions 2, 3, and 4.

Collectively Developed or Unit Farms.—If agricultural land is being developed and sold in small tracts to nonresidents and the original tract is farmed essentially as a unit, such development should be returned as one farm in the name of the person managing it.

Citrus Groves With Various Operations Handled Under Separate Contracts.—Citrus groves are often handled by having the various operations, such as pruning, cultivating, irrigating, spraying or dusting, harvesting, etc., performed on a contract basis. If one person performs practically all of these operations, except possibly the harvesting of the fruit, this person should be listed as the operator. If the various operations are handled separately, one person contracting to do the pruning, another the cultivating, etc., the person directing all these services is the operator. This person may be a nonresident owner or he may be a local representative of the owner.

In such cases it will often be necessary to obtain the required information from a number of different sources depending upon the local persons responsible for the various operations.

Obtain complete information from as reliable sources as possible.

Acres Owned and Acres Rented.—Acres owned and acres rented must account for all the land in the farm. Consider as owned the land which the operator or his wife holds under title, homestead law, purchase contract, or as one of the heirs or as trustee of an undivided estate.

Under Supplemental Information, on the lines provided on page 12, briefly explain any unusual entries. Comment on unusual yields, acreages, values, etc.

Land Irrigated in 1944.—Consider as irrigated any land which had water supplied to it by artificial means in 1944 for agricultural purposes.

For all regions enter in column 236 the total acreage of land in each farm irrigated in 1944, including both irrigated cropland and irrigated pasture.

In regions 4, 5, 6, and 7, where a check column for irrigation is carried for the individual crops, enter a check mark (✓) in the box provided for each crop which was harvested from land irrigated in 1944. If only a part of the acreage of a crop was irri-

gated, report separately, within the same block, the acreage and production of the portion irrigated and that grown on dry land, entering the nonirrigated portion directly above the irrigated portion, bracketing the two entries as a further indication that they are for the same farm. Be sure to check the irrigated portion.

CROPS HARVESTED ON THIS FARM IN 1944

Include under the various crop questions only those acreages harvested by cutting, digging, picking, etc., and by grazing or hogging off. In reporting crops which were harvested by grazing or hogging off, include only the crops which were allowed to mature, or to approach maturity, before they were grazed or hogged off. Except for orchards, do not include crops which were complete failures. Do not include as harvested any crops used solely for soil improvement or any grown solely for pasture and utilized as such.

Omitted Column Numbers.—In preparing the schedule, the more important crops grown in all regions were included and were assigned column numbers. However, in order to shorten the schedule for each region, questions for crops which are grown infrequently in a particular region were omitted. Whenever you find that a crop has been harvested for which there is not a specific inquiry on the schedule for your region, report such crop in columns 140–141, except for fruits, vegetables, and horticultural specialties which are to be reported in columns 191, 202, or 204, whichever is applicable.

Unit of Measure.—Frequently the unit of measure common to your locality will not be that called for on the schedule. In such cases, convert to the unit specified and, under Supplemental Information, name and describe the unit commonly used in the locality, giving its approximate cubic content or net weight and the conversion factor used. The conversion tables on pages V and VI may be helpful, in some instances, in making the conversion to the unit called for on the schedule.

Two or More Crops From Same Land.—Where two or more crops were harvested from the same land in 1944, be sure to report all crops.

(1) **Succession Crops.**—Where two or more crops were harvested from the same land in 1944 but were grown in succession, i. e., one crop planted and harvested, then another crop planted and harvested, the acreage should be reported under the inquiry for each crop.

(2) **Interplanted Crops.**—Where a row crop is planted at approximately normal planting distance and some other crop is grown between or in the rows of the first crop, the acreage should be reported under the inquiry for the row crop and also under the inquiry for the interplanted crop.

(3) **Mixed Crops.**—As noted on the schedule, where flax and wheat are grown together, one-half of the acreage is to be reported under each crop. The schedule provides for reporting other mixed grains in columns 57–58 and for reporting a mixture of clover and timothy hay in columns 106–107. A mixture of grains for hay should be reported in columns 110–111. Crops grown and harvested as a mixture, for which the schedule makes no provision, should be reported under the crop which predominates. A notation should be made under Supplemental Information, such as "mixed with," giving the name of the secondary crop.

(4) **Contour Farming.**—In contour farming where different crops are alternated on different levels, the acreage should be fairly allocated among the several crops. Do not confuse with interplanting.

(5) **Strip Cropping.**—Allocate the acreage among the several crops as for contour farming.

LIVESTOCK, JANUARY 1, 1945, AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, 1944

In the enumeration of livestock, include all animals and poultry on the farm or ranch on January 1, 1945, whether or not all are owned by the operator, but do not include any belonging to the operator and being kept on another farm or ranch. Also include livestock belonging to the farm or ranch but grazing in national forests or on open range.

In areas where livestock are grazed in national forests or on open range, secure the report from the ranch operator for all his herds or bands and not from the herder who happens to be in

charge of a particular herd or band. Every effort should be made to enumerate all livestock for which the ranch headquarters are in your enumeration district. To insure complete enumeration, any information concerning the grazing of livestock in national forests or on open range in your district, when the ranch headquarters are located elsewhere, should be given to your supervisor along with the location of the headquarters, the name and address of the owner, and any other pertinent information, such as the location of the animals during the four main seasons of the year.

Livestock sold and livestock production in 1944 should be reported for the farm even though some of these items may represent operations for someone else or under some arrangement whereby the title may be held wholly or partly by other persons. For example, broilers raised "on shares" or on a "per-head basis" are to be reported for the farm on which they were produced and not for the hatchery or feed dealer for whom they were produced.

Livestock Dealers.—Animals purchased for immediate resale and not for feeding or grazing to increase their value should not be reported under Livestock Sold Alive in 1944. Such operations are not considered "farming" and are largely duplications of sales reported for other farms. However, if the place qualifies in other respects as a farm, a report should be made of the farming operations and of the livestock on hand.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

In reporting the value of farm products sold or traded in columns 142, 193, 203, 204, 221, 227, 232, and 234, the value of vegetables for farm household use in column 194, and the value of all farm products used by households on the farm in column 235, observe the following rules:

- (1) There must be an entry of either dollars or "None" in every one of these columns for every farm.
- (2) "None" is to be entered for the value of farm products sold or traded whenever the farm did not produce any of the products; or, if such products were produced, none were or are to be sold or traded. "None" is to be entered for value of vegetables grown for farm household use, and for value of farm products used by farm households only if none of these products of the farm in 1944 were or are to be used by households on that farm.
- (3) The value-of-products questions apply to the farm and not to the farm operator. Hence, for tenants and croppers, include the value of the landlord's share. That is, any products of the farm, which were or are to be paid as rent, are to be considered as sold. However, if the landlord's share of the products was purchased by the tenant and used on the farm where produced, such products should not be considered as sold.
- (4) Since the value-of-products questions apply to the farm and not to the farm operator, do not include the value of any products which were received by the farm operator as rent from land rented to others.
- (5) Report gross value of sales without deductions for expenses of any kind.
- (6) Include the value of byproducts sold or traded, such as cottonseed, straw, skimmed milk, buttermilk, hides, poultry manure, etc.
- (7) For columns 142, 193, and 203, crops harvested in 1944, which will be sold after the enumeration date, should be valued on the basis of market quotations at the time of the enumeration.
- (8) Do not include the value of crops used for seed or fed to livestock on the farm where produced.
- (9) Do not include government payments, such as soil-conservation and dairy-feed payments.
- (10) Note that the values reported in column 194 must always be included in column 235. In no other instance are any value-of-products figures to be included in more than one column.
- (11) The value of farm products used by households on the farm where produced (col. 235) frequently represents a considerable part of the total value of farm products. A special effort should be made to avoid underestimating the value of such consumption. Products used by farm households should be valued at local farm prices.
- (12) Products of institutional farms, consumed by inmates of the institution, should be considered as sold, and the values of such products should be reported in columns 142, 193, 203, 204, 221, 227, 232, and 234. For institutional farms, enter in columns 194 and 235 the value of products consumed by households of full-time farm employees (other than inmates) living on the farm.
- (13) Many farmers do not keep records and will not be able to answer the value-of-products questions accurately. Nevertheless, they should be able to give an approximation. The enumerator should secure an estimate in every case where exact figures are not available, and should enter any necessary explanations under Supplemental Information on page 12.

