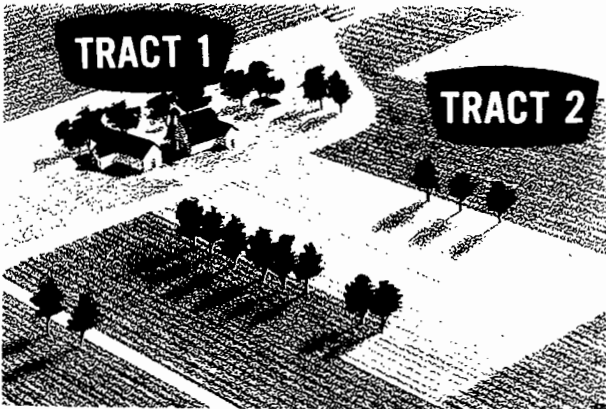


## Chapter V.—PROBLEMS OF ENUMERATION

### 93. Purpose of this chapter

This chapter contains instructions for handling various problems. You may meet most of the situations described here as you enumerate your Assignment and you need to know what to do about them. Do not try to remember all these instructions. Make sure, however, that you know where to find them when you need them.

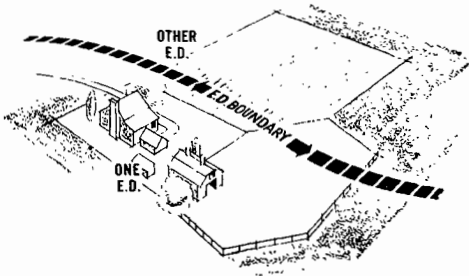
### 94. Places of two or more tracts



You will often find "places" that consist of two or more separate tracts of land. The tracts may adjoin one another or they may be several miles apart. A person may rent or lease tracts of pastureland or hayland or separate orchards, fields, and meadows from one or more landlords in addition to the land he owns. Such separate tracts may adjoin the land where his dwelling is located or they may be in several different locations. Some may be in your Assignment; others may be outside your Assignment.

Always report all the land operated by one person on the same questionnaire, whether it is in one large tract or in several separate tracts, and regardless of where located. Be sure to include as "Acres in this place" (question 7), all land he owns, all land he rents or leases from others, all land he manages for others, all land he works on shares, and all land he operates rent free.

### 95. Places in two or more ED's



Part of the land in some places may be in one ED and part in another ED. In all cases, if the person has agricultural operations in the ED where his dwelling is located, he is to be enumerated in that ED. All the land he operates, including the tracts in other ED's, must be reported on one questionnaire.

When the ED boundary is a road, you will often find that land on one side of the road is operated by a person who lives across the road, in the adjoining ED. In such a case, the person is to be listed in the ED where his dwelling is located.

**96. Places where no one lives**



Your Assignment may have some tracts of land on which no one lives, but which are used for growing crops or grazing livestock. If so, find out who is the person in charge; list his name in column 3 of the A2 Listing; and enter his mailing address in column 13. Also, try to find out from persons on adjoining land whether the person in charge has agricultural operations where he lives. If he lives in your Assignment, write a note in column 13 of the A2 Listing to remind you to obtain an A1 when you visit his dwelling. If he lives outside your Assignment and has agricultural operations where he lives, the enumerator in another Assignment will obtain the A1. If he does not have agricultural operations where he lives, and he lives **within 30 minutes driving time (one way) of your Assignment boundary**, you are to visit him and obtain an A1. If he lives **more than 30 minutes driving time outside your Assignment boundary** and does not have agricultural operations where he lives, you should mail him a callback letter with a questionnaire and a return envelope you have addressed to you. Enter in column 10 of your A2 Listing the date (7 days later) you expect to receive the completed A1.

Tracts of land, such as timberland or desert, that obviously are not used for agricultural purposes—and are not part of a farm or ranch—should not be listed on the A2. An A1 is not required for such land.

**97. Places operated by landlords**

For purposes of the agricultural census, a landlord is a person who rents or leases land to others or has land worked on shares by others. If the landlord also operates land himself, an agricultural questionnaire is required for him. Record land assigned to tenants or sharecroppers in question 6 as land rented to others. It must not be included as part of the "Acres in this place" reported on the landlord's A1.

