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 hay (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 lovegrass. Other pasture predominantly brush or browse comprises land with cover predominantly brush or browse. Such land contains desert shrubs, sagebrush, mesquite, greasewood, juniper pinon, saltbrush, cactus, etc.

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,

seed, silage, sirup, and dry forage All small grains Hay crops

All berries and small fruits

Firewood and fuelboow

Pulpwood Fence posts

Sawlogs and veneer

logs 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

Christmas trees sugar Broomcorn Gum for naval stores

Safflower Maple sap

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 subiected 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 serv-

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 honey, 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, millfeeds, 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 else-

Income of all persons in farm operator's household 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

!	\$40,000 or more
11	\$20,000 to \$39,999
III	\$10,000 to \$19,999
IV	\$ 5,000 to \$ 9,999
٧	\$ 2,500 to \$ 4,999
VI*	\$50 to \$2,499

* 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:

as follows:
(Products with sales value representing 50% or more of total value of all farm products sold)
Cash-grainCorn, sorghums, small grains, soybeans for beans, cowpeas for peas, dry field and seed beans and peas.
TobaccoTobacco.
CottonCotton.
Other field-cropPeanuts, potatoes (Irish and sweet), sugarcane for sugar or sirup, sweet sorghums for sirup, broomcorn, popcorn, sugar beets, mint, hops, sugar beet seed, and pineapples.
VegetableVegetables.
Fruit and nutBerries, other small fruits, tree fruits, grapes, nuts, and coffee.
PoultryChickens, chicken eggs, turkeys, and other poultry products.
DairyMilk 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 questionnaire 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

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	the questions on your questionnaire are you to fill the questionnaire and have it			-	Name of tenant			Acres	Same land the grap				
	tionnaire you will save time and will red	luce the cost of takin	g the census.	$ldsymbol{ldsymbol{ldsymbol{eta}}}$	Mail address (Post office and State	:)		<u> </u>					
Thank you for	your assistance and cooperation.				THIS PLACE			Acres I	n this place	١ ١			
		Sincerely yo	urs,	[7] Adding then su	acres owned and btracting acres ren	acres rented from led to others, we g	others, let	→		V15			
		(8/2-0)		(Question 3 plus question 4 plus question 5 minus question 6.) This is all the land operated by you even though part of it may be located elsewhere or in other counties. The remaining questions (except those in Section 13) of this report, refer to the total acres of land reported for this question. LOCATION OF LAND									
		~\yn\	Collinger .										
		Richard M.: Director	Scammon										
		Bureau of the	he Census	8. Is any o	this land (reported				Yes 🗌	VIA			
				a 400			" mark X and skip to						
Form 64-A1.36	OIZI AIION	r A	Budget Bureau No. 41-6433	b. Glv	v many acres are li e names of other c	ounties and acres	located in each:	. Acres _		-			
(7-24-64)	OKLAHOM		Approval expires June 30, 1965	(N	ame of county)	(Acres)	(Name of	county)	(Acres)				
221, and 224, re	 This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congrequiring that the inquiries be answered con 	mpletely and accurate	ly, and guaranteeing that the		Section	3CROPS HAR	ESTED THIS YE	*ver-		7,9			
	nished be accorded confidential treatment. ation, or regulation.	the census report ca	innot be used for purposes of	Now we w	ould like to ask you he acres reported in q	about crops harvest	ed from the acres in	this place. (By ac	res in this place				
A1 No.	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF CO	OMMERCE—BURE	AU OF THE CENSUS	pe sare to	report the total amo os as sold if it was ta	unt harvested, inclu	ding the landlord's	share. Count the	landlord's share				
	A 1 CENSUS OF			CORN		the place.	report crops plac	cea under Governm	ent joan as sold.				
	A1 QUESTIC	ONNAIRE	1904	[9] Was any	com harvested for		(1)	(2)	(3)	- I			
State County					pose this year?. No ," mark X and skip to		How many acres were or will be	How much was or will be	How much of this year's crop was				
Township					these questions if "Ye all purposes (do	s.'')————	harvested?	harvested?	or will be sold?				
	Section 1.—PERSON NO	OW IN CHARGE					Acres	As 154 h. Asther		V20			
(If a member of the family or anyone else fills this questionnaire for the person in charge, be sure that all the information is given for the person in charge.)					for grain?			Du. (56 lb shelted)	Bu (56 lb shelfed)	-			
	nume? (Person in charge.)			(70) lb. ear com=1 bu.		Acres	Tens (green weight)	Tony (green weight)	± 1			
	(First name) (Middle ii	oral)	(fact come)	c. Corn	for sliage?	dry fodder (cars	Acres	3.4.2.35.4.3992.2	D 5444 150 31.	V21			
2. What is your	(First name) (Middle in mail address?	intel)	(Last name)		usked or snapped)?		Acres			V22			
	***************************************			d. Corn	hogged or grazed		L			V23			
(Route	e number or street address)	(Post office)	(State)		(The total of t	he acres for question	ns a, b, c, and d mu	ist equal the acres fo	or question 10)	Q			
*										_			