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CONVERSION TABLES

Caution.—Many of the weights and ratios given are approximations and should be used only in the absence of more accurate figures. Weights per unit for many commodities vary greatly depending upon variety, season, locality, etc.; therefore, those given may not be accurate for your community and may not be in agreement with the legal requirements in your State. However, the tables and conversion factors which follow may assist in making calculations when records are not available in terms of units given on the schedule.

The paragraph numbers refer to the column (or columns) to which the conversion relates.

CROPS

EQUIVALENT BUSHELS PER CWT. AND PER TON FOR COMMODITIES OF VARIOUS WEIGHTS

WEIGHT PER BUSHEL (pounds)	NUMBER OF BUSHELS	
	PER 100 POUNDS	PER TON
14	7½	142½
24	4½	83½
32	3½	63
45	2½	44½
48	2¼	41½
50	2	40
56	1¾	35
60	1½	33½
70	1¼	28

CORN AND SORGHUMS

51.—Corn (bushels):

Shelled corn, 56 pounds.

Ear corn, 70 pounds, or 2 bushel baskets level or 1½ heaped.

Corn with husks, 6 bushel baskets level or 4 heaped.

For converting barrels to bushels, multiply by local equivalent in bushels of ear corn (not baskets).

Corn in crib: 1 bushel of ear corn (70 pounds) occupies about 2½ cubic feet. Bushels of corn in crib equal length by width by average depth by ½.

54.—Grain Sorghums (bushel), 56 pounds. 1 ton of heads=25 bushels.

56.—Sorghum Hay (tons). Convert green to dry weight by dividing by 3.

SMALL GRAINS

Grain in bin: 1 bushel of grain occupies about 1½ cubic feet. Bushels of grain in a bin equal length by width by average depth by ½.

58.—Mixed Grains (bushels). Use weights based on approximate proportion of each grain in the mixture.

60.—Oats for Grain (bushels), 32 pounds.

63.—Barley (bushels), 48 pounds.

65.—Rye (bushels), 56 pounds.

67.—Flax (bushels), 56 pounds.

69, 71, 73.—Wheat (bushels), 60 pounds.

75.—Rice:

1 bushel weighs 45 pounds.

1 barrel, 162 pounds.

1 barrel, about 3½ bushels.

1 bag (Southern States), 162 to 200 pounds or 1 to 1½ barrel.

ANNUAL LEGUMES

81.—Soybeans and Mungbeans (bushels), 60 pounds.

Dry Field and Seed Beans:

85.—Lima (dry), 1 bushel=56 pounds.

119.—Vetch Seed, 1 bushel=60 pounds.

83, 87.—Other Beans and Lentils (dry), 1 bushel=60 pounds.

90.—Cowpeas (bushels), 60 pounds.

94, 96.—Dry Field and Seed Peas, 1 bushel=60 pounds.

100.—Peanuts (pounds). 1 bushel of unshelled: Virginia, 22 pounds; runners, 28 pounds; and Spanish, 30 pounds.

HAY

92, 101–165.—Report tons of cured hay; 3 tons green weight equal approximately 1 ton cured hay.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

117.—Lespedeza Seed (pounds). In some States the weight is 25 pounds per bushel; in others common seed will weight 28 pounds; Kobe seed, 30 pounds; and Korean seed as high as 44 pounds.

121.—Alfalfa Seed (bushels), 60 pounds.

123.—Clover Seed (bushels), 60 pounds.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

125.—Irish Potatoes:

1 bushel=60 pounds.

1 barrel=2½ bushels.

127.—Cotton (running square bales):

2 round bales=1 square bale.

1,500-pound seed cotton=approximately 1 square bale.

129.—Sweetpotatoes. 1 bushel weighs about 55 pounds.

131.—Hops. 1 bale=about 200 pounds.

SMALL FRUITS

1 quart weighs about 1½ pound.

1 gallon=4 quarts.

2 pints=1 quart.

Convert crates to quarts on basis of capacity in quarts or pints.

TREE FRUITS, NUTS, AND GRAPES

154.—Apples:

1 bushel weighs about 48 pounds.

1 western box is considered the equivalent of 1 bushel.

1 pound dried fruit is equivalent to about 7 pounds of fresh fruit.

156.—Cherries:

1 bushel, unstemmed=about 56 pounds.

1 quart, unstemmed=1½ pound.

1 bushel, stemmed=about 64 pounds.

1 quart, stemmed=about 2 pounds.

158.—Peaches:

1 bushel=about 48 pounds.

1 western crate=20 pounds.

1 pound dried peaches is equivalent to about: 7 pounds fresh fruit for clings, or 6½ pounds fresh fruit for free-stones.

160.—Pears:

1 bushel=about 50 pounds.

1 box, western=46 pounds.

1 crate, western (4½ by 16 by 16½)=22 pounds.

1 pound dried fruit is equivalent to about 5½ pounds fresh fruit.

162.—Plums and Prunes:

1 bushel=about 56 pounds.

1 box, western=20 pounds.

1 box, N. W. suitcase=16 pounds.

1 pound dried fruit is equivalent to about 2½ pounds fresh fruit for California, and 3½ pounds fresh fruit for Washington and Oregon.

(Reduced facsimile)

164.—Grapes:

- 1 bushel=about 48 pounds.
- 1 western lug box=28 pounds.
- 1 eastern 12-quart basket=18 pounds.
- 1 pound dried fruit is equivalent to about 4 pounds fresh fruit.

166.—Apricots:

- 1 bushel weighs about 48 pounds.
- 1 crate, western=22 pounds.
- 1 pound dried fruit is equivalent to about 5½ pounds fresh fruit.

171-184.—Citrus Fruits:

APPROXIMATE POUNDS PER UNIT

UNIT AND KIND	CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA	TEXAS	FLORIDA	LOUISIANA	ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI
Field box:					
Satsumas....	--	--	85	--	--
Tangerines....	--	--	85	--	--
Other oranges	--	--	90	--	--
Grapefruit....	--	--	80	--	--
Lemons....	--	--	--	--	--
Packed box:					
Satsumas....	--	--	85	85	85
Tangerines....	--	--	85	85	85
Other oranges	77	87	90	90	90
Grapefruit....	65 to 68	78	80	80	80
Lemons....	79	--	--	--	--
Bushel:					
Satsumas....	--	--	--	54	58
Tangerines....	--	--	--	58	58
Other oranges	--	--	--	56	56
Grapefruit....	--	--	--	50	50
Lemons....	--	--	--	--	--

¹ A half-strap equals 40 to 42 pounds, or ½ bushel.