The entries for crops, land use, livestock, etc., on the landlord's A1 must relate only to the land he operates himself. **Do not include on the landlord's A1 any of the operations conducted by his tenants or sharecroppers.**

An A1 is required of each person listed under question 6 of the A1 for the landlord.

**98. Places operated by tenants or sharecroppers**

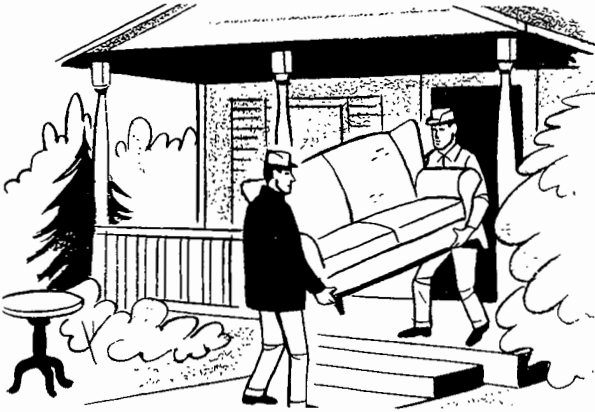
In cases where land is rented from others, used rent free, or worked on shares for others, the tenant or sharecropper is the person in charge. All the land he operates and all his agricultural operations must be reported on a questionnaire filled in his name, whether the land is rented from only one landlord or from two or more.

The entries for crops harvested, amount of crops sold, and number and value of livestock and livestock products sold must include any shares given to the landlord as well as the shares kept by the tenant. Likewise, figures for fertilizer, lime, and sprays in section 10 and the expenditures in section 12 must include the amounts paid by both the landlord and the tenant for the place operated by the tenant.

In sharecropping operations, be sure to fill a separate A1 for each sharecropper. **Never include land operated by tenants or sharecroppers in question 7 on the A1's filled for their landlords.**

Always fill the A1 in the name of the person in charge at the time of enumeration although he may have been in charge only a short time. The A1 must include all of the land the person in charge operates at the time of enumeration and all of the crops harvested from that land this year without regard to who was in charge at the time of harvesting. The person in charge at the time of enumeration should report as accurately as his knowledge will permit for the operations on the land for this year (1964).

#### 99. Places with new operators



#### 100. Partnerships

**Fill only one questionnaire for places operated in partnership by two or more persons.** Include all land used for the partnership operations. If one or more of the partners have separate agricultural operations, include the figures for the separate agricultural operations on the same A1 as the partnership operations. Fill the A1 in the name of the partner who is mainly in charge of the agricultural operations on the place. If all partners share the work about equally, consider the eldest partner as the person in charge and fill the A1 in his name. List the names of the other partners in the margin or in a blank space on the questionnaire.

Father-son partnerships are quite common. If both father and son operate the land, consider the father to be the person in charge and fill the questionnaire in his name. If, however, the son has chief responsibility for the farm operations, consider him to be the person in charge. Remember that the person who owns the farm property and equipment is not necessarily the person in charge of the agricultural operations.

Brothers often operate farms in partnership. If one of the brothers is mainly in charge of the agricultural operations, fill the A1 in his name. Otherwise, fill it in the name of the eldest brother.

Partnership operations may also be conducted by two or more unrelated persons. Follow the same rules in determining who is the person in charge and enter his name in question 1. In all cases of partnerships, all of the land operated by the partnership, or by one or more of the partners individually, is to be reported on the same A1. The same is true for the agricultural operations on that land.

**101. Corporations and institutions**

Fill an agriculture questionnaire for all agricultural operations conducted by a corporation or by a school, hospital, prison, experiment station, grazing association, or other institution. Do not include land or buildings used for nonfarm purposes. Enter the name of the manager of the agricultural operations in question 1 and the name of the corporation or institution in the block for landlords under question 4. On questionnaires for institutions, report as sold any agricultural items produced on land operated by the institution and consumed by inmates of the institution.

**102. Hired managers**

A hired manager is a person who is paid a salary or wage (sometimes plus a commission) to operate land for another person or for a corporation, institution, or other organization. He usually is responsible for the agricultural operations on that land and may supervise others in performing those operations. As such, he is the person in charge of the place he manages. Do not confuse him with a caretaker or hired man who merely carries out his employer's instructions.

