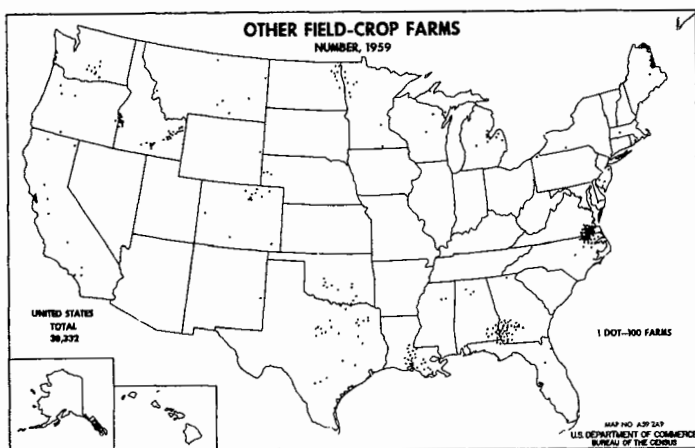


Tobacco farms were relatively small. Almost 70 percent contained less than 100 acres and 43.8 percent contained less than 50 acres. Eighty-eight percent had less than 50 acres of cropland harvested. More than two-fifths were operated by tenants, largely tenants renting for a share of the crop. More than one-fifth were operated by nonwhite operators and tobacco farms operated by nonwhite operators represented one-fourth of all commercial farms operated by nonwhite operators. The labor on tobacco farms was furnished largely by the farm operator and members of his family. An expenditure of \$2,500 or more for hired labor was reported for only 2.3 percent of the tobacco farms, and an expenditure of less than \$500 for 46.9 percent of the farms. Farm operators of tobacco farms depended primarily upon their farm operations for income for their families. For 93 percent of the farm operators, the income from the sale of agricultural products exceeded the income of the farm operator and his family from sources other than the farm operated.

Tobacco farms were highly specialized. Although the percent of cropland harvested in tobacco was less than 15 percent, the sale of tobacco accounted for 86 percent of the value of all crops sold and 77 percent of the value of all farm products sold from tobacco farms in 1959. Tobacco farms included 2,128 farms with a value of farm products sold of \$20,000 or more. These were largely farms on which shade-grown and cigar types of tobacco were grown. Although these farms accounted for only 1 percent of all tobacco farms, they accounted for 8.9 percent of the value of all tobacco sold.

More than two-thirds of all tobacco farms had a value of farm products sold of less than \$5,000. The average value of farm products sold per farm for these farms was only \$2,616. More than a third of these farms were operated by tenants.

Other field-crop farms.—Other field-crop farms comprised only 1.6 percent of all commercial farms in 1959 and accounted for only 1.7 percent of the acreage of cropland harvested. Other field-crop farms represented different kinds of farms in the various areas. In most areas, it is possible to identify other field-crop farms with a specific crop. In Maine, New York, New Jersey, North Dakota, Minnesota, Idaho, and California they are principally potato farms; in North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas they are primarily peanut farms; and in Louisiana and Hawaii they are primarily sugarcane farms.



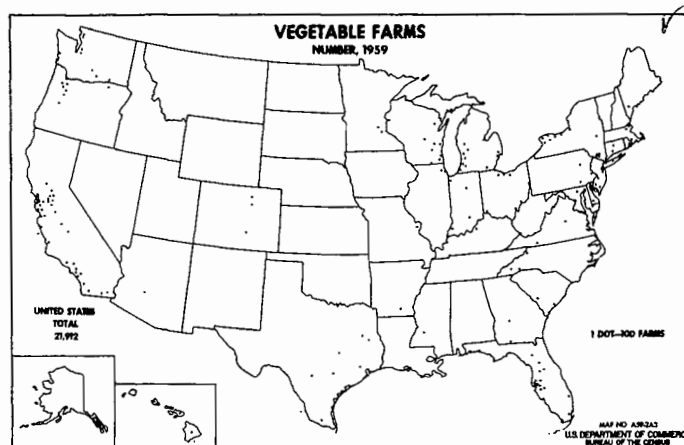
Other field-crop farms include 4,011 farms with sales of farm products of \$40,000 or more. These 4,011 farms accounted for 55.8 percent of the value of all farm products sold from other field-crop farms. A total of 2,793 of these farms were large-scale potato farms and approximately 1,100 were sugarcane farms. These 4,011 farms accounted for more than half the fertilizer used, 77.1 percent of the regular hired workers, and 73.1

percent of the cash expenditures for hired labor on all other field-crop farms. The average amount of fertilizer used per farm was 144.8 tons and the average expenditure for hired labor was \$29,509 per farm.

Almost one-third of the other field-crop farms had a value of farm products sold of less than \$5,000. These 12,489 farms accounted for less than 4 percent of the total value of farm products sold from other field-crop farms. They were largely peanut farms and almost 40 percent were tenant-operated. The average value of farm products sold per farm was \$2,416, the average tons of fertilizer used per farm was 5.4, and the expenditure for hired labor per farm was \$162.

Vegetable farms.—Vegetable farms comprised less than 1 percent of all commercial farms and contained less than 1 percent of the total cropland in commercial farms. Vegetable farms, however, accounted for 2.2 percent of the value of all farm products sold and 71.6 percent of the value of all vegetables sold in 1959.

Vegetable farms were highly specialized. The sale of vegetables accounted for 81.7 percent of the value of all farm products sold from vegetable farms and the acreage of vegetables harvested for sale was 71.6 percent of the acreage from which crops were harvested. Fertilizer was used on 91.9 percent of the farms and the acreage fertilized was equivalent to 86.8 percent of the acreage from which crops were harvested. The average amount of fertilizer used per acre fertilized was 749 pounds.



Vegetable farms are widely scattered. The greatest concentration was in California, Florida, New Jersey, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The production of vegetables was concentrated on a relatively small number of large-scale, highly specialized farms. The 5,267 vegetable farms with a value of farm products sold of \$20,000 or more, accounted for over 80 percent of the value of all vegetables sold on vegetable farms and for 60.8 percent of the value of all vegetables harvested for sale in the United States. About 38 percent of the land used for crops was irrigated and the average acreage of irrigated land per farm was 150 acres. The average value of farm products sold per farm for these farms was \$103,175 and the average expenditure for hired labor was \$32,682 per farm.

Fruit-and-nut farms.—Fruit-and-nut farms represented 2.5 percent of all commercial farms; had 1.2 percent of the total cropland harvested; 77.6 percent of the land in berries, small fruits, fruit orchards, groves, vineyards, and planted nut trees; 4.5 percent of the value of all farm products sold; and 91.1 percent of all fruits and nuts sold in 1959. Fruit-and-nut farms were highly concentrated in a few localities. More than 75 percent of the farms were in the States of California, Florida, Michigan, Washington, New York, and Oregon.

The kinds of fruits and nuts grown in the various localities differ greatly. In western New York, apples and grapes were the