192. **Land in Orchards (acres).**—To find the number of trees or vines per acre, divide 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre, by the number of square feet occupied per tree measured as the distance from one tree to another in the row multiplied by the distance to the next parallel row.

$$\text{Example; } \frac{43,560}{(15 \times 10)} = \frac{43,560}{150} = 290$$

TREES OR VINES PER ACRE

(Square Planting)

PLANTING DISTANCE IN FEET	NUMBER PER ACRE (Square Planting)	PLANTING DISTANCE IN FEET	NUMBER PER ACRE (Square Planting)
6	1,210	28	70
8	681	30	48
10	486	35	36
12	362	40	27
15	294	45	22
18	242	50	17
20	218	60	12

223-225.—Milk and Cream:

1 gallon milk=8.6 pounds.

1 hundredweight milk=11.6 gallons.

Average cream, 2 to 2½ pounds butterfat per gallon of cream.

Double or whipping cream, about 3 to 3½ pounds per gallon of cream.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE OF ENUMERATOR'S MAP PROPERLY MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION

An enlarged map (or set of maps) will be furnished each enumerator. The enumeration district will be delineated on the map. You will be expected to identify on the map every farm you enumerate. Alongside the dwelling symbol on the map, mark the book number and the line number on which is recorded the report of each farm visited. Draw a square in the proper location for each farm you may record which is not shown on the map. Mark a cross through symbols on the map which are found to represent abandoned or idle farms, or which, for any reason, do not represent a farm. There will be instances when you may enumerate more than one farm operated from a single dwelling unit. Show the book number and line number for each such report.

The illustrative example on the right represents a small section of an enumerator's map. The map has been properly marked so that enumerated farms may be identified.

A properly marked map is an important check upon the completeness of the enumeration, and is required from each enumerator.



• (Reduced facsimile)

SCHEDULE

277

This inquiry is conducted under authority contained in section 16 of the Act of Congress, approved June 18, 1928. During the war emergency your census returns are accorded confidential treatment subject to existing law.

FARM OPERATOR, JANUARY 1, 1945		If land is rented from or managed for others FROM WHOM IS LAND RENTED OR FOR WHOM IS LAND MANAGED? Indicate if an institution or corporation		1
Name	Address (Rural Route or Street, Post Office, and State)	Name	Address (Rural Route or Street, Post Office, and State)	
1	2	3	4	
1				1
2				2
3				3
4				4
5				5
6				6
7				7
8				8
9				9
10				10
11				11
12				12
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18				18
19				19
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25				25
↓		2	THIS LINE FOR OFFICE USE ONLY →	

1 The farm operator is the person who works the farm, performing the labor himself, or directly supervising it. When land is rented or cropped, the tenant, renter, or cropper is the operator even though the owner may exercise some supervision. If the farming operations are performed by a caretaker who merely carries out the instructions of his employer, report the employer as operator. However, report as operator a paid manager responsible for the farming operations. If the farm is operated for a corporation or institution, report as operator the superintendent, manager, supervisor, or other person directly responsible for the farming operations.

(Reduced facsimile)

SCHEDULE

279

In reporting values enter dollars only; omit cents. In reporting value of products if none, enter "None." Do not use ditto marks. Report all numerical data in whole numbers unless a separate column is provided for fractions. Report fractions in tenths $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{5}{8} = \frac{6}{10}$, $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{20}$, $\frac{3}{16} = \frac{3}{20}$, $\frac{5}{16} = \frac{5}{20}$, $\frac{7}{16} = \frac{7}{20}$.

DWELLINGS ON THIS FARM JAN. 1, 1945		PERSONS LIVING IN THESE OCCUPIED DWELLINGS JAN. 1, 1945				Persons 14 years old and over working on this farm equivalent of 2 or more days, week ending Jan. 6, 1945			Total cash paid in 1944 for farm labor (wages, also contract and piece work labor)	DOES FARM DWELLING HAVE—				Electric distribution line within 1 mile of farm dwelling?	Distance to nearest all-weather road	Motor trucks on this farm	Tractors on this farm	Value of farm implements and machinery, including trucks and tractors (omit automobiles)	All automobiles on this farm	MORTGAGE debt on land and buildings of this farm OWNED by operator (Cols. 47 and 48)		3 R1
Occupied	Unoccupied	Boys under 14 years old	Girls under 14 years old	Men and boys 14 years old and over	Women and girls 14 years old and over	Operator	Unpaid members of operator's family (omit operator)	Hired farm laborers (omit operator)		Ran-ning water?	Electricity?	Radio?	Telephone?							Yes or No	Yes or No	
27b	28b	29b	30b	31b	32b	33b	34b	35b	36b	37b	38b	39b	40b	41b	42b	43b	44b	45b	46b	47a	48a	
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27-28 Omit dwellings rented to others and tourist camps or institutional buildings.

29-32 Omit inmates of institutions.

33-35 Report number working at farm work, including farm chores; omit housework and contract construction work. Omit unpaid inmates of institutions. If partnership, report in column 34 partners other than one listed as operator.

36 Omit expenditures for machine hire and for any labor included in cost of such machine hire; and expenditures for housework and for contract construction work.

41 Or if no farm dwelling, electric distribution line within 1 mile of farm buildings? If no

farm buildings, within 1 mile of main farm entrance? Main farm entrance is point where operator usually turns off public road (or off private road giving access to farm).

42 If main farm entrance is on all-weather road, report 0 miles; if not, give distance along highway to nearest road that is passable at all times and all seasons. Hard-surfaced roads occasionally snow-bound or flooded are considered "all-weather" roads.

43-44 Report only those used in the operation of the farm. Do not include trailers. If used or owned jointly, report for farm where usually kept. Report truck-trailer combinations (road tractor with trailer) under motortrucks, counting only number of power units.

45 Report present market value. If machinery is used or owned jointly, report only for farm where usually kept. Include all farm implements and farm machinery (except automobiles), such as tractors, trucks, tools, wagons, harnesses, dairy equipment; threshing machines, combines, etc. Do not include machinery and equipment used primarily for nonfarm purposes. Report permanently installed irrigation and drainage equipment under value of land and buildings.

46 Include any owned by hired help living on farm.

48 If mortgage covers larger acreage than reported in column 12, prorate share of mortgage on value basis.

(Reduced facsimile)

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

This inquiry is conducted under authority contained in section 16 of the Act of Congress, approved June 18, 1928. During the war emergency your census returns are accorded confidential treatment subject to existing law.

4 R1	CORN (Do not include sweet corn and kafir)			SORGHUMS "Egyptian corn," kafir, milo, hogari, atlas, sorghum cane, sweet sor- ghums, etc.			MIXED GRAINS thrashed or combined (other than flax and wheat grown together)		OATS thrashed or combined		OATS cut for feeding unthrashed		BARLEY thrashed or combined		RYE thrashed or combined	
	Total corn grown for all purposes	Corn harvested for grain		All sor- ghums grown except for silage	Sorghums harvested for grain											
	49	50	51	52	53	54	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	
	Acres	Acres	Bushels (shelled basis)	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	
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	49	50	51	52	53	54	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	

49 Corn for grain, silage, or fodder; hogged off or grazed. If grown with other crops, report total acreage of mixture. Do not report sweet corn and "Egyptian corn," kafir, milo, etc., here; see columns 198 and 52-54.

