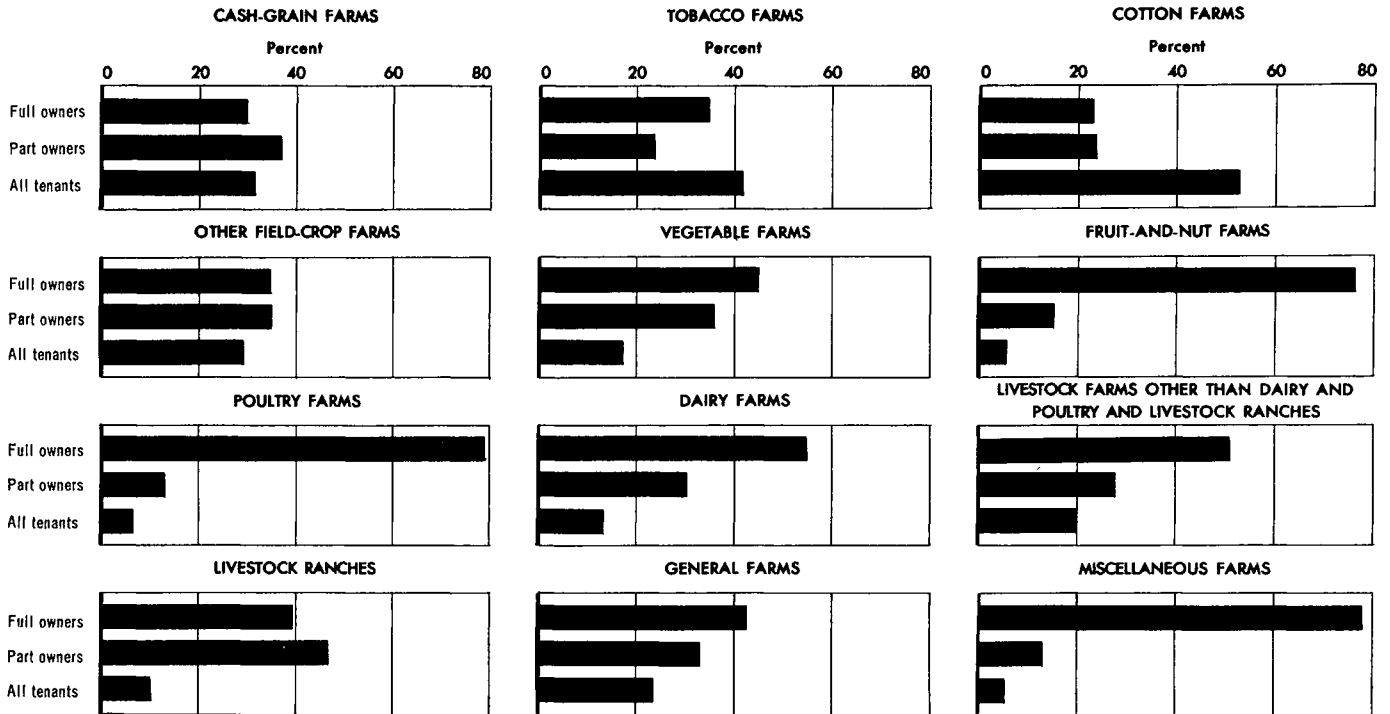


PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL FARMS FOR EACH TYPE OF FARM, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1959



operated farms accounted for 3.7 percent of the farms and for an even higher proportion of their output.

Dairy farms and livestock farms other than dairy and poultry farms combined account for over two-fifths of all commercial farms in the United States. The tenure patterns of dairy farms and livestock farms other than dairy and poultry are very similar. The large capital requirements in the form of buildings and equipment make them more adapted to owner than to tenant operation. Full owners reported slightly over 50 percent of the dairy and livestock farms and part owners 30 percent of the dairy farms and 28 percent of the livestock farms other than dairy. Tenants reported 13.8 percent of the dairy farms and 20.1 percent of the livestock farms.

Poultry farms predominate in southeastern New Jersey, the Delaware and Maryland parts of the Delmarva Peninsula, north-central Georgia, and a few scattered counties in other States. Because poultry production requires relatively large amounts of capital in relation to the quantity of land, it is to be expected that tenancy would be low in this type of production. In 1959 tenants operated only 6.2 percent of the poultry farms, while full owners operated 79.4 percent and part owners operated 13.1 percent.

There were 67,159 livestock ranches in 1959, located primarily in grazing areas of the Great Plains and the West. As these operations frequently are quite extensive and require large amounts of capital, owners dominate in the tenure pattern. Full owners operated 39.6 percent of the ranches and part owners operated 46.8 percent, while tenants operated only 10.2 percent and managers 3.4 percent.

CROP AND LIVESTOCK OUTPUT

The volume of production.—United States Department of Agriculture estimates indicate that gross cash marketings amounted to \$33.2 billion in 1959. According to the Department of Agriculture index (1947-49=100), total farm output rose from 61 index points in 1910 to 101 in 1950 and to an all-time high of 125 in 1959.

The 1959 Census of Agriculture obtained the value of farm products sold, by tenure of operator, for commercial farms, for selected crops and livestock or livestock products. This informa-

tion provides an illustration of the relationship between the production processes and tenure.

In terms of value, part owners were responsible for nearly two-fifths of the total sales of cattle and calves, full owners for

PERCENT OF VALUE OF SPECIFIED CROPS AND LIVESTOCK SOLD, FOR COMMERCIAL FARMS, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1959

