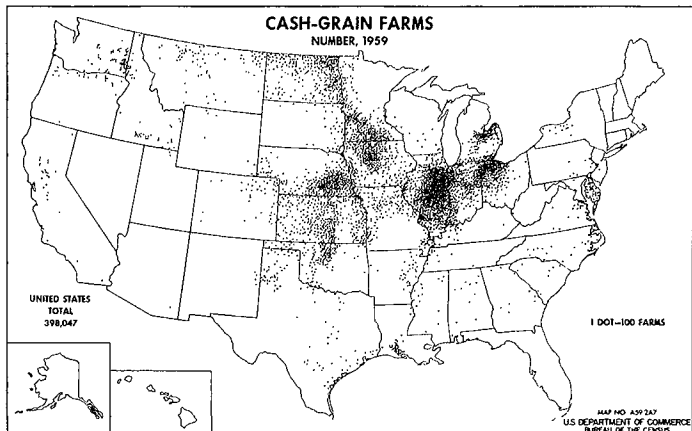


and soybeans are the principal cash-grain crops sold. In the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Washington, and Oregon, wheat is the principal cash-grain crop and the cash-grain farms there were mostly wheat farms. Cash-grain farms in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, California, and on the Gulf Coast of Texas were rice farms. In some scattered areas, grain sorghums, dry field beans and peas, and small grains other than wheat and rice, were the principal source of income of cash-grain farms, but such farms comprised a relatively small part of cash-grain farms. Cash-grain farms were principally wheat farms, corn and soybean farms, or rice farms.



Cash-grain farms accounted for 66.5 percent of the value of wheat sold, 92.8 percent of the value of rice sold, 55.8 percent of the value of soybeans sold, and 58.5 percent of the value of corn sold on commercial farms in 1959. The sale of these four crops comprised 64.6 percent of all farm products sold from cash-grain farms.

Cash-grain farms contained almost one-third of the cropland in the United States. They had 32.7 percent of the acreage of land from which crops were harvested and 70.9 percent of the land in cultivated summer fallow in 1959. They accounted for 32.0 percent of all the farms having 100 or more acres of cropland harvested. The 35,764 cash-grain farms with 500 acres or more of cropland harvested are largely wheat farms.

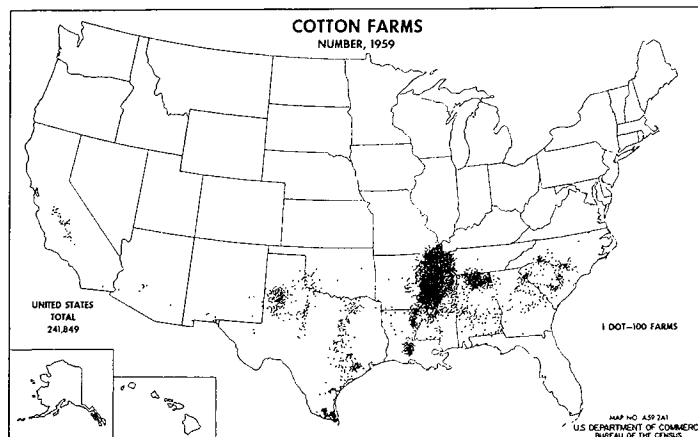
Cash-grain farms were highly mechanized. More than 93.5 percent had tractors other than garden, 71.1 percent had grain combines, 47.3 percent had corn pickers, and 75.4 percent had motortrucks in 1959. However, the degree of mechanization was much greater for the farms with \$10,000 or more value of farm products sold than for farms with less than \$10,000 value of farm products sold.

Cash-grain farms had 29.0 percent of the total acreage fertilized, 28.5 percent of the acreage of corn fertilized, 56.9 percent of the acreage of wheat fertilized, and 57.1 percent of the acreage of soybeans fertilized.

About one-third of the cash-grain farms had a value of farm products sold of less than \$5,000. About three-fourths of these farms contained less than 220 acres and more than 90 percent had less than 200 acres of cropland harvested. Over one-fifth of the operators of these farms reported that the family income from sources other than the farm operated exceeded the value of farm products sold, 44.2 percent of the operators worked off their farms, 34.6 percent of the operators had income from sources other than the farm operated and off-farm work, and 19.5 percent reported other members of the family working off the farm in 1959.

Cotton farms.—One out of every ten commercial farms in 1959 was classified as a cotton farm. Cotton farms were located almost entirely in the South and in irrigated areas of the West. The greatest concentration was in the Mississippi Delta. Operators

of cotton farms accounted for 61.3 percent of the farm operators growing cotton in 1959 and 82.1 percent of all cotton harvested. Cotton farms had less than 8 percent of the total cropland in commercial farms. Many of the cotton farms were small. Two-fifths contained less than 50 acres and 57.8 percent contained less than 100 acres. Almost three-fifths had less than 50 acres of cropland harvested and only one-fourth had 100 or more acres of cropland harvested.



More than a fifth of the cropland harvested in cotton farms was irrigated, and one-fifth of all irrigated cropland harvested was on cotton farms. However, more than 85 percent of the irrigated cropland harvested on cotton farms was on the 29,155 cotton farms with a value of farm products sold of \$20,000 or more and these farms produced 62.0 percent of all cotton sold from cotton farms in 1959.

The sale of cotton accounted for 79.8 percent of all crops sold and for 75.0 percent of all farm products sold from cotton farms. More than half of the cotton farms were tenant-operated and almost four-fifths of the tenants operated their farms under a crop-share arrangement. More than a third of the cotton farms were operated by nonwhite operators and more than one-half of all commercial farms operated by nonwhite operators were cotton farms.

Tobacco farms.—Tobacco farms comprised 7.9 percent of the 2.4 million commercial farms in 1959. Nearly all of the tobacco farms were in the South. Five States—North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee—had 90.9 percent of the tobacco farms. Tobacco farms had less than 2 percent of the cropland in commercial farms and tobacco accounted for less than 15 percent of the acreage of crops harvested on tobacco farms. Corn and hay crops comprise more than three-fifths of the acreage of all crops harvested on tobacco farms.