50 Whether snapped, husked, or machine-harvested for grain.

51 56 pounds shelled corn or 70 pounds ear corn=1 bushel.

52 Sorghums for grain, hay or dry forage, silage, and hogged off or grazed. Do not include sorghums for silage. Report in columns 140-141.

53-54 Either thrashed or combined for feeding in the head after cutting from stalk. 1 ton heads=25 bushels grain.

57-58 Wheat and oats, wheat and barley, wheat and rye, oats and barley, oats and peas, etc.

Underscore or name here mixtures reported on these farms.

See instructions for columns 66-67 for reporting wheat and flax mixtures.

61 Oats cut for grain when ripe or nearly ripe (milk stage or later), either tied in bundles or loose, for feeding unthrashed. Do not report oats cut prior to the milk stage here; report in columns 110-111.

(Reduced facsimile)

SCHEDULE

281

In reporting values enter dollars only; omit cents. In reporting value of products if none, enter "None." Do not use ditto marks. Report all numerical data in whole numbers unless a separate column is provided for fractions. Report fractions in tenths $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2.5}{10}$, $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{7.5}{10}$, $\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1.25}{10}$, $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{3.75}{10}$, $\frac{5}{8} = \frac{6.25}{10}$, $\frac{7}{8} = \frac{8.75}{10}$.

FLAX threshed or combined		WINTER WHEAT threshed or combined in 1944		SPRING WHEAT threshed or combined		All SOYBEANS grown alone except for green manure	SOYBEANS harvested for beans		All DRY FIELD and SEED BEANS harvested other than soybeans		COWPEAS grown alone except for green manure	COWPEAS harvested for peas	SOYBEANS and COWPEAS harvested for hay		5 R1
66	67	68	69	72	73	78	80	81	82	83	88	90	91	92	
<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	
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66	67	68	69	72	73	78	80	81	82	83	88	90	91	92	

66-67 Where flax and wheat were grown together, report one-half of the acreage under each crop. Where flax is grown for fiber and threshed, report the acreage and the flax seed produced. Report in columns 140-141 the acreage and value of fiber flax grown.

72-73 Including durum and macaroni.

78 Include mungbeans. Report total acreage harvested as beans, hay, or silage, hogged off or grazed. If mungbeans are also reported in columns 80-81; if cut for hay also report in columns 91-92.

82-83 Include navy, pea bean, Great Northern, white marrow, yelloweye, white kidney, red kidney, cranberry, soldier, etc.

88 Total acreage harvested for peas, navy, or silage; hogged off or grazed. If harvested for peas, also report in column 90; if cut for hay, also report in columns 91-92.

91-92 Also include this acreage in column 78 or 88. Omit byproduct straw (stalks and leaves) of soybeans or cowpeas which have been threshed.

(Reduced facsimile)

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

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6 R1	All DRY FIELD AND SEED PEAS harvested other than cowpeas and Austrian peas		ALFALFA cut for hay (include alfalfa ground for feed in the field)		CLOVER or TIMOTHY cut for hay		LESPEDEZA cut for hay		SMALL GRAINS cut for hay		Other TAME HAY cut		WILD HAY cut		ALFALFA seed harvested	
	93 Acres	94 Bushels	104 Acres	105 Tons	106 Acres	107 Tons	108 Acres	109 Tons	110 Acres	111 Tons	112 Acres	113 Tons	114 Acres	115 Tons	120 Acres	121 Bushels
1																1
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	93	94	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	120	121

93-94 Austrian peas grown for seed or hogged off or grazed should be reported in columns 140-141.

106-107 Clover or timothy, alone or mixed. Do not report sweetclover here; report in columns 112-113.

110-111 Hay from wheat, oats, barley, rye, etc. Do not report here oats cut when ripe or nearly ripe (milk stage) for feeding unthreshed; report in column 61.

112-113 Include sweetclover, old meadows, millet, Sudan, Johnson grass, orchard grass, redtop, crested wheatgrass, vetches, etc.

114-115 Include marsh, prairie, or range grasses. Do not include volunteer grasses following a cultivated crop; report such grasses cut for hay in columns 112-113.

121 Country or thresher run.

HAY CROPS

Report for each kind of hay the total production of all cuttings, counting only once acres of land on which grown. Report mixtures in the columns in which the predominating hay would be classified. Do not include any hay crops cut for silage.

If seed was harvested from the same acreage from which hay was cut, report in columns 120 to 123 or 140-141, where applicable.

(Reduced facsimile)

In reporting values enter dollars only; omit cents. In reporting value of products if none, enter "None." Do not use ditto marks. Report all numerical data in whole numbers unless a separate column is provided for fractions. Report fractions in tenths $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{5}{8} = \frac{6}{10}$, $\frac{7}{8} = \frac{8}{10}$.

RED CLOVER seed harvested		IRISH POTATOES harvested for home use or for sale		SWEET POTATOES and YAMS harvested for home use or for sale		TOBACCO harvested (all types)		SUGAR BEETS harvested for sugar		Crops harvested not covered elsewhere on schedule (see instructions below)			7 R1 VALUE of field crops - Col. 29-141 which were at sale to be SOLD OR TRADED
122	123	124	125	128	129	132	133	134	135	140	141	142	
Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Tons	Acres	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1													1
2													2
3													3
4													4
5													5
6													6
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123 Country or thresher run.

140-141 Some of the crops to be included are listed below with an identification number. Each crop reported should be identified by entering its number in the column headed "Iden. No."

Crop	Iden. No.	Crop	Iden. No.
Broomcorn	1	Popcorn	10
Buckwheat	2	Sweet sorghums	11
Chicory	3	for sirup	12
Cotton	4	Vetch seed	13
Emmer and spelt	5	Wormseed	14
Hemp	6		15
Hops	7		16
Lupinus seed	8		
Mint for oil	9		

Use numbers 14, 15, and 16 for identifying any unusual crops not listed in these instructions and for reporting such crops as root and grain crops hogged off or grazed (except corn, sorghums, cowpeas, and soybeans) and silage crops (except corn, sorghums, cowpeas, and soybeans).

If more than one such crop for an individual farm, report the combined acreage and value in columns 140-141 and give the name, acreage, and value of each crop under Supplemental Information, page 12.

In column 141 report the actual or estimated value of production, whether it has been or is to be sold, traded, or used on the farm.

Do not include crops covered in Cols. 49 to 135, or fruits, vegetables, and horticultural specialties (columns 143 to 204).

142 If none, enter "None." Include value of by-products sold or traded, such as cottonseed and straw. For tenants and croppers include the value of the landlord's share.

Do not include value of field crops received by the farm operator as rent from land rented to others. Do not include value of crops fed to livestock, used for seed, or consumed by households on farm where produced.

(Reduced facsimile)

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

This inquiry is conducted under authority contained in section 16 of the Act of Congress, approved June 18, 1929. During the war emergency your census returns are accorded confidential treatment subject to existing law.

8 R1	SMALL FRUITS HARVESTED IN 1944 Omit nonbearing acreage								TREE FRUITS, NUTS, AND GRAPES Report Nurseries in Col. 204 Report fruit production on fresh basis															
	STRAWBERRIES harvested		RASPBERRIES harvested (same only)		BLACKBERRIES and DEWBERRIES harvested (same only)		BLUEBERRIES harvested (same and wild)		APPLES		CHERRIES													
	143		144		145		146		147		148		149		150		153		154		155		156	
	Acre	Quarto	Acre	Quarto	Acre	Quarto	Acre	Quarto	Acre	Quarto	Trces of all ages Jan. 1, 1945	Quantity harvested in 1944	Trces of all ages Jan. 1, 1945	Quantity harvested in 1944	Number	Bushels	Number	Pounds						
1																								1
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	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	153	154	155	156												

149-150 Wild blueberries should be reported only when grown on land used primarily for their production. Do not include incidental pickings from land not maintained for blueberry production.

