
AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULES: 1850 TO 1900.

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The census of 1850 was the first for which a special agricultural schedule was provided. The progress in the collection of agricultural statistics since that year may be best demonstrated by reproduction of the headings of the schedules for 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900.

There is very little difference shown in the schedules of 1850, 1860, and 1870. All seem to have been prepared in conformity with the provisions of the census act of 1850, which were not materially changed in the three decades.

The schedules for 1850 were of the size 13 by 17½ inches and permitted the enumeration of 41 farms on one sheet. There were 19 subjects with a total of 46 questions.

The schedule for the census of 1860 contained the same number of subjects, but had 48 questions pertaining thereto. A third question as to hemp prepared in ways other than by dew rotting or water rotting was added; and beeswax and honey, which were reported under one head in 1850, were separately classified.

In a few particulars the schedule of 1870 differed from those of 1850 and 1860. Additional facts were called for regarding the acreage and cash value of farms, amount spent for labor, production of wheat, quantity of milk sold, and total value of farm products. The questions relative to the preparation of hemp were abandoned. The total number of queries was increased to 52, but the number of subjects remained the same as for the preceding census.

The census act of 1879 provided for a more elaborate collection of statistics, and a new schedule for agriculture was adopted. This contained 100 questions relating to 25 subjects. Although the sheets were of blanket form, but 20 farms could be entered, 10 on each page. The most important additions to this schedule were the questions of land tenure and those relating to the areas

of the various crops. Inquiries for rice, cotton, and sugar cane were printed on the schedules for the Southern states only.

The schedule for 1890 was even more extensive. In form it was similar to that of 1880, but it allowed the entries of only 10 farms on each schedule. It was folded in the center, thus making 4 pages containing 31 subjects with 256 questions.

For the present census the individual schedule was used for the first time. It was of convenient form and had the advantage of showing the general condition of each farm on one compact sheet. It contained 46 subjects, with a total of 306 questions pertaining thereto.

In addition to the general instructions in pamphlet form, explanations were made on the schedule itself, and minute directions for making the entries were given to enumerators in a circular containing illustrative examples.

To provide for the enumeration of live stock on ranges, and other important information relating thereto, a special schedule was prepared for the census of 1900. It was of the same size as the general schedule for agriculture, and while the questions pertaining to live stock were the same, those concerning subjects other than live stock were formulated to apply specially to the conditions peculiar to ranges or ranches, and consequently differed in numerous instances from the queries to be found in the farm schedule.

In addition to the two above-noted schedules a special form for the enumeration of live stock not on farms or ranges was placed in the hands of all enumerators. The classification of animals was uniform with that of the other schedules.

The instructions issued to the enumerators since 1850, immediately precede, in these pages, the reproduction of the headings of the schedules to which they relate.

1850.

EXPLANATION OF SCHEDULE 4.—AGRICULTURE.

“This schedule is to be filled up in the following manner:

“Insert in the heading the name of the district, town, or city, and the county or parish, and the state in which the farms enumerated are located, and insert the date when the enumeration was made. This is to be attested on each page of each set by signing the schedule.

“In many agricultural returns the amount stated must sometimes be *estimated*, as the number of bushels of wheat or of oats; but under other headings, as to the number of live stock, the precise number or amount can usually be stated. The assistant must use his discretion in assisting a farmer to estimate fairly and accurately the amount of his crops when he keeps no exact account; and in all instances it is desired to make the nearest approximate returns which the case will admit of.

“The returns of all farms or plantations, the produce of which amounts to \$100 in value, are to be included in this schedule; but it is not intended to include the returns of small lots, owned or worked by persons following mechanical or other pursuits, where the productions are not \$100 in value.

“1. Under heading 1, entitled ‘*Name of individual managing his farm or plantation*,’ insert the name of the person residing upon or having charge of the farm, whether as owner, agent, or tenant. When owned or managed by more than 1 person, the name of 1 person only should be entered.

“2 and 3. Under general heading, ‘*Acres of land*,’ and under particular heading, ‘*Improved land*,’ insert the number of acres of improved land; by which is meant cleared and used for grazing, grass, or tillage, or which is now fallow, connected with or belonging to the farm which the assistant marshal is reporting. It is not necessary that it should be contiguous, but it must be owned or managed by the person whose name is inserted in the column.

“Under heading ‘*Unimproved*,’ insert the number of acres of unimproved land connected with the farm. It is not necessary that it should be *contiguous* to the improved land, but may be a wood lot or other land at some distance but owned in connection with the farm, the timber or range of which is used for farm purposes.

“Under heading No. 4, ‘*Cash value of farm*,’ include the actual cash value of the whole number of acres returned by you as improved and unimproved. In this, as in all cases where an amount of money is stated, make your figures represent dollars. Thus, if the cash value of the farm be \$5,000, insert simply the figures 5,000. This rule must be particularly and carefully observed in all cases where amounts of money are to be entered in the columns.

“5. Under heading No. 5 place the aggregate value of all farming or planting implements, and machinery, including wagons, thrashing machines, cotton gins, sugar mills—in fact, all implements and machinery used to cultivate and produce crops and fit the same for market or consumption.

“Under general heading, ‘*Stock, 1st June, 1850*,’ of the whole number of animals which belong to the farm on the 1st day of June, the number of each description thereof is to be inserted under the proper headings, taking care that under heading ‘*Other cattle*,’ you insert the number of all cattle not before enumerated, which are one year old and older.

“11. The number of all sheep which were on said date of one or more years old is to be inserted in column 11.

“12. Under 12 insert the number of swine on the farm on the 1st day of June.

“13. Under heading 13 insert, in dollars, the cash value of all live stock on hand on the 1st of June.

“14 to 44, inclusive, entitled in general heading, ‘*Produce during the year ending June 1, 1850*,’ insert in the appropriate columns the whole number of tons, bales, bushels, pounds, or value, as the heading may call for, of the respective crops raised on the farm during the year ending the 1st of June. The grain which is gathered in that year is meant, though it may have been sown in 1848.

“45. ‘*Value of homemade manufactures*,’ Under this heading is to be included the value of all articles manufactured within the year preceding the 1st day of June, in or by the family, whether for home use or for sale. If the raw material has been purchased for such manufacture, the value of such raw material should not be included; the object being to ascertain the value of manufactures by the family from their own productions, or the value of the labor expended on the production of others. This discrimination is important.

“46. Under heading 46 insert, in dollars, the value of all animals slaughtered during the year.”

SCHEDULE 4.—PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE IN _____, IN THE COUNTY OF _____, IN THE STATE OF _____, ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE _____ DAY OF _____, 1860. _____, ASSISTANT MARSHAL.

PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1860—continued.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	Hemp.			39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
														Dewrotted, tons of.	Water rotted, tons of.	Other prepared hemp.										

1870.

SCHEDULE 3.—AGRICULTURE.

“ ‘Farms,’ for the purpose of the agricultural schedule, include all considerable nurseries, orchards, and market gardens, which are owned by separate parties, which are cultivated for pecuniary profit, and employ as much as the labor of 1 able-bodied workman during the year. Mere cabbage and potato patches, family vegetable gardens, and ornamental lawns, not constituting a portion of a farm for general agricultural purposes, will be excluded. No farm will be reported of less than 3 acres, unless \$500 worth of produce has been actually sold off from it during the year. The latter proviso will allow the inclusion of many market gardens in the neighborhood of large cities, where, although the area is small, a high state of cultivation is maintained and considerable value produced.

“A farm is what is owned or leased by 1 man and cultivated under his care. A distant wood lot or sheep pasture, even if in another subdivision, is to be treated as a part of the farm; but wherever there is a resident overseer, or a manager, there a farm is to be reported.

“The amounts of the various crops will be estimated according to the best judgment of the proprietor or manager where no exact account is kept.

“By ‘Improved land’ is meant cleared land used for grazing, grass, or tillage, or lying fallow.

“Irreclaimable marshes and considerable bodies of water will be excluded in giving the area of a farm improved and unimproved.

“In reporting live stock, columns 12, 13, and 14, sucking pigs, spring lambs, and calves will be omitted. Column 15 requires the total value of live stock of

every description, whether enumerated in the preceding columns or not.

“In the ‘Produce of the year’ will be included the total of all crops, etc., whether consumed at home or sold off the farm.

“By clover and grass seed is intended only that which has been cleaned for use or prepared for market.

“In reporting ‘Molasses, other than from cane,’ the letter ‘M’ for maple, ‘S’ for sorghum, will be inserted in the space above the figures denoting quantity.

“Where hemp is prepared by water-rotting, the letters ‘WR’ will be inserted in the space above the figures. Where no letters are inserted, dew-rotting will be understood. If any other process than these two is used in preparing the hemp reported, the fact will be indicated by a footnote.

“Under ‘Homemade manufactures’ is to be included the value of all articles manufactured on the farm, whether for home use or for sale, when the same has not been reported upon the ‘Products of industry’ (schedule No. 4). The value of materials purchased for such manufactures will be deducted.

“The total value of ‘Annual production,’ column 52, is intended to exhibit the total results of all the labor of the farm during the year, whether in the production of crops, in addition to stock, in fencing, or in improvements of any description, so far as the same are due to farm labor. Buildings, fencing, etc., by professional mechanics, will not be included. Neither will a speculative rise of land, nor an enhancement of values by the opening of railroads, etc., be reckoned in the ‘Annual production of the farm.’

“Great care will be taken, in reporting ‘Production,’ in every case to give the amount according to the unit of quantity prescribed by the printed form—as tons, pounds, bushels, etc.”

Page No. _____

Page No. _____

SCHEDULE 3.—PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE IN _____, IN THE COUNTY OF _____, IN THE STATE OF _____, ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE _____ DAY OF _____, 1870.

Post-office: _____

_____, Assistant Marshal.

NAME OF AGENT, OWNER, OR MANAGER.	ACRES OF LAND.			PRESENT CASH VALUE.		Total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board.	LIVE STOCK, JUNE 1, 1870.								PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1870.								
	Improved.	Unimproved.		Of farm.	Of farming implements and machinery.		Horses.	Mules and asses.	Milch cows.	Working oxen.	Other cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Value of all live stock.	Wheat.		Rye.	Indian corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Rice.	Tobacco.
		Wood-land.	Other unimproved.												Spring.	Winter.							
	No.	No.	No.	Dolls.	Dolls.		Dolls.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dolls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1870—continued.

Cotton.	Wool.	Peas and beans.		Potatoes.		Orchard products.	Wine.	Produce of market gardens.	Dairy products.			Seed.		Hemp.	Flax.	Flaxseed.	Silk cocoons.	Sugar.		Bees.		Forest products.	Value of home manufactures.	Value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.	Estimated value of all farm production, including betterments and additions to stock.		
		Irish.	Sweet.	Butter.	Cheese. ¹				Milk sold.	Hay.	Clover.	Grass.	Hops.					Maple.	Cane.	Molasses.	Wax.					Honey.	
Bales. (450 lbs.)	Lbs.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Dolls.	Gals.	Dolls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Gals.	Tons.	Bu.	Bu.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.	Bu.	Lbs.	Hhds (1,000 lbs.)	Gals.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52

¹This will include only such cheese as is made upon the farm. Milk sent to cheese factories will be regarded as milk sold off the farm.

