APPENDIX

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INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

DEFINITION OF A FARM

A farm, for Census purposes, is all the land on which some agricultural operations are performed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household, or hired employees. The land operated by a partnership is likewise considered a farm. A "farm" may consist of a single tract of land, or a number of separate tracts, and the several tracts may be held under different tenures, as when one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is rented by him. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a farm. Thus, on a plantation the land operated by each cropper, renter, or tenant should be reported as a separate farm, and the land operated by the owner or manager by means of wage hands should likewise be reported as a separate farm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ENUMERATOR'S RECORD AND CERTIFICATE

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

Write legibly.

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

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

Do not use an eraser or ink eradicator.

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

Do not use ditto marks.

In reporting values enter dollars only; omit cents.

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

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

On all doubtful points consult your supervisor.

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

Obtain the best possible information.

Report in the units specified in the headings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indian Reservations and Allotted Indian Land.—Where land has been allotted to Indians, an individual return should be secured for each Indian, the use of whose land would bring it under the classification of a farm. The word "allotted" is to be construed as covering allotment in fee, allotment in trust, and the simple designation of a certain acreage as the place of residence or agricultural activity of an individual Indian. Also, a separate return should be made for each Indian having no allotted land, but having livestock pastured on unallotted reservation, national forest, or public domain, if the value of the natural increase in his livestock and the value of his livestock products in 1944 amounted to $250 or more. In the latter case, write in columns 18–26 "No land owned or leased."

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

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

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

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

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

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

Obtain complete information from as reliable sources as possible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CROPS HARVESTED ON THIS FARM IN 1944

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In areas where livestock are grazed in national forests or on open range, secure the report from the ranch operator for all his herds or bands and not from the herder who happens to be in charge of a particular herd or band. Every effort should be made to enumerate all livestock for which the ranch headquarters are in your enumeration district. To insure complete enumeration, any information concerning the grazing of livestock in national forests or on open range in your district, when the ranch headquarters are located elsewhere, should be given to your supervisor along with the location of the headquarters, the name and address of the owner, and any other pertinent information, such as the location of the animals during the four main seasons of the year.

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

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

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

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

(1) **There must be an entry of either dollars or "None"** in every one of these columns for every farm.

(2) "None" is to be entered for the value of farm products sold or traded whenever the farm did not produce any of the products; or, if such products were produced, none were or are to be sold or traded. "None" is to be entered for value of vegetables grown for farm household use, and for value of farm products used by farm households only if none of these products of the farm in 1944 were or are to be used by households on that farm.

(3) The value-of-products questions apply to the farm and not to the farm operator. Hence, for tenants and croppers, include the value of the landlord's share. That is, any products of the farm, which were or are to be paid as rent, are to be considered as sold. However, if the landlord's share of the products was purchased by the tenant and used on the farm where produced, such products should not be considered as sold.

(4) Since the value-of-products questions apply to the farm and not to the farm operator, do not include the value of any products which were received by the farm operator as rent from land rented to others.

(5) Report gross value of sales without deductions for expenses of any kind.

(6) Include the value of **byproducts** sold or traded, such as cottonseed, straw, skimmed milk, buttermilk, hides, poultry manure, etc.

(7) For columns 142, 193, and 203, crops harvested in 1944, which will be sold after the enumeration date, should be valued on the basis of market quotations at the time of the enumeration.

(8) **Do not include** the value of crops used for seed or fed to livestock on the farm where produced.

(9) **Do not include** government payments, such as soil-conservation and dairy-feed payments.

(10) Note that the values reported in column 194 must always be included in column 235. In no other instance are any value-of-products figures to be included in more than one column.

(11) The value of farm products used by households on the farm where produced (col. 235) frequently represents a considerable part of the total value of farm products. A special effort should be made to avoid underestimating the value of such consumption. Products used by farm households should be valued at local farm prices.