(Reduced facsimile)

In reporting values enter dollars only; omit cents. In reporting value of products if none, enter "None." Do not use ditto marks. Report all numerical data in whole numbers unless a separate column is provided for fractions. Report fractions in tenths $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{5}{8} = \frac{6}{10}$, $\frac{7}{8} = \frac{8}{10}$.

TREE FRUITS, NUTS, AND GRAPES—Continued										Other small and tree fruits and nuts harvested, value of product—See in 1944	Land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees Jan. 1, 1945	VALUE of fruit and nuts, cols. 143-191, which were or are to be SOLD OR TRADED	Value (estimated) of vegetables grown on this farm for farm household(s) use	9 R1
PEACHES		PEARS		PLUMS and PRUNES		GRAPES		PECANS, improved and seedling						
Trees of all ages Jan. 1, 1945	Quantity harvested in 1944	Trees of all ages Jan. 1, 1945	Quantity harvested in 1944	Trees of all ages Jan. 1, 1945	Quantity harvested in 1944	Trees of all ages Jan. 1, 1945	Quantity harvested in 1944	Trees of all ages Jan. 1, 1945	Quantity harvested in 1944					
157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	167	168	191	192	193	194	
Number	Bushels	Number	Bushels	Number	Bushels	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Dollars	Acres	Dollars	Dollars	
1														1
2														2
3														3
4														4
5														5
6														6
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157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	167	168	191	192	193	194	

191 Report boysenberries, cranberries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, youngberries, apricots, figs, nectarines, quinces, cultivated chestnuts, English or Persian walnuts, etc. Underscore or name here kinds reported on these farms.

192 Report all land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees. Do not include land planted in small fruits (berries) and nurseries.

193 If none, enter "None." Report gross value of sales without deductions for expenses of any kind. Include small fruits as well as tree fruits, nuts, and grapes.

Do not include here value of nursery products sold or traded; report in column 204. Do not include value of fruits and nuts used by households or fed to livestock on farm where produced.

194 If none, enter "None." Vegetables grown on this farm in 1944 for consumption by operator's family and all households on farm. Do not report Irish and sweet potatoes here; report in columns 124 and 125.

(Reduced facsimile)

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

This inquiry is conducted under authority contained in section 16 of the Act of Congress, approved June 18, 1929. During the war emergency your census returns are accorded confidential treatment subject to existing law.

10 R1		VEGETABLES HARVESTED IN 1944 FOR SALE (NOT FOR HOME USE) (Include vegetables sold to canneries. Where a crop was harvested following another on the same land during year, report acreage for each crop)						VALUE of vegetables (columns 195-202) which were or are to be SOLD OR TRADED		VALUE of horticultural specialties SOLD OR TRADED in 1944		All mules and male colts Jan. 1, 1945		All horses and colts, including ponies Jan. 1, 1945		CATTLE		HOGS		SHEEP		Wool shorn in 1944			
		Fresh BEANS harvested (snap, string, or wax)	CABBAGE harvested	SWEET CORN harvested	TOMATOES harvested	GREEN PEAS harvested (English)	All other vegetables and melons harvested	195	196	198	200	201	202	203v	204v	205c	206c	207c	208c	209c	210c	211d	212d	213d	214d
		Acrea	Yards	Acrea	Yards	Acrea	Yards	Acrea	Yards	Acrea	Yards	Acrea	Yards	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Pounds	
1		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												1
2		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												2
3		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												3
4		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												4
5		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												5
6		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												6
7		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												7
8		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												8
9		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												9
10		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												10
11		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												11
12		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												12
13		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												13
14		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												14
15		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												15
16		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												16
17		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												17
18		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												18
19		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												19
20		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												20
21		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												21
22		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												22
23		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												23
24		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												24
25		To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	To												25
195	196	198	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214								

201 Do not report green cowpeas (crowder, blackeyes, etc.) or dry peas here; see columns 202 and 93.

202 Do not report Irish and sweet potatoes here; report in columns 124 and 128. Report asparagus, green lima beans, beets, cantaloupes, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, dry onions, sweet peppers, spinach, watermelons, etc. Underscore or name here kinds reported on these farms.

203 If none, enter "None." Report gross value of sales without deductions for expenses of any kind.

Do not include here value of Irish and sweet potatoes sold or traded, or value of vegetables used by households on farm. Report the former in

column 142; the latter in both columns 194 and 235.

204 If none, enter "None." Include value of sales in 1944 of -

Crops grown under glass (flowers, plants, and vegetables) and propagated mushrooms.
Nursery products (trees, shrubs, vines, ornamentals, etc.)
Flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, and flowers and plants grown in the open.

205 Mules and male colts of all ages, both male and female.

206 Horses and colts of all kinds and ages, both male and female.

207 Cattle and calves of all ages, including calves, bulls, steers, and young heifers, as well as the cows and heifers 2 years old and over reported in column 208.

209 Hogs and pigs of all kinds and ages, including the sows and gilts reported in column 210.

210 Sows and gilts that farrowed since December 1, 1944, or to farrow before June 1, 1945.

211 Goats and kids of all ages.

212 Sheep and lambs of all kinds and ages, including the ewes reported in column 213.

213 Do not include 1944 fall lambs.

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SCHEDULE

287

In reporting values enter dollars only; omit cents. In reporting value of products if none, enter "None." Do not use ditto marks. Report all numerical data in whole numbers unless a separate column is provided for fractions. Report fractions in tenths $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{4}{10}$, $\frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{6}{10}$, $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{8}{10}$, $\frac{9}{10}$.

ANIMALS SOLD ALIVE			ANIMALS BUTCHERED			VALUE of livestock, wool, mohair, meat, etc. SOLD OR TRADED in 1944	Cows and heifers milked in 1944	Milk produced in 1944	DAIRY PRODUCTS SOLD			VALUE of all dairy products SOLD OR TRADED in 1944	Chickens on hand over 4 mos. old Jan. 1, 1945	Chickens eggs produced in 1944	Chickens raised in 1944 (including broilers and fryers)	Turkeys raised in 1944	VALUE of all poultry, eggs, baby chicks, poult, etc. SOLD OR TRADED in 1944	Cost of feed bought in 1944 for livestock, dairy, and poultry	VALUE of forest products SOLD OR TRADED in 1944	VALUE (estimated) of products of this farm in 1944 USED or to be used BY ALL HOUSEHOLDS ON THIS FARM	Total land in this farm irrigated in 1944	11
Cattle and calves sold alive in 1944	Hogs and pigs sold alive in 1944	Sheep and lambs sold alive in 1944	Cattle butchered in 1944, excluding calves	Calves butchered in 1944	Hogs and pigs butchered in 1944				Whole milk sold in 1944	Cream sold in 1944 (butterfat content)	Butter sold in 1944											
215c	216c	217c	218c	219c	220c	221v	222c	223c	224c	225c	226c	227v	228e	229e	230e	231e	232v	233e	234v	235v	236a	
Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Number	Gallons	Gallons	Pounds of butterfat	Pounds	Dollars	Number	Dozens	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Acres	
1																					1	
2																					2	
3																					3	
4																					4	
5																					5	
6																					6	
7																					7	
8																					8	
9																					9	
10																					10	
11																					11	
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19																					19	
20																					20	
21																					21	
22																					22	
23																					23	
24																					24	
25																					25	

215-217 Report animals sold alive from this farm whether produced on this farm or purchased from others. See instructions on page IV regarding livestock dealers.

