

<i>Type of farm</i>	<i>Product or group of products amounting to 50 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold</i>
Dairy -----	Milk and other dairy products. The criterion of 50 percent of the total sales was modified in the case of dairy farms. A farm for which the value of sales of dairy products represented less than 50 percent of the total value of farm products sold was classified as a dairy farm if— (a) Milk and other dairy products accounted for 30 percent or more of the total value of products sold; and (b) Milk cows represented 50 percent or more of all cows; and (c) Sales of dairy products, together with the sales of cattle and calves, amount to 50 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold.
Poultry -----	Chickens, eggs, turkeys, and other poultry products.
Livestock farms other than dairy and poultry-----	Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair, provided the farm did not qualify as a dairy farm.
General-----	Farms were classified as general when the value of products from one source or group of sources did not represent as much as 50 percent of the total value of all farm products sold. Separate figures are given for three kinds of general farms: (a) Primarily crop (b) Primarily livestock (c) Crop and livestock Primarily crop farms are those for which the sale of one of the following crops or groups of crops—vegetables, fruits and nuts, cotton, cash grains, or other field crops—did not amount to 50 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold, but for which the value of sales for all these groups of crops represented 70 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold. Primarily livestock farms are those which did not qualify as dairy farms, poultry farms, or livestock farms other than dairy and poultry, but for which the sale of livestock and poultry and livestock and poultry products amounted to 70 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold. General crop and livestock farms are those which could not be classified as either crop farms or livestock farms, but for which the sale of all crops amounted to at least 30 percent but less than 70 percent of the total value of all farm products sold.
Miscellaneous-----	This group of farms includes those that had 50 percent or more of the total value of products accounted for by sale of horticultural products, or sale of horses, or sale of forest products. In 1950, this group of farms also included those that had 50 percent or more of the total value of farm products accounted for by the sale of fur animals or the sale of bees, wax, and honey.

Farms by tenure of operator.—Farm operators have been classified by tenure on the basis of how they hold the land they operate.

Owners are farm operators who own all or part of the land they operate.

Full owners own all the land they operate.

Part owners own land they operate and rent from others additional land which they operate.

Managers operate farms for others and are paid a wage or salary for their services. Farms operated for institutions or corporations are considered managed.

Tenants rent from others, or work on shares for others, all the land they operate.

Tenants were further classified on the basis of their rental arrangement, as follows:

Cash tenants pay a cash rental, such as \$10 per acre, or \$1,000 for the use of the whole farm.

Share-cash tenants pay a part of the rent in cash and a part as a share of either the crops or of the livestock or livestock products, or both.

Share tenants pay a share of either the crops or livestock or livestock products, or a share of both. In the South, share tenants with all work power furnished are not included with share tenants but are classed separately as croppers. Share tenants were further classified as:

Crop-share tenants if they paid a share of the crops and no share of the livestock.

Livestock-share tenants if they paid a share of the livestock or livestock products. Livestock-share tenants may or may not also pay a share of the crops.

Croppers are crop-share tenants whose landlords furnish all work power. The landlords either furnish all the work animals or furnish tractor power in lieu of work animals. Croppers usually work under the close supervision of the landlords, or their agents, and the land assigned them is often merely a part of a larger enterprise operated as a single unit.

Farms by class of work power.—Farms have been classified according to kind of work power on the basis of the presence on the farm of horses and/or mules, and tractors. This classification is based on the presence of the sources of work power on the farm, and not on the use or extent of use of various kinds of work power. Many farms do not need work power. Some of these farms represent rural homes with very limited agricultural production. Others are poultry farms, dairy farms, livestock ranches, greenhouses, etc., with little or no cropland. For some farms, all the work power may be furnished by the landlord. Work power was to be reported on the farm where located at the time of the enumeration regardless of ownership. Some farms classified as having work power may have horses or mules kept only for nonfarm work, or for purposes other than for work power. Some farms may have tractors, work power, etc., only for the purpose of performing custom work or furnishing work power to others. Some farms without work power may hire all or part of their work power from others.

Table 1.—SAMPLING RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FARMS AND FARMS REPORTING AND ESTIMATED TOTALS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND 5 AREAS: CENSUS OF 1954

If the estimated number of farms reporting is—	Then the chances are about 2 in 3 that the estimated total would differ from the results of a complete tabulation of the items by less than ¹ —
Percent	
1,000.....	31
2,500.....	20
5,000.....	14
10,000.....	10
25,000.....	6.3
50,000.....	4.4
100,000.....	3.1
250,000.....	2.0
500,000.....	1.4

¹ For Tables 14 and 15 the percent error may be obtained by dividing the percent error in this table by 5.