1880.

SCHEDULE 2 (7-306).—AGRICULTURE.

“‘Farms,’ for the purpose of the agricultural schedule, include all considerable nurseries, orchards, and market gardens, which are owned by separate parties, which are cultivated for pecuniary profit, and employ as much as the labor of 1 able-bodied workman during the year. Mere cabbage and potato patches, family vegetable gardens, and ornamental lawns, not constituting a portion of a farm for general agricultural purposes, will be excluded. No farm will be reported of less than 3 acres, unless \$500 worth of produce has been actually sold off from it during the year. The

latter proviso will allow the inclusion of many market gardens in the neighborhood of large cities, where, although the area is small, a high state of cultivation is maintained and considerable value produced.

“A farm is what is owned or leased by 1 man and cultivated under his care. A distant wood-lot, or sheep pasture, even if in another subdivision or district, is to be treated as a part of the farm; but wherever there is a resident overseer, or a manager, there a farm is to be reported.

“The amounts of the various crops will be estimated according to the best judgment of the proprietor or manager where no exact account is kept.”

[7-306.]

Page No. _____
 Supervisor's district: No. _____
 Enumeration district: No. _____

NOTE A.—The light dotted perpendicular lines, which divide the spaces intended for numbers on this schedule, are intended to separate the units, tens, etc., from each other, and the enumerator should be careful that

the figures are written within the small space so formed, thus:

	74	
42		
39		

 the units in the right-hand

small spaces.

NOTE B.—Make an affirmative entry by a slanting line (thus: /) in one of the three columns 2, 3, and 4, according as the fact is in the case of each farm—in column 2, if the occupier is the owner of the farm; in column 3, if he is the tenant at a fixed money rental; in column 4, if he conducts it for a share of the product.

NOTE C.—Enumerators will observe that there are 100 questions relating to each farm, which are arranged in four successive divisions of each schedule page.

SCHEDULE 2.—PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE IN _____, IN THE COUNTY OF _____, STATE OF _____, ENUMERATED BY ME THE _____ DAY OF JUNE, 1880, _____, ENUMERATOR.

HOPS, 1879.		POTATOES (IRISH), 1879.		POTATOES (SWEET), 1879.		TORACCO, 1879.		ORCHARDS, 1879.						NURSERIES.		VINEYARDS.			MARKET GARDENS.		BEES, 1879.		FOREST PRODUCTS.	
Area.	Crop.	Area.	Crop.	Area.	Crop.	Area.	Crop.	Apple.			Peach.			Total value of orchard products of all kinds sold or consumed.	Acres.	Value of produce sold in 1879.	Acres.	Grapes sold in 1879.	Wine made in 1879.	Value of produce sold in 1879.	Honey.	Wax.	Amount of wood cut in 1879.	Value of all forest products sold or consumed in 1879.
								Acres.	Bearing trees.	Bushels, 1879.	Acres.	Bearing trees.	Bushels, 1879.											
Acres.	Lbs.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Lbs.	Gals.	Dollars.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cords.	Dollars.
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

1890.

SCHEDULE NO. 2.—AGRICULTURE.

“‘Farms,’ for the purposes of the agricultural schedule, include, besides what are commonly known as farms, all considerable nurseries, orchards, and market gardens owned by separate parties, which are cultivated for pecuniary profit, and employ as much as the labor of 1 able-bodied workman during the year. Mere cabbage and potato patches, family vegetable gardens, and ornamental lawns, not constituting a portion of a farm for general agricultural purposes, will be excluded. No farm will be reported of less than 3 acres unless \$500 worth of produce has been actually sold from it during the year. The latter proviso will allow the inclusion of many market gardens in the neighborhood of large cities, where, although the area is small, a high state of cultivation is maintained and considerable values are produced.

“A farm is what is owned or leased by 1 man and cultivated under his care. A distant wood-lot or sheep pasture, even if in another subdivision or district, is to be treated as a part of the farm; but wherever there is a resident overseer, or a manager, there a separate farm is to be reported.

“The amounts of the various crops may be estimated

according to the best judgment of the proprietor or manager where no exact account is kept.

“Special instructions as to certain inquiries are contained on the schedule. Those instructions and the following additional explanations should receive the careful attention of all enumerators.

“*Improved or unimproved* land should be carefully noted. All land once plowed is *improved* unless afterwards abandoned for cultivation, like the ‘old fields’ of the South. Western enumerators will pay especial attention to this instruction, and not be guided by local customs. Rocky, hill, and mountain pastures are *not improved*, but fields used for pasture as a part of a rotation of crops *are* improved.

“Weeks of hired labor should be obtained by adding together the number of weeks *each* individual of the help employed was at work, thus: 1 man hired by the year should be counted as 52 weeks; another man for 26 weeks as 26 weeks; 2 men in hay and harvest, each 6 weeks, as 12 weeks; and 1 woman in the dairy for a year as 52 weeks; making a total for that farm of 142 weeks of hired labor.

“Farmers should be encouraged to give as full and complete answers to the various questions as possible, and the fact should be impressed upon them that they, above all others, are interested in having the returns of the census as near the truth as it is possible to get them.”

GENERAL SCHEDULE NO. 2.—STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE—Continued.

CEREALS—continued.							RICE—1889.			TOBACCO—1889.				PEAS AND BEANS—1889. (N)				PEANUTS—1889.			
Wheat—1889.				Corn used for fuel.	Corn used for feed.	Other cereals consumed or "fed" on the farm.	Area.	Crop.	Value. (G H)	Area.	Crop.	Sold.	Value. (G H M)	Canada peas (dry).	Cow peas.	Beans (dry).	Value of peas and beans sold. (G H)	Area.	Crop.	Value. (G H)	
Area.	Crop.	Sold.	Value. (G H M)																		
Acres. (K)	Bush.	Bush.	Dolls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Acres. (K)	Lbs.	Dolls.	Acres. (K)	Lbs.	Lbs.	Dolls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Dolls.	Acres. (K)	Bush.	Dolls.	

INSTRUCTIONS.—Read carefully before writing answers in schedule.

- A—Color: Write letters W or C in this column if occupant of farm is *white* or *colored*.
- B—Tenure: Make an affirmative entry by a slanting line (/) in *one* of the three columns, according as the farm is owned, rented for fixed money value, or rented for share of products.
- C—Improved land: All land once plowed is "improved" unless abandoned for cultivation. (See book.)
- D—Acres irrigated: Means acres upon which water is conducted by artificial means.
- E—Farm values: Means fair market values.
- F—Weeks of hired labor. (See book.)
- G—Values: Should be given in *dollars only*, cents or fractions of dollars being omitted.
- H—Market value: Values given should be the prices at which sold, or the market value.

- I—Small amounts: Do not omit small amounts of products; for instance, a farmer may make only two pounds of butter a week and think it too small an amount to return, but all such small amounts should be given.
- K—Acreage: Where acres of any crop are required, plots less than *one-fourth* acre should *not* be counted. Parts of an acre between *one-fourth* of an acre and *one-half* acre should be counted as a *half* acre. Parts of an acre between *three-fourths* of an acre and *one* acre should be counted as *one* acre.
- L—Other forage crops: Includes corn, cane, etc., cut and fed green, cured, or siloed.
- M—Value: Here applies to amounts sold only.
- N—Peas and beans: Does not include those grown in market gardens or on truck farms and sold green.

HOPS—1889.				FIBER.												BROOM CORN—1889.						
Area.	Crop.	Sold.	Value. (G H M)	Cotton—1889.						Flax—1889.				Hemp—1889.				Area.	Crop.	Value. (G H)		
				Area.	Crop.	Sold.	Value. (G H)	Cotton seed.		Area.	Seed	Straw	Fiber.	Total value of all flax products sold. (G H)	Area.	Crop.	Sold.				Value. (G H M)	
Acres. (K)	Lbs.	Lbs.	Dollars.	Acres. (K)	Bales.	Bales.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres. (K)	Bushels.	Tons.	Lbs.	Dollars.	Acres. (K)	Tons.	Tons.	Dollars.	Acres. (K)	Lbs.	Dollars.	

HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES.										SHEEP.							WOOL.		GOATS.		DOGS.		
On hand June 1, 1890.			Foaled in 1889.			Sold in 1889.				Died in 1889, horses, mules, and asses.	On hand June 1, 1890.							Shorn spring of 1890 and fall of 1889.		Angora and grades above half blood.	Common and grades below half blood.	On farm, June 1, 1890.	
Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Merino, "fine" wool (one-half to full blood).		English breeds "long" or medium wool (one-half to full blood).	All other.	Lambs dropped in 1889.	"Spring lambs" sold for consumption in 1889.	Sold in 1889 other than "spring lambs."	Slaughtered for use on farm in 1889.	Killed by dogs in 1889.	Died in 1889 from disease and weather.	Fleeces. (I)				Weight.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Pounds	No.	No.	No.	

GENERAL SCHEDULE NO. 2.—STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE—Continued.

ORCHARDS—continued.													VINEYARDS.							
Pears.				Plums and prunes.				Other orchard fruits.				Value of all orchard products—1889. (E G H)	Acres in vines. (K)		Total grape product—1889.	Grapes sold for table use—1889.	Grapes made into wine or sold for wine making—1889.	Raisins made—1889.	Total value of products—1889. (E G H)	
Acres. (K)	Crop—1889.	Bearing trees.	Young trees not bearing.	Acres. (K)	Crop—1889.	Bearing trees.	Young trees not bearing.	Acres. (K)	Crop—1889.	Bearing trees.	Young trees not bearing.		Bearing.	In young vines not bearing.						Lbs.
No.	Bush.	No.	No.	No.	Bush.	No.	No.	No.	Bush.	No.	No.	Dolla.	No.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Dolls.	

1900.

[7-573.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

FOR FILLING SCHEDULE NO. 2.—AGRICULTURE.

Instructions printed on farm schedules.—The greater share of instructions for obtaining a correct report of the agricultural resources and products of each district, and for filling the agricultural schedule, is printed on that schedule, to which your attention is specifically directed. Attention is also called to the following additional instructions:

General.—The schedule adopted for securing the data relating to farms, ranches, plantations, market and fruit gardens, florists' establishments, etc., is what is known as a single schedule; that is, a separate schedule for each farm, garden, etc. In filling the spaces at the top of page 1 of the schedule, follow substantially the instructions for filling the spaces after similar questions on Schedule No. 1, relating to population.

Number of farm in order of visitation.—The object of this question is to ascertain the number of farms in each district, and also to secure a means for comparing the answers concerning ownership of farm homes (inquiries 25 to 28 on Schedule No. 1) with the corresponding answers concerning farm tenure (inquiry 4 on Schedule No. 2).

Questions to be answered for every farm.—Properly filled schedules will always have answers written after inquiries 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 14. Farms managed by any person not an owner should have, in addition to those mentioned, an answer to inquiries 5 and 10. Nearly all farms require answers to most of the inquiries not here specifically mentioned, with numbers less than 17. You are therefore instructed to use great care in securing correct answers to all these questions, as well as to make each schedule a true exhibit of the products and live stock of the farm for which it is returned. The number and value of all kinds of animals kept on the farm are to be reported, and also the acres, quantities produced, and value of all crops raised.