218-220 Report animals butchered for use on this farm or for sale as dressed meat from this farm.

221 If none, enter "None." Include value of sales of horses and mules, wool, goats, mohair, goat milk, meat, fur animals in captivity and pelts, bees, honey, etc., as well as value of sales of dairy products or poultry and poultry products. Report the farmer in column 227, the latter in column 232.

222 Include cows and heifers of all kinds milked during all or any part of 1944.

LIVESTOCK

Include animals on farm or ranch whether belonging to the farm operator or not, also animals belonging to farm but grazing in national forests or on open range.

223 8.6 pounds = 1 gallon. Report all milk produced, whether consumed, sold, fed to stock, or otherwise disposed of.

225 Report pounds of butterfat, not pounds of cream.

227 If none, enter "None." Include value of sales of cheese, buttermilk, and skimmed milk, as well as value of sales for columns 224-226. Report gross value of sales without deductions for expenses of any kind. Do not include value of dairy products purchased and resold.

230 Include as raised all broilers, fryers, and roasters, as well as chickens raised for this year's flock, whether chicks were hatched on this farm or purchased as baby chicks.

232 If none, enter "None." Include value of sales of ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, baby chicks, poult, etc., as well as value of sales of eggs, broilers, fryers, other chickens, and turkeys.

233 Hay, grain, mill feed, tankage, mixed feeds, oyster shells, etc., purchased. Do not include expenditures for feed crops grown on this farm and purchased from landlord.

234 If none, enter "None." Include value of sales in 1944 of firewood, fuel wood, standing timber, sawlogs, veneer logs, pulpwood, mine props, bark, charcoal, fence posts, railroad ties, poles and piling, turpentine, resin, maple sirup and sugar, etc.

235 If none, enter "None." Include value of vegetables for farm households' use (column 194), as well as value of meat, milk, cream, butter, poultry, eggs, honey, fruits, firewood, fuel wood, sirup, Irish and sweet potatoes, etc., used by households on farm where produced.

236 Include both cropland and pasture irrigated in 1944.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

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12 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND CERTIFICATE				
	If any part of this farm is in another Minor Civil Division, give name of the M. C. D., also class, as township, town, ward, precinct, district, beat, etc.	Give name of county in which the Minor Civil Division named in Column 237 is located.	How many acres of this farm are located in the Minor Civil Division named in Column 237?	REMARKS Clarify any unusual entries in this report by adequate explanations below. Comment on unusual crops, yields, values, acreages, location and ownership of livestock, etc.
	237	238	239	
1				1
2				2
3				3
4				4
5				5
6				6
7				7
8				8
9				9
10				10
11				11
12				12
13				13
14				14
15				15
16				16
17				17
18				18
19				19
20				20
21				21
22				22
23				23
24				24
25				25

Make these checks before signing the adjoining certificate:

Each line should contain the entries for one farm according to the Census definition.
 The report for each farm must be complete.
 There must be entries in columns 1, 8, 11, 12 or 14, 13 or 15, 18, 41, and 42.
 Check each line used to make sure that you have entries of either dollars or "None" in all of the value-of-products columns (columns 142, 193, 194, 203, 204, 221, 227, 232, 234, and 235).
 The entry in column 18 should equal the sum of the entries in columns 19 to 26, inclusive; also the sum of columns 12 and 14.
 The sum of the acres in columns 49 to 204, after subtracting duplicated acreages, should approximately check to the entry in column 19.
 If there is an entry in columns 27 or 28 there should be entries in columns 37-40.
 Examine carefully any infrequent reports to make sure you have not made entries in the wrong column.
 Check to see that you have obtained answers to all inquiries which are applicable in your area.
 Check to see that both acreage and production are reported where called for.
 Check to see that production is reported in the units of measure called for on the schedule.
 Check production of each crop with the acreage harvested to see that the yield per acre is reasonable for your locality.
 All entries should be legible.
 All numerical data should be in whole numbers except where a separate column is provided for fractions. Fractions should be in tenths.
 All values should be reported in dollars only, not dollars and cents.

ENUMERATOR'S CERTIFICATE

Enumeration of this book—

Begun by me at {a.m.} on the day
 of, 1945

Completed by me at {a.m.} on the
 day of, 1945

(Signed), Enumerator.

(Reduced facsimile)

[The Roman numerals refer to County tables I to VIII of the report; the Arabic numerals refer to State tables 1 to 8. These County and State tables are presented for each State. For index to page on which a specific table begins, see Contents, page IV]

A

Acreage, farm:	Table
total.....	I, 1
average per farm.....	I, 1
by color of operator.....	V, 5
by tenure of operator.....	V, 5
owned and rented acreage for part owners.....	V, 5
by size of farm.....	VI, 6
classes of land:	
according to use.....	I, 1
cropland harvested, by size of farm.....	VI, 6
Age of farm operator.....	I, 1
Alfalfa:	
for hay.....	II, 2
for seed.....	II, 2
All-weather road.....	I, 1
All-other-crop farms.....	VIII, 8
Almonds.....	II, 2
Animals:	
on farms and ranches.....	III, 3
value.....	III, 3
butchered.....	III, 3
sold alive.....	III, 3
Annual legumes, specified.....	II, 2
Apples.....	II, 2
Apricots.....	II, 2
Area, approximate land.....	I, 1
Automobiles on farms.....	I, 1

B

Barley.....	II, 2
Beans:	
dry field and seed, other.....	II, 2
snap, string, or wax (green).....	II, 2
soybeans.....	II, 2
Beets, sugar.....	II, 2
Berries, specified.....	II, 2
Blackberries and dewberries.....	II, 2
Blueberries (tame and wild).....	II, 2
Boys, see Farm population.....	I, 1
Boysenberries (included with Loganberries and youngberries).....	II, 2
Broilers (included with Chickens raised).....	III, 3
Butter sold.....	III, 3
Butterfat sold.....	III, 3

C

Cabbage.....	II, 2
Calves butchered.....	III, 3
See also Cattle and calves.	
Cane, sorghum. See Sorghums.	
Cane, sugar, for sirup and/or sugar.....	II, 2
Cash tenants.....	V, 5
Cash wages paid for farm labor.....	I, 1
Cattle and calves:	
on farms and ranches.....	III, 3
cows and heifers 2 years old and over.....	III, 3
butchered, excluding calves.....	III, 3
sold alive.....	III, 3
Celery.....	II, 2
Cherries.....	II, 2
Chicken eggs produced.....	III, 3

* Certain States.