- ✓ If the person in charge operates a farm for himself in addition
- ✓ to managing one for his employer, include his agricultural
- ✓ operations on the same questionnaire.

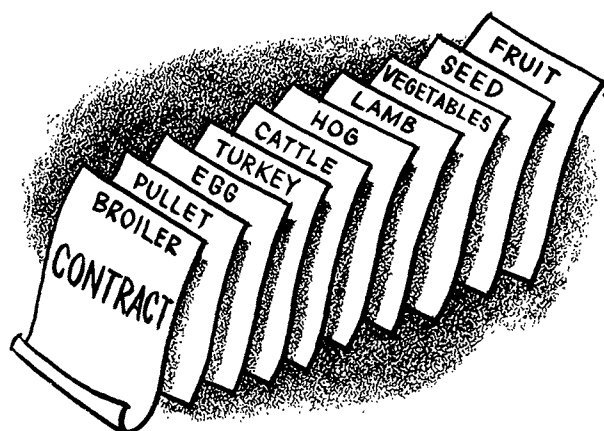
**103. Agricultural operations at urban dwelling**

Sometimes a person living in an urban area operates a place outside the limits of the city, town, or village where he lives and goes to the place, day by day, as necessary. If he keeps livestock or poultry, or farm machinery on the land where his dwelling is located, or carries on some other farming operations there (not just a home garden), include his dwelling as part of the place. In such cases, the entire place is to be enumerated in the ED where the operator lives, regardless of whether the land where he conducts most of his farming operations is located in that ED or a different one.

**104. Indian reservations**

If your ED's contain all or part of an Indian reservation, you may find special instructions in your portfolio and on your Assignment map. Farms or places operated by Indians owning or having allotted land should be enumerated in the same manner as any other farms or places.

## 105. Contract farming

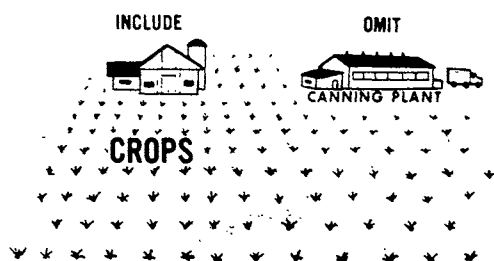


In contract farming operations, the contractor may furnish all or a part of the seed, fertilizer, spray materials, feed, etc. **In any case, report all contract operations on the questionnaire for the person who raised the crops or keeps the livestock or poultry.** Combine the figures relating to the contract operations with those for the farmer's own operations. Report all expenditures for the place, whether made by the contractor, the canner, freezer, feed dealer, etc., or by the farm operator on the questionnaire for the farm operator. Also, report the total gross sales on the questionnaire for the farm operator, whether or not he received any income from the sales. If the farmer says he doesn't know the amounts spent or received, ask him to give his best estimate. Do not report the payment made to the farmer by the contractor.

In **crop contracts**, the farmer either grows a crop for a canner or other processor or he furnishes the land for the period required. In either case, report crops grown under contract on the questionnaire for the farmer and consider them as sold. Record the amount harvested for the question for amount harvested and also for the question for amount sold.

In **livestock and poultry contracts**, the farmer usually keeps and feeds the livestock or poultry until they reach a specified weight. If the livestock or poultry are on the farmer's place at the time of enumeration, report them on his questionnaire. Report all livestock, broilers, and other poultry produced under contract arrangements as sold from the place where they were raised.

## 106. Farming combined with nonfarm activities



Sometimes farming is combined with nonfarm activities. For example, a cotton farmer may have his own gin; a sugarcane plantation may have its own sugar mill. Omit cotton gins when enumerating cotton farms and omit sugar mills when filling questionnaires for sugarcane plantations.

In cases where the processing is mainly for the disposal of raw materials produced on the farms where the plant is located, consider the plant as a part of the farm. For example, packing shed operation in an apple orchard or on a potato farm are part of the farm activities, and the expenditures for hired labor for his own farm should be reported on the farmer's A1.