Total number of acres in farm.—In asking a farmer for the total number of acres in his farm and the value of the same, tell him that you desire the acres and value of *all* the land used by him in connection with his farm for pastures, meadows, wood lots, and other agricultural purposes, but no land which is owned by him and *cultivated by another person as tenant*.

Special inquiries concerning farm lands.—In farming communities, villages, and small cities you should inquire of every family which you visit whether any member of such family cultivates, or directs

the cultivation of a farm, or makes use of farm land in that or any other enumeration district. In connection with the answers received to such inquiries notice the definition on the schedules of "What constitutes a farm" and "Separate tracts of land," and the instructions on this sheet found under the three topics which follow this.

Farms located in two or more enumeration districts.—In all sections of the country many farms are to be found with lands lying in two or more enumeration districts. When the occupant or manager of such a farm resides upon the same or any part of it, the whole farm should be reported in the enumeration district in which the occupant or manager has his habitation. The enumerator of that district should include upon the regular farm schedule a report of all the lands connected with such farm, wherever they may be located, together with an exhibit of all its live stock, products, etc. The enumerator of the district which contains a portion of the land belonging to such farm, but not including the habitation of its occupant or manager, is not to make any report of such land or of the live stock or products of the same.

Tracts of farm land with no farmers residing upon them.—In most sections of the country there are tracts of land used for agricultural purposes which are not generally known as farms, and have no owners, tenants, managers, or hired men residing upon them. Such tracts of land are generally used as meadows or pastures, for market gardens, or other agricultural purposes, by individuals who board in the families of neighbors, or who reside in houses or other buildings in some village or city. All such tracts of land should be included in your report, and in that connection the following instructions should be observed:

If the individual who cultivates or operates a tract of farm land on which he does not reside makes the cultivation or operation of such land his *chief* occupation or business, and he owns or rents a house in which his family resides, that house and the land on which it is located are to be considered a part of his farm, and must be reported on the farm schedule with the land which he cultivates or operates. In all such cases you should take especial care to secure correct answers to inquiries 4, 6, 9, 10, and 12, and a correct exhibit of the crops, products, live stock, etc. If, however, a farm or tract of farm land, such as has been described in this and the preceding two paragraphs, is operated by an indi-

vidual who devotes the greater portion of his time to some occupation other than that of a farmer, gardener, florist, or the like, and the land operated by such individual is cultivated mainly by the labor of others, or if such individual boards in the family of another, the house in which he resides or boards is not to be considered a part of the farm reported.

Farms situated in one district but operated by individuals residing in another.—When you find in your district a tract of farm land, such as has been described in the last paragraph, and the person operating or cultivating it resides in another enumeration district, you should ascertain the name and post-office address of such person, and enter them upon a regular farm schedule. You should also enter upon the schedule all the necessary facts concerning such tract of land, including the house in which resides the farmer operating it, ascertaining such facts from the sources which you deem the most reliable, and then upon the first page of the schedule in large letters write the word "nonresident."

If, as a result of the inquiries you make in accordance with the instructions given under "Special inquiries concerning farm lands," you find an individual residing in your district who conducts or operates a farm or tract of farm land situated in another district and not cared for by a tenant, resident manager, or hired man, you should fill a farm schedule in full, giving the name of the town in which the farm is located, and writing across the face of the schedule in large letters the word "nonresident."

Changes in size of farms.—When you find an individual cultivating a tract of farm land which in 1899 was cultivated by two or more persons, thus constituting in that year two or more farms, report only one farm. Vice versa, when you find two or more individuals cultivating land which in 1899 was under the management or control of a single person, report as many farms as you find distinct owners, tenants, or managers. In all cases the ownership or management of a farm or farms should be reported as it exists June 1, 1900. In filling the schedule follow substantially the instructions given under "Change of owners or tenants."

Institutions.—Where a public institution, as an almshouse, insane asylum, etc., carries on a farm or a large vegetable or fruit garden, a farm schedule should be returned for the same. The name of the manager or person in charge of the farm work should be given in answer to inquiry 1, and the name of the institution should be reported in answer to inquiry 5. If the institution leases any land for the purpose of raising crops or keeping farm animals, such land must be included in the acreage and value of the farm as reported on the schedule, and its acreage reported separately after inquiry 10. The crops and domestic animals reported for such institutional farm must include the crops and animals on both the owned and leased lands.

Tenure.—Your attention is especially directed to the instructions on page 1 of the schedule relating to "Tenure." In addition, it should be observed that a person who works on a farm for a definite compensation in money or for a fixed quantity of produce, can not properly be called either a "cash tenant" or "tenant on shares." He is either a hired servant, manager, or overseer. The person, however, who operates a farm and pays its owner a fixed quantity of produce or money, or a share of all that is raised, is a tenant, even though he is subject to some direction and control by the owner of the land, as is frequently the case in the Southern states.

The farm worker is to be classed as a hired laborer or manager if his income is guaranteed by the owner or tenant of the land, and he assumes no risks of crop failure or other contingencies. He becomes a tenant when he, rather than the owner, assumes the risks attending the operation of the land.

Farms or ranches with live stock on the range.—In most of the states west of the Mississippi River are farms or ranches with domestic animals which, during a portion or the whole of the year, feed upon the unfenced or fenced public domain. Such animals are usually spoken of as range cattle, horses, or sheep. When a

farm or ranch is found which utilizes the public domain or range in this manner, the schedule for the same should have the word "RANGE" written in large letters across its face. That schedule should give for this farm or ranch its area in acres, its value, acreage, quantities, and values of the field crops or product, the same as for any other farm. In reporting the live stock of such a farm or ranch, give the total number of animals connected with the same, including those fed upon the range and cared for in connection with the farm or ranch reported. If a ranch makes use of land belonging to a state or the National Government, or to a railroad or other corporation, and it has leased such land and pays a rental therefor, the acreage of such leased land should be included in the acreage reported for the farm or ranch, and in the reported value of the farm should be included an estimate of the value of such leased lands. When a range is operated with cattle on the public domain, and the owner of the animals does not own or lease any land which is used in connection with the care of such animals, a schedule is to be filled for such range the same as for an ordinary farm, omitting the acreage and value of lands.

Where a ranch and the range live stock belonging to the same are owned by a nonresident proprietor, and such ranch and animals are under the care of a foreman or superintendent, answer inquiry 1 of the schedule by giving the name of such foreman or superintendent, and after inquiry 5 give the name and post-office address of the person, firm, or corporation owning the cattle. Answer inquiry 4 by writing under it the word "manager." When the range animals belonging to a given individual, firm, or corporation are so numerous that they are under the care of two or more independent superintendents or foremen, return as many schedules as there are separate superintendents or foremen, and on each schedule report the land, animals, etc., under the care of its individual superintendent or foreman.

Live animals sold.—When cattle and sheep have been purchased and kept on a farm for the purpose of fattening them for beef and mutton, and then sold, the answer to be given to question 40 on the schedule is to be obtained in the following manner: To the amount received by the farm proprietor from the sale, in 1899, of live animals raised on the farm should be added the amount received from the sale of animals purchased and fattened, deducting from the sum the amount paid for the purchased animals before fattening.

Must or unfermented grape juices, when produced on a farm, should be reported as wine.

Units of weight and measure.—When any grain, vegetable, fruit, nut, or other farm product is usually sold by a different measure or weight than the one stated on the schedule under "Products," opposite its name have the grower give quantities in the units stated, when possible; otherwise erase the abbreviation, "Bu.," "Tons," "Cwts.," "Lbs.," "No.," as the case may be, and insert the proper designation before filling the schedule.

Crosses on schedule.—In some of the spaces on the schedule are printed crosses (X). Where they occur no entry is to be made.

Distinction between farm products and factory products.—Butter, cheese, cider, wine, sugar, molasses, dried fruits, olive oil, and similar products made on the farm are considered farm products and are to be reported on the farm schedule; but the same products made in factories, creameries, wineries, or similar establishments, not forming a part of the farm, are to be considered for census purposes as factory products, and must be reported on the schedule for manufactures, and not on the agricultural schedule. In the same way, cotton ginned on the farm must be reported on schedule No. 2, while that ginned in a ginnery not operated as a part of or belonging to a farm must be reported on the schedule for manufactures.

Weight of cotton.—In answering that portion of question 21 relating to cotton, the weight of the cotton reported should be that of the cotton after it has been ginned. If the farmer has sold his cotton in the seed, an estimate of either the weight of the lint or

the weight of the cotton in the seed may be given. In the latter case the words "Weight of cotton reported includes the seed" should be written on the margin of the schedule. In reporting, in inquiry 21, the number of bales of cotton raised, state the number of that size of bales in which the cotton was packed for shipment, and give in answer to inquiry 24 the average weight of such bales. The latter answer will show whether the cotton was packed in the old standard square bale, or in the round bale.

Sugar, sorghum, etc.—When a plantation or farm raising sugar cane is operated by a tenant who sells his cane to the individual, firm, or corporation from which he leases his land, the amount reported on the schedule as receipts from the sale of cane should be the market value of such cane, and *not such value less* the rental which the tenant has agreed to pay for the use of his land. Where a farmer raises either sugar cane or sorghum cane, and has the same crushed and its juice reduced to sirup by a neighbor, the schedule for his farm should exhibit the acreage of the cane grown, its weight in tons, the gallons of sirup obtained from the same, and its value. No deduction from the quantity or value of the sirup should be made for the expense of converting the cane into sirup.

Wool, mohair, and goat hair.—If you find a farm or ranch keeping sheep or goats, and such sheep or goats have not been shorn in the spring of 1900 at the time of your visit, secure from those operating the farm or ranch the best possible estimate of the number of fleeces that will be shorn, their weight and value, and report the same on the schedule.

Value of cornstalks, straw, etc.—In stating the value of the various products of the farm to be reported on pages 2 and 3 of the schedule, account should be taken of the value to the farmers of the cornstalks, straw, the seed of the cotton, and other similar by-products obtained by the farmer incidental to the production of his crops and other products. (See instructions for "Values," on page 1 of the schedule.)

Pease out for hay.—Where pease are grown and cut for hay, report the acreage and the total product under inquiry 20, opposite "Grains Cut Green for Hay."

The product of market gardens, truck farms, and orchards.—In the neighborhood of cities and in some rural sections the raising of vegetables and other garden products in recent years has become a great industry. You are directed to obtain the fullest practical reports concerning all these products. On the schedule should be reported under inquiry 21, the acreage, quantities, and values of potatoes, sweet potatoes, and peanuts; and under inquiries 26, 27, and 30, the same information concerning all other similar garden products raised, including small fruits. In inquiry 26 are printed the names of seven vegetables, and four blank lines are provided on which are to be written the names of other garden products not specially mentioned, which are grown in commercial quantities. If a farm is found on which were raised in 1899 more than four vegetable products not mentioned by name, after making use of the blank lines as directed, you should erase the names of vegetables not grown and substitute those of vegetables which are raised. Special efforts should always be made to obtain, as directed on the schedule, full returns concerning the acreage of the family farm garden, and the total value of all vegetables and garden truck and fruit raised, whether sold or consumed at home; and also, in answer to inquiry 29, the square feet of land in market gardens and truck farms under glass, for developing and forcing the growth of vegetables, fruit, etc.