SORGHUMS				1	HAY AND GRASS SILAGE CROPS	T_
	(1)	(2)	(3)	- 🔻		- ₹
[11] Were any sorghums harvested for	How many acres were	How much was or	How much of this year's crop		Were any of the following hay or How many How many How much of	
(If No, mark X and skip to question [13])	or will be	will be	was or will		silage crops harvested this year— (If two or more cuttings were made from harvested, harvested? was or will	P
(Answer these questions if 'Yes ')	harvested?	harvested?	be sold?	4	the same field, count the acres only No Yes this year? be sold?	_
12. Sorghums for all purposes? (Include sorghums for grain, silage,	*		S. 8 20 7 1 20 1	₩V30	44. Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures cut for	
forage and pasture.)	Acres	шь.	Lb.	4	hay and for dehydrating?	V80
a. Sorghums for grain or seed?				_	46. Clover, timothy, and mixtures of clover and grasses cut for hay?	V82
	Acres	Tons (green weight)	Tons (green weight)] /		7
b. Sorghums for silage?	Acres	Tons cut (dry weight)	Tons	_V31	47. Lespedeza cut for hay?	V83
c. Sorghums cut for dry forage or hay?	"	tons co. (as)	10.2	V32	49. Cats, wheat, barley, rye, or other	_1
	Acres	12722 June 1980		3	small grains cut for hay?	V85
d. Sarghums hogged or grazed?				V33	nearly ripe for feeding unthreshed)	3
(The total of the acres for quest	ons a, b, c, and d n	nust equal the acres	for question 12.)	0	50. Wild hay (prairie, range, or	
SOYBEANS				-	marsh grass) cut for hoy?	V86
 			T	4 '	51. Any other hay?	V87
[13] Were any soybeans harvested for any purpose this year?	No Yes	(1) How many	(2) How much		(Include bromegrass, millet, Johnson grass, Bermuda grass, Sudan grass,	(a)
(If 'No," mark X and skip to question [17].)	LI WI	acres were	was] '	sweetclover.) Tens (green weight) Tons (green weight)	"
(Answer these questions if "Yes)	harvested?	harvested?		52. Grass silage made from grasses, alfalfa, clover, or small grains? ★	V88
		Atres	Bu.	7 '	(Include also hay crops cut and fed green.)	-
14. Soybeans for beans?		*		V40	/40 FIELD SEEDS	- R
15. Soybeans for hay?		*	Tons	V41	(1) (2)	7-
	_	1	1 W 381 22 L	.]	field seeds harvested this year? No Yes acres were "clean seed"	
16. Soybeans hogged or grazed, or cut for si	_	*		V42	(If "No," mark X and skip to question [80].) No Yes harvested? was or will be harvested?	e
COWPEAS (Include blackeyes, crowders, whi					(Answer these questions if "Yes.") Acres Pounds	٦
for fresh market, or to canners, fre	ezers, or other proce-	ssors under question	121.)	1	54. Alfalfa seed?	V01
[17] Were any cowpeas harvested	_				56. Lespedeza seed? ***	vo3
	No Yes	(1)	(2)	7	58. Sweetclover seed?	V05
(If "No," mark X and skip to question [21].)	How many acres were harvested?	How much was		77. Hairy vetch?	7
(Answer these questions if	Yes ")		harvested?	4		V24
18. Cowpeas for dry peas?		Acres	Bu.		79. Other field seeds?	<u> </u>
		*	Tons	V50	Gramagrass? Sudan grass?	
19. Cowpeas for hay?	-	*	100.2	V51	(1)	7
20. Cowpeas hogged or grazed, or cut for s	illage?	*		¥ V52	V52 FIELD CROPS How many acres were How much	
				٦	(Answer these questions if "Yes.") or will be harvested? was or (Report tenths of an will be	
PEANUTS					Were any of the following crops harvested this year— (Report tenths of an harvested? No Yes acre if called for) harvested?	1
[21] Were any peanuts harvested					Acres Tenths Cwt.	٦
for any purpose this year?	No Yes			_ '	[80] Irish potatoes for home use or for sale?	V50
(If "No," mark X and skip to question [2.		(1) How many acres	(2) How much was		(It less than 10 hundredweight were harvested, do not report acres.)	4
(Answer these questions if	·	were harvested?	harvested?		81. Sweetpotatoes for home use or for sale?	V51
i		Acres	Lb.	+	(If less than 20 bushels were harvested, do not report acres.)	3
22. Peanuts for picking or threshing?		*		V55	y55 90. Cotton? ★	V60
23. Peanut vines or tops which were saved if			Tons	7	Tons of brush	10 V67
(Include tops or vines saved after picking or tops cut, and whole plants saved for hay.)	thresning,		1	V56	Y30 Lb.	~~
1 -7 - 1	•				108. Mungbeans? ***	V76
SMALL GRAINS THRESHED OR COMBI	NED				111. Root and grain crops hogged or graxed? □ □ ★	[€] ∨79
SMALL GRAINS ITRESIED OR COMMI	(1)) (2)	(3)	4	VEGETABLES FOR SALE	
(Answer these questions if "Yes.")	— → How m	many How much	h How much of			-
Were any of the following grain	acres w		this year's crop was or will		114. Were any vegetables, sweet corn, or melons harvested this year for sale for fresh market, or to canners, freezers, or processors? No Yes	-
crops harvested this year—	No Yes	.ed:	be sold?		(Do not include vegetables grown for home use or in greenhouses,)	
	Acre	es Bushels	Bushels	7	(If "No" for question 114, mark X and skip to question [154].)	
[25] Wheat?				V60		
30. Oats for grain?				V65		
		-		7	(If two or more plantings of the same vegetable crop were No Yes of an acre)	
33. Barley for grain?				V68	made, either on the same land or on different land, report the total acres harvested of the several plantings.)	7
34. Rye for grain?	<u> </u>			V69	115. Tomatoes?	<u>0</u> V01
43. Other grains?				V79	1 1 1	o vos
Mixed grains?				1_		_
	•				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0 VO4
					119. Watermelons?	o vos
1				1 1	121. Blackeyes and other green cowpeas?	o voz
ļ						7
						VO
					140. Spinach?	0 V2
·				1.	152. Other (see list below)?	A
				1	Cabbage Okra Give name	4
1				1	Dry onions Squash	싁
					Green onions Turnips	0
				1	Mustard greens 153. What was the value of all vegetables sold this year?	
				- 1	(Include the landlord's share; do not include the value of Irish and sweet potatoes.)	0 V98

