Appendix A

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Descriptive summary and references—The definitions and explanations that follow relate only to those items that are considered to be inadequately described in the tables where they appear. Most of the definitions consist of a resumé of the questionnaire wording, supplemented by excerpts from instructions given to enumerators. For exact wording of the questions and of the instructions included on the questionnaire, see the facsimile of the 1964 agriculture questionnaire in appendix B.

An analysis of the questions asked in the 1964 census, and of the data obtained, will be given in Volume II, General Report, Statistics by Subjects, United States Census of Agriculture, 1964. The general report presents statistics for States by subject matter.

Land area—The approximate total land area of States and counties as reported for 1964 represents the land area as determined by records and calculations made for 1960. Differences between the land area for 1964 and 1959 reflect political changes in boundaries or actual changes in land area caused by changes in the number or size of reservoirs, lakes, streams, etc. For Alaska, the areas for election districts represent the gross area of land and water.

Land in farms—Except for managed farms, the land to be included in each farm was determined from the answers to questions about the number of acres owned, the number of acres rented from others or worked on shares for others, and the number of acres rented to others or worked on shares by others. The acres owned and the acres rented from others or worked on shares for others were first added together and then the acres rented to others or worked on shares by others were subtracted. The result represented the number of acres in the farm. The number of acres in a managed farm was the difference between the total land managed and land owned and that part of the managed and owned land that was rented to others or worked on shares by others.

The acreage designated in the tables as "land in farms" consists primarily of "agricultural" land—that is, land used for crops

and pasture or grazing. It also includes considerable areas of land not actually under cultivation nor used for pasture or grazing. For example, the entire acreage of woodland and wasteland owned or rented by farm operators is included as land in farms, unless it was being held for nonagricultural purposes

Except for open range and grazing land used under government permit, all grazing land was to be included as land in farms provided the place of which it was a part, was a farm. Grazing land operated by grazing associations was to be reported in the name of the person chiefly responsible for conducting the business of the association. Land used rent free was to be reported as land rented from others. All land in Indian reservations used for growing crops or grazing livestock was to be included. Land in Indian reservations that was not reported by individual Indians and that was not rented to non-Indians was to be reported in the name of the cooperative group that used the land. In some instances, an entire Indian reservation was reported as one farm.

Land owned—All land that the operator and/or his wife held under title, purchase contract, homestead law, or as heir or trustee of an undivided estate at the time of enumeration is considered as owned.

Land rented from others—This item includes not only land that the operator rented or leased from others but also land he worked on shares for others and land he occupied rent free. Grazing land used under government permit is not included.

Land rented to others—This item includes all land rented or leased to others, except land leased to the government under the Soil Bank, and all land worked by others on shares or on a rent-free basis. For the most part, the land rented to others represents agricultural land, but it also includes land rented for residential or other purposes. The tenant is considered as the operator of land leased, rented, or worked on shares even though his landlord may supervise his operations. The landlord is considered as operator of only that portion of the land not assigned to tenants.

Land managed—This item includes all tracts of land managed for one or more employers by a person hired on a salary basis. A hired manager was considered to be the operator of the land he managed since he was responsible for

the agricultural operations on that land and frequently supervised others in performing those operations.

Land in two or more counties—An individual farm was always enumerated in only one county, even in cases where the land was located in two or more counties. If the farm operator lived on the farm, the farm was enumerated in the county where he lived. If he did not live on the farm, the figures for the farm were tabulated for the county where the farm head-quarters was located. In cases where there was any question as to the location of the head-quarters, figures for the farm were tabulated for the county where most of the land was located.

Land in farms according to use—Land in farms has been distributed according to the way in which it was used in 1964. The land uses described in the following paragraphs are mutually exclusive; that is, each acre of land is included only once even though it may have had more than one use during the year.

Cropland harvested-This category refers to all land from which any crops were harvested in 1964, whether for home use or for sale. It includes land from which hav (including wild hay) was cut, and land in berries and other small fruits, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, and greenhouses. Matured crops hogged off or grazed were considered to have been "crops harvested" and were reported here. Land from which two or more crops were harvested in 1964 was to be counted only once in the land-use classification. Land used for other purposes either before or after the crops were harvested was to be reported as cropland harvested, without regard to the other uses.

The enumerator was instructed to check the figure for cropland harvested for each farm by adding the acreages of the individual crops and subtracting the acreages from which two or more crops were harvested.

Cropland used only for pasture—This landuse classification includes rotation pasture and all other land used only for pasture or grazing that the operator considered could have been used for crops without additional improvement. Enumerators were instructed to include land planted to crops that were hogged off, pastured, or grazed before maturity but to exclude land pastured before or after hay or other crops were harvested from it. Permanent open pasture may have been reported either for this item or for "other pasture" depending on whether or not the operator considered it as cropland.

Cropland not harvested and not pastured— This classification represents a total of four subclasses for the 17 Western States and three subclasses for other States.

Cultivated summer fallow—This subclass of land is shown only for the 17 Western States. It refers to cropland that was plowed and cultivated but left unseeded for the 1964 harvest in order to control weeds and conserve moisture.

Soil improvement grasses and legumes— This includes land used only for cover crops to control erosion or to be plowed under for improving the soil. This subclass includes a large part of the acreage of cropland taken out of production under provisions of the 1964 Feed • Grain Program.

Crop failure—This subclass includes all cropland on which all crops failed in 1964; and, also, all acreage in crops not harvested because of low prices or labor shortages.

Cropland idle—This subclass includes cropland idle one or more years and also land in crops not harvested in 1964, but intended for harvest in 1965 or later, such as land in young strawberries, new sugarcane plantings, land in pineapples for harvest in 1965, and land used for pineapples but between cycles of pineapple crops.

Woodland pastured—This classification includes all woodland where livestock were pastured or grazed in 1964. The instruction on the questionnaire was—"Include as woodland all wood lots and timber tracts; cutover and deforested land which has value for wood products and has not been improved for pasture."

Woodland not pastured—This classification refers to all woodland not used for pasture or grazing, including land in operated farms that was placed in the Soil Bank and planted to trees.

Other pasture—This classification refers to all land other than woodland and cropland

that was used only for pasture or grazing. It includes noncrop, open or brush pasture, and cutover or deforested land that has been improved and used for pasture.

Improved pasture—This subclass refers to that portion of "other pasture" on which one or more of the following practices had been used: Liming, fertilizing, seeding, irrigating, draining, or the clearing or control of weed or brush growth.

In the 17 Western States and Alaska, other pasture excluding improved pasture was further classified as predominantly grass or predominantly brush or browse. Other pasture predominantly grass comprises rangeland with cover predominantly in grass, and includes land that may be called meadow or prairie or may have a cover of bunchgrass, shortgrass, buffalograss, bluestem, bluegrass, switchgrass, or sand Other pasture predominantly lovegrass. brush or browse comprises land with cover predominantly brush or browse. Such land contains desert shrubs, sagebrush, mesquite, greasewood, juniper pinon, saltbrush, cactus,

Other land—This classification refers to all land not included in the preceding land-use classifications, such as house lots, barn lots, lanes, roads, ditches, land area of ponds, and wasteland.

Value of land and buildings—The values of land and buildings are presented usually in terms of average per farm or average per acre. The values of land and buildings reported for the census were to represent market value—i.e., the price for which the land and buildings would sell at the time of the census.

The value of land and buildings was not reported for all farms for which the value was required. The value of land and buildings for farms for which the value was not completely reported was estimated during office processing by using the average value per acre of land and buildings for farms of approximately the same size in the same area.

The average value per farm and per acre shown for the 1959 census may not be fully comparable with the averages for the 1964 census because estimates were not made for the value of land and buildings for the farms for which the value was not reported in 1959.

(Line 14, county table 1, shows the proportion of farms for which the value of land and buildings was reported for the 1959 census.) Generally, the value of land and buildings was less completely reported for the larger-than-average farms in 1959, and consequently the 1959 averages may be too high. The averages given for the State total for 1959 have been adjusted to include estimates for 1959 on approximately the same basis as the estimates for 1964.

Farm operator—The term "farm operator" is used to designate a person who operates a farm, either doing the work himself or directly supervising the work. He may be the owner, a member of the owner's household, a hired manager, or a tenant, renter, or sharecropper. If he rents land to others or has land worked on shares by others, he is considered as operator only of the land which he retains for his own operation. In the case of a partnership, only one partner is counted as an operator. The number of farm operators is the same as the number of farms.

Farms or operators reporting—Figures for farms represent the number of farms, or farm operators, for which the specified item was reported. For example, if there were 1,922 farms in a county and only 1,465 had chickens 4 months old and over on hand at the time of enumeration, the figure for farms for the item "Chickens 4 months old and over" would be 1,465. The term "farms" used for the 1964 census to designate the count of the number of farms reporting or having the item has the same meaning as "farms reporting" used for the 1959 and prior censuses.

Residence of operator—Farm operators were classified by residence according to whether or not they lived on the farms they were operating. Some of those who did not live on the farms they operated themselves lived on farms operated by others. In cases where all the land was rented from others or worked on shares for others, the operator was considered to live on the farm operated provided the dwelling he occupied was included in the rental agreement. The dwelling, in such cases, was not necessarily on the land being operated. Similarly, a farm operator who did not live on the land being cultivated or grazed but who had some agricultural operations (other than a home garden) at his dwelling was considered as living on the farm operated.

Off-farm work—Off-farm work was defined to include work on someone else's farm for pay as well as all types of nonfarm jobs, businesses, and professions, whether the work was done on the farm premises or elsewhere. Exchange work was not included.

Equipment and facilities—Farm operators were asked to report equipment and facilities that were on the farm at the time of enumeration, regardless of ownership. They were to include items that were in operating order and were used during 1963 or 1964.

Automobiles included all automobiles kept on the farm whether owned by the farm operator, members of his family, his partner, hired workers, or others living on the place.

A grain combine with a corn picking attachment (head) was counted as a grain combine and also as a cornpicker.

A field forage harvester with a cylinder or flywheel head and also with a flail attachment was to be counted as a cylinder or flywheel type forage harvester and also as a flail type forage harvester.

IRRIGATION

Definition of irrigated land—Irrigated land is defined as land watered for agricultural purposes by artificial means. These means included subirrigation as well as systems whereby water was applied to the ground surface, either directly or by sprinklers. Land flooded for rice cultivation was considered as irrigated. Land flooded during high-water periods was to be included as irrigated only if water was directed to agricultural use by dams, canals, or other works.

Enumeration of irrigated land—The question on land irrigated was asked in all States. The total acreage reported as irrigated includes not only irrigated cropland but also any other land that was irrigated in 1964.

Irrigated farms—All farms reporting any land irrigated in 1964 are counted as irrigated farms.

Land in irrigated farms—Data for land in irrigated farms according to use relate to the entire acreage in these farms, including land that was not irrigated.

Land irrigated—Data for land irrigated relate only to that part of the land in irrigated farms

that was watered by artificial means at any time in 1964.

Irrigated cropland harvested—The data for irrigated cropland harvested relate to all irrigated land from which crops were harvested in 1964, regardless of the method of irrigation. An instruction on the questionnaire reminded enumerators and respondents to include irrigated land from which hay was cut, irrigated land in both bearing and nonbearing fruit and nut crops, and irrigated land from which volunteer crops were harvested. Each irrigated acre was to be reported only once, regardless of how many crops were harvested from it.

Irrigated pasture or grazing land—This acreage may include one or more kinds of pasture or grazing land, irrigated one or more times in 1964.

Farms irrigated by number of acres irrigated—All farms on which any land was irrigated in 1964 are classified according to the number of acres irrigated in county table 2. This classification is based on total land irrigated. Therefore, it includes not only the irrigated land from which crops were harvested but also all other irrigated land, regardless of use.

