

feed for livestock and poultry; the purchase of livestock and poultry; hired farm labor; gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil for farm business; machine hire; and seeds, plants, bulbs, and trees in 1959. Over half of the farms operated by part-time operators were under 50 acres in size and 13.7 percent were less than 10 acres in size. Approximately one-fourth of the farms had no cropland harvested and 31.5 percent had less than 10 acres of cropland harvested. Only 5.1 percent of the part-time farms had 50 acres or more of cropland harvested in 1959. About 60 percent of the part-time farms had a tractor, almost 80 percent had an automobile, and over 90 percent had an automobile or truck or both. About half of the part-time farm operators used commercial fertilizer or fertilizing materials, and 7.7 percent used lime in 1959. The average amount of fertilizer used per farm reporting was about 2.5 tons and the amount of lime was 20.5 tons. Cattle were kept on 67.3 percent, milk cows on 40.9 percent, hogs and pigs on 45.9 percent, and chickens on 53.5 percent of the part-time farms. Over 60 percent of the land used for harvested crops was used for corn and hay. The sale of cattle and calves accounted for more than one-fourth of all the farm products sold and the sale of livestock and livestock products other than poultry and dairy products accounted for nearly half of the value of all farm products sold.

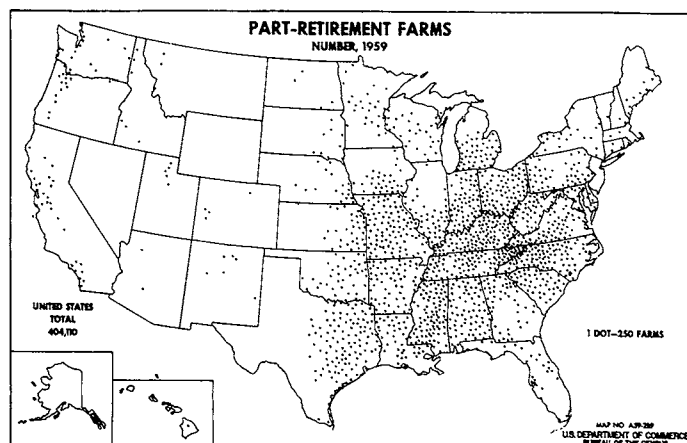
The amount and source of off-farm income for families of operators of part-time farms were obtained in a special survey made for a sample of farms in 1960.

The amount and source of off-farm income for families of the operators of part-time farms in 1960 were as follows:

<i>Source of off-the-farm income</i>	<i>Average income per family</i>
Total income from off-the-farm sources.....	\$4, 249
From cash wages and salaries.....	3, 100
From nonfarm business or professional practice.....	667
From other sources.....	482

In 1959, the total value of farm products sold per part-time farm was \$801. Net income from farming per part-time farm would have been relatively small. Thus income from off-farm sources was several times the amount of net farm income for part-time farming.

Part-retirement farms.—Part-retirement farms comprised 10.9 percent of all farms in 1959 but were relatively unimportant in terms of resources used and production. They accounted for 3.2 percent of all land in farms, 1.8 percent of cropland harvested, 2.5 percent of cattle and calves, 2.0 percent of hogs and pigs, 4.0 percent of tractors, other than garden, owned, and 1.1 percent of the value of all farm products sold in 1959. Part-retirement farms were numerous in the Appalachian Mountains area and in the southern and eastern half of the United States.



The average value of farm products sold per part-retirement farm was \$854 in 1959. However, the income of the operator and his family from sources other than the farm operated exceeded the value of farm products sold on 58 percent of these farms.

Over one-fourth of the part-retirement farms had no cropland harvested and about two-thirds of those reporting cropland harvested had less than 20 acres of cropland harvested. About 6 percent of all part-time farms had 50 acres or more of cropland harvested, less than half had tractors, and less than 4 percent had hired farmworkers. About half of the farms used some commercial fertilizer and the average amount used per farm reporting was 2.3 tons. Cattle and calves were reported on 67.6 percent of the farms, milk cows on 46 percent, hogs and pigs on 38.6 percent, and chickens on 69 percent.

Corn and hay comprised almost two-thirds of the total acreage of crops harvested. The sale of cattle and calves accounted for 28 percent of the total value of farm products sold, and the sale of hogs, dairy products, and eggs accounted for another 25 percent of total sales.

By definition all of the operators of part-retirement farms were 65 years of age or over. Their average age was 71.1 years. Over 90 percent of the part-retirement farms were operated by owners. The average value of farm land and buildings was \$11,034.

The amount and source of off-farm income for part-retirement farms were obtained by a special sample survey in 1960. The average amount of income from sources other than the farm operated was as follows:

<i>Source of off-the-farm income</i>	<i>Average income per family</i>
Total income from off-the-farm sources.....	\$1, 847
From cash wages and salaries.....	425
From nonfarm business or professional practice....	138
From Federal Social Security, pensions, retirement pay, veterans' payments, and annuities.....	868
From rental of farm property to others.....	152
From other sources.....	264

Almost four out of five families of part-time farms received income from social security, pensions, etc. in 1960.

Abnormal farms.—Abnormal farms include institutional farms and Indian reservations regardless of the value of sales of farm products. From the standpoint of products sold, they are relatively unimportant, accounting for only 0.4 percent of the value of all farm products sold in 1959.

TYPE OF FARM

Basis of classification.—The classification of commercial farms by type was made on the basis of the relationship of the value of sales from one source, or a number of sources, to the total value of sales of all farm products sold from the farm. In order for a farm to be classified as a particular type, the value of sales from a product or a group of products had to represent 50 percent or more of the total value of sales of farm products.

The types of commercial farms for which data are presented in the 1959 Census of Agriculture, together with the product or group of products on which type classification is based, are as follows:

<i>Type of farm</i>	<i>Source of sales</i>
Cash-grain.....	[Products or groups of products amounting to 50 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold] Corn, sorghums, small grains, dry beans, field and seed beans and peas, cowpeas for peas, and soybeans for beans
Tobacco.....	Tobacco