Irrigation on farms.—In the arid and subhumid regions of the West, and to a very limited extent in some other parts of the country, the raising of crops depends largely upon irrigation. In the section where such use of water prevails, enumerators should be very careful, not only to secure answers to inquiries 17 and 18, but also to report the acreage of the crops raised by the artificial use of water, as directed in the instructions given on page 1 of the schedule.

Florists' establishments.—You should secure reports from all florists' establishments. These reports should be entered upon

Schedule No. 2. For those establishments whose product consists only of flowers and flowering plants, answers should be obtained to inquiries 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 29, 33, and the first line of inquiry 37. Where the word "farm" occurs in these inquiries, it is to be understood as meaning the same as the expression "florist's establishment." If the florist resides in a house located upon the land connected with his establishment, the value of the house should be included in the answers to inquiries 11 and 12, and the land upon which it is located, after inquiry '6. For florists' establishments that grow agricultural products in addition to flowers and flowering plants, the report of those products should also be entered upon the schedule the same as for an ordinary farm.

Nurseries and seed farms.—Where a portion or the whole of any farm is utilized for the growing of trees, shrubs, plants, or vines, or for the production of vegetable and other seeds, answers should be secured for the appropriate lines of inquiry 37, together with answers to all the other questions upon the schedule that are necessary to exhibit the agricultural products of the farm, as well as its acreage, value, etc.

Exceptional farms and conditions.—Where you find a farmer carrying on unusual branches of agriculture, raising animals or crops of an exceptional nature, or you learn that a farm or the section in which it is located suffered severely in 1899 from drouth, floods, cyclones, or other calamities, write a brief statement of the facts upon the margin of the schedule.

Incorrect and false statements.—It is to be specially noted that enumerators are not required or expected to accept answers upon the agricultural or other schedules which they know or have reason to believe are false or incorrect. Many farmers do not keep book accounts. They can not tell exactly the quantity or value of their crops and other products. From this fact it often happens that some of them, with the best intentions, make incorrect statements in answer to the enumerator's inquiries. To detect all such statements and to assist farmers in giving correct answers to inquiries, you should make yourself thoroughly familiar with the yield per acre of crops in 1899 in your district, and the prices at which products were sold.

Dairy products, poultry, and eggs.—If you are not already possessed of the information, you should ascertain from the most intelligent farmers in your district the average quantities of milk, butter, and cheese produced per cow in your neighborhood, and the average number of eggs per fowl obtained in 1899. If possible, you should secure this information from farmers who keep accounts of their operations. You should also learn something of the selling prices of dairy products, eggs, and fowls in your district in 1899. Milk should be reported for all farms on which you find dairy cows, i. e., cows kept for their milk. Butter should be reported for all farms where it is made in large or small quantities, either for sale or for house consumption. Eggs should also be reported for all farms keeping fowls.

Home consumption.—The amounts that should be reported as answers to inquiries 14, 30, 41, 43, 45, and 46, include the value of the grains, vegetables, fruits, nuts, dairy products, poultry, eggs, honey, etc., raised by the farmer in 1899, and consumed as food by his family. If these inquiries are incorrectly answered, it will be impossible to state correctly in the census report the total product of the farms of the nation, the exhibit of agriculture will be less perfect than that of manufactures, and the farm will suffer in comparison with the factory. Your attention is therefore especially directed to these inquiries, and it is desired that you exercise the greatest care and vigilance in obtaining correct answers to the questions, making use of the knowledge obtained as suggested in the two preceding paragraphs.

Schedules for live stock not on farms or ranges.—Two or more of these schedules should be in the portfolio of every enumerator. The instructions for reporting live stock on these schedules will be found in part printed on them. In filling these schedules for cities of over 20,000 inhabitants, notice that the lines bearing odd num-

bers are reserved for the names of proprietors of barns and inclosures in which are live animals, and for the statistics regarding them. Upon the lines bearing even numbers, and immediately below the name of each proprietor, write the name of the street and the lot number upon which the barn is situated. In the large cities, for which is kept a street book, you should enter a record of the barn or inclosure in that book. Great vigilance should everywhere be exercised in securing reports for all barns and inclosures in which domestic animals are kept, but no animal reported as owned or kept on a farm should be reported on these schedules, and only one report of each animal should be made.

Dairy cows in cities and villages.—When the dairy cows kept by an individual in a city or village are sufficient in number to require for their care the continual services of one or more persons, the cows and other animals kept by that individual must be reported on Schedule No. 2 for agriculture, and not on the special schedule for "Live stock not on farms and ranges" (7-340). The dwelling house of such a dairyman, together with his barns, the land on which he pastures his cows, and all other land which he uses for agricultural purposes, are to be considered his farm and so reported, whether he owns all or a part of the land and buildings used by him, or whether he leases them. The general facts relating to his dairy business and the crops raised by him, if any, are to be reported the same as for any other farm.

All cows kept in cities and villages, which do not belong to dairy farms, such as are described above, must be reported on special schedule (7-340) for "Live stock not on farms and ranges."

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF THE METHOD OF MAKING RETURNS FOR THE MOST IMPORTANT INQUIRIES.

Explanation of examples here presented.—Below are given in narrative form the most essential facts concerning farm tenure, acres, values, etc., regarding eleven farms situated in the Fifty-third enumeration district, Cordova election precinct, Grant county, in the Sixth supervisor's district of Kentucky. The numbers given in the narrative and in the illustration indicate the "Number of the farm in the order of visitation," as reported by John Doe, enumerator for Cordova. The other numbers given in the illustration correspond to the number of the inquiries on page 2 of the schedule. No illustrations are given of the method of reporting crops, live stock, and live-stock products, as it is thought that this will be readily understood without such illustration.

1. The first farm visited is that of John Smith, a white man. Mr. Smith and his wife each own 80 acres of land, which the former cultivates as a single farm. Of this farm 10 acres are swamp land, and 20 acres, which were once cultivated, are now grown to underbrush. The 160 acres, including the buildings, are worth \$3,000; the buildings are worth \$800. The post-office address of this family is Cordova, Kentucky.

2. The second farm visited is owned by William Brown, a white man. He has a son living with him, to whom the father agrees to give one-fourth of all the products raised on the farm and a voice in its management, in order to induce him to remain at home. Both father and son work on the farm, which consists of a home lot of 160 acres, and also 20 acres of pasture and 20 acres of woodland in an adjoining precinct. The entire farm is worth \$4,000; the buildings are worth \$600. This family receives its mail at Cordova, Kentucky.

3. The third farm visited is owned by Robert Jackson, who resides in Cincinnati, Ohio. The farm is operated by a manager named James Robinson, a white man, who receives \$300 a year for his services. The farm contains 250 acres, all of which has at some time been cultivated. It is now used for pasture, meadow, or plowland. The farm, including the buildings, is worth \$7,000; the buildings alone \$3,000. The post-office address of the manager is Cordova, Kentucky.

4. The fourth farm visited is operated by Ezekiel Kelsey, a colored man. He owns 10 acres, on which he has a house worth

\$500, the house and lot being worth \$1,000. In addition, he rents from Elias Mitchell, in the same enumeration district, 70 acres of land, without buildings, worth \$700. Of the rented land 10 acres are woodland and 5 acres are so rocky that they can not be plowed. He receives his mail at Cordova, Kentucky.

5, 6, 7, and 8. The fifth farm visited is that of Silas Wright, a white man, living in Cordova, but receiving his mail at Williamstown, Kentucky. He owns an estate of 700 acres, worth \$10,000, including its buildings. Of this land 175 acres are cultivated by the labor of three colored men. They till such land under contract leases, which they have entered into with Mr. Wright. By the terms of such contracts they are called laborers and agree to follow the direction of Mr. Wright or his superintendent in the management of the land, crops, etc., intrusted to them. Further, these three men agree to cultivate the land under such direction, in accordance with the following special conditions or stipulations: George Washington is to receive the use of 50 acres, of which 10 are woodland, and to pay for its use \$200 per annum. Cesar Brown is to receive the same number of acres, of which 10 are swampland and 5 are woodland, and is to pay for its use 1,000 pounds of tobacco per year. Napoleon Jones receives the use of 75 acres of land, of which 25 are woodland, and is to pay a rental of one-third of all the tobacco, cotton, corn, and pea crops that he produces. The tracts of land rented by Washington and Brown are each worth \$1,000, including the buildings, the latter upon each being worth \$100. The land and buildings rented to Jones are worth \$1,200, the buildings only \$75. Mr. Wright, by his own labor and that of his sons and a hired man, conducts the agricultural work on that part of his estate which he does not rent, amounting to 525 acres, which for census purposes is Mr. Wright's farm. This portion of his estate is worth \$6,800. The buildings are worth \$1,800. Of these 525 acres, 140 acres are woodland, 120 are swamp, and 10 acres have never been plowed, being too rocky. All three colored men receive their mail at Williamstown, Kentucky, and the farms were visited in the order in which they are named above.

9. Leonard Law, post-office address Cordova, Kentucky, a white man, owns 50 acres of land, all under cultivation, in that voting precinct. This land and its buildings are worth \$2,500, the latter being worth \$800. For the purpose of educating his children, Mr. Law lives in a village in Cordova precinct, in a rented house. This house and lot, with a barn, are worth \$1,000. The lot alone is worth \$300, and covers 1 acre.

10. Richard Harding, a white man, owns a house in Williamstown, Kentucky, in which he lives, and which is worth \$1,200. The lot on which the house is located covers 5 acres of land, and is worth \$800. Mr. Harding also owns and cultivates in Cordova precinct 120 acres of land, worth \$3,500, all improved except 10 acres. The buildings upon this tract are worth \$700.

11. Thomas Jefferson, a white man, cultivates the eleventh farm visited. It consists of 200 acres, of which 40 are woodland, and is owned by his father, William Jefferson. The latter has retired from work and lives in one-half of the farmhouse. The former, with his wife, lives in the other half, and for the use of the farm pays his father one-half of the products raised. The farm and buildings are worth \$8,000, the buildings alone \$1,500. The post-office address is Cordova, Kentucky.

General explanation.—A farm is the home of a farmer. It is also his workshop and his means of subsistence. It includes, therefore, the house in which he dwells, the buildings occupied by him in connection with his farming operations, the land used for raising crops, pasturing live stock, and also the woodlands for furnishing material for fuel, fences, etc., and all the other lands under his supervision and management, in connection with the house, buildings, and lands above mentioned. A separate schedule is to be returned for each such farm, but not for the separate lots or parcels of land of which the farm is composed. The correct answer to question 6 on the schedule thus includes the area of all land occupied by a farmer in connection with the operation of his farm,

either as owner or tenant, and the answer to question 11 will in like manner include the value of all the land, together with the buildings upon the same, and in each case excludes the land which is cultivated by another person, either as owner or tenant. (For the case of an individual who cultivates or manages a farm by means of hired labor, while he himself resides in a village away from the farm and follows some other occupation than that of farmer, see paragraph entitled "Tracts of farm land with no farmers residing upon them.")