Crops harvested from irrigated land—Data for the principal crops harvested from irrigated land appear in county table 14. The characteristics of the data in county table 14 differ for Eastern and Western States. Western States include 14 States (Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska, and Louisiana). The Eastern States include the 36 remaining States.

For the Eastern States, the crops for which data are presented in county table 14 are divided into two groups as follows: (1) Two selected crops harvested from irrigated land, for which data for both acreage harvested and quantity harvested are presented. Generally, these are the two most important irrigated crops in each State. (2) Other crops harvested from irrigated land. For these crops only the acreage of each crop harvested from irrigated land is given.

For the Western States, data are presented in county table 14 for two groups of crops as follows: (1) Crops for which the entire acreage was irrigated. When the entire acreage of a crop harvested on the farm was harvested from

irrigated land, the acreage and the quantity harvested were tabulated and the totals are given for all such farms under the grouping "Crops for which the entire acreage was irrigated." (2) Crops for which part of the acreage was irrigated. When part of the acreage of a crop harvested on the farm was on irrigated land and part of the acreage was on dry land, no attempt was made during the enumeration to obtain quantity harvested separately for the irrigated acreage and the dry land acreage. Accordingly, for crops for which only a part of the acreage harvested was irrigated, only data on the acreage harvested from irrigated land are available. Figures on the number of farms and the acres harvested from irrigated land for these crops are presented in county table 14 under the grouping "Crops for which part of the acreage was irrigated." The total acreage for each crop harvested from irrigated land may be obtained by adding the acreage shown for the crop under the two groupings in county table 14.

Data are presented in county table 14 only for the most important crops harvested from irrigated land.

CROPS

Crops harvested—The 1964 agriculture questionnaire was similar to the questionnaire used in several previous censuses in that it provided for the collection of detailed data for all crops harvested on each individual farm. The variation in the crops listed on the questionnaires used in different States made possible the separate reporting of all important crops grown in a given State. All versions of the questionnaire contain several "All other crops" questions where crops not specifically listed in separate questions were to be reported.

Acreage of crops harvested—In most instances, the acreage reported for individual crops represented the area harvested during 1964. The area harvested is often less than the area planted. For fruit orchards and groves, vineyards, and planted nut trees, the acreage reported represents the total area in both bearing and nonbearing trees and vines as of the date of enumeration—usually a date in November or December 1964.

Quantity of crops harvested—Except for sugarcane for sugar, pineapples, citrus fruits, olives, and avocados, data relate to the crop year 1964. (In most cases the harvest was completed during the calendar year 1964.) The quantity harvested represents the following: For sugarcane for sugar, the 1964 crop (part of which was harvested in 1965); for pineapples in Hawaii, the crop for the year ending May 31, 1964; for citrus fruits, the crop from the bloom of 1963 during the 1963-1964 marketing season; for olives, the crop from the 1963 bloom, during the period September 1963 to February 28, 1964; and for avocados, the crop from the 1963 bloom during the period July 1, 1963, to February 28, 1964, in Florida, and October 1, 1963, to September 30, 1964, in California.

Unit of measure—The unit of measure in which quantities were to be reported has varied for some crops, not only from State to State, but also from census to census. The aim has been to permit reporting in the units of measure currently in use. In the State and county tables, the quantities harvested for each crop are expressed in the unit of measure given on the 1964 agriculture questionnaire. To provide readily comparable information, data published for earlier censuses in different units of measure have been converted to the units used for 1964.

Hay crops—Data for the total acres of land from which hay was cut exclude the acreage in sorghum, soybean, cowpea, and peanut hays. These crops were reported in separate questions in the States where they are important.

The questionnaire contained an instruction that if two or more cuttings were made from the same land, the total production from all cuttings was to be reported but the acres cut were to be counted only once. In cases where both hay and grass silage were cut from the same land, the total acreage was to be reported for both crops.

The tonnage of hay, including alfalfa hay for dehydrating, is given on a dry-weight basis. However, the production of grass silage is given in terms of green weight.

Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes—For Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes (including yams), the total quantity harvested was to be reported for each crop in all cases, whether harvested for home use or for sale, or whether used for livestock feed. The acreage harvested was to be reported for each crop only in cases where the quantity amounted to 10 hundredweight or

20 or more bushels (or the approximate equivalent in terms of hundredweight or barrels, as explained on different versions of the questionnaire).

In State table 10, the distribution of farms for 1964 by acres of Irish potatoes and sweet-potatoes harvested, the group of farms with less than 10 hundredweight (or 20 bushels) harvested included farms with 10 hundredweight (or 20 bushels) harvested.

Berries and other small fruits—The question for berries and other small fruits related specifically to the acreages and quantities harvested for sale. Only tame or cultivated berries were to be reported, except for the New England States where wild blueberries were also to be reported. Enumerators were instructed always to report the total quantity of each kind of berry harvested for sale but to report the area harvested only when it amounted to one-tenth acre or more. Nonbearing areas, and areas and quantities harvested for home use were to be excluded.

Tree fruits, nuts, and grapes—For 1964, as in 1959, fruit trees, nut trees, and grapevines were not enumerated for farms having a combined total of less than 20 at the time of enumeration. Both bearing and nonbearing trees and vines were to be included but not any that had been abandoned.

For both 1964 and 1959, the area in fruit orchards, groves, vineyards, and planted nut trees was enumerated when there were 20 or more fruit trees, nut trees, and grapevines.

In 1964, California and Hawaii were the only States for which the acreage in each individual fruit and nut crop was obtained. In all States, the number of bearing and nonbearing trees or vines on the farm at the time of enumeration and the quantity harvested in 1964 were to be reported separately for each fruit and nut crop. (Exceptions in the harvest period for citrus fruits, avocados, and olives are described on page A5.) The unit of measure in which quantities were to be reported varied from State to State

Nursery and greenhouse products—The questions about nursery and greenhouse products related only to products grown on the place for sale. Crops bought for resale without additional

cultivation were to be excluded. The area used for growing and the value of sales were to be reported separately for each of three groups, as follows:

- (1) Nursery products (trees, shrubs, vines, and ornamentals). The acres reported represent the acreage in nursery products at the end of 1964.
- (2) Cut flowers, potted plants, florist greens, and bedding plants. For these items, the area grown in the open was to be reported separately from the area grown under glass or other protection.
- (3) Vegetables grown under glass, flower seeds, vegetable seeds, vegetable plants, bulbs, and mushrooms. For these items, the area grown in the open was to be reported separately from the area grown under glass or under other protection.

The value for these products represents the value at the place where grown and does not include retail value when the products were sold at a retail establishment or location off the place where the products were grown. The data obtained for 1964 are comparable with those for 1959.

Forest products—The forest products data obtained in the census of agriculture relate only to the products cut on farms. Commercial logging, timber operations, and forest products grown or cut on nonfarm places are excluded. Therefore, the data in this report do not represent the total forestry output or income for a county or State. Data relating to pulpwood, Christmas trees, gum for naval stores, maple trees, and maple sirup were obtained in States where such products are important commercially.

Value of crops harvested—The total value of crops harvested represents the estimated value of all crops harvested during the crop year 1964. It includes the value of quantities consumed on farms as food, feed, seed, etc., as well as quantities sold. Farmers were not asked to report value of crops harvested; the values were calculated during the office processing. For individual crops, the quantity harvested was multiplied by the average price at which the crop was sold in the State. State average prices were furnished to the Bureau of the

Census by the Statistical Reporting Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These average prices are based on reports received from a sample of farmers and dealers. Quantities harvested were not obtained for vegetables nor for nursery and greenhouse products. Therefore, for these crops, the value of sales, as obtained from farm operators, were used in the calculation of total value of crops harvested.

Value of crops sold—The questionnaire asked for the value of sales of crops to be reported only for total vegetables, nursery and greenhouse products, and certain forest products. For all other crops, the value of sales was calculated during processing operations by multiplying the State average prices by either the quantity sold or the quantity harvested. Reports of quantity sold were obtained during the enumeration only for some of the major field crops. Quantity harvested was used in the calculation of value of crops sold for such crops as cotton, tobacco, etc., that are customarily grown for sale. The procedures used for the various crops are described on pages A7 and A8. They are similar to the procedures followed for 1959.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Inventories—Data for livestock and poultry on farms relate to the number on hand at the time of enumeration. All livestock and poultry, including those being kept or fed under contract, were to be enumerated on the farm or ranch where they were, regardless of who owned them. Livestock in transit from one grazing area to another or grazing in national forests, grazing districts, open range, or on land used under permit were to be reported as being on the place where the person who had control over them had his headquarters.

Milk cows, cows milked, and butter—Data on the number of milk cows and cows milked relate to the day preceding the enumeration. Data for butter churned were obtained for only 14 States and relate to the calendar week preceding the enumeration. The data for cows milked yesterday and butter churned are not given in this volume. These figures were obtained primarily to serve the needs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in making monthly and annual estimates of milk production. These figures can be made available at a small cost.

Litters farrowed—Census data were obtained for the number of litters farrowed between December 1, 1963, and June 1, 1964, and from June 1 to December 1, 1964.

Goats and mohair—Questions on goats, kids, and mohair appeared on the questionnaire for the following five States: Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Texas.

Value of livestock on farms—To obtain the value of livestock on farms, the number of each class of livestock or poultry on hand was multiplied by the State average price for 1964 as furnished by the Statistical Reporting Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

VALUES

Value of farm products sold—Data for the value of farm products sold in 1964 were obtained by enumeration for some products and by estimation for others. The questionnaire used for the 1964 census provided for farm operators to report value of sales for the following products:

Vegetables
Nursery and greenhouse products
Standing timber
Miscellaneous forest
products (poles,
piling, bark, bolts,
mine timbers, etc.)
Cattle
Calves
Hogs and pigs
Sheep and lambs
Horses, mules, colts,
and ponies

Goats and kids
Started pullets
Ducks and turkeys
Geese
Turkey eggs
Duck eggs
Miscellaneous
poultry such as
guineas, etc.
Mink, chinchillas
Bees
Honey

For all other agricultural products, the value of sales was estimated during the office processing. The State average prices used for calculating the value of farm products sold were furnished to the Bureau by the Statistical Reporting Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. One of the three following procedures was used.

(1) For the products for which data on quantities sold were obtained during enumeration, the State average prices were multiplied by the totals of the quantities reported as sold or the quantities reported as produced for sale. The

following products were covered by this procedure:

Corn for grain Corn for silage Sorghums for grain, and dry forage

seed, silage, sirup, logs All small grains Hay crops All berries and small fruits Firewood and fuelwood

Pulpwood Fence posts

Sawlogs and veneer

Christmas trees Chickens including broilers and other meat type chickens

Chicken eggs

Milk Cream

(2) For most of the agricultural products which are customarily raised for sale, the entire quantity produced was considered to be sold. The State average prices were, accordingly, multiplied by the total of production. The following products were covered by this procedure:

Cotton Tobacco Popcorn Wool Sugar beets for Mohair

sugar Christmas trees Broomcorn Gum for naval stores Maple sap

Safflower

Sugarcane for sugar

(3) For all other crops, the State average prices were multiplied by the quantities sold as estimated on the basis of crop-disposition data furnished by the Statistical Reporting Service, or data reported in questions for "other crops" on the questionnaire, or data obtained from earlier censuses.

For all tree fruits, nuts, and grapes, the entire quantity produced was considered as sold, except for some fruits, in States where a portion of the crop was not harvested or was subjected to excess cullage as indicated by data obtained from the Statistical Reporting Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Data for the sales of farm products represent total sales for the entire farm, regardless of who shared the receipts. For tenant-operated farms, the landlord's share of agricultural products was considered as sold provided the products were moved off the tenant farm. All crops, livestock, and poultry raised under a contract arrangement were considered as sold from the farm where they were raised. For institutional farms, all agricultural products produced on land operated by the institution and consumed by the inmates were to be reported as sold.