BERRIES	n	Section 4.—LAND USE AND IRRIGATION THIS YEAR, 1964	Ę
[154] Were any berries harvested	ע	Acres	I
If "No " mark X and this to guardent 1423 \ How many acres How much		223. Acres in this place (copy acres from question 7)	_
(Answer these questions if "Yes.") were nativested: (Report tenths harvested?		CROPLAND We would like to ask you several questions regarding the use of the land in this place during 1964.	
Were any of the following berry trops harvested this year— No Yes of an acre) Acres Tenths Quarts	1	224. How many acres of land were in fields and tracts from which crops were harvested (including hay cut) this year? None	
155. Strawberries?	VOI	(Obtain this area by adding the acres in the fields or tracts from	
158. Blackberries and dewberries?	V05	acres in nonbearing and bearing planted fruit trees, nut trees, and	
	V05		
162. Other berries?		Check answer to question 224 by answering questions a, b, and c below a. Add acres of all crops (with * in Section 3) Acres	
Raspberries? # /10 Boysenberries? Give name	{	and enter total here.	_
★ /10		b. From how many acres of land were two crops harvested this year?	
TREE FRUITS, NUTS, AND GRAPES		c. Subtract the acres for b from a and enter difference Acres	
[163] Is there a total of 20 fruit trees, nut trees, and grapevines on this place?		here (the entry should not differ from acres in question 224 by more than 3 acres)	
(If "No," mark X and skip to question [214].)		225. How many acres of cropland were used only	
(If "Yes," answer questions 164 through 213. If no fruit		for pasture (or grazing) this year? . None	V12
was harvested, give the reason at bottom of this page.) Acres Tenths	-	summer fallow this year?	/13
164. How much land is in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, groves, vineyards, and planted nut trees?	V20		
(Answer these questions if "Yes.") (1) (2) (3)		not harvested and not pastured this year? None (Include cropland in grass or legume crops not harvested and not Arres	/14
(or vines) (or vines) How much was		pastured or grazed, in the Soil Bank, feed grain, and wheat programs.) These totals	
Were any of the following kinds of fruit are NOT of the following kinds of fruit are NOT of the following kinds of fruit are NOT of the following age? The following kinds of fruit are NOT of the following k		228. On how many acres did all crops fall this year? None must	/15
place Number Number Bu.	1	the V	116
165. Apples?	V21	(Include as woodland all woodlots and timber tracts,	
166. Peaches?	V22	woodland cutover and deforested land which has value for wood products and has not been improved for pasture.)	
169. Pears?	V25	230. How many acres of woodland were	
	V28	pastured (or grazed) this year? . None 221. How many acres of woodland were	20
	V32		=4
	V35	Office Date	-
182. Apricots?	V38		
	V52		~[
196. Wild and seedling pecans?	V53	a. Of this other pasture, how many acres do you	ļ
213. Other fruits and nuts?		consider to be improved pasture? . None	-
Planted black Give name Lb.		irrigating, draining, and controlling weeds and brush.)	
Give name		b. Of this other pasture, how much do you consider to be rangeland predominantly	
NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS, FLOWER AND	F	grass? None Acres	_
VEGETABLE SEEDS AND PLANTS, AND BULBS	-	consider to be rangeland predominantly brush or browse? Nonc	
[214] Were any nursery or greenhouse products, flower or vegetable seeds or plants, flowers, or builbs grown for sale this year? No Yes		[233] How many acres were in house lots, barn lots.	1
(If "No," mark X and skip to question [219].)		lanes, roads, ditches, and wasteland?	10
(Answer these questions if "Yes.") How much area was What will be used for growing in the value of		IRRIGATION 229, 230, 231, 232, and 233) and enter total here	
No Yes 1964? sales for 1964? Acres Tenths		234. Of the total land in this place (reported in question 223), how many acres were irrigated this year? None	۱.,
215. Nursery products (trees, shrubs, vines,	V01	(If "None " V define to recording [261]]	
216. Cut flowers, potted plants, florist greens,		this year (reported in questions 225 and 232),	
and bedding plants for sale— a. Grown under glass or other protection?	V02	how many acres were irrigated? None	-
b. Grown in open? Acres Tenths		land were crops harvested this year? None Acres (Be sure to include all irrigated land from which hay was cut, and all irrigated land	-1
218. Vegetables grown under glass or other protection, flower seeds, vegetable seeds,		in both bearing and nonbearing fruit and nut crops, and irrigated land from which any crops were harvested. Include also, land irrigated prior to planting of crops.)	1
vegetable plants, bulbs, and mushrooms—		(If "None," mark X and skip to question [24]].)	1
Acres Tenths]}	V10		51
b. Grown in open?	4	(If "All," mark X and skip to question [241].) (If "Part," mark X and onswer questions 238, 239, and 240.)	ı
OTHER CROPS		238. a. How many acres of wheat were harvested from irrigated land this year?	
[219] Are there any other crops that were or will be harvested this year on this place—		b. How many bushels of wheat were harvested	25
Dry field and seed beans? Castor beans? Sesame seed? Popcorn? Guar? No Yes	V99	239. a. How many acres of cotton were harvested	-4
(If "Yos," Name of crop? Acres Quantity Quantity Unit of Value of sales? harvested? harvested? sold or to measure?	Ì	from Irrigated land this year?	75
for each be sold?		from this irrigated land this year?	-
\$0	-	240. What was the name and number of acres irrigated for each crop harvested from irrigated land this year?	99
	-	(Do not include wheat or cotton.)	
		Census code Name of crop urrigated? Acres irrigated? Code Name of ctop irrigated? Acres	
	1	irrigated? code irrigated?	