Tenure.—Of the twelve farm families reported in connection with the eleven farms referred to in the illustrative examples, six are reported as "owners." Of these six, three—William Brown, Silas Wright, and Richard Harding—own all the land contained in their farms, and one of them also owns the land contained in three other farms. The other three reported as "owner" only own a portion of that which is given as their farms. Every farmer is an "owner," for census purposes, if he or any member of his family is possessed of any real estate used by him as a part of his farm, no matter how small the area of that owned land is. The word "Owner" written on the "Illustrative Example," under "Tenure," for these six farms expresses the fact that some member of the families who operate them owns the whole or a part of such farms. The number of acres thus owned is given for each farm in answer to question 9, and the number of acres of leased land after question 10. (See instructions on schedule, relating to "Tenure.")

Thomas Jefferson, as well as George Washington, Caesar Brown, and Napoleon Jones, are tenants and are reported as "share" or

"cash," because they assume the risk of poor crops, and do not have specified sums or wages guaranteed to them for their labor of cultivating the land. For census purposes the difference between a laborer on a farm and a tenant consists principally in these facts: A farm laborer is one who tills land on a farm and assumes no risk of crop failures or other contingencies. He has a definite wage assured him. A farm tenant is one who tills land and assumes more or less of the risk attending such cultivation. He may manage his land as he pleases, without direction from others, as does Thomas Jefferson, or he may, as in the case of the three colored men, manage land under the direction of others. The assumption of risks makes them "tenants" and not "farm laborers." The payment of a fixed amount of money for the use of land, as in the case of George Washington, or a fixed amount of farm produce, as in the case of Caesar Brown, is each to be reported "cash," to distinguish such rental from that designated "share," as illustrated in the cases of Jones and Jefferson.

Farms situated in one district, but operated by individuals residing in another.—The enumerator for Cordova election precinct, as well as the enumerator for Williamstown, will report the farm of Richard Harding, and each will write across the face of the schedule in large letters the word "NON-RESIDENT." Both of the enumerators should seek to make their report of this farm as perfect as possible. The enumerator for Williamstown should obtain his information direct from Mr. Harding; the enumerator for Cordova should obtain it from those residing near the land or from any other source that he deems trustworthy.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 1 TO 4.

Numbers of farm.	1. Names of persons conducting farms.	2. Post-office.	3. Color or race.	4. Tenure.
1.	John Smith.	Cordova.	White.	Owner.
2.	William Brown.	Cordova.	White.	Owner.
	John Brown.	Cordova.	White.	Share.
3.	James Robinson.	Cordova.	White.	Manager.
4.	Ezekiel Kelsey.	Cordova.	Black.	Owner.
5.	Silas Wright.	Williamstown.	White.	Owner.
6.	George Washington.	Williamstown.	Black.	Cash.
7.	Caesar Brown.	Williamstown.	Black.	Cash.
8.	Napoleon Jones.	Williamstown.	Black.	Share.
9.	Leonard Law.	Cordova.	White.	Owner.
10.	Richard Harding.	Williamstown.	White.	Owner.
11.	Thomas Jefferson.	Cordova.	White.	Share.

ANSWERS TO QUESTION 5.

Numbers of farm.	5. If the farm is conducted by a tenant, or by a salaried superintendent or overseer, report in the blank spaces which follow the name and post-office address of the person, firm, corporation, or institution owning the farm.			
5.	Name of owner,	Robert Jackson.	Post-office address:	Cincinnati, Ohio.
6.	Name of owner,	Silas Wright.	Post-office address:	Williamstown, Ky.
7.	Name of owner,	Silas Wright.	Post-office address:	Williamstown, Ky.
8.	Name of owner,	Silas Wright.	Post-office address:	Williamstown, Ky.
11.	Name of owner,	William Jefferson.	Post-office address:	Cordova, Ky.
No entry for question 5 is needed for farms 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, and 10.				

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 6 TO 12.

QUESTIONS ON SCHEDULES.	ANSWERS ON SCHEDULES FOR FARMS BY NUMBER.										
	Number 1.	Number 2.	Number 3.	Number 4.	Number 5.	Number 6.	Number 7.	Number 8.	Number 9.	Number 10.	Number 11.
6. Total number of acres, June 1, 1900, in farm (including all outlying or separate meadows, pastures, wood-lots, marshes, etc.).....	160	200	250	80	525	50	50	75	51	125	200
7. Number of acres, June 1, 1900, of unimproved land (i. e., land which has never been plowed, mowed, or cropped, including land once cultivated but now grown up to trees and shrubs).....	30	20	.....	15	270	10	15	25	.....	30	40
8. Number of acres, June 1, 1900, of improved land (including all not reported as unimproved).....	130	180	250	65	255	40	35	50	51	115	160
9. Number of acres in this farm, June 1, 1900, owned by the occupant.....	160	200	250	10	525	.....	.....	.....	50	125	.....
10. Number of acres rented or leased, June 1, 1900.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	50	50	75	1	.....	200
NOTE.—The number of acres reported for question 6 should equal the total of those reported for 7 and 8, and also the total of those reported for 9 and 10.											
11. Value, June 1, 1900, of entire farm (including all owned or leased land contained therein, together with the value of the buildings and other permanent improvements).....	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$1,700	\$6,800	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$3,500	\$3,700	\$8,000
12. Value, June 1, 1900, of all the buildings on the farm.....	\$300	\$600	\$3,000	\$500	\$1,800	\$100	\$100	\$75	\$1,500	\$1,100	\$1,500

[7-281]

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SCHEDULE NO. 2.—AGRICULTURE.

State _____ Supervisor's District No. _____

County _____ Enumeration District No. _____

Township or other division of county _____
(Insert name of township, town, precinct, district, or other division, as the case may be.)

Name of incorporated city, town, or village, } _____
within the above-named division.

Number of farm in order of visitation _____

Enumerated by me this _____ day of June, 1900.

Enumerator.

EXPLANATIONS AND GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Not connected with taxation.—The information reported on this schedule will not be used as a basis of taxation, nor communicated to any assessor. It will, under all circumstances, be treated as strictly confidential.

Answers.—A definite answer must be made to every question on this schedule that applies to the farming industry as conducted on the farm of which it is a report.

Estimates.—In the absence of book accounts of the quantities and values of the farm products of 1899, careful estimates for each must be given.

What constitutes a farm.—A farm, for census purposes, is the land under one management, though consisting of different tracts, upon which agricultural products, including animals and fowls, are raised or produced. In reporting the acreage, value, and crops of each farm, care should be taken to include the acreage, value, and crops of all wood lots, pastures, meadows, plow lands, and other lands, occupied or used in connection therewith. This is to be done, although not all of such lands are situated in the same enumeration district, or are owned by the same individual, corporation, or institution. Each farm proprietor or manager should report all the land under his immediate management or supervision, but should report *no land* under the management of another.

Separate tracts of land.—Where the land owned by one person, firm, or corporation is divided among two or more tenants, or is under the management of two or more persons, the part occupied or cultivated by each must be fully reported as a separate farm in

the name of its tenant or manager. In reporting a farm cultivated by its owner, do *not* include any land cultivated by a tenant.

Market gardens, etc.—All considerable market, truck, and fruit gardens, nurseries, greenhouses, etc., should be reported as farms, but family gardens on city and village lots, the products of which are used exclusively for home consumption, are not to be considered farms.

Change of owners or tenants.—Never omit the report of a farm because it has changed owners, tenants, or managers between the close of the crop year 1899 and June 1, 1900, but report it fully in the name of the person in possession, giving the statistics of live stock, implements, machinery, and farm values, as for any other farm. If the previous occupant is unknown or can not be reached, the enumerator *must secure* estimates of the crops, etc., of 1899 from the most reliable sources.

Acres.—Wherever the number of acres is required to be given, the nearest whole number should be used for tracts of three acres and upward. For smaller tracts the areas should be given in acres and fractional parts of an acre, as the case may be.

Values.—The values reported on this schedule should be, in all cases, those of local markets. The values reported for the farm and its implements and the live stock on hand should be the amounts which could be secured for them if they were sold on June 1, 1900, under fairly average conditions. The values to be reported for the crops and products of 1899 are the amounts for which the same were sold, or for which they could have been sold,

on the farm or at the usual market town, when they were harvested or made ready for use or sale, including the value of the completed product of all fruits and vegetables which *on the farm* were dried, canned, or otherwise preserved, or were *on the farm* made into cider, vinegar, wine, raisins, oil, pickles, or other similar products. Values should always be given in *dollars only*.

Mixed crops.—When oats and rye, oats and pease, or any other two or more grains are sowed and harvested together *after ripening*, report the acreage, products, and value of each proportioned to the

quantities of the several grains sowed as seed. When cotton is barred with corn, report the acreage, product, and value of the cotton and the product and value, but *not* the acres, of the corn.

Irrigation.—In all cases where the answer to questions 17 or 18 shows that a farm had irrigated crops upon it in 1899, the enumerator should ask the names and acres of all crops irrigated, and in the spaces containing the names of such crops write the letter "I" and the number of acres irrigated, thus: "Wheat I 20."

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NEXT PAGE.

1. Names.—For those farms conducted by one individual, either as owner, tenant, or manager, only one name is to be written in the blank. Two names, however, should be written in all cases where an owner and a tenant on shares are residing upon and jointly working the farm.

3. Color or race.—Under these words write "white," "black" (negro or of negro descent), "Indian," "Chinese," or "Japanese," as the case may be.

4. Tenure.—This inquiry is to be answered as follows:

OWNER.—If a farm is cultivated by a person who owns all or a part of it, by a man whose wife owns all or a part of it, by a widow or widower, by the heir or heirs thereto, or by the trustee, or guardian for such heirs, write "owner." For census purposes a settler on Government land who has not "proved up," a person who has bought land on a contract for a deed, or a person who holds over for redemption, is an owner and must be so marked.

OWNER AND TENANT.—If a farm is cultivated jointly by its owner and by one or more other persons working for a share of the farm products, write "owner" after the name of the owner, and "share" after the tenant on shares.

MANAGER.—If the farm is cultivated for its owner, or public institution, by a salaried manager, superintendent, or overseer, write "manager."

CASH TENANT.—If the farm is cultivated by a tenant who pays a fixed rental in money, or a stated amount of labor or farm commodities (not a proportionate share of all), write "cash."

TENANT ON SHARES.—If the farm is cultivated by a tenant who pays for its use a share (as one-third, or one-half, or other proportion) of the crops raised, write "share."

19. Grains and seeds.—Include with the value of grains and corn reported any amounts received from the sales of straw and cornstalks.

THE GRAINS, INCLUDING CORN, to be reported in the group of General Farm Products designated as "Grains and Seeds" are those harvested *after ripening*. The quantities called for, for all grains excepting corn, are those of threshed grain. Where unthreshed grain has been fed to stock, include its acreage with that of the threshed grains of the same kind and also careful estimates of the quantity raised and its value. The quantities of corn reported may be for shelled corn or for corn in the ear, as is most convenient, but *not for both* shelled corn and corn in the ear.