All sales data relate to one year's farm operations. Crop sales are for crops harvested during the crop year whether the crops were actually sold immediately after harvest or placed in storage for later sale. Sales of livestock, livestock products, poultry, and poultry products relate to the calendar year, regardless of when the livestock or products were raised or produced. All wool and mohair reported as shorn or clipped was considered as sold.

Enumerators were instructed to record gross values of quantities sold, with no deductions for feed, seed, fertilizer, water, labor, or marketing costs. For some products, however, net values may have been reported. The total value of farm products sold for 1964 includes income which the farm operator and members of his family received from hunting, fishing, boarders, lodgers, and other recreational services.

The data for the value of farm products sold for the 1959 Census of Agriculture are not fully comparable with those for 1964. The comparability of the data for the two censuses were affected by the following:

- (1) The values of milk, cream, and butterfat were obtained from the farm operator for 1959, but were calculated by using average prices received by farmers at the delivery point for each milk marketing area in 1964. The values reported by farmers for milk and cream for 1959 usually represented the amount received by the farmer after hauling and other marketing costs had been deducted.
- (2) Data on the quantity of milk and cream sold, and the number and value of cattle and calves sold, hogs and pigs sold, sheep and lambs sold, and goats and kids sold, represent totals for all farms for 1964, but are estimates for all farms based upon reports for a sample of farms for 1959. Since the data for 1959 are subject to sampling errors, the difference between totals for 1964 and 1959 may not always indicate change accurately, especially if the number of farms reporting the item is small.
- (3) The value of farm products sold includes the sales of gum for naval stores, mink, otherfur-bearing animals, goat milk, bees and honev, and income from hunting, fishing, and

other recreational services, for the 1964 but not for the 1959 census.

(4) The checking for the completeness of the reporting of the quantity sold for corn, sorghums, small grains, and hays was performed for individual farms by a computer for 1964 and by clerks for the 1959 census. The checking procedures for 1964 were more elaborate and were more uniformly performed than for 1959 and as a result, reporting of sales of feed grains and hay may have been somewhat more complete for most counties and States in 1964 than in 1959.

The total value of farm products sold does not represent the total income of farm operators and members of their families. It does not include government payments received by farm operators for participation in wheat, feed grains, and other government programs. It does not include income the farm operator and members of his family received from sources other than the farm operated. As indicated by the data in county table 6, farm operators and members of their families receive considerable income from sources other than the farm operated. Data in State table 17 indicate for the various economic classes of farms the number of farms on which the farm operator and members of his family received income from sources other than the farm operated.

Contracts for producing farm products—Each farm operator was asked if he had a contract or agreement with a dealer, processor, or a cooperative to produce any farm products in 1964. In the case of milk or dairy products, an agreement providing only for the marketing of milk or dairy products was not to be reported as a contract. Likewise, a rental contract with a farm landlord, contracts for the purchase of feed, fertilizer and farm supplies, government contracts regarding soil conservation and other programs, contracts for the handling of farm products, and contracts providing bargaining regarding price were not to be reported as contracts for producing farm products. State table 16 contains data for the number of farms reporting contracts for the production or value of farm products, together with data on the quantity and value of the farm products sold, selected farm products sold, and all farm products sold from farms reporting contracts. The quantity of each farm product produced under contract and sold was not obtained. The quantities and values given in State table 16 represent the total of the quantities sold or the value of the total quantity sold. All of the quantity sold may not have been produced under contract.

Some farm products produced under contract are also produced by dealers, processors, and cooperatives, operating farms on their own account. Farms operated by dealers, processors, and cooperatives have not been counted as farms with contracts.

Recreation income—Recreation income includes gross cash receipts obtained from fees, permits, rentals or privileges of hunting, fishing, swimming, boating, camping, picnicking, horseback riding, skiing, and hiking, plus gross receipts from boarding and lodging of vacationers and others, plus rental of cabins and lodges located on the farm or ranch.

LAND-USE PRACTICES

Cropland used for grain or row crops farmed on the contour—This item relates to land on which grain or row crops were planted in level rows around the slope of a hill.

Land in stripcropping systems for soil-erosion control—Stripcropping was defined as the practice of alternating close-sown crops with strips or bands of row crops or of alternating either close-sown or row crops with bands of cultivated fallow land. The published data refer to the total acreage of all fields and tracts on which stripcropping was practiced in 1964.

FERTILIZER AND LIME

Fertilizer used—Data were obtained for the total acreage in the farms fertilized any time during 1964. If land was fertilized more than once, the acreage was counted only once. The acres fertilized and the tons of fertilizer applied to those acres were obtained separately for selected crops. The selected crops varied by State so that it was possible to obtain detailed data for the crops most commonly fertilized in each State. In cases where the same land was used for more than one crop, the acres fertilized were to be reported separately for each crop. If the same crop was fertilized more than once, however, the acres in that crop were to be reported only once. In all cases, the total quantity of fertilizer used in 1964 was to be reported, including quantities used on land occupied by crops planted in 1963 or by crops to be harvested in 1965.

Reports for quantity of fertilizer and fertilizing materials used were required for both dry and liquid materials. The terms "dry" and "liquid" referred to the form in which the fertilizers and fertilizing materials were purchased and not to the way in which they were applied. Thus, dry fertilizers were those purchased in dry or solid form, as powders, dusts, granules, pellets, etc.; liquid fertilizers were those purchased in fluid form, as solutions or as liquefied gases.

The number of farms reporting acres fertilized may differ slightly from the number of farms reporting quantities of fertilizers applied because counts were not made of farms having less than one-tenth of a ton of fertilizer applied.

Lime—The data for lime relate to the total acreage limed in 1964 and the total tonnage of lime and liming materials used on those acres for purposes of conditioning the soil. Instructions on the questionnaire stated that ground limestone, hydrated and burnt lime, marl, and oyster shells were to be included but that lime used for spraying or sanitation purposes was to be omitted.

EXPENDITURES

Specified farm expenditures—Data were obtained for several of the most important items of farm expenditures. The expenditure for each item represents the total for the farm including expenditures made by the farm operator, the landlord, as well as by other persons providing the item under the terms of a contract or agreement.

Feed—The report on feed purchased for livestock and poultry was to include expenditures for grain, hay, millfeeds, salt, condiments, concentrates, antibiotics, and mineral supplements. The estimated cost of items furnished by a landlord, contractor, or other owner for feeding poultry and livestock kept on the farm was also to be included. Payments made by a tenant to his landlord for feed grown on the tenant farm were to be excluded.

Feed expenditures were obtained separately for (a) feed grain (corn, oats, barley, grain sorghum, rye, wheat, etc.); (b) commercially mixed feeds, inillfeeds, and feed supplements; and (c) hay and other roughage.

Livestock and poultry—The cost of baby chicks and turkey poults was to be included in the expenditures made for the purchase of livestock and poultry. Farm operators were asked to include the cost or estimated purchase price of poultry and livestock provided by others and cared for by the operator under a contract feeding arrangement. The cost of livestock purchased for resale within 30 days was not to be included. A short-term transaction of that nature was considered to be a dealer operation, not an agricultural one.

Expenditures were obtained separately for (a) cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, etc.; and (b) poultry (baby chicks, started pullets, poults, etc.).

Machine hire—Expenditures for machine hire relate to custom machine work, such as tractor hire, threshing, grain or seed combining, silo filling, baling, cotton picking, corn picking, plowing, vegetable harvesting, fruit picking, spraying, and dusting. The total also includes expenditures for work performed under contract by a labor contractor, etc. Any amount spent for the labor included in the cost of machine hire was to be considered as part of the total expenditure. The cost of freight or trucking and exchange work without pay were to be omitted. The total for 1964 does not include the cost for cotton ginning while the total for the 1959 census includes expenditures for cotton ginning.

Hired labor—Expenditures for hired labor were to include total cash payments made to family members and to others for farm labor. Payments to persons supplied by a contractor or a cooperative organization and paid directly to the employees were to be included. Payments made to contractors, processors, packers, and cooperative associations for work performed by hired workers of these contractors, etc., was not included as an expenditure for hired labor, but for machine hire or contract work. Payments made to members of the farm operator's family were to be included if paid in cash. The total was to include payments made for Social Security and taxes. Payment for the following types of work were to be excluded: Housework; contract construction work; custom machine work; and repair, installation, or construction work done by persons specifically employed for such work.

Gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil—Expenditures for gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil were to relate only to the products used in the farm business. Enumerators were instructed to exclude the cost of petroleum products used for the family automobile when operated for other than farm business purposes and of products used in the farmhouse for heating, cooking, and lighting. The cost of gasoline, etc., used for performing customwork on other farms was to be excluded.

Expenditures were obtained separately for (a) gasoline, (b) diesel fuel, (c) LP gas (butane and propane), and (d) other petroleum fuel and oil (kerosene, piped gas, natural gas, lubricating oil, grease, fuel oil, and other tractor oil).

Fertilizer—The expenditure was to represent the total expenditures for all fertilizer and fertilizer materials bought in 1964, without regard to when used. Payments made under the Agricultural Conservation Program were not to be deducted. The expenditures were not to include cost of manure, gypsum or land plaster, sulphur, nor the cost of applying fertilizer. For a considerable number of farms, small expenditures (under \$100) for fertilizer were accepted without requiring a report of quantity of fertilizer used or acres fertilized. Consequently, the number of farms reporting expenditure for fertilizer will usually exceed the number of farms reporting acres fertilized or quantity of fertilizer applied.

Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees—Expenditures were to represent the total amount spent for seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees to be used on the farm operated. The value of seed grown on the farm was to be excluded. For nurseries and greenhouses, the cost of products purchased for immediate resale was also to be excluded.

Regular hired workers—Regular hired workers comprise workers paid cash wages, who worked 150 days or more on the reporting farm in 1964. These regular workers may or may not have been employed on the reporting farm at the time of the census enumeration. The count of regular hired workers for 1959 was restricted to hired workers who worked 150 days or more on the farm in 1959 and who worked on the reporting farm any time during the calendar week preceding the census enumeration.

HOURS WORKED

Hours of work on farm—Hours of farm work (or chores) on the farm of the farm operator was obtained for each person 10 years old and over, living in the household of the farm operator. The hours of work may have been either for pay or not for pay. The count of the number of farm operators with "None" for hours worked on the farm, given in State tables 17 through 22, includes farm operators not reporting the number of hours of farm work as well as those reporting "None."

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS IN FARM OPERATOR'S HOUSEHOLD

Persons living in the farm operator's household and their characteristics-Persons in farm operator's household include all persons who usually live in the farm operator's household at the time of the census (November-December 1964). Persons in the farm operator's household include the relatives of the farm operator; nonrelatives such as hired laborers, lodgers, etc.; and also partners of the farm operator and members of the partner's family living in the same house as the farm operator or in another house. Persons in the household were included in the census for every farm operator, regardless of where the farm operator lived. The farm operator may not have lived on the farm but in a city or elsewhere.

Income of all persons in farm operator's house-hold from sources other than farm operated—Information was secured for each person in the farm operator's household regarding the amount of income received in 1964 from each of four groups of income sources as follows:

(1) Wages and salaries—The amount of income received from wages, salaries, commissions, and tips from all jobs (farm and nonfarm) was to be reported. The totals were to include piece-rate payments, cash bonuses, Armed Forces pay, and National Guard pay. Cash wages paid by the farm operator to members of his family or to hired workers living in his household and employed as hired workers on his farm were to be included. The amount of income was to represent the total money received or earned before taxes and other deductions were made.