**107. Soil Bank**

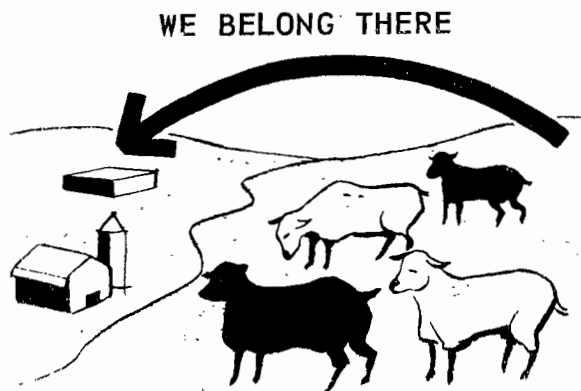
Under the provisions of the Soil Bank, farm operators may have placed all their land in the Soil Bank and may not have had any agricultural operations in 1964. Be sure to list such places on the A2. In such cases, the answers in columns 4 through 6 of the A2 Listing will be "No" and an agriculture questionnaire will not be required. However, many operators who have all their eligible land in the Soil Bank may have livestock, poultry, fruit trees, etc. In these cases, you will have a "Yes" answer in one of columns 4 through 6 on the A2 and a questionnaire will be required. Many operators will have placed only part of the land in their farms in the Soil Bank and will have agricultural operations on the remaining acres. An A1 will be required for them.

Where an A1 is required, report land in the Soil Bank as land owned or land rented from others, as the case may be. Do not report it as land rented or leased to the Government. Thus, it may be reported in question 3 or in question 4, but not in question 6.

In Section 4.—Land Use and Irrigation This Year, 1964, report land placed in the Soil Bank in the questions that apply to the way it is being used. For example, if the land is planted to soil-improvement grasses or legumes, report it in question 227; if it was in cultivated summer fallow, report it in question 226; if it was idle, report it in question 229; if planted to trees, report it in question 231.

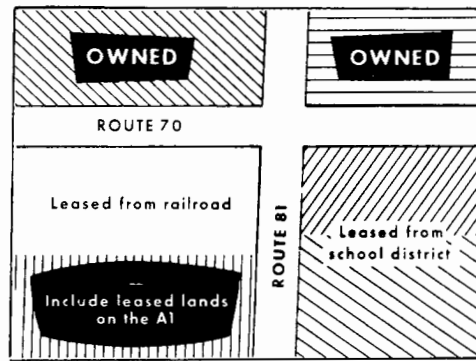
**108. Land used under a grazing permit**

In Western States, you may find a person who has a "Permit" (or license) to graze a certain number of livestock on U.S. Forest Service land or on land administered by the U. S. Bureau of Land Management (formerly U. S. Grazing Service). Do not include land used under such permits on the questionnaire. Always report the livestock on land used under a grazing permit as being on the place where the farm or ranch operator has his headquarters.



**109. Federal, State, railroad, and school lands leased**

In Western States, areas of land owned by the United States, by States, railroad companies, and school districts are often leased by farm or ranch operators for the grazing of livestock. Leases differ from grazing permits in that the farmer or rancher pays a per acre fee and has sole use of the land during the life of the lease. Include all leased land in question 4 of the A1 as land rented from others. Thus, land leased from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management on a per acre basis (under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act) should be included in question 4.



**110. U.S. forests and military reservations**

If your Assignment includes all or part of United States national forest or a United States military reservation, you should visit the local headquarters for the forest or military reservation and ask if there are any agricultural operations or farms and ranches within the forest or reservation. If there are farms or places with agricultural operations within the forest or military reservation, obtain if possible a list of the persons in charge and the location of the farms or places and visit these farms or places. If you find that there are no farms or places with agricultural operations within the boundaries of the forest or military reservation, write on your Assignment map, in the area in which the forest or military reservation is located "No farms or agricultural operations in (*name of forest or military reservation.*)" Remember that cattle, sheep, and goats grazing in a national forest under a grazing permit are to be reported and enumerated at the headquarters of the farm or ranch having control over the animals, and not at the forest where they may be grazing at the time of the enumeration.