WITH KAFIG CORN.—Report all Jerusalem corn, milo maize corn, and doura corn harvested *after ripening* for the grain.

20. Hay and forage.

HAY.—When fields of clover, alfalfa, millet, and other grasses were mown in 1899 two or more times, report the acreage of such fields only once, but give, under quantities produced and values, the total number of tons of hay and forage cut in the year and the total value of the same.

GRAINS CUT GREEN and used for hay or forage for cattle should *not* be reported under "Grains and Seeds," but under their appropriate designations with the other hay crops.

FORAGE CROPS include corn, kafir corn, cane, sorghum, and similar crops *cut and fed green*, cured, or siloed for live stock.

21. Miscellaneous crops.

COTTON.—In reporting the value of the cotton raised, include with the value of the lint harvested the amounts received for any cotton seed sold.

CROPS NOT MENTIONED BY NAME.—In the blank spaces at the end of "Miscellaneous Crops" write the name, and report the acreage, product, and value of any important crop raised on the farm which is not mentioned by name or otherwise specially referred to on the schedule.

1. Names of persons conducting farm.	2. Post-office.	3. Color or race.	4. Tenure.

5. If the farm is conducted by a tenant, or by a salaried superintendent or overseer, report in the blank spaces which follow the name and post-office address of the person, firm, corporation, or institution owning the farm.

Name of owner _____

Post-office address _____

- 6. Total number of acres, June 1, 1900, in farm (including all outlying or separate meadows, pastures, wood lots, marshes, etc.)
- 7. Number of acres, June 1, 1900, of unimproved land (*i. e.*, land which has never been plowed, mown, or cropped, including land once cultivated but now grown up to trees and shrubs)
- 8. Number of acres, June 1, 1900, of improved land (including all not reported as unimproved)
- 9. Number of acres in this farm, June 1, 1900, owned by the occupant

10. Number of acres rented or leased June 1, 1900

NOTE.—The number of acres reported for question 6 should equal the total of those reported for 7 and 8, and also the total of those reported for 9 and 10.

- 11. Value, June 1, 1900, of entire farm (including all owned or leased land contained therein, together with the value of the buildings and other permanent improvements)
- 12. Value, June 1, 1900, of all the buildings on the farm. \$
- 13. Value, June 1, 1900, of all implements and machinery belonging to the farm (including ordinary implements, all wagons, carriages, sleighs, harnesses, etc., and all apparatus for making butter and cheese, for ginning cotton, for making cider, wine, sugar, molasses, and sorghum, for drying fruit, and for threshing grain, or for similar purposes, together with the engines and other motors for propelling the same)
- 14. Estimated value of all farm products (sold, consumed, or on hand) for 1899

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

15. Amount expended in 1899 for fertilizers..... \$
 16. Amount expended in 1899 for farm labor (exclusive of housework), including the value of board furnished..... \$
 17. Number of acres irrigated in 1899, by ditches from natural streams.....
 18. Number of acres irrigated in 1899, by pumped or artesian well water.....

GENERAL FARM PRODUCTS OF 1899.

FARM PRODUCTS.				Acres harvested.	Quantities produced.		Values of products.	FARM PRODUCTS.				Acres harvested.	Quantities produced.		Values of products.		
19. Grains and seeds.	Corn	Bu.	Shelled corn.				\$	21. Miscellaneous crops.									
		Bu.	Corn in the ear.													Lbs.	
	Bu.		Bales.														
	Wheat	Bu.					Lbs.										
	Oats	Bu.					Lbs.										
	Barley	Bu.					Lbs.										
	Rye	Bu.					Lbs.										
	Buckwheat	Bu.					Lbs.										
	Flaxseed	Bu.					Bu.										
	Kafir corn	Tons.			X		Bu.										
Clover seed	Bu.			X		Bu.											
Grass seed	Bu.					Bu.											
20. Hay and forage.	Wild, salt, or prairie grasses	Tons.				X	22. Sugar.										
	Millet and Hungarian grasses	Tons.				X											
	Alfalfa or Lucern	Tons.				X											
	Clover	Tons.				X											
	Other tame and cultivated grasses	Tons.				X											
	Grains cut green for hay	Tons.				X											
	Forage crops	Tons.				X											
	Total hay and forage crops	Tons.				X											
	Do not write on this line.																
Sugar				X	Lbs.												
Molasses or sirup				X	Gals.												
Sorghum				X	Gals.												
Sugar cane					Tons.												
Sugar beets					Tons.												
Sorghum cane					Tons.												
Quantities sold.				Amts. received.													

23. Value of all of the farm products of 1899 reported on this schedule which have been fed, on this farm, to animals or poultry..... \$
 24. Average number of pounds of cotton in a bale..... Lbs.
 25. Number of bales of cotton ginned on the farm..... Bales.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THIS PAGE.

26. **Vegetables.**—For vegetables not specifically mentioned, which are raised in large quantities, write the names in the blank spaces provided and report acres and product. Opposite "Other vegetables" report the acres or fractional parts of an acre used on each farm as a family garden, and the acres devoted to raising field crops of all kinds of vegetables and garden truck, except potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, and sugar beets, not reported on this schedule. Answers must be given in all cases to inquiries 28 and 30 so that the report will show the total acreage devoted to raising vegetables and small fruit and also the total value of the product raised.

32-35. **Trees and vines.**—For farms on which large quantities of orchard fruits, grapes, or nuts are raised, report the product, the number of acres covered with the trees or vines, and the number of trees or vines of bearing ages. Where only a few trees or a few grapevines are grown, report the number of trees or vines and the product.

34. **Tropical and semitropical fruits.**—Where a farm raises the citron, guava, Japanese persimmon (or kaki), or limes, write the name of the fruit in the blank spaces provided in connection with "Tropical fruits," and report trees and product the same as for other fruit. Opposite the words "Miscellaneous tropical fruits" report all trees and products of the avocado (or alligator pear), banana, date, loquat, mango, pomegranate, sapodilla, and tamarind.

35. **Miscellaneous nuts.**—Opposite this designation report all nuts raised on the farm except peanuts, pecans, coconuts, almonds, and English or Persian walnuts.

VEGETABLES AND SMALL FRUITS.		Acres harvested.	Quantities produced.	
26. Vegetables.	Cabbages		Hds.	
	Tomatoes		Tons.	
	Sweet corn		Bu.	
	Onions		Bu.	
	Cucumbers		Bu.	
	Watermelons		No.	
	Musk and other melons		No.	
			
			
			
			
	Other vegetables			X

VEGETABLES AND SMALL FRUITS.		Acres harvested.	Quantities produced.	
27. Small fruits.	Strawberries.....		Qts	
	Raspberries and Logan berries.....		Qts	
	Blackberries and dewberries.....		Qts	
	Currants.....		Qts	
	Gooseberries.....		Qts	
	Other small fruit.....		Qts	
Do not write on this line.				

28. Total number of acres devoted to raising small fruits and vegetables (other than potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, and sugar beets) in 1899.....

29. Square feet of land under glass in propagating houses, greenhouses, and hothouses; for propagating, developing, and forcing the growth of vegetables, fruits, plants, and flowers.....

30. The values of all vegetables (other than potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, and sugar beets), of all fruits, and nuts, excepting peanuts, raised in 1899. (See instructions for values on first page.)

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	Value.	FRUITS AND NUTS.	Value.
Grapes.....	\$	Orchard fruits.....	\$
Small fruits.....		Tropical fruits.....	
Vegetables (other than potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, and sugar beets).....		Nuts (other than peanuts).....	
Do not write on this line.			

31. Value of all wood, logs, railroad ties, telegraph and telephone poles, fence posts, material for barrels, bark, resin, and other forest products cut or produced on the farm in 1899, whether sold, consumed at home, or on hand June 1, 1900..... \$.....

TREES AND VINES.		Acres.	Number of trees and vines.	Quantities produced.	
32. Orchard fruits.	Apples.....			Bu.	
	Peaches and nectarines.....			Bu.	
	Pears.....			Bu.	
	Plums and prunes.....			Bu.	
	Cherries.....			Bu.	
	Apricots.....			Bu.	
	Other orchard fruits.....			Bu.	

33. Grapes..... Lbs.....

34. Tropical fruits.	Figs.....		Bxs.	
	Lemons.....		Bxs.	
	Olives.....		Lbs.	
	Oranges.....		Bxs.	
	Pineapples.....		No.	
	Pomeloos.....		Bxs.	
	Miscellaneous tropical fruits.....		Lbs.	

TREES AND VINES.		Acres.	Number of trees and vines.	Quantities produced.	
35. Nuts.	Almonds.....			Lbs.	
	Pecans.....			Lbs.	
	Persian or English walnuts.....			Lbs.	
	Miscellaneous nuts.....			Bu.	

36. Cider, vinegar, etc., produced in 1899:

PRODUCTS.	Quantities.		PRODUCTS.	Quantities.	
Cider.....	Bbbs.		Raisins and dried grapes.	Lbs.	
Vinegar.....	Bbbs.		Olive oil.....	Gals.	
Wine.....	Gals.		Dried or evaporated fruit.	Lbs.	

37. Acres of land devoted to raising flowers, seeds, trees, plants, etc., and the amounts received from their sales in 1899:

SPECIAL CROPS.	Area in acres.	Received from sales.
Flowers and foliage plants in greenhouses and in the open fields.....		\$
Vegetable and other seeds (not including grass seed, clover seed, and flax seed).....		
Trees, shrubs, plants, and vines in nurseries.....		

38. Farm animals: Number and value, June 1, 1900, of all the animals on the farm, whether belonging to the occupant of the farm or to others.

ANIMALS.	Ages in years.	Number.	Value.
Calves.....	Under 1.....		\$
Steers.....	1 and under 2.....		
Steers.....	2 and under 3.....		
Steers.....	3 and over.....		
Bulls.....	1 and over.....		
Heifers.....	1 and under 2.....		
Cows kept for milk.....	2 and over.....		
Cows and heifers not kept for milk.....	2 and over.....		
Colts.....	Under 1.....		
Horses.....	1 and under 2.....		
Horses.....	2 and over.....		
Mule colts.....	Under 1.....		
Mules.....	1 and under 2.....		
Mules.....	2 and over.....		
Asses and burros.....	All ages.....		
Lambs.....	Under 1.....		
Sheep (ewes).....	1 and over.....		
Sheep (rams and wethers).....	1 and over.....		
Swine.....	All ages.....		
Goats.....	All ages.....		
Do not write on this line			

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

39. Pure-blooded animals: The number, June 1, 1900, of all pure-blooded animals, recorded or eligible to record, on the farm. All animals reported under this head should also be reported under 38.

ANIMALS.	Number.	ANIMALS.	Number.
Horses		Sheep	
Cattle		Swine	
Angora goats		X	X

40. Received in 1899 from the sale of live animals which were raised on this farm \$.....

41. Market value of the meat and other animal products of all the animals that in 1899 were slaughtered on the farm, whether for home use or for sale, together with the receipts from the sale of the hides and carcasses of animals dying from disease or accident in 1899 .. \$.....

