

Slightly more than 10 percent of the commercial farms were classified as other field-crop farms in 1954. These farms are heavily concentrated in the Appalachian and southeastern States (see map below). Tobacco is the most important type-determining crop. Farms on which the sale of tobacco was the major source of farm sales accounted for more than two-thirds of the other field-crop farms in 1954. Burley and fire-cured tobacco farms account for most of the other field-crop farms in Kentucky, Tennessee, and western North Carolina. In the eastern Carolinas and Virginia, flue-cured tobacco predominates, although peanuts are grown along the coast of Virginia and North Carolina. The concentration of other field-crop farms in Georgia and Alabama represent primarily peanuts in Alabama and a mixture of peanuts and tobacco in Georgia.

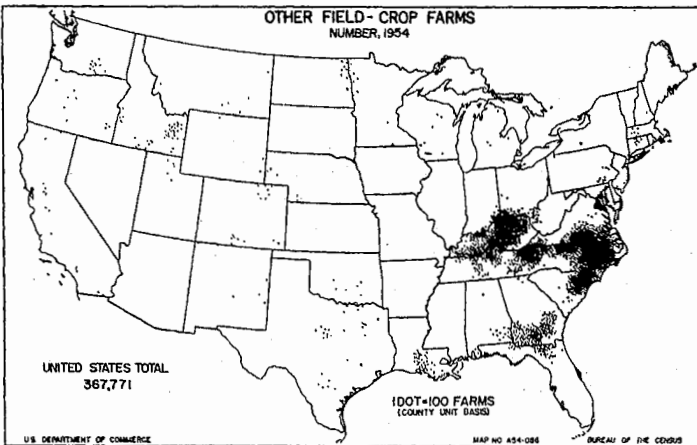


FIGURE 17.

Concentrations of other field-crop farms include potato farms in Aroostook County, Maine, and sugarcane farms in Louisiana. In the Red River Valley area of Minnesota and North Dakota, and in scattered western areas, potatoes and sugar beets are grown in the same areas and frequently on the same farms.

**Vegetable farms.**—Farms on which the value of all vegetables sold comprised 50 percent or more of the total farm products sold were classified as vegetable farms. They account for only 1 percent of the commercial farms. Many farms that grow vegetables for sale do not grow enough to fall in this specialized category.

Important localized areas of vegetable farms are found in many States across the Continent. (See map below.) Particular areas of concentration are Long Island, the Florida Peninsula, the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, southwest Arizona, and the area adjacent to San Francisco Bay.

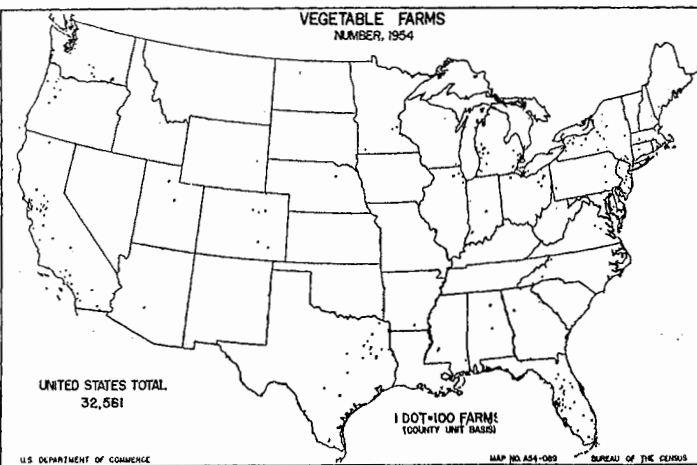


FIGURE 18.

**Fruit-and-nut farms.**—Like vegetable farms, the fruit-and-nut farms comprise one of the less numerous types. As fruit production on a commercial scale is largely restricted to areas having favorable conditions in respect to temperature, air drainage, and soil moisture, fruit-and-nut farms are highly concentrated in a few localities. (See map below.) The most important are found in California, Oregon, Washington, Michigan, New York, Florida, and Texas.

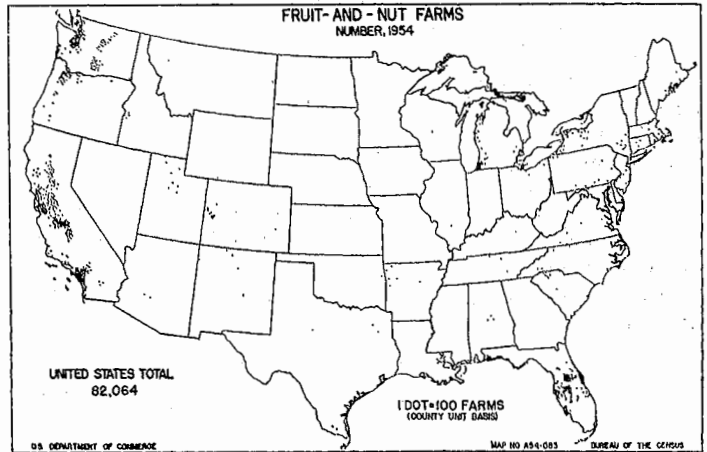


FIGURE 19.

**Dairy farms.**—Dairying is one of the more important types of farming. More than one-half million farms, comprising nearly 17 percent of the commercial farms, were classified as dairy farms in 1954. Farms were so classified if 50 percent or more of the total sales of farm products were milk or other dairy products; or, if 50 percent of the cows on hand were milk cows, sales of dairy products of 30 percent was sufficient, if together with sales of cattle and calves the two sources accounted for 50 percent of the total sales of farm products.

The principal areas of concentration of dairy producers are the Northeast, the Lake States, and the Pacific Coast States. (See map below.) Smaller areas of concentration are the Central Basin of Tennessee, southwestern Missouri, and the Lower Snake River country of Idaho. Other localized concentrations are found around most of the larger cities everywhere and are referred to frequently as local milksheds.

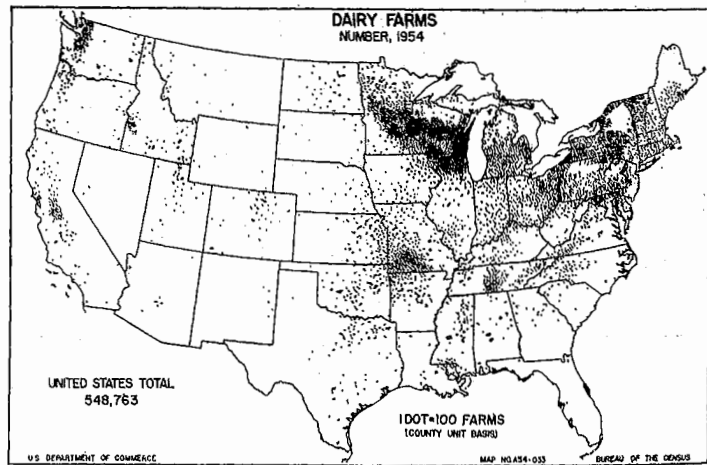


FIGURE 20.