Continue Control Propriette Time Man 1044		J	<u> </u>
FOREST PRODUCTS Forest products are important on many farms. We wish to obtain answers	G	SHEEP AND LAMBS	,∏•
FOREST PRODUCTS Forest products are important on many farms. We wish to obtain answers to several questions regarding forest products for your place	-	[266] Are there any ewes, rams, wethers, and lambe on this place? No Yes	1
[241] How much was or will be received in 1964 from	-	267. If "No," were there any on this place any time this year? No Yes (If "No" for both questions 266 and 267, mark X and skip to question [272].)	1
on the stump sale of standing timber or trees? None sold	V21	268. How many ewes, rams, wethers, and lambs are on this place? Nonc Number	V20
242. How much was or will be received in 1964 from the sale of		(If "None," mark X and skip to question [269].) Of this total, how many are—	
poles and piling, bark, bolts, and mine timbers? None sold	V22	a. Lambs under 1 year old?	
fenceposts, and sawlogs.)		b. Ewes 1 year old or more? Number]_
(Do not report below any products sold on the stump. Products (1) (2) sold on the stump should be included in question 241.) How much	1	c. Rams and wethers 1 year old or more? Number	17
(Answer these questions if "Yes.") How much was or will was or will		(The total for questions a, b, and c must equal the number for question 268.)	\circ
Were any of the following forest products No Yes in 1964? in 1964?		[269] How many sheep and lambs were or will be sold this year? None Number sold	V21
cut or sold this year— Cords (4'x4'x8') Cords	i	the sale of sheep and lambs in 1964?	ا.
243. Firewood and fuelwood?	V23	Number Lb. of wool	-4
Number Number		270. How many tambs were shorn in 1964? None shorn shorn	V22
245. Fenceposts?	V25	271. How many sheep were shorn in 1964? None shorn shorn shorn	_]
246. Sawlogs and veneer logs?	V26	GOATS AND KIDS	1
Section 6RACE, AGE, RESIDENCE, OFF-FARM WORK, AND RECREATION INCOME		[272] Are there any goats and kids on this place?	ıl
In order to classify farms in your county, we need some information regarding you, and	٦	273. 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		1
249. What is your race? (Mark one.) White Negro Other]=	274. How many goats and kids are on this place? None Number	V30
	1	Of this total, how many are—	_
250. How old were you (the person in charge) at your last birthday?. Years	1-	a. Angora goats and kids?	1_
251. Do you live on any part of this place? No Yes .] -	b. Other goats and kids?	3
232. When did you begin to operate this place?]_	275. How many goats and kids were clipped this year? None Number	_v31
(Report month if you began to operate this place since January 1, 1963)	1 -	276. How many pounds of mahair and kid hair were clipped this year?. Pounds	1
OFF-FARM WORK		(Include both spring and fall clips.)	\Box
253. How many days this year did you work off your farm? Include work at a nonfarm job, business, profession, or on someone else's farm. Include days you expect to work off your		HOGS AND PIGS	
farm between now and December 31, 1964. (Do not include exchange work.)		[277] Are there any hogs and pigs on this place?	1
(Mark one) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (5) (5) to (100 to (200 or (100 to (100		278. If "No," were there any on this place any time this year? No Yes Yes (If "No" for both questions 277 and 278, mark X and skip to question [285].)	1
None 49 days 99 days 199 days more days	<u> </u>	279. How many hogs and pigs, including sows and boars, are on this place?	V40
RECREATION INCOME		Of this number, how many are—	7
		a. Hogs and pigs used or to be used for breeding? None Number	4-
254. Was any income earned this year, or will any income be earned from providing hunting, fishing, picnicking, camping, boarding and lodging,	,	b. All other hogs and pigs? None Number	
or other recreational service on this place?	<u>ا</u> ا	(The total for questions a and b must equal the number for question 279.)	Q V41
255. Now much was or will be your gross income in 1964 from boarding and lodging, and recreational activities and facilities on this place?	J -	280. How many hogs and pigs have been sold this year? None Number 281. How many hogs and pigs will be sold	- ** '
water and the second se	1	between now and December 31? None Number 282. How much was or will be received from	4-
Section 7.—POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK NOW ON THIS PLACE AND LIVESTOCK SALES THIS YEAR, 1964	П	the sale of hogs and pigs in 19647	٥
Now we would like to ask you about the poultry and livestock on this place. (By this place we	1	SOWS AND GILTS FARROWING	
mean the acres reported for question 7.) We want you to report all animals on this place including those owned by you, by your landlord, or anyone else and also all poultry or livestock on this place	1	283. How many litters were farrowed since June 1, Number	V42
being fed under a contract or on a custom basis.	Ì	this year or will be farrowed before December 1? None of litters Number Number	772
POULTRY		December 1, last year and June 1, this year? None of litters	
F	,	CATTLE AND CALVES	
[256] Are there any chickens, turkeys, or other poultry on this place? No Yes 257. H "No." were there any on this place any time this year?	: 1	[285] Are there any cattle and calves on this place?	- 1
(If "No" for both questions 256 and 257, mark X and skip to question [266].)	1	286. If "No," were there any on this place any time this year? . No Yes (If "No" for both questions 285 and 286, mark X and skip to question [304].)	1
258. How many chickens (hens, pullets, roosters, etc.) 4 months old or more are now on this place? Nonc	VOI	287. How many cattle and colves are on this place? None Number	V50
a. Of this number, how many are	1_	(If "None,"mark X and skip to question [288].) Of this total, how many are—	
hens and pullets of laying age? None Number 259. How many dozens of chicken eggs were or will be sold	1	a. Cows? (Include heifers that have calved.)	-
this year? (Include eggs sold or used for hatching purposes) None Dozens		b. Helfers and helfer calves? None Number	4-
260. How many broilers and other meat type chickens were or will be sold for slaughter this year? . None Number	V02		
(Report all broilers sold or to be sold including those grown for others under contract.)		(The total for questions a. b. and c must equal the number for question 287.	0
261. How many here and roosters were or will	V03	CALVES AND CATTLE SOLD	
be sold for sloughter this year? None Number	7	[288] How many calves have been said this year? None Number	V51
262. How many turkeys and turkey fryers were raised this year? None Number	V04	between now and December 31? None Number	4-
those raised for others under contract.)		290. How much has been or will be received from the sale of colves in 1964?	0 -
263. How many turkey hens now on hand are you keeping for breeding next year? None Number	-	291. Of the caives sold or to be sold in 1964, how many were fattened on grain and concentrates and sold for slaughter? None Number]_
you keeping for breeding next year? None Number 264. How many started pullets, ducks, geese, and Give	7-4	292. How many cattle, not counting calves,	V52
other pourtry were or will be sold this year? None nameNumber		293. How many cattle, not counting calves, will be	1
(Do not include broilers or chickens sold for slaughter.)	1	sold between now and December 31? Nonc Number 294. How much was or will be received from	1
265. How much was or will be received in 1964 from the sale of started pullets, turkeys, ducks, geese,	-	the sale of cattle in 1964? None S0	2
and miscollaneous poultry, and their eggs? None sold Value of sales S	V19	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	1-
	1		→
	1		