- (2) Nonfarm business or profession—The net amount of income was to be reported, i.e., the net income after deducting business expenses.
- (3) Social Security, pensions, veteran, and welfare payments---Income to be reported from this source included U.S. Social Security payments, pension payments or survivor's benefits received from U.S. Bureau of Old Age and Survivor's Insurance, retirement and disability payments, annuities received from the Veteran's Administration, pensions or retirement benefits received from Federal, State, county or local governments, retirement benefits from the Railroad Retirement Board, unemployment insurance payments, compensation for injuries incurred at work, money received from welfare and relief agencies, and military allotments for dependents.
- (4) Rent from farm and nonfarm property, interest, dividends, etc.-This source was to include net income from farm land, buildings, machinery, equipment, stores, etc. rented to others. The total was to include not only cash rent, but also the value of sales of the share of farm products received as rent. In obtaining net income, such expenses as taxes, insurance, repairs, depreciation, and interest on mortgages and loans on property rented to others were to be deducted from gross receipts. This source was to include Soil Bank payments, feed grain program payments, receipts from oil leases, net income from customwork, income from estates and trusts, income from insurance policies or annuities, and alimony and funds received from persons not living in the farm operator's household.

Differences in totals for some items—The totals given in one table for an item may differ slightly from the total given for the same item in another table because of the rounding of fractions for the several groups of farms, counties, etc.

CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS

This report presents detailed data for farms classified by size of farm, age of farm operator, tenure of farm operator, economic class of farm, and type of farm. In addition, the report contains a number of counts of farms according to various characteristics as well as frequency distribution of farms classified by size of each of the principal farm enterprises.

Farms by size—Farms were classified by size according to the total land area established for each farm. The same classification was used for all States. According to definition, a farm is essentially an operating unit, not an ownership tract. All land operated by one person or partnership represents one farm. In the case of a landlord who has assigned land to other tenants, the land assigned to each tenant is considered a separate farm even though the landlord may operate the entire landholding as one unit in respect to supervision, equipment, rotation practice, purchase of supplies, or sale of products.

Farms by color of operator—Farms were classified by color of operator into two groups, "white" and "nonwhite." "Nonwhite" includes primarily Negro and Indian operators but also some of other racial origin. Detailed data for nonwhite farm operators appear in State table 18a for the Southern States and Hawaii. Comparable data for 1959 may be obtained from State table 21b of volume I of the reports for the 1959 Census of Agriculture.

Enumerators were instructed to report the race on the basis of their own observation whenever possible rather than by asking the respondent.

Farms by tenure of operator—The classification of farms by tenure of operator was based on data reported for land owned, land rented from others or worked on shares for others, land managed for others, and land rented to others or worked on shares by others. The same basis of classification was used in 1964 as in 1959.

For 1964, each questionnaire was coded during the office processing to indicate whether it represented a farm operated by a full owner, part owner, manager, or tenant.

The various classifications of tenure, as used for the 1964 census, are defined below:

- a. Full owners operate only land they own.
- b. Part owners operate land they own and also land rented from others.
- c. Managers operate land for others and are paid a wage or salary for their services. Persons acting merely as caretakers or hired as laborers are not classified as managers. If a farm operator managed land for others and also operated land on his own account, the

land operated on his own account and the land manged for others was considered as one farm. If he managed land for two or more employers, all the managed land was considered to be one farm. Data for managers are omitted from some tables presenting statistics by tenure of farm operator.

- d. Tenants rent from others or work on shares for others all the land they operate. They are further classified, as described below, on the basis of rental arrangements in regard to the payment of cash rent, sharing of crops, and sharing of livestock or livestock products.
 - (1) Cash tenants pay cash rent, either on a per-acre basis or for the farm as a whole.
 - (2) Share-cash tenants pay part of the rent in cash and part in a share of the crops and/or of the livestock and livestock products.
 - (3) Crop-share tenants pay a share of the crops but not of the livestock or livestock products.
 - (4) Livestock-share tenants pay a share of the livestock or livestock products. They may or may not also pay a share of the crops.
 - (5) Other and unspecified tenants are those who did not qualify for inclusion in any of the foregoing subclassifications. They may have had the use of land rent-free or in return for a fixed quantity of products, payment of taxes, maintenance of buildings, etc. Unspecified tenants are those for whom the rental arrangement was not reported.

The definition of each subclass of tenant was essentially the same for earlier censuses. The information for classifying tenants by subclass was obtained for only a sample of farms and as a result the total of the estimates for the number by subclass may differ slightly from the number of all tenants.

Detailed data regarding the characteristics of farms by tenure of operator appear in State table 18. Comparable data for 1959 appear in State table 21 of volume I of the 1959 Census of Agriculture.

Farms by age of operator—Detailed data are presented by age of the farm operator in State

table 19. Comparable detailed data are not available for the 1959 census.

FARMS BY ECONOMIC CLASS

Farms were grouped into two major categories, commercial farms and other farms, mainly on the basis of total value of products sold. In general, all farms with a value of sales amounting to \$2,500 or more were classified as commercial. Farms with a value of sales of \$50 to \$2,499 were classified as commercial if the farm operator was under 65 years of age and he did not work off the farm 100 or more days during the year. The remaining farms with a value of sales of \$50 to \$2,499 were included in one of the three groups of "other farms."

Commercial farms were divided into six economic classes on the basis of the total value of all farm products sold, as follows:

Class of farm

ı	\$40,000	or	more
11	\$20,000	to	\$39,999
Ш	\$10,000	to	\$19,999
١V	\$ 5,000	to	\$ 9,999
٧	\$ 2,500	to	\$ 4,999
VI*	\$50 to \$	\$2,4	199

 $^{^{\}star}$ Provided the farm operator was under 65 years of age and he did not work off the farm 100 or more days.

Other farms were divided into three economic classes as follows:

- a. Part-time—Farms with a value of sales of farm products of \$50 to \$2,499 were classified as "part-time" if the operator was under 65 years of age and he worked off the farm 100 or more days.
- b. Part-retirement—Farms with a value of sales of farm products of \$50 to \$2,499 were classified as "part-retirement" if the farm operator was 65 years old or over. Many of these are farms on which the income from nonfarm sources was greater than the value of sales of agricultural products.
- c. Abnormal—All institutional farms and Indian reservations were classified as "abnormal," regardless of the value of sales. Institutional farms include those operated by hospitals, penitentiaries, schools, grazing associations, government agencies, etc.

The classification of farms by economic class of farm for 1964 was made on the same basis as for 1959 for farms with the sale of farm products of \$2,500 or more. Changes for 1964 in the criteria increased, as compared with 1959, the number of farms classified as class VI and decreased the number of farms classified as part-time farms. In 1959, farms with a value of farm products sold of \$250 to \$2,499 were classified as part-time farms when the farm operator worked off the farm 100 days or more or when the farm operator stated that the income he and members of his family received from sources other than the farm operated exceeded the value of farm products sold. Information was not available regarding the relationship of income of the farm operator and members of his family from sources other than the farm operated to the total value of farm products sold for 1964, and this criterion was not used in 1964. Estimates are given in State table 17 for the number of 1964 farms for which the income of the farm operator and members of his family from sources other than the farm operated, exceeded the value of farm products sold. These estimates will indicate the approximate number of 1964 class VI farms that would have been classified as part-time farms if the 1964 criterion had been the same as that for 1959.

The grouping of farms by economic class into commercial and other farms represents an arbitrary separation of census farms into two groups. Since data are given in State table 17 for each of the eight economic classes of farms, it is possible for the user to make other groupings by combining classes of farms if he so desires. Data in county table 5 give counts for 15 groups of farms classified on the basis of the total value of farm products sold. State table 17 also provides detailed frequency distribution data regarding sources and amounts of income from sources other than the farm operated and characteristics of farm operators, members of farm operator's families, as well as other characteristics of the farm producing unit and its component major enterprises.

Detailed comparative data for the 1959 census for farms classified by economic class may be obtained from State table 17 of volume I of the report for the 1959 census.

Large-scale farms—Farms with a value of farm products sold of \$100,000 or more have been designated arbitrarily as large-scale farms. Data

for these farms are presented in State table 23

FARMS BY TYPE

Farms by type—The type of farm represents a description of the major source of income from farm sales. To be classified as a particular type, a farm had to have sales of a particular product or group of products amounting in value to 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold during the year.

The types of farms, together with the products on which type classification is based, are as follows:

	(Products with sales value representing 50% or more of total value of all farm products sold)
Cash-grain	Corn, sorghums, small grains, soybeans for beans, cowpeas for peas, dry field and seed beans and peas.
Tobacco	Tobacco.
Cotton	_Cotton.
·	Peanuts, potatoes (Irish and sweet), sugarcane for sugar or sirup, sweet sorghums for sirup, broomcorn, popcorn, sugar beets, mint, hops, sugar beet seed, and pineapples.
Vegetable	_Vegetables.
Fruit and nut	Berries, other small fruits, tree fruits, grapes, nuts, and coffee.
Poultry	Chickens, chicken eggs, turkeys, and other poultry products.
Dairy	Milk and cream. The criterion of 50 percent of total sales was modified in the case of dairy farms. A farm having value of sales of dairy products amounting to less than 50 percent of the total value of farm products sold was classified as a dairy farm, if— (a) Milk and cream sold
	accounted for more than

30 percent of the total value of products sold, and---

- (b) Milk cows represented 50 percent or more of total cows. and---
- (c) The value of milk and cream sold plus the value of cattle and calves sold amounted to 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold.

Livestock other than dairy and

poultry _____Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair except for farms in the 17 Western States, Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii, and Alaska that qualified as livestock ranches.

Livestock ranches __Farms in the 17 Western

States, Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii, and Alaska were classified as livestock ranches if the sales of livestock, wool, and mohair represented 50 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and if pastureland or grazing land amounted to 100 or more acres and was 10 or more times the acreage of cropland harvested.

General _____Field seed crops, hay, grass, and silage. A farm was also classified as general if it had cash income from three or more sources and did not meet the criteria for any other type.

Miscellaneous ____Nursery and greenhouse products, forest products, mules, horses, colts, ponies, fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, goat milk, and farms with no value of farm products sold. Also all institutional farms and Indian reservations.

The type of farm classification for the 1959 census was essentially the same except for miscellaneous farms as that used for 1964. Detailed comparative data for farms classified by type of farm for 1959 may be obtained from State table 18 of volume I of the reports for the 1959 Census of Agriculture.

DATA BASED UPON REPORTS FOR A SAMPLE OF FARMS

Data for questions 307 to 355 (sections 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13) of the agriculture questionnaire (see facsimile of questionnaire in the appendix B) were required to be collected for (1) all farms having 1,000 acres or more in the place, (2) all farms with a value of farm products sold of \$100,000 or more, but with less than 1,000 acres in the place, and (3) a sample of one-fifth of the remaining farms. The procedures for enumeration provided for enumerators to obtain the information for questions 307 to 355 for farms in (3) and also for all farms with 1,000 acres or more in the place. The information for questions 307 to 355 for farms with a value of farm products sold of \$100,000 or more, but with less than 1,000 acres in the place, was obtained by crew leaders or by mail or telephone inquiry to the farm operator at the time of office processing.

The selection of the one-fifth of the farms for which information for questions 305 through 355 was to be collected was performed by census enumerators. When the enumerator determined that an agriculture guestionnaire was required, he assigned the agriculture questionnaire a number. Questionnaires were assigned numbers in consecutive order, beginning with "1" for the first questionnaire in each enumerator's assignment. Enumerators were required to obtain answers for questions 307 to 355 for every questionnaire for which the assigned number ended in "2" or "7."

The data published by counties and for the State for items to which questions 307 through 355 of the agriculture questionnaire relate are estimates for all farms and are based upon reports for farms in the sample described above, plus totals for farms with 1,000 acres or more in the place, plus totals for farms of less than 1,000 acres with a total value of farm products sold of \$100,000 or more. In order to improve the accuracy of the estimates for these items, ratio estimates were made by assigning weights to farms in the sample on the basis of the ratio of farms in the sample to all farms in the group from which the sample was selected. This procedure reduced the possible biases introduced by enumerators and made the number of farms estimated on the basis of the sample exactly equal to the actual number of farms in each county.