42. Dairy products of 1899: Report, as sold, all milk and cream delivered to cooperative creameries and factories, but report no butter or cheese made in factories or creameries. Where milk or cream is sold by the pound, the enumerator must erase "gals." and write in its place "lbs." before filling in the schedule.

PRODUCTS.	Quantities produced in 1899.		SOLD IN 1899.	
			Quantities sold.	Received from sales.
Milk	Gals.		Gals.	
Cream		X	Gals.	
Butter	Lbs.		Lbs.	
Cheese	Lbs.		Lbs.	

43. Total value of all milk, cream, butter, and cheese produced in 1899, and consumed on the farm..... \$.....

44. Wool, mohair, and goat hair: Shorn in fall of 1899 and spring of 1900, and the value of the same.

WOOL, ETC.	Number of fleeces.	Total weight of all fleeces (unwashed).		Total values.
		Lbs.		
Wool				\$
Mohair		Lbs.		
Goat hair		Lbs.		

45. Poultry and eggs: Number of fowls over 3 months old on the farm June 1, 1900. (Report guinea fowl with chickens.)

Chickens.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.

Value of the poultry of all kinds and of all ages on hand June 1, 1900. \$.....

Value of the poultry of all kinds and all ages raised in 1899, whether sold, consumed, or on hand June 1, 1900..... \$.....

Dozens of eggs produced in 1899

Total value of all eggs produced in 1899

46. Bees and honey:

Number of swarms or hives of bees on hand June 1, 1900.....

Total value of bees on hand June 1, 1900..... \$.....

Number of pounds of honey produced in 1899

Number of pounds of wax produced in 1899

Total value of honey and wax produced in 1899..... \$.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1900.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LIVE STOCK.

The attached instructions must be observed by every special agent charged with the duty of collecting statistics of live stock on ranges, unless expressly modified, in writing, by Mr. L. G. Powers, chief statistician in charge of agriculture.

Very respectfully,

William Robinson
Director of the Census.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK ON THE RANGES.

1. Commission and oath of office.—You have been selected as special agent, in accordance with the provisions of the act authorizing the census. A commission (Form 7-520) has been sent you, and also a blank oath of office (Form 7-335). You must retain the commission and have it with you at all times while acting as spe-

cial agent. The oath must be taken and subscribed by you in accordance with the instructions printed thereon, and immediately returned to the Census Office at Washington, D. C. Until this is done, you can not enter upon the discharge of your duties as special agent. After taking the oath, you can not, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform those duties. If you do, you render yourself liable, upon conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. (See section 21 of the census act.)

2. Direction of work.—Mr. L. G. Powers, chief statistician, has under his supervision all statistics in the Twelfth Census relating to agriculture. His office is located at Washington, D. C. Mr. Charles F. Martin has been appointed special agent and placed in charge of the field work of securing data concerning live stock on ranges. His headquarters are at Denver, Colorado. His work is mainly of an executive nature and is under the immediate direction of Mr. Powers. You are to make certain reports to Mr. Martin (see paragraphs 3 and 19) and are to apply to him for instructions in certain matters, all of which are clearly defined in the instructions which follow. In all other cases apply to Mr. Powers.

3. Supplies.—A supply of schedules and the necessary articles of stationery, as paper, pens, pencils, etc., has been furnished you. Requests for additional supplies must be sent to Mr. Martin at Denver, Colorado. Immediately on receipt, all supplies should be acknowledged on a postal card. Write a separate letter concerning each subject or request for supplies.

4. Visiting county seats.—In the course of your work in any county in your district, you should first proceed to the county seat and obtain from the tax or assessment rolls, or otherwise, a list of all owners of live stock (cattle, horses, sheep, or goats) who are commonly understood to own, or who paid taxes during the year

1899 on 500 head or more, or who have been assessed for 1900 as owning not less than that number. You should include in the list, obtaining the information from the most reliable sources, all roving herds or flocks; that is, those which have no range or ranch headquarters, but which are or probably will be present in the county June 1. On your way to the county seat, you should visit every ranch along the route where you have reason to believe that you will find herds or flocks, which correspond to the above description, and make a report as outlined in the next section. (See paragraph 5.)

5. Canvassing the district.—After obtaining the list referred to, you should visit every such owner or his range manager, and obtain answers to all the questions on the schedule. You should be on the lookout constantly for all large herds and flocks not on your list. When through with each county, you should be sure that you have located every herd or flock containing 500 head and over, and have obtained a report concerning it, unless it has been previously reported to Mr. Martin. (See paragraphs 11 and 13.)

6. Filling schedules.—Instructions for filling the schedule are printed upon it. You should make yourself thoroughly familiar with the schedule and with all instructions for filling it before attempting to begin your work.

7. Rights and duties.—Your rights as special agent are clearly defined in the census act. You have the right of admission to every ranch or stock farm in your district, and to answers to all the questions included on the schedule. You are cautioned, however, not to obtrude needlessly upon any person the compulsory features of the enumeration. Much can be done by tact and persuasion, and it is of the utmost importance that your manner should, under all circumstances, be courteous and conciliatory. If your authority is disputed, display your commission. If other means fail, call the attention of the person refusing to give information to the penalty in section 22 of the census act. If, after exhausting your powers, you fail to secure the desired information, report the facts fully to Mr. Powers, at Washington.

8. False answers.—You are not expected to accept answers which you know, or have reason to believe, are false. Should a person make statements which are obviously erroneous, or refuse to give an answer, you should enter upon a schedule answers to the questions as nearly as you can ascertain them from your own observation or from inquiry through reliable sources. You should also write upon the margin of the schedule the facts relating to such false answers or refusal to answer, and make a special report to Mr. Powers, as directed in the preceding paragraph.

9. Answers confidential.—Information that you obtain as special agent must not be disclosed to any person not authorized to receive it. Any unauthorized disclosure will render you liable, upon conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. (See section 21 of census act.)

10. Delegation of authority.—You have no right to delegate your authority to secure information for the census, and must not attempt to do so.

11. No conflict with enumerator's work.—After you have obtained complete answers to the questions on the schedule, you should fill a receipt (Form 7-591) and give it to the stockman for delivery to the enumerator. The latter will accept this receipt in lieu of answers to the inquiries on the agricultural schedule (Form 7-281), but in all other respects will execute his regular duties. If you find that the enumerator has called at the ranch before you and secured a report, you must nevertheless obtain a report, but you must write across the face of the schedule "Previously reported by enumerator." You should call the attention of stockmen to the fact that the investigation by special agents concerning live stock has been undertaken by the Census Office at the request

of live-stock associations, and is in addition to the work of the regular enumerators. (See paragraphs 5 and 13.)

12. Headquarters of ranch in another district.—If a range or stock farm located in your district has its office outside of your district, and it is necessary to apply to that office to secure a part or all of the information called for on the schedule, you should secure answers to all the questions possible from the sources available, and write upon the schedule the name of the city in which the office is located. Make a special report of the facts at once to Mr. Powers. You need not then take further action unless instructed to do so.

13. Schedules by mail.—Many stockmen have sent schedules to the Census Office by mail and have received acknowledgments. So far as possible you will be given their names from time to time by Mr. Martin, and you will not be required to visit such ranges. However, unless instructed to the contrary, you should visit every range owner or manager in your district whose herds number 500 or more. If the person in charge of any range exhibits a receipt from this office (Form 7-590) you need not fill a schedule. If the range owner or manager claims that he has forwarded a report by mail, but is not able to produce a receipt, you should fill a schedule for such range, writing upon the margin "Claims report sent by mail." (See paragraphs 5 and 11.)

14. Unforeseen difficulties.—If peculiar or unforeseen difficulties arise that may prevent your securing a report concerning any range, you should report the facts at once to Mr. Powers at Washington.

15. Use of telegraph.—If an emergency arises which can not be met by the use of the mails, you may communicate with Mr. Powers or Mr. Martin, as seems desirable, by telegraph. The telegraph companies will accept messages without requiring prepayment if marked "Official business, charge Census Office, Washington, D. C., at Government rates." It will, however, be necessary for you to exhibit your commission to the receiving operator.

16. Registering schedules.—At the close of each day inclose the schedules which you have filled that day in an envelope provided for that purpose (Form 7-233), addressed to the Census Office, Washington, D. C. Be sure to register all such packages. This can be done free of postage, under the provisions of section 27 of the census act, when properly indorsed. If you fail to reach a place with a post-office for two or more days you must nevertheless make out your daily reports and mail them, together with the schedules, when you reach the first post-office.

17. What constitutes a day's work.—You are expected to devote at least ten hours every day (except Sundays) to your work. You will be paid for the number of days during which you were actually at work.

18. Other work prohibited.—You must not combine with your work any other occupation, such as canvassing for directories, soliciting subscriptions to newspapers or magazines, or the advertising or selling of any article whatsoever.

19. Daily reports.—You have been furnished with a report card (Form 7-650) for each working day of the period allowed for the enumeration, addressed to Mr. Powers. You should also make out daily a memorandum (Form 7-698) of the places which you expect to visit for several days in advance, and mail it to Mr. Martin, in order that he may communicate with you whenever desirable.

20. Vouchers.—At the end of each month you must make out, in duplicate, a voucher (Form 7-035) covering your compensation and authorized expenses. Full instructions will be found in "Instructions to Special Agents of the Census Office" (Form 7-348).

21. Work completed.—Immediately upon completion of your work, you should report the fact on your daily report card, and return your commission and all Government property in your possession to the Census Office at Washington.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

[7-581.]

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

RANGE ANIMALS AND LIVE STOCK RANCHES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1900.

Charles F. Martin, of Denver, Colo., has been appointed in accordance with law, special agent of the Census Office for the collection of statistics relating to live stock on the ranges, under the general supervision of L. G. Powers, Chief Statistician of the Division of Agriculture. Special agents thus appointed have all the authority of census enumerators under the act of March 3, 1899, and are empowered to conduct in their own names the correspondence relating to the industry assigned them.

This schedule has been prepared to assist in collecting the statistics relating to live stock ranches and domestic animals on the range in the Western states. By means of this schedule, the general agricultural schedule, and that for live stock in cities and towns, it is the purpose of the Census Office to bring out a full and reliable exhibit of the number and value of the domestic animals in the United States, June 1, 1900, and the leading facts relating to agriculture. To this end the Director of the Census solicits the cooperation of all interested.

The proprietors of live stock ranches and owners of range cattle, to whom this blank is sent, are earnestly requested to fill out and return the schedule promptly. If it is impossible to give an exact answer to any of the inquiries, estimates *may and should be* given, but such estimates should be made with exceeding care. If the domestic animals owned by an individual, firm, or corporation are under the supervision of a number of overseers or ranch foremen, separate schedules should be returned for the land and animals under the care of each overseer or foreman. Additional blanks will be sent on application if desired. Immediately on receiving the schedule, properly filled, there will be returned a receipt, which should be preserved and delivered to the census enumerator next June, as it will be accepted by him in place of the report which he is directed to collect from all managers of farms and ranches.

Stockmen are assured that their answers will be regarded as strictly confidential, and will not be disclosed to any person not connected with the Census Office. No publication will be made in the census reports that will reveal the names or operations of individuals, firms, or corporations, and the data secured will not be used in connection with any system of taxation, or in any way that will affect adversely the interest of those reporting.