Section 8.—COWS MILKED, MILK AND CREAM			٦	Section 10.—A	GRICULTURA	T CHI	MICALS AND	LAND-USE PRA	CTICES	7
ANIMALS SOLD AND TO BE SOLD THIS YEAR, AND C	ONTRACTS, 196	4	٧	FERTILIZER AND LIME	We would li	ke to	ask you several o	questions regarding luring 1964. Pleas	fertilizer, lime, se report all ap-	
296. How many cows and helfers were milked yesterday?	None Number_		∨ 60		plications of	fertilize	rs. lime, sprays, a	nd dusts paid for b place by a contra	y your landlord	
	None Number		_		operator.	antities	applied on this	p.200 0, 5 terms		
(Include dry milk cows and milk heifers that have calved.) 278. How many pounds of butter were churned on this place last week?		.	_	323. On how many acres and fartilizing mater	were commer	cial fo	rtilixer	. None	Acres	v2
(Report all sales of milk and cream pro	oduced on this pla-	ce in the	_	(1	f "None," mark	X and sk	ip to question [324		~	_
entire year 1964, including estimated sales year. Where sales are divided with land	s during the remaind lord, include his sha	ler of the ine in the		(Account these months of the	·V ·'\		(1)	(2)	was used—	
total sales reported.) 299. Was any milk or cream sold, or will any milk or	·			(Answer these questions if ' Was fortilizer used this y	-	_	On how many acres was	Dry materials?	Liquid materials (Include anhydro	ous
cream be sold from this place this year?		Yes 🔲		on any of the following crops—	<u> </u>	No Ye	fertilizer used?	phosphate) Tons Tonths	Tons Ton	nths
(It "No," mark X and skip to que	(304).) (a. Lb. of mi	lik .						/10		/10 V2
300. How much whole milk was or will be sold to	(I	V61	 a. Hay and craptand; b. Other pasture (n 				/10		/10 V2
plants and dealers in 1964? None	or b. Gallor	as of milk		cropland)?				/10	:	/10 V2
(Report either in pounds or gallons of milk or pounds of fat in milk.)	er c. Lb. of		¥62	d. Sarghoms for 🛋	purposes?	늬닏			-	/10 V2
	- \∟		V63	f. Wheatt			J	/10		
301. How much whole milk was or will be sold directly to consumers, stores, and restaurants in 1964? None	Quarts	,	V64	I. Catton?	[[늬닏		/10		/10 V3
302. How much cream was or will be sold in 1964? None	Pounds of		V65	n. All other crops?	<u>լ</u>		J	/10	L: /	/10 V3
(If unable to report pounds of fat directly, multiply	at it tream _		***	[326] New many acres we				None 🔲	Acres	\v3
gallons of cream sold by 2½ to get pounds of fat.) 303. Was the whole milk sold to plants and dealers (reported in question	300)						p to question [326	1-)	Tons	_
approved for fluid consumption?	No] Yes [V66		stone, hydrate	d and l	ournt lime, mari,		10113	\neg
OTHER ANIMALS SOLD		j		oyster shells, etc. O	mit lime used f	or spra	ys or sanitation.)			
[304] Were any fur-bearing animals, horses, mules, goats, goat milk, b				SPRAYS, DUSTS, ETC.]					
honey, or other livestock products sold or will any be sold in 1964 If "Yes," give name of animal or	No _] Yes □		[326] How many acres of dueting, or other me				1964 by spraying		
product sold and number or Number							ated more than o	nce.)		
amount sold or to be sold Name amount	sales \$_	.00		a. Grain crops?	(Corn, wheat,	oats, r	ye, barley, etc.)	None	Acres	V44