(12) Products of institutional farms, consumed by inmates of the institution, should be considered as sold, and the values of such products should be reported in columns 142, 193, 203, 204, 221, 227, 232, and 234. For institutional farms, enter in columns 194 and 235 the value of products consumed by households of full-time farm employees (other than inmates) living on the farm.

(13) Many farmers do not keep records and will not be able to answer the value-of-products questions accurately. Nevertheless, they should be able to give an approximation. The enumerator should secure an estimate in every case where exact figures are not available, and should enter any necessary explanations under Supplemental Information on page 12.

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CONVERSION TABLES

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

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

CROPS

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

Weight Per Bushel (pounds)	Number of Bushels	
	Per 100 Pounds	Per Ton
14	7⅛	143⅛
24	4⅙	83⅓
32	3⅛	62½
45	2⅙	44⅔
48	2 1/12	41⅔
50	2	40
56	1 11/14	35⅞
60	1⅔	33⅓
70	1⅙	28⅝

CORN AND SORGHUMS

51.—**Corn** (bushels):
Shelled corn, 56 pounds.
Ear corn, 70 pounds, or 2 bushel baskets level or 1½ heaped.
Corn with husks, 6 bushel baskets level or 4 heaped.
For converting barrels to bushels, multiply by local equivalent in bushels of ear corn (not baskets).
Corn in crib: 1 bushel of ear corn (70 pounds) occupies about 2½ cubic feet. Bushels of corn in crib equal length by width by average depth by ⅜.

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

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

SMALL GRAINS

Grain in bin: 1 bushel of grain occupies about 1¼ cubic feet. Bushels of grain in a bin equal length by width by average depth by ⅜.

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

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

63.—**Barley** (bushels), 48 pounds.

65.—**Rye** (bushels), 56 pounds.

67.—**Flax** (bushels), 56 pounds.

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

75.—**Rice**:
1 bushel weighs 45 pounds.
1 barrel, 162 pounds.
1 barrel, about 3⅜ bushels.
1 bag (Southern States), 162 to 200 pounds or 1 to 1¼ barrel.

ANNUAL LEGUMES

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

Dry Field and Seed Beans:

85.—**Lima** (dry), 1 bushel=56 pounds.

119.—**Vetch Seed**, 1 bushel=60 pounds.

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

90.—**Cowpeas** (bushels), 60 pounds.

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

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

HAY

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

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

125.—**Irish Potatoes**:
1 bushel=60 pounds.
1 barrel=2¾ bushels.

127.—**Cotton** (running square bales):
2 round bales=1 square bale.
1,500-pound seed cotton=approximately 1 square bale.

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

131.—**Hops.** 1 bale=about 200 pounds.

SMALL FRUITS

1 quart weighs about 1½ pound.
1 gallon=4 quarts.
2 pints=1 quart.
Convert crates to quarts on basis of capacity in quarts or pints.

TREE FRUITS, NUTS, AND GRAPES

154.—**Apples**:
1 bushel weighs about 48 pounds.
1 western box is considered the equivalent of 1 bushel.
1 pound dried fruit is equivalent to about 7 pounds of fresh fruit.

156.—**Cherries**:
1 bushel, unstemmed=about 56 pounds.
1 quart, unstemmed=1¾ pound.
1 bushel, stemmed=about 64 pounds.
1 quart, stemmed=about 2 pounds.

158.—**Peaches**:
1 bushel=about 48 pounds.
1 western crate=20 pounds.
1 pound dried peaches is equivalent to about: 7 pounds fresh fruit for clings, or 6½ pounds fresh fruit for freestones.

160.—**Pears**:
1 bushel=about 50 pounds.
1 box, western=46 pounds.
1 crate, western (4½ by 16 by 16½)=22 pounds.
1 pound dried fruit is equivalent to about 5½ pounds fresh fruit.

162.—**Plums and Prunes**:
1 bushel=about 56 pounds.
1 box, western=20 pounds.
1 box, N. W. suitcase=16 pounds.
1 pound dried fruit is equivalent to about 2½ pounds fresh fruit for California, and 3½ pounds fresh fruit for Washington and Oregon.