For the purpose of making ratio estimates, farms comprising the sample were grouped for each county into 75 relatively homogeneous strata. The strata comprised farms within one of the five size of farm groups (these five size of farm groups were: Under 50 acres, 50 to 99 acres, 100 to 219 acres, 220 to 499 acres, and 500 to 999 acres); within each of three tenure of farm operator groups (these tenure of farm operator groups were: (1) Full owners, (2) part owners and managers, and (3) tenants); within two type of farm groups (these two groups were crop and general farms and livestock and poultry farms); and within each of three economic class of farm groups (these three groups of economic classes were: (1) Classes I, II, III, (2) classes IV and V, and (3) class VI, part-time, and part-retirement).

Farms in the entire group from which the sample was selected (farms with less than 1,000 acres and farms with a value of farm products sold of less than \$100,000) were grouped into the same 75 strata and total counts of the number of farms for the entire group and for the farms in the sample were obtained for each stratum.

Farms in the sample in each of the 75 strata were assigned weights so that the total of the weights for all farms in the sample in the stratum would be equal to the total number of farms in the stratum.

When there were 30 or fewer total farms in a stratum or when the farms in the sample comprised less than one-nineteenth of the farms in the stratum, the stratum was combined with another stratum or other strata in prescribed order, until the number of farms in the combined strata totaled more than 30 and the number of farms in the sample comprised at least one-nineteenth of the total farms in the combined strata.

Estimates were prepared for items related to questions 307 through 355 of the agriculture

questionnaire by multiplying the data for each item for each farm of the sample by the weight assigned the farm and adding to this the totals for farms with 1,000 or more acres in the farm plus totals for farms with a value of farm products sold of \$100,000 or more, but with less than 1,000 acres in the farm.

Estimated totals for data for items relating to questions 307 through 355 of the agriculture questionnaire are subject to sampling errors. Approximate measures of sampling errors for selected items may be obtained through the use of State tables 27 and 28. State table 28 contains a list of selected items and an indicated level of sampling reliability for county and State data and for various groups of farms for the State.

State table 27 shows percentage limits such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that the difference between an estimate based wholly or in part on a sample of farms and the figure that would have been obtained if the information had been collected and tabulated for all farms would be no more than the percentage specified. The chances are about 99 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 2 1/2 times the percentage given in table 27. The percentage given in table 27 takes into account the fact that data for the items listed were collected for all farms with 1,000 acres or more in the farm and all farms with a value of farm products sold of \$100,000 or more, when the acres in the farm were less than 1,000. As explained in State table 27, the percentages given for level 1 should be used as a measure of sampling variability for the number of farms having an item.

The procedures for adjusting the sample and determining sampling reliability for estimates based on a sample for the 1959 census were somewhat different. A description of the 1959 procedures are found on pages XII and XIII of the introduction, and data on the reliability of estimates are given separately for each State in State tables 23 and 24 of volume I of the reports for the 1959 Census of Agriculture.

Differences in estimates based on reports for a sample of farms and totals for all farms—Data representing estimates based on a sample and given in the State tables for farms classified by economic class of farm, type of farm, size of farm, age of farm operator, and by color and

tenure of farm operator, for the characteristics of farm operators, equipment and facilities, use of fertilizer and lime, use of agricultural chemicals, land-use practices, persons living in farm-operator households, expenditures, and value of land and buildings for various groups of farms will not always be consistent with the data obtained by the tabulation of data collected for all farms. For example, the total number of farm operators given for the distribution of farm operators by year of school completed may not agree exactly with the total number of farms shown for the first line in the table. The percent of farms having an item or average per farm for items relating to the characteristics of farm operator, persons living in farm-operator households, farm machinery and equipment, use of fertilizer and lime, use of agricultural chemicals, land-use practices, expenditures, and value of land and buildings should be derived by dividing totals for the item by the number of farms given for total farms on line 13, third page of State table 17 (or on the corresponding line of State tables 18 to 23) rather than by the number of farms shown in the first line of each table.

Availability of data for areas other than counties and States—This report presents data only for counties and for the State. Data for many of the items for the 1964 Census of Agriculture have been tabulated for townships or groups of townships, or other similar minor civil divisions, or census county divisions.

To make these data available to users, it will be necessary for the data to be copied onto statistical tables and to delete data disclosing figures for individual farms or farm operations. The user will be required to pay for the cost of preparing statistical tables and deleting data disclosing figures for individual farms.

Providing funds and time are available, it is planned to tabulate statistics given in State tables 17 through 22, by State parts of agricultural subregions. To obtain these unpublished tables users will be required to pay the cost of review of the tables for disclosures of data for individual farms and for the cost of making copies. Information regarding the availability of unpublished data may be secured by writing the Agriculture Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Appendix B

!						1	OWNERSHIP			A					
	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE POSTAGE AND FEES PAID BUREAU OF THE CENSUS U.S. DEPARTMENT, OF COMMERCE					OWNED LAND First we would like to ask you about the ownership of the land and buildings you are using.									
JEFFERSOI	NVILLE, INDIANA, 47130			3. How many acres do you own? (If no land is owned, mark X in the square for "None.")											
C	OFFICIAL BUSINESS			LAND RENTED OR LEASED FROM OTHERS (Include all land and tracts of land rented or leased by you											
					and by your partn separate fields, me	of where located.	Include any	Acres							
					any acres do you rent fr	om others?		None] (************************************	V12					
OFFICIA		DUDAL DOL	1 T P		de acres worked on share: ilroad land, and land you				Section Section	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	VERNMENT	RURAL ROL	not in	clude land uséd under a (11)) and skip to questic	on [5])								
DOCUM	ENT	STAR ROUT	E BOX HOLDER		nat is the name and mai number of acres renter					j					
	CCTDOW		Name of landlord			Acres									
(DO NOT DI	ESTRUTT			Mail address (Post office and State)	••••		`		<u> </u>						
			 .	1	Name of landlord		,	Acres		22					
					Mail address (Post office and State)	•••		···		-					
Dear Fellow Ci					Name of landlord			Acres		, il					
	the Census is now engaged in the bi on will help in the economical an				Mail address (Post office and State)					H -					
operations, and	production in your county.	-	-		Name of landlord			Acres							
	aire is being distributed through the estionnaire and fill it out at once if-		nolders in rural areas. Please		Mail address (Post office and State)					<u> </u>					
1	perate a farm; or			LAND MA	NAGED FOR OTHER	S			Acres						
	time this year you had any cattle, 4 ees or grapevines, or	f or more hogs, 30 or	more chickens, or 20 or more		uny acres do you opera the name and mail addre	ess of employer i	inder question 4a.	.)	, ; ; ; ; ; <u>;</u> ;	V13					
(3) In 196	4 you harvested any crops such as o	corn, hay, wheat, vege	tables for sale, or nursery or	LAND REN	TED OR LEASED TO	OTHERS	nclude any separa id pastureland rea by others. Do		Acres						
	ouse products. taker will call at your place soon; h	ne will pick up your qu	estionnaire and will check it		leased to the Go	vernment under									
1	he questions have been answered.	2 602 - 2 16 - 16	5 at a second and 11 and 12 an		i ny acres do you rent to le land rented to others by	you and your p		None L	<u> </u>	V14					
	s on the questionnaire will help you ind can be answered by checking "I			a. Of the acres rented to others, how many											
	ns and help you when he calls.			are owned by you (or your partners)?. None Acres											
	n you enter on the questionnaire wil Census takers are prohibited und				the number of acres re			Acres	longing 199	4					
	information you provide. The U.S	6. law provides that yo	ur report cannot be used for		Name of tenant			, Acres							
taxation or inve The answers to	estigation. the questions on your questionnaire	e are needed for a com	plete census for your county.		Mail address (Post office and State) Name of			Acres		1 – 1					
We are asking	you to fill the questionnaire and ha	we it ready for the cen	sus taker when he calls. By		tenant Mail address			1							
	tionnaire you will save time and will your assistance and cooperation.	reduce the cost of take	ng the census.		(Post office and State)			Acres	in this place						
	•	Sincerely y	ours,		THIS PLACE		···	Auruz		1					
			$\overline{}$	[7] Adding acres owned and acres rented from others, then subtracting acres rented to others, we get (Question 3 plus question 4 plus question 5 minus question 6.)											
		Anc	Cauww	Thus is all the	Question 3 plus question 		-		counties. The ce-	191					
		Richard M	. Scammon		itions (except those in Section					_					
		Director Bureau of	the Census		OF LAND										
				8. Is any o	f this land (reported in q		mark X and skip to		Yes	V16					
Form 64-A1.26	MONTA	NT A	Budger Bureau No. 41-6433	a. Ho b. Giv	w many acres are in yo e names of other count	ur county? . les and acres le	ocated in each:	Acres		-					
(7-14-64)	-This inquiry is authorized by Act of C		Approval expires June 30, 1965 sele Title 13 Sections 5, 9, 142		Jame of county)	(Acres)	(Name of	county)	(Acres)						
221, and 224, re	equiring that the inquiries be answered ashed be accorded confidential treatme	d completely and accura-	tely, and guaranteeing that the	Section 3 —CROPS HARVESTED THIS YEAR 1964											
	ation, or regulation.			we mean th	ould like to ask you abou se acres reported in question	on 7.) If you re	nt land from othe	rs or work land on	shares for others,	1 1					
	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF			be sure to of the crop	report the total amount h s as sold if it was taken fi	natvested, includ rom the place.	ing the landlord's Report crops plac	share. Count the red under Governa	e landlord's share nent loan as sold.						
		OF AGRICULT	1964	CORN											
State	Q 020	County			y corn harvested for irpose this year?. No [Yes 🗌	(1) How many acres	(2) How much was	(3) How much of the						
Census county division ED No.					to," mark X and skip to quester these questions if "Yes.")		were or will be harvested?	or will be harvested?	year's crop was or will be sold?						
Section 1.—PERSON NOW IN CHARGE					pr all purposes (do not popcorn)?	include sweet	Acres *			V20					
be su	member of the family or anyone else filere that all the information is given for name? (Person in charge.)	a. Cor	n for grain? 70 lb. ear corn=1 bu. she	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Acres	Bu. (56 lb. shelled) Your (green weight)	Bu (56 lb. shelled) Tons (green weight)								
	(First name) (Mid	b. Cor	n for silage? . n cut for green or dry		Acres			V21							
2. What is you	. ,	ldle initial)	(Last name)		husked or snapped)?		Acres			V22					
/Bo	e number or street address)	(Post office)	(State)	d. Corn hagged or grazed?											
(Kout	c number or street address)	(The total of the acres for questions a, b, c, and d must equal the acres for question 10.)													