**111. Two or more uses of land**

Use of the same land for more than one purpose is a common farming practice. For example, a farmer may use a tract of land for crops and also use the same tract for the grazing of livestock, either before or after the crops are harvested. In such a case, report the acres in question 224 and also in the questions for the individual crops in section 3.

In section 4, report each acre of land once, and only once. Always report the land in the **first** question that applies to **one** of the ways in which it was used. Therefore, any land from which crops were harvested in 1964 must be reported in question 224, cropland harvested. It must not be reported again in section 4 even though it may also have been used for pasture, grazing, or other purposes.

**112. Two or more crops harvested from the same land**

In cases where two or more crops were harvested from the same land in 1964, report in section 3 the acres harvested in the question for each crop.

In section 3, the entries must relate to the number of acres from which each crop was harvested, regardless of whether the same land was used for only one crop or for more than one. For example, soybeans are often planted and harvested from the same field that oats or wheat are harvested from. Thus a 20-acre field from which wheat was harvested and then planted in soybeans and the soybeans harvested for beans must be reported as 20 acres of wheat and also as 20 acres of soybeans harvested for beans. Likewise, grass seed crops are often harvested after a hay crop. For example, a 20-acre field of red clover, may be cut for hay and then later cut again for clover seed. In such a case, 20 acres of red clover must be reported as cut for hay and 20 acres must be reported for red clover harvested for seed. In section 4, however, each acre is to be reported only once. When you make the check required for question 224 in section 4 you will account for two or more uses of cropland. This calculation will help you make sure you do not count the same acres more than once in question 224.



**113. Two or more cuttings of hay or silage from the same land**

Where two or more cuttings of hay were made from the same land, report the total tons of hay from all cuttings but report only once the acres from which the tons were cut.

If a crop is cut for hay and the same crop is cut from the same land for green feed or for grass silage, report the acres for the crop cut for hay (questions 44 through 51) and also report the acres again as cut for green feed or silage (question 52). The acres will be counted as acres from which two crops were harvested in question 224b. For example, if a 20-acre field of alfalfa was cut for hay and during the year the same 20-acre field of alfalfa was cut for green feed, enter 20 acres in question 44 and also enter 20 acres in question 52.



**114. Succession, interplanted, and mixed crops**



**Succession crops:** When two or more crops were planted and harvested in 1964, in succession from the same land, report the entire acreage in the question for each crop. For example, if green peas were harvested from a 5-acre tract in 1964 and then sweet corn was planted on the same 5 acres and also harvested in 1964, report 5 acres in the question for green peas and 5 acres in the question for sweet corn. Report 5 acres in question 224b as land from which two crops were harvested.

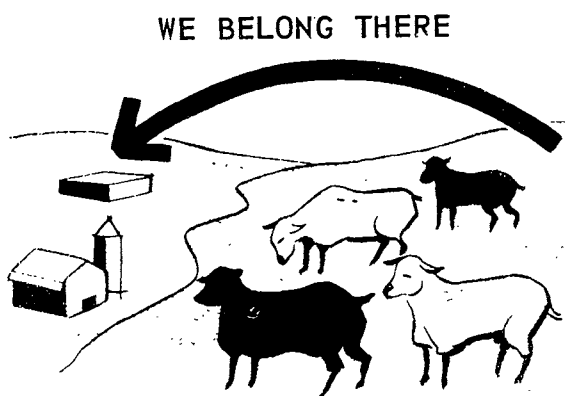
**Interplanted crops; and "skip" row planting:** When two crops are grown on the same land at the same time, report the equivalent acres occupied by each crop. For example, it is a common practice to grow cotton and another crop on the same field. Two rows may be planted in cotton and then the next two rows planted in soybeans, grain sorghums, etc. If a 40 acre tract of land was planted in cotton and soybeans, with two rows of cotton, followed by an area of the same width planted in soybeans for beans, then 20 acres should be reported for question 14, soybeans for beans and 20 acres for question 90, cotton. Also it is common, to plant cotton or other crops, and then to leave idle (or plant in soil improvement crops) some "skip" rows, between the rows of the cotton or other crop. In such case, only the equivalent acres of the idle land should be reported in question 229 in section 4. (If the "skip" rows between the rows of cotton were planted in soil improvement crops, the equivalent acres, should be reported in question 227 in section 4.)