CONTRACTS				b. Alfalfa, clover,	and other has	y creps	7 .	None 📗	Acres	\V41
306. Did you have in 1964 a contract or agreement with a dealer, processor, or a cooperative to produce any farm products?	No] Yes □	V99	c. Cottont				None [Acres	\v42
				d. Vegetables gra	wn for sale?	(Don	ot include potatoe	s.) None	Acres	V41
a. If "Yes," give names of farm products covered by the contract or agreement			-	e. Fruits and nuts	?			None 🗆	Acres	V44
These questions are to	,,,,,,,,, No [] Yes [. (Do not include		nall frui	ts.)			
be filled by CENSUS ENUMERATOR. Are needs in question 7, 1,000 or more?	No [Yes 🗌		f. Seed crops and (Sorghums, sov		beanu	ts, Irish potatoes,	None	Acres	
Section 9.—EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES NOW ON	THIS PLACE	→	5	sweetpotatoes, b	roomcorn, oth	er seed	crops, etc.)			
Now we would like to ask you several questions about equipment and facili Please include all equipment now on the place, owned by you, your landlord			•	327. Now many acres of spraying, dusting, or	other method	ls for t	he purpose of co	introlling weeds		
Report only equipment and facilities that are in operating order and were used d				or brush? - (Count th	•		eated more than o	None None	Acres	V50
EQUIPMENT										VS
Now many of the following are on this place—	t	Number		h. Small grains?	(Wheat, oats,	rye, bar	ley, etc.)	_		
307. Automobiles?	None		V 01	c. Cotton?				=		V52
308. Motortrucks (include pickups)?	None		V02	d. Other crops? (Sorghums, soy			potatoes.	. None	Acres	V53
309. Wheel tractors other than garden and motor tillers?	None		V03	other seed crops						
310. Crawler tractors?	None		V04	e. Pasturaland on	d r angel and?.			None	Acres	V54
311. Garden tractors and motor tillers?	None 🗍		V05	328. How many of the fo						
312. Grain and bean combines:	None 🗆		V06	spraying, dusting, or (Count the			reated more than	once)	Number	
a. Pult type?	5		V07	a. Cattle and calv	es other than	milk co	ows?	None	of head Number	
b. Self-propelled?	None		l	b. Hogs, sheep, a	nd goats? .			. None	of head	
313. Pickup balers?	None		¥08	LAND-USE PRACTICES						
314. Hay conditioners?	None		V09	329. How many acres of				Name 🗖	A	V7
315. Crop driers?	None		V10	1				None [Acres	¬\'``
316. Cornpickers including picker-shelters and corn picking heads for combines?	None		VII	330. How many acres of soil-erosion control				None 🔲	Acres	\v7
317. Field forage harvesters: a. Cylinder or flywheel type?	None		V12	331. How many artificial and earthen tanks of	ponds, pits, re	servoi	rs,	None 🗌	Number	V7
b. Flail type?.	None 🔲 🗀		V13				ip to question (332		rvoinoci	7''
FACILITIES	_			a. When filled to cap	pacity, how ma	ny acre			Acres	/10 -
Do you have on this place—			V14	[332] Did you have any la	nd this year in	the cr	(Report tenth op diversion pro			
318. Telephone?	=	Yes 🔲	-	a. For wheat?	,				No Yes	
319. Television set?	No _	= =	-	b. For feed grain	na (com arain				. No Yes	
320. Home freezer?	No L	= ==	_		(com Brau		, and Datiey.) r		. AU Tes	ᆛ누
321. Milking machine? 322. Bulk milk tank?	. No.∐ No.[Yes	_]						
Jaa. Duin Milk IGDR!		ر								
			1	1						