SMALL GRAINS THRESHED OR COMBIN	IED	T					7	FIELD	CROPS										Τ=
		J		(1)	(2)	(3)	1									(1)		(2)	┦₹
(Answer these questions if "Yes.")			Н	dow many acres	How much	How much of this year's crop			(Answer t	these quest	strons if "Y	es.'') =		→		any acre be harv		How much was or	
Were any of the following and	_	T.:	┨.	were	harvested?	was or will		l							(Repor	rt tenths	of an	will be	
Were any of the following grain crops harvested this year—	No	Yes	h	Acres	Bu.	be sold?	-		any of the fol		crops		1	lo Ye		if called 1	for) Tenths	harvested?	4
[26] Winter wheat?			*				V61	7801	Irish potatoes f	for home	use or fo	or sale?.	1			761	/10	CW1.	V50
28. Durum wheat?	П		*		Bu.	Bu.	1	i i	(If less than 10 harvested, do no	hundred	lweight we	ere							
					Bu.	Bu,	V63	1					-	ار	1			100-lb. bogs	٩
29. Spring wheat other than Durum?	H		*		Bu.	Bu.	V64	91.	Dry field and s	seed bea	ans?		٠. ٠.٠ ا	_ _	*			Lb.	V61
30. Oats for grain?			*		Bu.	Bu.	V65	94.	Dry field and s	eed pea	as?		ا ال	니ㄴ	*				V64
33. Barley for grain?			<u>*</u>				V68	95.	Sugar beets fo	r sugar?	?		[[] ★			Tons	V6:
34. Rye for grain?			*		Bu.	Bu.	V69	VEC	ETABLEC FOR	CALE	1		_						7
35. Flaxsood?		lп	1 +		Bu.	Bu.	1	120	ETABLES FOR		J		_			_		\rightarrow	
1			1		ш.	Lb.	V70		Were any veg sale for fresh r								No [Yes	
40. Safflower?			*		Lb.	Lb.	V75	1	(Do not in	iclude veg	getables gi	rown for ho	me use or	in gree	nhouses.))	_	, –	
41. Mustard seed?	$ \cup $	비느	*		Bu.	Bu.	V76	-		(If "No,"		on 114, mar hese question			stion [154	4] .)			
43. Other grains?] ★				V79	W	e any of the fo	Mawina				~	$\overline{}$	-	Ac	(1) res harvested?	
Emmer and spelt? Proso millet? Mixed grains?	(Un	derlin	e kınd.	i.)					ested this year	r—							(Re	port tenths	
HAY AND GRASS SILAGE CROPS									(If two or me made, either o							No Yes	_	of an acre)	4
(Answer these questions if "Ye	s '') >		٢	(1)	(2)	(3)	┨	Ì	total acres har					eport		_ _	^	cres Tenth	•
Were any of the following hay or silage cro		/	-	How many acres were	How many tons were	How much of		115.	Tomatoes?							니니	*		0 VO
hervested this year— (If two or more cuttings were made from t	he _			harvested	harvested?	this year's crop was or will	ľ	116.	Sweet carn?.								*	: /1	o vo:
same field, count the acres only once but g	ive	No	Yes	this year?	Tons	be sold?	-	152	Other? (see lis	st below)	`				l				
total tons of all cuttings) 44. Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures cut for	1		\neg	7.145	10.12	1005		102	Cabbage		Lettuce and		Give nar	ne					
hay and for dehydrating?			니	*			V80	1	Cartots Celery		romaine Green peas		Give nan)e			*		7
46. Clover, timothy, and mixtures of		Πĺ	\Box	*			ve:		Cucumbers and pi Dry onions		Rutabagas Squash						*	/1	의
dover and grasses cut for hay? 49. Oats, wheat, barley, rye, or other small			二				1	153.	Green onions What was the	value of	of all veg	stables sol	d this yea	r?			\$	00	V91
grains cut for hay?		Ц	\sqcup	★ 745 - 376 ()	- 10% V21863.0.		VB:	<u>'</u> ـــــا	(Include the las										L
(Include oats cut when ripe or nearly ripe for feeding unthreshed.)					16/3/XXX	677	2	BER	IES									→	חו
50. Wild hay (prairie, range, or	İ	\Box	\neg			1		[154	Were any be			N	∘	s 🗍		(1)		(2)	µ∟
marsh grass) cut for hay?			끍	×			VBC	1	for sale this (if "No," mark	X and ski	kip to quest	ion [163].)		ں ۔		many a			
51. Any other hay? (Include bromegrass, millet, wheatgrass	.	니	-	★	7 (20) (4) (4) (4) (8)		V87	Wen	any of the fo			ions if "Yes." Ops	")	_		harvest port ten		How much was harvested	15
peas, Sudan grass, sweetclover.)	,	1	1						ested this year				1	lo Ye	s of	an acre)		4
52. Grass silage made from grasses, alfalfa,		1			Tons (green weight)	Tons (green weight)		٠	Ca				l r		1 .	Acres	Tenths /10	Quarts	vo
clover, or small grains?				*			V81	3	Strawberries?				ŀr	<u> </u>	í .				7
(Include also hay crops cut and fed green)							156.	Raspberries?				ال	기는	★	Solomo	/10		Vo
FIELD SEEDS						\rightarrow	B	162.	Other berries?	?		e name	Լ	ᆚᆫ	J				
53. Were any alfalfa seed, clover seed,			_		(1)	(2)	ען		Diackberries:						*		/10		J
or other field seeds harvested this year' (If "No," mark X and skip to qu			۱, 🗀	∫ Yes ∐	How many	How much					Giv	e name			*		/10		7
(Answer these ques				\leq	acres were or will be	"clean seed" was or will be							** *		1				-
				No Yes	harvested?	harvested?	1												
					Acres	Pounds													
54. Alfalfa seed?							VO.	1											
55. Red clover seed?.					*		Vo:	2											
73. Crested wheatgrass seed?					*		V20	d											
74. Wheatgrass seed other than crested?					*		V21												
79. Other field seeds?																			
Sweetclover? Bromegrass?	Give	name			*	T	1												
Rapeseed?	Give	name					1												
į					*	<u> </u>	-	1											-
							'												
)																			
i																			1
								1											
1				•															
1																			
								ł											
,								}											
								1											
							1												
1																			
į.							1	i											1

TREE FRUITS, NUTS, AND GRAPES	7	Section 4.—LAND USE AND IRRIGATION THIS YEAR, 1964	F
	🕴	223. Acres in this place (copy acres from question 7)	νo
[163] Is there a total of 20 fruit trees, nut trees, and grapevines on this place?		CROPLAND We would like to ask you several questions regarding	1
(If "No," mark X and skip to question [214].) (If "Yes," answer questions 164 through 213. If no fruit		the use of the land in this place during 1964. 224. How many acres of land were in fields and tracts from which	
was harvested, give the reason at bottom of this page.) Acres Tenths 164. How much land is in bearing and nonbearing truit orchards,	1	Cobtain this area by adding the acres in the fields or tracts from	-
	V20	acres in nonbearing and bearing planted fruit trees, nut trees, and	
(1) (2) (3) How many trees How many trees (or vines) (or vines) How much was		grapevines, and acres in nursery and greenhouse products.) Check answer to question 224 by answering questions a, b, and c below	
Were any of the following kinds of fruit are NOT of trees, nut trees, or grapevines on this No Yes bearing age? bearing age? harvested this year?		a. Add acres of all crops (with * in Section 3) Acres	
place— Number Number 8u.	1	and enter total here	-
165. Apples?	V21		_
169. Pears?	V25	here (the entry should not differ from acres in	i l
176. Plums and prunes?	V32	225 Many many great of analysis was also also as Acres	
180. Sour cherries?	V36	for pasture (or grazing) this year?	V12
213. Other fruits and nuts?	V37	226. How many acres of cropland were in cultivated	V13
Grapes? Apricots? Give name Lb.	1	227. How many acres of cropland were used only for soil- improvement grasses, cover crops, and legumes	
Give name Lb.	1		V14
NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS, FLOWER AND	F	pastured or grazed, in the Soil Bank, feed grain, and wheat programs.) These rotals	
VEGETABLE SEEDS AND PLANTS, AND BULBS	E	228. On how many acres did all crops fall this year? (Do not include fand in fruits or nuts.) Acres be	V15
[214] Were any nursery or greenhouse products, flower or vegetable seeds or plants, flowers, or bulbs grown for sale this year? No Yes		same	V16
(If "No," mark X and skip to question [219].) (Answer these questions if "Yes.") How much area was What will be	1	WOODLAND (Include as woodland all woodlots and timber tracts, cutover and deforested land which has value for wood	
No Yes used for growing in the value of 1964? sales for 1964?		products and has not been improved for pasture) 230. How many acres of woodland were	
215. Nursery products (trees, shrubs, vines,		Acres	V 20
ornamentals?	VOI	231. How many acres of woodland were not pastured (or grazed) this year? None	_4
and bedding plants for sale— a. Grown under glass or other protection?	V02	OTHER LAND	
b. Grown in open?	702	232. How many acres were in other pasture	V30
218. Vegetables grown under glass or other protection, flower seeds, vegetable seeds,	_	(If "None," mark X and skip to question [233].)	
vegetable plants, bulbs, and mushrooms— a. Grown under glass or other protection?	V10	a. Of this other pasture, how many acres do you consider to be improved pasture? Nonc	_
b. Grown in open?		(Improved by liming, fertilizing, seeding, irrigating, draining, and controlling weeds and brush.)	
OTHER CROPS		b. Of this other pasture, how much do you consider to be rangeland predominantly	
[219] Are there any other crops that were or will be harvested this		grass? c. Of this other pasture, how much do you Acres	-
year on this place— Root crops for feed? Sorghums?	V99	consider to be rangeland predominantly	l
(If "Yos," Name of crop? Acres Quantity Quantity Unit of Value of sales? harvested? harvested? sold or to measure?	1	[233] How many acres were in house lots, barn lots,	_
for each crop)—		lanes, roads, ditches, and wasteland? None Add these acres (questions 224, 225, 226, 227, 228,	/40
★ \$00	-	229, 230, 231, 232, and 233) and enter total here	기
		IRRIGATION	Ì
		234. Of the total land in this place (reported in question 223), how many acres were irrigated this year?. None	/50
		(If "None," mark X and skip to question [241].) 235. Of the land used only for pasture or grazing	
		this year (reported in questions 225 and 232),	
		236. From how many acres of irrigated	_
		land were crops harvested this year? None Acres (Be sure to include all irrigated land from which hay was cut, and	_
	:	all irrigated land in both bearing and nonbearing fruit and nut crops, and irrigated land from which any crops were harvested.)	
	:	(If "None," mark X and skip to question [241].) 237. What part of the land from which crops were	
		harvested (question 224) was irrigated this year? All Part	V51
		(If "Ali," mark X and skip to question [241]) (If "Part," mark X and answer question 240.)	
		240. What was the name and number of acres irrigated	V99
		A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	
·		Census code Name of crop irrigated? Acres code Name of crop irrigated? Acres irrigated?	
		1 3.	_
		2 4.	_ ;
			_