The Director, while fully acknowledging his obligation to and dependence upon stockmen, desires to impress upon all that the time and labor devoted to furnishing the facts requested are in their interest, and that upon the completeness of their returns may depend much of the future progress of the industry of raising domestic animals.

A careful report on this blank, and its prompt return in the inclosed envelope, which requires no postage, is solicited.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,
Director of the Census.

[Extract from act of Congress, March 3, 1899.]

SECTION 22.—* * * "And every president, treasurer, secretary, director, agent, or other officer of every corporation, and

every establishment of productive industry, whether conducted as a corporate body, limited liability company, or by private individuals, from which answers to any of the schedules, inquiries, or statistical interrogatories provided for by this act are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the Director, supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this act, or shall willfully give false information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year."

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that the information given on this schedule is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signature.)

(Official designation of any officer of a corporation reporting.)

Ranch No. _____

Collected by me on the _____ day of _____, 1900.

Special Agent.

1. Location of the ranch, or headquarters of the person in charge. State _____, county _____, township, or other division of the county _____.
2. Name and post-office address of the person, firm, or corporation owning the range animals or live-stock ranch reported on the schedule. Name _____, of _____ (street and number). Post-office _____, county _____, state _____.
3. Name and post-office address of the person in charge of this ranch or range. Name _____, post-office _____.

Observe that inquiry 2 calls for the post-office address of the individual, firm, or corporation owning the animals reported on this schedule, while inquiry 3 asks for that of the man in charge of the animals. If the owner of the animals resides on the range or ranch and directs the care of them, the answers to the two questions should be identical; otherwise, different. If the individual, firm, or corporation owning the ranch has an office in a city, be careful to give the street and number in answer to inquiry 2.

4. Race or color of the person in charge of this ranch or range _____.

This question is asked in order to comply with the act of Congress authorizing this census, which directs that among the inquiries on the farm schedule shall be one asking for the race and color of farm owners, tenants, and managers. If the person whose name is given in answer to inquiry 3 belongs to the white or Caucasian race, write the word "white" in the blank space following the question. If he is a negro or of negro descent, write the word "black." Write "Indian," "Chinese," or "Japanese," if he belongs to any of these races.

5. The number of acres of land connected with this ranch or range June 1, 1900, which are owned by its proprietors, and the value of such land, including buildings and improvements. Number of acres _____. Total value, including land, buildings, and improvements _____.

6. The number of acres of land connected with this ranch or range June 1, 1900, which are leased by its proprietors, together with the annual rental paid for the use of such lands, and the estimated selling value of the same. The answer to this inquiry should be given under one or more of the following subdivisions:

(a) Land leased from railroad companies or their agents.
 Number of acres leased _____. Annual rents paid, \$ _____. Estimated selling values of land leased, \$ _____.

(b) Land leased from the National or State Government.
 Number of acres leased _____. Annual rental paid, \$ _____. Estimated selling values of land leased, \$ _____.

(c) Land leased from Indian tribes or from citizens of such tribes.
 Number of acres leased _____. Annual rental paid, \$ _____. Estimated selling values of land leased, \$ _____.

(d) Land leased from firms or corporations other than railroad companies, or from individuals other than citizens of Indian tribes.
 Number of acres leased _____. Annual rental paid, \$ _____. Estimated selling values of land leased, \$ _____.

(e) Area of public lands used for range purposes without rental. Square miles _____.

7. The number of acres of owned or leased land connected with this ranch or range June 1, 1900, which is inclosed with fences _____.

8. The number of miles of fence and cross-fences upon this ranch or range June 1, 1900, including all upon owned or leased lands _____.

9. The cost of the fences on this ranch or range \$ _____.

10. The value, June 1, 1900, of the buildings on the ranch or range, including those on owned and leased lands, \$ _____.

11. The number of acres of the owned and leased lands of this ranch which have been plowed _____.

12. The value, June 1, 1900, of the improvements other than fences and buildings on this ranch or range, \$ _____.

13. The value, June 1, 1900, of the wagons, carriages, harness, and saddles, and all other ranch or farming implements and machinery and appliances on or used in connection with this ranch or range, \$ _____.

14. Received during 1899, from the sale of live animals, \$ _____.

15. Paid during 1899, for live animals on this ranch or range for breeding or feeding purposes, \$ _____.

16. Market value of the meat and other animal products of all animals slaughtered on this ranch or range, whether for home use or for sale, \$ _____.

17. Received during 1899, from the sale of hides and pelts of animals dying from disease or accident, \$ _____.

18. Number and kind of live animals purchased for the ranch and range during the year 1899:

KIND.	Number.	KIND.	Number.

19. Number and kind of live animals sold from the ranch or range during the year 1899:

KIND.	Number.	KIND.	Number.

20. Number and kind of animals slaughtered on this ranch or range during the year 1899:

KIND.	Number.	KIND.	Number.

On the blank lines under "kind," in inquiries 18, 19, and 20, write the class and age of the various kinds of animals purchased, sold, or slaughtered on the ranch or range during the year 1899, making use for such report of the classification of animals given on the last page of this schedule. Under "number," give the number of each kind of animals purchased, sold, or slaughtered, as "Steers, 3 years old, 25;" "Cows, over 2 years old, 10," etc.

21. The average number of employees during the year 1899 _____.

22. The amount expended in 1899 for wages, including cost of board furnished employees, \$ _____.

23. The amount expended in 1899 for feed purchased for live stock, \$ _____.

24. The number of acres of pasture or grazing land connected with this ranch or range which were irrigated in 1899 _____.

25. The acreage, products, and value of the crops harvested in 1899 on this ranch or range, and the acreage of the crops which were irrigated in that year _____.

NAMES OF CROPS.	Acres harvested.	Unit of weight or measure.	Quantities produced.	Values of crops harvested.	Acres irrigated.
Wild grasses cut for hay		Tons			
Alfalfa cut for hay		Tons			
Rye, barley, oats, and other grains cut green for hay		Tons			
Corn, Kafir corn, Jerusalem corn, Milo maize corn, sorghum, and similar crops cut green and used for forage or fodder for cattle		Tons			
Vegetables, etc., in ranch garden for home use		Bu			

On the blank lines at the bottom of inquiry 25 write the names of all grains and other crops, such as wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, etc., which were raised and harvested in 1899, and report the acreage, quantities produced, and values of the same. Do not omit any crop, however small its acreage or product, as it is desired to secure a complete exhibit of all the products of agriculture on the ranges as well as on the ordinary farms of the nation.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

26. Range animals: Number and value, June 1, 1900, of all the animals on the ranch or range.

ANIMALS.	Ages in years.	Number.	Value.
Calves	Under 1.....		\$
Steers	1 and under 2.....		
Steers	2 and under 3.....		
Steers	3 and over		
Bulls	1 and over		
Heifers.....	1 and under 2.....		
Cows kept for milk	2 and over		
Cows and helpers not kept for milk.....	2 and over		
Colts	Under 1.....		
Horses	1 and under 2.....		
Horses	2 and over		
Mule colts	Under 1.....		
Mules	1 and under 2.....		
Mules	2 and over		
Asses and burros	All ages		
Lambs	Under 1		
Sheep (ewes)	1 and over		
Sheep (rams and wethers)	1 and over		
Swine	All ages		
Goats	All ages		
Do not write on this line.			

27. Pure-blooded animals: The number, June 1, 1900, of all pure-blooded animals, recorded or eligible to record, on the ranch or range. All animals reported under this head should also be reported under 26.

Animals.	Number.	Animals.	Number.
Horses		Sheep	
Cattle		Swine	X
Angora goats			X

28. Bees and honey:

Number of swarms or hives of bees on hand June 1, 1900	
Total value of bees on hand June 1, 1900.....	\$
Number of pounds of honey produced in 1899	
Number of pounds of wax produced in 1899	
Total value of honey and wax produced in 1899	\$

29. Dairy products of 1899: Where milk or cream is sold by the pound, erase the abbreviation "gals." and write the abbreviation "lbs." before filling the schedule.

PRODUCTS.	Quantities produced in 1899.		SOLD IN 1899.	
			Quantities sold.	Received from sales.
Milk	Gals	X	Gals	
Cream			Gals	
Butter	Lbs		Lbs	
Cheese	Lbs		Lbs	

Milk should be reported by every ranch or range when those in charge use it either for family consumption or to convert it into butter. Butter should be reported when it is made, either in small quantities for home consumption or for sale.

30. Total value of all milk, cream, butter, and cheese produced in 1899 and consumed on the ranch or range, \$——.

The value of dairy products, reported in answer to this inquiry, should be the amount which those in charge of the ranch would have been required to pay for the milk and butter produced by them had they purchased it from others.

31. Wool, mohair, and goat hair shorn in fall of 1899 and spring of 1900, and the value of the same.

WOOL, ETC.	Number of fleeces.	Total weight of all fleeces (unwashed).	Total values.
Wool		Lbs	\$
Mohair		Lbs	
Goat hair		Lbs	

When the owner of sheep or goats has not shorn his animals in the spring of 1900 at the time of making the report on this schedule, the owner should give the best possible estimate of the number of fleeces to be shorn, their weight and value, and mark the same "estimate."

32. Poultry and eggs: Number of fowls over 3 months old on the ranch or range June 1, 1900. (Report guinea fowl with chickens.)

Chickens.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.

Value of the poultry of all kinds and of all ages on hand June 1, 1900..... \$.....

Value of the poultry of all kinds and all ages raised in 1899, whether sold, consumed, or on hand June 1, 1900..... \$.....

Dozens of eggs produced in 1899.....

Total value of all eggs produced in 1899..... \$.....

[7-340.]

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

LIVE STOCK NOT ON FARMS OR RANGES.

State Supervisor's District No.
 County Enumeration District No.
 Township or other division of county
 Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division
, Enumerator.

EXPLANATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

On this schedule are to be reported all live stock, neat cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, swine, and goats. They are to be reported by the barn or inclosure in which they are kept on June 1, 1900, and in the name of the proprietor of the barn or inclosure on such date. Proprietors of boarding or livery and sales stables, and other occupants of barns and inclosures for keeping live stock, should report the number of all animals in their care on that date, as well as of those owned by themselves.

In filling the schedule one line should be devoted to reporting each occupied barn or inclosure. No report is to be made for barns or inclosures in which no live stock is kept on June 1, 1900. Do not report upon this schedule animals that belong to any farm, however small. They should be reported on the general agricultural schedule.

NAMES OF PROPRIETORS OF BARNs AND INCLOSURES.	NEAT CATTLE.						HORSES.			MULES.			ASSES AND BURROS.	SHEEP.			SWINE.	GOATS.	
	Calves under 1 year.	Steers.			Bulls over 1 year.	Heifers 1 and under 2 years.	Cows over 2 years.		Colts under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	Over 2 years.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	Over 2 years.	All ages.	Lambs under 1 year.	Over 1 year.		All ages.
	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 3 years.	Over 3 years.	Kept for milk.	Not kept for milk.										Ewes.	Rams and wethers.			