		***************************************		33 4						E CONTRACTOR DE	**********						-
				Sec	tion 11.—PERS	ONS LIVING	IN H	OUSE OF	FARM	OPERATOR						\longrightarrow	> T
333.	13. 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:														7 •		
	in which you live. First, we would like to have the name of each person now living in the house in For no grade completed or only kindergarten completed, enter 0. For elementary school enter the number of														of		
	which you live. [Instructions. List the name of the person in charge first and then other persons living in the house.] [Instructions. List the name of the person in charge first and then other persons living in the house.] [Instructions. List the name of the person in charge first and then other persons living in the house.] [Instructions. List the name of the person in charge first and then other persons living in the house.]																
	the place is operated by partners, enter	the name of the	partner i	n Colu	mn 1 and write	'partner" in C	ol- com	pleted enter	16. I	include in Column	6 as fai	mwork or chore	s, wo	k in fields, milki	ng, fee	ding and care	of
	umn 2 and list after the name of the partner, the name of each person living in the house in which the livestock and poultry, care and repair of equipment and buildings, keeping farm records, and planning a supervising farmwork.)													id planning an	nd		
	Name	Answer these	question	ns for						tions for each pers	on 10	vears old or ma	re				┥ .
	(List person in charge first	each p			ļ	How many		w many days	1			<u></u>		ll he receive in 19	64 fron	n-	┥
	Include everyone who usually lives in the house in	Relationship to person in	Sex?		What was the		did t	his person	W/20	ges or salary, com-			T				┪
	which the farm operator	charge? (Write	(Write	Age	highest grade (or year) of	this person work on this		rk off the		ions, and tips from		king at own		ocial Security		for farm and	
	lives. Do not include college students away at	wife, son.	M for	at last	school ever	place at		ın 1964–	allj	obs before taxes deductions, etc.?		rm business or ssional practice		nents, pensions, rans payments,		farm property, est, dividends	
	school, persons away in the	daughter, father, hired	male and F for	birth-	completed? (See		At farm work or	, At		Do not report	(repo	rt net income	u	ne mployment	Soil 1	Bank payments	
	Armed Forces, and persons	man, partner,	female.)	day?	instructions above.)	or farm chores last	anothe			come from this		er business xpenses)?		pensation, and fare payments?		l leases, and her sources?	
	away in institutions.)	etc.)	1	1.0	1	week?	farm?			farm.)		(10)	""			(12)	
\vdash	(1)	(2) Person in	(3)	(4)	(5)	None (6)	(7)	(8)	None	(9)	None	(10)	None	(11)	None		\dashv
V01	1	charge	1			J 🖺						soo	П				00 701
V02	2.			1									_				
		<u> </u>	 	 		┧└──		+	1	.00	ш	.00	╎╙	.00		\$	90 VO2
V03	3.			ļ		↓□				.00		\$00	l□	.00		.00	00 VO3
V04	4.	İ		1	1					\$00		.00	╵┌┐	\$00	П	• 0	00 704
	5		1 .	t		12		1	1 '-	.00			ᆜ			•	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
V05	<i>,</i>		 	ļ	 	∤⊔	-		\Box	\$00		.00		.00		\$0	00 VOS
V06	6.			L		J □	<u></u>			\$00		\$00		\$00		\$0	00 V06
V07	7.																
\vdash			 	1	1	┧└──		+	1 🗀	.00		.00	╽└┘	.00		.0	00 V07
V08	8.	ļ	<u> </u>	-	ļ		ļ			\$00		.00		.00		\$.c	00 VOS
V09	9.	1			1					\$00		\$00		\$00		\$0	00 100
V10	10 .	1			1	12-	l		12				니브				1
V 10	10.			<u> </u>	 	┨□			<u> </u>	\$00	Ш	.00	ļЦ	\$00	\sqcup	\$0	00 V10
	Section 12.—SELE				AND		V	Section	13.—	RENTAL AGREEM	AENT,	FARM VALUE	E, Al	ND FARM REA	L EST	ATE DEBT	
	HIRED WO	ORKERS THIS	YEAR, 1	964			<u></u> ↓∎⊧	DENITAL A								Е	7
EXI	ENDITURES We would like to ask so	everal questions a	about expe	enses fo	or this place. (B	y this		RENTAL AC									- ♥
\vdash	place we mean the acre-						1 1	348. How me	any a	cres do you rent fi worked on shares.)	rom of	hers?		. None 🔝 A	Acres _		V20
i	from now to Dec. 31.	(Include also e	stimated o	ost of	feed furnished by			(merude	land			K and skip to quest		53].)		_	
	sons for whom you fed				act.)	-		349. Do you	pay !	to your landlord a					No 🗌	Yes 🗌	
334	 How much was or will be spent for (Corn, oats, barley, grain sorghums, 				None S_	(- 16	11 V ~~	," how much for t		?			.	,	00 -
١					None \$_		100			to your landlord o					_		
333	 How much was or will be spent for civily mixed feeds, millfeeds, and 				None 5_		0 VO2			to your landlord o			(Suci	1 as 74, 73, 72 j · ·	140 [J 165 LL	
l	(Include not only mixed feeds, mine	rai supplements	and anti-				~			livestock products					No [Yes 🗌	-
	biotics, but also feeds such as scratc cottonseed meal, etc.)	h feed, bran, soy	bean meal	•			1 1			e this land under							-