Chickens:	Table
on hand.....	III, 3
raised.....	III, 3
Chufas.....	II, 2
Citrus fruits, specified.....	II, 2
Clover for hay (included with Clover or timothy for hay).....	II, 2
Clover seed, red.....	II, 2
Clover or timothy (alone or mixed) for hay.....	II, 2
Color of operator (South only).....	I, V, 1, 5
Corn:	
for all purposes.....	II, 2
for grain.....	II, 2
Corn, Egyptian (grain sorghum). See Sorghums.	
Corn, sweet.....	II, 2
Cost of feed bought for livestock, including dairy, and poultry feed.....	III, 3
Cotton.....	II, 2
Cottonseed.....	III, 3
Cowpeas:	
for all purposes.....	II, 2
for hay.....	II, 2
for peas.....	II, 2
Cows and heifers on farms.....	III, 3
milked.....	III, 3
Cream sold.....	III, 3
Crop failure.....	I, 1
Cropland:	
harvested.....	I, II, V, VI, 1, 2, 5, 6
idle or fallow.....	I, 1
used only for pasture.....	I, 1
Croppers (separately for South only).....	V, 5
by color (South only).....	V, 5
Crops.....	II, 2
all crops harvested.....	II, 2
value.....	II, 2
land available for (see Cropland, total).....	I, 1
land used for.....	I, 1
miscellaneous.....	II, 2
sold.....	II, IV, 2, 4

D

Dairy cows. See Cows milked.	
Dairy farms.....	VIII, 8
Dairy products:	
milk produced.....	III, 3
sold.....	IV, 4
butter.....	III, 3
cream.....	III, 3
milk.....	III, 3
Days worked off the farm.....	I, 1
Dewberries (included with Blackberries and dewberries).....	II, 2
Domestic animals. See Animals on farms.	
Dry field and seed beans (other than soy, velvet, mung, and horse beans).....	II, 2
Dry field and seed peas.....	II, 2
Durum and macaroni wheat.....	II, 2
Dwellings (see also Farm facilities):	
occupied.....	I, 1
unoccupied.....	I, 1

E

Eggs (chicken) produced.....	III, 3
Electricity, dwellings lighted by.....	I, 1

Electric power, availability of.....	I, 1
English or Persian walnuts*.....	II, 2
Ewes.....	III, 3

F

Facilities, specified (farm).....	I, 1
Failure, crop.....	I, 1
Fallow land. <i>See</i> Cropland, idle or fallow.	
Family labor.....	I, 1
Farm acreage. <i>See</i> Acreage, farm.	
Farm dwellings. <i>See</i> Dwellings.	
Farm expenditures. <i>See</i> Cost of feed, or Wages (cash) paid.	
Farm facilities (specified).....	I, 1
<i>See also</i> Radio, Electricity, Telephone, Running water.	
Farm gardens.....	II, 2
Farm implements and machinery, value of.....	I, 1
Farm income. <i>See</i> Value of farm products sold or used.	
Farm labor. <i>See</i> Labor.	
Farm machinery. <i>See</i> Implements and machinery, value.	
Farm occupancy (years on farm).....	I, 1
Farm operator:	
age.....	I, 1
color.....	I, V, 1, 5
residence.....	I, 1
tenure.....	I, V, 1, 5
work off farm.....	I, 1
years on farm.....	I, 1
Farm population:	
persons living in occupied dwellings.....	I, 1
under 14 years old:	
boys.....	I, 1
girls.....	I, 1
14 years old and over:	
men and boys.....	I, 1
women and girls.....	I, 1
Farm products, value. <i>See</i> Value of farm products.	
Farm products used by farm households.....	IV, VIII, 4, 8
Farm property, value of specified. <i>See</i> Values.	
Farm slaughter.....	III, 3
Farm value (land and buildings). <i>See</i> Values.	
Farms, number.....	I, II, IV, 1, 2, 4
by color of operator.....	I, V, 1, 5
by size of farm.....	VI, 6
by tenure of operator.....	V, 5
by total value of farm products.....	VII, VIII, 7, 8
by type of farm.....	VIII, 8
producing products primarily for sale.....	VIII, 8
producing products primarily for own households:	
use.....	VIII, 8
unclassified.....	IV, 4
with no farm products sold or used.....	IV, 4
Feed, expenditures for.....	III, 3
Field and seed beans, dry (other than soy, velvet, horse, and mung beans)*.....	II, 2
Field and seed peas, dry*.....	II, 2
<i>See also</i> Cowpeas and Green peas.	
Field crops. <i>See</i> Crops.	
Filberts*.....	II, 2
Flax, threshed*.....	II, 2
Forage (<i>see</i> Crops).....	II, 2
Forest products:	
forest-products farms.....	VIII, 8
sold.....	IV, 4
Fruit-and-nut farms.....	VIII, 8
Fruit orchards, land in (included with Land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees).....	II, 2
Fruits and nuts.....	II, 2
sold or traded.....	II, IV, 2, 4
Fryers (included with Chickens raised).....	III, 3

*Certain States.

Full owners.....	V, 5
by color (South only).....	V, 5

G

Gardens, farm.....	II, 2
General farms.....	VIII, 8
Girls. <i>see</i> Farm population.....	I, 1
Goats and kids on farms and ranches.....	III, 3
Grains. <i>See</i> Corn, Oats, Wheat, Mixed grains, etc.	
Grapefruit*.....	II, 2
Grapes.....	II, 2
Grasses—for hay:	
tame, other.....	II, 2
wild.....	II, 2
Green beans, snap, string, or wax.....	II, 2
Green peas (English).....	II, 2

H

Hay, all kinds.....	II, 2
Heifers (included with Cows and heifers).....	III, 3
Hired labor.....	I, 1
cash wages paid.....	I, 1
Hogs and pigs:	
on farms and ranches.....	III, 3
sows and gilts to farrow.....	III, 3
butchered.....	III, 3
sold alive.....	III, 3
Home gardens.....	II, 2
Hops*.....	II, 2
Horses and colts on farms and ranches.....	III, 3
Horticultural-specialty farms.....	VIII, 8
Horticultural specialties.....	II, IV, 2, 4

I

Idle or fallow cropland.....	I, 1
Implements and machinery, value.....	I, 1
<i>See also</i> Automobiles, Motortrucks, Tractors.	
Improved and seedling pecans*.....	II, 2
Income, farm. <i>See</i> Value of farm products sold or used.	
Irish potatoes.....	II, 2

L

Labor, farm:	
cash wages paid for hired labor.....	I, 1
persons working specified dates.....	I, 1
Land and buildings, value. <i>See</i> Values.	
Land area, approximate.....	I, 1
Land available for crops.....	I, 1
Land, by tenure under which operated.....	V, 5
Land by use.....	I, 1
Land in farms. <i>See</i> Acreage, farm.	
Land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees.....	II, 2
Land used for crops.....	I, 1
Legumes, specified annual.....	II, 2
Lemons*.....	II, 2
Lespedeza:	
for hay*.....	II, 2
for seed*.....	II, 2
Lettuce*.....	II, 2
Lima beans, dry*.....	II, 2
Limes*.....	II, 2
Lint cotton*.....	II, 2
Livestock farms.....	VIII, 8
Livestock, specified. <i>See</i> Animals.	
Livestock and livestock products.....	III, 3
sold or traded.....	III, IV, 3, 4
value.....	III, IV, 3, 4

	Table
Livestock butchered.....	III, 3
Livestock sold alive.....	III, 3
Loganberries (included with Boysenberries and youngberries)*.....	II, 2

M

Macaroni, durum and (wheat)*.....	II, 2
Machinery, farm. See Implements and machinery.	
Managed land.....	V, 5
Managers.....	V, 5
Mandarins (included with Tangerines and mandarins)*.....	II, 2
Men and boys, see Farm population.....	I, 1
Milk:	
produced.....	III, 3
sold as whole milk.....	III, 3
Miscellaneous crops.....	II, 2
Mixed grains*.....	II, 2
Motortrucks on farms.....	I, 1
Mules and mule colts on farms and ranches.....	III, 3
Mung beans. See Soybeans.	