(Reduced facsimile)

164.—**Grapes:**

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

166.—**Apricots:**

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

171–184.—**Citrus Fruits:**

APPROXIMATE POUNDS PER UNIT

UNIT AND KIND	CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA	TEXAS	FLORIDA	LOUISIANA	ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI
Field box:					
Satsumas	--	--	85	--	--
Tangerines	--	--	85	--	--
Other oranges	--	--	90	--	--
Grapefruit	--	--	80	--	--
Lemons	--	--	--	--	--
Packed box:					
Satsumas	--	--	85	85	[1] 85
Tangerines	--	-	85	85	[1] 85
Other oranges	77	87	90	90	90
Grapefruit	65 to 68	78	80	80	80
Lemons	79	--	--	--	--
Bushel:					
Satsumas	--	--	--	58	58
Tangerines	--	--	--	58	58
Other oranges	--	--	--	56	56
Grapefruit	--	--	--	50	50
Lemons	--	--	--	--	--

[1] A half-strap equals 40 to 42 pounds, or ⅔ bushel.

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

Example; $\frac{43,560}{(15x10)} = \frac{43,560}{150} = 290$

TREES OR VINES PER ACRE

(Square Planting)

PLANTING DISTANCE IN FEET	NUMBER PER ACRE (Square Planting)	PLANTING DISTANCE IN FEET	NUMBER PER ACRE (Square Planting)
6	1,210	25	70
8	681	30	48
10	436	35	36
12	302	40	27
15	194	45	22
18	134	50	17
20	109	60	12

223–225.—**Milk and Cream:**

1 gallon milk=8.6 pounds.
1 hundredweight milk=11.6 gallons.
Average cream, 2 to 2½ pounds butterfat per gallon of cream.
Double or whipping cream, about 3 to 3¼ pounds per gallon of cream.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE OF ENUMERATOR'S MAP PROPERLY MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION

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

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

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

(Reduced facsimile)

SCHEDULE

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

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

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

(Reduced facsimile)

State .....
County .....
M.C.D.–E.D. .....
Book .....

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2	E. D. segment number (supplemental schedule)	Color of operator	Age of operator	Does the operator live on this farm?	Year the operator began to operate this farm (continuously)	Work off his farm by operator in 1944 for pay or profit	Is the operator of this farm a paid manager?	Land in this farm OWNED BY OPERATOR (or by his employer if a managed farm)		Land in this farm RENTED FROM OTHERS				Total acres in farm Jan. 1, 1945 (Col. 12 + Col. 14)	LAND USE IN 1944 (The sum of Columns 19 to 26 inclusive, must equal Column 18)								
								Acres owned	Value of land and buildings owned	Acres rented	Value of land and buildings rented	Method of rental (cash, share, share-cash, other)	All work stock and tractor power furnished by landlord?		Land from which crops were harvested, hay cut, or in orchards in 1944	Land on which all crops were a complete failure in 1944	Cropland idle in summer fallow, or in soil improvement crops only in 1944	Land used only for pasture or grazing in 1944 that was plowed within past 7 years	Woodland pastured or grazed in 1944	Other land used only for pasture or grazing in 1944	Woodland not pastured or grazed in 1944	All other land—waste land, house yards, barnyards, roads, ditches, etc.	
	5	6a	7a	8b	9b	10b	11a	12a	13a	14a	15a	16a	17a	18a	19a	20a	21a	22a	23a	24a	25a	26a	
		W or O	Years	Yes or No	Year	Days	Yes or No	Acres	Dollars	Acres	Dollars		Yes or No	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
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	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	

5 If farm is located in E. D. Segment, enter segment number shown on E. D. map. See instructions on supplemental schedule.

6 W for white, O for other. Include Mexicans with "white." Include Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and other nonwhite races with "other."

9 In case of operator who has returned to a farm which he had previously operated, report year in which he returned to begin operations anew.