	a. How many tons of feed were o	r will be purcha	sed in 196	4?	Tons_		0 -	quantit of land	y or ar lordi, r	ny product, upkeep rent free, etc.)?.	or land	and buildings, p	payme	nt of taxes, keep	No [Yes	-
1	·	(Report ten	ths of tons	5.)				FARM VAL		Now we would like						- –	
336	. How much was or will be spent fo				None 🗆 🔹	,	0 704	FARM VAL		of the farm land and							_
l	of hay and other roughage in 196				740		" "			much would the lo	ınd an	d the	NI	(1)	1	(2) Total value	
337	. How much was or will be spent to caives, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, a	for the purchas nd other livesto	e of catt ck in 196	1e, 4?	None 5_		0 VO6	buildi	ngs se	all for—			None	Acres	+	Total value	-1
	(Include estimate of cost of livestock	fed under contr	act.)	••				a. L	and a	nd buildings owne	d by y	ου?		1	s.		00 V21
338	. How much was or will be spent			by					(Cop	y acres from question nd buildings rente	on 3.)	-41	1		7		
	chicks, pullets, poults, and other po-	oultry in 19047. rks and poults ra	ised by vo	111	None \$_		0 VO7	b. t.		na buildings rente y acres from questi		otnersr .			 \$.		00 V22
l	under contract.)		,					c. Le		nd buildings mana		r others?			\$.		.00 V23
339	. How much was or will be spent for				Nest 🗆 a		00 008			y acres from question of buildings rente		thers?					.00 V31
	of seeds, plants, bulbs, and trees if (Include expenses for seed for corn, seed)		soybeans	• •	None \$_	(,0 708	a. L		y acres from questic			كسا				
	peanuts, Irish potatoes, cotton, grasses							EADM DEA	·	` 							
340	. How much was or will be spent fo	r the purchase			—			PAKM KEA	r E2	TATE DEBT							
ł	of fertilizer and fertilizing materia				None \$_		0 409			ny debts represent deeds of trust, lan							
١	(Do not include cost of applying.) . How much was or will be spent for	or the nurches						on lan	d and	buildings (reporte	d in qu	estion 3)		_	_	No land	
34	of gasoline for the farm business	in 19647			None S_		010	owned	by y	ou, your wife, ar p	artne	s? (Mark one		. No 🔲 Yo	es 🔲	owned	V40
240	. How much was or will be spent to									any part or all of							
342	of Diesel fuel for the farm busines	s in 1964?	<i>.</i> 		None S_		ю — Г			rai land bank, Far trance company, o					No [Yes 🗌	1-
341	. How much was or will be spent t				_					on from whom you			-				
""	butane, and propane for the farm	business in 19	64?		None S_		00 -	α	relat	ive, other individu	ais, a	savings and io	an	-			1
344	. How much was or will be spent for	the purchase o	f piped g	as,				-	ssocia	ition, a mortgage (ition, or a State lo	or inve	stment compan	у, а р	roduction credit	No F	Yes 🗀	1-
1	kerosene, fuel oil, motor oil, and g		ırm busine	055	None S		00 - 1			ition, or a state to i," for b, how muc						J L	1
۱	*** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *				(al now owed on t					s		00 _
345	 How much was or will be spent for customwork, and contract work it 	n 1964?			None S_		00 V15	(Do no	et include debts secu	red on	ly by livestock, n	nachin	ery or crops. Do	not		
1	(Include expenses for the hire of far	m machinery and	d equipme	nt;						amount of debt ow rcial or savings bank							
l l	and customwork such as cotton p	icking, grinding icking, silo fillir	and mix ng, spravi	ing ng,			 			January Danie	.,					-	_
1	feed, plowing, combining, corn p dusting; and contract work such as	fruit picking, b	erry picki	ng,				355. On wh	at dat	te did you fill this o	uestlo	nnaire?		(1/1	d days	196	4 V50
1	fruit harvesting, etc. performed by cooperative, etc. Do not include of	expenses for cott	on ginnin	g.)	-			90000000000000000000000000000000000000						(Month and		188800	
346	. How much was or will be paid in co	ash for hired lai	bor in 196	54?	None S_	(00 V16		Section	on 14.—ENUMER	ATOR	S RECORD—T	o be	filled by Censu	s Enur	nerator	
1	(Include payments to members of the or to be made for Social Security taxes	he family and pa	yments ma	ade				Who furnished	1_	perator W	16a	ther member of op	arata.	's family	Lond!	ord 🗌	-,
ĺ	for housework, customwork, or cont	tract work.)	Poynic					the information in this report?	9 سر		.re or o				-411010	······································	
ш	ED WORKERS						1 1	(Mark one.)	н	ired laborer Ne	lghbor						
╙					N.f.	umber		Certified by		<u></u>	_	Date (n	nonth a	nd day)			1064
347	 How many hired workers worked 150 days or more at farmwork on 	or will work this place in 19	964?			umber workers	_ -}	Charles L.			, Er	umerator Date (n	nonth a	nd day)			1964
l	(Include any members of your family						-	Checked by			, Cr	ew leader		00,,			1964
	, ,													COVERNMENT PRINTING O			