**Crops harvested in orchards:** When a crop was grown and harvested in an orchard, report the acres for the specific crop and also in question 164 (land in orchards). For example, if a vegetable crop was grown among the trees in a 10-acre orchard, report 10 acres in the question for the vegetable and 10 acres in question 164. Report the 10 acres in question 224b.

**In cases where hay or forage crops were cut from the same land in 1964, report only once the acres from which these crops were cut.** Include the total tons harvested from all cuttings. For example, a farmer had a 12-acre field of alfalfa which he cut three times, harvesting 24 tons of alfalfa each time. Your report in question 44 would be 12 acres and 72 tons harvested.

"Mixed crops" are two or more crops grown and harvested together as a mixture. Report mixed **grain** crops in question 42. Report mixed **hay** crops according to the instructions given in questions 44 through 51. Report all **other** mixed crops under the crop that makes up the largest part of the mixture.

**115. Report livestock where they are**



Report all livestock and all chickens (4 months old or more) on the questionnaire for the place where they are at the time of enumeration, whether owned by the farm operator, his landlord, neighbors, hired help, or others. Include chickens and livestock being grown or being fed under contract. The census does not need to know who owns the chickens or livestock, but it does need to know how many are in each county. The easiest way to learn this is to find out how many are on each place.

In some cases, livestock may be running loose on unfenced land or grazing in national forests or grazing districts, or on open range or in transit from one grazing area to another, or in transit from the grazing area to the place where they will be kept during the winter. Report them as being on the place where the person in charge has his headquarters.

Be sure to report all chickens 4 months old or more that are actually on the place **at the time of enumeration**, whether there are a few or several thousands. Whenever an A1 is required, the chickens on the place must be reported, even in cases where the A2 Listing indicates there are less than 30 poultry. Do not include broilers or baby chicks in the number of chickens 4 months old or more.

**116. Sections 9 through 13 of the A1**

Sections 9 through 13 are required on only about one-fifth of the A1's in each ED. The extra information obtained on these A1's, together with the information obtained in sections 1 through 8 of all A1's, will give the Census Bureau a basis for making estimates for all farms.

When you have completed sections 1 through 8 of the A1, you must answer one or both of the questions a and b, in the enumerator block at the end of section 8. The answers to these questions will tell you whether or not sections 9 through 13 are required. Proceed as follows:

**Question a:** Look back at the A1 number at the top of section 1 on the first page of the questionnaire. This is the number you assigned to the A1 when you listed this place on the A2. If the A1 number ends in 2 or 7, mark "Yes" in question a. (For example, you should mark "yes" for "a" for A1 numbers 2, 12, 22, 32, 42, 52, etc; or 7, 17, 27, 37, 47, 57, etc.) If the A1 number does not end in 2 or 7, mark "No" in question a. **If the answer is "Yes" you are required to fill sections 9 through 13.** If you have marked "Yes" for "a," you need not answer question b, as you already know you are required to fill sections 9 through 13. If you have marked "No," you must answer question b.

**Question b:** Look back at the entry for question 7, "Acres in this place." If the entry for question 7 is 1,000 or more, mark "Yes" in question b. If it is less than 1,000, mark "No" in question b. **A "Yes" answer for question b means that sections 9 through 13 are required.**

When you leave an A1 to be filled, copy onto it the assigned A1 number from column 9 of your A2. Answer the questions a and b as required. If the answers to a and b are "No," write opposite the word **EQUIPMENT**, above question 307, "Do not answer questions 307 through 354." Call this note to the attention of the respondent so that section 9 through 13 will not be filled.

A respondent who received a questionnaire by mail may have filled sections 9 through 13 before your visit. Even in such cases, you must answer the a and b questions. If you get a "Yes" answer for either a, or b, review the entries made by the respondent in sections 9 through 13, and make any necessary corrections. If you get "No" for a and b skip to question 355. If the answers to questions a and b are "No," **do not review the entries made by the respondent in Sections 9 through 13 and do not cross out entries in these sections.** You must fill question 355 and section 14 of ALL agriculture questionnaires.