10 Report nonfarm work and work on other farms for pay. Include work in connection with filling station, garage, store, tourist camp, or other nonfarm business conducted at this farm. **Do not include exchange work.**

12 **Do not include in this farm any land now rented to or cropped by others.**

13 and 15 Report present market value. **Do not report the assessed value unless it conforms to the market value.**

18 Include all outlying or separate fields, meadows, pastures, woodland, or waste lands.

19 Report acres in this farm from which one or more crops were cut, dug, picked, or otherwise harvested in 1944; all land in orchards and small fruits (bearing or nonbearing); and acreage in nurseries and greenhouses. **Do not count same land twice, even though two crops were harvested from it.**

Suggestion to Enumerator: It may be helpful to fill in the information for columns 49 to 204 before proceeding with columns 19 to 26.

20 Land on which all crops (except orchards) were destroyed by drought, hail, flood, insects, disease, etc.; also acreage not harvested on account of labor shortage, poor stand, etc. **Do not report as failure any crops which were grazed, hogged off, or otherwise harvested for any purpose, or any land replanted to a crop that was harvested.**

21 **Do not report here cropland pastured; report it in column 22.**

22 **Do not report here land from which crops were harvested; report in column 19.**

23 and 25 Include as woodland all farm wood lots or timber tracts, natural or planted, and cut-over land with young growth which has or will have value as wood or timber. **Do not report here chaparral and woody shrubs; report such acreage in column 24 or 26.**

(Reduced facsimile)

SCHEDULE

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

	DWELLINGS ON THIS FARM JAN. 1, 1945		PERSONS LIVING IN THESE OCCUPIED DWELLINGS JAN. 1, 1945				Persons 14 years old and over working on this farm equivalent of 2 or more days, week ending Jan. 6, 1945			Total cash paid in 1944 for farm labor (wages, also contract and piece work labor)	DOES FARM DWELLING HAVE—				Electric distribution line within ¼ mile of farm dwelling?	Distance to nearest all-weather road	Motor-trucks on this farm	Tractors on this farm	Value of farm implements and machinery, including trucks and tractors (omit automobiles)	All automobiles on this farm	MORTGAGE debt on land and buildings of this farm OWNED by operator? (Cols. 12 and 13)		3 R1
	Occupied	Unoccupied	Boys under 14 years old	Girls under 14 years old	Men and boys 14 years old and over	Women and girls 14 years old and over	Operator	Unpaid members of operator's family (omit operator)	Hired farm laborers (omit operator)		Running water?	Electricity?	Radio?	Telephone?			✓	✓		✓			
	27b	28b	29b	30b	31b	32b	33b	34b	35b	36b	37b	38b	39b	40b	41b	42b	43b	44b	45b	46b	47a	48a	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Yes or No	Number	Number	Dollars	Yes or No	Yes or No	Yes or No	Yes or No	Yes or No	Miles	Number	Number	Dollars	Number	Yes or No	Dollars	
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	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	

27–28 **Omit dwellings rented to others and tourist camps or institutional buildings.**

29–32 **Omit inmates of institutions.**

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

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

41 Or if no farm dwelling, electric distribution line within ¼ mile of farm buildings? If no farm buildings, within ¼ mile of main farm entrance? Main farm entrance is point where operator usually turns off public road (or off private road giving access to farm).

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

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

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

46 Include any owned by hired help living on farm.

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

(Reduced facsimile)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

57–58 Wheat and oats, wheat and barley, wheat and rye, oats and barley, oats and peas, etc. Underscore or name here mixtures reported on these farms.

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

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

(Reduced facsimile)

SCHEDULE

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

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

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

72–73 Including durum and macaroni.

78 Include mungbeans. Report total acreage harvested for beans, hay, or silage. Hogged off or grazed. [illegible] report in columns 80–81; if cut for hay, also report in columns 91–92.