	Section 5.—FOREST PRODUCTS THIS YEAR, 1964	~	SHEEF	P AND LAMBS	T-,
FORE	ST PRODUCTS Forest products are important on many farms. We wish to obtain answers	U		Are there any ewes, rams, wethers, and lambs on this place? No Yes	▼
 -			ĺ	If "No," were there any on this place any time this year? No Yes	
[241]	How much was or will be received in 1964 from on the stump sale of standing timber or trees? None sold	V21		(If "No" for both questions 266 and 267, mark X and skip to question [277].)	
Ì	(Include standing timber sold for pulpwood, sawlogs, or other wood products.)			How many ewes, rams, wethers,	V20
242.	How much was or will be received in 1964 from the sale of			and lambs are on this place? None Number (If "None," mork X and skip to question [269].)	720
	poles and piling, bark, bolts, and mine timbers? None sold 30	V22		Of this total, how many are—	
1	(Do not include sale of standing timber, firewood, fenceposts, sawlogs, and Christmas trees.)			o. Lambs under 1 year old?	-
(Do	not report below any products sold on the stump. Products (1) (2)	1		b. Ewes 1 year old or more? Number	_
SOIG (on the stump should be included in question 241.) How much was or will was or will was or will			c. Rams and wethers 1 year old or more?	
Were	early of the following forest products be cut be sold in 10642			(The total for questions a, b, and c must equal the number for question 268.)	Ю
cut o	r sold this year— 100 res 111 1704* 111 1704* Cords (4'x4'x8') Cords	1	[269]	How many sheep and lambs were or will be sold this year? None Number sold	V21
243.	Firewood and fuelwood?	V23		a. How much was or will be received from the sale of sheep and lambs in 1964?	0
245.	Fenceposts?	V25		Number Lb. of wool	
	Board feet Board feet	V 23	270.	How many tambs were shorn in 1964? None shorn shorn	V22
246.	Sawlogs and veneer logs?	V26	271.	How many sheep were sharn in 1964? None Shorn shorn shorn	<u> </u> -
247.	Christmas trees?	V27	HOG	S AND PIGS	
	ction 6.—RACE, AGE, RESIDENCE, OFF-FARM WORK, AND RECREATION INCOME	d***		Are there any hogs and pigs on this place?	1
11	In order to classify farms in your county, we need some information regarding you, and			If "No," were there any on this place any time this year?	:
1	whether you work off your farm. We wish to obtain your answers to several questions.	V50		(If "No" for both questions 277 and 278, mark X and skip to question [285])	1
249.	What is your race? (Mark one.) White Negro Other	7_	279.	How many hogs and pigs, including	V40
		7	1	sows and boars, are an this place? None Number	7***
250.	How old were you (the person in charge) at your last birthday? Years	-	•	Of this number, how many are— a. Hogs and pigs used or to be used for breeding? None Number	_
251.	Do you live an any part of this place? No Yes	-	1		٦_,
252.	When did you begin to operate this place?	1		b. All other hogs and pigs? None Number (The total for questions a and b must equal the number for question 279.)	O
<u> </u>	(Report month if you began to operate this place since January 1, 1963)	┪ ̄	280.	How many hogs and pigs have been sold this year? None Number	_\v41
	FARM WORK		281.	How many hogs and pigs will be sold	_
253.	How many days this year did you work off your form? Include work at a nonfarm job, business, profession, or on someone else s farm. Include days you expect to work off your			between now and December 31?	Ť
	farm between now and December 31, 1964. (Do not include exchange work.)	1	282.	How much was or will be received from the sale of hogs and pigs in 1964?	
	(Mark one) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (5) (6) (7) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10		sows	S AND GILTS FARROWING	
	None 49 days 99 days 199 days more days	4-	283.	How many litters were farrowed since June 1, Number	V42
RECR	EATION INCOME		l	this year or will be farrowed before December 1? None of litters	742
254.	Was any income earned this year, or will any income be earned		284.	How many litters were farrowed between December 1, last year and June 1, this year? None of litters	
	from providing hunting, fishing, plenicking, comping, boarding and lodging, or other recreational service on this place?	1 _	CATT	LE AND CALVES	
l	(If "No," mark X and skip to question [256].)	'	[285]	Are there any cattle and caives on this place?]
255.	How much was or will be your gross income in 1964 from boarding and lodging, and recreational activities and facilities on this place?		286.	. If "No," were there any on this place any time this year?]
	Section 7.—POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK NOW ON THIS PLACE AND	H	287.	(If "No" for both questions 285 and 286, mark X and skip to question [304].) How many cattle and calves are on this place? None Number	V50
	LIVESTOCK SALES THIS YEAR, 1964	""		(If "None," mark X and skip to question [289].)	
	Now we would like to ask you about the poultry and livestock on this place. (By this place we near the acres reported for question 7.) We want you to report all animals on this place including		İ	a. Cows?	-
tl	hose owned by you, by your landlord, or anyone else and also all poultry or livestock on this place			(Include heifers that have calved.)	1
L	eing fed under a contract or on a custom basis.			b. Helfers and helfer calves? None Number	⊣ −
POUL	TRY			c. Buils, buil caives, steers, and steer caives? None Number	—
[256]	Are there any chickens, turkeys, or other poultry on this place? No Yes]		(The total for questions a, b, and c must equal the number for question 287)	7
257.	If "No," were there any on this place any time this year? No Yes [If "No" for both questions 256 and 257, mark X and skip to question [266].]]	CALV	ES AND CATTLE SOLD	
258.	How many chickens (hens, pullets, roosters, etc.)		[288]	How many calves have been said this year? None Number	V51
1	4 months old or more are now on this place? None Number	_\v01	289.	How many calves will be sold between now and December 31? Nonc Number	-
l	hens and pullets of laying age? None Number	-	200	How much has been ar will be received	1
259.	How many dozens of chicken eggs were or will be sold this year? (Include eggs sold or used for hatching purposes.) None Dozens	<u> </u>		from the sale of calves in 1964?	0
260.	How many broilers and other meat type chickens were or will be sold for slaughter this year? Nonc Number	V02		Of the calves sold or to be sold in 1964, how many were fattened on grain and concentrates and sold for slaughter? None Number	
1	(Report all broilers sold or to be sold including those grown for others under contract.)	7	}	. How many cattle, not counting calves,	
261.	How many hens and roosters were or will	V03		have been sold this year? None Number	V52
	be sold for slaughter this year? None Number	7	293.	How many cattle, not counting calves, will be sold between now and December 31? None Number	
262.	How many turkeys and turkey fryers were raised this year? None Number	V04	294.	How much was ar will be received from	-
ļ	those raised for others under contract.)			the sale of cattle in 19647	
263.	How many turkey hens now on hand are you keeping for breeding next year? None Number	<u> </u>	295.	Of the cattle sold or to be sold in 1964, how many were fattened on grain and concentrates and sold for slaughter? None Number	
264.	How many started pullets, ducks, geese, and Give		·		-
	other pourtry were or will be sold this year? . None name Number (Do not include broilers or chickens sold for slaughter.)	 			
265.	How much was ar will be received in 1964 from				`
1	the sale of started pullets, turkeys, ducks, geese, and miscellaneous poultry, and their eggs? None sold Value of sales \$00	VIO			
ļ	(Do not include chicken eggs sold, chickens sold for slaughter, and broilers.)	-	<u> </u>		Щ.

Section 8.—COWS MILKED, MILK AND CREAM SOLD, OTHER		=	Section 10.—AGRICULTU	RAL CH	EMICALS AND	LAND-USE PRA	CTICES	1
ANIMALS SOLD AND TO BE SOLD THIS YEAR, AND CONTRACTS, 1964		4	We would	like to	ask vou several	questions regarding	fertilizer, lime.	
COWS MILKED			sprays, and	of fertiliz	ers, lime, sprays, a	during 1964. Plea and dusts paid for b	y your landlord	
296. How many cows and heifers were milked yesterday? None Number		V60	as well as operator.	quantitie	es applied on this	place by a contra	ictor or custom	İ
297. How many milk cows were on this place yesterday? None Number Number			323. On how many acres were comm and fertilizing materials used in	nercial fo	ertilizer	. None	Acres	V20
MILK AND CREAM SOLD (Report all sales of milk and cream produced on this place in entire year 1964, including estimated sales during the remainder of					ikip to question [324			_
year. Where sales are divided with landlord, include his share in total sales reported.)			(Answer these questions if "Yes.")		On how many	(2)	h was used—	
299. Was any milk or cream sold, or will any milk or			Was fertilizer used this year	No Y	acres was	Dry materials' (Include rock phosphate)	(Include anhydro ammonia)	ous
cream be sold from this place this year? No Ye (If "No," mark X and skip to question [304].)	:s 🗀		on any of the following crops—		Acres	Tons Tenths	Tons Ten	1
(a. Lb. of milk			a. Hay and cropland pasture?]	/10	 	/10 V21
300. How much whole milk was or will be sold to plants and dealers in 1964? None or b. Gallons of		V61	b. Other pasture (not cropland)?]	/10		/10 V22
(Report either in pounds or gallons of milk or pounds of fat in milk.)		762	f. Wheat?.]	/10		/10 V26
(V63	h. Barley?]	/10	1	/10 V28
301. How much whole milk was or will be sold directly to consumers, stores, and restaurants in 1964? Nonc Quarts		164	m. Sugar beets?		┨──	/10	 	/10 V33
302. How much cream was or will be sold in 1964? None fat in cream		765	n. All other crops?			/10	L	/10 V35
(If unable to report pounds of fat directly, multiply gallons of cream sold by 2½ to get pounds of fat.)			[324] How many acres were limed in			None 🗌	Acres	V39
303. Was the whole milk sold to plants and dealers (reported in question 300) approved for fluid consumption?		,,,	325. How much lime or liming mater	ial was		,	Tons	
	'الــا	*60	(Include ground limestone, hydra oyster shells, etc. Qmit lime used					
OTHER ANIMALS SOLD			SPRAYS, DUSTS, ETC.					
[304] Were any fur-bearing animals, horses, mules, goats, goat milk, bees, honey, or other livestock products sold or will any be sold in 1964? No Ye	25 🔲		[326] How many acres of the followi				,	1
If "Yes," give name of animal or product sold and number or Number or Value of			dusting, or other methods to cor (Count the acres only					
omount sold or to be sold Name amount sales \$	00		a. Grain craps? (Corn, wheat,	oats, barl	ey, rye, flaxseed, etc) None 🗌	Acres	V40
CONTRACTS	_[b. Alfalfa, clover, and other	nay crop	s?	None	Acres	V41
305. Do you have a grazing permit?	s 🏻 [ˈ	V90	d. Vegetables grown for sale	7 (Do	not include potatoe	s) None	Acres	V43
306. Did you have in 1964 a contract or agreement with a dealer, processor, or a cooperative to produce any farm products? No You	es 🔲 🕽	V99	e. Fruits and nuts? (Do not include berries and	small fru	urs)	None	Acres	V44
a. If "Yes," give names of farm products		_	f. Seed crops and other crop	s?		None 🔲	Acres	V45
These questions are to (to, Does All number and in 2 or 77			(Irish potatoes, dry field an and seed peas, sugar beets, b					- {
be filled by CENSUS			327. How many acres of the followin spraying, dusting, or other meth					
Section 9.—EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES NOW ON THIS PLACE	→	C	or brush? (Count the acres only			nce)	Acres	V50
Now we would like to ask you several questions about equipment and facilities on this place.		٦	a. Corn? b. Small grains? (Wheat, oat	a baalan	Assessed		Acres	V51
Please include all equipment now on the place, owned by you, your landlord, or anyone else. Report only equipment and facilities that are in operating order and were used during 1963 or 1964.			d. Other crops?		, iye, naxseed, etc.	None	Acres	v53
EQUIPMENT			(Irish potatoes, dry field be sugar beets, other seed crop	ans, dry				
How many of the following are on this place			e. Pastureland and rangelan			None	Acres	V54
307. Automobiles?		V01	328. How many of the following ani spraying, dusting, or other meth					
308. Motortrucks (include pickups)? None		V02	(Count the animals only	once if	treated more than	once)	Number	
309. Wheel tractors other than garden and motor tillers? None	-	V03	a. Cattle and calves other tha	n milk o	ows?	None	of head Number	V60
310. Crawler tractors? None		V04	b. Hogs, sheep, and goats?		• •	None	of head	V61
311. Garden tractors and motor tillers? None			'LAND-USE PRACTICES 329. How many acres of cropland use	nd for a	rain or row			
a. Pull type? None		V06 V07	crops this year were farmed on	the con	tour?	None 🗌	Acres	V70
b. Self-propelled? None		V07 V08	330. How many acres of stripcroppi soll-erosion control were on th	ng syste is place	ms for this year?	None	Acres	V71
313. Pickup balers? None		AOS.	331. How many artificial ponds, pits, and earthen tanks are on this p		irs,	None [Number	V72
314. Hay conditioners? . None		V10			kip to avestion [332		Number	
315. Crop driers? None 316. Compickers including picker-shellers and		V11	a. When filled to capacity, how r	nany acr	es do these water (Report tenth		Acres	/10
corn picking heads for combines? Nonc		/12	[332] Did you have any land this year	in the c	• •			
a. Cylinder or flywheel type? Nonc		V13	a. for wheat?				No Yes [
b. Fidil type? None		• • •	b. For feed grains? (Corn.	grain sotį	ghums, and barley.)	No Yes [σŒ
FACILITIES Do you have an able store		V14.						
318. Telephone?	= 1	-						
319. Television set? No Ye	=	_						
320. Home freezer?	25 25	_						
		-						
		-						
	ĺ							