N

Navy beans. See All dry field and seed beans.	
Nonfarm work.....	I, 1
Nonwhite farm operators.....	I, V, 1, 5
Nuts, specified.....	II, 2
fruit-and-nut farms.....	VIII, 8
land in (included with Land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees).....	II, 2
produced, value of.....	II, 2
sold or traded (included with Fruits and nuts sold or traded).....	II, IV, 2, 4

O

Oats.....	II, 2
for grain.....	II, 2
cut and fed unthreshed.....	II, 2
threshed.....	II, 2
Occupancy, farm (years on farm).....	I, 1
Occupied dwellings. See Dwellings.	
Off-farm work.....	I, 1
Operator, farm. See Farm operator.	
Oranges*.....	II, 2
Oranges, other (including satsumas, tangerines, etc.)*.....	II, 2
Orchard fruits.....	II, 2
Orchards, land in fruit (included with Land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees).....	II, 2
Owned portion of farms of part owners.....	V, 5
Owner-operated land.....	I, 1
Owners.....	V, 5
by color (South only).....	V, 5

P

Part owners.....	V, 5
by color (South only).....	V, 5
Part-time work off farm.....	I, 1
Pasture.....	I, 1
Pea beans. See Soybeans.	
Peaches.....	II, 2
Peanuts:	
for all purposes*.....	II, 2
for hay.....	II, 2
for nuts.....	II, 2
Pears.....	II, 2
Peas:	
dry field and seed.....	II, 2
green (English).....	II, 2

*Certain States.

Table

Pecans (improved and seedling)*.....	II, 2
Persian walnuts, English or*.....	II, 2
Pigs. See Hogs and pigs.	
Pink beans. See All dry field and seed beans.*	
Pinto beans. See All dry field and seed beans.*	
Plums and prunes.....	II, 2
Ponies (included with Horses and colts).....	III, 3
Potatoes:	
Irish.....	II, 2
sweet.....	II, 2
Poultry and poultry products:	
poultry farms.....	VIII, 8
sold or traded.....	III, IV, 3, 4
Power line, electric, within 1/4 mile of farm	
dwelling.....	I, 1
Products, farm, value of:	
all farm products.....	IV, VIII, 4, 8
sold, traded, or used by farm households.....	IV, VIII, 4, 8
for farms by total value of farm products.....	VIII, 8
sold or traded.....	IV, VIII, 4, 8
used by farm households.....	IV, VIII, 4, 8
Property, farm, value of specified. See Values.	
Prunes (included with Plums and prunes).....	II, 2

R

Radios in farm dwellings.....	I, 1
Raspberries (tame only)*.....	II, 2
Red clover seed*.....	II, 2
Rented land.....	I, V, 1, 5
Residence of farm operator.....	I, 1
Rice (rough or paddy)*.....	II, 2
Road, all-weather.....	I, 1
Running water in farm dwellings.....	I, 1
Rye.....	II, 2

S

Sales of livestock (sold alive).....	III, 3
Seed beans, dry field and (other than soy, velvet, horse, and mung beans).....	II, 2
Seed peas, dry field and*.....	II, 2
Seedling pecans (included with Improved and seedling pecans)*.....	II, 2
Share-cash tenants.....	V, 5
Share tenants.....	V, 5
Sheep and lambs:	
ewes kept for breeding.....	III, 3
on farms and ranches.....	III, 3
sold alive.....	III, 3
wool shorn.....	III, 3
Sirup (sugarcane)*.....	II, 2
Size of farms, classification of farms by.....	VI, 6
Slaughter, farm.....	III, 3
Small fruits.....	II, 2
Small grains cut for hay.....	II, 2
Snap, string, or wax beans.....	II, 2
Sorghums.....	II, 2
for all purposes, except sirup.....	II, 2
saved for hay or dry forage*.....	II, 2
harvested for grain.....	II, 2
Source of income:	
farm income, by source.....	IV, VIII, 4, 8
by total value of farm products.....	VIII, 8
by type of farm.....	VIII, 8
Sows and gilts to farrow.....	III, 3
Soybeans*.....	II, 2
Spring wheat*.....	II, 2
Strawberries.....	II, 2
String beans (included with snap, string, or wax beans).....	II, 2
Sugar beets harvested for sugar*.....	II, 2

	Table
Sugarcane*.....	II, 2
for sirup*.....	II, 2
for sugar or for sale to mills*.....	II, 2
Sugar crops:	
sugarcane*.....	II, 2
sugar beets*.....	II, 2
Summer fallow. <i>See</i> Cropland, idle or fallow.	
Sweet corn*.....	II, 2
Sweetpotatoes and yams*.....	II, 2
Swine. <i>See</i> Hogs and pigs.	

T

Tame hay, other.....	II, 2
Tangerines and mandarins*.....	II, 2
Telephones in farm dwellings.....	I, 1
Tenants.....	V, 5
Tenure of farm operator.....	V, 5
Timothy for hay (included with Clover or timothy).....	II, 2
Tobacco*.....	II, 2
Tomatoes.....	II, 2
Tractors on farms.....	I, 1
Tree fruits.....	II, 2
Trucks, motor on farms.....	I, 1
Tung nuts*.....	II, 2
Turkeys raised.....	III, 3
Type of farm.....	VIII, 8

U

Unclassified farms.....	IV, 4
Unoccupied dwellings. <i>See</i> Dwellings.....	I, 1
Uses of land.....	I, 1

V

Valencia oranges*.....	II, 2
Values:	
farms (land and buildings).....	I, V, VI, 1, 5, 6
by size of farm.....	VI, 6
farm production (crops).....	II, 2
implements and machinery.....	I, 1

* Certain States.

Values—Continued	Table
livestock.....	I, III, 1, 3
all farm products sold, traded, or used by farm	
households.....	IV, VIII, 4, 8
sold or traded.....	IV, VIII, 4, 8
used by farm households.....	IV, VIII, 4, 8
farms by total value of farm products.....	VII, 7
Vegetable farms.....	VIII, 8
Vegetables grown for home use, value of.....	II, 2
Vegetables harvested for sale.....	II, 2
Vetches:	
for seed*.....	II, 2
for hay*.....	II, 2
Vineyards, land in (included with Land in fruit	
orchards, vineyards, etc.).....	II, 2
<i>See also</i> Grapes.	

W

Wages (cash) paid for farm labor.....	I, 1
Walnuts (English or Persian)*.....	II, 2
Wax beans (included with snap, string, or wax beans).....	II, 2
Wheat threshed:	
any.....	II, 2
spring*.....	II, 2
durum and macaroni*.....	II, 2
other*.....	II, 2
winter*.....	II, 2
White farm operators.....	I, V, 1, 5
Wild hay.....	II, 2
Winter wheat*.....	II, 2
Women and girls, <i>see</i> Farm population.....	I, 1
Woodland.....	I, 1
Wool shorn.....	III, 3
Work animals. <i>See</i> Horses and Mules.	
Work off farm.....	I, 1

Y

Yams (included with Sweetpotatoes and yams)*.....	II, 2
Years on farm (year of occupancy).....	I, 1
Youngberries (included with Boysenberries and	
loganberries)*.....	II, 2