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

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

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

(Reduced facsimile)

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

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

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

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

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

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

121 Country or thresher run.

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

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

(Reduced facsimile)

SCHEDULE

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

	RED CLOVER seed harvested		IRISH POTATOES harvested for home use or for sale		SWEETPOTATOES and YAMS harvested for home use or for sale		TOBACCO harvested (all types)		SUGAR BEETS harvested for sugar		Crops harvested not covered elsewhere on schedule (see instructions below)			VALUE of field crops - Cols. 49-135 which were or are to be SOLD OR TRADED	7 R1
	122	123	124	125	128	129	132	133	134	135	140	141	Iden. No.	142	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Tons	Acres	Dollars		Dollars	
1															1
2															2
3															3
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	122	123	124	125	128	129	132	133	134	135	140	141		142	

123 Country or thresher run.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Reduced facsimile)

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

8 R1	SMALL FRUITS HARVESTED IN 1944 Omit nonbearing acreage												TREE FRUITS, NUTS, AND GRAPES Report Nurseries in Col. 204 Report fruit production on fresh basis				
	STRAWBERRIES harvested			RASPBERRIES harvested (tame only)			BLACKBERRIES and DEWBERRIES harvested (tame only)			BLUEBERRIES harvested (tame and wild)			APPLES		CHERRIES		
	Trees of all ages Jan. 1, 1946	Quantity harvested in 1944															
	143		144	145		146	147		148	149		150	153	154	155	156	
	Acres	Tenths	Quarts	Acres	Tenths	Quarts	Acres	Tenths	Quarts	Acres	Tenths	Quarts	Number	Bushels	Number	Pounds	
1		To			To			To			To						1
2		To			To			To			To						2
3		To			To			To			To						3
4		To			To			To			To						4
5		To			To			To			To						5
6		To			To			To			To						6
7		To			To			To			To						7
8		To			To			To			To						8
9		To			To			To			To						9
10		To			To			To			To						10
11		To			To			To			To						11
12		To			To			To			To						12
13		To			To			To			To						13
14		To			To			To			To						14
15		To			To			To			To						15
16		To			To			To			To						16
17		To			To			To			To						17
18		To			To			To			To						18
19		To			To			To			To						19
20		To			To			To			To						20
21		To			To			To			To						21
22		To			To			To			To						22
23		To			To			To			To						23
24		To			To			To			To						24
25		To			To			To			To						25
	143		144	145		146	147		148	149		150	153	154	155	156	

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

(Reduced facsimile)

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

TREE FRUITS, NUTS, AND GRAPES—Continued

Report nurseries in Col. 204. Report fruit production on fresh basis

	PEACHES		PEARS		PLUMS and PRUNES		GRAPES		PECANS, improved and seedling		Other small and tree fruits and nuts harvested, value of production in 1944	Land in fruit orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees Jan. 1, 1945	VALUE of fruits and nuts (cols. 143, 191) which were or are to be SOLD OR TRADED	Value (estimated) of vegetables grown on this farm for farm household(s') use	9 R1
	Trees of all ages Jan. 1, 1945	Quantity harvested in 1944	Trees of all ages Jan. 1, 1945	Quantity harvested in 1944	Trees of all ages Jan. 1, 1945	Quantity harvested in 1944	Vines of all ages Jan. 1, 1945	Quantity harvested in 1944	Trees of all ages Jan. 1, 1945	Quantity harvested in 1944					
	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	167	168	191	192	193	194	
	Number	Bushels	Number	Bushels	Number	Bushels	Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds	Dollars	Acres	Dollars	Dollars	
1												TO			1
2												TO			2
3												TO			3
4												TO			4
5												TO			5
6												TO			6
7												TO			7
8												TO			8
9												TO			9
10												TO			10
11												TO			11
12												TO			12
13												TO			13
14												TO			14
15												TO			15
16												TO			16
17												TO			17
18												TO			18
19												TO			19
20												TO			20
21												TO			21
22												TO			22
23												TO			23
24												TO			24
25												TO			25
	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	167	168	191	192	193	194	

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

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

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

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

194 If none, enter "None." Vegetables grown on this farm in 1944 for consumption by operator's family and all households on farm. **Do not report Irish and sweet potatoes here; report in columns 124 and 128.**