																		_	
10, 17 mi	Section 11.—PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSE OF FARM OPERATOR																		
333.	333. We would like to ask you for a list of and several questions regarding the persons now living in the house In Column 5, enter for the highest grade of school completed, a number as follows:													1					
	in which you live. First, we would ! which you live.		n For no grade completed or only kindergarten completed, enter 0. For elementary school enter the number of grade completed, such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 6, 7, or 8; for high school, enter 9, 10, 11. or 12 depending on the highest if grade completed; for 1, 2, or 3 years of college completed, enter 13, 14, or 15; and for 4 or more years of college																
	(Instructions. List the name of the per	se. If	grade	completed;	for 1,	2, or 3 years of coll	lege completed	d, enter 13	3, 14, or 15	5; and for 4 o	r more ye	ears of coll	lege						
	the place is operated by partners, enter umn 2 and list after the name of the p						completed enter 16. Include in Column 6 as farmwork or chores, work in fields, milking, feeding and care of ivestock and poultry, care and repair of equipment and buildings, keeping farm records, and planning an account of the complete of the control of the												
<u> </u>	partner lives.				super	rvising farmw	vork.))											
	Name (List person in charge first.	Answer these	question person	s for		Answer these questions for each person 10 years old or more How many On how many days How much did this person receive or will be receive in 19													
	Include everyone who	Relationship			What was the	How ma	lid d		many days is person	10/		aia this perso	on receive					\dashv	
	usually lives in the house in which the farm operator	to person in charge? (Write	Sex? (Write	Age	highest grade (or year) of	this pers	son	work	k off the	miss	ges or salary, com- sions, and tips from	Working a			Security	Rent for farm and			
1	lives. Do not include college students away at	mufa con	M Con	at last	school ever	place a	at F		in 1964	all	jobs before taxes I deductions, etc.?	nonfarm busi professional i	practice	veterans	s. pensions, payments,	nonfarm property interest, dividends			
	school, persons away in the		male and F for	birth- day?	completed? (See instructions	farmwor	m wor	farm- rk or	At nonfarm	((Do not report	(report net after busi	income	unemp	ployment sation, and	Soil Bar	nk paymen eases, and	nts.	
	Armed Forces, and persons away in institutions.)	man, partner, etc.)	female.)	uay?	above.)	chores l	ast and	other erm?	work?	1n	ncome from this farm.)	expenses			payments?		r sources?		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	N'	(9)	(10))		11)	None			
V01	1.	Person in charge				None		_		Non	s00	None S	.00	None S_	.00	None S_		.00	V01
V02	2	,				12				11			. 1	=	i	_		.00	
V03							_			1	.00	L » —	.00			∐ s-			
\vdash			-			LJ					.00	🗆 \$.00	S	.00	_		00	V03
V04	4.		<u> </u>						 		.00		00	🗆 s_	.00	☐ s.		00	V04
V05	5.										\$00	s	.00	☐ s_	.00	□ s.		.00	V05
V06	6.							_			s00		.00		1	□ s₋		.00	VOA
V07	7.					127							- 1					.00	
-	-		_			12-	_		+	닌	.00		.00						
V08						│ □─	+		-	10	.00	🗆 s	.00		.00			00	
V09	9.	-	<u> </u>	_			_		-		soo	🔲 s	.00	☐ s_	.00	□ s ₋		.00	V09
V10	10.					<u> </u>					soo		.00	_ s_	.00	☐ s.		00	V10
55.5	Section 12.—SELE	CTED FARM F	XPEND	TURFS	AND	1 33		7	Section		-RENTAL AGREE							F3333	
	HIRED W	ORKERS THIS	YEAR, 1	964			-	I				, FARE	- FALUI	., AITU I	NEA		2591	100.00	-
EX	PENDITURES We would like to ask s								RENTAL AC						None 🗆	cee			¥ ∨20
	expenses paid by your	landlord. Be sui	re to inclu	ide estir	mates of expenses	s paid		1,			ecres do you rent f worked on shares.)	(Copy from	n question	4,)	None A	V162 —			. ±0
	from now to Dec. 31, sons for whom you fed	d poultry or livesi	tock under	r contra		, per-		.			(If 'None,	" mark X and sk	kip to quest			No [Yes 🗀		_
33	 How much was or will be spent for (Corn, oats, barley, grain sorghums, 	r the purchase of	f feed grai	ins	None S_		oo_v				to your landlord a					_	∟ ⊶.		_
33	5. How much was or will be spent fo	or the purchase	of comme	er-							s," how much for th					_	Yes 🗆	00	_
1	cially mixed feeds, milifeeds, and	feed suppleme	nts In 196	4?	None S_		00 v				y to your landlord o			(such as)			_		
(Include not only mixed feeds, mineral supplements and anti- biotics, but also feeds such as scratch feed, bran, soybean meal,							}	- 1	livesto	ck or	r livestock products	s (such as ¼.	У. У.) ?			.No □	Yes 🗌		-
cottonseed meal, etc.) a. How many tons of feed were or will be purchased in 1964?					T-		/10	_];			ve this land under any product, upkeep				taxes, keep	_			
	u. How many tons of feed were a	Report ten			ions _			1	of land	lord,	rent free, etc.)?					No 🗌	Yes 🗌		_
33	6. How much was or will be spent fo	or the purchase			None 3		00 V	آي	FARM VAL		Now we would like of the farm land and				it the value				
1.	of hay and other roughage in 19			le.	one 3_		00		353] About		or the farm land and			\Box \Box	(1)		(2)		
33	How much was or will be spent calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, a	and other livesto	ock in 196		None . 3_		00 v				ell tor—			None	Acres	T	Cotal value	e	
	(Include estimate of cost of livestock	k fed under contr	act.)						a. Le		and buildings owne							00	V21
33	How much was or will be spent chicks, pullets, poults, and other per	ouitry in 1964?			None S_		00 v	107	(Copy acres from question 3.)										V22
	(Include estimate of cost of baby chi under contract.)	icks and poults ra	ised by yo	u						(Cop	py acres from questi	ion 4.)		님님는		-\s-			
33	9. How much was or will be spent fo							_ _	c. Le		ind buildings mana py agres from question		rs? .			s			V23
Γ	of seeds, plants, bulbs, and trees (Include expenses for seed for corn,	in 1964?		 ota-	None S_		—.00 V	V08	d. L	and a	and buildings rente	d to others?				s		00	V31
1	toes, dry field and seed beans, dry fie							L		<u> </u>	py acres from guestic	on 6.)							
	grasses, vegetables, etc.)							L	FARM REA	L ES	STATE DEBT							1	
34	O. How much was or will be spent for of fertilizer and fertilizing material				None S_		00 v	109			iny debts represent								
	(Do not include cost of applying.)								on lan	d and	doeds of trust, land buildings (reported	ed in question	3)				No land	اسا	
34	 How much was or will be spent for of gasoline for the farm business 	or the purchase in 1964?			None S_		oo	/10	owned	i by y	you, your wife, or p	partners? (/	Mark one	-	No Y	ts 📙	owned	Ш	V40
34	2. How much was or will be spent fo	or the purchase					ŀ	_	a. A	Fede	any part or all of eral land bank, Fai	rmers Home	Administr	ration,		_	. –		
	of Diesel fuel for the farm busines	ss in 1964?			None S_		00	-	a	ın insı	urance company, o	r a commerci	iat or sav	ings bank		No 🗌	Yes 🗌	1	_
34	13. How much was or will be spent	for the purchas	e of LP g	as,	None 🗀 .		, n	_	b. A	pers	son from whom you tive, other Individu	u purchased i	the land o	and buildl: an	ngs,				
1.	butane, and propane for the form 4. How much was or will be spent for			as.	Mous 7		00		a	ssoci	ation, a mortgage	or investment	t company	y, a produ		No FT	Ya. [7]		_
34	kerosene, fuel oil, motor oil, and g	grease for the fo	arm busing	955	Ness [7]		. ا	_]			ation, or a State to is," for b, how mus					No 📘	i es []		
	In 1964?				None 5		00	-1	Р	orincip	pal now owed on t	hese debts?.						00	_
34	 How much was or will be spent for customwork, and contract work 	or machine hire, in 1964?	•		None S_		oo v	V15	(3	Do no	ot include debts secu	ared only by li	vestock, n	nachinery o	or crops. Do	not			
	(Include expenses for the hire of fai	rm machinery an	id equipme	ent;	٠,٠		_ 3.0				e amount of debt ow ercial or savings bank								
	and customwork such as grinding as bining, corn picking, silo filling, sp	praying, dusting.	and contr	ract														964	VSC
	work such as fruit picking, berry t	picking, fruit ha	irvesting.	etc.					333. On wh	at da	ate did you fill this o	questionnaire			(Month and	d day)	¹	1964	V 50
	performed by a contractor, crew lead			u22	None S_			/JA		Section	ion 14.—ENUMER	ATOR'S REC	CORD-T	o be fille	d by Censu	s Enume	rator		
34	6. How much was or will be paid in e (Include payments to members of t	the family and pa	iyments ma	ade	,40tie [] 3 -		00	T,	Who furnished	T									
	or to be made for Social Security tax for housework, customwork, or con-	res Do not incli	ude payme	ents				- 1	the information in this report?	الر		Vife or other me				Landlord	· U		
<u> </u>	for housework, customwork, or con-							L	(Mark one.)	1	Hired laborer Ne	eighbor .		(Give name					
		or will			N	umber		[Certified by			, Enumerator		nonth and da	at J				1964
34	 How many hired workers worked 150 days or more at farmwork or 	n this place in 19	964? .			workers_		_	Checked by				Date (n	nonth and da	13.)				
1	(Include any members of your family	who receive pay	')		_		-	-				, Crew leade	ir i						10(4

* U S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE . 1964 OF-751-744--117-629

Combidenties.—This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress, United States Code, Title 13, Sections 5, 9, 142, 221, 223, and 224, requiring that the inquiries be answered completely and accurately, and guaranteeing that the information furnished be accorded confidential treatment. The census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation. Budget Bureau No. 6409 Approval expires: April 30, 1965 A2 Listing PORM 64-A3 Port III.-FILLING OF AT Part II.-AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS Part I.-LIST OF PLACES IN ED Instructions: Columns 4 to 6 Part IV.—RECORD OF COMPLETION OF ENUMERATION Instructions: Does this If "Yes" for any column, skip to column 7.
If "No" for all columns 4 to 6, skip to column 15. 1. List the head of every household living in this ED. Instructions: person have agri-cultural operations where he Column 10 to 13.— Fill as required.

Column 14.— Will be filled by crew leader.

Column 15.— Fill after you have answered all required questions and have filled an A1 if required. Does this A1 AND ALSO number Did this person or any mem-ber of his household have at List every person, not living in this ED, who has agri-cultural operations in this ED. your ED's? any time this year-Turned over to Caliback Any crops such as com, hay? If "Yes," do not get A1, but 1 or more cattle? Does this person or eny membe of his Al left to be filled (or to be completed) if "Yes," fill column 9 and get A1. Any vege-tables or berries for sale? skip to column 13 and enter mail address. If "Yes," in column 7 or "No" in column 8, assign A1 kogs? household operate a form (or ranch)? Romarks Date Crew 30 or more chickens? (Mail address, Date leader's com-Nursery or greenhouse products? made notes, etc.) initials if "No," fill (Date and hour of 30 or more turkeys or ducks? If "No," Date number. Telephone 20 or more fruit trees column 8. column 9 and get A1. Number A2 line or grape-vines? (7) (8) (3) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) {15} Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes 10 10 Yes Yes Yes Yes 11 11 12 12 13 15 Yes Yes Yes No Yes Na 17 18 20

20