(Reduced facsimile)

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

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

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

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

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

Do not include here value of Irish and sweet potatoes sold or traded, or value of vegetables used by households on farm. Report the former in column 142; the latter in both columns 194 and 235.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

211 Goats and kids of all ages.

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

213 **Do not include 1944 fall lambs.**

(Reduced facsimile)

SCHEDULE

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

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

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

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

221 If none, enter "None." Include value of sales of horses and mules, wool, goats, mohair, goat milk, meat, fur animals in captivity and pelts, bees, honey, etc., as well as value of sales for columns 215–217. **Do not include here value of sales of dairy products or poultry and poultry products. Report the former in column 227, the latter in column 232.**

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

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

225 Report pounds of butterfat, not pounds of cream.

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

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

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

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

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

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

236 Include both cropland and pasture irrigated in 1944.

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

720621 O—46——20

(Reduced facsimile)

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

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

Make these checks before signing the adjoining certificate:

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

ENUMERATOR'S CERTIFICATE

Enumeration of this book—

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

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

(Signed) ....., Enumerator.

(Reduced facsimile)

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

A

Acreage, farm: Table
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average per farm.... I, 1
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by tenure of operator.... V, 5
owned and rented acreage for part owners.... V, 5
by size of farm.... VI, 6
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cropland harvested, *by* size of farm.... VI, 6
Age of farm operator.... I, 1
Alfalfa:
for hay.... II, 2
for seed*.... II, 2
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Almonds*.... II, 2
Animals:
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value.... III, 3
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sold alive.... III, 3
Annual legumes, specified.... II, 2
Apples.... II, 2
Apricots*.... II, 2
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B

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Blackberries and dewberries*.... II, 2
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C

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Cane, sorghum. *See* Sorghums.
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Cows and heifers on farms.... III, 3
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Cream sold.... III, 3
Crop failure.... I, 1
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Croppers (separately for South only).... V, 5
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Dairy cows. *See* Cows milked.
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milk.... III, 3
Days worked off the farm.... I, 1
Dewberries (included with Blackberries and dewberries)*.... II, 2
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Dry field and seed beans (other than soy, velvet, mung, and horse beans)*.... II, 2
Dry field and seed peas*.... II, 2
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Dwellings (*see also* Farm facilities):
occupied.... I, 1
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E

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

*Certain States.

Table

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Facilities, specified (farm)..... I, 1
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Farm dwellings. *See* Dwellings.
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Farm labor. *See* Labor.
Farm machinery. *See* Implements and machinery, value.
Farm occupancy (years on farm)..... I, 1
Farm operator:
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Farm population:
persons living in occupied dwellings..... I, 1
under 14 years old:
boys..... I, 1
girls..... I, 1
14 years old and over:
men and boys..... I, 1
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*Certain States.

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Gardens, farm..... II, 2
General farms.....VIII, 8
Girls, *see* Farm population..... I, 1
Goats and kids on farms and ranches.....III, 3
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Grapefruit*..... II, 2
Grapes..... II, 2
Grasses—*for* hay:
tame, other..... II, 2
wild..... II, 2
Green beans, snap, string, or wax..... II, 2
Green peas (English)..... II, 2

H

Hay, all kinds..... II, 2
Heifers (included with Cows and heifers).....III, 3
Hired labor..... I, 1
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Hogs and pigs:
on farms and ranches.....III, 3
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Home gardens..... II, 2
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Horses and colts on farms and ranches.....III, 3
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I

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Implements and machinery, value..... I, 1
See also Automobiles, Motortrucks, Tractors.
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Income, farm. *See* Value of farm products sold or used.
Irish potatoes..... II, 2

L

Labor, farm:
cash wages paid for hired labor..... I, 1
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Table

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M

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N

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O

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P

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*Certain States.

Table

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R

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S

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Table

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T

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U

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W

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Y

Yams (included with Sweetpotatoes and yams)* ..... II, 2
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*Certain States.